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## **General information**

#### Overview

Sisal fiber is derived from an agave, Agave sisalana. Sisal is valued for cordage use because of its strength, durability, ability to stretch, affinity for certain dyestuffs, and resistance to deterioration in saltwater.

# Designation

Sisal

### Typical uses

Sisal is used by industry in three grades, according to www.sisal.ws. The lower grade fiber is processed by the paper industry because of its high content of cellulose and hemicelluloses. The medium grade fiber is used in the cordage industry for making: ropes, baler and binders twine. Ropes and twines are widely employed for marine, agricultural, and general industrial use. The higher-grade fiber after treatment is converted into yarns and used by the carpet industry.

Sisall is now used as a reinforcement in polymer-matrix composites.

# **Composition overview**

# **Compositional summary**

Material family Base material Composition detail (polymers and natural materials) Natural material  Price Price Price Price * 0.  Physical properties Density 0.  Mechanical properties Young's modulus 1.  Yield strength (elastic limit) Tensile strength Elongation 2 Flexural modulus * 1.  Shear modulus * 0.	iber latural							
Base material  Renewable content  Composition detail (polymers and natural materials)  Natural material  Price  Price  Price  * 0.  Physical properties  Density  0.  Mechanical properties  Young's modulus  1.  Yield strength (elastic limit)  Tensile strength  Elongation  2  Flexural modulus  * 1.  Shear modulus  * 0.	latural	Fiber						
Renewable content 10  Composition detail (polymers and natural materials)  Natural material 10  Price  Price * 0.  Physical properties  Density 0.  Mechanical properties  Young's modulus 1.  Yield strength (elastic limit) * 66  Tensile strength 74  Elongation 2  Flexural modulus * 1.  Shear modulus * 0.								
Composition detail (polymers and natural materials)  Natural material 10  Price  Price * 0.  Physical properties  Density 0.  Mechanical properties  Young's modulus 1.  Yield strength (elastic limit) * 66  Tensile strength 74  Elongation 2  Flexural modulus * 1.  Shear modulus * 0.	Cellulose							
Natural material 10  Price	00		%					
Natural material 10  Price								
Price * 0.  Physical properties  Density 0.  Mechanical properties  Young's modulus 1.  Yield strength (elastic limit) * 66  Tensile strength 74  Elongation 2  Flexural modulus * 1.  Shear modulus * 0.	00		%					
Physical properties  Density 0.  Mechanical properties  Young's modulus 1.  Yield strength (elastic limit) * 66  Tensile strength 74  Elongation 2  Flexural modulus * 1.  Shear modulus * 0.								
Density 0.  Mechanical properties  Young's modulus 1.  Yield strength (elastic limit) * 66  Tensile strength 74  Elongation 2  Flexural modulus * 1.  Shear modulus * 0.	.272 -	0.318	USD/lb					
Mechanical propertiesYoung's modulus1.Yield strength (elastic limit)* 66Tensile strength74Elongation2Flexural modulus* 1.Shear modulus* 0.								
Young's modulus  1. Yield strength (elastic limit)  Tensile strength  Elongation  Plexural modulus  * 1.  Shear modulus  1.  * 66  74  * 74  * 8  * 1.  * 9.	.0522 -	0.0542	lb/in^3					
Yield strength (elastic limit)	Mechanical properties							
Tensile strength 74 Elongation 2 Flexural modulus * 1. Shear modulus * 0.	.36 -	3.19	10^6 psi					
Elongation 2 Flexural modulus * 1. Shear modulus * 0.	6.7 -	83.5	ksi					
Flexural modulus * 1. Shear modulus * 0.	'4.1 -	92.8	ksi					
Shear modulus * 0.	-	7	% strain					
	.36 -	3.19	10^6 psi					
	.532 -	1.33	10^6 psi					
Poisson's ratio * 0.	.359 -	0.374						
Shape factor 1								
Fatigue strength at 10^7 cycles * 31		45.8	ksi					





BEDUPACK	
Mechanical loss coefficient (tan delta)	* 0.00407 - 0.00753
Impact & fracture properties	
Fracture toughness	17.8 - 92 ksi.in^0.5
Thermal properties	
Glass temperature	* 716 - 734 °F
Maximum service temperature	* 752 - 788 °F
Thermal conductivity	* 0.144 - 0.202 BTU.ft/hr.ft^2.°F
Specific heat capacity	0.287 - 0.291 BTU/lb.°F
Thermal expansion coefficient	* 8.33 - 16.7 µstrain/°F
Magnetic properties	
Magnetic type	Non-magnetic
Optical properties	_
Transparency	Opaque
Absorption & permeability	
Water absorption @ 24 hrs	* 2 - 2.4 %
Water absorption @ sat	10 - 12 %
Humidity absorption @ sat	* 3.33 - 4 %
Tidifficity absorption & sat	J.55 4 //
Durability	
Water (fresh)	Excellent
Water (salt)	Excellent
Weak acids	Acceptable
Strong acids	Unacceptable
Weak alkalis	Acceptable
Strong alkalis	Unacceptable
Organic solvents	Acceptable
Oxidation at 500C	Unacceptable
UV radiation (sunlight)	Good
Flammability	Highly flammable
·	
Primary production energy, CO2 and water	
Embodied energy, primary production	* 4.09e3 - 4.51e3 BTU/lb
CO2 footprint, primary production	* 1.52 - 1.68 lb/lb
Water usage	* 2.18e5 - 2.41e5 in^3/lb
Processing energy, CO2 footprint & water	
Fabric production energy	* 1.07e3 - 1.17e3 BTU/lb
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Fabric production CO2	* 0.198	-	0.218	lb/lb
Fabric production water	* 28.5	-	42.9	in^3/lb

Recycling and end of life

Recycle	×			
Recycle fraction in current supply	8.55	-	9.45	%
Downcycle	✓			
Combust for energy recovery	✓			
Heat of combustion (net)	* 8.28e3	-	8.7e3	BTU/lb
Combustion CO2	* 1.5	-	1.58	lb/lb
Landfill	✓			
Biodegrade	✓			

# Links

ProcessUniverse			
Reference			
Shape			