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2006/7/5:**2008/5/8:**

() (-)
 (E-glass) (Chrysolite)
 (Hybrid) (60%)
 (14%) (10%)

):
 gravimetric analysis) (HDT)(Heat distortion temperature)
 - (Erosion) (TGA)(Thermal
 .(

A Study Into Some Thermal Properties of Novolak and its Composites

Abstract:

The research involves using phenol-formaldehyde (novolak) resin as a matrix for making composite material, while glass fiber type (E) and asbestos fiber type chrysolite were used as reinforcing materials. The specimens of composite materials were prepared from each type of all the fibers mentioned above with weight fraction of (60%) of their weight. After that the hybrid composite material was made by the addition of different types of these fibers in the same weight fraction, these specimens were made in different ratios of hexamethylenetetramine content including (10%) and (14%). Then the study on some thermal properties was carried out on all composites which were prepared and the results were compared with those of novolak resin alone. The effect of reinforcement with fibers on the properties of resin was studied, too. Thermal properties were studied including heat distortion temperature (HDT), thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA), erosion resistance by use of oxyacetylene burner and thermal conductivity. In general, the results have shown that after the reinforcement with different fibers and types of improvement factors improve the thermal properties. The positive effect of increasing the hexamethylenetetramine is to increase most properties of resin and its composites have shown a new case, which combines between the other reinforcement cases i.e. the possibility of combining properties in one material in a balanced form.

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(TGA)

:

[2]

[2] [1]

(HTPDMS) [5] (2000) (Hanoush) (1986) [3] (Marinkovic) (Lausevic) (Carbonization (Powder) (Platelets) (1mm) (Adams) (Palatal) (2001) [6] (Carbonization)

(Novolak) (1600°C) structure surrounding) (Polymeric (CO₂ H₂) (Bulk) (Bending strength) (Bulk) (500 °C

(E)

(CO₂, H₂)

(1999)

[4] (Hanoush) (Adam)

Olic

(A -)

(% 5-30)

الجانب العملي:

المواد المستعملة:-

:(Matrix Material)

(TETA) (DSC)

())

1-)

(3% (37%)
 .3
)
 (Flux)
 .(0.7%))
 .4 .(160°C) (

(50%) (10%) (HMTA)
 (Aniline) .5 (HMTA) (14%)

[12],[11] .,[10] (14%) (10%)
 [7]
 (HMTA)
 .(8-15%)
 :(Reinforcing Materials)

[14],[13] .:
 .[10] (0.01-5%) (E) .1
 (6-8mm)
 .(10-14µm)
 (Chrysolite) .2

(60%) -: [15])
 .(Discontinuous Fibers - Whiskers
 (HMTA) .3
 (+)

$$\psi = \frac{W_f}{W_c} \times 100\% \dots\dots(1)$$

:- (W_c)

$$W_c = W_f + W_m \dots\dots(2)$$

(W_c , W_m , W_f)

:-

(Henderson) .1
 (60.5%)

.[16](talc) .[9],[8](1%)
 (60%) (Olic) .2

materials) ()

(50°C/2mm) (30mg) (Ablative)

(Ablation) .3 +) .[17](80%)

(60.12mm) (6mm) (

(Ablation) .4 .(60%)

(40mm) Lee's) (6mm) Preparation) :()-

(Disc) (Technique)

(Instruments) (Impregnation method)

(Ceast) .1 -:

(TGA) (Dupont thermoblance) .2 (Modified Phenol-Formaldehyde) .1

(Novolak- HMTA)

(HMTA) (10%)

(Erosion) .3

(ASTMD -E285-80) (2) (1)

(14%) (Novolak -HMTA)

(HMTA) .3

(Griffen and George) .4

(-70 °C)

(20 ,40 ,65±2°C) ,(80

(Hereaus Electronic) (1)

(Batten Feld / Berge)

: . 1 -: (ASTM)

(Heat distortion Temperature HDT) .1

(thermal Stability) = : (HDT)

(9.8mm) = ,(110mm)

(HDT) ,(3mm) =

(TGA) .2

15 -)

(Arbitrary deformation)

