List of Tables

1.1 Typical properties of unidirectional composites. 32
1.2 Typical properties of unidirectional composites. 33
1.3 Typical properties of unidirectional (carbon-fiber) composites. 34
1.4 Typical properties of unidirectional (carbon-fiber) composites. 35
1.5 Laminate properties of a general-purpose polyester resin reinforced with E-glass stitched fabric. 36
1.6 Standard Normal cumulative function $P(z)$ and coverage $Q(-z)$. . . 36
1.7 Strength data (in MPa) for Example 1.4. 37
1.8 k- and V-values to compute the A-, B-, and C-basis values as a function of the number of specimens n. Coverage %Q and Confidence %C shown in parenthesis. Use k- and V-values with Normal- and Weibull-distributed data, respectively. 37
1.9 A- and B-basis values for unidirectional T700/2510 (carbon-fiber) composite. 38
1.10 B-basis values for unidirectional (carbon-fiber) composites. 38

2.1 Typical properties of inorganic fibers. 76
2.2 Typical properties of inorganic fibers. 77
2.3 Typical properties of polymer fibers. 78
2.4 Typical properties of polymer fibers. 78
2.5 Weibull shape parameters m of carbon fibers. 79
2.6 Weibull shape parameter m of various fibers and composites. 80
2.7 Fiber strength reduction. 80
2.8 Temperature effect on strength of glass fibers. 80
2.9 Classification of carbon fibers according to modulus. 81
2.10 Properties of natural fibers. Adapted from [83] © 2011, with permission from Elsevier. Additional data from other sources.[3] 81
2.11 Composition of natural fibers. Adapted from [83] © 2011, with permission from Elsevier.[3] 82
2.12 Fiber architecture of various stitched fabrics. 82
2.13 Typical properties of thermoset matrices. 83
2.14 Typical properties of thermoset matrices. 84
2.15 Typical properties of thermoplastic matrices. 84
2.16 Typical properties of thermoplastic matrices. 85

2.17 Thermal and mechanical properties of biodegradable polymers, compiled from [54, 81, 237] and other sources.[3] 85

3.1 Advantages and disadvantages of the hand layup process. 89
3.2 Some applications of hand layup. 90
3.3 Advantages and disadvantages of using prepregs. 91

4.1 Coefficients of thermal expansion in Example 4.5. 127

9.1 Geometrical parameters for several plain weave fabrics. 348
9.2 Mechanical properties of fiber and matrix. 349
9.3 Hygrothermo-mechanical properties of the tow for various fabrics. . . 350
9.4 Predicted tow strength for various fabrics. 350
9.5 Hygrothermo-mechanical properties of a fabric-reinforced laminate. . 351
9.6 Comparison of predicted and experimental thermo-mechanical properties. 351
9.7 Comparison between predicted and experimental strength values. . . 352
9.8 Comparison of strength values between unidirectional properties (UD), cross-ply symmetric laminate approximation (CP), and the woven fabric model results. 352
9.9 Comparison of predicted and experimental values of $E[GPa]$ for vinyl ester matrix reinforced with E-glass continuous strand mat (CSM). . 352

10.1 Shear correction factors for common cross-section geometries for beams.355
10.2 End-restraint coefficients for long column buckling. 363
10.3 Contour definition for Figure 10.5. Used for the computation of contour integrals except $\omega(s)$. 366

11.1 Empirical constants for determination of crippling strain. 420

12.1 Loading conditions. 434

13.1 Strength reduction factor ϕ. 448
13.2 FRP reduction factor C_E due to environmental effects. 451

A.1 Comparison of predicted and experimental values of compressive strength for various composite materials. 512