

EVALUATING CERAMIC MATERIALS

Small-Scale Production

Burn Manufacturing's Jikokoa

- Over 200 000 stoves manufactured each year
- Average lifespan of 3-4 years in the field
- Strive to make each purchase last as long as possible



Durability Program

- Accelerated Testing (4x)
- Constant Charcoal Burning



SS304 CC before testing



SS304 CC after an equivalent of 3 years' usage

- Oxidation
- Creep Deformation

Ceramic Combustion Chambers

- Existing cookstoves with a ceramic combustion chamber show this is a viable option
- The most affordable ceramic materials need to be mixed on-site
- How do we verify our ceramic parts' quality and consistency?



Kenya Ceramic Jiko



Philips Stove

Testing Protocols – Thermal Fatigue

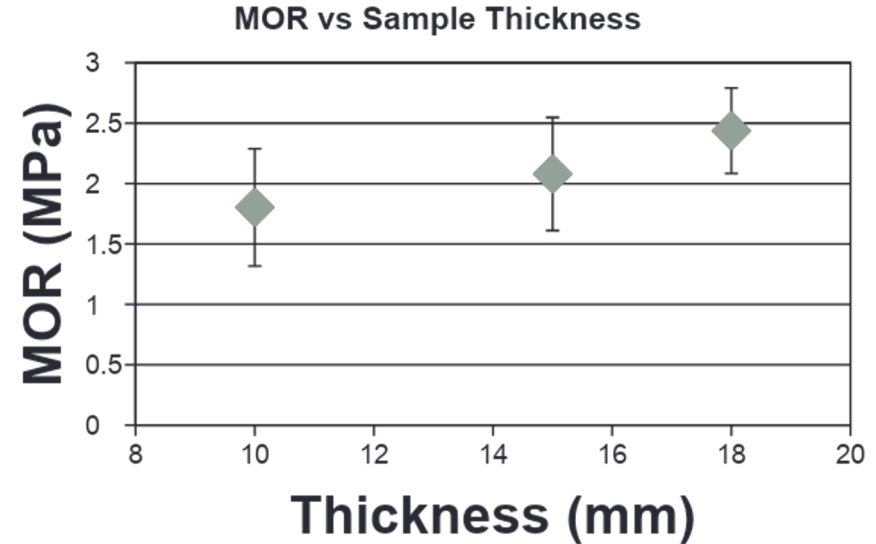
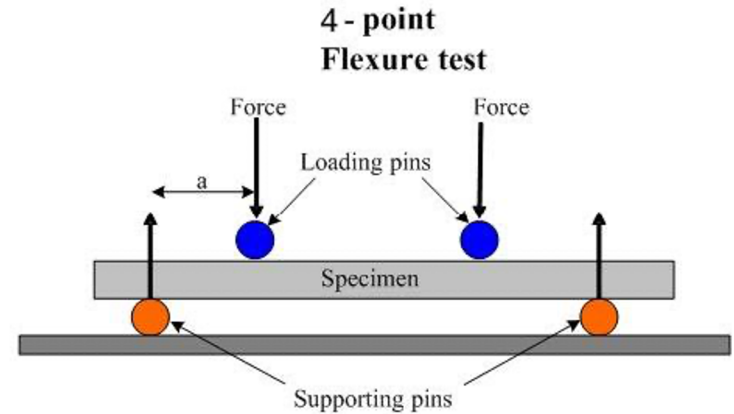
- Make the tests as harsh as possible:
 - Quench the sample in room temperature water
 - Place the sample immediately back into the kiln
 - Repeat until failure



Testing Protocols – Modulus of Rupture (MOR)

