

# The effect of load rate, placement angle, and ice type on ice screw failure load



K. Blair, D. Custer

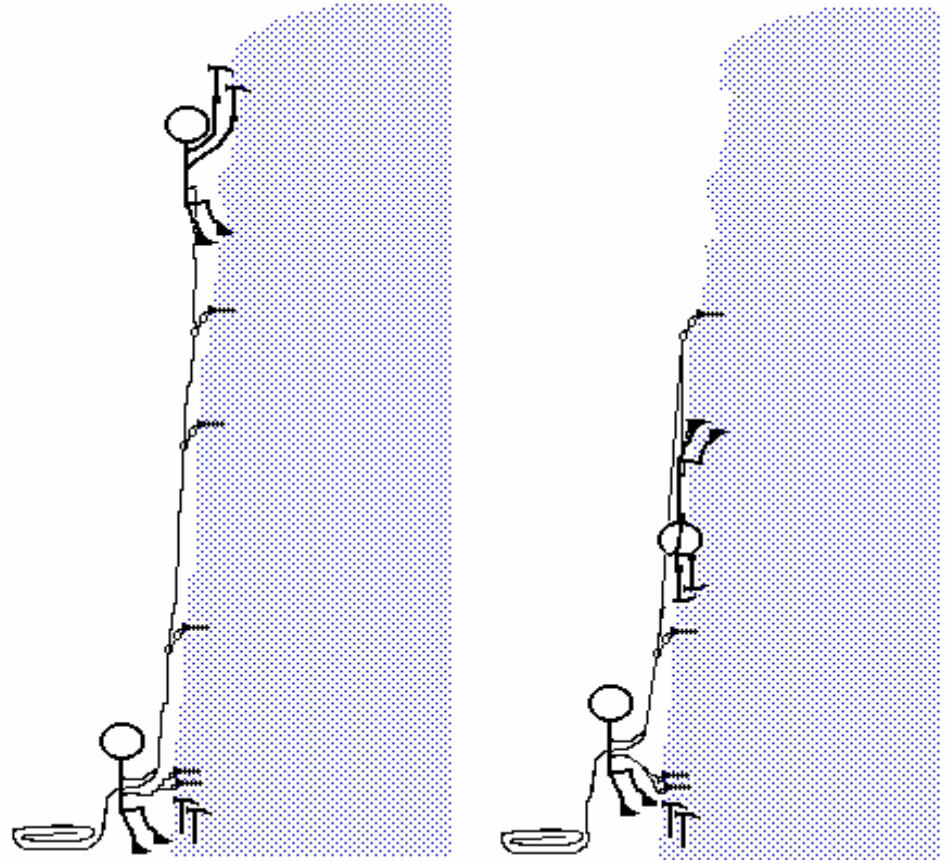
*Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Center for  
Sports Innovation, Cambridge, MA, USA*

S. Alziati, W. Bennett

*Cambridge University, Cambridge, UK*



# Ice Climbing & Force on Ice Screw



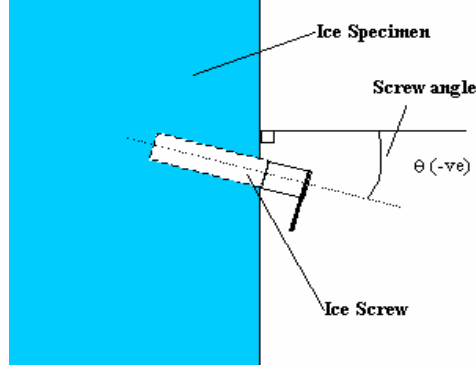
Climber's gravitational potential is converted to spring energy in the rope during a fall. Expect forces on the order of 3 kN to 12 kN, perhaps as high as 20 kN.