(TGA)

(2)

(HDT)

(HDT)

(HMTA)

(4) (3)

(HMTA)

residue%)

:[20] (Weight

[18]

(14%)

Fraction Mass Remaining = $\frac{M}{M_o}$... (3)

(HMTA)

:

(HMTA)

(10 %)

(mg)

:(M)

.(T°C)

.(HDT)

(mg)

:(M_o)

(chrysolite asbestos)

(Pyrolysis)

:

(300°C)

(Gaseous components)

(Phase Change)

.[8]

(Curing)

(Moisture Content)

300°C)

.[19]

(600°C

. 2

(Thermo gravimetric Analysis (TGA)

.[8] (Shrinkage)

[10] (Thermal Stability)

[21]) () () (Ketone) [10],[8] (Carboxyl)

(char content) () [19] :_____ (600 °C)

[22] () (1.9 %) (TGA) (Phenol, H₂O, CH₄, CO₂ and benzen)

[3] (500 °C) (98.1 %) (500 °C) - Chemical Degradation (Thermo (Cauthero) (Conley (Thermo-Oxidative) (Pyrolysis)

[8] .[20] .3 (4) (3) (Ablation Test) (erosion test) (-) (HMTA)

Ablative) (14 %) (HMTA) [23](environment (3) flux) (Heat loss%) (675 °C) (Weight (Thermal expansion) 42.8) .(%) (300 °C) loss%) (3) (Weight (675°C) structure) (45.4%) (Char) (+)

(Internal pressure)

expansion)
 (Mineral structural) (Thermo – Chemical
 .[25]
 resistance)
 (HMTA) (Erosion
 Cross linked) (shear force)
 [22] (density
 (Shear resistance) (Char carbonaceous)
 .4
 (Thermal Conductivity Test) (Zone carbonaceous)
 (Pyrolzed zone)
 .(Convection)
 (Pyrolysis reactions)
 (Expansion)
 recovery)
 .[24] [22] [20] (Elastic
 (5)
 .[26] zone) (carbonize
 (Brittle)
 ()
 (K) (Carbonize zone)
 [24]
 .(6)
 fiber structure) (1)
 (closed (Erosion resistance)

-.
 .
 .
 .[27] (Majed)
 (HMTA)
 -:
 () .1
 (HDT)
 (TGA) .2
 ()
 resistance) .3
 (Erosion .[28]
 .4 (20,40, 65 ± 2)
 (8) (7)
 .5 (60±2°C)
 (K)
 .6
 (Carbonize zone)

(Carbonize zone)

and Galeski)

(Kowska

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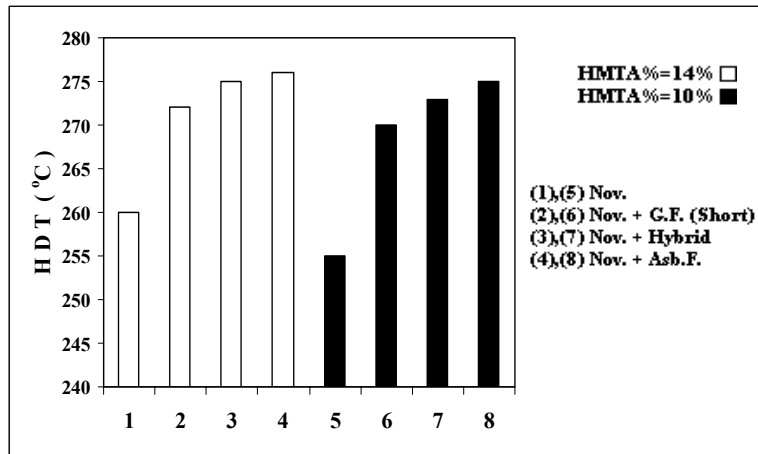
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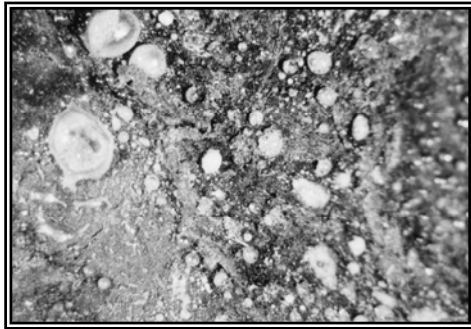
(1)