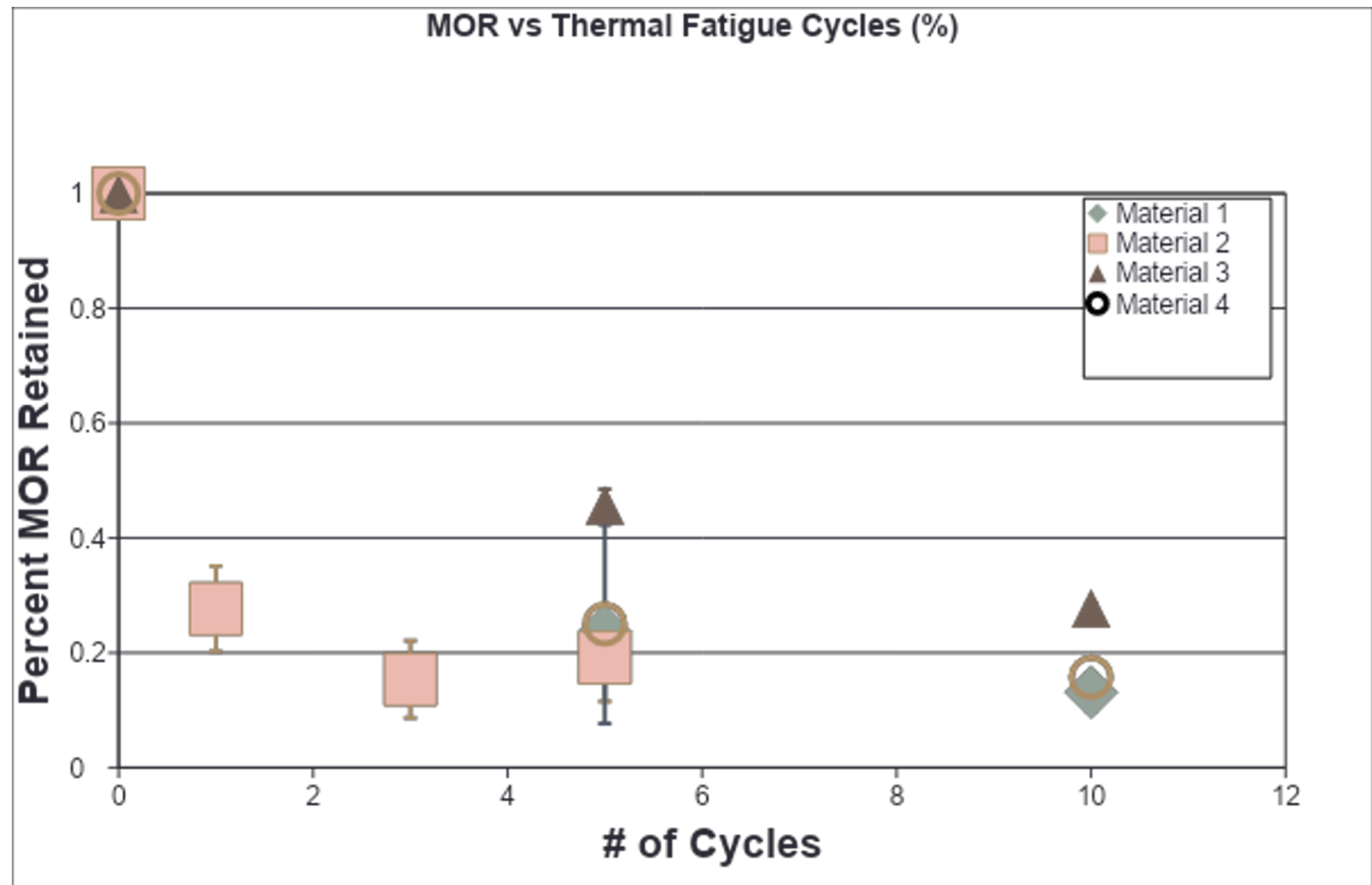
- Designed for Brittle Materials

- $$MOR = \frac{3 * Force * Length}{4 * Width * Thickness^2}$$



Testing Protocols – Loss of Strength

- Measure the MOR after x number of Thermal Fatigue cycles



Sample Preparation

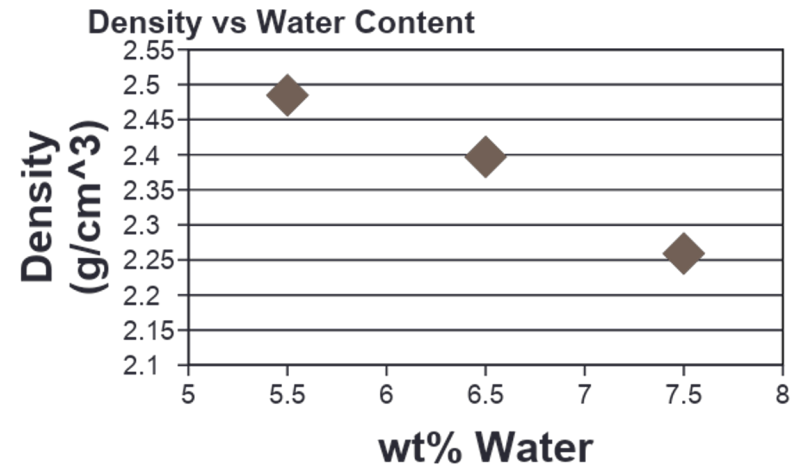
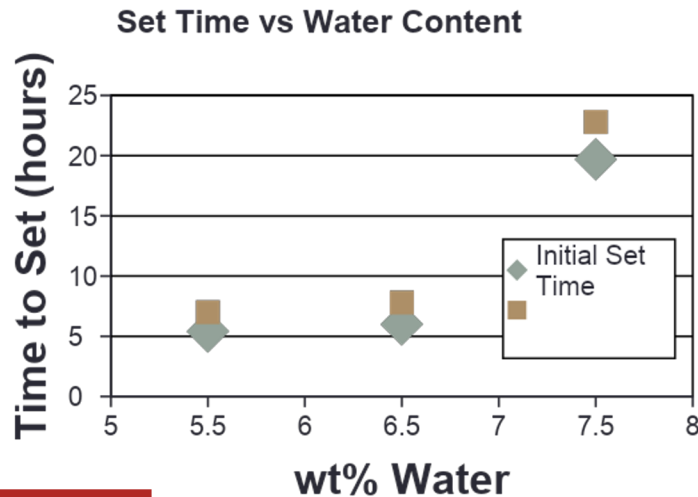
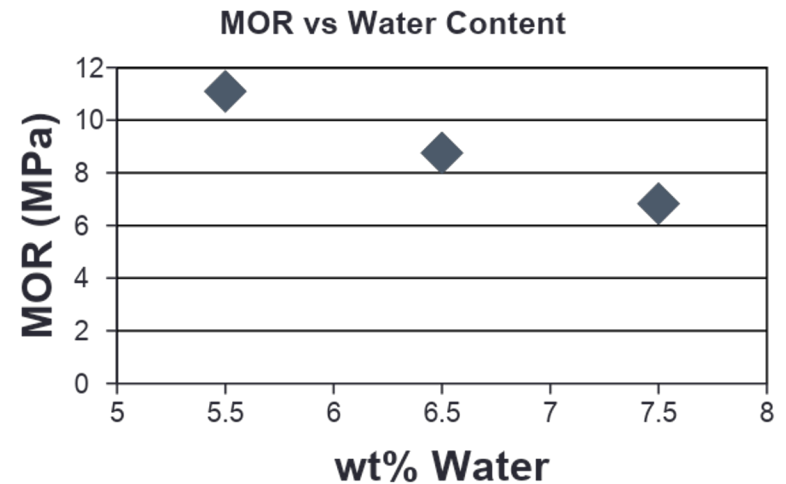
- Mixing
