

**ANALISIS KEKUATAN MEKANIS KOMPOSIT YANG
DIPERKUAT SERAT DAN TENUN RAMI**

***ANALYSIS OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF REINFORCE WOVEN
RAMIE AND RAMIE FIBER COMPOSITE***

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**PROGRAM PASCASARJANA
UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN
MAKASSAR
2018**

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DIPERKUAT SERAT DAN TENUN RAMI**

Tesis

Sebagai Salah Satu Syarat untuk Mencapai Gelar Magister

Program Studi

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Disusun dan diajukan oleh

MIFTAHUL JANNAH

Kepada

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telah dipertahankan dalam sidang ujian tesis
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dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat kelulusan



PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN PENELITIAN

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Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa tesis yang saya tulis ini benar-benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri, bukan merupakan pengambilalihan tulisan atau pemikiran orang lain. Apabila di kemudian hari terbukti atau dapat dibuktikan bahwa sebagian atau keseluruhan tesis ini hasil karya orang lain, saya bersedia menerima sanksi atas perbuatan tersebut.

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Yang membuat pernyataan,



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Miftahul Jannah

ABSTRAK

Miftahul Jannah. *Analisis Kekuatan Mekanis Komposit Yang Diperkuat Serat Dan Tenun Rami* (Dibimbing oleh Zulkifli Djafar dan Ilyas Renreng).

Serat alam merupakan salah satu bahan penguat yang digunakan dalam proses pembuatan komposit. Namun, tidak semua serat alam dapat digunakan karena harus memenuhi beberapa syarat tertentu untuk kemudian dapat dijadikan sebagai bahan penguat komposit. Salah satu serat alam yang saat ini sedang dikembangkan untuk bahan penguat komposit adalah serat dari tanaman rami. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh jumlah lapisan tenunan rami dan berat serat rami terhadap kekuatan tarik, kekuatan bending dan kekuatan impak serta menemukan hasil optimal yang dapat digunakan pada penelitian selanjutnya. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa jumlah lapisan tenunan rami dan tipe berat serat rami sangat berpengaruh terhadap kekuatan tarik dan kekuatan bending pada suatu komposit. Dari penelitian ini diperoleh kekuatan tarik tertinggi terdapat pada komposit tenunan rami dengan jumlah lapisan 5 *plies* dengan nilai kekuatan tarik rata-rata sebesar 99.04 ± 2.85 MPa, sedangkan untuk serat rami diperoleh kekuatan tarik tertinggi terdapat pada tipe E dengan nilai kekuatan tarik rata-rata sebesar 121.85 ± 8.35 MPa. Sementara kekuatan bending nilai tertinggi komposit tenunan rami diperoleh pada jumlah lapisan tenunan rami 5 *plies* yaitu sebesar 98.73 ± 5.98 MPa, sedangkan pada serat rami kekuatan bending tertinggi terdapat pada berat serat tipe E sebesar 138.84 ± 15.60 MPa. Dalam pengujian impak, komposit dengan nilai kekuatan impak tertinggi terdapat pada komposit tenunan rami dengan jumlah lapisan 5 *plies* dengan nilai 11.85 ± 0.91 kJ/m². Sedangkan pada komposit serat rami, nilai kekuatan impak tertinggi terdapat pada tipe berat serat E gram dengan nilai impak sebesar 21.1 ± 21.07 kJ/m². Uji FTIR untuk komposit serat dan tenunan rami menunjukkan bahwa keduanya memiliki daerah serapan $3300\text{-}3500\text{ cm}^{-1}$ terbentuk gugus O-H dengan intensitas yang kuat dan penampilan fisik peak yang lebar, sehingga semakin lebar bentuk fisik peaknya maka akan semakin mudah terjadinya penyerapan air. Hasil uji mekanis menunjukkan nilai pengujian tertinggi terdapat pada komposit serat dan pada uji SEM, *pull out* banyak terjadi pada komposit tenunan rami, kedua hal tersebut dapat disebabkan oleh bahan tenunan rami yang digunakan untuk bahan penguat komposit telah melalui proses kimia yang bertujuan untuk memperhalus benang serat sehingga berdampak terjadinya penurunan daya ikat antara tenunan rami dan matrik.

Kata kunci : Serat Alam, Komposit, Uji Tarik, Uji Bending, Uji Impak, Uji SEM, FTIR

ABSTRACT

Miftahul Jannah. *Analysis Of Mechanical Properties of Reinforce Woven Ramie and Ramie Fiber Composite (Guided by Zulkifli Djafar dan Ilyas Renreng)*

Natural fibers are one of the reinforcing materials used in the composite manufacturing process. However, not all natural fibers can be used because they have to meet certain conditions to then be used as a composite reinforcing material. One of the natural fibers currently being developed for composite reinforcement materials is ramie plants. The point in this study is to determine the effect of the layer's number of woven ramie and ramie fiber's weight to tensile strength, bending strength and impact, and to find optimal results that can be used in further research. The test results show that the plies number of woven ramie and the type of ramie fiber's weight are greatly affect the tensile strength and bending strength of the composite. From this research, the highest tensile strength is found in woven ramie composite with 5 layers of plies with average tensile strength value is 99.04 ± 2.85 MPa, while for ramie fiber the highest tensile strength is found in type E weight with average tensile strength value is 121.85 ± 8.35 MPa. While the highest value of bending strength of woven ramie composite is obtained on 5 plies of woven ramie that is equal to 98.73 ± 5.98 MPa, while in the ramie fiber, the highest bending strength is found on the weight of E type weight with value is 138.84 ± 15.60 MPa. For the result of impact testing, the composite with the highest impact strength value is in woven ramie composite with 5 layers of plies with a value of 11.85 ± 0.91 kJ / m². While on ramie fiber composite, the highest impact strength value is found on the E type of ramie fiber weight with the impact value of 21.1 ± 21.07 kJ / m². FTIR test for ramie fiber composites and woven ramie showed that both of them had absorption areas of $3300\text{-}3500\text{ cm}^{-1}$ formed O-H groups with strong intensity and wide physical peak appearance, so that the wider the physical shape of the peak, the easier the absorption of the moisture. The mechanical test results showed that the highest test values were found in ramie fiber composites and in the SEM test, pull out occurs mostly in woven ramie composites, both of that problem can be caused by woven ramie materials used for composite reinforcement materials that have been through a chemical process to smooth out fiber fibers. But, the effect of those chemical process is reducing the binding between woven ramie as the reinforcement with its matrix is reduced.

Keywords : Natural Fiber, Composite, Tensile Strength, Bending, Impact, SEM, FTIR

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DAFTAR NOTASI

Singkatan/simbol	Keterangan
A_0	Luas Penampang patah (mm)
E	Modulus Elastisitas (N/mm^2)
E_b	Modulus Elastisitas Bending (N/mm^2)
L	Panjang awal dan panjang support span (mm)
ΔL	Perubahan panjang (mm)
P	Beban (N)
R	Jarak pendulum ke pusat rotasi (mm)
V_f	Fraksi Volume serat (cm^3)
V_m	Fraksi Volume matriks (cm^3)
V_c	Fraksi Volume komposit (cm^3)
W	Energi serat yang diserap spesimen (J)
W_f	Fraksi berat serat (gr)
W_a	Berat serat di udara (gr)
W_o	Berat serat salam acetone (gr)
W_c	Berat komposit di udara (gr)

W_w	Berat komposit dalam acetone (gr)
a	Kekuatan impak (J/mm^2)
b	Lebar spesimen (mm)
d	Tebal spesimen (mm)
g	Percepatan gravitasi (m/s^2)
m	Berat pendulum (kg)
w_f	Berat serat (gr)
w_c	Berat komposit (gr)
w_m	Berat matrik (gr)
α	Sudut pendulum tanpa benda uji ($^\circ$)
β	Sudut pendulum setelah menabrak benda uji ($^\circ$)
δ	Defleksi (mm)
σ	Tegangan (N/mm^2)
ε	Regangan
ρ_f	Massa jenis serat (gr/cm^3)
ρ_o	Massa jenis acetone (gr/cm^3)
ρ_c	Massa jenis komposit (gr/cm^3)
ρ_m	Massa jenis matrik (gr/cm^3)

BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

A. Latar Belakang

Komposit merupakan perpaduan antara dua jenis komponen yang berbeda yang memiliki sifat fisik dan kimia yang beragam namun masing-masing memiliki keunggulan dan mampu menutupi kekurangan antara satu komponen dengan komponen lainnya dalam satu bentuk material baru dengan sifat-sifat perpaduan dari kedua komponen tadi. Keunggulan komposit pada umumnya adalah memiliki berat yang cenderung lebih ringan dibandingkan logam dengan nilai kekuatan dan kekakuan yang tetap, memiliki ketahanan korosi, ketahanan aus serta sifat termal yang cukup baik. (Krzysik, A.M, 1991)

Komposit dengan bahan penguat serat alami baru-baru ini mendapat perhatian karena potensinya yang dapat menggantikan bahan komposit berpenguat serat konvensional, khususnya yang diperkuat oleh serat sintetis. Keunggulan utama menggunakan serat alami dalam material komposit adalah karena penggunaannya yang ramah lingkungan. (Hadi, B.K., 2000)

Dengan memaksimalkan penggunaan serat alami, maka akan tersedia solusi alternatif untuk memecahkan masalah terkait dengan residu (sisa) pertanian seperti kelapa sawit, daun nanas, pisang, dan gula aren yang diproduksikan dalam miliaran ton di seluruh dunia. Limbah alam tersebut

melimpah dan murah serta mudah untuk dikembangkan. (Abdul Khalil dkk, 2008)

Rami merupakan salah satu jenis serat alam yang ketersediaannya cukup melimpah di Indonesia. Rami yang memiliki nama latin *Boehmeria nivea* merupakan salah satu jenis serat alami terbarukan yang tidak hanya memiliki keunggulan sebanding dengan serat tumbuhan lainnya, tetapi juga memiliki penampakan yang sangat bersih setelah dilakukan perlakuan khusus pada seratnya (H.M. Wang dkk, 1999).

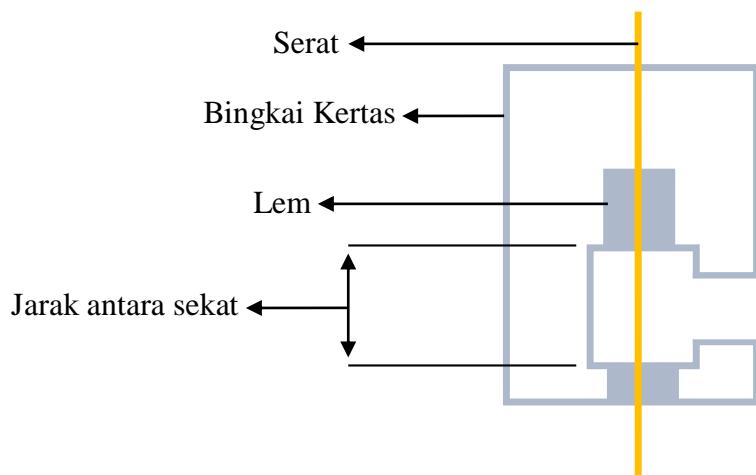
Serat Rami yang diekstrak dari kulit batangnya adalah salah satu serat alami yang paling sering digunakan. Serat alami memiliki sifat *Hydrophilic* yaitu sangat gampang menyerap air sehingga di dalam serat terkandung air (*moisture*). *Moisture* merupakan faktor utama yang sangat menghambat dan dapat menyebabkan penurunan kualitas serat. Oleh sebab itu, untuk mendapatkan kualitas serat yang terbaik, maka dilakukan pengolahan dengan cara pengeringan serat sebelum diolah lebih lanjut, meskipun dengan cara ini kandungan air tidak dapat dihilangkan secara utuh, namun melalui proses ini kandungan air dapat dikurangi seminimal mungkin. Pengeringan serat ini dilakukan dengan cara pemanasan agar dapat mengurangi kadar *moisture* yang terkandung di dalam serat rami sehingga serat tersebut dapat memiliki kekuatan dan performa yang lebih baik. (Putu L. , 2003)

Terdapat pula faktor-faktor lain yang dapat mempengaruhi optimalisasi sifat mekanik suatu komposit dengan bahan berpenguat serat alami. Diantaranya adalah tata letak serat atau arah (orientasi) serat, panjang serat, bentuk serat sampai dengan faktor matriknya. Setiap aplikasi membutuhkan karakteristik dan standar tertentu sehingga peneliti mulai memvariasikan design komposit yang diteliti. Mulai dari jenis tenunan dan hingga jenis serat yang digunakan. Hingga terkadang penelitian tersebut ditujukan untuk membandingkan nilai optimal kekuatan mekanis dalam bentuk serat ataupun dalam bentuk tenunan serat. (Putu L. , 2003)

Sameer F. Hamad, dkk (2017) dalam penelitiannya mengkarakterisasi struktur serat rami, jute, *flax* dan sisal dengan menggunakan metode *Low-Voltage Scanning Electron Microscopy* (LV-SEM) serta menggunakan karakterisasi tersebut untuk menyelidiki hubungan antara struktur pernampang serat dengan kekuatan mekanik pada masing-masing serat tersebut. Serat yang diteliti pertama-tama diberi *cryo-fractured* untuk menyelidiki struktur penampang serat. Pengamatan menggunakan LV-SEM menunjukkan bahwa serat rami dan sisal kurang menunjukkan variasi dalam hal luas penampang serat, bentuk dan ukuran lumen internal, dan ketebalan dinding sel dibandingkan dengan rami dan serat *flax*. Dalam penelitian ini juga diketahui bahwa struktur masing-masing serat tercermin dalam sifat tariknya. Sifat tarik serat rami tunggal dan perilaku perpatahannya diselidiki secara terperinci. Pada penelitian ini yang digunakan untuk mengamati struktur mikro serat

adalah LV-SEM Nova Nano SEM 450. Serat tumbuhan alami bukanlah bahan yang konduktif, oleh karena itu, pengamatan dilakukan dengan menggunakan tegangan akselerasi rendah (1 kV) untuk menghindari pengisian serat. Gambar dikumpulkan menggunakan melalui detektor lensa (TLD) pada jarak kerja 4,5 mm dengan perlambatan balok 2000 V.

Kekuatan tarik serat rami tunggal menggunakan mesin uji tarik merk Zwick Roll dengan sel beban 500 N. Pengujian dilakukan pada tingkat perpindahan crosshead konstan 40% / menit. Sesuai dengan standar ASTM D 3822-01 serat rami tunggal dipasang pada kartu kertas dengan panjang 5 mm dengan menggunakan lem *cyanoacrylate*. Serat disekat dengan hati-hati di tengah kartu persis seperti yang ditunjukkan pada Gambar 2.1.



Gambar 1.1 Skema Representasi Bingkai Kertas Untuk Uji Tarik Serat Tunggal.

Setelah itu, sampel dimasukkan ke mesin uji tarik dan sesaat sebelum memulai pengujian, sisi pendukung kartu dipotong dengan hati-hati. Pengujian dilakukan pada suhu kamar ($22 \pm 3^\circ C$). Selama pengujian, nilai gaya-regangan dicatat dan nilai-nilai ini digunakan untuk mengukur sifat kekuatan tarik serat. Hanya sampel yang pecah di tengah panjang sekat yang digunakan untuk menghitung kekuatan tarik, sedangkan serat yang pecah di dekat klem lem atau bingkai kartu tidak digunakan dalam perhitungan.

Dalam pengujian tersebut diketahui bahwa perilaku tegangan-regangan serat menunjukkan dua keadaan yang berbeda. Untuk kurva linier, kekuatan tarik bervariasi dari 648-1086 MPa sedangkan kurva nonlinier menghasilkan nilai yang jauh lebih rendah yaitu sebesar 177-452 MPa. Variasi ini terkait dengan perbedaan struktur mikro serat. Dengan menggunakan LV-SEM dapat diungkapkan bahwa permukaan fraktur tarik serat rami memiliki rincian struktur dinding sel dan perilaku fraktur/patah di bawah beban tarik. Selain itu, gambar SEM mengkonfirmasi bahwa kerapuhan dinding sel primer umumnya mengarah ke kurva tegangan-regangan non linier bagi serat rami tunggal.

Dalam penelitian yang dilakukan oleh A.E. Ismail dkk, 2015, dengan judul "*Tensile strength of woven yarn kenaf fiber reinforced polyester composites*". Penelitian tersebut mempelajari tentang respon tarik dari komposit yang diperkuat tenunan kenaf. Dua parameter yang digunakan, yaitu orientasi serat dan jumlah lapisan. Menurut hasil yang diperoleh dalam

penelitian tersebut menunjukkan bahwa orientasi serat memiliki peranan penting dalam menentukan kekuatan tarik suatu komposit. Jumlah lapisan mempengaruhi peningkatan kekuatan tarik meskipun dalam penelitian tersebut tidak terlihat signifikan.

Sedangkan untuk pengaruh berat serat terhadap kekuatan mekanis dapat ditinjau pada penelitian yang dilakukan oleh I Putu Gede Suartama, dkk, 2016, dengan judul Pengaruh Fraksi Volume Serat Terhadap Sifat Mekanis Komposit Matriks Polimer Polyester Diperkuat Serat Pelepah Gebang. Pada penelitian tersebut Komposit berpenguat serat pelepah gebang dengan matrik polimer *Polyester* ini menggunakan fraksi volume 0% (tanpa serat), 20%, 40%, dan 60% serat dalam *komposit*. Dari penelitian yang dilakukan diketahui bahwa nilai impak tertinggi ada pada fraksi volume serat 60% sedangkan kekuatan impak terendah ada pada fraksi volume 0% (tanpa serat). Hal ini membuktikan, bahwa, semakin padat serat yang terkandung dalam sebuah panel komposit, cenderung akan meningkatkan nilai mekanis dari komposit tersebut.

Komposit yang diperkuat oleh serat alami telah dipergunakan untuk berbagai macam jenis aplikasi karena memiliki kekuatan dan modulus elastisitas yang lebih tinggi serta lebih ringan bila dibandingkan dengan logam. Awalnya, komposit jenis ini dikembangkan untuk industri dirgantara, namun, seiring dengan berjalannya waktu, saat sekarang ini komposit berpenguat serat alami juga dapat ditemukan pada aplikasi suku cadang bidang otomotif dengan kinerja kerja dan ketahanan yang tinggi. Komposit serat alam juga

dapat diterapkan untuk bahan bangunan, lambung kapal, hingga produk-produk militer dengan kriteria tertentu. (Stuart M. Lee, 1993)

Diharapkan dengan adanya penelitian ini, akan dapat memaksimalkan peran peneliti khususnya dalam pengembangan material komposit yang berkualitas tinggi, bernilai ekonomis, mudah didapat dan mudah diolah oleh masyarakat dalam negeri sehingga mampu meningkatkan perekonomian serta daya saing dengan produk-produk serupa yang sebelumnya masih diimport dari negara lain. (Errajhi, 2005)

B. Rumusan Masalah

Dalam penelitian ini, dapat dirumuskan beberapa permasalahan sebagai berikut:

1. Bagaimana menganalisa perbandingan sifat mekanis tenun rami dan serat rami dilihat dari nilai uji mekanis (tarik, bending dan impak) serta dilihat dari uji FTIR dan analisa SEM.
2. Bagaimana menganalisa dan merekomendasikan bahan penguat yang memiliki kekuatan mekanis optimal untuk pengaplikasian teknis

C. Tujuan Penelitian

1. Untuk membandingkan sifat mekanis tenun rami dan serat rami dilihat dari nilai uji mekanis (tarik, bending dan impak) serta dilihat dari uji FTIR dan analisa SEM.

- Untuk menganalisa dan merekomendasikan jenis bahan penguat yang memiliki kekuatan mekanis optimal untuk pengaplikasian teknis.

D. Batasan Masalah

- Pengujian sifat mekanik dibatasi pada pengujian uji tarik, uji impak, uji bending, FTIR dan SEM.
- Tenun rami telah mengalami proses alkalisasi dengan menggunakan larutan NaOH
- Orientasi tenunan rami yang digunakan adalah 90° sedangkan untuk serat rami menggunakan orientasi satu arah (*one directional*)
- Pengujian morfologi dengan SEM dan pengujian komposisi dengan FTIR.
- Fraksi volume antara *hardener* dan epoksi adalah 40 %: 60%.
- Perbandingan berat serat dan berat tenun rami adalah 1:1 dimana berat tenunan 1 *ply* = A gram serat; 2 *plies* = B gram; 3 *plies* = C gram ; 4 *plies* = D gram ; dan 5 *plies* = E gram.

E. Manfaat Penelitian

- Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan kelak akan dapat memberikan kontribusi yang cukup besar bagi perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi di bidang komposit dan rekayasa material, khususnya pada pengembangan *smart material* sehingga dapat diterapkan dan

dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat sekitar dengan mudah dan bernilai ekonomis tinggi.

2. Keberhasilan penelitian ini juga mempunyai dampak positif terhadap lingkungan hidup dan juga berdampak positif pada pengembangan kemaritiman khususnya pada industri perkapalan karena memaksimalkan pemanfaatan potensi serat alami rami dalam negeri sebagai alternatif bahan baku pembuatan kapal selain kayu.

BAB II

TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

A. KAJIAN PUSTAKA

Aris Budianto (2014) melakukan penelitian mengenai karakteristik komposit kulit kras dan rami dengan bermatrikkan resin epoksi sebagai bahan tahan impak. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dengan metode pembuatan Komposit dengan tekanan konstan sebesar 100 kg/cm^2 dan pengujinya dengan cara uji tembak. Sampel dibuat dengan fraksi volume 56% dengan susunan KR11, KR22 dan KR33, dan 61% dengan susunan RK11, RK22 dan RK33, dan ketebalan yang berbeda-beda secara berturut-turut 0,5 cm, 1,3 cm dan 2,0 cm.

Pengujian dilakukan dengan uji tembak dan hasilnya diukur menggunakan *chronograp* untuk mengetahui pengurangan kecepatan peluru setelah melewati sampel. Senjata yang digunakan jenis laras pendek Sigak Glock 17 dengan kecepatan lemparan peluru 1236 fps, dengan jarak tembak 5 meter. Pengujian tembak ini menggunakan standar NIJ level III. Hasil penelitian tersebut menunjukkan bahwa semakin lama tebal sampel semakin tinggi tingkat pengurangan kecepatan pelurunya, dan perbedaan tingkat penurunan kecepatan peluru yang paling besar terjadi pada susunan KR33 dengan penurunan kecepatan peluru sebesar 87,18%. Hasil penurunan kecepatan peluru untuk sampel KR11, KR22, KR33, RK11, RK22 dan RK33 adalah 13,27%, 28,43%, 87,18%, 12,93%, 65,40%, 41,75%.

Yanuarius Bate, dkk (2015) meneliti tentang pengaruh panjang serat dan fraksi volume terhadap sifat *bending* pada komposit widuri *polyester*. Dalam penelitian tersebut didapatkan hasil bahwa hubungan antara fraksi volume terhadap kekuatan *bending*, modulus elastisitas *bending* dan momen *bending* yaitu kekuatan *bending* tertinggi terdapat pada fraksi volume 40% dengan panjang serat 7 mm dengan nilai uji *bending* sebesar 188,757 MPa, dan nilai kekuatan *bending* terendah terdapat pada fraksi volume 40% panjang serat 5 mm dengan nilai 143,528 MPa. Nilai modulus elastisitas *bending* tertinggi yaitu pada fraksi volume 20% dengan panjang serat 3 mm sebesar 6,328 MPa dan nilai modulus elastisitas *bending* terendah terdapat pada fraksi volume 40% dengan panjang serat 7 mm sebesar 3,553 MPa. Untuk hasil dari momen *bending* diperoleh nilai tertinggi yaitu pada fraksi volume 0% dengan panjang serat 7mm sebesar 21516,6 Nmm dan nilai momen *bending* terendah terdapat pada fraksi volume 40% dengan panjang serat 5 mm sebesar 13184,64 Nmm.

Berdasarkan hasil-hasil di atas diketahui bahwa pada panjang serat 3 mm dan 7 mm, terjadi peningkatan nilai kekuatan *bending* seiring dengan bertambahnya fraksi volume, tetapi pada panjang serat 5 mm terjadi peningkatan kekuatan *bending* hanya pada fraksi volume 20% dan 30%, sedangkan pada fraksi volume 40% justru mengalami penurunan nilai kekuatan *bending*. Hal ini mungkin disebabkan pada fraksi volume 40% jumlah serat yang lebih banyak mengakibatkan matriks tidak mampu berikatan secara

maksimal dengan serat, apalagi dengan proses pencampuran dan pencetakan komposit dilakukan secara manual. Nilai modulus elastisitas *bending* tertinggi berada pada fraksi volume yang rendah dan pada panjang serat yang pendek, atau dengan kata lain dapat dikatakan bahwa semakin besar fraksi volume maka nilai kekuatan bending semakin menurun. Hal tersebut menunjukkan bahwa pada fraksi volume 20%, 30% dan 40% menghasilkan material komposit yang getas atau kaku, yang dikarenakan ukuran penguat atau serat yang terlalu pendek dan juga pada proses fabrikasi yang masih secara manual.

Untuk nilai momen *bending* pada panjang serat 3 mm Menunjukan bahwa nilai momen *bending* 20% lebih besar dari nilai momen *bending* 30%, tetapi fraksi volume 40% memiliki nilai momen *bending* yang tertinggi. Pada panjang serat 5 mm fraksi volume 20% dan 30% memiliki nilai momen *bending* yang lebih dari fraksi volume 40% tetapi pada panjang serat 7 mm mengalami peningkatan nilai momen *bending* seiring dengan bertambahnya fraksi volume.

Hal di atas menunjukan bahwa nilai momen *bending* akan berpengaruh pada panjang serat 7 mm. Sedangkan Pengaruh Panjang Serat Terhadap Kekuatan Bending, Modulus Elastisitas Bending dan Momen Bending adalah nilai kekuatan bending tertinggi pada panjang serat 7 mm dengan fraksi volume 40% dengan nilai 188,76 MPa dan nilai kekuatan *bending* terendah pada panjang serat 5 mm dengan fraksi volume 40% dengan nilai 143,53 MPa. Nilai modulus elastisitas *bending* tertinggi ada di panjang serat 7 mm dengan fraksi

volume 20% dengan nilai 6,33 MPa sedangkan nilai terendah ada panjang serat 7 mm dengan fraksi volume 40% dengan nilai 3,55 MPa.

Untuk nilai momen *bending* diperoleh hasil tertinggi pada panjang serat 7 mm dengan fraksi volume 40% dengan nilai 21516,6 Nmm sedangkan nilai terendah ada di panjang serat 5 mm dengan fraksi volume 40% dengan nilai 13184,64 Nmm. Dari grafik dan hasil di atas dapat dikatakan bahwa pada fraksi volume 20% menunjukkan peningkatan kekuatan *bending* yang kecil pada panjang serat 3 mm dan 5 mm sedangkan pada panjang serat 7 mm mengalami penurunan nilai kekuatan *bending*.

Hal ini dapat dikatakan bahwa pada fraksi volume 20% dengan panjang serat 3 mm, 5 mm dan 7 mm sebenarnya tidak mengalami pengaruh panjang Serat terhadap kekuatan *bending*, namun pada fraksi volume 30% terjadi peningkatan kekuatan *bending* seiring dengan bertambahnya fraksi volume, akan tetapi pada fraksi volume 40% nilai kekuatan *bending* antara panjang serat 3mm dan 7 mm relatif sama namun pada panjang serat 5 mm memiliki nilai terendah, pada kejadian ini bisa dikatakan bahwa pada fraksi volume 40% baik dengan panjang serat 3 mm, 5 mm dan 7 mm sebenarnya memiliki nilai kekuatan *bending* yang sama, tetapi pada panjang serat 5 mm mungkin ada kesalahan dalam proses manufaktur, jadi kekuatan *bending* pada fraksi volume 40% dengan panjang serat 5 mm mengalami penurunan nilai kekuatan *bending*.

Untuk nilai momen *bending* pada fraksi volume 20% terlihat bahwa pada panjang serat 3 mm dan 5 mm nilai momen *bending* lebih tinggi dari 7 mm, hal ini dikarenakan bahwa pada fraksi volume 20% dengan panjang serat 3 mm, 5 mm dan 7 mm merupakan material yang getas, tetapi pada fraksi volume 30% dengan panjang serat 3 mm, 5 mm dan 7 mm menunjukkan bahwa semakin panjang serat nilai momen *bending* semakin meningkat, untuk fraksi volume 40% terlihat bahwa pada panjang serat 5 mm memiliki nilai terendah dibandingkan dengan panjang serat 3 mm dan 7 mm, hal ini dikarenakan bahwa adanya kelemahan pada proses fabrikasi dalam pembuatan komposit tersebut.

E. F. Cerqueiraa (2011) melakukan penelitian mengenai Perilaku mekanis komposit bermatrik polypropylen (PP) yang diperkuat oleh serat tebu. Dalam penelitian tersebut diketahui bahwa perlakuan mekanis yang diberikan terhadap benda uji/ spesimen mempengaruhi interaksi antara matriks dengan serat dibandingkan.

Jika jumlah penguat (dalam hal ini serat tebu) ditambahkan memberikan variasi terhadap nilai modulus tarik dan lentur. Dalam penelitian tersebut menunjukkan bahwa kekuatan tarik komposit meningkat sebesar 16% dan meningkat 51% pada modulus elastisitas jika dibandingkan dengan benda uji komposit dengan matrik PP tanpa campuran penguat.

Dalam hal ini Modulus *Young* telah berkontribusi secara efektif terhadap peningkatan sifat mekanik komposit, karena adanya ikatan serat dan matriks yang baik. Menarik untuk dicatat bahwa, terlepas dari perbedaan yang cukup besar pada perilaku tarik komposit, sifat lentur sedikit berbeda, yang berarti komposit dengan serat tebu memiliki kelenturan yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan PP. Hasil ini mungkin mencerminkan interaksi matriks-serat yang lebih baik di bawah tekanan tekan yang dikembangkan di bagian bagian transversal spesimen selama terjadi penekukan pada permukaan serat.

Kekuatan impak komposit bergantung pada serat, matriks, kondisi antarmuka serat / matriks dan kondisi pengujian. Hasil percobaan dapat menjelaskan bahwa dengan interaksi yang diamati antara serat dan matriks selama proses campuran, komposit (PP / FSG10% dan PP / FSG20%) menyajikan nilai rata-rata dengan kekuatan impak bila dibandingkan dengan polypropylene tanpa penguat serat. Peningkatan kekuatan impak naik sebesar 45%. Interaksi antara serat dan matriks dapat diamati pada retakan setelah uji impak.

Selain itu, hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa fraksi volume serat tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap perilaku mekanis komposit kain rami. Ketika fraksi volume meningkat dari 31% menjadi 53% sehingga kekuatan geser yang diukur tidak mengalami perubahan yang signifikan. Selain itu, tidak ada pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap kekuatan tarik yang ditemukan dengan

fraksi volume serat bervariasi dari 40% sampai 56% seperti. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sifat komposit rami tidak hanya bergantung pada kondisi interphase namun pada sifat intrinsik serat rami yang sangat berbeda dari serat buatan manusia.

Hasil yang tidak diharapkan ini mungkin juga menyiratkan bahwa beberapa konsep tentang hubungan antara sifat mekanik panel komposit dan fraksi volume serat yang berlaku untuk komposit konvensional yang diperkuat oleh serat buatan tampaknya tidak dapat diterapkan secara langsung untuk menganalisis sistem komposit baru ini.

Dari beberapa penelitian tersebut di atas menunjukkan bahwa kekuatan tarik, kekuatan bending , kekuatan impak, dipengaruhi oleh perendaman serat dengan NaOH, ikatan antara serat dengan matrik, dan Fraksi Volume komposit. Untuk itu penulis mencoba meneliti komposit Epoxy berpenguat serat Rami (*Boehmeria nivea*) dengan perbandingan komposisi masing-masing pencampuran antara resin epoksi : serat rami dan resin epoksi : tenun rami adalah sama yaitu 60% : 40% serta perbandingan berat panel komposit serat dan panel komposit tenun rami adalah 1:1 dimana 1 *ply* masing-masing panel adalah A gram; 2 *ply* = B gram; 3 *ply* = C gram ; 4 *ply* = D gram ; dan 5 *ply* = E gram.

Dalam rangka pelaksanaan penelitian tersebut di atas, maka penulis melampirkan beberapa literatur yang berkaitan dengan ilmu komposit, serat

alam, variasi volume serta teori mengenai sifat mekanik serat alam rami sebagai acuan dasar dalam melakukan penelitian :

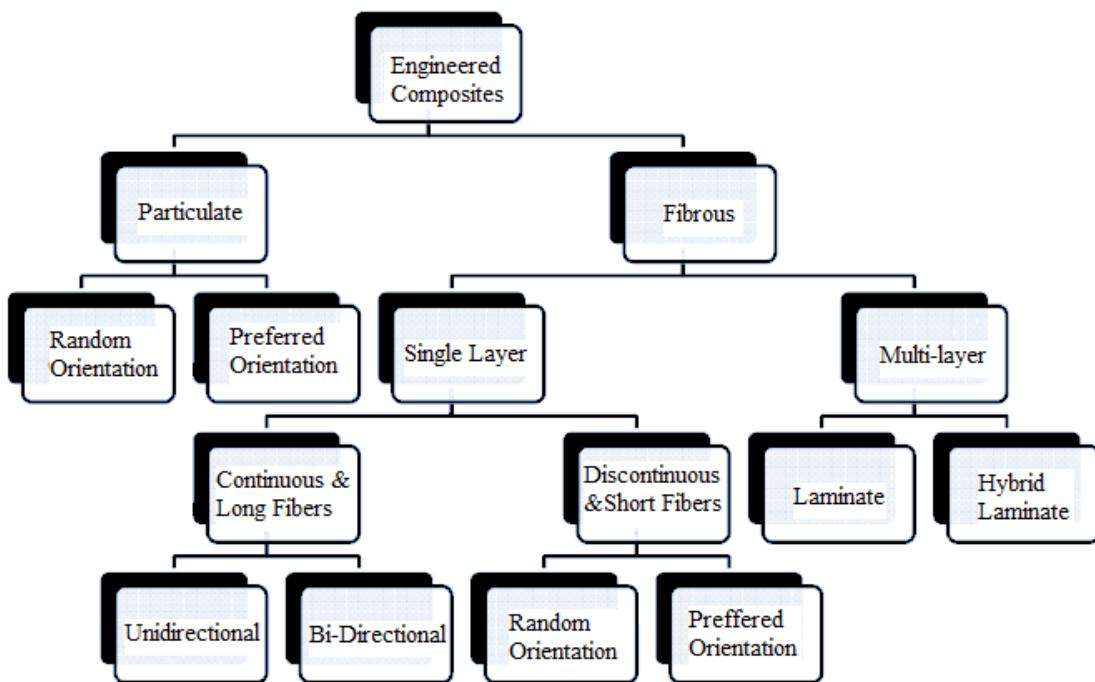
1. Material Komposit

Komposit merupakan suatu material yang terbentuk dari kombinasi dua atau lebih material pembentuknya melalui campuran yang tidak homogen, dimana sifat mekanik dari masing-masing material pembentuknya berbeda. Dari campuran tersebut akan dihasilkan material komposit yang mempunyai sifat mekanik dan karakteristik ini yang berbeda dari material pembentuknya. Material komposit mempunyai sifat dari material konvensional pada umumnya dari proses pembuatannya melalui percampuran yang tidak homogen, sehingga kita leluasa merencanakan kekuatan material komposit yang kita inginkan dengan jalan mengatur komposisi dari material pembentuknya. (Matthews dkk, 1993).

