

Test Report For:

COMPANYNAME

Failure Mode Verification Test (FMVT®)
on
Door system

Client PO:

Alex Porter
Engineering Development Manager

EXAMPLE

Date: February 26, 2007

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P.O. No.: 00

Report No.: 00-

Page 2 of 13

Phone:

Fax:

Test Name	Failure Mode Verification Test (FMVT®)
Test Classification	Comparison Testing
Requester	Client
Part Description	Reference door and New Design door.

DATE RECEIVED: 4/14/2004

DATES TESTED: 4/14/2004

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES:

A Reference door system

New Design door system

NOTE: The data in this EXAMPLE has been drawn from real tests and modified to protect the confidentiality of our clients. The data should not be construed as been valid for any particular product but is representative of real data from real projects.

OBJECTIVE:

To identify potential failure modes of the part/system and to differentiate the relative durability of the new door vs the reference door using Failure Mode Verification Test Methodology (FMVT®).

Failure Mode Verification Testing or FMVT® is a patented process that incorporates accelerated testing techniques to find failures in test subjects or specimens. The objective is to quickly evaluate design concepts, compare competing designs and/or to track real world failures such as warranty. Utilizing FMVT, the design inherent weaknesses and technological limits are determined in order to allow for fast design change turn around.

The process begins by identifying failure modes or potential failure modes of the design. These failure modes are normally caused by environmental stimuli such as temperature, vibration, humidity, mechanical actuation, electrical exposure, etc.

Once defined, these environments are then combined and modified in incremental steps. Each step is harsher than the last and will drive the test subject to its eventual limits. By recording failures and times of failures from the beginning to the end of the test, it is then possible to determine the state of the design relative to its Design Maturity (DM) level.

WORK REQUESTED APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS:

FMVT® with the stress source and operational checks as described in this report. This information is provided in **Appendix A** of this report.

SPECIFIC STRESS SOURCES:

The stress sources within the FMVT on the part/system included:



Figure 1 Voltage, Sag, Swell



Figure 2: Temperature Hot, Cold, Humidity

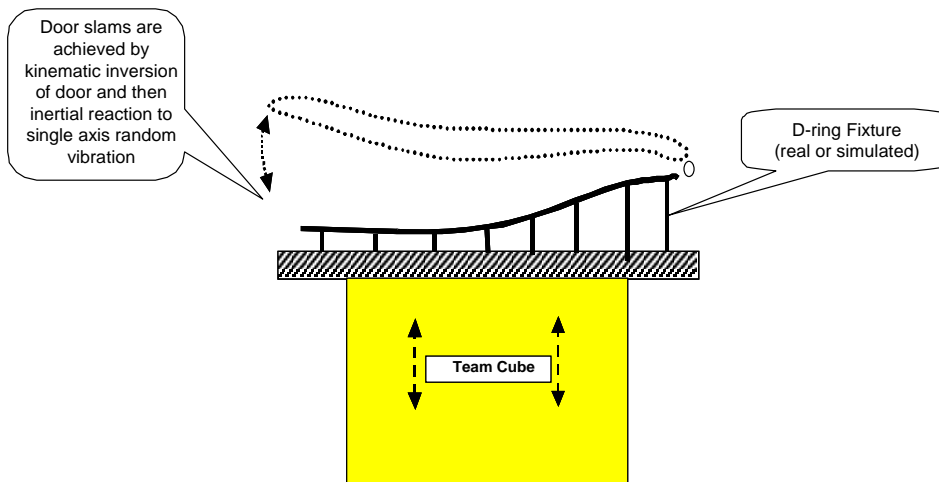


Figure 3: Door System on Shaker

EXAMPLE

Date: February 26, 2007

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P.O. No.: 00

Report No.: 00-

Page 5 of 13

TEST PLAN:

Table I details the FMVT stress level plan.