| نوع المادة | نسبة HMTA | Erosion rate (mm/sec) |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Novolak | 14 % | 0.1488 |
| Novolak +GF(short) | 14 % | 0.1905 |
| Novolak +Hybrid | 14 % | 0.17 |
| Novolak+asbestos | 14 % | 0.069 |
| Novolak | 10 % | 0.18 |
| Novolak+GF(short) | 10 % | 0.2072 |
| Novolak+Hybrit | 10 % | 0.1744 |
| Novolak+asbestos | 10 % | 0.167 |

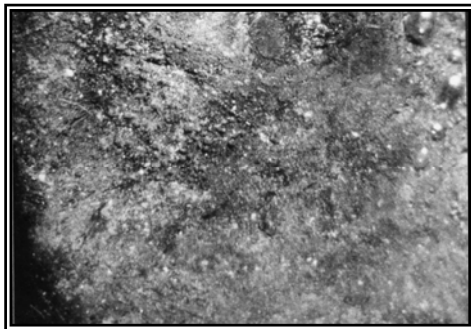


(HDT)

(2)

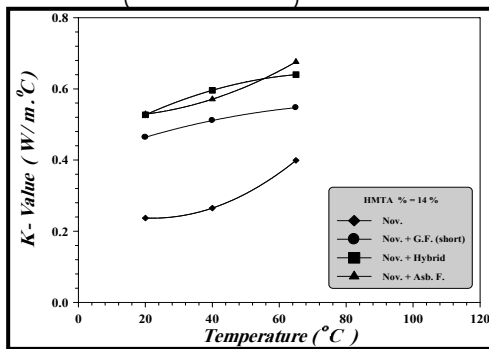


(a)



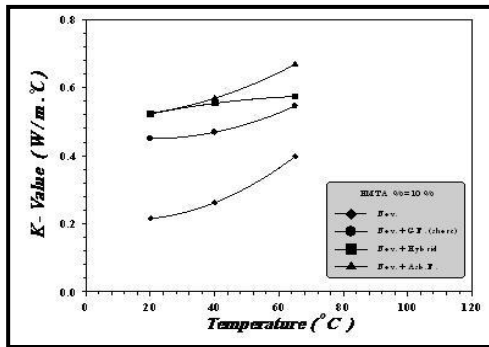
(b)

(6) (HMTA) (14%) (Nov.+Hybrid)



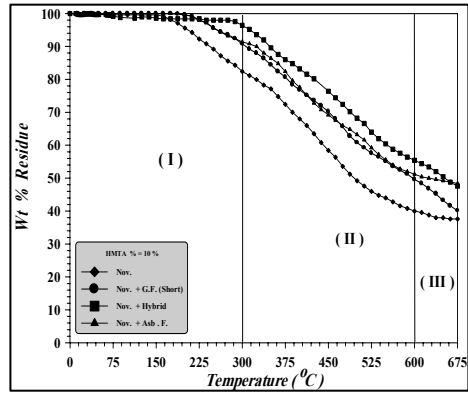
(K)

(7)



(K)

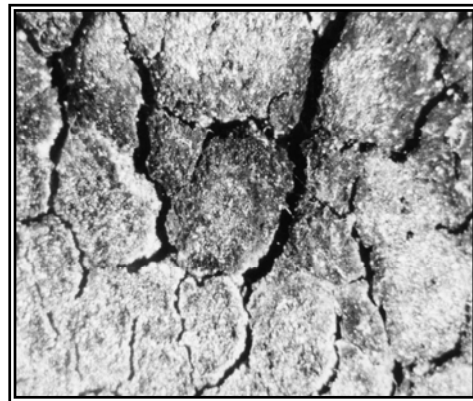
(8)



(TGA)

(4)

(10%) (HMTA) : (I)



Nov.)

(5)

(HMTA) (14%) () () (3000 °C)