Definisi dari sumber lain menyatakan bahwa komposit merupakan suatu bahan hasil rekayasa yang terdiri dari dua atau lebih bahan dimana sifat masing-masing bahan berbeda satu sama lainnya, baik sifat kimia maupun fisiknya dan tetap terpisah dalam hasil akhir bahan tersebut. Bahan komposit memiliki banyak keungulan, diantaranya berat jenisnya rendah kekuatan yang lebih tinggi, tahan korosi dan memiliki biaya perakitan yang lebih murah. (M. Budi Nur Rahman, dkk, 2011)

Sedangkan menurut Nachiketa Tiwari, komposit merupakan perpaduan dua atau lebih unsur yang memiliki struktur kimiawi berbeda yang digabungkan secara makroskopis dan dapat menghasilkan bahan yang dapat bermanfaat bagi kehidupan.

Komposit memiliki klasifikasi jenis-jenis yang dapat diperhatikan pada gambar berikut ini :



Gambar 2.1 Klasifikasi Komposit (Nachiketa Tiwari)

Karena serat yang digunakan sebagai penguat komposit, maka serat inilah yang akan menentukan karakteristik material komposit, seperti : kekakuan, kekuatan serta sifat-sifat mekanik yang lainnya. Seratlah yang menahan sebagian besar gaya-gaya yang bekerja pada material komposit,

sedangkan matrix bertugas melindungi dan mengikat serat agar dapat bekerja dengan baik. Salah satu keuntungan material komposit adalah kemampuan material tersebut untuk diarahkan sehingga kekuatannya dapat diatur hanya pada arah tertentu yang kita kehendaki. Hal ini dinamakan *tailoring properties* dan ini adalah salah satu sifat istimewa komposit dibandingkan dengan material konvensional lainnya. Selain kuat, kaku dan ringan komposit juga memiliki ketahanan yang tinggi pula terhadap beban dinamis. (Hadi, 2001)

Komposit dan *alloy* memiliki perbedaan dari cara penggabungannya yaitu apabila komposit digabung secara makroskopis sehingga masih kelihatan serat maupun matriksnya (komposit serat) sedangkan *alloy* atau paduan digabung secara mikroskopis sehingga tidak kelihatan lagi unsur-unsur pendukungnya. (Jones, 1975)

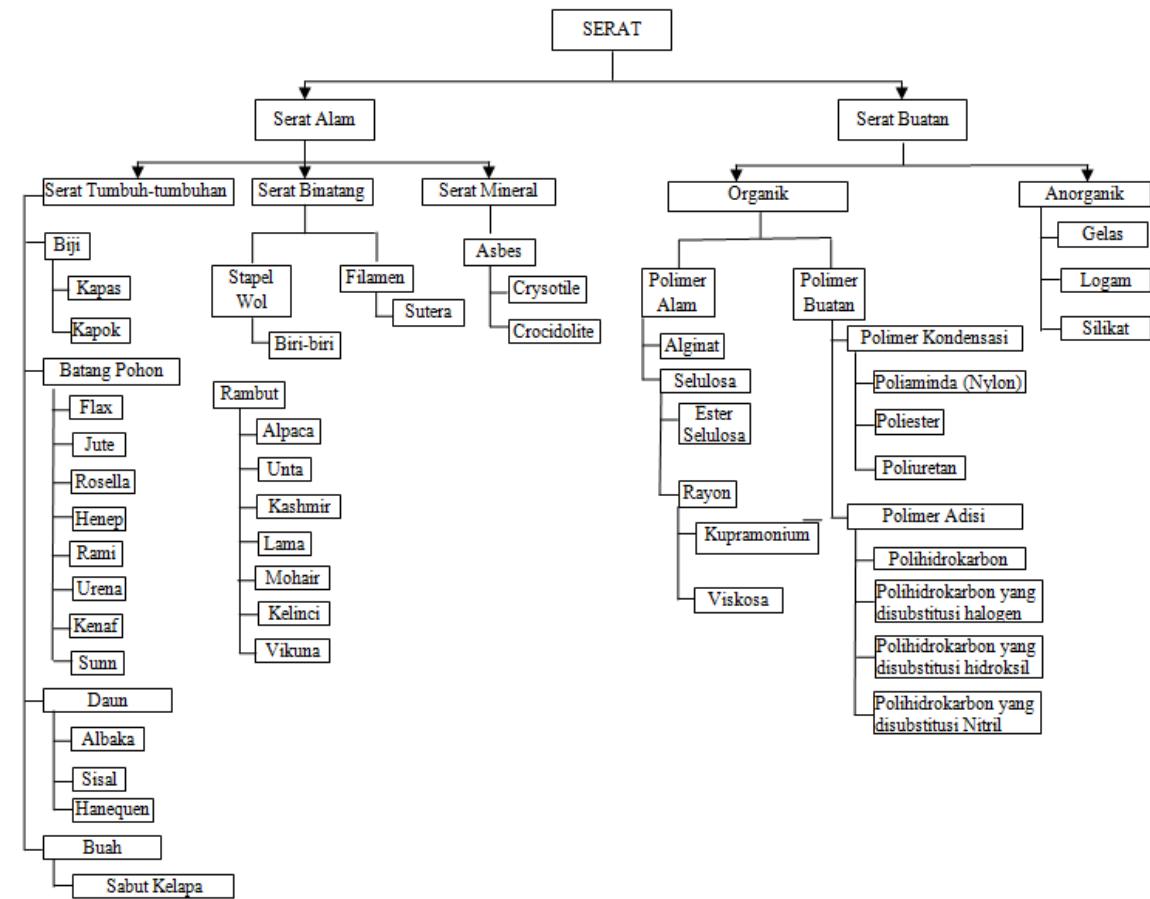
2. Serat Alam (*Natural Fiber*)

Dalam komposit terdapat bahan yang disebut sebagai "matriks" dan bahan "penguat". Bahan matriks umumnya dapat berupa logam, polimer, keramik, karbon. Matriks dalam komposit berfungsi untuk mendistribusikan beban kedalam seluruh material penguat komposit. Sifat matriks biasanya "ulet" (ductile). Bahan penguat dalam komposit berperan untuk menahan beban yang diterima oleh material komposit. Sifat bahan penguat biasanya kaku dan tangguh. Bahan penguat yang umum digunakan selama ini adalah serat karbon, serat gelas, keramik. Serat alam sebagai jenis serat yang

memiliki kelebihan-kelebihan mulai diaplikasikan sebagai bahan penguat dalam komposit polimer. (Vendy Prima diyanto dkk, 2010)

Terdapat banyak jenis serat, di antaranya adalah jenis serat alam dan juga serat buatan. Serat alam merupakan jenis serat yang penguatnya berasal dari bahan alam baik yang bersumber dari hewan maupun tumbuh-tumbuhan.

Berikut ini merupakan klasifikasi dari serat alam yang umum dijumpai:



Gambar 2.2 Klasifikasi Serat Berdasarkan Sumbernya (Masryadi)

Tinggi rendahnya kekuatan komposit sangat tergantung dari serat yang digunakan, karena tegangan yang dikenakan pada komposit mulanya diterima oleh

matrik akan diteruskan kepada serat, sehingga serat akan menahan beban sampai beban maksimum. Oleh karena itu serat harus mempunyai tegangan tarik dan modulus elastisitas yang lebih tinggi daripada matrik penyusun komposit.

Serat yang berasal dari tanaman, pada umumnya dikelompokkan menjadi 2 kelompok, yaitu serat non-kayu dan serat kayu. Serat non-kayu dibagi menjadi (Suryanto et al., 2012) :

1. Jerami, contoh: jagung, gandum, dan padi
2. Kulit pohon, contoh: *kenaf* (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), *flax* (*Linum usitatissimum*), jute (*Cochchorus*), rami (*Boehmeira nivea*), dan *hemp* (*Cannabis sativa*);
3. Daun, contoh: sisal (*Agave sisalana*), daun nanas (*Ananas comosus*), dan serat *henequen* (*Agave fourcroydes*);
4. Serat rumput/grass, contoh: serat bambu, rumput, rotan, *switch grass* (*Panicum virgatum*), dan rumput gajah (*Erianthus elephantinus*);

3. Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Sifat Mekanik Komposit

Komposit merupakan alternatif material yang ringan pengganti logam yang diharapkan memiliki kekuatan yang mirip dengan logam. Adapun beberapa sifat yang akan sangat mempengaruhi kekuatan mekanik dari sebuah material komposit adalah sebagai berikut:

- a. Jenis serat

Pemilihan jenis serat dapat mempengaruhi kekuatan bahan komposit.

Hal ini erat kaitannya dengan pola penguatan serat.

b. Letak serat

Berdasarkan letak seratnya dapat dibagi menjadi 3 kelompok, yaitu:

1. *One Dimensional Reinforcement*, mempunyai kekuatan pada arah axis serat.
2. *Two Dimensional Reinforcement*, mempunyai dua kekuatan pada dua arah atau masing-masing arah orientasi serat.
3. *Three dimensional reinforcement*, mempunyai sifat *isotropic* kekuatannya lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan tipe lainnya.

c. Panjang serat

Serat panjang lebih kuat dibandingkan serat pendek. Oleh karena itu itu serat panjang dan diameter sangat berpengaruh terhadap pada kekuatan maupun modulus komposit. Serat panjang atau *composite fibre* lebih efisien peletakannya dari pada serat pendek.

d. Bentuk serat

Bentuk serat tidak mempengaruhi, yang mempengaruhi adalah diameter seratnya. Semakin kecil diameter serat akan menghasilkan kekuatan komposit yang tinggi.

e. Faktor matrik

Matrik berfungsi untuk mengikat serat. Polimer yang sering digunakan adalah termoset dan termoplastik.

f. Katalis MEKPO

Katalis digunakan untuk membantu proses pengeringan (*Curring*) pada bahan matriks suatu komposit. Waktu yang dibutuhkan resin untuk berubah menjadi plastik tergantung pada jumlah katalis yang dicampurkan.

4. Rami (*Boehmeria Nivea*)

Rami atau *Boehmeria Nivea* merupakan salah satu jenis serat tertua yang telah digunakan selama ribuan tahun yang memiliki tinggi rata-rata 1,8 meter, dengan ciri-ciri daun berwarna hijau gelap, berbentuk hati, dan daunnya berkerut. Bagian bawah daun ditutupi dengan rambut putih, serta memiliki batang dengan ketebalan 1,2 cm. (Dipa Argadyasto, 2012)



Gambar 2.3 Tanaman Ramie (*Boehmeria Nivea*)

Serat Rami berwarna putih dan berkilau dan terlihat seperti sutra, tapi tidak memiliki peregangan dan elastisitas. Sangat menyerap, lebih dari kapas, kain rami bernafas dengan baik dan membuat pakaian yang nyaman untuk musim panas yang hangat dan lembab. Rami adalah salah satu serat alami

terkuat dan kuat bahkan saat basah. Seperti linen, akan pecah jika dilipat berulang kali di tempat yang sama, jadi hindari menekan lipatan tajam atau melipat kain rami. Kain rami tidak menyusut dan tahan terhadap bakteri dan jamur, yang berarti tidak membusuk dengan mudah. (*bahankain.com, 2014*)

Rami murni bisa dipintal menjadi benang halus, baik kering atau basah. Bila ada listrik statis, serat dapat menempel pada pakaian. Rami murni dapat menghasilkan benang tenun yang indah dan benang Rami awalnya bersifat kaku, tapi, seperti rami pada umumnya, akan melunak seiring bertambahnya usia. Rami meningkatkan kilau dan daya tahan serat kapas. Rami juga menyatu dengan sutra. Rami tumbuh dengan baik di daerah dengan curah hujan yang baik dan iklim yang hangat, namun manfaatnya dari musim dingin yang relatif dingin. Ini tumbuh paling baik di tanah subur atau tanah berpasir. (Istinharo, 2013)

Rami lebih sulit diolah daripada serat lainnya karena seratnya disatukan oleh resin bergetah yang tidak mudah terurai. Proses retting yang biasa digunakan untuk rami. Pengolahan perlu dimulai sesegera mungkin setelah batangnya dipotong, jika tidak resin mengeras dan menjadi sulit dilepas. (*balittas.litbang.pertanian.go.id, 2015*)

Di Yichun, Cina, kain rami buatan tangan telah digambarkan sebagai "ringan seperti sayap cicada, tipis seperti kertas, rata seperti cermin, ramping seperti sutra". Benang itu dipintal dengan sangat halus, bukan dari atas, tapi dari serat rami yang sudah siap pakai, yang disatukan menjadi benang

panjang. Kemudian tangan ditenun menjadi kain transparan. Di Korea Selatan, di mana ada museum kain rami, kain ini disebut 'mosi'.

Pada tahun 1980an, perbaikan dalam teknologi pengolahan dan minat baru terhadap serat alami untuk pakaian membawa rami kegunaan yang lebih luas. Rami masih belum banyak digunakan oleh industri tekstil terutama karena serat biaya tinggi karena kebutuhan pengolahannya yang kompleks. Rami adalah serat tanaman premium dengan beberapa karakteristik dan perbaikan yang berguna dalam metode pengolahan sehingga menghasilkan rami menjadi serat yang lebih populer dalam waktu dekat. (www.kemenperin.go.id,)

Rami menemukan kegunaan baru di industri otomotif. Mobil Toyota Prius, misalnya, menggunakan serangkaian bio-plastik yang berasal dari tanaman yang terbuat dari selulosa dan bukan minyak bumi, dan salah satu sumber selulosa ini adalah rami.

5. Matrik Komposit

Matrik komposit terdiri dari berbagai macam dan jenis, diantaranya matrik polimer, matrik keramik, matrik logam. Matriks dengan bahan polimer merupakan matriks yang banyak digunakan untuk pembuatan komposit. Pada matriks logam pada umumnya menggunakan titanium, magnesium dan paduannya. Komposit dengan matriks logam memiliki ketahanan terhadap temperatur tinggi mencapai 1250°C . Selain memiliki ketahanan terhadap temperatur yang tinggi matriks logam juga memiliki kekuatan serta kekakuan

yang lebih tinggi dibanding dengan polimer, namun juga memiliki kekurangan pada densitas yang cenderung lebih berat daripada polimer, sehingga matriks logam tidak dapat dijadikan acuan bahan matriks yang dapat menjadi alternatif material yang ringan.

Pada Matriks keramik bahan yang umum digunakan adalah *silicin carbide* dan *silicon nitride* yang ketahanan temperaturnya lebih tinggi bila dibandingkan dengan matriks lainnya yaitu mencapai 1650°C. Kekurangan keramik sebagai bahan matriks adalah keramik memiliki sifat *Brittle* (getas) yang tinggi. Selain itu harga yang cukup tinggi membuat penggunaannya terbatas pada kebutuhan tertentu saja.

Resin Epoxy merupakan salah satu *opsi* matriks dalam pembuatan komposit. Penggunaan Resin Epoxy juga banyak diaplikasikan pada pengecoran, pelapisan, digunakan untuk isolator listrik, campuran cat serta campuran bahan perekat. Resin *Epoxy* juga memiliki ketahanan aus dan ketahan kejut yang baik. (Syahrul Salam, 2007).

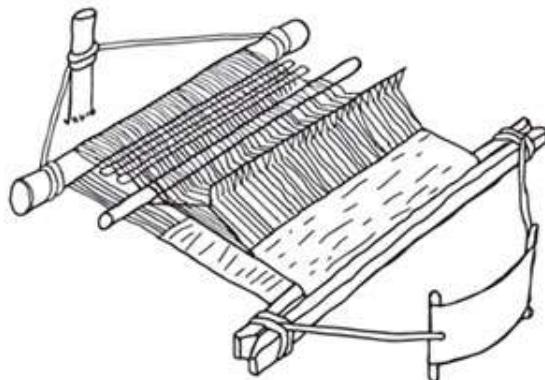
Resin *Epoxy* terbuat dari dua komponen kimia yang berbeda yang bertindak sebagai resin dan bertindak sebagai pengeras. Epoxy resin Paling umum yang dihasilkan dari reaksi antara epiklorohidrin dan bisphenol-A.

Pengeras terdiri dari monomer polyamine, misalnya Triethylenetetramine (Teta). Ketika senyawa ini dicampur bersama, kelompok amina bereaksi dengan kelompok epoksida untuk membentuk ikatan kovalen.

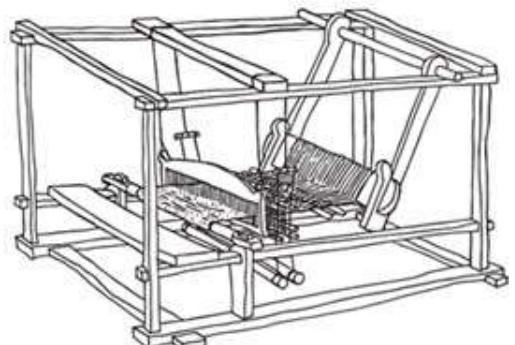
Setiap kelompok NH dapat bereaksi dengan kelompok epoksida, sehingga polimer yang dihasilkan sangat silang, dan dengan demikian kaku dan kuat. Proses polimerisasi disebut "curing", dan dapat dikontrol melalui suhu, pilihan senyawa resin dan pengeras, dan rasio kata senyawanya; proses dapat mengambil menit untuk jam. Beberapa formulasi manfaat dari pemanasan selama masa penyembuhan, sedangkan yang lainnya hanya memerlukan waktu, dan suhu ambien. (*digilib.unila.ac.id*, 2013)

6. Alat Tenun Bukan Mesin (ATBM)

ATBM merupakan alat pembuat kain dasar untuk dijadikan sebagai kain tenun tradisional yang terdiri dari rangka kayu yang gerakan mekaniknya dilakukan oleh tenaga manusia. ATBM merupakan pengembangan dari alat tenun gedogan atau gendongan, bedanya alat tenun gendongan menggunakan tangan saja, sedangkan ATBM menggunakan kaki dan tangan dalam mengoperasikan alat.

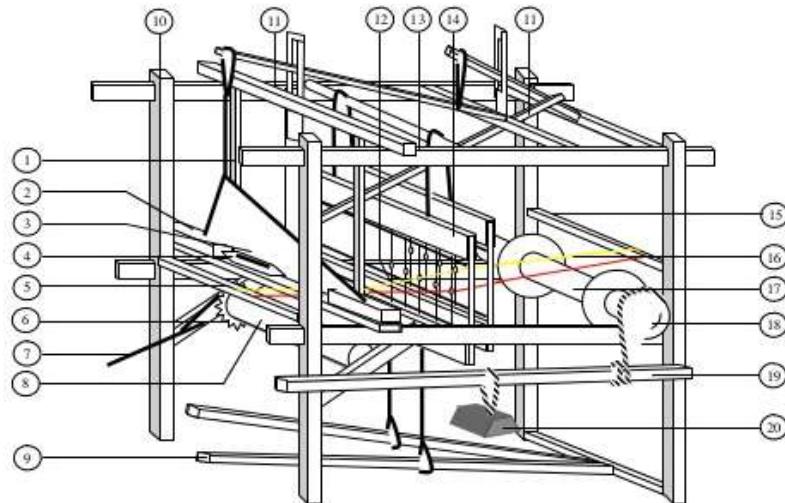


Alat Tenun Gendong



Alat Tenun Bukan Mesin

Gambar 2.4 Jenis-jenis Alat Tenun



Gambar 2.5 Bagian-bagian Alat Tenun Bukan Mesin

ATBM terdiri dari beberapa bagian, di antaranya adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Lade, berfungsi sebagai tempat landasan teropong dan tempat sisir
2. Laci, berfungsi sebagai ruang untuk teropong sebelum dikumpul oleh *picker*.
3. Sisir Tenun, fungsinya untuk mengatur jarak antara benang, mengatur lebar kain serta mengatur tetap lusi.
4. Teropong, fungsinya untuk meluncurkan benang dari kanan ke kiri atau sebaliknya, dan juga merupakan tempat untuk palet.
5. Balok dada, berfungsi sebagai pengantar jalannya kain dan menjaga agar kain tetap datar.
6. Gigi rachet, untuk meng gulung kain secara manual.

7. Pemutar gigi ratchet, untuk memutar gigi ratchet.
8. Boom kain, untuk menggulung kain yang telah terbentuk agar tidak terjadi penumpukan kain dan menjaga ketegangan benang lusi agar konstant.
9. Injakan, fungsinya adalah untuk menurunkan dan menaikkan kamran pada saat diinjak, antara injakan dan kamran dihubungkan dengan tali pengikat.
10. Rangka berfungsi sebagai penopang bagian-bagian dalam mesin agar bekerja sebagaimana mestinya.
11. Batang pemukul, berfungsi menarik *picker* agar teropong terpukul dan meluncur.
12. Mata gun, berfungsi memasukkan benang lusi agar dapat naik turun sesuai gerakan kamran
13. Rol/kerek, berfungsi menghubungkan dua kamran yang bekerja saling berlawanan, sehingga pada saat salah satu kamran naik, maka kamran lain turun.
14. *Gun*/ kamran, berfungsi untuk menaikkan atau menurunkan kelompok benang-benang lusi yang ditanam dalam mata gun agar terbentuk mulut lusi.
15. Balok pembesut, fungsinya untuk mengantar benang-benang lusi pada saat penguluran.

16. Palet, berfungsi sebagai tempat penggulung benang pakan yang terdapat dalam teropong.
17. *Boom lusi*, fungsinya sebagai tempat digulungnya benang-benang lusi yang akan ditenun pada proses penenunan.
18. Piringan rem, fungsinya untuk landasan penggereman putaran boom lusi.
19. Batang penggerem, berfungsi untuk mengerem atau melepaskan rem pada saat penggulungan kain (secara manual)
20. Bandul, fungsinya untuk memberi beban pada batang penggerem sehingga terjadi penggereman pada piringan penggerem
21. Tempat sisir, berfungsi sebagai penyangga sisir agar tetap pada tempatnya.(Ika Wulandari, 2007)

7. Tenunan Basket

Serat alam telah menjadi bagian paling populer sebagai salah satu jenis komponen penguat komposit. Hal ini disebabkan karena merupakan bahan terbarukan serta ramah lingkungan. Namun, dengan beberapa kekurangan seperti kekuatan tarik, modulus serta kelenturan yang lebih rendah dari serat sintesis. Berbagai penelitian telah gencar dilakukan untuk meningkatkan sifat

mekanis dari material yang diperkuat agar mampu bersaing dengan serat sintetis.

Salah satu teknik yang dikembangkan adalah dengan menggunakan metode tenun yang diaplikasikan pada serat untuk memperkuat ikatan antar serat. Dengan menggunakan metode tenun pada serat ini, akan dapat meningkatkan kekuatan mekanis pada suatu panel komposit.

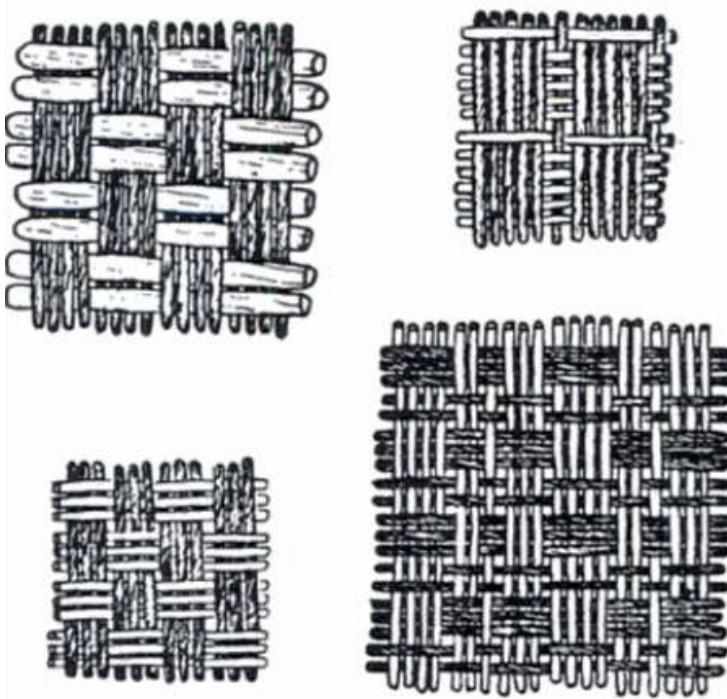
Ada beberapa jenis tenunan yang dapat dibuat dengan alat tenun bukan mesin, diantaranya adalah tenunan *basket*, *plain*, *twill* dan *crow's foot*.

Tabel 2.1 Perbandingan Sifat Fisik Varian Tenun

Property	Plain	Twill	Satin	Basket	Leno	Mock Leno
Good Stability	****	***	**	**	*****	***
Good Drape	**	****	*****	***	*	**
Low Porosity	***	****	*****	**	*	***
Smoothness	**	***	*****	**	*	**
Balance	****	****	**	****	**	****
Symmetrical	*****	***	*	***	*	****
Low Crimp	**	***	*****	**	*****	**
*****=Excelent , ****=Good, ***=acceptable , **=Poor, *=Very Poor						

Pada tabel perbandingan di atas dapat dianalisa bahwa tenunan basket memiliki permukaan yang nilai kehalusannya cukup rendah, hal ini juga sangat berpengaruh terhadap sifat adhesif antara tenunan dengan matriknya, dimana semakin kasar suatu permukaan, maka daya ikat dengan matriknya akan semakin baik. (Krzysik, A.M, 1991)

Selain dari itu, tenunan basket juga memiliki kekuatan yang lebih baik dari pada serat karena merupakan tenun dengan *two dimensional reinforcement*, yang mana memiliki nilai kekuatan tarik pada dua arah atau pada masing-masing arah orientasi seratnya, sedangkan jika hanya dalam berbentuk serat biasanya memiliki penataan dalam bentuk *one dimensional reinforcement* yang hanya memiliki kekuatan dan modulus maksimum pada arah eksis serat. (Istinharoh, 2013)



Gambar 2.7 Beberapa Jenis Tenun Basket

Dengan adanya variasi tenun ini diharapkan akan mengurangi persentase *crimp* atau serat keriting yang dapat menurunkan kekuatan tarik komposit.

8. Spektroskopi Inframerah Fourier Transform (FTIR)

Karakterisasi bahan polimer dengan menggunakan spektroskopi inframerah merupakan salah satu pemeriksaan yang spesifik, meskipun yang paling penting adalah konsep frekuensi gugusnya (Bark, 1982). Teknik FTIR sama dengan spektroskopi inframerah biasa, dimana pada spektroskopi inframerah serapan radiasi inframerah oleh suatu molekul terjadi karena interaksi

vibrasi ikatan kimia yang menyebabkan perubahan polaribilitas dengan gelombang listrik elektromagnetik. Dalam teknik spektroskopi inframerah sampel molekul disinari dengan radiasi inframerah dengan bilangan gelombang antara 200-4000 cm⁻¹ (Wirjosentono, 1995).

Analisis menggunakan spektrometer FTIR memiliki beberapa kelebihan utama dibandingkan dengan metode konvensional yaitu:

1. Pada FTIR, mekanik optik lebih sederhana dengan sedikit komponen yang bergerak dibanding spektroskopi infra merah lainnya, dapat mengidentifikasi materal yang belum diketahui, serta dapat menentukan kualitas dan jumlah komponen sebuah sampel (Hamdila, 2012).
2. Sensitivitas FTIR adalah 80-200 kali lebih tinggi dari instrumentasi dispersi standar karena resolusinya lebih tinggi (Razi, 2012). Sensitifitas dari metoda Spektrofotometri FTIR lebih besar dari pada cara dispersi, sebab radiasi yang masuk ke sistem detektor lebih banyak karena tanpa harus melalui celah (*slitless*) (Giwangkara S, 2012).

Prinsip dari sumber radiasi IR adalah dipancarkannya sinar oleh padatan lembam yang dipanaskan sampai pijar dengan aliran listrik. Ada 3 macam sumber radiasi :

1. *Globar source* : tabung silica carbida dengan ukuran diameter 5mm dan panjang 5cm
2. *Nernst Glower* : senyawa-senyawa oksida
3. *Tungsten Filament Lamp* : untuk analisis dengan nir-IR

Sistem optik sekarang yang kebanyakan digunakan adalah sistem sinar ganda. Radiasi dari sumbernya akan berpisah menjadi dua sinar, salah satunya akan melewati sampel. Panjang gelombang yang diserap akan dibandingkan dengan sinar yang kedua, dan referensi yang lain (Bark, 1992)

Beda spektroskopi inframerah dengan FTIR, pada FTIR dilengkapi dengan cara penghitungan Fourier Transform dan pengolahan data untuk mendapatkan resolusi dan kepekaan yang lebih tinggi. Kelebihan dari FTIR mencakup ukuran sampel partikel yang kecil, perkembangan spektrum yang cepat, dan karena instrumen ini memiliki komputer yang terdedikasi kemampuan untuk menyimpan dan memanipulasi spektrum (Steven, 2001).

Hampir setiap senyawa yang memiliki ikatan kovalen, apakah senyawa organik atau anorganik, akan menyerap berbagai frekensi radiasi elektromagnetik dengan panjang gelombang (λ) 0,5 – 1000 μm . (Susila Kristianingrum). Uji FTIR digunakan untuk menemukan gugus kimia dalam sebuah material sehingga selanjutnya dapat diteliti sifat dari material yang diteliti. Hasil uji FTIR dalam penelitian ini diambil dari spesimen berdasarkan jumlah ply pada komposit

tenunan rami dan berdasarkan berat jumlah ply tenunan yang dipakai untuk menimbang serat rami.

9. SEM (*Scanning Electron Microscope*)

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) merupakan salah satu metode mengukur dengan menggunakan mikroskop elektron (SEM). Terdapat beberapa peralatan utama dalam SEM, antara lain:

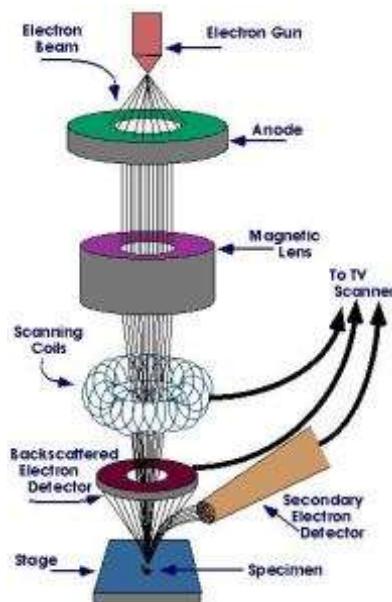
1. Pistol elektron, biasanya berupa filamen yang terbuat dari unsur yang mudah melepas elektron misal tungsten.
2. Lensa untuk elektron, berupa lensa magnetis karena elektron yang bermuatan negatif dapat dibelokkan oleh medan magnet.
3. Sistem vakum, karena elektron sangat kecil dan ringan maka jika ada molekul udara yang lain elektron yang berjalan menuju sasaran akan terpencar oleh tumbukan sebelum mengenai sasaran sehingga menghilangkan molekul udara menjadi sangat penting. Prinsip kerja dari SEM adalah sebagai berikut:
 1. Sebuah pistol elektron memproduksi sinar elektron dan dipercepat dengan anoda.
 2. Lensa magnetik memfokuskan elektron menuju ke sampel.
 3. Sinar elektron yang terfokus memindai (scan) keseluruhan sampel dengan diarahkan oleh koil pemindai.
 4. Ketika elektron mengenai sampel maka sampel akan mengeluarkan elektron baru yang akan diterima oleh detektor dan dikirim ke

monitor (CRT). Secara lengkap skema SEM dijelaskan oleh gambar 2.5. (*iastate.edu, 2015*)

Ada beberapa sinyal yang penting yang dihasilkan oleh SEM. Dari pantulan inelastis didapatkan sinyal elektron sekunder dan karakteristik sinar X sedangkan dari pantulan elastis didapatkan sinyal backscattered electron. SEM memiliki beberapa kelemahan dalam penggunaannya, antara lain:

1. Memerlukan kondisi vakum
2. Hanya menganalisa permukaan
4. Resolusi lebih rendah dari TEM
5. Sampel harus bahan yang konduktif, jika tidak konduktor

maka perlu dilapis logam seperti emas.



Gambar 2.7 Skema SEM (*iastate.edu, 2015*)

B. KAJIAN TEORI

1. Kekuatan Tarik Komposit

Kekuatan tarik adalah tegangan maksimum yang bisa ditahan oleh sebuah bahan ketika diregangkan atau ditarik, sebelum bahan tersebut patah. Kekuatan Tarik juga dapat didefinisikan sebagai beban yang dibagi dengan luas penampang. Kekutan tarik diukur dengan mesin uji tarik yang menarik spesimen yang memiliki dimensi sesuai standar yang ditentukan. (Nurdiana, dkk, 2013). Menghitung besarnya kekuatan tarik berdasarkan ASTM D638-02 adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\sigma = F_{\max} / A_0 \dots \quad (2.2)$$

Dimana: σ = Kekuatan Tarik (MPa), F_{\max} = Tegangan maksimum (N), A = Luas penampang mula-mula (mm^2).

Melalui pengujian kekuatan tarik diperoleh kurva tegangan (stress) terhadap regangan (strain). Dari pengujian kekuatan tarik juga diperoleh Modulus elastisitas, *Elongation at Break*. Modulus elastisitas adalah ukuran suatu bahan yang diartikan ketahanan material tersebut terhadap deformasi elastik. Makin besar modulusnya maka semakin kecil regangan elastik yang dihasilkan akibat pemberian tegangan.

Pengujian tarik (tensile test) adalah pengujian mekanik secara statis dengan cara sampel ditarik dengan pembebahan pada kedua ujungnya dimana gaya tarik yang diberikan sebesar F (Newton). Dalam pengujiannya, bahan uji ditarik sampai putus. Tujuannya untuk mengetahui sifat-sifat mekanik tarik (kekuatan tarik) dari komposit yang diuji. (Eva M.G, 2013)

2. Kekuatan *Bending* Komposit

Pengujian Bending pada suatu material bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan material dalam menerima beban teukuk yang diukur dengan besarnya energi yang diperlukan untuk membengkokkan benda uji hingga patah. Pengujian ini sangat bermanfaat untuk mengetahui kelenturan suatu material. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan standar ASTM D790-02. Kekuatan bending suatu material dapat dihitung dengan persamaan berikut:

$$\sigma_b = \frac{3PL}{2bd^2} \dots \quad (2.3)$$

Dimana: σ_b = Kekuatan Bending (MPa), P =Beban (N), L = Panjang Span (mm),
 B = Lebar Batang Uji (mm), d = Tebal Batang uji

Uji *bending* adalah metode pengujian pada suatu bahan atau material dengan cara di tekan untuk mendapatkan hasil berupa data tentang kekuatan lengkung (*bending*) suatu material yang di uji.

Untuk melakukan uji *bending* pada sebuah material komposit serat alam, maka prosedur pengujian yang cocok digunakan adalah menurut standar ASTM D790.