 - Water Content
 - Mixing Method
- Moulding
 - Mould Material
 - Mould Shape
 - Release Agent
- Firing
 - Ramp Rate
 - Maximum Temperature
 - Hold Time



Impact of Water Content

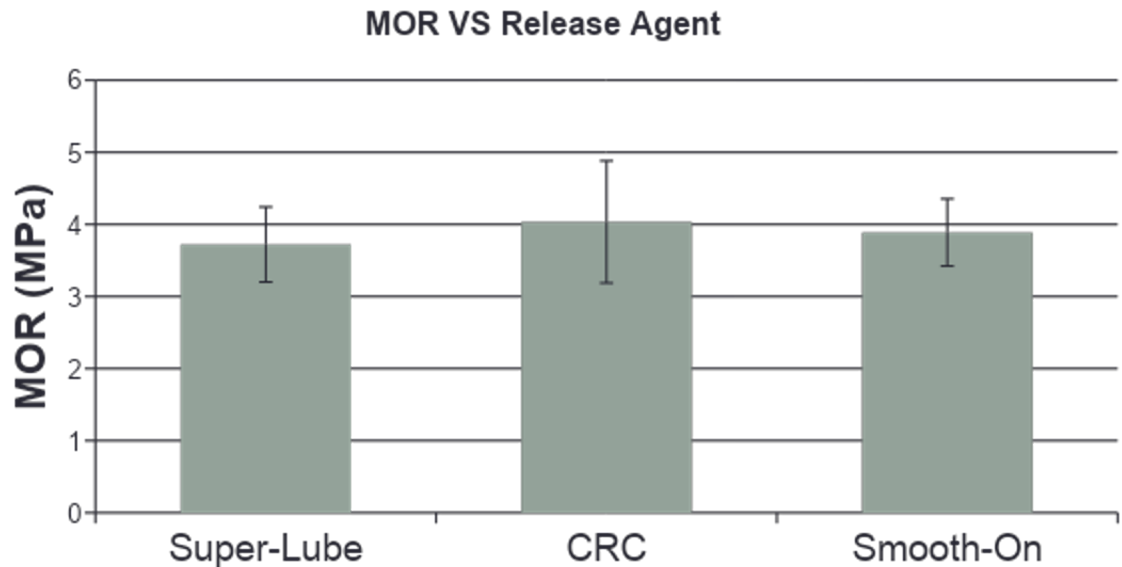
Casting Water (%)	5.5	6.5	7.5
230°F Density (pcf)	155.3	149.8	141.2
230°F MOR (psi)	1610	1270	990
Initial Set (hours)	5.4	6.0	19.7
Final Set (hours)	7.0	7.8	22.8

