

Vector B80 Specimen Marking



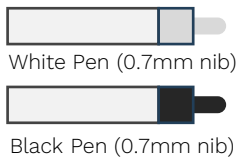
Vector measures strain or extension via markings applied to the specimen. There are three mark types: Rings, Filled Circles and Speckles. Rings or Filled Circles are recommended to be used as a default (specimen geometry allowing). Speckles should be used in cases where specimen geometry prevents the correct placement of rings or filled circles.

			Biaxial	Uniaxial
Rings	Filled Circles	Flat	> 10 mm	> 4 mm
Speckle		Flat	> 10 mm	> 1.5 mm
		Round	> \varnothing 12.5 mm	> \varnothing 2 mm

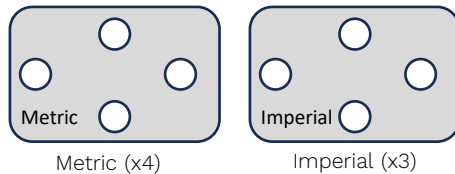
Rings and Dots

Kit

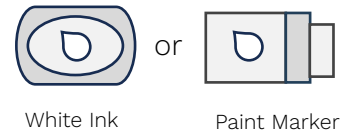
Pens



Stencils

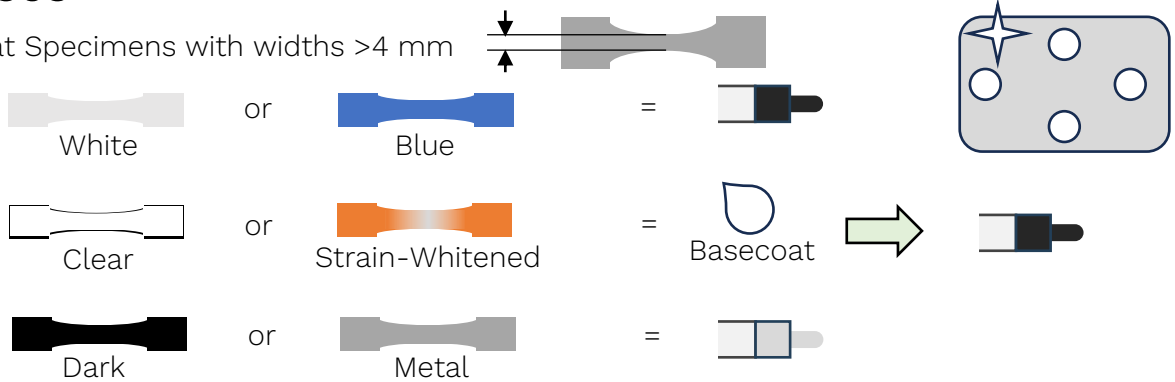


Base coat



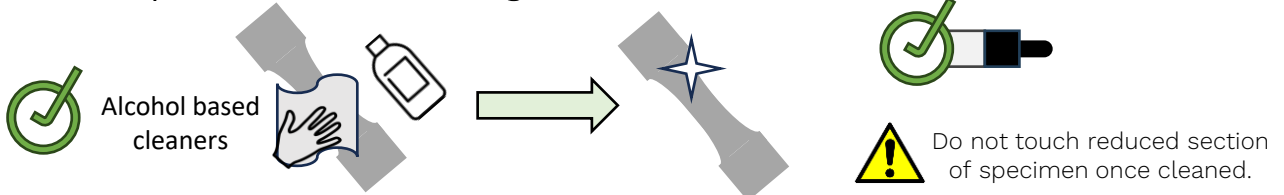
Uses

Flat Specimens with widths >4 mm

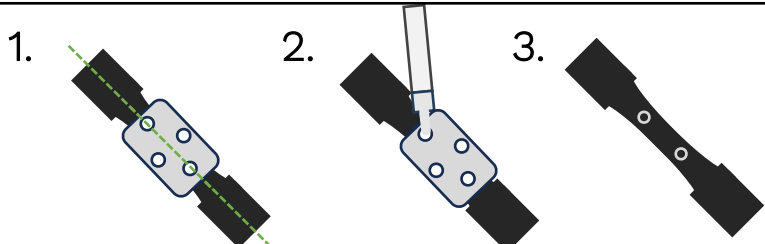
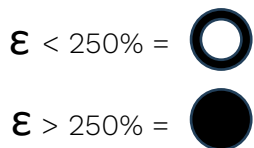


Prepare

Clean specimen to remove grease and dust:

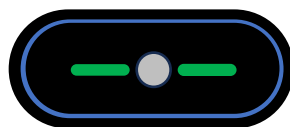


Apply Markings



Rings and Dots - Uniaxial

Good Examples



Status: Measuring

Poor Examples



Issue

Possible Cause

Misaligned

- Stencil set off-centre from specimen.

Misplaced

- Stencil placed too close to shoulder or away from centre line.

Smudged

- Ink smudged when removing stencil.

Scratched

- Specimen poorly handled.

Irregular

- Marking applied by hand.