3. Kekuatan Impak Komposit

Kekuatan Impak merupakan salah satu kriteria penting untuk mengetahui kegetasan suatu material. Uji impak dilakukan dengan menggunakan pembebanan yang cepat (rapid loading). Ketahanan impak biasanya diukur dengan metode Charpy atau Izood yang bertakik maupun tidak bertakik. Beban diayun dari ketinggian tertentu untuk memukul benda uji, yang kemudian diukur energi yang diserap oleh perpatahannya. Khusus material komposit dengan bahan penguat serat alam, pengujian ini mengacu pada standar yang telah ditentukan di dalam ASTM D5942 dengan metode perhitungan sebagai berikut:

Ketentuan : Jarak antara sumbu rotasi dan titik benturan di tengah spesimen harus berada dalam 61% panjang pendulum, Lp. Panjang pendulum, Lp, dalam meter (m), dapat ditentukan secara eksperimental dari periode osilasi amplitudo kecil pada pendulum dengan cara persamaan berikut:

$$L_p = \frac{g_n}{4\pi^2} \times T^2 \quad \dots \quad (2.4)$$

Dimana :

g_n = Standar Akselerasi jatuh bebas, dengan nilai $9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$, dan

T = Periode, dari sekali ayunan penuh (dari dan ke) ditentukan dari setidaknya 50 ayunan berturut-turut dan tidak terputus (diketahui keakuratan 1 bagian pada tahun 2000). Sudut ayunan harus kurang dari 5° di setiap sisi pusat.

Pada saat diletakkan pada alat pengujian, Dua balok yang memiliki permukaan harus dipasang untuk mensupport posisi sampel uji agar kuat, kemudian disusun sedemikian rupa sehingga sumbu longitudinal dari spesimen uji sempurna sejajar dengan tepi namun tidak menghalangi pergerakan spesimen.

Pada penelitian ini menggunakan uji impak *charpy* dengan menggunakan sampel tanpa takik. Dalam ASTM D5942, standar yang digunakan untuk menghitung kekuatan impak *charpy* pada panel komposit tanpa menggunakan takik, digunakan rumus sebagai berikut:

$$a_{cU} = \frac{W}{h \times b} \times 10^3 \dots \dots \dots \quad (2.5)$$

dimana :

a_{cU} : kekuatan impak charpy tanpa takik

W : Energi yang diserap hingga memecah spesimen uji (Joule)

h : Tebal spesimen (mm)

b : Lebar spesimen (mm)

4. FTIR

Sebelum membahas hasil FTIR pada penelitian ini, terlebih dahulu memperhatikan Tabel 2.2 Pita Absopsi Infra Merah. Tabel ini nantinya digunakan untuk membaca gugus fungsi yang ada dalam grafik.

Tabel 2.2 Pita Absopsi Infra Merah

Gugus	Senyawa	Frekuensi (cm-1)	Lingkungan spectral cm-1 (μ)	Nama Lingkungannya
OH	Alkohol	3580-3650	3333-3740	
	Asam	2500-2700	(2,7-3,0μ)	
NH	Amina	-3500		
	Primer	3310-3500		
	Dan sekunder	3140-3320	2857-3333 (3,0-3,5μ)	Lingkungan fibrasi ulur hidrogen
	Amida			
CH	Alkuna	3300		
	Alkena	3010-3095		

	Aromatik	-3030		
	Alkana	2853-2962		
	Aldehida	2700-2900	2500-2857	
			(4,0-4,5μ)	
SH	Sulfur	2500-2700		
C=C	Alkuna	2190-2260		
C=N	Alkilnitril	2240-2260	2222-2500	Lingkungan ikatan
	Iosianat	2240-2275	(4,5-5,0μ)	ganda tiga
	Arilnitril	2220-2240		
-	Diimida	2130-2155	2000-2222	
N=C=N			(5,0-5,5μ)	
-N₃	Azida	2120-2160		
>CO	Aldehid	1720-	(818-2000)	
	Keton	1740	(5,5-60μ)	
	Asam	1675-		
	Karboksilat	1725		

	Ester	1700-		
	Asilhalida	1725	1667-1818	Lingkungan ikatan
		2000-	(6,0-6,5 μ)	ganda dua
		2300		
		1755-		
		1850		
CN	Oksim	1640-		
		1700		
CO	β -diketon	1540-		
		1640		
C=O	Ester	1650		
C=C	Alkena	1620-		
		1680		
N-H(b)	Amina	1575-	1538-1667	
		1650		
-N=N-	Azo	1575-	(6,5-7,5 μ)	Daerah sidik jadi
		1630		

-C-NO₂ Nitro 1550- 1538-1667

1570

-C-NO₂ Nitro 1300-

Aromatik 1570

C-O-C Eter 1230- 1053-1333

1270
(7,5-9,5 μ)

- Senyawa -722 666-900

(CH₂)_n Lain
(11-15,0 μ)

BAB III

METODE PENELITIAN

1. Alat dan Bahan

A. Alat - alat

Adapun peralatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Timbangan Digital



Gambar 3.1 Timbangan Digital

2. Oven Digital



Gambar 3.2 Oven Digital

3. Cetakan Press



Gambar 3.3 Cetakan Press

4. Pemotong Panel Komposit



Gambar 3.4 Scroll Saw

5. Alat Uji Tarik



Gambar 3.5 Alat Uji Tarik

6. Alat Uji Impak Charpy



Gambar 3.6 Alat Uji Impak Charpy

7. Alat Uji SEM



Gambar 3.7 Alat uji SEM

8. Alat Uji FTIR

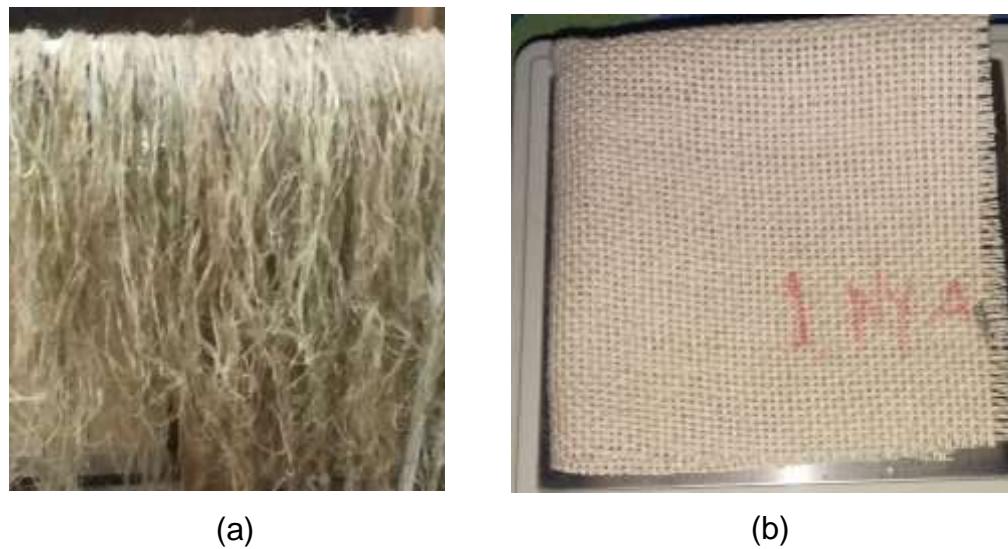


Gambar 3. 8 Alat uji FTIR

B. Bahan

Bahan yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Serat dan serat tenun dari kulit batang Rami sebagai penguat



Gambar. 3.9 (a) Serat Batang Rami , **(b)** Tenun Rami

2. Resin epoksi dan hardener sebagai matrik/pengikat, merek resin tersebut ialah *Eposchon* dari PT. Justus Raya Jakarta.



Gambar. 3.10 Resin epoxy dan *hardener*

3. Dan Bahan-bahan penunjang lainnya

2. Prosedur Penelitian

A. Prosedur Pembuatan Panel Komposit

- a. Menyiapkan serat dan tenun rami
- b. Serat dan tenun masing-masing ditimbang berat basahnya, kemudian serat dan setiap *ply* tenunan yang akan digunakan dikeringkan dengan menggunakan oven digital di atas suhu penguapan air ($>100^{\circ}\text{C}$). Setelah dikeringkan ditimbang kembali dengan timbangan digital dan dicatat selisihnya.
- c. Menimbang berat per-*ply* tenunan rami, kemudian berat setiap lapis/*ply* tersebut dibuat dengan variasi lapisan 1 *ply*, 2 *ply* sampai dengan 5 *ply*. Berat masing-masing variasi *ply* tersebut disamakan untuk berat serat. Jika berat 1 *ply* tenun adalah sebesar A gram, maka banyaknya serat yang ditimbang adalah sebesar A gram. Begitu seterusnya hingga 5 *plies*.
- d. Setelah melakukan penimbangan, maka selanjutnya menuangkan campur resin epoksi dan *hardener* dengan perbandingan resin : *hardener* masing-masing 60 : 40 ke dalam cetakan, kemudian menyusun tenunan atau serat rami di dalam cetakan. Untuk Serat di susun satu arah dengan cetakan sedangkan untuk tenunan disusun dengan orientasi 90° terhadap cetakan.

- e. Mengisi masing-masing variasi serat dan *ply* tenun dengan larutan epoksi resin sesuai dengan perbandingan yang telah ditentukan pada point d.
- f. Setelah panel kering, panel tersebut ditimbang, kemudian dilakukan *post-curing* dengan menggunakan oven dengan suhu 110 selama 2 jam.

3. Pembuatan Spesimen Uji.

a. Uji Tarik

Spesimen uji tarik yang dibuat berdasarkan standar ASTM D638-02. Pembuatan spesimen uji tarik ini untuk kemudian dilakukan pengujian pada alat uji tarik sehingga diperoleh data yang menjabarkan kekuatan tarik material uji tersebut. Spesimen uji Tarik yang digunakan adalah spesimen uji tarik dengan tipe I karena specimen yang akan diuji Tarik memiliki ketebalan dibawah 7 mm.

b. Pengujian impak

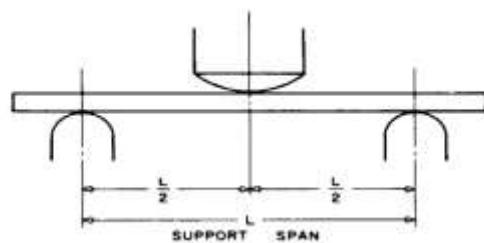
Pengujian Impak pada suatu material bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan material dalam menerima beban impak yang diukur dengan besarnya energi yang diperlukan untuk mematahkan batang uji dengan palu ayun.

Pada saat diletakkan pada alat penguji, Dua balok yang memiliki permukaan harus dipasang untuk mensupport posisi sampel uji agar

kuat, kemudian disusun sedemikian rupa sehingga sumbu longitudinal dari spesimen uji sempurna sejajar dengan tepi namun tidak menghalangi pergerakan spesimen. Standar pengujian impak yang digunakan adalah ASTM D 5942 – 96.

c. Pengujian Bending

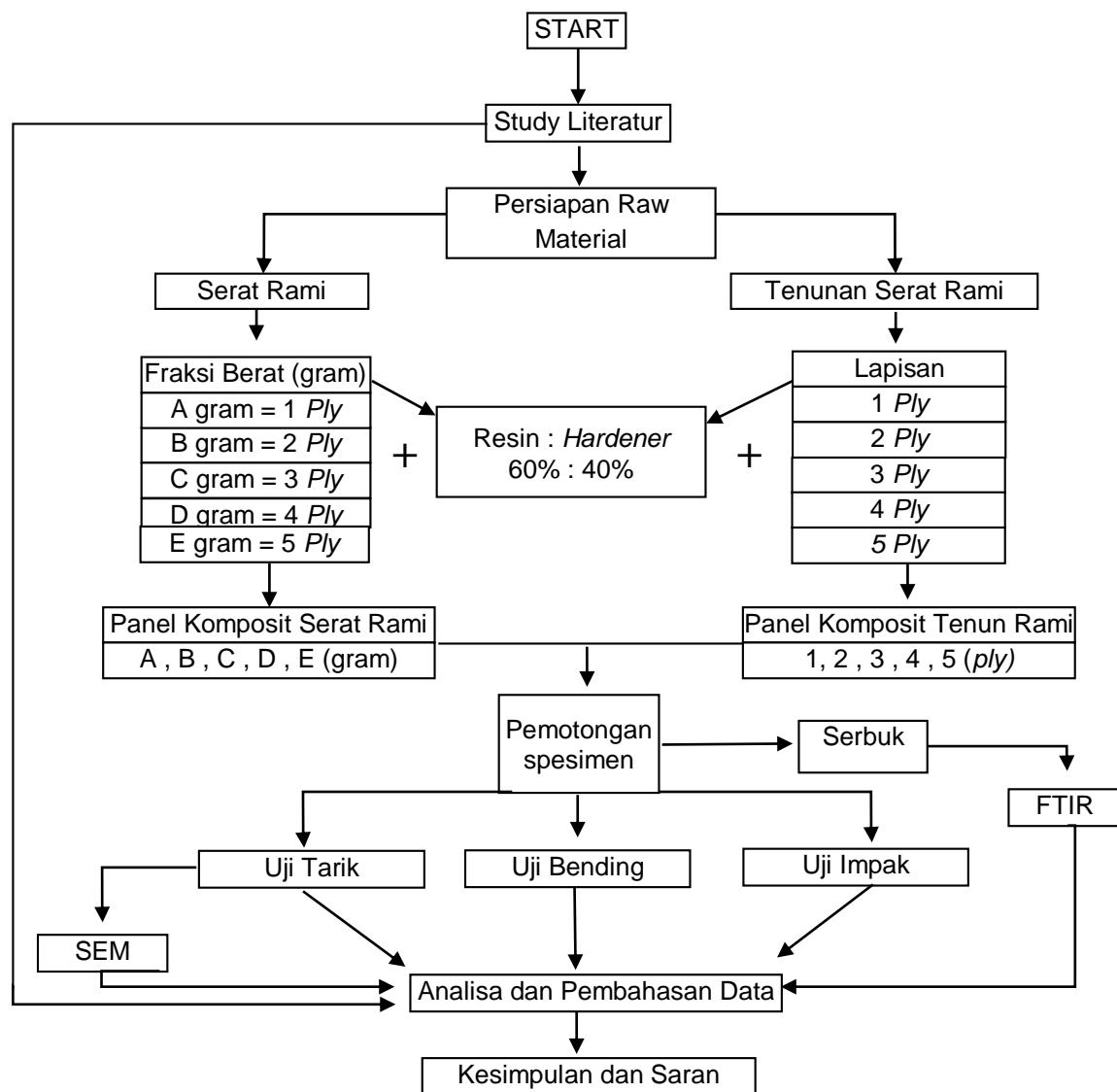
Pengujian Bending pada suatu material bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan material dalam menerima beban tekuk yang diukur dengan besarnya energi yang diperlukan untuk membengkokkan benda uji hingga patah. Hasil dari pengujian ini sangat bermanfaat untuk mengetahui kelenturan suatu material. Berikut ialah gambar spesimen uji bending komposit menurut standar ASTM D790:



Gambar 3.11 Metode Pengujian Bending ASTM 790

4. Alur Penelitian

Alur penelitian dilakukan mulai dari Studi literatur mengenai komposit, serat batang rami, metode penelitian, pengolahan data dan pembahasan hingga penarikan kesimpulan. Alur penelitian dapat dilihat pada gambar berikut :



Gambar 3.12 Diagram Alir Penelitian

5. Tempat dan Waktu Penelitian

Penelitian akan dilakukan di Laboratorium Metalurgi Universitas Hasanuddin, Laboratorium Fakultas MIPA Universitas Hasanuddin, Laboratorium Mekanik Politeknik Negeri Ujung Pandang, Laboratorium Ilmu logam Teknik Mesin UKI Paulus Makassar.

Waktu untuk melaksanakan penelitian adalah 9 bulan mulai bulan Januari 2017 s.d bulan September 2017. Adapun rincian pelaksanaan penelitian ini dapat dilihat pada Tabel 3.1 berikut.

Tabel 3.1 Rincian Pelaksanaan Penelitian

No	Kegiatan	Bulan ke								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	Persiapan									
	-Studi Literatur									
	-Penyusunan Proposal									
	-Persiapan Material dan Alat									
2	Pelaksanaan									
	-Pembuatan specimen									
	-Pengujian dan pengambilan data									
3	Penyelesaian									
	-Pengolahan data									
	-Penyusunan laporan									

BAB IV

HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN

Hasil-hasil pengujian mekanik yang telah dilakukan pada material komposit dengan bahan penguat serat rami dan tenunan rami akan disampaikan pada bab ini. Adapun data hasil pengujian tarik, bending, impak, SEM dan FTIR adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Hasil Pengujian Tarik Komposit

Kekuatan tarik adalah tegangan maksimum yang bisa ditahan oleh sebuah bahan ketika diregangkan atau ditarik, sebelum bahan tersebut patah. Kekuatan Tarik juga dapat didefinisikan sebagai beban yang dibagi dengan luas penampang. Kekutan tarik diukur dengan mesin uji tarik yang menarik spesimen yang memiliki dimensi sesuai standar yang ditentukan. (Nurdiana, dkk, 2013). Menghitung besarnya kekuatan tarik berdasarkan ASTM D638-02 adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\sigma = F_{\max} / A_0 \dots \quad (4.1)$$

Dimana: σ = Kekuatan Tarik (MPa), F_{\max} = Tegangan maksimum (N),
 A = Luas penampang mula-mula (mm^2).

Melalui pengujian kekuatan tarik diperoleh kurva tegangan (stress) terhadap regangan (strain). Dari pengujian kekuatan tarik juga diperoleh Modulus elastisitas, *Elongation at Break*. Modulus elastisitas adalah ukuran suatu bahan yang diartikan ketahanan material tersebut terhadap deformasi elastik. Makin besar modulusnya maka semakin kecil regangan elastik yang dihasilkan akibat pemberian tegangan.

Pengujian tarik (tensile test) adalah pengujian mekanik secara statis dengan cara sampel ditarik dengan pembebanan pada kedua ujungnya dimana gaya tarik yang diberikan sebesar F (Newton). Dalam pengujiannya, bahan uji ditarik sampai putus. Tujuannya untuk mengetahui sifat-sifat mekanik tarik (kekuatan tarik) dari komposit yang diuji. (Eva M.G, 2013)

Sifat mekanik yang diuji dalam penelitian ini salah satunya meliputi kekuatan tarik. Analisa kekuatan tarik dengan variasi jumlah *ply* dan variasi berat pada masing-masing komposit tenunan dan komposit serat rami. Perbedaan bahan dasar penguat ini memiliki pengaruh yang cukup signifikan dalam hal kekuatan tarik. Hasil pengujian didapatkan saat pengujian *load* (bebani). *Load* didapatkan dalam satuan *Newton*. Dari hasil pengujian tersebut diolah kembali berdasarkan panduan ASTM D638 khusus pengujian tarik komposit.



Gambar 4.1 Spesimen Komposit Serat Rami Hasil Uji Tarik



Gambar 4.2 Spesimen Komposit Tenun Rami Hasil Uji Tarik

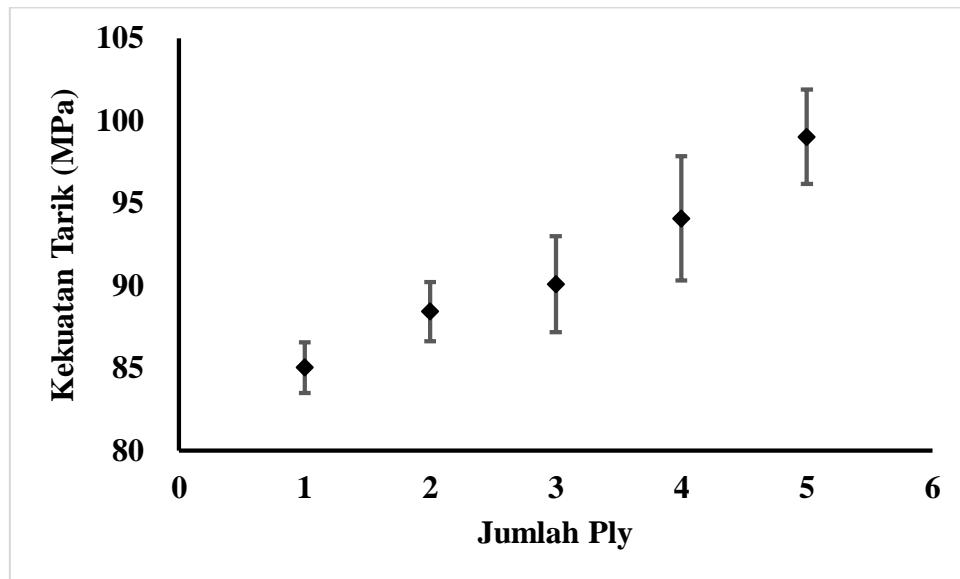
Pada Tabel 4.1 dijelaskan mengenai data pengujian tarik terhadap tenunan rami dengan variasi jumlah jumlah *ply*. Sedangkan pada Gambar 4.3 ditunjukkan grafik hubungan antara Jumlah *Ply* Tenunan Rami Dengan Kekuatan Tarik komposit tenunan rami.

Hasil pengujian tarik pada tenunan rami diperlihatkan pada Table 4.1, dimana TT1 = Tarik Tenunan 1; TT2 = Tarik Tenunan 2; TT3 = Tarik Tenunan 3; TT4 = Tarik Tenunan 4; TT5 = Tarik Tenunan 5.

Tabel 4.1 Data Hasil Uji Tarik Komposit Tenunan Rami

No. Spesimen	Jumlah Lapisan Tenunan Rami (<i>Ply</i>)	σ_{\max} (MPa)
TT1	1	85.04 ± 1.54
TT2	2	88.45 ± 1.79
TT3	3	90.11 ± 2.91
TT4	4	94.08 ± 3.77
TT5	5	99.04 ± 2.85

Dari data pada Tabel 4.1 diketahui bahwa komposit dengan jumlah lapisan 1 *ply* memiliki nilai kekuatan tarik sebesar 85.04 ± 1.54 MPa, sedangkan komposit dengan jumlah lapisan 5 *plies* memiliki nilai kekuatan tarik sebesar 99.04 ± 2.85 MPa dimana nilai tersebut merupakan nilai tertinggi di antara variasi jumlah lapisan tenunan rami yang lain. Hal ini mengidentifikasi bahwa jumlah lapisan tenunan rami dapat mempengaruhi kekuatan mekanis komposit. Dengan meningkatnya jumlah tenunan sebagai bahan penguat komposit cenderung meningkatkan kekuatan tarik suatu material komposit.



Gambar 4.3 Grafik Hubungan Antara Jumlah *Ply* Tenunan Rami Dengan Kekuatan Tarik

Pada Gambar 4.3 yang merupakan grafik hubungan antara jumlah ply tenunan rami dengan kekuatan tarik, dimana dari hasil tersebut diperoleh data bahwa kekuatan tarik cenderung mengalami peningkatan dengan bertambahnya jumlah *ply* tenunan.

Spesimen komposit tenunan yang memiliki nilai kuat tarik paling tinggi terdapat pada komposit tenunan dengan jumlah lapisan 5 *plies* yang memiliki nilai rata-rata kekuatan tariknya adalah sebesar 99.04 ± 2.85 MPa. Pada data di atas juga diperoleh komposit yang memiliki nilai kuat tarik paling rendah yaitu pada spesimen komposit tenunan rami dengan jumlah lapisan 1 *ply* sebesar 85.04 ± 1.54 MPa.

Hasil penelitian tersebut selaras dengan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh A.E. Ismail dkk, 2015 dalam penelitian yang judul “*Tensile strength of woven yarn kenaf fiber reinforced polyester composites*”. Penelitian tersebut mempelajari tentang respon tarik dari komposit yang diperkuat tenunan kenaf. Dua parameter yang digunakan, yaitu orientasi serat dan jumlah lapisan. Menurut hasil yang diperoleh dalam penelitian tersebut menunjukkan bahwa orientasi serat memiliki peranan penting dalam menentukan kekuatan tarik suatu komposit. Jumlah lapisan mempengaruhi peningkatan kekuatan tarik meskipun dalam penelitian tersebut tidak terlihat signifikan.

Penelitian lain yang juga dapat dijadikan acuan sebagai pendukung hasil penelitian di atas adalah penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Hossein Rahmani, dkk, 2013 dengan judul “*Mechanical properties of carbon fiber/epoxy composites: effect of number of plies, fiber contents, and angel ply layers*”. Dalam penelitian ini mempelajari tiga parameter variable di antaranya adalah konten dari serat, jumlah lapisan (*plies*) dan orientasi lapisan. Dalam penelitian tersebut diperoleh hasil bahwa komposit serat karbon dengan jumlah lapisan 5 *plies* memiliki kekuatan yang lebih besar dibanding dengan jumlah lapisan 3 *plies*.

Beberapa penelitian pendukung di atas menunjukkan bahwa jumlah lapisan (*Ply*) pengisi/penguat dalam sebuah komposit dapat mempengaruhi kuat tarik komposit. Meningkatnya jumlah *ply* penguat pada sebuah komposit

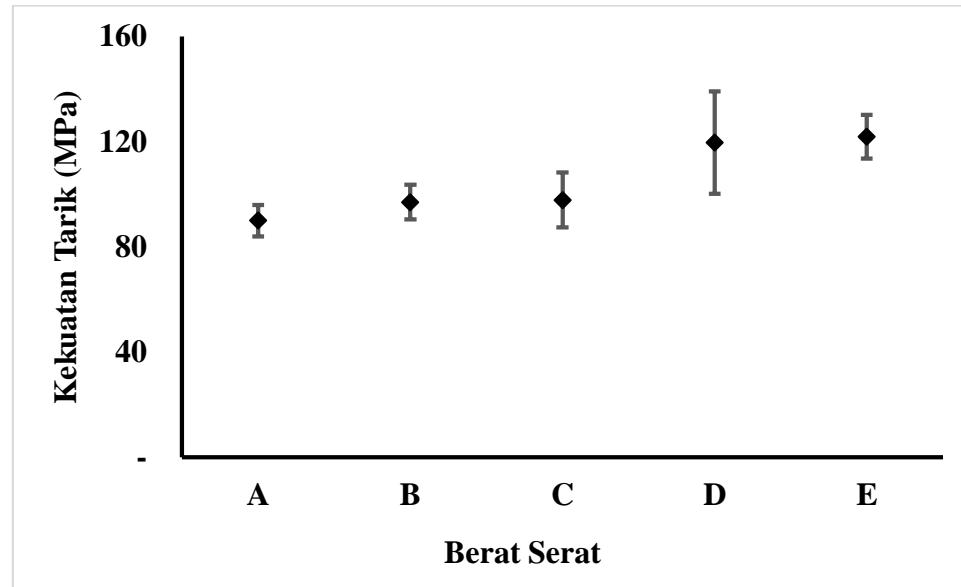
maka komposit tersebut cenderung memiliki kekuatan tarik yang tinggi pula. Hal itu juga berlaku pada spesimen komposit serat yang dihitung berdasarkan berat tenunan. Semakin besar berat serat, semakin padat pula penguatan komposit sehingga menurut penelitian ini cenderung mengalami peningkatan kekuatan tarik.

Adapun hasil pengujian tarik untuk komposit serat rami akan diperlihatkan pada Tabel 4.2 dan Gambar 4.4. Pada Tabel 4.2 dijelaskan mengenai data pengujian tarik terhadap serat rami dengan variasi tipe berat serat. Sedangkan pada Gambar 4.4 ditunjukkan grafik hubungan antara variasi tipe berat serat rami dengan kekuatan tarik komposit serat rami.

Tabel 4.2 Hasil Uji Tarik Komposit Serat Rami

No. Spesimen	Berat Serat Berdasarkan Tipe (Gram)	σ_{\max} (MPa)
TS1	A (17,80)	89.97 ± 5.96
TS2	B (35,92)	97.01 ± 6.58
TS3	C (53,52)	97.86 ± 10.37
TS4	D (72,59)	119.70 ± 19.52

TS5	E (91,51)	121.85 ± 8.35
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Gambar 4.4 Grafik Hubungan Berat Serat Rami Terhadap Kekuatan Tarik

Pada Gambar 4.4 Grafik hubungan antara tipe berat serat rami dengan kekuatan tarik. Dapat dianalisa bahwa berat serat rami sangat berpengaruh terhadap kekuatan tarik. Menurut data penelitian tersebut, spesimen serat rami yang memiliki nilai kuat tarik tertinggi adalah spesimen E dengan nilai kekuatan tarik sebesar 138.84 ± 8.35 MPa sedangkan yang memiliki kuat tarik terendah pada spesimen komposit serat rami adalah spesimen A sebesar 89.97 ± 5.96

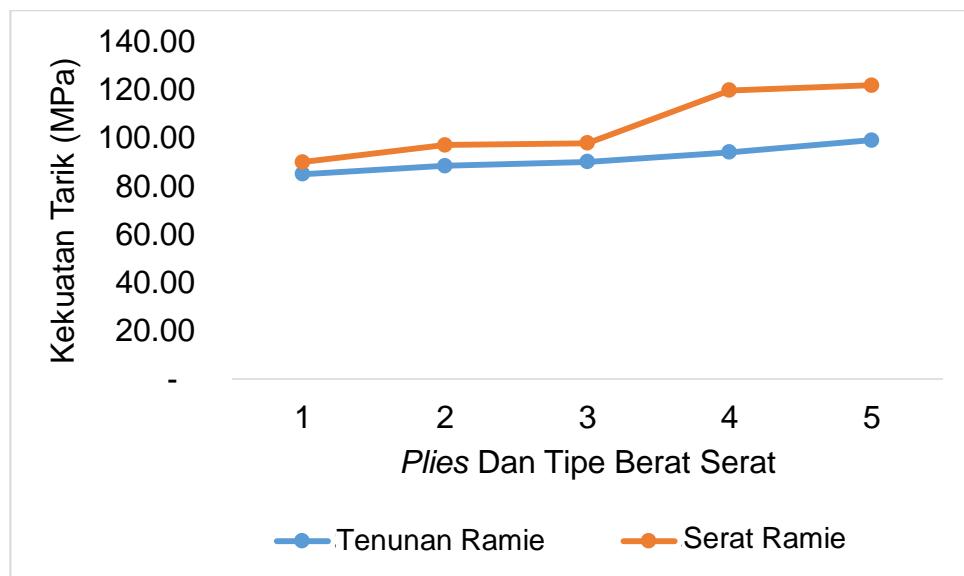
MPa. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa adanya kecenderungan peningkatan kekuatan tarik dengan bertambahnya berat serat rami.

Hasil penelitian tersebut selaras dengan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh R. Dian Widiatmoko, 2016, mengenai pengaruh fraksi volume terhadap kekuatan tarik komposit berpenguat serat kulit batang waru (*hibiscus tiliaceus*)-resin epoxy. Dalam penelitiannya tersebut menggunakan variasi fraksi volume serat 5%, 10%, dan 15%. Hasil pengujian tarik diperoleh nilai kekuatan tarik terendah pada fraksi volume 5% yaitu dengan nilai 11,063 MPa. Hasil uji tarik tertinggi pada fraksi volume 15% dengan nilai sebesar 15.973 MPa. Dan untuk fraksi volume 10% diperoleh nilai 12.997 MPa. Hasil pengujian tarik tersebut menunjukkan bahwa hubungan antara fraksi volume dengan uji tarik yaitu, semakin tinggi fraksi volume maka semakin tinggi pula kekuatan tarik yang dihasilkan.

Penelitian lain yang juga dapat dijadikan acuan sebagai pendukung hasil penelitian di atas adalah penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Yustian Bella, dkk, 2014 yang mempelajari tentang Pengaruh Fraksi Volume Serat Buah Lontar terhadap Kekuatan Tarik dan Kekuatan Impak Komposit Bermatrik Polyester. Dalam penelitiannya tersebut digunakan matrik polyester dengan serat buah lontar sebagai penguat dimana sifat mekanisnya yaitu pengujian tarik mencapai kekuatan beban putus dan kekuatan tarik maksimal tertinggi terjadi pada variasi fraksi volume 15% dengan nilai $\sigma_t = 47.7 \text{ N/mm}^2$.

Sedangkan pada pengujian impak harga impak tertinggi terjadi pada variasi fraksi volume 35%, sehingga yang terjadi pada komposisi timpak semakin bertambahnya fraksi voleme maka semakin tinggi pula nilai impak dan energi yang diserapnya.

Adapun grafik perbandingan antara kekuatan komposit tenunan ramie dan komposit serat ramie dapat diperhatikan pada gambar 4.5 berikut ini:



Gambar 4.5 Grafik Perbandingan Kekuatan Tarik Antara Komposit

Tenunan Ramie Dengan Komposit Serat Ramie

Dari gambar 4.5 di atas maka dapat diketahui bahwa nilai kekuatan tarik komposit serat ramie lebih tinggi bila dibandingkan dengan nilai kekuatan tarik komposit tenunan ramie. Hal ini disebabkan perlakuan terhadap tenunan ramie

yaitu proses alkalisasi yang bertujuan untuk menghilangkan kandungan *moisture* yang terkandung di dalam serat, namun, di sisi lain, perlakuan tersebut mengakibatkan permukaan serat menjadi halus dan menjadikan daya ikat antara penguat dan matrix menjadi lemah bila dibandingkan dengan serat ramie yang sebelumnya hanya melalui proses pengeringan dengan sinar matahari.

Faktor lain yang mempengaruhi hasil uji tarik ini adalah faktor orientasi pada serat ramie. Kondisi serat rami yang cenderung kaku mengakibatkan disorientasi serat yang semula diletakan lurus dan sejajar dengan cetakan kemudian bergeser seiring dengan adanya proses *press* dan pergerakan cairan matriks di dalam cetakan. Kondisi ini mengakibatkan orientasi serat berubah dari *one-directional* menjadi *multy-direction*. Ketika arah orientasi serat lebih dari satu jenis dalam satu kesatuan panel komposit, maka hal tersebut dapat menjadi faktor penguat yang menjadikan nilai kekuatan serat ramie cenderung lebih besar bila dibandingkan dengan nilai kekuatan tenunan ramie yang hanya memiliki satu arah orientasi.

Hasil ini didukung oleh penelitian yang dilakukan oleh A.Y. Leiwakabessy, dkk, 2013, mengenai Perubahan Sifat Mekanis Komposit Hibrid Polyester yang Diperkuat Serat Sabut Kelapa dan Serat Ampas Empulur Sagu. Pada penelitian tersebut diketahui bahwa penurunan nilai kekuatan tarik pada sebuah komposit yang diperkuat oleh serat, khususnya serat alam dapat diakibatkan oleh terjadinya mekanisme *fiber pull out pada komposit tersebut*.

Fiber pull out ini terjadi karena ikatan antara serat dan matrik melemah apabila beban yang diberikan terus bertambah. Pada saat matrik mengalami kegagalan, serat masih dapat menanggung beban, sehingga proses terjadinya patahan tidak berlangsung secara bersamaan. Ini menandakan bahwa serat komposit semakin ulet dan beban terdistribusi sampai ke serat sehingga yang menyebabkan serat tertarik keluar, sehingga membuat komposit menjadi semakin tangguh dalam menyerap beban.

2. Hasil Pengujian Bending Komposit

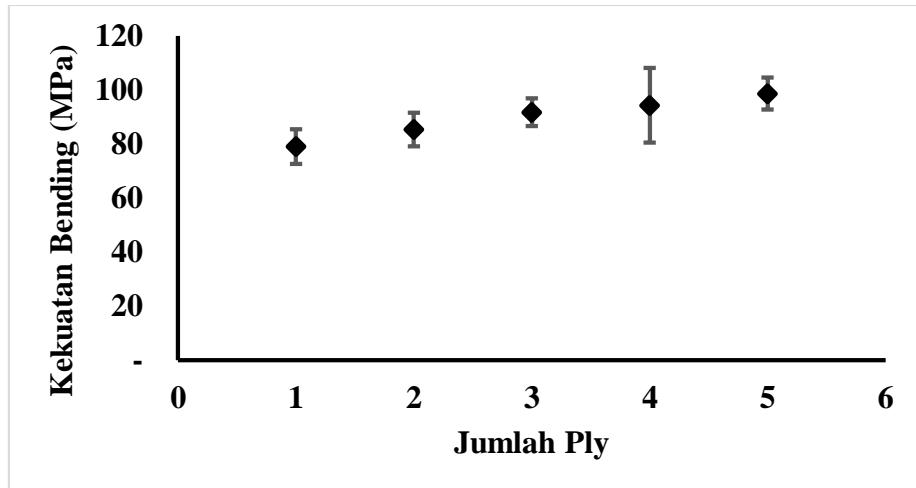
Pada Tabel 4.3 dijelaskan mengenai data pengujian bending terhadap tenunan rami dengan variasi jumlah jumlah *ply*. Sedangkan pada Gambar 4.6 ditunjukkan grafik hubungan antara Jumlah *Ply* Tenunan Rami Dengan Kekuatan Tarik komposit tenunan rami.

