

# Welcome

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# Carbon fiber

Chemistry group  
presentation

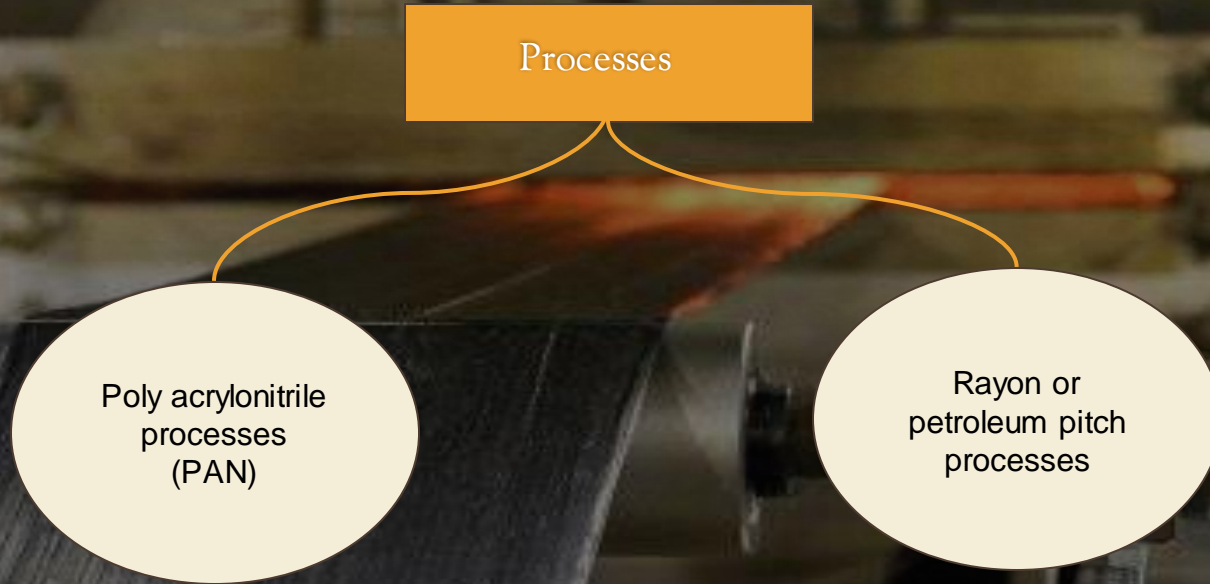
# Introduction

What are carbon fibers?

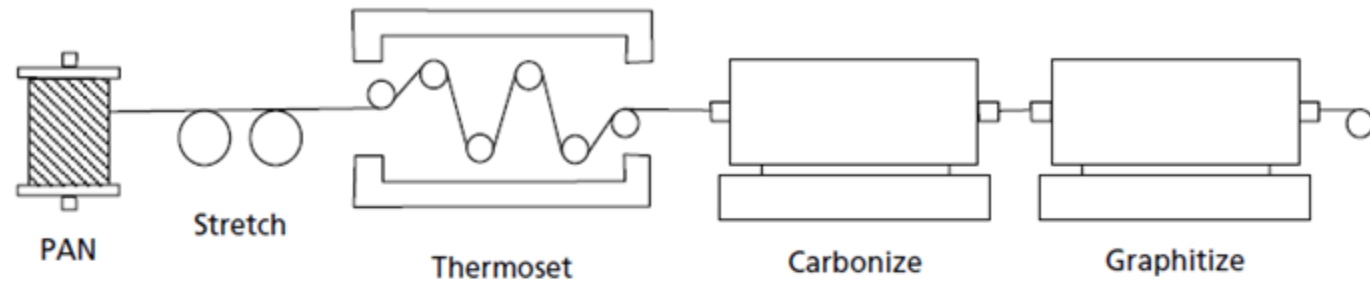


- Carbon fibre are fibres about 5-10 micrometres in diameter and composed Of at least 92% of carbon atoms.
- Carbon fibres were developed in the 1950s by heating strands of rayon until They are carbonized.
- In the early 1960s a process was developed using polyacrylonitrile as a raw Material.
- During the 1970s experimental work to find alternative raw materials led To the introduction of carbon fibres made from a petroleum pitch Derived from oil processing.