Justification/Notes on Target Test Conditions:

Each level is the same length.	max service temperatures per client; max test temperature = chamber limit; Temperature at Start of Level = Temperature at End = 25 °C; Total Hot Dwell Time = Total Cold Dwell Time; Total Dwell Time = Total Ramp Time;	max service = typical; max test = chamber limit	2.25 gRMS resulted in ~50 g door peak (Client Limit for max ft-lb energy)	Narrowband Random must be modified to each target gRMS to induce slam	outside handle lifted (door slams) for 5s then released (door rebounds) for 5s; handle lifted with minimal load (Client declined inside handle cycling)
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EVENT LOG TEST PLAN:

Event Number	Estimated Duration minutes	Ambient Temperature (lo,hi) °C		Total Time Ramping minutes	Time at Hot Dwell minutes	Time at Each Cold Dwell minutes	Resultant Temperature Change Rate °C/minute	Ambient Relative Humidity %RH	Door Slam Energy (Random, 1 Axis, Narrowband) In-Car Lateral Acceleration		Outside Handle Load N	Outside Handle Cycle Rate CPM
		gRMS	Hz									
Op-0	30											
1	60	-30	80	30	15	7.5	11	95	1	2 - 20 (TBD)	50	6
Op-1	30											
2	60	-35	85	30	15	7.5	12	95	1.3125	2 - 20 (TBD)	50	6
Op-2	30											
3	60	-40	90	30	15	7.5	13	95	1.625	2 - 20 (TBD)	50	6
Op-3	30											
4	60	-45	95	30	15	7.5	14	95	1.9375	2 - 20 (TBD)	50	6
Op-4	30											
5	60	-50	100	30	15	7.5	15	95	2.25	2 - 20 (TBD)	50	6
Op-5	30											

total time = 480 minutes
8.0 hours

SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL CHECKS:

The operational checks within the FMVT on the part/system included:

- Current and power draw**
- Visual inspection of door for cracking**
- Visual inspection for functionality**

Test Results

Two different parts completed ten levels of the FMVT. Both designs exhibited failure modes. The design maturity will be calculated for each design separately.

New Door	Minutes Under Test	Test Level	Failure Number
Window fell out	640	6	1
bird beaks broken	720	6	2
handle is loosening	720	6	3
Inner handle is sloppy	840	7	4
bird beaks broken	840	7	2
handle is loosening	840	7	3
signs of grease on glass	840	7	5
Window fell out	875	8	1
bird beaks broken	960	8	2
handle is loosening	960	8	3
Inner handle is sloppy	960	8	4
fracture	960	8	6
signs of grease on glass	960	8	5
window shattered	1080	9	7
new fracture on outside of door	1080	9	8
new fracture on outside of door	1080	9	9
two attachments broke	1080	9	10
mirror fell of	1080	9	11
bird beaks broken	1080	9	2
handle is loosening	1080	9	3
Inner handle is sloppy	1080	9	4
fracture	1080	9	6
signs of grease on glass	1080	9	5

EXAMPLE

Date: February 26, 2007

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P.O. No.: 00

Report No.: 00-

Page 7 of 13

Reference Door	Minutes Under Test	Test Level	Failure Number
Rocker Panel (red trim) deformed	40	1	1
door Panel unattached at rear (mid beak)	120	1	2
Birds beaks broken (along bottom)	120	1	3
Rocker Panel (red trim) deformed	240	2	1
Rocker panel (red trim) paint peeling near lower rear fastner	240	2	4
Elpo Coating transer to seal	240	2	5
Deformation of sill plate causing door and sill plat to rub	240	2	6
Handle is loosening	360	3	7
latch is sticky + hard to move	360	3	8
Rocker Panel (red trim) deformed	360	3	4
Excessive Elpo on seal	360	3	5
Innera handle sloppy 2/0 fasteners	360	3	9
Glass in mirror coming loose	360	3	10
stricker wear in metal and shows signs of wear inside	360	3	11
door handle appears to be broken	405	4	12
signs of grease on glass	480	4	13
Rocker Panel (red trim) deformed	480	4	4
Excessive Elpo on seal	480	4	5
Fracture length 1.264"	480	4	14
Signs of greas on gla and more wear marks	600	5	13
weld failed on side of door	600	5	15
first fracture length 1.482	600	5	14
New fracture length 0.632 upper door near other fracture	600	5	16
window fell out	704	6	17
the two fractures are joined	720	6	14
the two fractures are joined	720	6	16
window fell out	724	6	17
original fracture now joined with second fracture	840	7	14
original fracture now joined with second fracture	840	7	16
New fracture around bolt which holds the rear window track	840	7	18
rocker panel continues to difform	840	7	1
two birds beaks broke on the bottom of door trim	840	7	3
Elpo Coating transer to seal	840	7	5
window fell out	798	7	17
mirror assembly seems to have excessive shake	840	7	10
handle broke door is latched shut	793	7	12
wear marks on glass	960	8	13
fracture grows	960	8	14
fracture grows	960	8	16
fracture grows	960	8	18
fastener torque 3 N-m	960	8	19
loss of torque on two speaker fastners	960	8	20
mirror is very loose	960	8	10
plastic rocker panel cracked in the lower forward fastener	983	9	1
handle broke door is latched shut	984	9	12
window fell out	1024	9	17
fracutre grows	1080	9	14
fracutre grows	1080	9	16
fracutre grows	1080	9	18
all birds beaks broke	1081	9	3
handle broke door is latched shut	1080	9	12
window shattered	1176	10	21
new fracture on outside of door	1200	10	22
new fracture on outside of door	1200	10	23
two attachements broke	1200	10	24
mirror fell of	1200	10	10
fracture grows	1200	10	14
fracture grows	1200	10	16
completely broke around window attachment bolt	1200	10	18