Hasil pengujian bending pada tenunan rami diperlihatkan pada table 4.3 dimana BT1 = Bending Tenunan 1; BT2 = Bending Tenunan 2; BT3 = Bending Tenunan 3; BT4 = Bending Tenunan 4; BT5 = Bending Tenunan 5.

Tabel 4.3 Hasil Uji Bending Komposit Tenunan Rami

No. Spesimen	Jumlah Lapisan Tenunan Rami (<i>Ply</i>)	σ_f (MPa)
BT1	1	79.08 ± 6.49
BT2	2	85.48 ± 6.21
BT3	3	91.81 ± 5.20
BT4	4	94.33 ± 13.82
BT5	5	98.73 ± 5.98

Dari data pada Tabel 4.3 diketahui bahwa komposit dengan jumlah lapisan 1 *ply* memiliki nilai kekuatan bending sebesar 79.08 ± 6.49 MPa, sedangkan komposit dengan jumlah lapisan 5 *plies* memiliki nilai kekuatan bending sebesar 98.73 ± 5.98 MPa dimana nilai tersebut merupakan nilai tertinggi di antara variasi jumlah lapisan tenunan rami yang lain. Hal ini mengidentifikasi bahwa jumlah lapisan tenunan rami dapat mempengaruhi kekuatan bending komposit. Dengan meningkatnya jumlah lapisan tenunan rami sebagai bahan penguat komposit cenderung meningkatkan kekuatan tarik suatu material komposit.



Gambar 4.6 Grafik Hubungan Antara Jumlah *Ply* Tenunan Rami Terhadap Kekuatan Bending

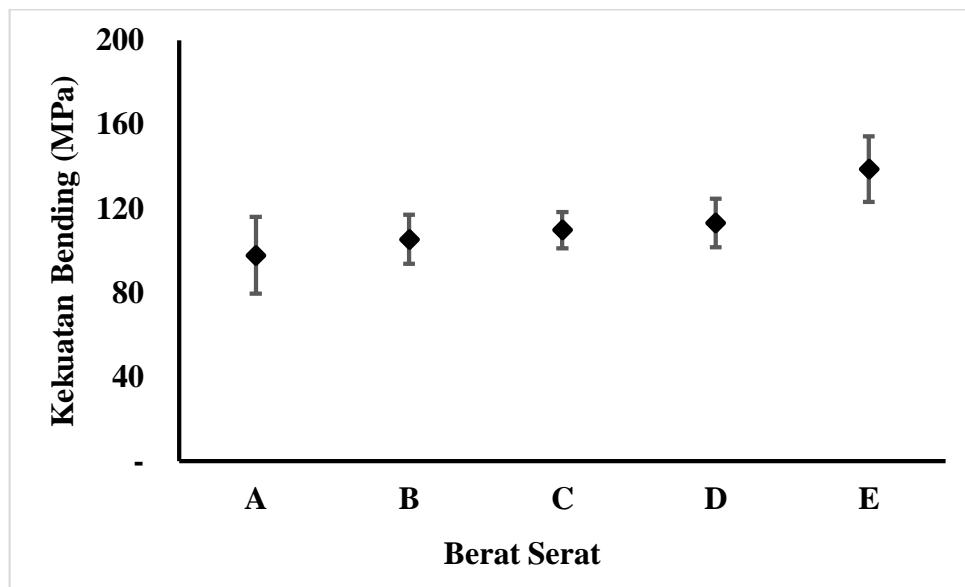
Hasil pengujian bending pada serat rami diperlihatkan pada Tabel 4.4 dan Gambar 4.7 , dimana BS1 = Bending Serat 1; BS2 = Bending Serat 2; BS3 = Bending Serat 3; BS4 = Bending Serat 4; BS5 = Bending Serat 5

Tabel 4.4 Hasil Uji Bending Komposit Serat Rami

No. Spesimen	Berat Serat Berdasarkan jumlah <i>Ply</i> (tipe)	σ_f (MPa)
BS1	A (17,80)	97.88 ± 18.25
BS2	B (35,92)	105.41 ± 11.64
BS3	C (53,52)	109.81 ± 8.58

BS4	D (72,59)	113.19 ± 11.54
BS5	E (91,51)	138.84 ± 15.60

Dari data pada Tabel 4.4 diketahui bahwa komposit dengan variasi berat tipe A memiliki nilai kekuatan bending sebesar 97.88 ± 18.25 MPa, sedangkan komposit dengan variasi berat serat tipe E memiliki nilai kekuatan bending sebesar 138.84 ± 15.60 MPa dimana nilai tersebut merupakan nilai tertinggi di antara variasi tipe berat serat rami yang lain. Hal ini mengidentifikasi bahwa tipe berat serat rami dapat mempengaruhi kekuatan bending komposit. Dengan meningkatnya tipe berat serat rami sebagai bahan penguat komposit cenderung meningkatkan kekuatan bending suatu material komposit.



Gambar 4.7 Grafik Hubungan Antara Berat Serat Berdasarkan Jumlah Ply Tenunan Rami Terhadap Kekuatan Bending

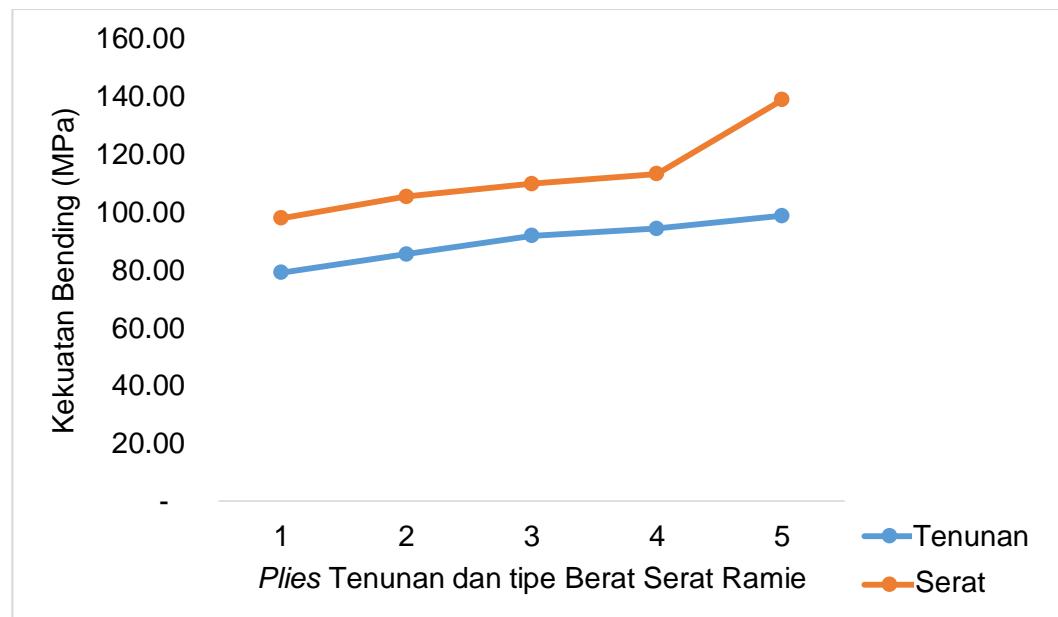
Hasil penelitian di atas selaras dengan hasil penelitian oleh W. Wijoyo dkk, 2014, mengenai Pengaruh Jumlah Lamina Terhadap Kekuatan *Bending* Komposit *Sandwich* Serat Aren-Polyester Dengan Core Pelelah Pohon Pisang. Penelitian tersebut menganalisa tentang peningkatan kinerja kekuatan bending komposit sandwich serat aren-polyester dengan core pelelah pohon pisang dengan variasi jumlah lamina. Penelitian tersebut menunjukkan bahwa semakin banyak jumlah lamina komposit sandwich mengakibatkan kekuatan bendingnya juga semakin meningkat. Kekuatan bending komposit sandwich serat aren-polyeser dengan core pelelah pohon pisang berbanding lurus dengan penambahan variasi jumlah lamina yang diberikan.

Lain halnya dengan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan Zamzami, H., 2011, mengenai pengaruh jumlah lapisan dan susunan serat terhadap kekuatan bending dan impak material komposit dengan berpenguat serat sabut kelapa dan *matrik epoxy*. Bentuk spesimen yang digunakan pada penelitian ini divariasikan bentuk susunan serat pengisi yaitu lurus tambah, silang, acak serta berdasarkan lapisan serat pengisinya yaitu lapis 1, 2, 3. Hasil dari penelitian tersebut adalah variasi lapisan serat 2 lapis dengan susunan serat silang memiliki kekuatan tertinggi pada uji bending yaitu sebesar 68,09 MPa sedangkan pada uji impak spesimen pada variasi lapisan serat 2 lapis dengan susunan serat silang memiliki harga impak tertinggi yaitu sebesar 0,046 kJ/mm². Adapun perbedaan hasil akhir penelitian tersebut diakibatkan adanya perbedaan jenis serat yang dipakai sebagai pengisi dan juga teknik penyusunan seratnya.

Sedangkan Ari Rianto, dkk, 2011 melakukan Penelitian mengenai Karakterisasi Kekuatan Bending dan Hidrofobisitas Komposit Serat Kulit Waru (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) Kontinyu Bermatrik Pati Ubi Kayu. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah dengan menggunakan *press hand lay up* pada *biocomposite* serat kontinu. Matriksnya adalah serat kayu waru yang memiliki variasi lapisan 1,2,3,4 dan arah serat 0° dan 90°. Dari penelitian tersebut diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa kekuatan bending tertinggi terdapat pada komposit dengan jumlah lapisan 3 *plies* sebesar 50,58 MPa.

Beberapa penelitian pendukung di atas menunjukkan bahwa jumlah lapisan (*Ply*) pengisi/penguat dalam sebuah komposit dapat mempengaruhi kuat bending komposit. Meningkatnya jumlah *ply* penguat pada sebuah komposit yang cenderung meningkatkan pula kekuatan bending komposit tersebut. Hal itu juga berlaku pada spesimen komposit serat yang dihitung berdasarkan berat tenunan. Semakin besar nilai gram serat, semakin padat pula penguat komposit sehingga menurut penelitian ini komposit tersebut cenderung mengalami peningkatan kekuatan bending.

Perbandingan antara kekuatan komposit tenunan ramie dan komposit serat ramie dapat diperhatikan pada gambar 4.8 berikut ini:



**Gambar 4.8 Perbandingan Kekuatan Bending Antara Komposit
Tenunan Ramie dengan Komposit Serat Ramie**

Dari gambar 4.8 di atas maka dapat diketahui bahwa nilai kekuatan bending komposit serat ramie lebih tinggi bila dibandingkan dengan nilai kekuatan komposit tenunan ramie. Hal ini masih disebabkan oleh perlakuan alkali terhadap tenunan ramie yang bertujuan untuk menghilangkan kandungan *moisture* yang terkandung di dalam serat, namun, di sisi lain, perlakuan tersebut mengakibatkan permukaan serat menjadi halus dan menjadikan daya ikat antara penguat dan matrix menjadi lemah bila dibandingkan dengan serat ramie yang sebelumnya hanya melalui proses pengeringan dengan sinar matahari.

Faktor lain yang mempengaruhi hasil uji bending ini adalah faktor orientasi serat ramie terhadap cetakan. Kondisi serat rami yang cenderung kaku mengakibatkan disorientasi serat yang semula diletakan lurus dan sejajar dengan cetakan kemudian bergeser seiring dengan adanya proses *press* dan pergerakan cairan matriks di dalam cetakan. Kondisi ini mengakibatkan orientasi serat berubah dari *one-directional* menjadi *multy-direction*. Ketika arah orientasi serat lebih dari satu jenis dalam satu kesatuan panel komposit, maka hal tersebut dapat menjadi faktor penguat yang menjadikan nilai

kekuatan serat ramie cenderung lebih besar bila dibandingkan dengan nilai kekuatan tenunan ramie yang hanya memiliki satu arah orientasi.

Hasil ini didukung oleh penelitian yang dilakukan oleh A.Y. Leiwakabessy, dkk, 2013, mengenai Perubahan Sifat Mekanis Komposit Hibrid Polyester yang Diperkuat Serat Sabut Kelapa dan Serat Ampas Empulur Sagu. Pada penelitian tersebut diketahui bahwa penurunan nilai kekuatan mekanik pada sebuah komposit yang diperkuat oleh serat, khususnya serat alam dapat diakibatkan oleh terjadinya mekanisme *fiber pull out pada komposit tersebut*. *Fiber pull out* ini terjadi karena ikatan antara serat dan matrik melemah apabila beban yang diberikan terus bertambah. Pada saat matrik mengalami kegagalan, serat masih dapat menanggung beban, sehingga proses terjadinya patahan tidak berlangsung secara bersamaan. Ini menandakan bahwa serat komposit semakin ulet dan beban terdistribusi sampai ke serat sehingga yang menyebabkan serat tertarik keluar, sehingga membuat komposit menjadi semakin tangguh dalam menyerap beban.

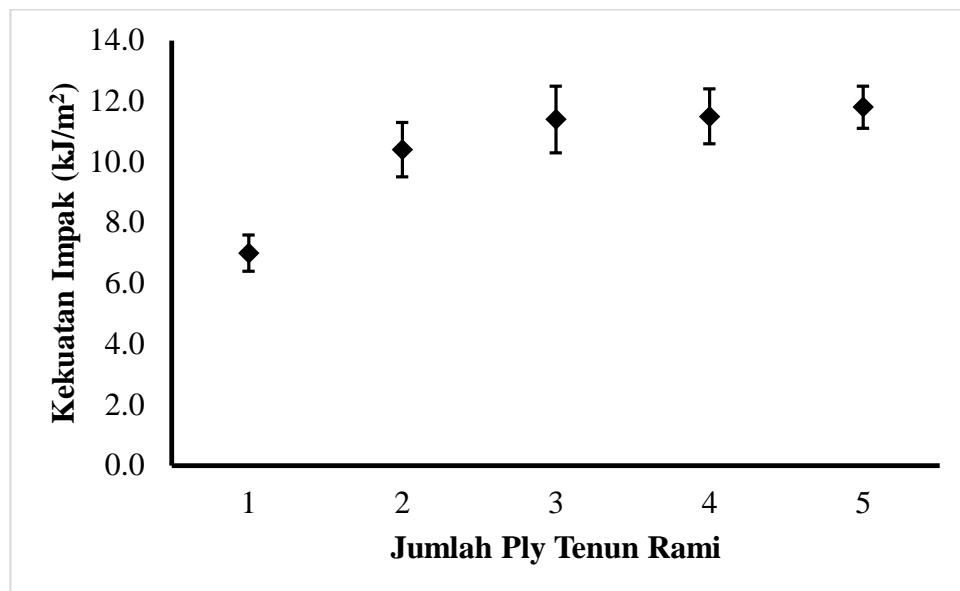
3. Hasil Pengujian Impak Komposit

Dari hasil pengujian Impak komposit berdasarkan ASTM D 5942 – 96 didapatkan besarnya energi yang diserap oleh spesimen hingga patah, kemudian dari data tersebut akan didapat nilai ketangguhan impak dari masing-masing spesimen serat maupun tenunan.

Hasil pengujian impak pada tenunan rami diperlihatkan pada Tabel 4.5 dan Gambar 4.9 , dimana IT1 = Impak Tenun 1; IT2 = Impak Tenun 2; IT3 = Impak Tenun 3; IT4 = Impak Tenun 4; IT5 = Impak Tenun 5

Tabel 4.5 Hasil Uji Impak Komposit Tenunan Rami

No. Spesimen	Rata-rata Energi patahan (J)	Rata-rata Ketangguhan Impak (kJ/m ²)
IT1	0.28	7.03±0.56
IT2	0.40	10.44±1.10
IT3	0.43	11.37±0.92
IT4	0.44	11.49±0.67
IT5	0.42	11.85±0.91



Gambar 4.9 Grafik Hubungan Antara Jumlah *Ply* Tenunan Rami Terhadap Kekuatan Impak

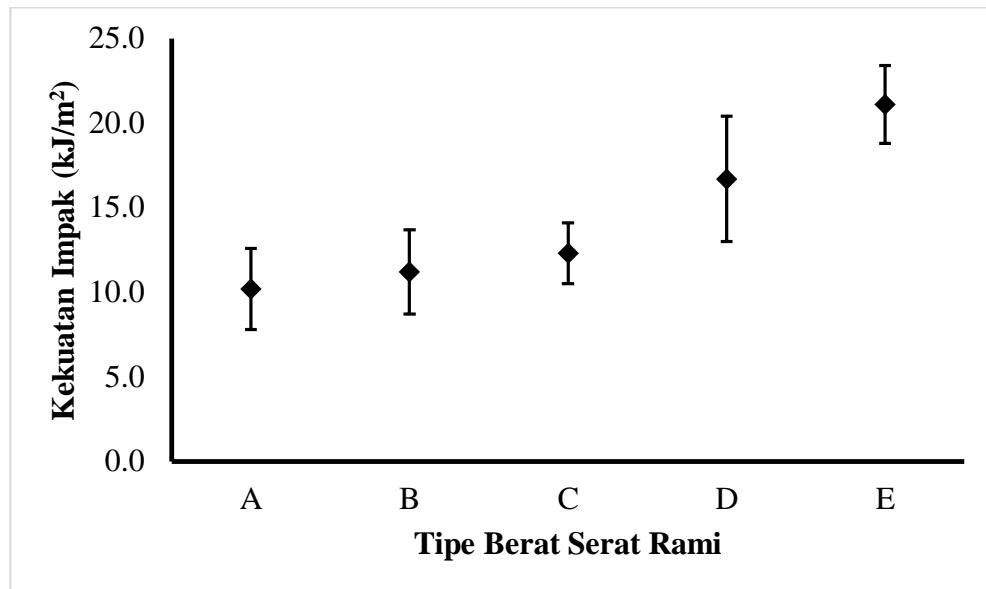
Pada Gambar 4.9 ditunjukkan hubungan antara jumlah *ply* tenunan rami dengan kekuatan impak, dimana hasil yang didapat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat peningkatan kekuatan impak yang signifikan dari penambahan jumlah *ply* 1 ke jumlah *ply* 2 dengan besar selisih 3.4 kJ/m², sedangkan nilai impak untuk penambahan jumlah *ply* selanjutnya yaitu 3 , 4 dan 5 *plies* peningkatannya tidak begitu signifikan, meskipun begitu, peningkatan kekuatan impak tertinggi pada komposit tenunan rami tersebut terdapat pada komposit dengan jumlah 5 *plies* sebesar 11.85 kJ/m² dan yang memiliki kekuatan impak terendah terdapat pada komposit tenunan rami 1 *ply* dengan nilai impak 7.03 kJ/m².

Selanjutnya merupakan hasil pengujian impak pada serat rami diperlihatkan pada Tabel 4.6 dan Gambar 4.8 , dimana IS1 = Impak Serat 1; IS2 = Impak Serat 2; IS3 = Impak Serat 3; IS4 = Impak Serat 4; IS5 = Impak Serat 5.

Tabel 4.6 Hasil Uji Impak Komposit Serat Rami

No. Spesimen	Rata-rata Energi patahan (J)	Rata-rata Ketangguhan Impak (kJ/m ²)
IS1	0.36	10.2±10.16
IS2	0.43	11.2±11.24
IS3	0.45	12.3±12.30
IS4	0.58	16.7±16.70
IS5	0.76	21.1±21.07

Dari data tersebut di atas dapat dibuatkan grafik untuk memudahkan analisa mengenai kekuatan impak komposit serat dan tenunan rami.



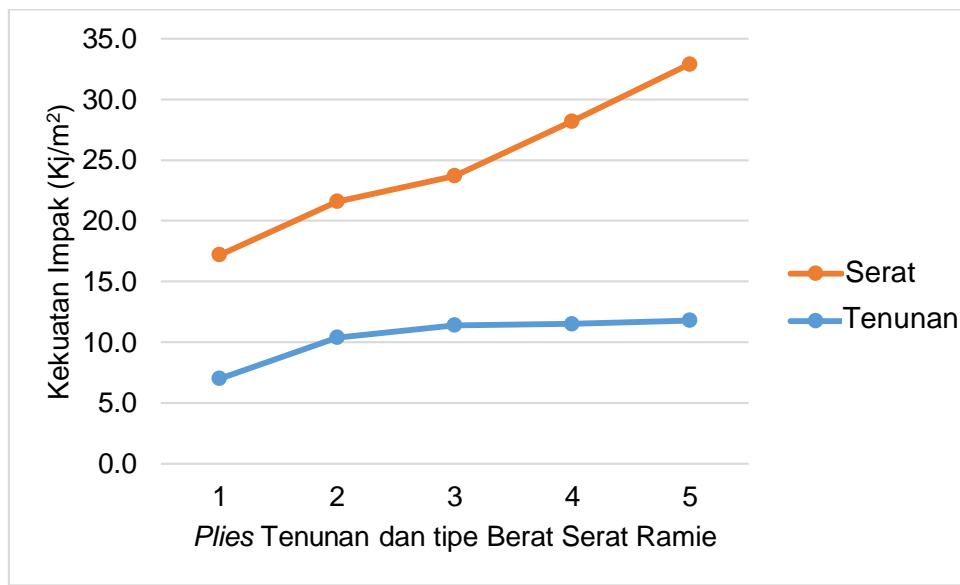
Gambar 4.10 Grafik Hubungan Antara Berat *Ply* Serat Rami Terhadap Kekuatan Impak

Pada Gambar 4.8 menunjukkan hubungan antara berat serat berdasarkan berat *ply* terhadap kekuatan impak. Berdasarkan hasil uji tersebut, spesimen serat rami yang memiliki nilai rata-rata kekuatan impak tertinggi adalah spesimen E gram dengan nilai 21.1 kJ/m^2 . Pada data di atas juga didapatkan bahwa komposit yang memiliki kekuatan impak paling rendah yaitu pada spesimen A gram dengan kekuatan impak sebesar 10.2 kJ/m^2 .

Hasil penelitian tersebut di atas selaras dengan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh E.V. González, dkk, 2010, dengan judul penelitian “*Effects of ply clustering in laminated composite plates under low-velocity impact loading*”. Penelitian tersebut menyajikan studi tentang efek pengelompokan jumlah *ply*

pada komposit laminasi berbasis polimer dengan metode pembebanan *drop-weight impact*. Dengan meningkatkan jumlah ply, perubahan kekakuan selama pembebanan menjadi lebih progresif dan halus bila dibandingkan dengan laminasi dengan lapisan tipis. Hasil ini memberikan kesulitan dalam mendeteksi nilai nilai F_d untuk laminasi dengan lapisan tebal. Telah terbukti bahwa semakin banyak jumlah ply, elongasinya akan bertambah seiring waktu. Hasil ini terkait dengan fakta bahwa delaminasi yang lebih besar dibuat ketika jumlah antarmuka yang tersedia untuk delaminasi berkurang. Oleh karena itu, dapat disimpulkan bahwa pengelompokan jumlah ply menghasilkan resistensi kerusakan yang lebih rendah terhadap struktur komposit. Namun, toleransi kerusakan, diukur dengan menggunakan beban tekan sisa tidak terpengaruh oleh peningkatan ketebalan lapis, karena semua jenis laminasi yang disajikan telah menunjukkan nilai yang sama dari beban tekan puncak pada setiap energi impak.

Adapun perbandingan hasil uji impak antara komposit tenunan ramie dengan komposit serat ramie dapat diperhatikan pada gambar 4.9 berikut ini :



Gambar 4.11 Grafik Perbandingan Kekuatan Impak Antara Komposite Tenunan Rami Dengan Komposit Serat Ramie

Tenunan Rami Dengan Komposit Serat Ramie

Pada Gambar 4.9 dapat diperhatikan bahwa nilai kekuatan impak tertinggi terdapat pada komposit serat ramie dengan perbandingan nilai kekuatan impak dengan komposit tenunan ramie adalah sebesar 9.25 kJ/m².

Hasil Penelitian tersebut di atas sejalan dengan penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Pramuko Ilmu Purboputro dkk, 2017, dalam penelitian yang berjudul Analisis Sifat Tarik Dan Impak Komposit Serat Rami Dengan Perlakuan Alkali Dalam Waktu 2, 4, 6, Dan 8 Jam Bermatrik Polyester. Dalam penelitian tersebut didapatkan hasil bahwa perendaman serat ramie dengan menggunakan larutan alkali dapat mengurangi lapisan lignin yang mengurangi kekuatan ikat pada permukaan serat. *Serat rami Boehmeria nivea (L) Goud direndam pada larutan NaOH selama 2, 4, 6, dan 8 jam perendaman, namun,*

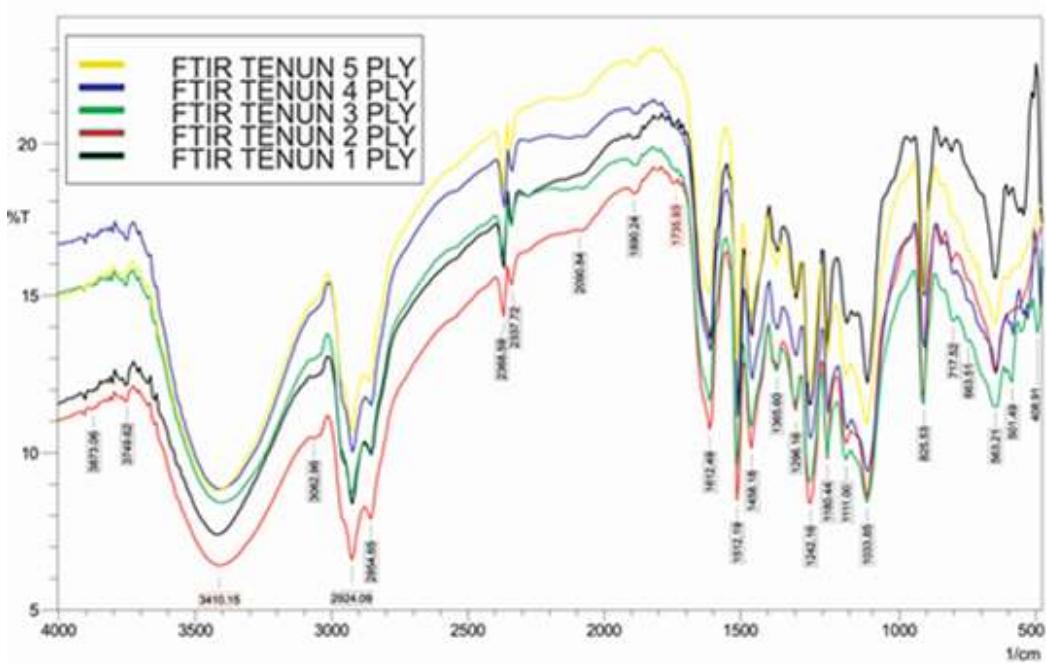
dengan meningkatkan waktu perendaman dapat mengakibatkan penurunan nilai impak pada suatu komposit. Harga *impact* rata-rata yang tertinggi adalah komposit serat rami tanpa perlakuan alkali sedangkan harga *impact* rata-rata yang terendah adalah komposit serat rami dengan perlakuan alkali selama 6 dan 8 jam.

Untuk hasil pengujian *impact*, perbedaan antara harga *impact* rata-rata dari komposit disebabkan oleh beberapa hal. Antara lain disebabkan karena kekuatan komposit yang kurang merata dan distribusi serat yang kurang merata sehingga energi yang diserap menjadi lebih kecil. (P.I. Purboputro, dkk, 2017)

4. Hasil Uji FTIR (*Fourier Transformator Infra Red*)

Uji FTIR bertujuan *untuk* mengidentifikasi ikatan molekul yang ada di dalam sebuah panel komposit. Kemudian, dari hasil FTIR tersebut dapat di analisa bagaimana hubungannya dengan kekuatan mekanis dari sebuah komposit.

Adapun hasil pengujian FTIR (*Fourier Transformator Infra Red*) yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini ditunjukkan pada Gambar 4.10 dan Gambar 4.11 berikut ini.



**Gambar 4.12 Grafik Perbandingan Hasil Uji FTIR untuk Komposit
Tenunan Rami 1 *Ply* hingga 5 *Plies***

Pada gambar 4.10 ditunjukkan hasil uji FTIR untuk komposit berpenguat tenunan rami dengan jumlah lapisan 1 *ply* sampai dengan 5 *plies*. Pada grafik tersebut diperlihatkan daerah serapan 2200-2400 cm⁻¹ terbentuk gugus fungsi nitril (C≡N). Pada daerah tersebut memperlihatkan tampilan fisik *peak* yang tajam dan berintensitas medium yaitu sebesar 2368.59 cm⁻¹ dengan intensitas 19.574 %T.

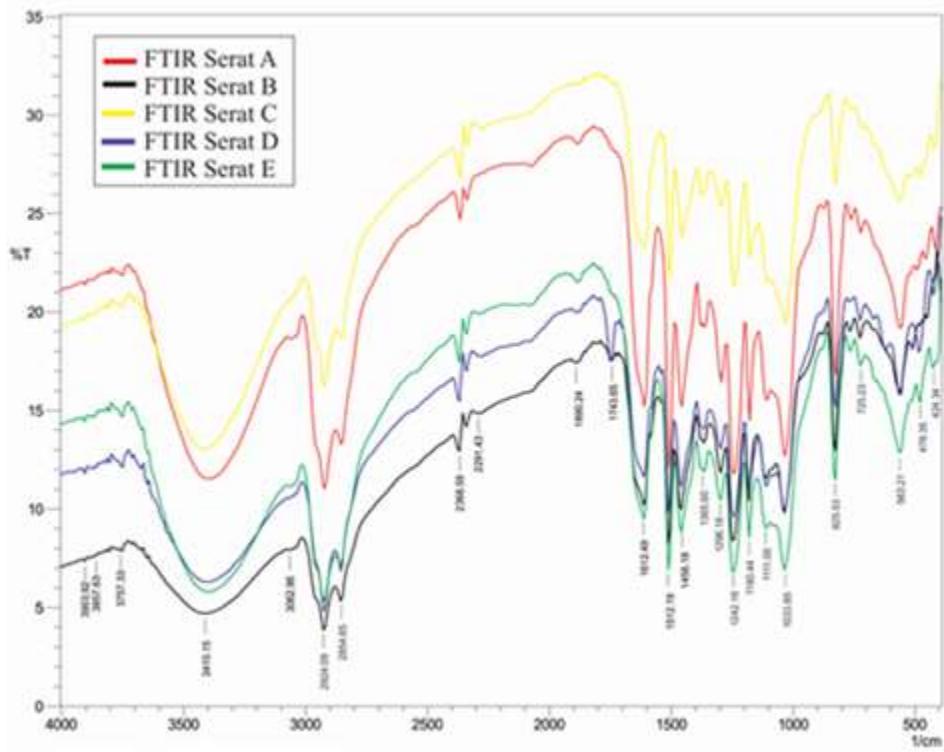
Pada daerah serapan 3300-3500 cm⁻¹ terbentuk gugus O-H dengan intensitas yang kuat dan penampilan fisik *peak* yang lebar. Bentuk fisik *peak* yang lebar dan berintensitas kuat mengidentifikasi material tersebut

cenderung mudah menyerap air yang kemudian dapat mempengaruhi kekuatan mekanik dari sebuah material komposit. Bentuk *peak* yang berpenampilan fisik paling lebar dimiliki oleh komposit tenun 2 *plies* yang memiliki nilai *peak* sebesar 3410.15 cm^{-1} dan intensitas $5.103\%\text{T}$. Pada gambar tersebut juga menunjukkan bahwa komposit yang memiliki intensitas tertinggi terjadi pada komposit tenunan rami dengan jumlah lapisan 5 *plies* dengan nilai intensitasnya adalah sebesar $25,148\%\text{T}$ pada *peak* $1851,66\text{ cm}^{-1}$ yang menunjukkan adanya gugus > CO dengan senyawa Asil Halide. Hasil pengujian tersebut dapat dijabarkan ke dalam bentuk tabel dalam bentuk korelasi bilangan gelombang atau frekuensi (cm^{-1}) dengan gugus-gugus fungsional seperti yang ditunjukkan pada Tabel 4.7.

Tabel 4.7 Korelasi Antara Jenis Vibrasi Gugus Fungsional dan Frekuensi Komposit Tenun Rami

Gugus	Jenis Vibrasi	Frekuensi (cm^{-1})	Intensitas
C-C	Alkana	1242.16	Lebar - Lemah
C-N	Amina	825.53	Tajam - Kuat

C-O	Alkohol,Eter,Ester, Karboksilat, Anhidrida	Asam, 1033.85	Tajam Kuat	-
C=C	Alkuna	1612.49	Tajam Kuat	-
C≡N	Nitril	2345.44	Tajam Kuat	-
C-H	Alkana ulur	2854.65- 2924.09	Tajam Kuat	-
N-H	Amida	2500-4000	Medium	
O-H	Fenol Terikat Hidrogen	3448.72	Lebar Kuat	-



Gambar 4.13 Grafik Hasil Uji FTIR untuk Komposit Serat Rami

Pada Gambar 4.11 merupakan grafik hasil uji FTIR untuk komposit serat rami, dimana hasil dari pengujian itu menunjukkan beberapa daerah serapan diantaranya daerah serapan 2200-2400 yang berbentuk fisik runcing dan pendek yang mengindikasikan merupakan hasil uji FTIR untuk komposit berpenguat serat rami dengan berat yang ditimbang berdasarkan jumlah *plies* tenunan yaitu tipe A sampai dengan tipe E. Pada grafik tersebut menunjukkan bahwa komposit yang memiliki intensitas tertinggi terjadi pada komposit serat rami dengan berat pengisi tipe C dengan nilai intensitasnya adalah sebesar

34,983% pada *peak* 1851,66 cm⁻¹ yang menunjukkan adanya gugus > CO dengan senyawa Asil Halide.

Adapun berat serat pada komposit serat rami yang memiliki nilai intensitas paling rendah terdapat pada jumlah lapisan komposit serat rami tipe B dengan nilai intensitasnya 3,868 % dan nilai *peak* 2924,09 cm⁻¹ yang mana mengindikasi adanya gugus CH dengan senyawa Alkana di dalamnya.

Hasil pengujian tersebut dapat dijabarkan ke dalam bentuk tabel dalam bentuk korelasi bilangan gelombang atau frekuensi (cm⁻¹) dengan gugus-gugus fungsional seperti yang ditunjukkan pada Tabel 4.8.

