Analogy of Jute Fiber with Mud Crab Shell and Mussels Shell Powder Filler Reinforced Isophthalic Polyester Resin Based Composites

A.K. Arun Raja, K. Arun Vasantha Geethan, P. Sabarish Kumar, P. Priyan, P. Shabin Raj

Abstract: Jute fibers are totally biodegradable and recyclable substances, i.e., environmentally friendly substances. The contemporary annual global production of jute fiber is ready 3.2 million tons and used for diverse packages. Various research is being accomplished to discover a suitable substitute for the non-biodegradable plastic strengthened composites, which has a negative effect at the environment. The mercerization technique is executed the use of 8% of sodium in water to form the sodium hydroxide (NaOH). The property of the fabric is similarly promoted with the aid of adding mud crab shell powder and mussels shell powder all through the hand moulding process. The composite fabric is evolved with the assist of isophthalic polyester resin with 2% of accelerator and hardener used at the side of it. Experiments are executed as according to ASTM requirements to discover the mechanical properties. In addition to mechanical properties HDT(Heat Deflection Test) and rate of burning test are done. With help of the studies and study, Jute fabric mat can be considered as an alternate for plastic components (non biodegradable).

Keywords: Jute, Isophthalic, hand moulding process, Mercerization, Reinforcement.

I. INTRODUCTION

The nature of natural fiber such as it is less weight, reaseable, eco-friendly and offers ahighoverall performance in relation to its mechanical properties makes this material an best alternative for the presently used components in the manufacture of automobile components[1]. More than 100 years natural fibers are used in the world. As the automobile market and its supportive industries were increases massive quantity of natural composite material fed on as more automobile components. However at the given up of the product life; products begin every other life cycle, both by recycling or disposal in a variety of manners[2].

The developments in the direction of utilization of natural fibers in the automobile zone started out in the 1990s in Europe and reached North America some years later. The demand for strengthened plastics in the United States is projected to grow 2.5% yearly to over four billion (1.81 billion kg) pounds in 2007, valued at US$6.5 billion.1,6,7 This will create a market for 2.8 billion (1.27 billion kg) pounds of resin and 1.3 billion(0.59 billion kg) pounds of reinforcements. The automobile and construction industries will continue to be the main markets for reinforced plastics, together accounting for 63% of the whole in 2007[3]. Jute is the common natural fiber which has high productivity in India. Jute fiber reinforced polymer composites have proved to be higher then few structural material previously made up of wood and steel. Most types of jute fibers are light brown, but some off-white varieties are also obtained. Since it is sturdy and flexible, fiber is generally easy to work with and is long and gleaming in its raw state. [4].

II. FABRICATION

A. Materials used

The Jute fabric is ordered and bought from the Anakaputhur Jute Weavers Association. The Isophthalic polyester resin, and corresponding hardener (Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide) and accelerator (Cobalt Octoate) supplied with the aid of Sakthi fiber glass, which have been used to prepare the composites. The Jute fabric is bow obtained in mat form.
In order to expand the properties of the Jute fabrics, it is chemically treated with water solution containing 8% sodium salts (NaOH) dissolved in it, this process is called mercerization process.

\[
\text{fiber} - \text{OH} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{fiber} - \text{O} - \text{Na} + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

Jute fabric is soaked in 8% of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution for 11 hour. Dried at room Temperature (28-32) for 48 hour. Then heat dried for few minutes. This makes the Hydrophilic nature of the mat into Hydrophobic nature. Then the Jute fabrics where cut into uniform shape.

### III. COMPOSITE FABRICATION

The isophthalic polyester resin and its corresponding accelerator and hardener were mixed as 2% of resin. Then add the filler (A-mud crab shell powder, B-mussels shell powder) as 5% according to the weight. In order to enhance elevated interior bonding and to expand crosslink density of the composites, the fillers are used in the isophthalic resin solution[5]. Take 750ml of resin in a beaker which is added with the hardener and accelerator and then apply the solution layer by layer in the jute faibre. The process is carried out by hand moulding process[6] and the outcome of the composite is shown in the Fig.5 and Fig.6.