Mismatched

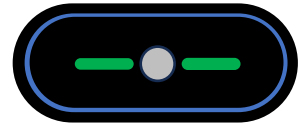
- Markings applied with kit intended for Vector U200.

Ineffective

- Specimen not cleaned, or basecoat not applied before marking specimen.

Rings and Dots – Biaxial

Good Examples



Status: Measuring

Poor Examples



Issue

Misaligned

Possible Cause

- Stencil set off-centre from specimen.



Misplaced

- Stencil placed too close to shoulder or away from centre line.



Smudged

- Ink smudged when removing stencil.



Scratched

- Specimen poorly handled.



Irregular

- Marking applied by hand.



Mismatched

- Markings applied with kit intended for Vector U200.



Indistinct

- Specimen not cleaned, or basecoat not applied.

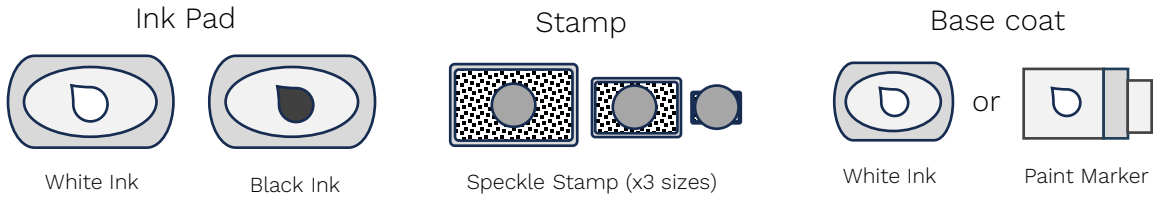


Ineffective

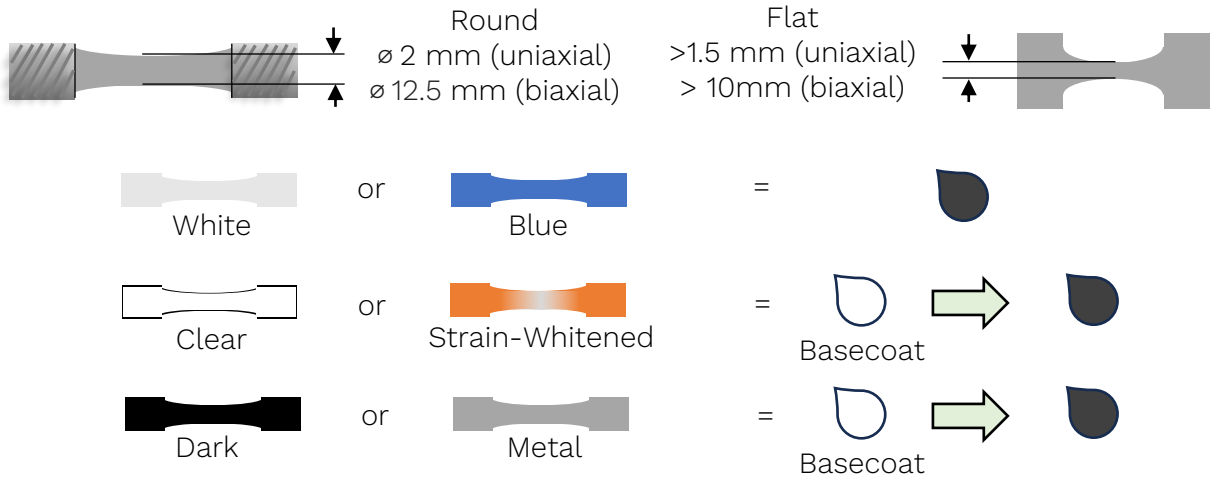
- Incorrect selection or placement of stencil for the size of specimen.