Tabel 4.8. Korelasi Antara Jenis Vibrasi Gugus Fungsional dan Frekuensi Komposit Serat Rami

Gugus	Jenis Vibrasi	Frekuensi (cm ⁻¹)	Intensitas
C-N	Amina	825.53	Tajam – Kuat
C-O	Alkohol,Eter,Ester, Asam, Karboksilat, Anhidrida	1033.85	Tajam – Kuat
C=C	Alkuna Aromatic	1600-1700	Tajam – Kuat

C≡N	Nitril	2337.72	Tajam – Kuat
C-H	Alkana Alifatik dan aromatic	2200-2400	Tajam – Kuat
N-H	Amida	2500-4000	Medium
O-H	Fenol Terikat Hidrogen	2800-3100	Lebar – Kuat

Hasil penelitian mengenai uji FTIR terhadap komposit serat alam juga dilakukan oleh Mizi Fan, dkk, 2012, dalam jurnalnya yang berjudul penelitian *Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy for Natural Fibres* dijabarkan bahwa FTIR merupakan teknik yang kuat untuk memeriksa pembentukan ikatan hidrogen antar dan intra-molekul. dalam selulosa. Database terperinci memungkinkan pembentukan korelasi kuat antara sifat ikatan hidrogen dan fisik (misalnya kelarutan, reaktivitas hidroksil, kristalinitas) dan sifat mekanik selulosa. Kemampuan pemeriksaan akurat dari ikatan hidrogen telah menyebabkan penggunaan FTIR yang semakin meningkat untuk menyelidiki cacat (misalnya dislokasi serat rami) atau perubahan bahan setelah modifikasi. Struktur selulosa memiliki pengaruh besar pada reaksi kimia bahan selulosa dan sifat yang dihasilkan. Orientasi molekuler dan kristalisasi dan

pembentukan mikrofibril tidak hanya bervariasi dari satu tanaman ke yang lain, tetapi juga bisa berubah karena berbagai pengaruh lingkungan atau fisik lainnya. FTIR mampu memeriksa sifat rantai molekul, kristalinitas dan korelasinya dengan berbagai ikatan. Bersama dengan bahan lain, komposisi kimia pada tingkat mikroskopik menentukan kemampuan untuk melakukan berbagai fungsi untuk kegunaan serat alami. Perubahan komposisi kimia, antarmuka dan karenanya sifat serat alami dan komposit juga dapat diidentifikasi secara efektif dengan menggunakan FTIR.

Penelitian lain yang berkaitan dengan penelitian di atas adalah penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Sri Chandrabakty, 2014, mengenai Fourier Transform Infra-Red (FT-IR) Spectroscopy Dan Kekuatan Tarik Serat Kulit Batang Melinjo Menggunakan Modifikasi Distribusi Weibull. Penelitian tersebut menganalisa pengaruh perlakuan permukaan terhadap sifat kimia pada serat batang (*bast fiber*) melinjo (*Gnetum Gnemon*) beserta kaitannya terhadap sifat mekanis serat. Morfologi permukaan serat kemudian diobservasi menggunakan Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), untuk selanjutnya dilakukan pengujian FT-IR yang berguna untuk meng-karakterisasi perubahan kimiawi yang terjadi pada serat yang disebabkan oleh perlakuan yang diberikan. Hasil pengamatan tersebut kemudian dibandingkan dengan nilai kekuatan tarik serat kulit batang melinjo yang di analisis dengan menggunakan modifikasi distribusi Weibull. Gugus C-H pada $\sim 2900 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ terlihat pada semua jenis serat dan terlihat intensitas tertinggi pada serat dengan perlakuan media

air 3 jam. Gugus C=O (carbonyl) pada \sim 1735 cm⁻¹ hanya terlihat pada serat dengan perlakuan rebus selama 180 jam. Gugus C-OH pada puncak \sim 1239 cm⁻¹ semakin menurun seiring dengan lamanya perlakuan. Dari sifat fisik dan mekanis serat, proses perlakuan permukaan pada serat batang melinjo tidak hanya terlihat pada topografi permukaan serat tapi juga pada distribusi diameter dan kekuatan serat yang di analisis dengan model distribusi Weibull dua parameter.

5. Hasil SEM (*Scanning Electron Microscopy*)

Hasil analisa SEM secara morfologi yaitu dengan memotong spesimen uji komposit dengan panjang dimensi sekitar 0.5 x 0.5 cm, Selanjutnya dilakukan proses *coating* dengan menggunakan emas (Au) selama 120 detik pada voltase 20 kV dengan pembesaran 100 kali. Gambar 4.12 merupakan foto SEM EDAX pada komposit tenunan rami dengan fariasi lapisan 1 sampai 5 *plies*.



a. Komposit Tenunan Rami 1 *Ply*



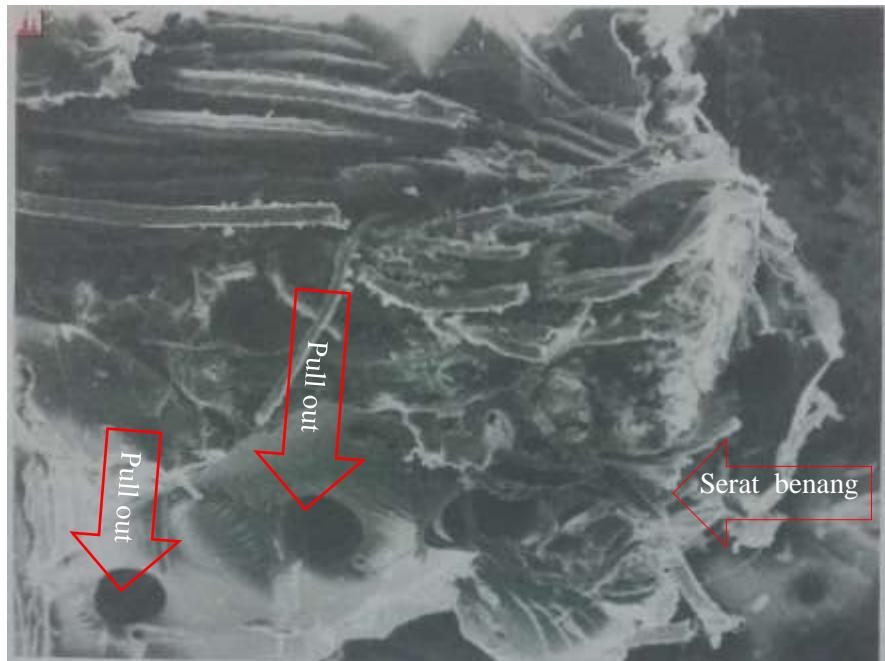
b. Komposit Tenunan Rami 2 *Ply*



c. Komposit Tenunan Rami 3 Ply



d. Komposit Tenunan Rami 4 Ply



e. Komposit Tenunan Rami 5 Ply

**Gambar 4.14 SEM Komposit Tenunan Rami dengan Fariasi Lapisan
Tenunan 1, 2 ,3, 4 dan 5 Plies**

Gambar 4.12 merupakan foto SEM untuk komposit tenunan rami dengan fariasi lapisan tenunan masing-masing adalah 1, 2, 3, 4 dan 5 *plies*. Pada gambar 4.12 bagian (a) memperlihatkan perpatahan yang terjadi pada tenunan dengan jumlah lapisan 1 *ply* dimana permukaan patahan material terlihat getas akibat tidak banyak serat benang yang berfungsi menahan terjadinya perpatahan. Hal yang sama juga terjadi pada gambar 4.12 (b) dimana serat yang menahan patahan sedikit lebih banyak dila dibandingkan dengan lapisan 1 *ply*, namun terdapat peningkatan jumlah serat benang pada

foto SEM untuk komposit tenunan rami dengan jumlah lapisan 3, 4 dan 5 plies.

Seiring pertambahan jumlah benang serat pada masing-masing lapisan komposit tenunan rami mengindikasikan pertambahan kekuatan yang terjadi terhadap material komposit tersebut.



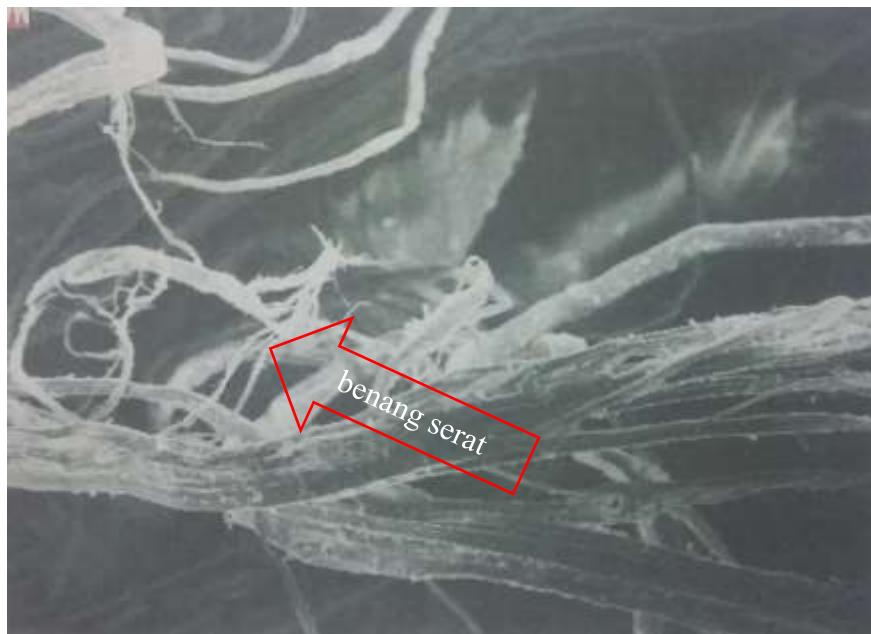
a. Komposit Serat Rami Tipe Berat A



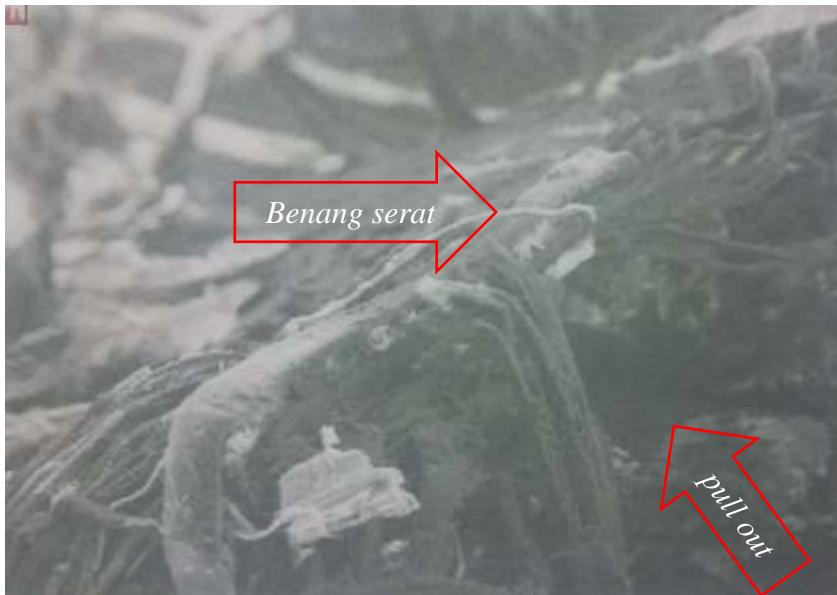
b. Komposit Serat Rami Tipe Berat B



c. Komposit Serat Rami Tipe Berat C



d. Komposit Serat Rami Tipe Berat D



e. Komposit Serat Rami Tipe Berat E

Gambar 4.15 SEM Komposit Serat Rami dengan Variasi Lapisan Serat Ramie tipe berat A, B, C, D, dan E

Gambar 4.13 merupakan foto SEM untuk komposit serat rami dengan variasi tipe berat serat masing-masing adalah tipe A, B, C, D, dan E. Pada gambar 4.13 bagian (a) memperlihatkan perpatahan yang terjadi pada tenunan dengan tipe berat A dimana permukaan patahan material terlihat getas akibat volume matriknya lebih banyak daripada serat benang yang berfungsi menahan terjadinya perpatahan. Pada gambar 4.13 (b) serat mulai terlihat dan mengalami peningkatan jumlah serat benang pada gambar SEM untuk komposit serat rami dengan tipe berat C, D dan E gram. Seiring pertambahan jumlah benang serat pada masing-masing tipe berat komposit serat rami ini dapat mengindikasikan pertambahan kekuatan yang terjadi terhadap material komposit tersebut.

Hasil tersebut di atas seiring dengan beberapa penelitian di antaranya adalah penelitian yang dilakukan oleh M. Ikhsan Taufik, dkk, 2013, yang menganalisa perilaku *Creep* pada komposit *Polyester* dengan serat kulit bambu apus (*Gigantochloa Apus (J.A & J. H. Schultes) Kurz*). Dalam penelitian tersebut menyatakan serat yang memiliki kekuatan lebih besar dan mempunyai ikatan lebih baik akan terjadi *fiber breaking* dan serat yang memiliki kekuatan tarik dan ikatan dengan matrik lebih kecil akan terjadi *pull out* atau terlepasnya serat dari matrik. Hal ini berpengaruh pada kekuatan tarik dan kekuatan creepnya dimana komposisi penambahan serat akan berpengaruh meningkatkan kekakuan dan meningkatkan kekuatan mekaniknya.

Penelitian lain yang menjelaskan masalah ini diantaranya adalah penelitian oleh Ganesh R Kalagi, dkk, 2017 dengan judul penelitian *Mechanical Properties and SEM Analysis of Flax/Sisal/Sic Nano Powder Reinforced Hybrid Composites*. Proses hand lay up, SiC dan resin epoksi diambil permukaan yang tidak rata yang dapat mengurangi sifat tarik dan lentur secara komparatif tetapi ini terbukti bahwa ini permukaan yang tidak seimbang dari SiC dan resin dapat meningkatkan kekuatan impak material.

BAB V

KESIMPULAN

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan yaitu analisis kekuatan tarik dan kekuatan bending komposit berpenguat serat dan tenunan rami (*boehmeria nivea*) bermatriks epoxy maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa:

1. Pengujian Mekanis, FTIR dan SEM
 - a.) Spesimen yang memiliki kekuatan tarik tertinggi dari komposit tenunan rami ialah spesimen dengan jumlah lapisan tenunan 5 *plies* dengan rata-rata nilai kekuatan tarik sebesar 99.04 ± 2.85 MPa, sedangkan untuk serat rami kekuatan tarik tertinggi terdapat pada berat serat spesimen tipe E dengan nilai rata-rata kuat tarik sebesar 121.85 ± 8.35 MPa.
 - b.) Untuk kekuatan bending nilai tertinggi komposit tenunan rami juga terdapat pada jumlah lapisan 5 *plies* sebesar 98.73 ± 5.98 MPa, sedangkan pada serat kekuatan bending tertinggi terdapat pada berat serat spesimen tipe E dengan nilai 138.84 ± 15.60 MPa.
 - c.) Dalam pengujian impak, komposit dengan nilai kekuatan impak tertinggi terdapat pada komposit tenunan rami dengan jumlah lapisan 5 *plies* dengan nilai 11.85 ± 0.91 kJ/m². Sedangkan pada komposit serat rami, nilai kekuatan impak tertinggi terdapat pada tipe berat serat E gram dengan nilai impak sebesar 21.1 ± 21.07 kJ/m².
 - d.) Uji FTIR untuk komposit serat dan tenunan rami menunjukkan bahwa keduanya memiliki daerah serapan $3300-3500$ cm⁻¹ terbentuk gugus O-H dengan intensitas yang kuat dan penampilan fisik peak yang lebar, sehingga semakin lebar bentuk fisik peaknya maka akan semakin mudah terjadinya penyerapan air.

- e.) Hasil uji mekanis menunjukkan nilai pengujian tertinggi terdapat pada komposit serat dan pada uji SEM, *pull out* banyak terjadi pada komposit tenunan rami, kedua hal tersebut dapat disebabkan oleh bahan tenunan rami yang digunakan untuk bahan penguat komposit telah melalui proses kimia yang bertujuan untuk memperhalus benang serat sehingga berdampak terjadinya penurunan daya ikat antara tenunan rami dan matrik. Dalam penelitian ini, jumlah untuk komposit tenunan rami yang paling optimal adalah komposit dengan jumlah lapisan 5 *plies*, sedangkan untuk tipe berat serat rami yang optimal dalam penelitian ini adalah tipe berat serat E.
2. Dalam penelitian ini, jumlah *plies* untuk komposit tenunan rami yang paling optimal adalah komposit dengan jumlah lapisan 5 *plies*, sedangkan untuk tipe berat serat rami yang optimal dalam penelitian ini adalah tipe berat serat E.

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*Berpenguat Serat Sabut Kelapa". Tugas Akhir S- 1, Teknik mesin,
Universitas Bengkulu, Bengkulu.*



Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 638; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope *

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the tensile properties of unreinforced and reinforced plastics in the form of standard dumbbell-shaped test specimens when tested under defined conditions of pretreatment, temperature, humidity, and testing machine speed.

1.2 This test method can be used for testing materials of any thickness up to 14 mm (0.55 in.). However, for testing specimens in the form of thin sheeting, including film less than 1.0 mm (0.04 in.) in thickness, Test Methods D 882 is the preferred test method. Materials with a thickness greater than 14 mm (0.55 in.) must be reduced by machining.

1.3 This test method includes the option of determining Poisson's ratio at room temperature.

NOTE 1—This test method and ISO 527-1 are technically equivalent.

NOTE 2—This test method is not intended to cover precise physical procedures. It is recognized that the constant rate of crosshead movement type of test leaves much to be desired from a theoretical standpoint, that wide differences may exist between rate of crosshead movement and rate of strain between gage marks on the specimen, and that the testing speeds specified disguise important effects characteristic of materials in the plastic state. Further, it is realized that variations in the thicknesses of test specimens, which are permitted by these procedures, produce variations in the surface-volume ratios of such specimens, and that these variations may influence the test results. Hence, where directly comparable results are desired, all samples should be of equal thickness. Special additional tests should be used where more precise physical data are needed.

NOTE 3—This test method may be used for testing phenolic molded resin or laminated materials. However, where these materials are used as electrical insulation, such materials should be tested in accordance with Test Methods D 229 and Test Method D 651.

NOTE 4—For tensile properties of resin-matrix composites reinforced with oriented continuous or discontinuous high modulus >20-GPa ($>3.0 \times 10^6$ -psi) fibers, tests shall be made in accordance with Test Method D 3039/D 3039M.

1.4 Test data obtained by this test method are relevant and appropriate for use in engineering design.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.10 on Mechanical Properties.

Current edition approved April 10, 2002. Published June 2002. Originally published as D 638 – 41 T. Last previous edition D 638 – 01.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 229 Test Methods for Rigid Sheet and Plate Materials Used for Electrical Insulation²
- D 412 Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers—Tension³
- D 618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing⁴
- D 651 Test Method for Tensile Strength of Molded Electrical Insulating Materials⁵
- D 882 Test Methods for Tensile Properties of Thin Plastic Sheet⁴
- D 883 Terminology Relating to Plastics⁴
- D 1822 Test Method for Tensile-Impact Energy to Break Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials⁴
- D 3039/D 3039M Test Method for Tensile Properties of Polymer Matrix Composite Materials⁶
- D 4000 Classification System for Specifying Plastic Materials⁷
- D 4066 Classification System for Nylon Injection and Extrusion Materials⁷
- D 5947 Test Methods for Physical Dimensions of Solid Plastic Specimens⁸
- E 4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines⁹
- E 83 Practice for Verification and Classification of Extensometer⁹
- E 132 Test Method for Poisson's Ratio at Room Temperature⁹
- E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 10.01.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 09.01.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.01.

⁵ Discontinued; see 1994 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 10.01.

⁶ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 15.03.

⁷ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.02.

⁸ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.03.

⁹ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.01.

Determine the Precision of a Test Method¹⁰

2.2 ISO Standard:

ISO 527-1 Determination of Tensile Properties¹¹

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions of terms applying to this test method appear in Terminology D 883 and Annex A2.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is designed to produce tensile property data for the control and specification of plastic materials. These data are also useful for qualitative characterization and for research and development. For many materials, there may be a specification that requires the use of this test method, but with some procedural modifications that take precedence when adhering to the specification. Therefore, it is advisable to refer to that material specification before using this test method. Table 1 in Classification D 4000 lists the ASTM materials standards that currently exist.

4.2 Tensile properties may vary with specimen preparation and with speed and environment of testing. Consequently, where precise comparative results are desired, these factors must be carefully controlled.

4.2.1 It is realized that a material cannot be tested without also testing the method of preparation of that material. Hence, when comparative tests of materials per se are desired, the greatest care must be exercised to ensure that all samples are prepared in exactly the same way, unless the test is to include the effects of sample preparation. Similarly, for referee purposes or comparisons within any given series of specimens, care must be taken to secure the maximum degree of uniformity in details of preparation, treatment, and handling.

4.3 Tensile properties may provide useful data for plastics engineering design purposes. However, because of the high degree of sensitivity exhibited by many plastics to rate of straining and environmental conditions, data obtained by this test method cannot be considered valid for applications involving load-time scales or environments widely different from those of this test method. In cases of such dissimilarity, no reliable estimation of the limit of usefulness can be made for most plastics. This sensitivity to rate of straining and environment necessitates testing over a broad load-time scale (including impact and creep) and range of environmental conditions if tensile properties are to suffice for engineering design purposes.

NOTE 5—Since the existence of a true elastic limit in plastics (as in many other organic materials and in many metals) is debatable, the propriety of applying the term “elastic modulus” in its quoted, generally accepted definition to describe the “stiffness” or “rigidity” of a plastic has been seriously questioned. The exact stress-strain characteristics of plastic materials are highly dependent on such factors as rate of application of stress, temperature, previous history of specimen, etc. However, stress-strain curves for plastics, determined as described in this test method, almost always show a linear region at low stresses, and a straight line drawn tangent to this portion of the curve permits calculation of an elastic

modulus of the usually defined type. Such a constant is useful if its arbitrary nature and dependence on time, temperature, and similar factors are realized.

4.4 *Poisson’s Ratio*—When uniaxial tensile force is applied to a solid, the solid stretches in the direction of the applied force (axially), but it also contracts in both dimensions lateral to the applied force. If the solid is homogeneous and isotropic, and the material remains elastic under the action of the applied force, the lateral strain bears a constant relationship to the axial strain. This constant, called Poisson’s ratio, is defined as the negative ratio of the transverse (negative) to axial strain under uniaxial stress.

4.4.1 Poisson’s ratio is used for the design of structures in which all dimensional changes resulting from the application of force need to be taken into account and in the application of the generalized theory of elasticity to structural analysis.

NOTE 6—The accuracy of the determination of Poisson’s ratio is usually limited by the accuracy of the transverse strain measurements because the percentage errors in these measurements are usually greater than in the axial strain measurements. Since a ratio rather than an absolute quantity is measured, it is only necessary to know accurately the relative value of the calibration factors of the extensometers. Also, in general, the value of the applied loads need not be known accurately.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Testing Machine*—A testing machine of the constant-rate-of-crosshead-movement type and comprising essentially the following:

5.1.1 *Fixed Member*—A fixed or essentially stationary member carrying one grip.

5.1.2 *Movable Member*—A movable member carrying a second grip.

5.1.3 *Grips*—Grips for holding the test specimen between the fixed member and the movable member of the testing machine can be either the fixed or self-aligning type.

5.1.3.1 Fixed grips are rigidly attached to the fixed and movable members of the testing machine. When this type of grip is used extreme care should be taken to ensure that the test specimen is inserted and clamped so that the long axis of the test specimen coincides with the direction of pull through the center line of the grip assembly.

5.1.3.2 Self-aligning grips are attached to the fixed and movable members of the testing machine in such a manner that they will move freely into alignment as soon as any load is applied so that the long axis of the test specimen will coincide with the direction of the applied pull through the center line of the grip assembly. The specimens should be aligned as perfectly as possible with the direction of pull so that no rotary motion that may induce slippage will occur in the grips; there is a limit to the amount of misalignment self-aligning grips will accommodate.

5.1.3.3 The test specimen shall be held in such a way that slippage relative to the grips is prevented insofar as possible. Grip surfaces that are deeply scored or serrated with a pattern similar to those of a coarse single-cut file, serrations about 2.4 mm (0.09 in.) apart and about 1.6 mm (0.06 in.) deep, have been found satisfactory for most thermoplastics. Finer serrations have been found to be more satisfactory for harder plastics, such as the thermosetting materials. The serrations

¹⁰ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.

¹¹ Available from American National Standards Institute, 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

should be kept clean and sharp. Breaking in the grips may occur at times, even when deep serrations or abraded specimen surfaces are used; other techniques must be used in these cases. Other techniques that have been found useful, particularly with smooth-faced grips, are abrading that portion of the surface of the specimen that will be in the grips, and interposing thin pieces of abrasive cloth, abrasive paper, or plastic, or rubber-coated fabric, commonly called hospital sheeting, between the specimen and the grip surface. No. 80 double-sided abrasive paper has been found effective in many cases. An open-mesh fabric, in which the threads are coated with abrasive, has also been effective. Reducing the cross-sectional area of the specimen may also be effective. The use of special types of grips is sometimes necessary to eliminate slippage and breakage in the grips.

5.1.4 Drive Mechanism—A drive mechanism for imparting to the movable member a uniform, controlled velocity with respect to the stationary member, with this velocity to be regulated as specified in Section 8.

5.1.5 Load Indicator—A suitable load-indicating mechanism capable of showing the total tensile load carried by the test specimen when held by the grips. This mechanism shall be essentially free of inertia lag at the specified rate of testing and shall indicate the load with an accuracy of $\pm 1\%$ of the indicated value, or better. The accuracy of the testing machine shall be verified in accordance with Practices E 4.

NOTE 7—Experience has shown that many testing machines now in use are incapable of maintaining accuracy for as long as the periods between inspection recommended in Practices E 4. Hence, it is recommended that each machine be studied individually and verified as often as may be found necessary. It frequently will be necessary to perform this function daily.

5.1.6 The fixed member, movable member, drive mechanism, and grips shall be constructed of such materials and in such proportions that the total elastic longitudinal strain of the system constituted by these parts does not exceed 1 % of the total longitudinal strain between the two gage marks on the test specimen at any time during the test and at any load up to the rated capacity of the machine.

5.2 Extension Indicator (extensometer)—A suitable instrument shall be used for determining the distance between two designated points within the gage length of the test specimen as the specimen is stretched. For referee purposes, the extensometer must be set at the full gage length of the specimen, as shown in Fig. 1. It is desirable, but not essential, that this instrument automatically record this distance, or any change in it, as a function of the load on the test specimen or of the elapsed time from the start of the test, or both. If only the latter is obtained, load-time data must also be taken. This instrument shall be essentially free of inertia at the specified speed of testing. Extensometers shall be classified and their calibration periodically verified in accordance with Practice E 83.

5.2.1 Modulus-of-Elasticity Measurements—For modulus-of-elasticity measurements, an extensometer with a maximum strain error of 0.0002 mm/mm (in./in.) that automatically and continuously records shall be used. An extensometer classified by Practice E 83 as fulfilling the requirements of a B-2 classification within the range of use for modulus measure-

ments meets this requirement.

5.2.2 Low-Extension Measurements—For elongation-at-yield and low-extension measurements (nominally 20 % or less), the same above extensometer, attenuated to 20 % extension, may be used. In any case, the extensometer system must meet at least Class C (Practice E 83) requirements, which include a fixed strain error of 0.001 strain or $\pm 1.0\%$ of the indicated strain, whichever is greater.

5.2.3 High-Extension Measurements—For making measurements at elongations greater than 20 %, measuring techniques with error no greater than $\pm 10\%$ of the measured value are acceptable.

5.2.4 Poisson's Ratio—Bi-axial extensometer or axial and transverse extensometers capable of recording axial strain and transverse strain simultaneously. The extensometers shall be capable of measuring the change in strains with an accuracy of 1 % of the relevant value or better.

NOTE 8—Strain gages can be used as an alternative method to measure axial and transverse strain; however, proper techniques for mounting strain gages are crucial to obtaining accurate data. Consult strain gage suppliers for instruction and training in these special techniques.

5.3 Micrometers—Suitable micrometers for measuring the width and thickness of the test specimen to an incremental discrimination of at least 0.025 mm (0.001 in.) should be used. All width and thickness measurements of rigid and semirigid plastics may be measured with a hand micrometer with ratchet. A suitable instrument for measuring the thickness of nonrigid test specimens shall have: (1) a contact measuring pressure of 25 ± 2.5 kPa (3.6 ± 0.36 psi), (2) a movable circular contact foot 6.35 ± 0.025 mm (0.250 ± 0.001 in.) in diameter, and (3) a lower fixed anvil large enough to extend beyond the contact foot in all directions and being parallel to the contact foot within 0.005 mm (0.0002 in.) over the entire foot area. Flatness of the foot and anvil shall conform to Test Method D 5947.

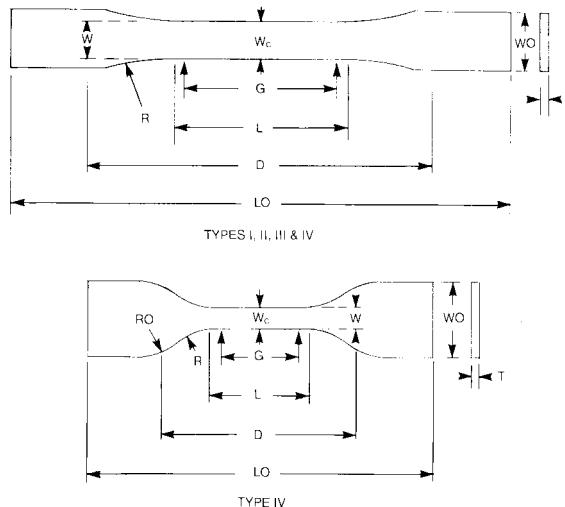
5.3.1 An optional instrument equipped with a circular contact foot 15.88 ± 0.08 mm (0.625 ± 0.003 in.) in diameter is recommended for thickness measuring of process samples or larger specimens at least 15.88 mm in minimum width.

6. Test Specimens

6.1 Sheet, Plate, and Molded Plastics:

6.1.1 Rigid and Semirigid Plastics—The test specimen shall conform to the dimensions shown in Fig. 1. The Type I specimen is the preferred specimen and shall be used where sufficient material having a thickness of 7 mm (0.28 in.) or less is available. The Type II specimen may be used when a material does not break in the narrow section with the preferred Type I specimen. The Type V specimen shall be used where only limited material having a thickness of 4 mm (0.16 in.) or less is available for evaluation, or where a large number of specimens are to be exposed in a limited space (thermal and environmental stability tests, etc.). The Type IV specimen should be used when direct comparisons are required between materials in different rigidity cases (that is, nonrigid and semirigid). The Type III specimen must be used for all materials with a thickness of greater than 7 mm (0.28 in.) but not more than 14 mm (0.55 in.).

6.1.2 Nonrigid Plastics—The test specimen shall conform to the dimensions shown in Fig. 1. The Type IV specimen shall



Specimen Dimensions for Thickness, T , mm (in.)^A

Dimensions (see drawings)	7 (0.28) or under		Over 7 to 14 (0.28 to 0.55), incl		4 (0.16) or under		Tolerances
	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV ^B	Type V ^{C,D}		
W —Width of narrow section ^{E,F}	13 (0.50)	6 (0.25)	19 (0.75)	6 (0.25)	3.18 (0.125)	$\pm 0.5 (\pm 0.02)^{B,C}$	
L —Length of narrow section	57 (2.25)	57 (2.25)	57 (2.25)	33 (1.30)	9.53 (0.375)	$\pm 0.5 (\pm 0.02)^C$	
WO —Width overall, min ^G	19 (0.75)	19 (0.75)	29 (1.13)	19 (0.75)	...	+ 6.4 (+ 0.25)	
WO —Width overall, min ^G	...	...	...	...	9.53 (0.375)	+ 3.18 (+ 0.125)	
LO —Length overall, min ^H	165 (6.5)	183 (7.2)	246 (9.7)	115 (4.5)	63.5 (2.5)	no max (no max)	
G —Gage length ^I	50 (2.00)	50 (2.00)	50 (2.00)	...	7.62 (0.300)	$\pm 0.25 (\pm 0.010)^C$	
G —Gage length ^J	...	...	...	25 (1.00)	...	$\pm 0.13 (\pm 0.005)$	
D —Distance between grips	115 (4.5)	135 (5.3)	115 (4.5)	65 (2.5) ^J	25.4 (1.0)	$\pm 5 (\pm 0.2)$	
R —Radius of fillet	76 (3.00)	76 (3.00)	76 (3.00)	14 (0.56)	12.7 (0.5)	$\pm 1 (\pm 0.04)^C$	
RO —Outer radius (Type IV)	...	...	...	25 (1.00)	...	$\pm 1 (\pm 0.04)$	

^A Thickness, T , shall be 3.2 ± 0.4 mm (0.13 ± 0.02 in.) for all types of molded specimens, and for other Types I and II specimens where possible. If specimens are machined from sheets or plates, thickness, T , may be the thickness of the sheet or plate provided this does not exceed the range stated for the intended specimen type. For sheets of nominal thickness greater than 14 mm (0.55 in.) the specimens shall be machined to 14 ± 0.4 mm (0.55 ± 0.02 in.) in thickness, for use with the Type III specimen. For sheets of nominal thickness between 14 and 51 mm (0.55 and 2 in.) approximately equal amounts shall be machined from each surface. For thicker sheets both surfaces of the specimen shall be machined, and the location of the specimen with reference to the original thickness of the sheet shall be noted. Tolerances on thickness less than 14 mm (0.55 in.) shall be those standard for the grade of material tested.

^B For the Type IV specimen, the internal width of the narrow section of the die shall be 6.00 ± 0.05 mm (0.250 ± 0.002 in.). The dimensions are essentially those of Die C in Test Methods D 412.

^C The Type V specimen shall be machined or die cut to the dimensions shown, or molded in a mold whose cavity has these dimensions. The dimensions shall be:

$W = 3.18 \pm 0.03$ mm (0.125 ± 0.001 in.),

$L = 9.53 \pm 0.08$ mm (0.375 ± 0.003 in.),

$G = 7.62 \pm 0.02$ mm (0.300 ± 0.001 in.), and

$R = 12.7 \pm 0.08$ mm (0.500 ± 0.003 in.).

The other tolerances are those in the table.

^D Supporting data on the introduction of the L specimen of Test Method D 1822 as the Type V specimen are available from ASTM Headquarters. Request RR:D20-1038.

^E The width at the center W_c shall be $+0.00$ mm, -0.10 mm ($+0.000$ in., -0.004 in.) compared with width W at other parts of the reduced section. Any reduction in W at the center shall be gradual, equally on each side so that no abrupt changes in dimension result.

^F For molded specimens, a draft of not over 0.13 mm (0.005 in.) may be allowed for either Type I or II specimens 3.2 mm (0.13 in.) in thickness, and this should be taken into account when calculating width of the specimen. Thus a typical section of a molded Type I specimen, having the maximum allowable draft, could be as follows:

^G Overall widths greater than the minimum indicated may be desirable for some materials in order to avoid breaking in the grips.

^H Overall lengths greater than the minimum indicated may be desirable either to avoid breaking in the grips or to satisfy special test requirements.

^I Test marks or initial extensometer span.

^J When self-tightening grips are used, for highly extensible polymers, the distance between grips will depend upon the types of grips used and may not be critical if maintained uniform once chosen.

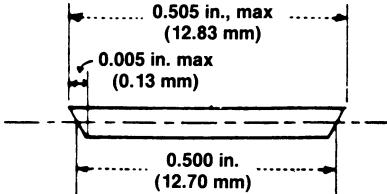


FIG. 1 Tension Test Specimens for Sheet, Plate, and Molded Plastics

be used for testing nonrigid plastics with a thickness of 4 mm (0.16 in.) or less. The Type III specimen must be used for all materials with a thickness greater than 7 mm (0.28 in.) but not more than 14 mm (0.55 in.).