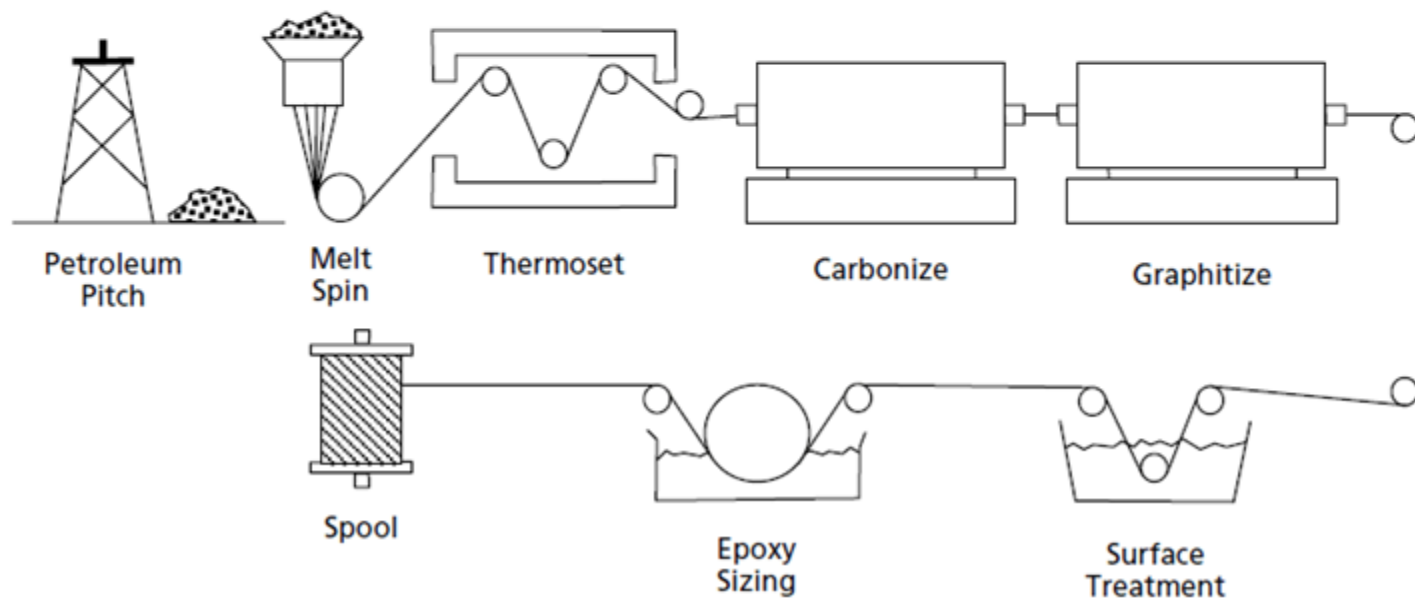
Carbon fiber is made from organic polymers  
Mainly two types of processes used for making carbon fibre.



### PAN Process



### Pitch Process





## Different types of weaves

- Plain weave



**FORMED BY THE INTERWEAVING OF WARP  
AND WEFT YARNS**

- Twill weave



**SLASH LINE SHOWED ON THE WARP POINTS  
(OR WEFT POINTS) IS TWILL WEAVE**

- Satin weave



**INTERLACING OF WARP AND WEFT OCCURS  
ONLY EVERY FOUR OR MORE YARNS.  
INTERLACING POINTS ARE INDEPENDENT,  
DISCONTINUOUS AND EVENLY DISTRIBUTED**

## Description


Plain weave- it's a plain weave fabric which is some time preferred over 12 weave alternatives due to there easier to maintain weave aesthetics when conforming to mold ths fabric holds an ultimate tensile strength of atleast 6010 ksi and provides strength in two direction. These properties makes it suitable for aircrafts and racing cars.

Twill weave- it is the most popular carbon fabric among the fabricators because of its incredible strength and stiffness for weigth performance but needs to be handled with more safety than plain weave

Harness satin weave- these weaves are less stable than other weave patterns .satin weaves laminates are much thicker compared to plain weaves laminates. It does not wrinkle easily compared with other fabrics hence the resulting material is stronger compared to many plain weave fabrics .

# Properties

- Dimensionally stable –high stability when comes to dimensions
  - Non poisonous –this property makes it useful in medical field
  - Electrically conductive
  - Fire resistant –as it is inert chemically it is not affected by fire (it can be used in making fire retardant jackets)
  - Weight-light weight (this properties makes it useful in aerospace and aircrafts industry )
  - High quality (fineness)
  - Moisture regain
- Etc.