# Why Bother & Who Cares

- Dearth of data and conflicting data
- Word from the wall is “don’t fall.”
- Ice screws are little changed from the 1980s
- Climbers
- Manufacturers
- Standards Folks



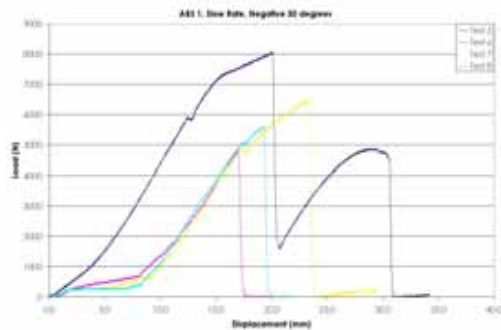
Bad ice  
Good ice  
(-18°C)



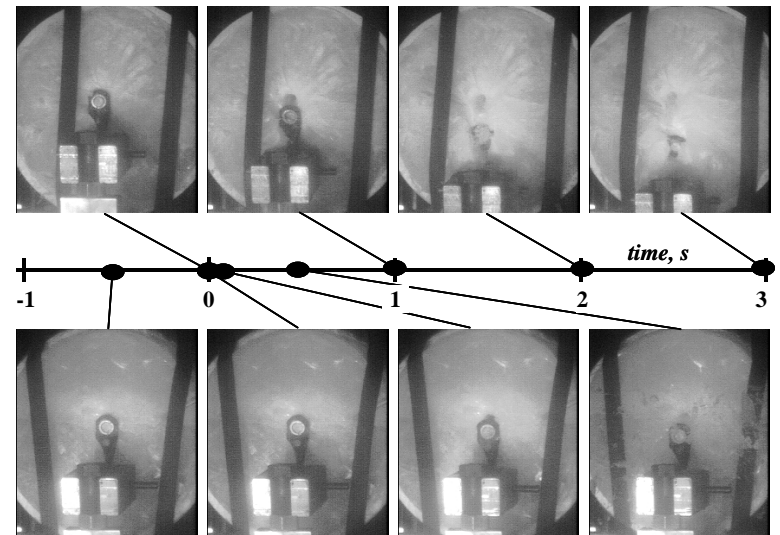
Three angles:  
-30°, 0°, 30°



Pull to failure, two  
strain rates: 25 mm/s  
and 0.25 mm/sec

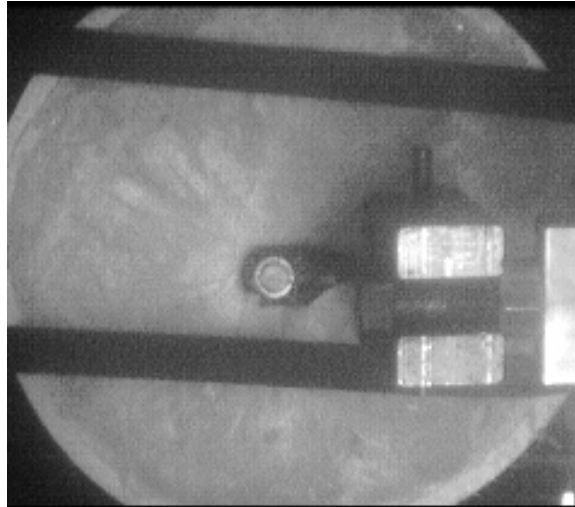


Measure force and displacement

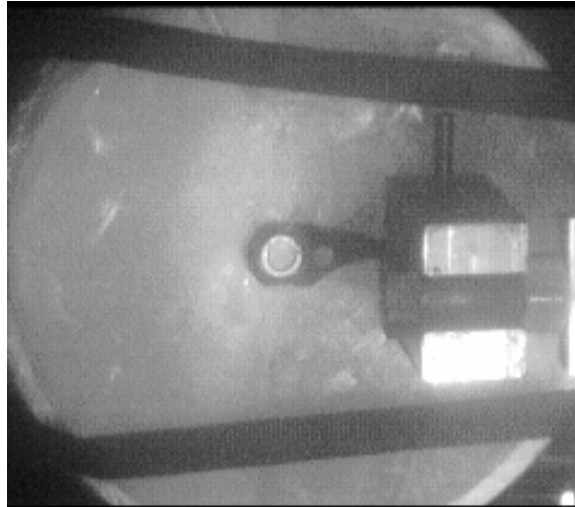


High speed video record