6.1.3 Reinforced Composites—The test specimen for reinforced composites, including highly orthotropic laminates, shall conform to the dimensions of the Type I specimen shown in Fig. 1.

6.1.4 Preparation—Test specimens shall be prepared by machining operations, or die cutting, from materials in sheet, plate, slab, or similar form. Materials thicker than 14 mm (0.55 in.) must be machined to 14 mm (0.55 in.) for use as Type III specimens. Specimens can also be prepared by molding the material to be tested.

NOTE 9—Test results have shown that for some materials such as glass cloth, SMC, and BMC laminates, other specimen types should be considered to ensure breakage within the gage length of the specimen, as mandated by 7.3.

NOTE 10—When preparing specimens from certain composite laminates such as woven roving, or glass cloth, care must be exercised in cutting the specimens parallel to the reinforcement. The reinforcement will be significantly weakened by cutting on a bias, resulting in lower laminate properties, unless testing of specimens in a direction other than parallel with the reinforcement constitutes a variable being studied.

NOTE 11—Specimens prepared by injection molding may have different tensile properties than specimens prepared by machining or die-cutting because of the orientation induced. This effect may be more pronounced in specimens with narrow sections.

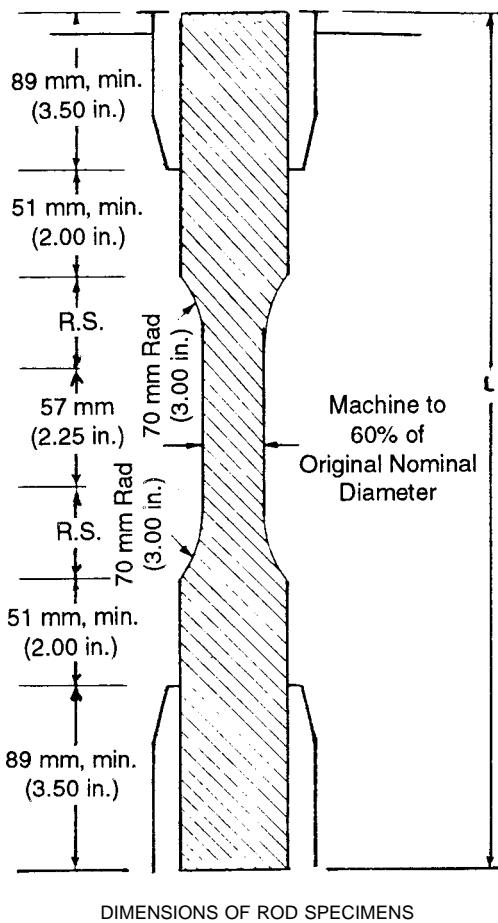
6.2 Rigid Tubes—The test specimen for rigid tubes shall be as shown in Fig. 2. The length, L , shall be as shown in the table in Fig. 2. A groove shall be machined around the outside of the specimen at the center of its length so that the wall section after machining shall be 60 % of the original nominal wall thickness. This groove shall consist of a straight section 57.2 mm (2.25 in.) in length with a radius of 76 mm (3 in.) at each end joining it to the outside diameter. Steel or brass plugs having diameters such that they will fit snugly inside the tube and having a length equal to the full jaw length plus 25 mm (1 in.) shall be placed in the ends of the specimens to prevent crushing. They can be located conveniently in the tube by separating and supporting them on a threaded metal rod. Details of plugs and test assembly are shown in Fig. 2.

6.3 Rigid Rods—The test specimen for rigid rods shall be as shown in Fig. 3. The length, L , shall be as shown in the table in Fig. 3. A groove shall be machined around the specimen at the center of its length so that the diameter of the machined portion shall be 60 % of the original nominal diameter. This groove shall consist of a straight section 57.2 mm (2.25 in.) in length with a radius of 76 mm (3 in.) at each end joining it to the outside diameter.

6.4 All surfaces of the specimen shall be free of visible flaws, scratches, or imperfections. Marks left by coarse machining operations shall be carefully removed with a fine file or abrasive, and the filed surfaces shall then be smoothed with abrasive paper (No. 00 or finer). The finishing sanding strokes shall be made in a direction parallel to the long axis of the test specimen. All flash shall be removed from a molded specimen, taking great care not to disturb the molded surfaces. In machining a specimen, undercuts that would exceed the dimensional tolerances shown in Fig. 1 shall be scrupulously avoided. Care shall also be taken to avoid other common machining errors.

6.5 If it is necessary to place gage marks on the specimen, this shall be done with a wax crayon or India ink that will not affect the material being tested. Gage marks shall not be scratched, punched, or impressed on the specimen.

6.6 When testing materials that are suspected of anisotropy,



DIMENSIONS OF ROD SPECIMENS

Nominal Diameter	Length of Radial Sections, 2R.S.	Total Calculated Minimum Length of Specimen	Standard Length, L , of Specimen to Be Used for 89-mm (3½-in.) Jaws ^A
mm (in.)			
3.2 (1/8)	19.6 (0.773)	356 (14.02)	381 (15)
4.7 (1/6)	24.0 (0.946)	361 (14.20)	381 (15)
6.4 (1/4)	27.7 (1.091)	364 (14.34)	381 (15)
9.5 (5/16)	33.9 (1.333)	370 (14.58)	381 (15)
12.7 (1/2)	39.0 (1.536)	376 (14.79)	400 (15.75)
15.9 (3/8)	43.5 (1.714)	380 (14.96)	400 (15.75)
19.0 (5/16)	47.6 (1.873)	384 (15.12)	400 (15.75)
22.2 (7/16)	51.5 (2.019)	388 (15.27)	400 (15.75)
25.4 (1)	54.7 (2.154)	391 (15.40)	419 (16.5)
31.8 (1 1/4)	60.9 (2.398)	398 (15.65)	419 (16.5)
38.1 (1 1/2)	66.4 (2.615)	403 (15.87)	419 (16.5)
42.5 (1 1/4)	71.4 (2.812)	408 (16.06)	419 (16.5)
50.8 (2)	76.0 (2.993)	412 (16.24)	432 (17)

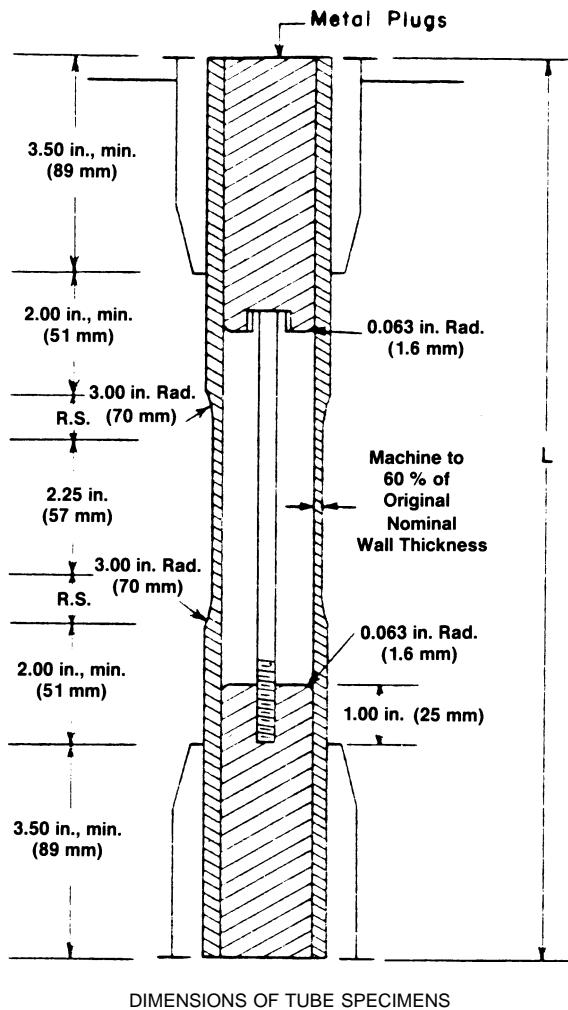
^A For other jaws greater than 89 mm (3.5 in.), the standard length shall be increased by twice the length of the jaws minus 178 mm (7 in.). The standard length permits a slippage of approximately 6.4 to 12.7 mm (0.25 to 0.50 in.) in each jaw while maintaining the maximum length of the jaw grip.

FIG. 3 Diagram Showing Location of Rod Tension Test Specimen in Testing Machine

duplicate sets of test specimens shall be prepared, having their long axes respectively parallel with, and normal to, the suspected direction of anisotropy.

7. Number of Test Specimens

7.1 Test at least five specimens for each sample in the case of isotropic materials.



DIMENSIONS OF TUBE SPECIMENS

Nominal Wall Thickness	Length of Radial Sections, 2R.S.	Total Calculated Minimum Length of Specimen	Standard Length, L, of Specimen to Be Used for 89-mm (3.5-in.) Jaws ^A
mm (in.)			
0.79 (1/32)	13.9 (0.547)	350 (13.80)	381 (15)
1.2 (3/64)	17.0 (0.670)	354 (13.92)	381 (15)
1.6 (1/16)	19.6 (0.773)	356 (14.02)	381 (15)
2.4 (3/32)	24.0 (0.946)	361 (14.20)	381 (15)
3.2 (1/8)	27.7 (1.091)	364 (14.34)	381 (15)
4.8 (5/16)	33.9 (1.333)	370 (14.58)	381 (15)
6.4 (1/4)	39.0 (1.536)	376 (14.79)	400 (15.75)
7.9 (9/16)	43.5 (1.714)	380 (14.96)	400 (15.75)
9.5 (3/8)	47.6 (1.873)	384 (15.12)	400 (15.75)
11.1 (7/16)	51.3 (2.019)	388 (15.27)	400 (15.75)
12.7 (1/2)	54.7 (2.154)	391 (15.40)	419 (16.5)

^A For other jaws greater than 89 mm (3.5 in.), the standard length shall be increased by twice the length of the jaws minus 178 mm (7 in.). The standard length permits a slippage of approximately 6.4 to 12.7 mm (0.25 to 0.50 in.) in each jaw while maintaining the maximum length of the jaw grip.

FIG. 2 Diagram Showing Location of Tube Tension Test Specimens in Testing Machine

7.2 Test ten specimens, five normal to, and five parallel with, the principle axis of anisotropy, for each sample in the case of anisotropic materials.

7.3 Discard specimens that break at some flaw, or that break outside of the narrow cross-sectional test section (Fig. 1, dimension "L"), and make retests, unless such flaws constitute

a variable to be studied.

NOTE 12—Before testing, all transparent specimens should be inspected in a polariscope. Those which show atypical or concentrated strain patterns should be rejected, unless the effects of these residual strains constitute a variable to be studied.

8. Speed of Testing

8.1 Speed of testing shall be the relative rate of motion of the grips or test fixtures during the test. The rate of motion of the driven grip or fixture when the testing machine is running idle may be used, if it can be shown that the resulting speed of testing is within the limits of variation allowed.

8.2 Choose the speed of testing from Table 1. Determine this chosen speed of testing by the specification for the material being tested, or by agreement between those concerned. When the speed is not specified, use the lowest speed shown in Table 1 for the specimen geometry being used, which gives rupture within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-min testing time.

8.3 Modulus determinations may be made at the speed selected for the other tensile properties when the recorder response and resolution are adequate.

8.4 Poisson's ratio determinations shall be made at the same speed selected for modulus determinations.

9. Conditioning

9.1 *Conditioning*—Condition the test specimens at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity for not less than 40 h prior to test in accordance with Procedure A of Practice D 618, unless otherwise specified by contract or the relevant ASTM material specification. Reference pre-test conditioning, to settle disagreements, shall apply tolerances of $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ (1.8°F) and $\pm 2\%$ relative humidity.

9.2 *Test Conditions*—Conduct the tests at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity, unless otherwise specified by contract or the relevant ASTM material specification. Reference testing conditions, to settle disagreements,

TABLE 1 Designations for Speed of Testing^A

Classification ^B	Specimen Type	Speed of Testing, mm/min (in./min)	Nominal Strain ^C Rate at Start of Test, mm/mm· min (in./in.-min)
Rigid and Semirigid	I, II, III rods and tubes	5 (0.2) $\pm 25\%$	0.1
		50 (2) $\pm 10\%$	1
		500 (20) $\pm 10\%$	10
		5 (0.2) $\pm 25\%$	0.15
		50 (2) $\pm 10\%$	1.5
		500 (20) $\pm 10\%$	15
Nonrigid	IV	1 (0.05) $\pm 25\%$	0.1
		10 (0.5) $\pm 25\%$	1
		100 (5) $\pm 25\%$	10
		50 (2) $\pm 10\%$	1
		500 (20) $\pm 10\%$	10
Nonrigid	V	50 (2) $\pm 10\%$	1.5
		500 (20) $\pm 10\%$	15
		100 (5) $\pm 25\%$	10
Nonrigid	III	50 (2) $\pm 10\%$	1
		500 (20) $\pm 10\%$	10
		100 (5) $\pm 25\%$	10
Nonrigid	IV	50 (2) $\pm 10\%$	1.5
		500 (20) $\pm 10\%$	15

^A Select the lowest speed that produces rupture in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 min for the specimen geometry being used (see 8.2).

^B See Terminology D 883 for definitions.

^C The initial rate of straining cannot be calculated exactly for dumbbell-shaped specimens because of extension, both in the reduced section outside the gage length and in the fillets. This initial strain rate can be measured from the initial slope of the tensile strain-versus-time diagram.

shall apply tolerances of $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ (1.8°F) and $\pm 2\%$ relative humidity.

10. Procedure

10.1 Measure the width and thickness of rigid flat specimens (Fig. 1) with a suitable micrometer to the nearest 0.025 mm (0.001 in.) at several points along their narrow sections. Measure the thickness of nonrigid specimens (produced by a Type IV die) in the same manner with the required dial micrometer. Take the width of this specimen as the distance between the cutting edges of the die in the narrow section. Measure the diameter of rod specimens, and the inside and outside diameters of tube specimens, to the nearest 0.025 mm (0.001 in.) at a minimum of two points 90° apart; make these measurements along the groove for specimens so constructed. Use plugs in testing tube specimens, as shown in Fig. 2.

TABLE 2 Modulus, 10^6 psi, for Eight Laboratories, Five Materials

	Mean	S_r	S_R	I_r	I_R
Polypropylene	0.210	0.0089	0.071	0.025	0.201
Cellulose acetate butyrate	0.246	0.0179	0.035	0.051	0.144
Acrylic	0.481	0.0179	0.063	0.051	0.144
Glass-reinforced nylon	1.17	0.0537	0.217	0.152	0.614
Glass-reinforced polyester	1.39	0.0894	0.266	0.253	0.753

10.2 Place the specimen in the grips of the testing machine, taking care to align the long axis of the specimen and the grips with an imaginary line joining the points of attachment of the grips to the machine. The distance between the ends of the gripping surfaces, when using flat specimens, shall be as indicated in Fig. 1. On tube and rod specimens, the location for the grips shall be as shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Tighten the grips evenly and firmly to the degree necessary to prevent slippage of the specimen during the test, but not to the point where the specimen would be crushed.

10.3 Attach the extension indicator. When modulus is being determined, a Class B-2 or better extensometer is required (see 5.2.1).

NOTE 13—Modulus of materials is determined from the slope of the linear portion of the stress-strain curve. For most plastics, this linear portion is very small, occurs very rapidly, and must be recorded automatically. The change in jaw separation is never to be used for calculating modulus or elongation.

10.3.1 Poisson's Ratio Determination:

10.3.1.1 When Poisson's ratio is determined, the speed of testing and the load range at which it is determined shall be the same as those used for modulus of elasticity.

10.3.1.2 Attach the transverse strain measuring device. The transverse strain measuring device must continuously measure the strain simultaneously with the axial strain measuring device.

TABLE 3 Tensile Stress at Yield, 10^3 psi, for Eight Laboratories, Three Materials

	Mean	S_r	S_R	I_r	I_R
Polypropylene	3.63	0.022	0.161	0.062	0.456
Cellulose acetate butyrate	5.01	0.058	0.227	0.164	0.642
Acrylic	10.4	0.067	0.317	0.190	0.897

TABLE 4 Elongation at Yield, %, for Eight Laboratories, Three Materials

	Mean	S_r	S_R	I_r	I_R
Cellulose acetate butyrate	3.65	0.27	0.62	0.76	1.75
Acrylic	4.89	0.21	0.55	0.59	1.56
Polypropylene	8.79	0.45	5.86	1.27	16.5

10.3.1.3 Make simultaneous measurements of load and strain and record the data. The precision of the value of Poisson's ratio will depend on the number of data points of axial and transverse strain taken.

10.4 Set the speed of testing at the proper rate as required in Section 8, and start the machine.

10.5 Record the load-extension curve of the specimen.

10.6 Record the load and extension at the yield point (if one exists) and the load and extension at the moment of rupture.

NOTE 14—If it is desired to measure both modulus and failure properties (yield or break, or both), it may be necessary, in the case of highly extensible materials, to run two independent tests. The high magnification extensometer normally used to determine properties up to the yield point may not be suitable for tests involving high extensibility. If allowed to remain attached to the specimen, the extensometer could be permanently damaged. A broad-range incremental extensometer or hand-rule technique may be needed when such materials are taken to rupture.

11. Calculation

11.1 Toe compensation shall be made in accordance with Annex A1, unless it can be shown that the toe region of the curve is not due to the take-up of slack, seating of the specimen, or other artifact, but rather is an authentic material response.

11.2 *Tensile Strength*—Calculate the tensile strength by dividing the maximum load in newtons (or pounds-force) by the original minimum cross-sectional area of the specimen in square metres (or square inches). Express the result in pascals (or pounds-force per square inch) and report it to three significant figures as tensile strength at yield or tensile strength at break, whichever term is applicable. When a nominal yield or break load less than the maximum is present and applicable, it may be desirable also to calculate, in a similar manner, the corresponding tensile stress at yield or tensile stress at break and report it to three significant figures (see Note A2.8).

11.3 *Percent Elongation*—If the specimen gives a yield load that is larger than the load at break, calculate percent elongation at yield. Otherwise, calculate percent elongation at break. Do this by reading the extension (change in gage length) at the moment the applicable load is reached. Divide that extension by the original gage length and multiply by 100. Report percent elongation at yield or percent elongation at break to two significant figures. When a yield or breaking load less than the maximum is present and of interest, it is desirable to calculate and report both percent elongation at yield and percent elongation at break (see Note A2.2).

11.4 *Modulus of Elasticity*—Calculate the modulus of elasticity by extending the initial linear portion of the load-extension curve and dividing the difference in stress corresponding to any segment of section on this straight line by the corresponding difference in strain. All elastic modulus values shall be computed using the average initial cross-sectional area

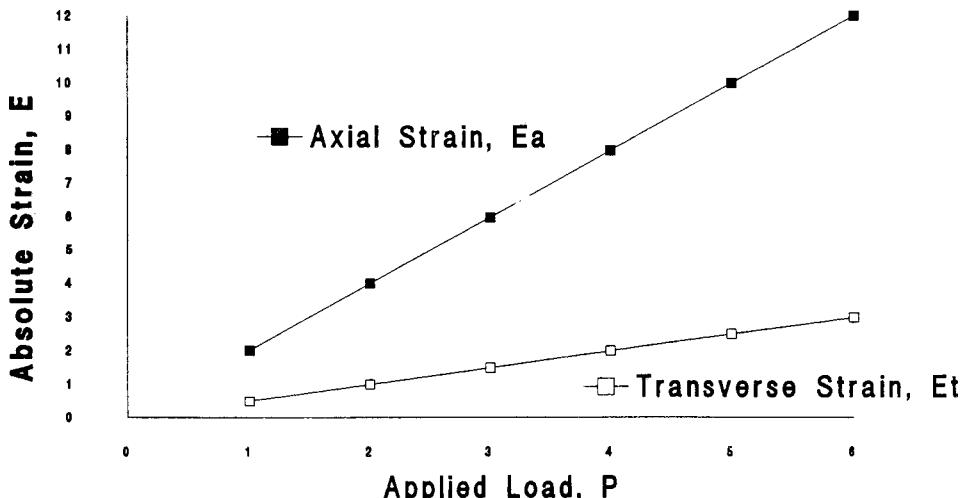


FIG. 4 Plot of Strains Versus Load for Determination of Poisson's Ratio

of the test specimens in the calculations. The result shall be expressed in pascals (pounds-force per square inch) and reported to three significant figures.

11.5 Secant Modulus—At a designated strain, this shall be calculated by dividing the corresponding stress (nominal) by the designated strain. Elastic modulus values are preferable and shall be calculated whenever possible. However, for materials where no proportionality is evident, the secant value shall be calculated. Draw the tangent as directed in A1.3 and Fig. A1.2, and mark off the designated strain from the yield point where the tangent line goes through zero stress. The stress to be used in the calculation is then determined by dividing the load-extension curve by the original average cross-sectional area of the specimen.

11.6 Poisson's Ratio—The axial strain, ϵ_a , indicated by the axial extensometer, and the transverse strain, ϵ_t , indicated by the transverse extensometers, are plotted against the applied load, P , as shown in Fig. 4. A straight line is drawn through each set of points, and the slopes, $d\epsilon_a / dP$ and $d\epsilon_t / dP$, of these lines are determined. Poisson's ratio, μ , is then calculated as follows:

$$\mu = -(d\epsilon_t / dP) / (d\epsilon_a / dP) \quad (1)$$

where:

$d\epsilon_t$ = change in transverse strain,
 $d\epsilon_a$ = change in axial strain, and
 dP = change in applied load;

or

$$\mu = -(d\epsilon_t) / (d\epsilon_a) \quad (2)$$

11.6.1 The errors that may be introduced by drawing a straight line through the points can be reduced by applying the method of least squares.

11.7 For each series of tests, calculate the arithmetic mean of all values obtained and report it as the “average value” for the particular property in question.

11.8 Calculate the standard deviation (estimated) as follows and report it to two significant figures:

$$s = \sqrt{(\sum X^2 - n\bar{X}^2) / (n - 1)} \quad (3)$$

where:

s = estimated standard deviation,

X = value of single observation,

n = number of observations, and

\bar{X} = arithmetic mean of the set of observations.

11.9 See Annex A1 for information on toe compensation.

TABLE 5 Tensile Strength at Break, 10³ psi, for Eight Laboratories, Five Materials^A

	Mean	S_r	S_R	I_r	I_R
Polypropylene	2.97	1.54	1.65	4.37	4.66
Cellulose acetate butyrate	4.82	0.058	0.180	0.164	0.509
Acrylic	9.09	0.452	0.751	1.27	2.13
Glass-reinforced polyester	20.8	0.233	0.437	0.659	1.24
Glass-reinforced nylon	23.6	0.277	0.698	0.784	1.98

^A Tensile strength and elongation at break values obtained for unreinforced propylene plastics generally are highly variable due to inconsistencies in necking or “drawing” of the center section of the test bar. Since tensile strength and elongation at yield are more reproducible and relate in most cases to the practical usefulness of a molded part, they are generally recommended for specification purposes.

TABLE 6 Elongation at Break, %, for Eight Laboratories, Five Materials^A

	Mean	S_r	S_R	I_r	I_R
Glass-reinforced polyester	3.68	0.20	2.33	0.570	6.59
Glass-reinforced nylon	3.87	0.10	2.13	0.283	6.03
Acrylic	13.2	2.05	3.65	5.80	10.3
Cellulose acetate butyrate	14.1	1.87	6.62	5.29	18.7
Polypropylene	293.0	50.9	119.0	144.0	337.0

^A Tensile strength and elongation at break values obtained for unreinforced propylene plastics generally are highly variable due to inconsistencies in necking or “drawing” of the center section of the test bar. Since tensile strength and elongation at yield are more reproducible and relate in most cases to the practical usefulness of a molded part, they are generally recommended for specification purposes.

12. Report

12.1 Report the following information:

12.1.1 Complete identification of the material tested, including type, source, manufacturer's code numbers, form, principal dimensions, previous history, etc.,

12.1.2 Method of preparing test specimens,

12.1.3 Type of test specimen and dimensions,

TABLE 7 Tensile Yield Strength, for Ten Laboratories, Eight Materials

Material	Test Speed, in./min	Values Expressed in psi Units				
		Average	S_r	S_R	r	R
LDPE	20	1544	52.4	64.0	146.6	179.3
LDPE	20	1894	53.1	61.2	148.7	171.3
LLDPE	20	1879	74.2	99.9	207.8	279.7
LLDPE	20	1791	49.2	75.8	137.9	212.3
LLDPE	20	2900	55.5	87.9	155.4	246.1
LLDPE	20	1730	63.9	96.0	178.9	268.7
HDPE	2	4101	196.1	371.9	549.1	1041.3
HDPE	2	3523	175.9	478.0	492.4	1338.5

- 12.1.4 Conditioning procedure used,
 12.1.5 Atmospheric conditions in test room,
 12.1.6 Number of specimens tested,
 12.1.7 Speed of testing,
 12.1.8 Classification of extensometers used. A description of measuring technique and calculations employed instead of a minimum Class-C extensometer system,
 12.1.9 Tensile strength at yield or break, average value, and standard deviation,
 12.1.10 Tensile stress at yield or break, if applicable, average value, and standard deviation,
 12.1.11 Percent elongation at yield or break, or both, as applicable, average value, and standard deviation,
 12.1.12 Modulus of elasticity, average value, and standard deviation,
 12.1.13 Date of test, and
 12.1.14 Revision date of Test Method D 638.

13. Precision and Bias ¹²

13.1 *Precision*—Tables 2-6 are based on a round-robin test conducted in 1984, involving five materials tested by eight laboratories using the Type I specimen, all of nominal 0.125-in. thickness. Each test result was based on five individual determinations. Each laboratory obtained two test results for each material.

TABLE 8 Tensile Yield Elongation, for Eight Laboratories, Eight Materials

Material	Test Speed, in./min	Values Expressed in Percent Units				
		Average	S_r	S_R	r	R
LDPE	20	17.0	1.26	3.16	3.52	8.84
LDPE	20	14.6	1.02	2.38	2.86	6.67
LLDPE	20	15.7	1.37	2.85	3.85	7.97
LLDPE	20	16.6	1.59	3.30	4.46	9.24
LLDPE	20	11.7	1.27	2.88	3.56	8.08
LLDPE	20	15.2	1.27	2.59	3.55	7.25
HDPE	2	9.27	1.40	2.84	3.91	7.94
HDPE	2	9.63	1.23	2.75	3.45	7.71

13.1.1 Tables 7-10 are based on a round-robin test conducted by the polyolefin subcommittee in 1988, involving eight polyethylene materials tested in ten laboratories. For each material, all samples were molded at one source, but the

TABLE 9 Tensile Break Strength, for Nine Laboratories, Six Materials

Material	Test Speed, in./min	Values Expressed in psi Units				
		Average	S_r	S_R	r	R
LDPE	20	1592	52.3	74.9	146.4	209.7
LDPE	20	1750	66.6	102.9	186.4	288.1
LLDPE	20	4379	127.1	219.0	355.8	613.3
LLDPE	20	2840	78.6	143.5	220.2	401.8
LLDPE	20	1679	34.3	47.0	95.96	131.6
LLDPE	20	2660	119.1	166.3	333.6	465.6

TABLE 10 Tensile Break Elongation, for Nine Laboratories, Six Materials

Material	Test Speed, in./min	Values Expressed in Percent Units				
		Average	S_r	S_R	r	R
LDPE	20	567	31.5	59.5	88.2	166.6
LDPE	20	569	61.5	89.2	172.3	249.7
LLDPE	20	890	25.7	113.8	71.9	318.7
LLDPE	20	64.4	6.68	11.7	18.7	32.6
LLDPE	20	803	25.7	104.4	71.9	292.5
LLDPE	20	782	41.6	96.7	116.6	270.8

individual specimens were prepared at the laboratories that tested them. Each test result was the average of five individual determinations. Each laboratory obtained three test results for each material. Data from some laboratories could not be used for various reasons, and this is noted in each table.

13.1.2 In Tables 2-10, for the materials indicated, and for test results that derived from testing five specimens:

13.1.2.1 S_r is the within-laboratory standard deviation of the average; $I_r = 2.83 S_r$. (See 13.1.2.3 for application of I_r)

13.1.2.2 S_R is the between-laboratory standard deviation of the average; $I_R = 2.83 S_R$. (See 13.1.2.4 for application of I_R)

13.1.2.3 *Repeatability*—In comparing two test results for the same material, obtained by the same operator using the same equipment on the same day, those test results should be judged not equivalent if they differ by more than the I_r value for that material and condition.

13.1.2.4 *Reproducibility*—In comparing two test results for the same material, obtained by different operators using different equipment on different days, those test results should be judged not equivalent if they differ by more than the I_R value for that material and condition. (This applies between different laboratories or between different equipment within the same laboratory.)

13.1.2.5 Any judgment in accordance with 13.1.2.3 and 13.1.2.4 will have an approximate 95 % (0.95) probability of being correct.

13.1.2.6 Other formulations may give somewhat different results.

13.1.2.7 For further information on the methodology used in this section, see Practice E 691.

13.1.2.8 The precision of this test method is very dependent upon the uniformity of specimen preparation, standard practices for which are covered in other documents.

13.2 *Bias*—There are no recognized standards on which to base an estimate of bias for this test method.

¹² Supporting data are available from ASTM Headquarters. Request RR:D20-1125 for the 1984 round robin and RR:D20-1170 for the 1988 round robin.

14. Keywords

14.1 modulus of elasticity; percent elongation; plastics; tensile properties; tensile strength

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

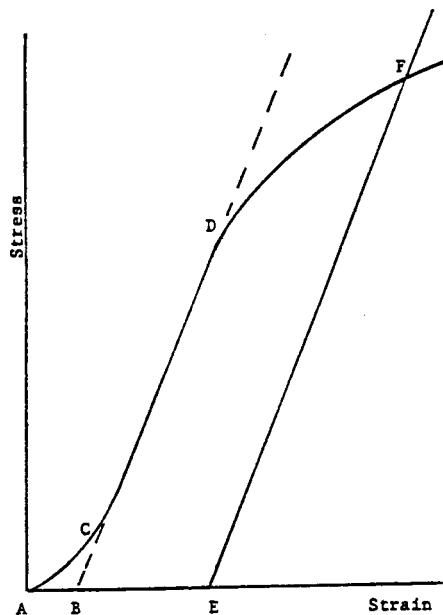
A1. TOE COMPENSATION

A1.1 In a typical stress-strain curve (Fig. A1.1) there is a toe region, AC , that does not represent a property of the material. It is an artifact caused by a takeup of slack and alignment or seating of the specimen. In order to obtain correct values of such parameters as modulus, strain, and offset yield point, this artifact must be compensated for to give the corrected zero point on the strain or extension axis.

A1.2 In the case of a material exhibiting a region of Hookean (linear) behavior (Fig. A1.1), a continuation of the linear (CD) region of the curve is constructed through the zero-stress axis. This intersection (B) is the corrected zero-strain point from which all extensions or strains must be measured, including the yield offset (BE), if applicable. The

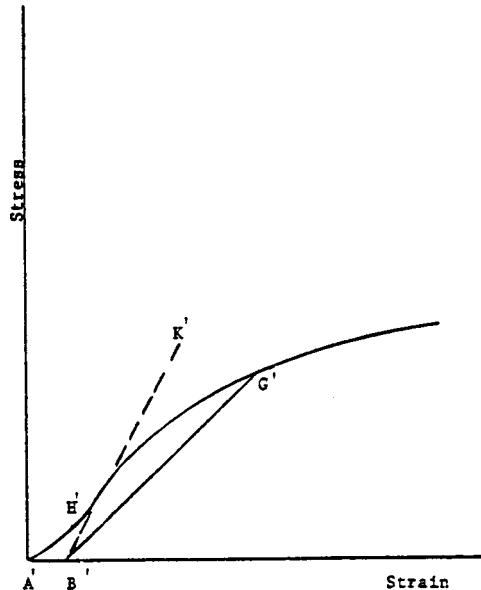
elastic modulus can be determined by dividing the stress at any point along the line CD (or its extension) by the strain at the same point (measured from Point B , defined as zero-strain).

A1.3 In the case of a material that does not exhibit any linear region (Fig. A1.2), the same kind of toe correction of the zero-strain point can be made by constructing a tangent to the maximum slope at the inflection point (H'). This is extended to intersect the strain axis at Point B' , the corrected zero-strain point. Using Point B' as zero strain, the stress at any point (G') on the curve can be divided by the strain at that point to obtain a secant modulus (slope of Line $B' G'$). For those materials with no linear region, any attempt to use the tangent through the inflection point as a basis for determination of an offset yield point may result in unacceptable error.



NOTE 1—Some chart recorders plot the mirror image of this graph.

FIG. A1.1 Material with Hookean Region



NOTE 1—Some chart recorders plot the mirror image of this graph.

FIG. A1.2 Material with No Hookean Region

A2. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND SYMBOLS RELATING TO TENSION TESTING OF PLASTICS

A2.1 elastic limit—the greatest stress which a material is capable of sustaining without any permanent strain remaining upon complete release of the stress. It is expressed in force per unit area, usually pounds-force per square inch (megapascals).

NOTE A2.1—Measured values of proportional limit and elastic limit vary greatly with the sensitivity and accuracy of the testing equipment, eccentricity of loading, the scale to which the stress-strain diagram is plotted, and other factors. Consequently, these values are usually replaced by yield strength.

A2.2 elongation—the increase in length produced in the gage length of the test specimen by a tensile load. It is expressed in units of length, usually inches (millimetres). (Also known as *extension*.)

NOTE A2.2—Elongation and strain values are valid only in cases where uniformity of specimen behavior within the gage length is present. In the case of materials exhibiting necking phenomena, such values are only of qualitative utility after attainment of yield point. This is due to inability to ensure that necking will encompass the entire length between the gage marks prior to specimen failure.

A2.3 gage length—the original length of that portion of the specimen over which strain or change in length is determined.

A2.4 modulus of elasticity—the ratio of stress (nominal) to corresponding strain below the proportional limit of a material. It is expressed in force per unit area, usually megapascals (pounds-force per square inch). (Also known as *elastic modulus* or *Young's modulus*.)

NOTE A2.3—The stress-strain relations of many plastics do not conform to Hooke's law throughout the elastic range but deviate therefrom even at stresses well below the elastic limit. For such materials the slope of the tangent to the stress-strain curve at a low stress is usually taken as the modulus of elasticity. Since the existence of a true proportional limit in plastics is debatable, the propriety of applying the term "modulus of elasticity" to describe the stiffness or rigidity of a plastic has been seriously questioned. The exact stress-strain characteristics of plastic materials are very dependent on such factors as rate of stressing, temperature, previous specimen history, etc. However, such a value is useful if its arbitrary nature and dependence on time, temperature, and other factors are realized.

A2.5 necking—the localized reduction in cross section which may occur in a material under tensile stress.

A2.6 offset yield strength—the stress at which the strain exceeds by a specified amount (the offset) an extension of the initial proportional portion of the stress-strain curve. It is expressed in force per unit area, usually megapascals (pounds-force per square inch).

NOTE A2.4—This measurement is useful for materials whose stress-strain curve in the yield range is of gradual curvature. The offset yield strength can be derived from a stress-strain curve as follows (Fig. A2.1):

On the strain axis lay off *OM* equal to the specified offset. Draw *OA* tangent to the initial straight-line portion of the stress-strain curve.

Through *M* draw a line *MN* parallel to *OA* and locate the intersection of *MN* with the stress-strain curve.