EXAMPLE

Date: February 26, 2007

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P.O. No.: 00

Report No.: 00-

Page 8 of 13

DESIGN MATURITY:

Design Maturity is a measure of the average potential for improvement in a design. Design Maturity quantifies the spread or distribution of individual failure modes in a product. (See Figure 1)

DESIGN MATURITY (cont.):

The maturity of the design is measured by conducting an FMVT and plotting the failure mode progression. Design Maturity is:

$$DM = ((T_{max} - T_{min}) / (Count - 1)) / T_{min}$$

Where:

T_{max} = Time to the last unique failure found

T_{min} = Time to the first unique failure found

Count = The number of unique failures found

Predicted values for the Design Maturity can also be calculated by assuming that one or more of the earliest failure modes are corrected. The Predicted Design Maturity (PDM) is then determined by:

$$PDM_i = ((T_{max} - T_{(i+1)}) / (Count - 1 - i)) / T_{(i+1)}$$

Where:

T_{max} = Time to the last unique failure found

$T_{(i+1)}$ = Time to the $i+1$ unique failure found

Count = The number of unique failures found.

i = i^{th} Failure Mode

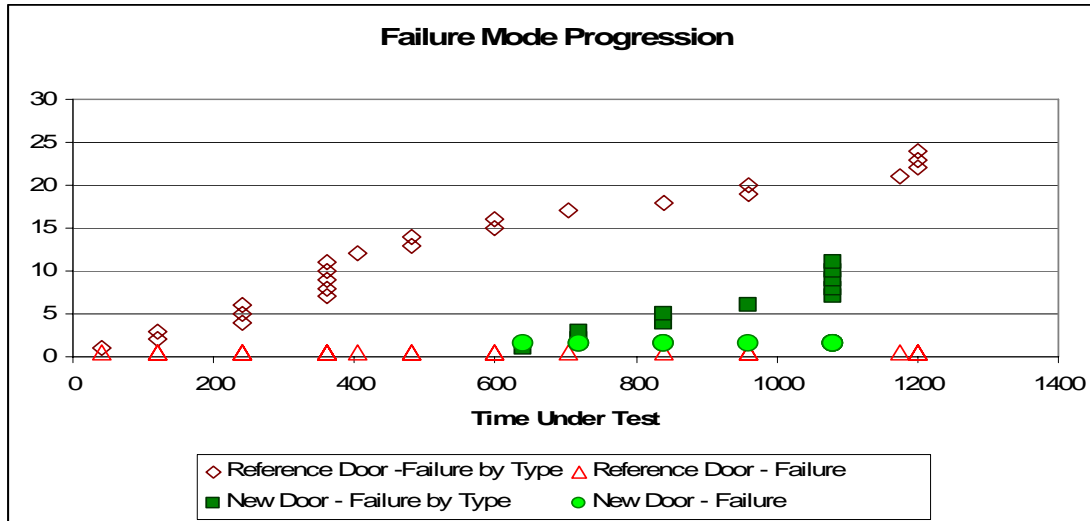


Figure 8: Failure Mode Progression

TECHNOLOGICAL LIMIT:

Technological Limit (TL) is a theoretical limit on a design's potential for improvement. The Technological Limit is the time when the Predicted Design Maturity is less than 0.1. ($TL = T_{(i+1)}$ where $PDM_i < 0.1$). A Design Maturity of > 0.1 is the point where fixing any additional failures would produce less than a 10% improvement in the product. Therefore, failures that occur before the technological limit are of particular interest.