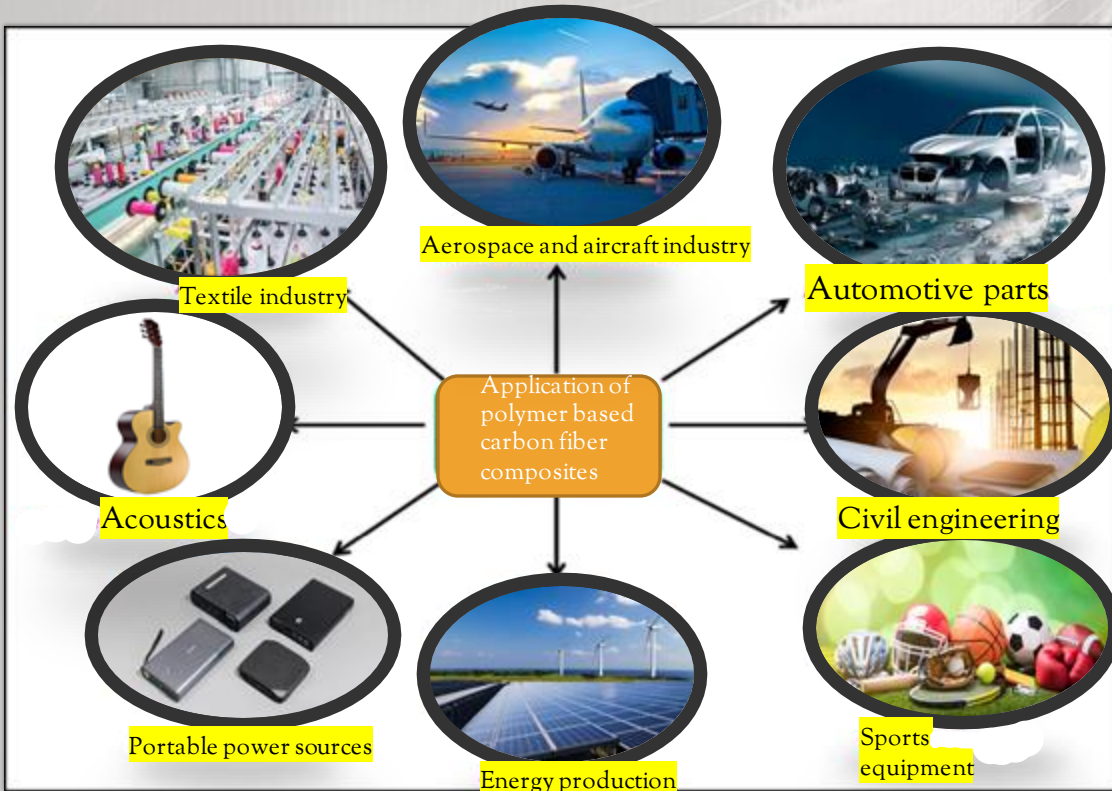


## Advantages

- High durability and compactness –long lasting fibers without being damaged.(withstand pressure, wear or damage)
- Featherweight-highly helpful advantage can be used in a lot of manufacturing industries such as racing cars and aircrafts.
- Imperviable-(corrosion resistant)
- Chemical inertness
- Low coefficient of thermal expansion



# Applications



## Medical



## Military



Picture sources-  
Shutterstock.com

# Safety measures

Small piece of fibers can flow at hand in the form of fine dust particles. Hence proper cleaning methods, like ejector cleaner should be used.

When using carbon fiber, do not rub or scratch off from skin. Carbon fiber strings are more likely metal wires and can quickly enter the skin. Instead use water and soap to clean it.

Carbon fiber needs to be stored properly. It should be stored in mild temperatures to avoid heating the material. Avoid direct sunlight or wet environments. etc.



# Future scope

Carbon fiber is tough without getting bogged down. This makes it perfect for applications such as cars or airliners.

High strength to weight ratio and high stiffness makes it good for aerodynamics applications.

Low coefficient of thermal expansion makes carbon fiber suitable in applications where small movements can be crucial.

In medical applications, prosthesis use, implants and tendon repair, xray assessories surgical instruments etc.



Thank You!