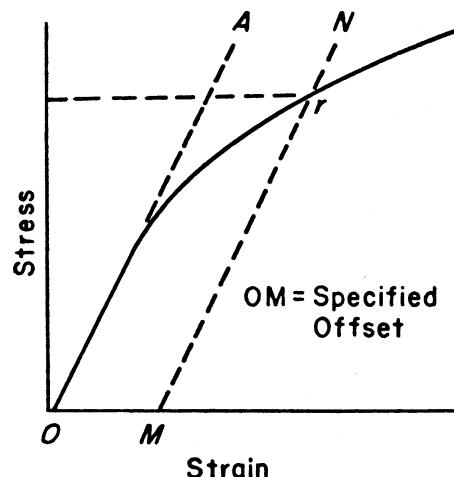


FIG. A2.1 Offset Yield Strength

The stress at the point of intersection *r* is the "offset yield strength." The specified value of the offset must be stated as a percent of the original gage length in conjunction with the strength value. *Example:* 0.1 % offset yield strength = ... MPa (psi), or yield strength at 0.1 % offset ... MPa (psi).

A2.7 percent elongation—the elongation of a test specimen expressed as a percent of the gage length.

A2.8 percent elongation at break and yield:

A2.8.1 percent elongation at break

the percent elongation at the moment of rupture of the test specimen.

A2.8.2 percent elongation at yield

the percent elongation at the moment the yield point (A2.21) is attained in the test specimen.

A2.9 percent reduction of area (nominal)—the difference between the original cross-sectional area measured at the point of rupture after breaking and after all retraction has ceased, expressed as a percent of the original area.

A2.10 percent reduction of area (true)—the difference between the original cross-sectional area of the test specimen and the minimum cross-sectional area within the gage boundaries prevailing at the moment of rupture, expressed as a percentage of the original area.

A2.11 proportional limit—the greatest stress which a material is capable of sustaining without any deviation from proportionality of stress to strain (Hooke's law). It is expressed in force per unit area, usually megapascals (pounds-force per square inch).

A2.12 rate of loading—the change in tensile load carried by the specimen per unit time. It is expressed in force per unit time, usually newtons (pounds-force) per minute. The initial rate of loading can be calculated from the initial slope of the load versus time diagram.

A2.13 rate of straining—the change in tensile strain per unit time. It is expressed either as strain per unit time, usually

metres per metre (inches per inch) per minute, or percent elongation per unit time, usually percent elongation per minute. The initial rate of straining can be calculated from the initial slope of the tensile strain versus time diagram.

NOTE A2.5—The initial rate of straining is synonymous with the rate of crosshead movement divided by the initial distance between crossheads only in a machine with constant rate of crosshead movement and when the specimen has a uniform original cross section, does not “neck down,” and does not slip in the jaws.

A2.14 *rate of stressing (nominal)*—the change in tensile stress (nominal) per unit time. It is expressed in force per unit area per unit time, usually megapascals (pounds-force per square inch) per minute. The initial rate of stressing can be calculated from the initial slope of the tensile stress (nominal) versus time diagram.

NOTE A2.6—The initial rate of stressing as determined in this manner has only limited physical significance. It does, however, roughly describe the average rate at which the initial stress (nominal) carried by the test specimen is applied. It is affected by the elasticity and flow characteristics of the materials being tested. At the yield point, the rate of stressing (true) may continue to have a positive value if the cross-sectional area is decreasing.

A2.15 *secant modulus*—the ratio of stress (nominal) to corresponding strain at any specified point on the stress-strain curve. It is expressed in force per unit area, usually megapascals (pounds-force per square inch), and reported together with the specified stress or strain.

NOTE A2.7—This measurement is usually employed in place of modulus of elasticity in the case of materials whose stress-strain diagram does not demonstrate proportionality of stress to strain.

A2.16 *strain*—the ratio of the elongation to the gage length of the test specimen, that is, the change in length per unit of original length. It is expressed as a dimensionless ratio.

A2.17 *tensile strength (nominal)*—the maximum tensile stress (nominal) sustained by the specimen during a tension test. When the maximum stress occurs at the yield point (A2.21), it shall be designated tensile strength at yield. When the maximum stress occurs at break, it shall be designated tensile strength at break.

A2.18 *tensile stress (nominal)*—the tensile load per unit area of minimum original cross section, within the gage boundaries, carried by the test specimen at any given moment. It is expressed in force per unit area, usually megapascals (pounds-force per square inch).

NOTE A2.8—The expression of tensile properties in terms of the minimum original cross section is almost universally used in practice. In the case of materials exhibiting high extensibility or necking, or both (A2.15), nominal stress calculations may not be meaningful beyond the yield point (A2.21) due to the extensive reduction in cross-sectional area that ensues. Under some circumstances it may be desirable to express the tensile properties per unit of minimum prevailing cross section. These properties are called true tensile properties (that is, true tensile stress, etc.).

A2.19 *tensile stress-strain curve*—a diagram in which values of tensile stress are plotted as ordinates against corresponding values of tensile strain as abscissas.

A2.20 *true strain* (see Fig. A2.2) is defined by the following equation for ϵ_T :

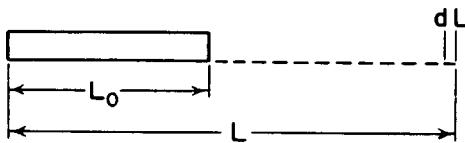


FIG. A2.2 Illustration of True Strain Equation

$$\epsilon_T = \int_{L_o}^L \frac{dL}{L} = \ln L/L_o \quad (\text{A2.1})$$

where:

dL = increment of elongation when the distance between the gage marks is L ,

L_o = original distance between gage marks, and

L = distance between gage marks at any time.

A2.21 *yield point*—the first point on the stress-strain curve at which an increase in strain occurs without an increase in stress (Fig. A2.2).

NOTE A2.9—Only materials whose stress-strain curves exhibit a point of zero slope may be considered as having a yield point.

NOTE A2.10—Some materials exhibit a distinct “break” or discontinuity in the stress-strain curve in the elastic region. This break is not a yield point by definition. However, this point may prove useful for material characterization in some cases.

A2.22 *yield strength*—the stress at which a material exhibits a specified limiting deviation from the proportionality of stress to strain. Unless otherwise specified, this stress will be the stress at the yield point and when expressed in relation to the tensile strength shall be designated either tensile strength at yield or tensile stress at yield as required in A2.17 (Fig. A2.3). (See *offset yield strength*.)

A2.23 *Symbols*—The following symbols may be used for the above terms:

Symbol	Term
W	Load
ΔW	Increment of load
L	Distance between gage marks at any time
L_o	Original distance between gage marks
L_u	Distance between gage marks at moment of rupture
ΔL	Increment of distance between gage marks = elongation
A	Minimum cross-sectional area at any time
A_o	Original cross-sectional area
ΔA	Increment of cross-sectional area
A_u	Cross-sectional area at point of rupture measured after breaking specimen
A_T	Cross-sectional area at point of rupture, measured at the moment of rupture
t	Time
Δt	Increment of time
σ	Tensile stress
$\Delta\sigma$	Increment of stress
σ_T	True tensile stress
σ_U	Tensile strength at break (nominal)
σ_{UT}	Tensile strength at break (true)
ϵ	Strain
$\Delta\epsilon$	Increment of strain
ϵ_u	Total strain, at break
ϵ_T	True strain
$\%El$	Percentage elongation
Y.P.	Yield point
E	Modulus of elasticity

A2.24 Relations between these various terms may be defined as follows:

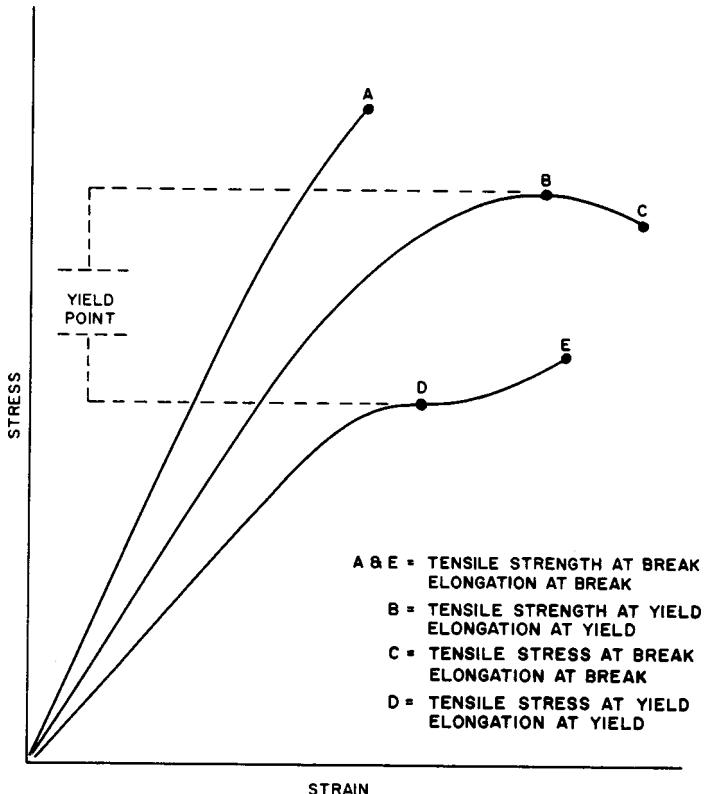


FIG. A2.3 Tensile Designations

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_U &= W/A_o \text{ (where } W \text{ is breaking load)} \\ \sigma_{UT} &= W/A_T \text{ (where } W \text{ is breaking load)} \\ \epsilon &= \Delta L/L_o = (L - L_o)/L_o \\ \epsilon_U &= (L_u - L_o)/L_o \\ \epsilon_T &= \int_{L_o}^L dL/L = \ln L/L_o \\ \%EI &= [(L - L_o)/L_o] \times 100 = \epsilon \times 100\end{aligned}$$

Percent reduction of area (nominal) = $[(A_o - A_u)/A_o] \times 100$

Percent reduction of area (true) = $[(A_o - A_T)/A_o] \times 100$

Rate of loading = $\Delta W/\Delta t$

Rate of stressing (nominal) = $\Delta \sigma/\Delta t = (\Delta W/A_o)/\Delta t$

Rate of straining = $\Delta \epsilon/\Delta t = (\Delta L/L_o)/\Delta t$

For the case where the volume of the test specimen does not change during the test, the following three relations hold:

$$\sigma_T = \sigma(1 + \epsilon) = \sigma L/L_o \quad (A2.2)$$

$$\sigma_{UT} = \sigma_U(1 + \epsilon_U) = \sigma_U L_u/L_o$$

$$A = A_o/(1 + \epsilon)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= W/A_o \\ \sigma_T &= W/A\end{aligned}$$

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This section identifies the location of selected changes to this test method. For the convenience of the user, Committee D20 has highlighted those changes that may impact the use of this test method. This section may also include descriptions of the changes or reasons for the changes, or both.

D 638-02:

(1) Revised 9.1 and 9.2.

D 638-01:

(1) Modified 7.3 regarding conditions for specimen discard.

D 638-00:

(1) Added 11.1 and renumbered subsequent sections.

D 638-99:

(1) Added and clarified extensometer classification requirements.

D 638-98:

(1) Revised 10.3 and added 12.1.8 to clarify extensometer usage.

(2) Added 12.1.14.

(3) Replaced reference to Test Methods D 374 with Test Method D 5947 in 2.1 and 5.3.

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Standard Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 790; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope *

1.1 These test methods cover the determination of flexural properties of unreinforced and reinforced plastics, including high-modulus composites and electrical insulating materials in the form of rectangular bars molded directly or cut from sheets, plates, or molded shapes. These test methods are generally applicable to both rigid and semirigid materials. However, flexural strength cannot be determined for those materials that do not break or that do not fail in the outer surface of the test specimen within the 5.0 % strain limit of these test methods. These test methods utilize a three-point loading system applied to a simply supported beam. A four-point loading system method can be found in Test Method D 6272.

1.1.1 *Procedure A*, designed principally for materials that break at comparatively small deflections.

1.1.2 *Procedure B*, designed particularly for those materials that undergo large deflections during testing.

1.1.3 Procedure A shall be used for measurement of flexural properties, particularly flexural modulus, unless the material specification states otherwise. Procedure B may be used for measurement of flexural strength only. Tangent modulus data obtained by Procedure A tends to exhibit lower standard deviations than comparable data obtained by means of Procedure B.

1.2 Comparative tests may be run in accordance with either procedure, provided that the procedure is found satisfactory for the material being tested.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values provided in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

NOTE 1—These test methods are not technically equivalent to ISO 178.

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.10 on Mechanical Properties.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing²

D 638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics²

D 883 Terminology Relating to Plastics²

D 4000 Classification System for Specifying Plastic Materials³

D 5947 Test Methods for Physical Dimensions of Solid Plastic Specimens⁴

D 6272 Test Method for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials by Four-Point Bending⁴

E 4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines⁵

E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method⁶

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions of terms applying to these test methods appear in Terminology D 883 and Annex A1 of Test Method D 638.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A bar of rectangular cross section rests on two supports and is loaded by means of a loading nose midway between the supports (see Fig. 1). A support span-to-depth ratio of 16:1 shall be used unless there is reason to suspect that a larger span-to-depth ratio may be required, as may be the case for certain laminated materials (see Section 7 and Note 8 for guidance).

4.2 The specimen is deflected until rupture occurs in the outer surface of the test specimen or until a maximum strain (see 12.7) of 5.0 % is reached, whichever occurs first.

4.3 Procedure A employs a strain rate of 0.01 mm/mm/min (0.01 in./in./min) and is the preferred procedure for this test method, while Procedure B employs a strain rate of 0.10 mm/mm/min (0.10 in./in./min).

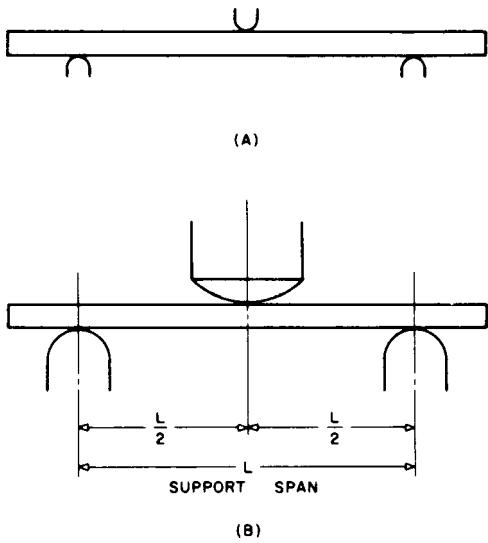
² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.01.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.02.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.03.

⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.01.

⁶ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.



NOTE—(a) Minimum radius = 3.2 mm (1/8 in.). (b) Maximum radius supports 1.6 times specimen depth; maximum radius loading nose = 4 times specimen depth.

FIG. 1 Allowable Range of Loading Nose and Support Radii

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Flexural properties as determined by these test methods are especially useful for quality control and specification purposes.

5.2 Materials that do not fail by the maximum strain allowed under these test methods (3-point bend) may be more suited to a 4-point bend test. The basic difference between the two test methods is in the location of the maximum bending moment and maximum axial fiber stresses. The maximum axial fiber stresses occur on a line under the loading nose in 3-point bending and over the area between the loading noses in 4-point bending.

5.3 Flexural properties may vary with specimen depth, temperature, atmospheric conditions, and the difference in rate of straining as specified in Procedures A and B (see also Note 8).

5.4 Before proceeding with these test methods, reference should be made to the specification of the material being tested. Any test specimen preparation, conditioning, dimensions, or testing parameters, or combination thereof, covered in the materials specification shall take precedence over those mentioned in these test methods. If there are no material specifications, then the default conditions apply. Table 1 in Classification System D 4000 lists the ASTM materials standards that currently exist for plastics.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Testing Machine*—A properly calibrated testing machine that can be operated at constant rates of crosshead motion over the range indicated, and in which the error in the load measuring system shall not exceed $\pm 1\%$ of the maximum load expected to be measured. It shall be equipped with a deflection measuring device. The stiffness of the testing machine shall be such that the total elastic deformation of the system does not exceed 1 % of the total deflection of the test specimen during

TABLE 1 Flexural Strength

Material	Mean, 10^3 psi	Values Expressed in Units of % of 10^3 psi			
		V_r^A	V_R^B	I^C	R^D
ABS	9.99	1.59	6.05	4.44	17.2
DAP thermoset	14.3	6.58	6.58	18.6	18.6
Cast acrylic	16.3	1.67	11.3	4.73	32.0
GR polyester	19.5	1.43	2.14	4.05	6.08
GR polycarbonate	21.0	5.16	6.05	14.6	17.1
SMC	26.0	4.76	7.19	13.5	20.4

^A V_r = within-laboratory coefficient of variation for the indicated material. It is obtained by first pooling the within-laboratory standard deviations of the test results from all of the participating laboratories: $S_r = [(s_1)^2 + (s_2)^2 \dots + (s_n)^2]/n]$ $1/2$ then $V_r = (S_r$ divided by the overall average for the material) $\times 100$.

^B V_R = between-laboratory reproducibility, expressed as the coefficient of variation: $S_R = \{S_r^2 + S_L^2\}^{1/2}$ where S_L is the standard deviation of laboratory means. Then: $V_R = (S_R$ divided by the overall average for the material) $\times 100$.

^C r = within-laboratory critical interval between two test results = $2.8 \times V_r$.

^D R = between-laboratory critical interval between two test results = $2.8 \times V_R$.

testing, or appropriate corrections shall be made. The load indicating mechanism shall be essentially free from inertial lag at the crosshead rate used. The accuracy of the testing machine shall be verified in accordance with Practices E 4.

6.2 *Loading Noses and Supports*—The loading nose and supports shall have cylindrical surfaces. In order to avoid excessive indentation, or failure due to stress concentration directly under the loading nose, the radii of the loading nose and supports shall be 5.0 ± 0.1 mm (0.197 ± 0.004 in.) unless otherwise specified or agreed upon between the interested clients. When other loading noses and supports are used they must comply with the following requirements: they shall have a minimum radius of 3.2 mm (1/8 in.) for all specimens, and for specimens 3.2 mm or greater in depth, the radius of the supports may be up to 1.6 times the specimen depth. They shall be this large if significant indentation or compressive failure occurs. The arc of the loading nose in contact with the specimen shall be sufficiently large to prevent contact of the specimen with the sides of the nose (see Fig. 1). The maximum radius of the loading nose shall be no more than 4 times the specimen depth.

NOTE 2—Test data have shown that the loading nose and support dimensions can influence the flexural modulus and flexural strength values. The loading nose dimension has the greater influence. Dimensions of the loading nose and supports must be specified in the material specification.

6.3 *Micrometers*—Suitable micrometers for measuring the width and thickness of the test specimen to an incremental discrimination of at least 0.025 mm (0.001 in.) should be used. All width and thickness measurements of rigid and semirigid plastics may be measured with a hand micrometer with ratchet. A suitable instrument for measuring the thickness of nonrigid test specimens shall have: a contact measuring pressure of 25 ± 2.5 kPa (3.6 ± 0.36 psi), a movable circular contact foot 6.35 ± 0.025 mm (0.250 ± 0.001 in.) in diameter and a lower fixed anvil large enough to extend beyond the contact foot in all directions and being parallel to the contact foot within 0.005 mm (0.002 in.) over the entire foot area. Flatness of foot and anvil shall conform to the portion of the Calibration section of Test Methods D 5947.

7. Test Specimens

7.1 The specimens may be cut from sheets, plates, or

molded shapes, or may be molded to the desired finished dimensions. The actual dimensions used in Section 4.2, Calculation, shall be measured in accordance with Test Methods D 5947.

NOTE 3—Any necessary polishing of specimens shall be done only in the lengthwise direction of the specimen.

7.2 Sheet Materials (Except Laminated Thermosetting Materials and Certain Materials Used for Electrical Insulation, Including Vulcanized Fiber and Glass Bonded Mica):

7.2.1 Materials 1.6 mm ($\frac{1}{16}$ in.) or Greater in Thickness—For flatwise tests, the depth of the specimen shall be the thickness of the material. For edgewise tests, the width of the specimen shall be the thickness of the sheet, and the depth shall not exceed the width (see Notes 4 and 5). For all tests, the support span shall be 16 (tolerance ± 1) times the depth of the beam. Specimen width shall not exceed one fourth of the support span for specimens greater than 3.2 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.) in depth. Specimens 3.2 mm or less in depth shall be 12.7 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in width. The specimen shall be long enough to allow for overhanging on each end of at least 10 % of the support span, but in no case less than 6.4 mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ in.) on each end. Overhang shall be sufficient to prevent the specimen from slipping through the supports.

NOTE 4—Whenever possible, the original surface of the sheet shall be unaltered. However, where testing machine limitations make it impossible to follow the above criterion on the unaltered sheet, one or both surfaces shall be machined to provide the desired dimensions, and the location of the specimens with reference to the total depth shall be noted. The value obtained on specimens with machined surfaces may differ from those obtained on specimens with original surfaces. Consequently, any specifications for flexural properties on thicker sheets must state whether the original surfaces are to be retained or not. When only one surface was machined, it must be stated whether the machined surface was on the tension or compression side of the beam.

NOTE 5—Edgewise tests are not applicable for sheets that are so thin that specimens meeting these requirements cannot be cut. If specimen depth exceeds the width, buckling may occur.

7.2.2 Materials Less than 1.6 mm ($\frac{1}{16}$ in.) in Thickness

The specimen shall be 50.8 mm (2 in.) long by 12.7 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) wide, tested flatwise on a 25.4-mm (1-in.) support span.

NOTE 6—Use of the formulas for simple beams cited in these test methods for calculating results presumes that beam width is small in comparison with the support span. Therefore, the formulas do not apply rigorously to these dimensions.

NOTE 7—Where machine sensitivity is such that specimens of these dimensions cannot be measured, wider specimens or shorter support spans, or both, may be used, provided the support span-to-depth ratio is at least 14 to 1. All dimensions must be stated in the report (see also Note 6).

7.3 Laminated Thermosetting Materials and Sheet and Plate Materials Used for Electrical Insulation, Including Vulcanized Fiber and Glass-Bonded Mica—For paper-base and fabric-base grades over 25.4 mm (1 in.) in nominal thickness, the specimens shall be machined on both surfaces to a depth of 25.4 mm. For glass-base and nylon-base grades, specimens over 12.7 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in nominal depth shall be machined on both surfaces to a depth of 12.7 mm. The support span-to-depth ratio shall be chosen such that failures occur in the outer fibers of the specimens, due only to the bending moment (see Note 8). Therefore, a ratio larger than 16:1 may

be necessary (32:1 or 40:1 are recommended). When laminated materials exhibit low compressive strength perpendicular to the laminations, they shall be loaded with a large radius loading nose (up to four times the specimen depth to prevent premature damage to the outer fibers).

7.4 Molding Materials (Thermoplastics and Thermosets)—The recommended specimen for molding materials is 127 by 12.7 by 3.2 mm (5 by $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ in.) tested flatwise on a support span, resulting in a support span-to-depth ratio of 16 (tolerance ± 1). Thicker specimens should be avoided if they exhibit significant shrink marks or bubbles when molded.

7.5 High-Strength Reinforced Composites, Including Highly Orthotropic Laminates—The span-to-depth ratio shall be chosen such that failure occurs in the outer fibers of the specimens and is due only to the bending moment (see Note 8). A span-to-depth ratio larger than 16:1 may be necessary (32:1 or 40:1 are recommended). For some highly anisotropic composites, shear deformation can significantly influence modulus measurements, even at span-to-depth ratios as high as 40:1. Hence, for these materials, an increase in the span-to-depth ratio to 60:1 is recommended to eliminate shear effects when modulus data are required, it should also be noted that the flexural modulus of highly anisotropic laminates is a strong function of ply-stacking sequence and will not necessarily correlate with tensile modulus, which is not stacking-sequence dependent.

NOTE 8—As a general rule, support span-to-depth ratios of 16:1 are satisfactory when the ratio of the tensile strength to shear strength is less than 8 to 1, but the support span-to-depth ratio must be increased for composite laminates having relatively low shear strength in the plane of the laminate and relatively high tensile strength parallel to the support span.

8. Number of Test Specimens

8.1 Test at least five specimens for each sample in the case of isotropic materials or molded specimens.

8.2 For each sample of anisotropic material in sheet form, test at least **five specimens for each of the following conditions**. Recommended conditions are flatwise and edgewise tests on specimens cut in lengthwise and crosswise directions of the sheet. For the purposes of this test, "lengthwise" designates the principal axis of anisotropy and shall be interpreted to mean the direction of the sheet known to be stronger in flexure. "Crosswise" indicates the sheet direction known to be the weaker in flexure and shall be at 90° to the lengthwise direction.

9. Conditioning

9.1 Conditioning—Condition the test specimens at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity for not less than 40 h prior to test in accordance with Procedure A of Practice D 618 unless otherwise specified by contract or the relevant ASTM material specification. Reference pre-test conditioning, to settle disagreements, shall apply tolerances of $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ (1.8°F) and $\pm 2\%$ relative humidity.

9.2 Test Conditions—Conduct the tests at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity unless otherwise specified by contract or the relevant ASTM material specification. Reference testing conditions, to settle disagreements,



shall apply tolerances of $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ (1.8°F) and $\pm 2\%$ relative humidity.

10. Procedure

10.1 Procedure A:

10.1.1 Use an untested specimen for each measurement. Measure the width and depth of the specimen to the nearest 0.03 mm (0.001 in.) at the center of the support span. For specimens less than 2.54 mm (0.100 in.) in depth, measure the depth to the nearest 0.003 mm (0.0005 in.). These measurements shall be made in accordance with Test Methods D 5947.

10.1.2 Determine the support span to be used as described in Section 7 and set the support span to within 1 % of the determined value.

10.1.3 For flexural fixtures that have continuously adjustable spans, measure the span accurately to the nearest 0.1 mm (0.004 in.) for spans less than 63 mm (2.5 in.) and to the nearest 0.3 mm (0.012 in.) for spans greater than or equal to 63 mm (2.5 in.). Use the actual measured span for all calculations. For flexural fixtures that have fixed machined span positions, verify the span distance the same as for adjustable spans at each machined position. This distance becomes the span for that position and is used for calculations applicable to all subsequent tests conducted at that position. See Annex A2 for information on the determination of and setting of the span.

10.1.4 Calculate the rate of crosshead motion as follows and set the machine for the rate of crosshead motion as calculated by Eq 1:

$$R = ZL^2/6d \quad (1)$$

where:

R = rate of crosshead motion, mm (in.)/min,

L = support span, mm (in.),

d = depth of beam, mm (in.), and

Z = rate of straining of the outer fiber, mm/mm/min (in./in./min). Z shall be equal to 0.01.

In no case shall the actual crosshead rate differ from that calculated using Eq 1, by more than $\pm 10\%$.

10.1.5 Align the loading nose and supports so that the axes of the cylindrical surfaces are parallel and the loading nose is midway between the supports. The parallelism of the apparatus may be checked by means of a plate with parallel grooves into which the loading nose and supports will fit when properly aligned (see A2.3). Center the specimen on the supports, with the long axis of the specimen perpendicular to the loading nose and supports.

10.1.6 Apply the load to the specimen at the specified crosshead rate, and take simultaneous load-deflection data. Measure deflection either by a gage under the specimen in contact with it at the center of the support span, the gage being mounted stationary relative to the specimen supports, or by measurement of the motion of the loading nose relative to the supports. Load-deflection curves may be plotted to determine the flexural strength, chord or secant modulus or the tangent modulus of elasticity, and the total work as measured by the area under the load-deflection curve. Perform the necessary toe compensation (see Annex A1) to correct for seating and indentation of the specimen and deflections in the machine.

10.1.7 Terminate the test when the maximum strain in the

outer surface of the test specimen has reached 0.05 mm/mm (in./in.) or at break if break occurs prior to reaching the maximum strain (Notes 9 and 10). The deflection at which this strain will occur may be calculated by letting r equal 0.05 mm/mm (in./in.) in Eq 2:

$$D = rL^2/6d \quad (2)$$

where:

D = midspan deflection, mm (in.),

r = strain, mm/mm (in./in.),

L = support span, mm (in.), and

d = depth of beam, mm (in.).

NOTE 9—For some materials that do not yield or break within the 5 % strain limit when tested by Procedure A, the increased strain rate allowed by Procedure B (see 10.2) may induce the specimen to yield or break, or both, within the required 5 % strain limit.

NOTE 10—Beyond 5 % strain, this test method is not applicable. Some other mechanical property might be more relevant to characterize materials that neither yield nor break by either Procedure A or Procedure B within the 5 % strain limit (for example, Test Method D 638 may be considered).

10.2 Procedure B:

10.2.1 Use an untested specimen for each measurement.

10.2.2 Test conditions shall be identical to those described in 10.1, except that the rate of straining of the outer surface of the test specimen shall be 0.10 mm/mm (in./in.)/min.

10.2.3 If no break has occurred in the specimen by the time the maximum strain in the outer surface of the test specimen has reached 0.05 mm/mm (in./in.), discontinue the test (see Note 10).

11. Retests

11.1 Values for properties at rupture shall not be calculated for any specimen that breaks at some obvious, fortuitous flaw, unless such flaws constitute a variable being studied. Retests shall be made for any specimen on which values are not calculated.

12. Calculation

12.1 Toe compensation shall be made in accordance with Annex A1 unless it can be shown that the toe region of the curve is not due to the take-up of slack, seating of the specimen, or other artifact, but rather is an authentic material response.

12.2 *Flexural Stress (σ_f)*—When a homogeneous elastic material is tested in flexure as a simple beam supported at two points and loaded at the midpoint, the maximum stress in the outer surface of the test specimen occurs at the midpoint. This stress may be calculated for any point on the load-deflection curve by means of the following equation (see Notes 11-13):

$$\sigma_f = 3PL/2bd^2 \quad (3)$$

where:

σ = stress in the outer fibers at midpoint, MPa (psi),

P = load at a given point on the load-deflection curve, N (lbf),

L = support span, mm (in.),

b = width of beam tested, mm (in.), and

d = depth of beam tested, mm (in.).

NOTE 11—Eq 3 applies strictly to materials for which stress is linearly proportional to strain up to the point of rupture and for which the strains are small. Since this is not always the case, a slight error will be introduced if Eq 3 is used to calculate stress for materials that are not true Hookean materials. The equation is valid for obtaining comparison data and for specification purposes, but only up to a maximum fiber strain of 5 % in the outer surface of the test specimen for specimens tested by the procedures described herein.

NOTE 12—When testing highly orthotropic laminates, the maximum stress may not always occur in the outer surface of the test specimen.⁷ Laminated beam theory must be applied to determine the maximum tensile stress at failure. If Eq 3 is used to calculate stress, it will yield an apparent strength based on homogeneous beam theory. This apparent strength is highly dependent on the ply-stacking sequence of highly orthotropic laminates.

NOTE 13—The preceding calculation is not valid if the specimen slips excessively between the supports.

12.3 Flexural Stress for Beams Tested at Large Support Spans (σ_f)—If support span-to-depth ratios greater than 16 to 1 are used such that deflections in excess of 10 % of the support span occur, the stress in the outer surface of the specimen for a simple beam can be reasonably approximated with the following equation (see Note 14):

$$\sigma_f = (3PL/2bd^2)[1 + 6(D/L)^2 - 4(d/L)(D/L)] \quad (4)$$

where:

σ_f , P , L , b , and d are the same as for Eq 3, and

D = deflection of the centerline of the specimen at the middle of the support span, mm (in.).

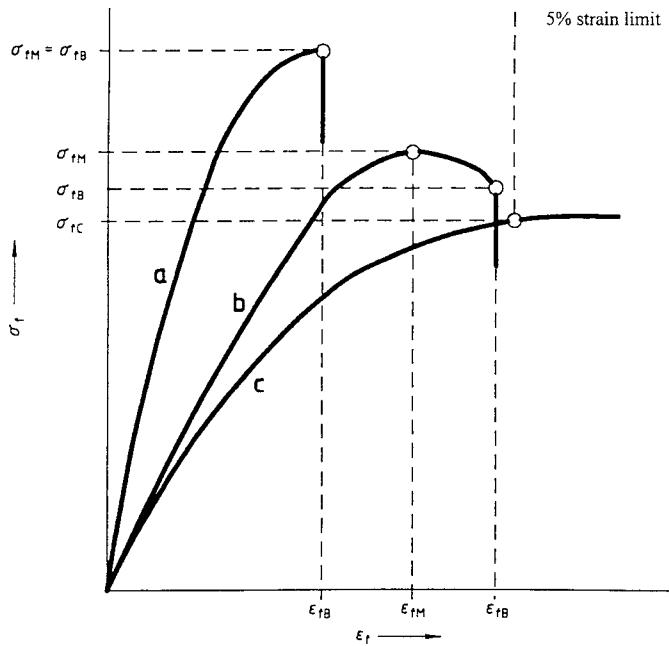
NOTE 14—When large support span-to-depth ratios are used, significant end forces are developed at the support noses which will affect the moment in a simple supported beam. Eq 4 includes additional terms that are an approximate correction factor for the influence of these end forces in large support span-to-depth ratio beams where relatively large deflections exist.

12.4 Flexural Strength (σ_{fM})—Maximum flexural stress sustained by the test specimen (see Note 12) during a bending test. It is calculated according to Eq 3 or Eq 4. Some materials that do not break at strains of up to 5 % may give a load deflection curve that shows a point at which the load does not increase with an increase in strain, that is, a yield point (Fig. 2, Curve B), Y . The flexural strength may be calculated for these materials by letting P (in Eq 3 or Eq 4) equal this point, Y .

12.5 Flexural Offset Yield Strength—Offset yield strength is the stress at which the stress-strain curve deviates by a given strain (offset) from the tangent to the initial straight line portion of the stress-strain curve. The value of the offset must be given whenever this property is calculated.

NOTE 15—This value may differ from flexural strength defined in 12.4. Both methods of calculation are described in the annex to Test Method D 638.

12.6 Flexural Stress at Break (σ_{fb})—Flexural stress at break of the test specimen during a bending test. It is calculated



NOTE—Curve a: Specimen that breaks before yielding.

Curve b: Specimen that yields and then breaks before the 5 % strain limit.

Curve c: Specimen that neither yields nor breaks before the 5 % strain limit.

FIG. 2 Typical Curves of Flexural Stress (σ_f) Versus Flexural Strain (ϵ_f)

according to Eq 3 or Eq 4. Some materials may give a load deflection curve that shows a break point, B , without a yield point (Fig. 2, Curve a) in which case $\sigma_{fb} = \sigma_{fM}$. Other materials may give a yield deflection curve with both a yield and a break point, B (Fig. 2, Curve b). The flexural stress at break may be calculated for these materials by letting P (in Eq 3 or Eq 4) equal this point, B .

12.7 Stress at a Given Strain—The stress in the outer surface of a test specimen at a given strain may be calculated in accordance with Eq 3 or Eq 4 by letting P equal the load read from the load-deflection curve at the deflection corresponding to the desired strain (for highly orthotropic laminates, see Note 12).

12.8 Flexural Strain, ϵ_f —Nominal fractional change in the length of an element of the outer surface of the test specimen at midspan, where the maximum strain occurs. It may be calculated for any deflection using Eq 5:

$$\epsilon_f = 6Dd/L^2 \quad (5)$$

where:

ϵ_f = strain in the outer surface, mm/mm (in./in.),

D = maximum deflection of the center of the beam, mm (in.),

L = support span, mm (in.), and

d = depth, mm (in.).