The design maturity calculation for the reference door was 1.26. A mature product design should have a design maturity calculation below 0.1. To obtain design maturity calculation below 0.1 we would have to repair or fix the first 17 failure modes. Upon review of the chart below, if the first 17 failure modes were repaired, we would have a calculated design maturity for the reference door of 0.06, which is below the targeted 0.1 for a mature design.

The design maturity calculation for the new door was 0.07. A mature product design should have a design maturity calculation below 0.1. The new door appears to be mature.

It is expected that the new door would last considerably longer in the field than the reference door.

EXAMPLE

Date: February 26, 2007

00000000

P.O. No.: 00

Report No.: 00-

Page 10 of 13

	Time to First Failure	DM
Reference Door	40	1.26
New Door	640	0.07
Ratio (How much better is the new door)	16	18

Here the ratio provides a relative measure of how much “better” the new door is over the reference door. Two measures are used: Time to first failure and Design Maturity. The time to first failure ratio indicates how much longer the door would be expected to last based on the FIRST failure mode only (assuming this is the primary failure mode). This is not always the case and the number should only be used as a reference. The DM measure indicates how much more mature the door is.

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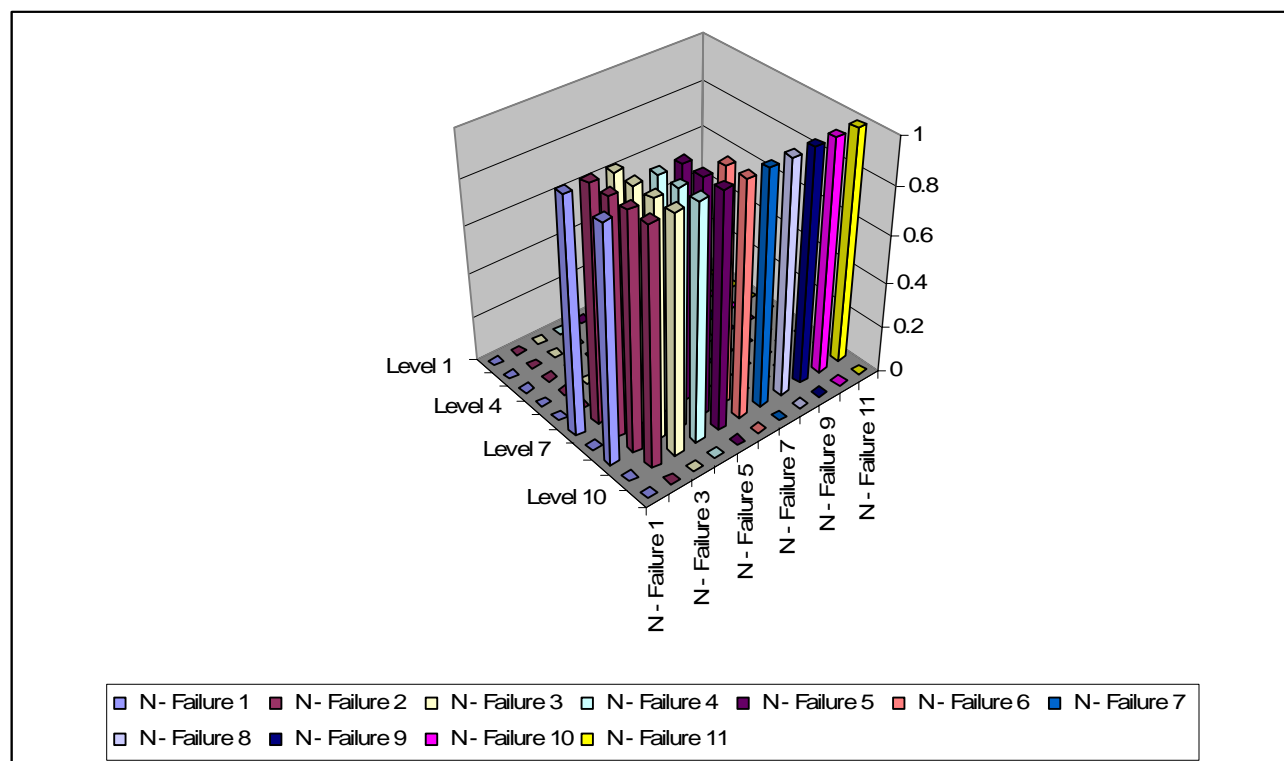
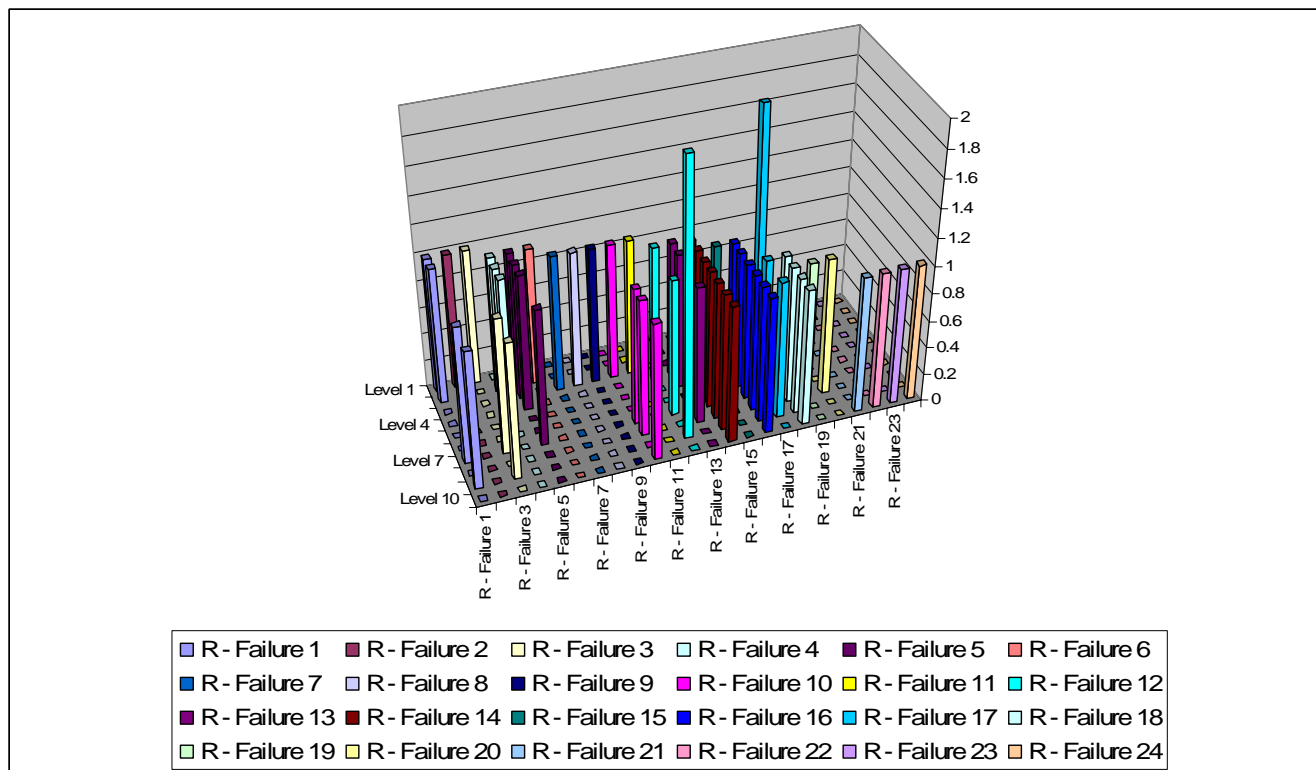


Figure 9: Histogram of Failures by Level: Levels are labeled.

HISTOGRAM OF FAILURES:

In addition to determining the maturity of a design and the technological limit, the re-occurrence of a failure during the test is of interest. A failure that occurs once (see failure 2 below) and then never reproduced is of little concern. While a failure that is chronically reproduced, starting below the technological limit and continuing throughout the test, is of great concern. Figure 2 shows the histogram of the failure modes by level.

Conclusion:

The new door is substantially more robust and is expected to have a longer life than the reference door.

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13. Any order or agreement for testing services by INTERTEK may be terminated in writing by the client before completion thereof with INTERTEK's written consent in which event the client shall pay to INTERTEK an amount to be determined by INTERTEK as being sufficient to reimburse INTERTEK for all direct and indirect costs and expenses, including (but not limited to) suppliers, materials, labor, and overhead incurred with respect to the order or agreement through the date of termination..
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