### IV. METHODOLOGY

Various mechanical test is carried out in order to recognize and examine the mechanical property of the isophthalic based Jute. All the mechanical test is carried out according to the ASTM D standards. The following are mechanical test carried out:
A. Tensile Test

Tensile testing, additionally known as tension testing, is a indispensable materials science and engineering check in which a sample is subjected to a managed tension until failure. Properties that are directly measured by a tensile test are last tensile strength, breaking strength, maximum elongation and reduction in area. From these measurements the following properties can additionally be determined: Young's modulus, Poisson's ratio, yield strength, and strain-hardening characteristics. Uniaxial tensile testing is the most typically used for obtaining the mechanical characteristics of isotropic materials. Five samples were tested in each set and average is tabulated for each specimen.[7]

![Fig. 7. Universal Testing Machine (UTM)](image)

Tensile assessments are usually conducted on electromechanical or Universal Testing Machine (UTM) at a crosshead velocity of 50 mm/min and a gauge length of 50 mm. The Tensile test used to be performed in accordance to the ASTM D 638 standards. The test specimens used were rectangular in form with dimensions 120 mm x 12.5 mm x 3 mm. Five samples have been tested in every set and the average. Fig. 7 represents the anatomy of the Universal Testing Machine (UTM).

B. Flexural Test

The most common motive of a flexure test is to measure flexural power and flexural modulus. Flexural strength is described as the most stress at the outermost fiber on both the compression or tension facet of the specimen. The material is laid horizontally over two factors of contact (lower support span) and then a pressure is applied to the top of the material through either one or two points of contact (upper loading span) till the sample fails. The most recorded force is the flexural strength of that sample. The flexural modulus of the fabric increases with increase in fiber loading[8].

![Fig. 8. 3-point Flexural Testing Machine](image)

Flexural properties of the composites have been measured by using a three-point loading device as per ASTM D 790 the usage of a universal testing machine with rectangular samples of dimension 120 mm x 12.5 mm x 3 mm. A minimum of 5 samples had been examined in each case and average of these results are tabulated for future calculation.

C. Compression Test

A compression test is any test in which a material experiences opposing forces that push inward upon the specimen from opposite sides or is otherwise compressed, “squashed”, crushed, or flattened. The test sample is usually positioned in between two plates that distribute the utilized load throughout the whole floor area of two opposite faces of the test pattern and then the plates are pushed collectively by means of a universal test machine causing the sample to flatten[9]. Both the samples are taken as the measurement of 120 mm x 12.5 mm x 3 mm thickness. The compression test is also carried out in the universal testing machine. The samples are loaded in the machine and results are tabulated.

D. Impact Test

Impact tests are used in analyzing the toughness of material. A material's toughness is a element of its capacity to soak up energy all through plastic deformation. Charpy impact test, additionally recognized as the Charpy V-notch test, is a standardized excessive strain-rate test which determines the quantity of energy absorbed through a material for the duration of fracture. Absorbed energy is a measure of the material’s notch toughness[10].

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The Fig.9 shows the impact testing used for the experimental work. For each case, a sample of 5 is taken and tested and the average value is tabulated.

E. HDT (Heat Deflection Temperature)

The heat deflection temperature is the temperature at which a polymer plastic sample deforms underneath a specified load. The property of a given plastic material is utilized in many components of production design, engineering and manufacture of merchandise using thermoplastic components[11].

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results are received from the common value received from the following tests mentioned. Five sample were tested in it for each test. The mean value is calculated and tabulated.

The sample is give tag as A and B

A- Jute fiber with mud crab shell powder
B- Jute fiber with mussels shell powder

Similarly, in graphical representation Jute fabric with mud crab shell powder composite is indicated using blue color and Jute fabric with mussels shell powder composite is indicated using red color.