Effect of water content on the properties of a general-use castable



Impact of Release Agent

- Affects Outer Porosity
- Affects Ease of Removal
- Does not seem to affect MOR



Removal Failure



Difficult to remove



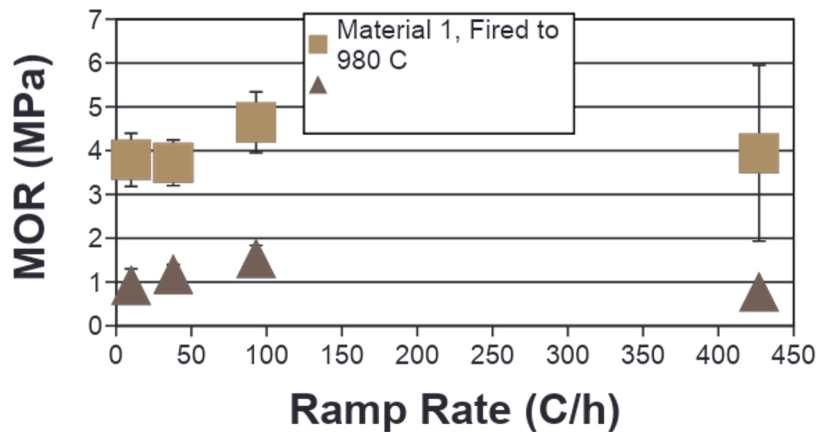
Difficult to remove



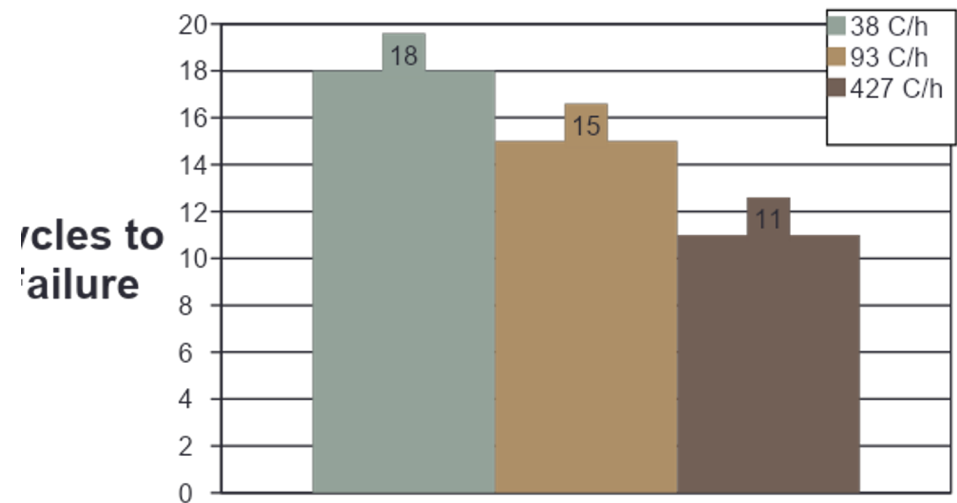
Easy to remove

Impact of Firing Protocol

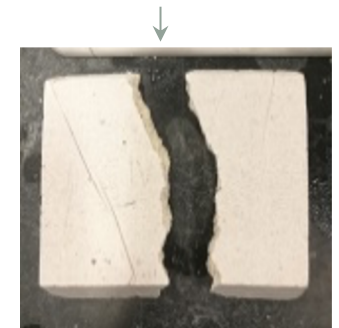
MOR VS Ramp Rate



Thermal Fatigue VS Ramp Rate, Material 1, Fired to 1200 C



Material 1, Fired to 980 C (Left) and 1200 C (Right)

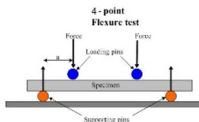


Conclusion

- To extend the customers' use of their Jikokoa, we have begun to explore ceramic materials as a replacement combustion chamber material.



- We have identified tools to evaluate some of these materials' physical properties.



- We have used these tools to monitor the effect manufacturing procedures have on our parts.