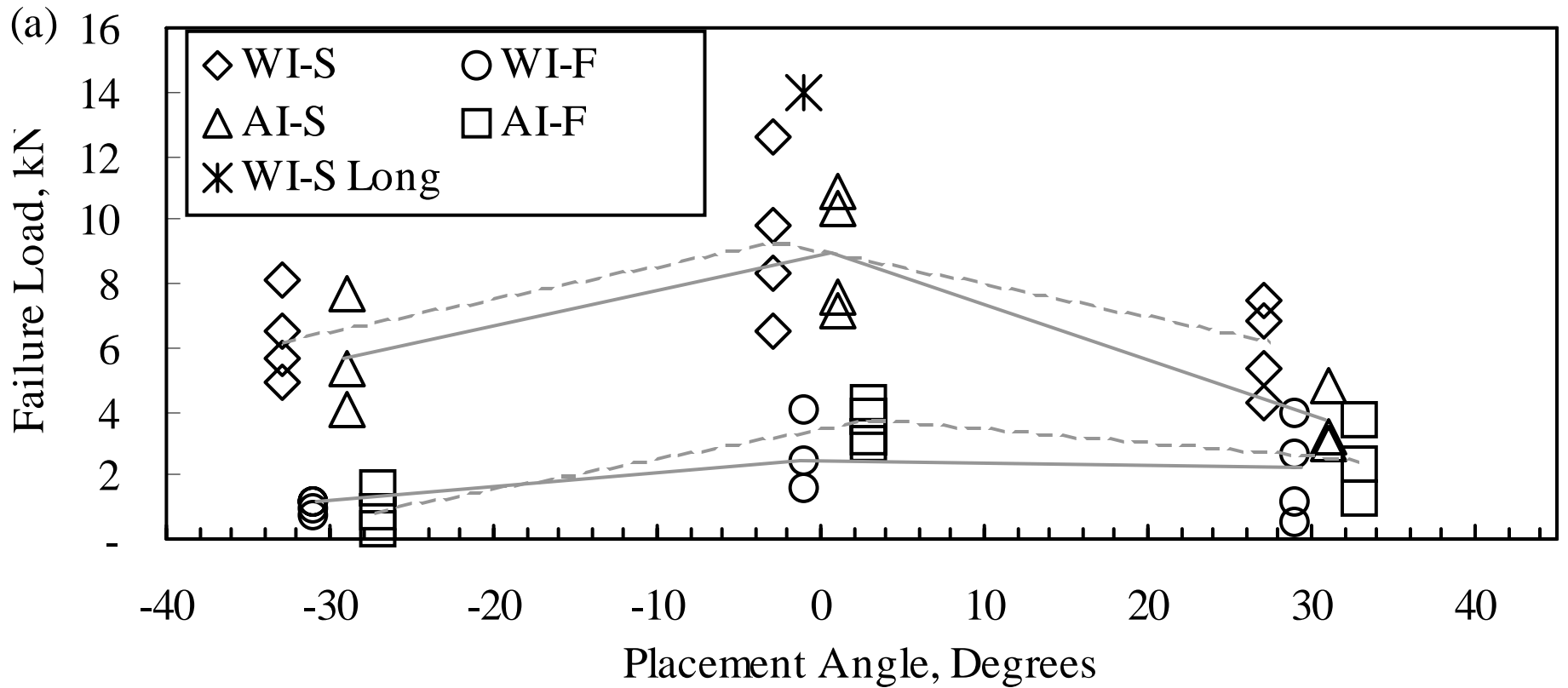
# High Speed Video Fast Strain Rate, 0°



# High Speed Video Slow Strain Rate, 0°

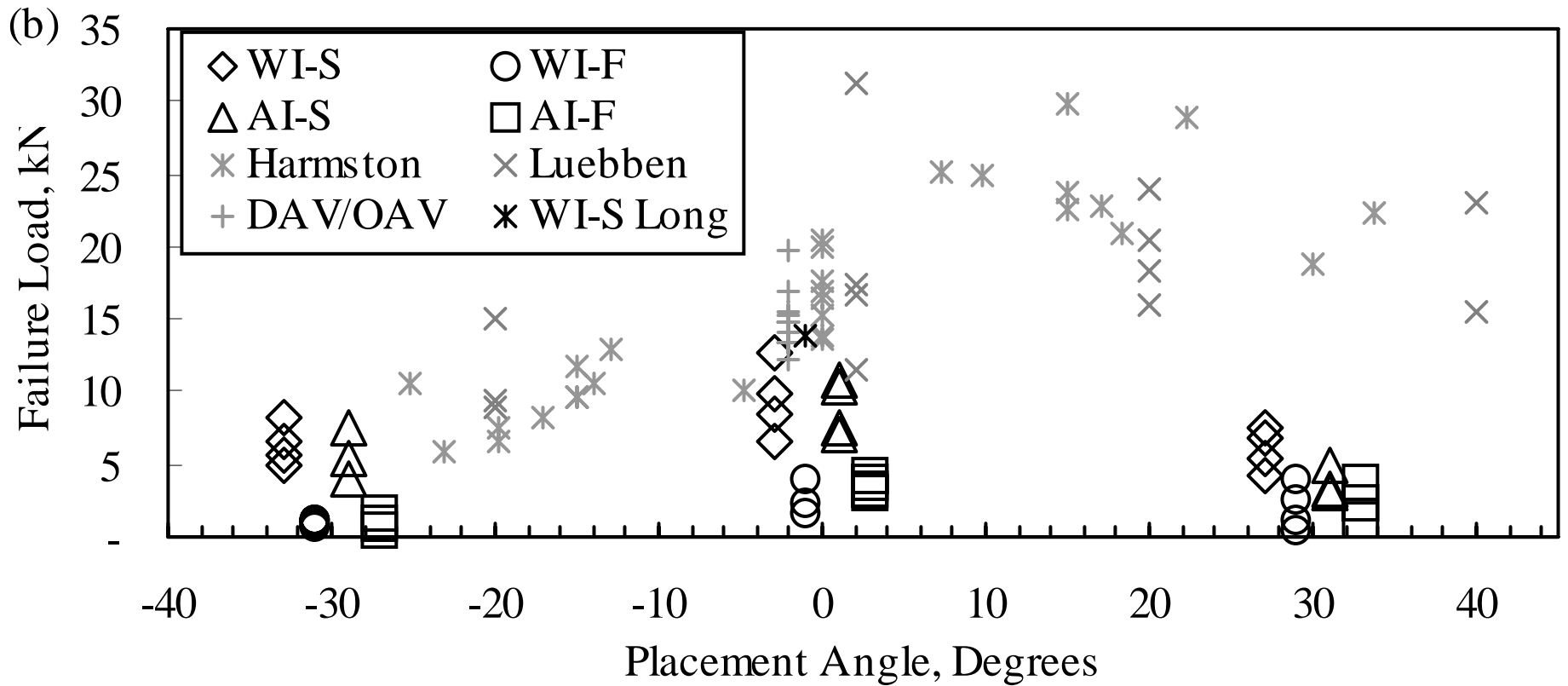


# Little Picture Results





# Big Picture Results



# Conclusions & Suspicions

- Strain rate matters; ice climbers should reduce strain rate.
- The combined effects of angle, strain rate, and ice type are complicated.
- Ice in compression is stronger than ice in tension.
- Temperature matters.
- Better ice screws can be designed.
- Ice screw standards deserve another look.

# Thanks to

- Warren & Stef, who did all the hard work
- The Aero/Astro 16.62x lab folks
- Luca for the ice climbing photo

Questions?

# Results – Stage 2

Ice Type	Rate	Angle	Mean	Std. Dev.	SD/ mean
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ABS1	0.01	-30	1394	309	22%
ABS1	0.01	0	1660	294	18%
ABS1	0.01	+30	1329	322	24%
ABS2	0.01	-30	1220	410	34%
ABS2	0.01	0	2375	75	3%
ABS2	0.01	+30	810	243	30%

ABS1	1.0	-30	229.75	47	21%
ABS1	1.0	0	446	142	32%
ABS1	1.0	+30	708	481	68%
ABS2	1.0	-30	211	142	68%
ABS2	1.0	0	697	25	4%
ABS2	1.0	+30	547	276	51%