Speckles

Kit

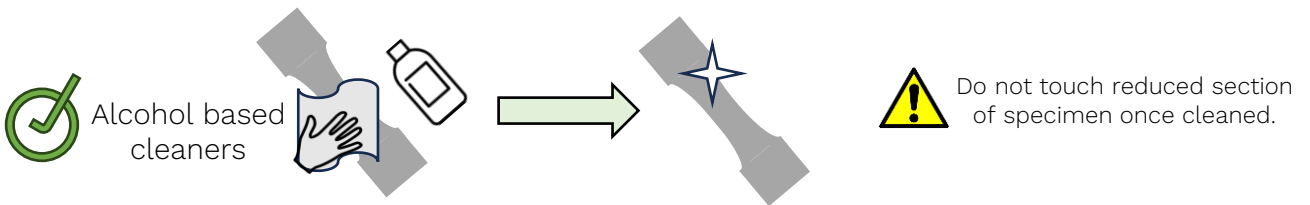


Uses

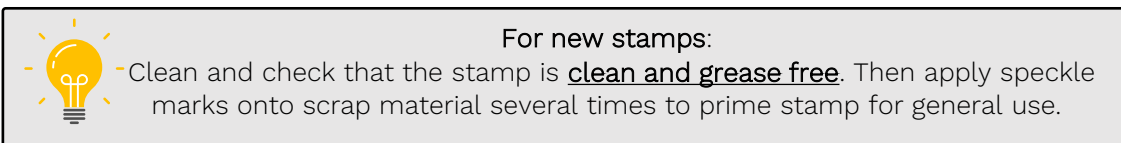


Prepare

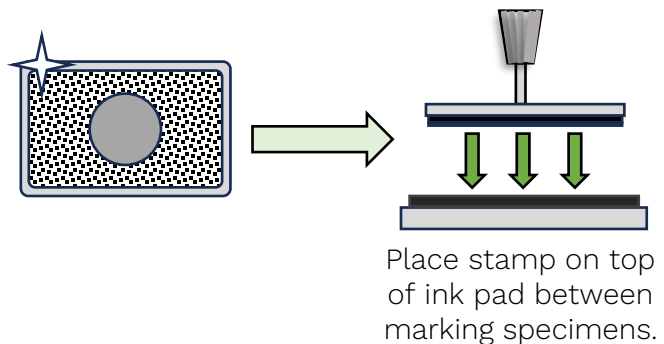
Clean specimen to remove grease and dust:



Clean and prepare equipment:



Acetone, oil-based cleaners



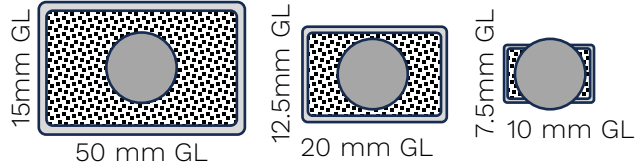
Apply Markings

1. Prepare work area

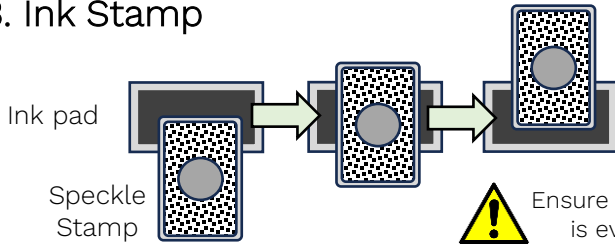


Place a clean sheet of paper under specimen before stamping.

2. Select Gauge Length



3. Ink Stamp



Ensure that entire stamp pad is evenly coated in ink.

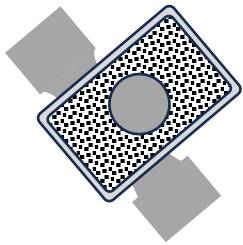


Light even pressure

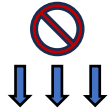


Heavy pressure

4. Apply stamp to specimen



Firm even pressure

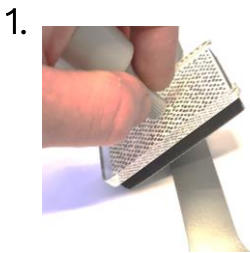


Light pressure



Top tip: allowing for the ink to dry slightly on the stamp before applying will minimise the likelihood of slipping.

Technique for Flat Specimens:



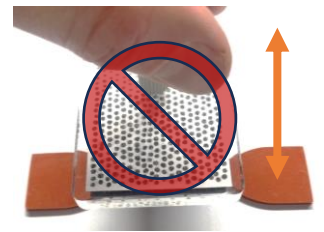
Roll on



Press down



Peel off

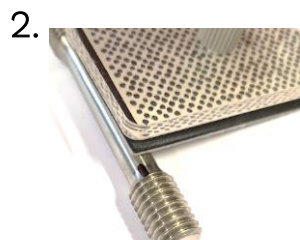


Do not re-stamp the same specimen twice

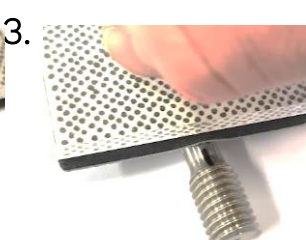
Technique for Round Specimens:



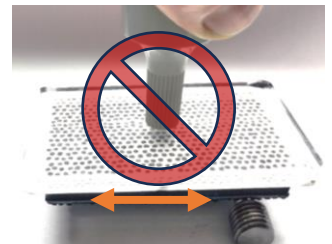
Mark reference line on shoulder



Apply stamp



Press down and roll forwards one rotation.



Do not re-stamp the same specimen twice

Top tip: A crisp 'peeling' sound when removing stamp from specimen is a good indicator that the speckle pattern has been applied effectively.

Speckles

Good Examples



Good speckle patterns consist of high contrast speckles, with evenly inked blots covering a large area of the specimen.

Poor Examples



Issue

Faint

Cause

- Too little ink, or not enough pressure during stamping.



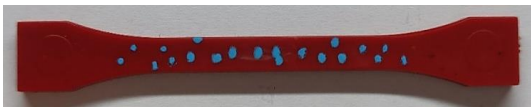
Smudged

- Too much ink on stamp.



Patchy

- Uneven pressure during inking and/or marking stages.



Irregular

- Markings applied by hand.



Mismatched

- Markings applied with stamp intended for Vector U200.



Marked twice

- Markings applied twice on same specimen.



Ineffective

- Markings applied without basecoat.