A. Mechanical Property

The main mechanical properties such as Tensile, Flexural, Compression and Impact were tabulated below. In this specimen the tensile strength of sample A is greater than the sample B. When compare to other test research flexural strength of the sample B is greater than the sample A. In compression strength also the value of sample B is greater than the sample B. At last the impact strength also the strength of Sample B is greater than the sample A.

| Specimen | Tensile | Flexural | Compression | Impact |
|----------|---------|----------|-------------|--------|
| Unit     | MPa     | MPa      | MPa         | MPa    |
| A        | 24.58   | 41.33    | 47.8        | 20     |
| B        | 22.34   | 43.36    | 66.1        | 40     |

B. Heat Deflection Temperature (HDT)

HDT test is carried out in ASTM D790. Test parameter is HDT: 1.82 MPa. In HDT test the sample B is greater than the sample A.

| S.No | Sample | Unit | Test method | Test result |
|------|--------|------|-------------|-------------|
| 1    | A      | °C   | ASTM D648   | 59.7        |
| 2    | B      | °C   | ASTM D648   | 60.9        |
C. Rate of Burning

In terms of Rate of burning it is high in sample B followed by sample A by small margin.

Table 3. Rate of burning

| Specimen | Rate of Burning (mm/mins) |
|----------|--------------------------|
| A        | 12.44                    |
| B        | 14.43                    |

VI. CONCLUSION

In technology ofrisky environment utilization of natural fiber as reinforcement has been demonstrated as environment friendly choice to usual artificial fibers. Extensive study has been made to discover the mechanical strength of Jute Fiber with mud crab and mussels shell powder bolstered composite, with an result proving the following Inference

- Mechanical properties of Jute Fabric composite are nearly at par with the plastic fabric in each aspect, thinking about the environmental component it is wise to use natural based natural Jute fabric composite than the plastic composite.
- The Jute Fabric composite with mud crab and mussels shell powder produces nearly the equal charge of burning, so they can be used in the area of Thermal application.

Further lookup on Jute fabric mat is recommended, examined with two of one kind filler material and resins in order to extend the mechanical property and structural integrity Bamboo fabric composite.

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AUTHORS PROFILE

Mr. A. K. Arun Raja, is working as an Assistant Professor in Mechanical Engineering Department in St. Joseph's Institute of Technology, OMR, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. He has a work experience of 8 years as assistant professor. He is currently pursuing his Ph.D. from Sathyabama University, OMR, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, in the topic “Bio Composites”. He has done a total of 12 publications including Scopus and sci indexed journals. He has guided number of college students in completing their project on natural reinforced composites.

Dr. K. Arun Vasantha Geethan, is working as a Professor and the Head Of the Department of Mechanical Engineering in St. Joseph’s Institute of Technology, OMR, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. He has a work experience of about 15 years in the field of teaching. He has done his Masters in Anna University, Chennai. He is also awarded with Doctor of Philosophy in “Reverse supply chain management” as area of research. He has a total of 28 publications including SCI and Scopus Indexed Journals.

Fig. 12. Comparison of HDT test

Fig. 13. Comparison of Rate of Burning
Mr. P Sabarish Kumar, is working as an Assistant Professor in Mechanical Engineering Department in St. Joseph’s Institute of Technology, OMR, Chennai-600 118. He has a work experience of 6 years in the field of teaching. He is currently pursuing his Ph.D. from SRM university, Kattankulathur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India with “Heat exchangers” as research area. He has done a total of 13 publications including Scopus indexed journals.

Mr. P Priyan, is a final year student pursuing his B. E. degree in mechanical engineering in St. Joseph's Institute of Technology, OMR, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. He also completed a project in Design and Fabrication of pot making mechanism. He has also attended a lot of workshops and in-plant of his department core industries such as Industrial Automation conducted by AGIIT and TVS Private Limited.

Mr. P Shabin Raj, is a final year student pursuing his B. E. degree in mechanical engineering in St. Joseph's Institute of Technology, OMR, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. He also completed a project in Design and Fabrication of pot making mechanism. He has also attended a lot of workshops and in-plant of his department core industries.