D = maximum deflection of the center of the beam, mm (in.),

L = support span, mm (in.), and

⁷ For a discussion of these effects, see Zweben, C., Smith, W. S., and Wardle, M. W., "Test Methods for Fiber Tensile Strength, Composite Flexural Modulus and Properties of Fabric-Reinforced Laminates," *Composite Materials: Testing and Design (Fifth Conference)*, ASTM STP 674, 1979, pp. 228–262.



d = depth, mm (in.).

12.9 Modulus of Elasticity:

12.9.1 *Tangent Modulus of Elasticity*—The tangent modulus of elasticity, often called the “modulus of elasticity,” is the ratio, within the elastic limit, of stress to corresponding strain. It is calculated by drawing a tangent to the steepest initial straight-line portion of the load-deflection curve and using Eq 6 (for highly anisotropic composites, see Note 16).

$$E_B = L^3 m / 4bd^3 \quad (6)$$

where:

E_B = modulus of elasticity in bending, MPa (psi),

L = support span, mm (in.),

b = width of beam tested, mm (in.),

d = depth of beam tested, mm (in.), and

m = slope of the tangent to the initial straight-line portion of the load-deflection curve, N/mm (lbf/in.) of deflection.

NOTE 16—Shear deflections can seriously reduce the apparent modulus of highly anisotropic composites when they are tested at low span-to-depth ratios.⁷ For this reason, a span-to-depth ratio of 60 to 1 is recommended for flexural modulus determinations on these composites. Flexural strength should be determined on a separate set of replicate specimens at a lower span-to-depth ratio that induces tensile failure in the outer fibers of the beam along its lower face. Since the flexural modulus of highly anisotropic laminates is a critical function of ply-stacking sequence, it will not necessarily correlate with tensile modulus, which is not stacking-sequence dependent.

12.9.2 *Secant Modulus*—The secant modulus is the ratio of stress to corresponding strain at any selected point on the stress-strain curve, that is, the slope of the straight line that joins the origin and a selected point on the actual stress-strain curve. It shall be expressed in megapascals (pounds per square inch). The selected point is chosen at a prespecified stress or strain in accordance with the appropriate material specification or by customer contract. It is calculated in accordance with Eq 6 by letting m equal the slope of the secant to the load-deflection curve. The chosen stress or strain point used for the determination of the secant shall be reported.

12.9.3 *Chord Modulus (E_f)*—The chord modulus may be calculated from two discrete points on the load deflection

TABLE 2 Flexural Modulus

Material	Mean, 10^3 psi	Values Expressed in units of % of 10^3 psi			
		V_r^A	V_R^B	r^C	R^D
ABS	338	4.79	7.69	13.6	21.8
DAP thermoset	485	2.89	7.18	8.15	20.4
Cast acrylic	810	13.7	16.1	38.8	45.4
GR polyester	816	3.49	4.20	9.91	11.9
GR polycarbonate	1790	5.52	5.52	15.6	15.6
SMC	1950	10.9	13.8	30.8	39.1

^A V_r = within-laboratory coefficient of variation for the indicated material. It is obtained by first pooling the within-laboratory standard deviations of the test results from all of the participating laboratories: $S_r = \sqrt{[(s_1)^2 + (s_2)^2 + \dots + (s_n)^2]/n}$ $^{1/2}$ then $V_r = (S_r \text{ divided by the overall average for the material}) \times 100$.

^B V_R = between-laboratory reproducibility, expressed as the coefficient of variation: $S_R = \{S_L^2 + S_{L\bar{}}^2\}^{1/2}$ where S_L is the standard deviation of laboratory means. Then: $V_R = (S_R \text{ divided by the overall average for the material}) \times 100$.

^C r = within-laboratory critical interval between two test results = $2.8 \times V_r$.

^D R = between-laboratory critical interval between two test results = $2.8 \times V_R$.

curve. The selected points are to be chosen at two prespecified stress or strain points in accordance with the appropriate material specification or by customer contract. The chosen stress or strain points used for the determination of the chord modulus shall be reported. Calculate the chord modulus, E_f , using the following equation:

$$E_f = (\sigma_{f2} - \sigma_{f1}) / (\epsilon_{f2} - \epsilon_{f1}) \quad (7)$$

where:

σ_{f2} and σ_{f1} are the flexural stresses, calculated from Eq 3 or Eq 4 and measured at the predefined points on the load deflection curve, and ϵ_{f2} and

ϵ_{f1} are the flexural strain values, calculated from Eq 5 and measured at the predetermined points on the load deflection curve.

12.10 *Arithmetic Mean*—For each series of tests, the arithmetic mean of all values obtained shall be calculated to three significant figures and reported as the “average value” for the particular property in question.

12.11 *Standard Deviation*—The standard deviation (estimated) shall be calculated as follows and be reported to two significant figures:

$$s = \sqrt{(\Sigma X^2 - n\bar{X}^2) / (n - 1)} \quad (8)$$

where:

s = estimated standard deviation,

X = value of single observation,

n = number of observations, and

\bar{X} = arithmetic mean of the set of observations.

13. Report

13.1 Report the following information:

13.1.1 Complete identification of the material tested, including type, source, manufacturer's code number, form, principal dimensions, and previous history (for laminated materials, ply-stacking sequence shall be reported),

13.1.2 Direction of cutting and loading specimens, when appropriate,

13.1.3 Conditioning procedure,

13.1.4 Depth and width of specimen,

13.1.5 Procedure used (A or B),

13.1.6 Support span length,

13.1.7 Support span-to-depth ratio if different than 16:1,

13.1.8 Radius of supports and loading noses if different than 5 mm,

13.1.9 Rate of crosshead motion,

13.1.10 Flexural strain at any given stress, average value and standard deviation,

13.1.11 If a specimen is rejected, reason(s) for rejection,

13.1.12 Tangent, secant, or chord modulus in bending, average value, standard deviation, and the strain level(s) used if secant or chord modulus,

13.1.13 Flexural strength (if desired), average value, and standard deviation,

13.1.14 Stress at any given strain up to and including 5 % (if desired), with strain used, average value, and standard deviation,

13.1.15 Flexural stress at break (if desired), average value,

and standard deviation,

13.1.16 Type of behavior, whether yielding or rupture, or both, or other observations, occurring within the 5 % strain limit, and

13.1.17 Date of specific version of test used.

14. Precision and Bias⁸

14.1 Tables 1 and 2 are based on a round-robin test conducted in 1984, in accordance with Practice E 691, involving six materials tested by six laboratories using Procedure A. For each material, all the specimens were prepared at one source. Each "test result" was the average of five individual determinations. Each laboratory obtained two test results for each material.

NOTE 17—Caution: The following explanations of r and R (14.2-14.2.3) are intended only to present a meaningful way of considering the approximate precision of these test methods. The data given in Tables 2 and 3 should not be applied rigorously to the acceptance or rejection of materials, as those data are specific to the round robin and may not be representative of other lots, conditions, materials, or laboratories. Users of these test methods should apply the principles outlined in Practice E 691 to generate data specific to their laboratory and materials, or between

specific laboratories. The principles of 14.2-14.2.3 would then be valid for such data.

14.2 *Concept of "r" and "R" in Tables 1 and 2*—If S_r and S_R have been calculated from a large enough body of data, and for test results that were averages from testing five specimens for each test result, then:

14.2.1 *Repeatability*—Two test results obtained within one laboratory shall be judged not equivalent if they differ by more than the r value for that material. r is the interval representing the critical difference between two test results for the same material, obtained by the same operator using the same equipment on the same day in the same laboratory.

14.2.2 *Reproducibility*—Two test results obtained by different laboratories shall be judged not equivalent if they differ by more than the R value for that material. R is the interval representing the critical difference between two test results for the same material, obtained by different operators using different equipment in different laboratories.

14.2.3 The judgments in 14.2.1 and 14.2.2 will have an approximately 95 % (0.95) probability of being correct.

14.3 *Bias*—No statement may be made about the bias of these test methods, as there is no standard reference material or reference test method that is applicable.

15. Keywords

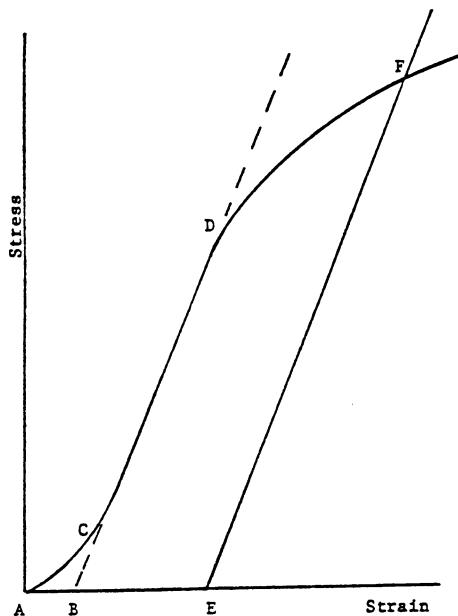
15.1 flexural properties; plastics; stiffness; strength

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

A1. TOE COMPENSATION

A1.1 In a typical stress-strain curve (see Fig. A1.1) there is



NOTE—Some chart recorders plot the mirror image of this graph.

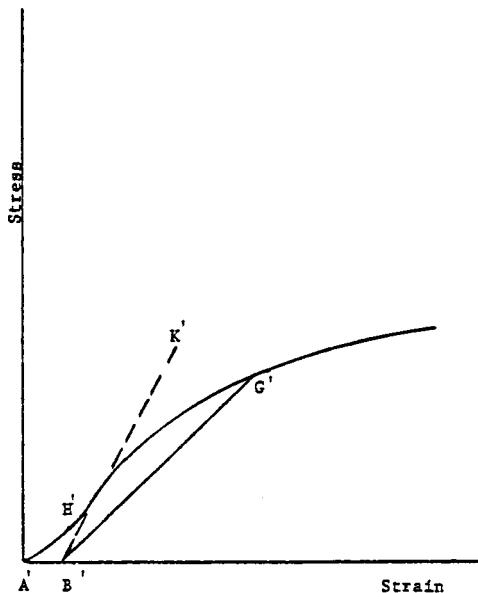
FIG. A1.1 Material with Hookean Region

a toe region, AC , that does not represent a property of the material. It is an artifact caused by a takeup of slack and alignment or seating of the specimen. In order to obtain correct values of such parameters as modulus, strain, and offset yield point, this artifact must be compensated for to give the corrected zero point on the strain or extension axis.

A1.2 In the case of a material exhibiting a region of Hookean (linear) behavior (see Fig. A1.1), a continuation of the linear (CD) region of the curve is constructed through the zero-stress axis. This intersection (B) is the corrected zero-strain point from which all extensions or strains must be measured, including the yield offset (BE), if applicable. The elastic modulus can be determined by dividing the stress at any point along the Line CD (or its extension) by the strain at the same point (measured from Point B , defined as zero-strain).

A1.3 In the case of a material that does not exhibit any linear region (see Fig. A1.2), the same kind of toe correction of the zero-strain point can be made by constructing a tangent to the maximum slope at the inflection Point H' . This is extended to intersect the strain axis at Point B' , the corrected zero-strain point. Using Point B' as zero strain, the stress at any point (G') on the curve can be divided by the strain at that point to obtain a secant modulus (slope of Line $B'G'$). For those materials with no linear region, any attempt to use the tangent through

yield point may result in unacceptable error.



NOTE—Some chart recorders plot the mirror image of this graph.

FIG. A1.2 Material with No Hookean Region

the inflection point as a basis for determination of an offset

A2. MEASURING AND SETTING SPAN

A2.1 For flexural fixtures that have adjustable spans, it is important that the span between the supports is maintained constant or the actual measured span is used in the calculation of stress, modulus, and strain, and the loading nose or noses are positioned and aligned properly with respect to the supports. Some simple steps as follows can improve the repeatability of your results when using these adjustable span fixtures.

A2.2 Measurement of Span:

A2.2.1 This technique is needed to ensure that the correct span, not an estimated span, is used in the calculation of results.

A2.2.2 Scribe a permanent line or mark at the exact center of the support where the specimen makes complete contact. The type of mark depends on whether the supports are fixed or rotatable (see Figs. A2.1 and A2.2).

A2.2.3 Using a vernier caliper with pointed tips that is readable to at least 0.1 mm (0.004 in.), measure the distance between the supports, and use this measurement of span in the calculations.

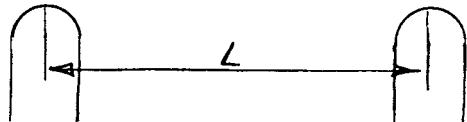


FIG. A2.1 Markings on Fixed Specimen Supports

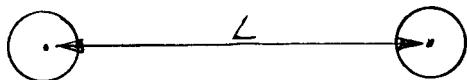


FIG. A2.2 Markings on Rotatable Specimen Supports

A2.3 Setting the Span and Alignment of Loading Nose(s)—To ensure a consistent day-to-day setup of the span and ensure the alignment and proper positioning of the loading nose, simple jigs should be manufactured for each of the standard setups used. An example of a jig found to be useful is shown in Fig. A2.3.

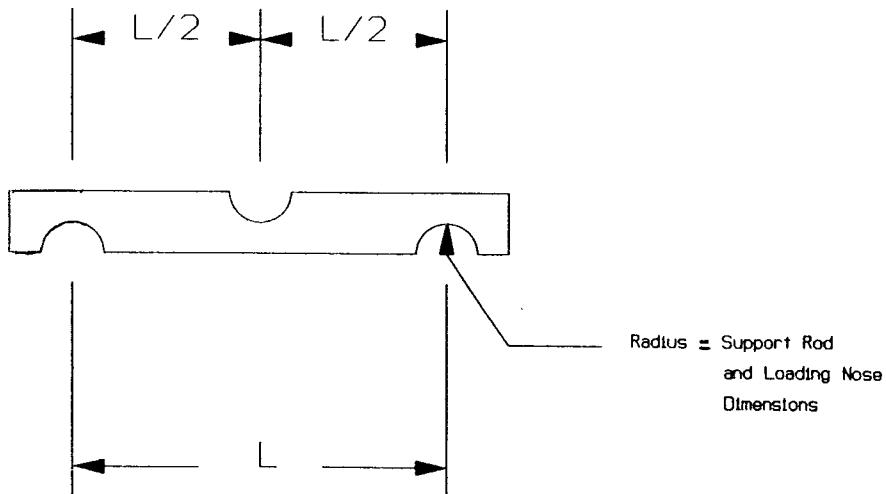


FIG. A2.3 Fixture Used to Set Loading Nose and Support Spacing and Alignment

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This section identifies the location of selected changes to these test methods. For the convenience of the user, Committee D20 has highlighted those changes that may impact the use of these test methods. This section may also include descriptions of the changes or reasons for the changes, or both.

D 790 – 02:

(I) Revised 9.1 and 9.2.

D 790 – 00:

(I) Revised 12.1.

D 790 – 99:

(I) Revised 10.1.3.

D 790 – 98:

(I) Section 4.2 was rewritten extensively to bring this standard closer to ISO 178.

(2) Fig. 2 was added to clarify flexural behaviors that may be observed and to define what yielding and breaking behaviors look like, as well as the appropriate place to select these points on the stress strain curve.

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Standard Test Method for Determining Charpy Impact Strength of Plastics¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5942; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers a procedure for determining the Charpy impact strength of plastics under defined conditions. A number of different types of specimen and test configurations are defined. Different test parameters are specified according to the type of material, type of test specimen, and type of notch.

1.2 This test method is used for investigating the behavior of specified types of specimen under the impact conditions defined and for estimating the brittleness or toughness of specimens within the limitations inherent in the test conditions.

1.3 This test method has a greater range of applicability than that given in Test Method D 5941 and is more suitable for the testing of materials showing interlaminar shear fracture or of materials exhibiting surface effects due to environmental factors.

1.4 This test method is suitable for use with the following range of materials:

1.4.1 Rigid thermoplastics molding and extrusion materials, including filled and reinforced compounds in addition to unfilled types; rigid thermoplastic sheets;

1.4.2 Rigid thermosetting molding materials, including filled and reinforced compounds; rigid thermosetting sheets, including laminates;

1.4.3 Fiber-reinforced thermoset and thermoplastic composites incorporating unidirectional or nonunidirectional reinforcements such as mat, woven fabrics, woven rovings, chopped strands, combination and hybrid reinforcements, rovings, and milled fibers; sheets made from pre-impregnated materials (prepregs); and

1.4.4 Thermotropic liquid-crystal polymers.

1.5 This test method is not normally suitable for use with rigid cellular materials and sandwich structures containing cellular material. Also, notched specimens are not normally used for long-fiber-reinforced composites or for thermotropic liquid-crystal polymers.

1.6 This test method is adapted to the use of specimens that may be either molded to the chosen dimensions, machined from the central portion of a standard multipurpose test specimen (see ISO 3167 (Specification D 5936)), or machined from finished and semifinished products such as moldings, laminates, and extruded or cast sheet.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.61 on USA Technical Advisory Group for ISO/TC 61 on Plastics.

Current edition approved June 10, 1996. Published August 1996.

1.7 This test method specifies preferred dimensions for the test specimen. Tests that are conducted on specimens of different dimensions and notches, or on specimens that are prepared under different conditions, may produce results that are not comparable. Other factors, such as the energy capacity of the pendulum, its impact velocity, and the conditioning of the specimens, can also influence the results. Consequently, when comparative data are required, these factors must be controlled and recorded carefully.

1.8 This test method should not be used as a source of data for design calculations of components. Information on the typical behavior of a material can be obtained, however, by testing at different temperatures, by varying the notch radius or the thickness, or both, and by testing specimens prepared under different conditions.

1.9 This test method is identical to ISO 179. This test method is comparable to Test Method D 256, but neither test method should be substituted for the other. The two test methods may differ with respect to test specimen dimensions, test specimen conditioning, test equipment, testing conditions, etc. The two test methods may not give the same results.

1.10 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.11 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 256 Test Method for Determining the Pendulum Impact Resistance of Notched Specimens of Plastics²

D 5936 Specification for Multipurpose Test Specimens Used for Testing Plastics³

D 5939 Practice for Preparing Multipurpose Test Specimens and Bars of Thermoplastics by Injection Moulding³

D 5940 Practice for Preparing Small Plate Test Specimens of Thermoplastics by Injection Moulding³

D 5941 Test Method for Determining the Izod Impact Strength of Plastics³

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.01.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.03.

2.2 ISO Standards:⁴

- ISO 179 Determination of Charpy Impact Strength
- ISO 291:1977 Plastics—Standard Atmospheres for Conditioning and Testing
- ISO 293:1986 Plastics—Compression Moulding Test Specimens of Thermoplastic Materials
- ISO 294 Plastics—Injection Moulding of Test Specimens of Thermoplastic Materials
- ISO 295:1991 Plastics—Compression Moulding of Test Specimens of Thermosetting Materials
- ISO 1268:1974 Plastics—Preparation of Glass Fiber Reinforced, Resin Bonded, Low-Pressure Laminated Plates or Panels for Test Purposes
- ISO 2557-1:1989 Plastics—Amorphous Thermoplastics—Preparation of Test Specimens with a Specified Maximum Reversion—Part 1: Bars
- ISO 2557-2:1986 Plastics—Amorphous Thermoplastics—Preparation of Test Specimens with a Specified Reversion—Part 2: Plates
- ISO 2602:1980 Statistical Interpretation of Test Results—Estimation of the Mean—Confidence Interval
- ISO 2818 Plastics—Preparation of Test Specimens by Machining
- ISO 3167:1993 Plastics—Multipurpose Test Specimens

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For the purposes of this test method, the following definitions apply:

3.1.1 *Charpy impact strength of notched specimens*, a_{cN} —impact energy absorbed in breaking a notched specimen, referred to the original cross-sectional area of the specimen at the notch, where $N = A, B$, or C , depending on the notch type (see 7.3.1.1).

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—It is expressed in kilojoules per square metre.

3.1.2 *Charpy impact strength of unnotched specimens*, a_{cU} —impact energy absorbed in breaking an unnotched specimen, referred to the original cross-sectional area of the specimen.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—It is expressed in kilojoules per square metre.

3.1.3 *edgewise impact (e)*—the direction of blow parallel to the dimension b , with impact on the narrow longitudinal surface, $h \times l$, of the specimen (see Fig. 1, left, and Fig. 2 and Fig. 3).

3.1.4 *flatwise impact (f)*—the direction of blow parallel to the dimension h , with impact on the broad longitudinal surface, $b \times l$, of the specimen (see Fig. 1, right, and Fig. 4 and Fig. 3).

3.1.5 *normal impact (n)*—the direction of blow normal to the plane of reinforcement (see Fig. 3).

3.1.5.1 *Discussion*—It is used for laminar-type reinforced plastics.

3.1.6 *parallel impact (p)*—the direction of blow parallel to the plane of reinforcement (see Fig. 3).

4. Principle

4.1 Supported as a horizontal beam, the test specimen is broken by a single swing of a pendulum, with the line of impact midway between the supports.

4.2 In the case of edgewise impact with notched specimens, the line of impact is directly opposite the single notch (see Fig. 1, left, and Fig. 2).

5.

6. Apparatus

6.1 Testing Machine:

6.1.1 The testing machine shall be of the pendulum type and shall be of rigid construction. It shall be capable of measuring the impact energy, W , absorbed in breaking a test specimen. The value of this energy is defined as the difference between the initial energy, E , of the pendulum and the energy remaining in the pendulum after breaking the test specimen. The energy shall be accurately corrected for losses due to friction and air resistance (see Table 1 and 8.4).

6.1.2 The machine shall have the characteristics indicated in Table 1.

6.1.2.1 In order to apply the test to the full range of materials specified in 1.4, it is necessary to use more than one machine or to use a set of interchangeable pendulums (see 8.3). It is not advisable to compare results obtained with different pendulums. The frictional losses shall be checked periodically.

6.1.3 The machine shall be fixed securely to a foundation having a mass at least 40 times that of the heaviest pendulum in use. The foundation shall be capable of being adjusted so that the striker and supports are as specified in 6.1.4 and 6.1.6.

6.1.4 The striking edge of the pendulum shall be hardened steel tapered to an included angle of $30 \pm 1^\circ$ and shall be rounded to a radius of $R_1 = 2 \pm 0.5$ mm. It shall pass midway, to within ± 0.2 mm, between the test specimen supports and shall be aligned so that it contacts the full width or thickness of rectangular test specimens. The line of contact shall be perpendicular, within $\pm 2^\circ$, to the longitudinal axis of the test specimen.

6.1.5 The distance between the axis of rotation and the point of impact at the center of the specimen shall be within $\pm 1\%$ of the pendulum length, L_p .

NOTE 1—The pendulum length, L_p , in metres, may be determined experimentally from the period of small amplitude oscillations of the pendulum by means of the following equation:

$$L_p = \frac{g_n}{4\pi^2} \times T^2 \quad (1)$$

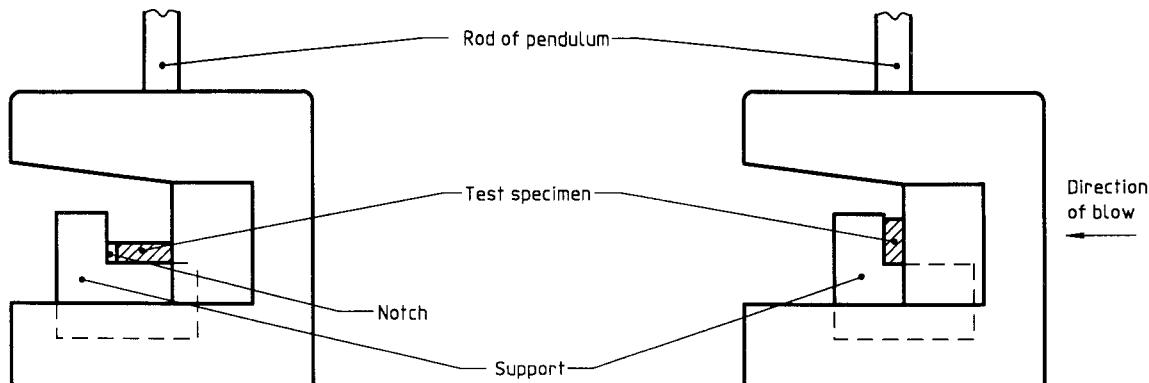
where:

g_n = standard acceleration of free fall, 9.81 m/s^2 , and

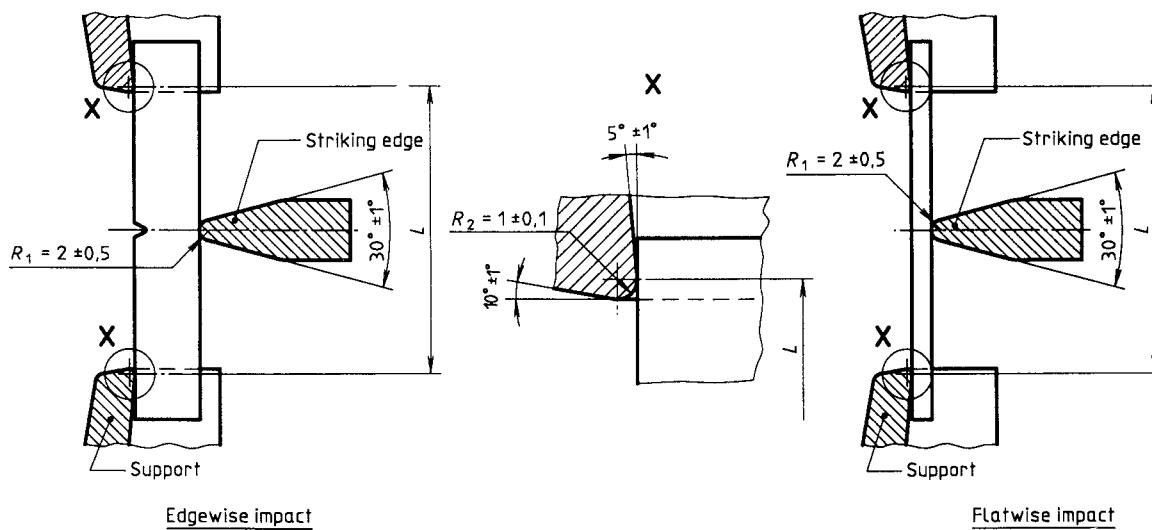
T = period, s, of a single complete swing (to and from) determined from at least 50 consecutive and uninterrupted swings (known to an accuracy of 1 part in 2000). The angle of swing shall be less than 5° to each side of the center.

6.1.6 The test specimen supports shall be two rigidly mounted smooth blocks, arranged so that the longitudinal axis of a perfectly rectangular test specimen is horizontal to within 1 part in 200 and the striking face of such a test specimen is

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.



Pendulum position at moment of impact



NOTE 1—Dimensions in millimetres.
FIG. 1 Striking Edge and Support Blocks for Type 1 Test Specimens

parallel to the striking edge of the pendulum to within 1 part in 200 at the moment of impact. The specimen supports shall not inhibit the movement of the specimen.

6.1.6.1 The shape of the supports shall be as shown in Fig. 1. The span, L , is the distance between the contact lines of the

specimen on the supports and shall be as specified in Table 2. Means shall be provided to center the test specimens, in relation to the striker, to within ± 0.5 mm. Separate support blocks may be required for each type of test specimen.

6.2 *Micrometers and Gages*—Micrometers and gages suitable for measuring the essential dimensions of test specimens to an accuracy of 0.02 mm are required. For measuring the dimension, b_N , of notched specimens, the micrometer shall be fitted with an anvil of width 2 to 3 mm and of suitable profile to fit the shape of the notch.

7. Test Specimens

7.1 Preparation:

7.1.1 *Molding or Extrusion Compounds*—Specimens shall be prepared in accordance with the relevant material specification. When none exists, or unless otherwise specified, specimens shall be either directly compression molded or injection molded from the material in accordance with ISO 293, 294 (Practices D 5939 and D 5940), 295, 2557-1, or 2557-2, as appropriate, or machined in accordance with ISO 2818 from sheet that has been compression or injection molded from the compound.

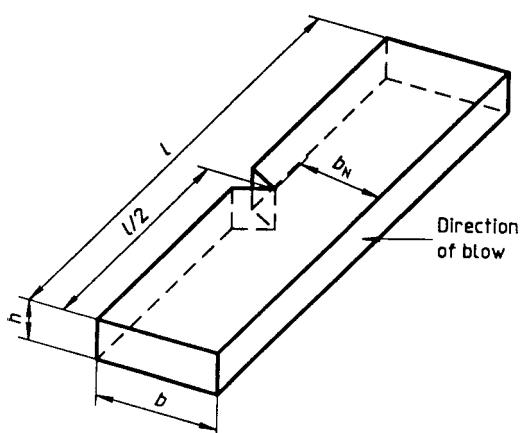
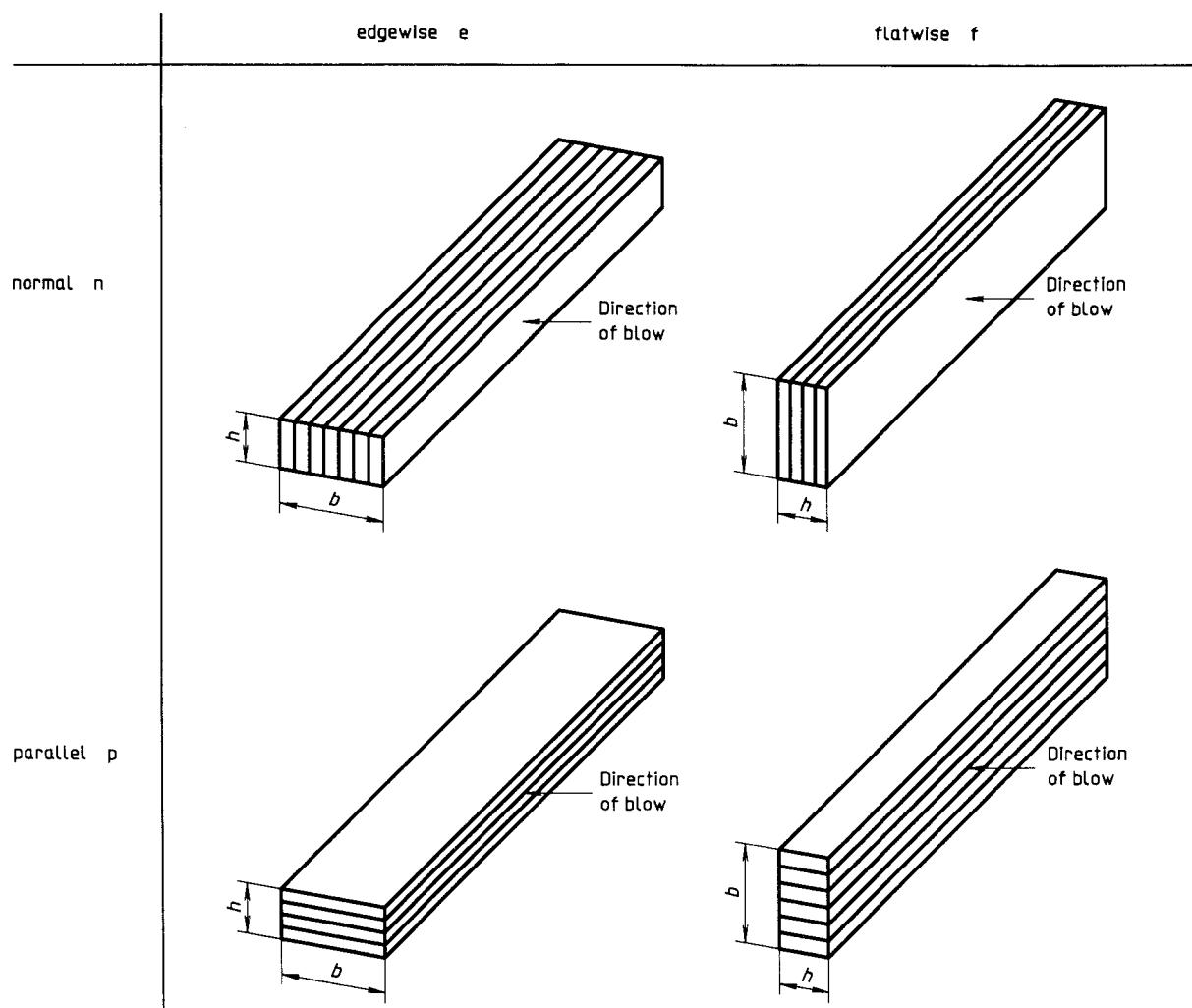


FIG. 2 Charpy Edgewise Impact (e), with Single-Notched Specimen



NOTE 1—Direction of blow with respect to specimen thickness, h , and specimen width, b : edgewise (e) and flatwise (f); with respect to the laminate plane: normal (n) and parallel (p).

NOTE 2—The Charpy fn and ep tests are used for laminates, and the Charpy e test is used for all other materials; the charpy f-test is used for testing surface effects.

FIG. 3 Scheme of Designations Describing the Direction of Blow

NOTE 2—Type 1 specimens may be cut from multipurpose test specimens complying with ISO 3167 (Specification D 5936), Type A.

7.1.2 *Sheets*—Specimens shall be machined from sheets in accordance with ISO 2818.

7.1.3 *Long-Fiber-Reinforced Polymers*—A panel shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 1268 or another specified or

TABLE 1 Characteristics of Pendulum Impact Testing Machines

Energy, E (Nominal), J	Velocity of Impact, V_0 , m/s	Maximum Permissible Frictional Loss Without Specimen, J	Permissible Error ^A after Correction with Specimen, J
0.5			0.01
1.0			0.01
2.0	2.9	0.02	0.01
4.0	($\pm 10\%$)		0.02
5.0			0.02
7.5		0.04	0.05
15.0	3.8	0.05	0.05
25.0	($\pm 10\%$)	0.10	0.10
50.0		0.20	0.10

^AThe permissible error shall not be exceeded within the 10 to 80 % range of the pendulum capacity.

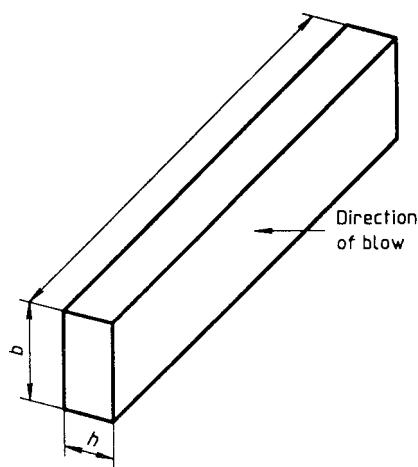


FIG. 4 Charpy Flatwise Impact (f)

TABLE 2 Specimen Types, Dimensions, and Span (See Fig. 1)^A

Specimen Type ^B	Length, ^C <i>l</i>	Width, ^C <i>b</i>	Thickness, ^C <i>h</i>	Span, <i>L</i>
1	80 ± 2	10.0 ± 0.2	4.0 ^D ± 0.2	62 ± 5
2 ^E	25 <i>h</i>	10 or 15 ^F	3 ^D	20 <i>h</i>
3 ^E	(11 or 13) <i>h</i>			(6 or 8) <i>h</i>

^ADimensions are in millimetres.

^BAttention is drawn to the changes in the specimen type numbers from those used in ISO 179:1982 (Test Method D 5942).

^CThe specimen dimensions (thickness, *h*, width, *b*, and length, *l*) are defined according to: $h \leq b < l$.

^DPreferred thickness. If the specimen is cut from a sheet or a piece, *h* shall be equal to the thickness of the sheet or piece, up to 10.2 mm (see 7.3.1.2).

^ESpecimen Types 2 and 3 shall be used only for materials described in 7.3.2.

^FTen mm for materials reinforced with a fine structure, 15 mm with a large stitch structure (see 7.3.2.2).

agreed upon preparation procedure. Specimens shall be machined in accordance with ISO 2818.

7.1.4 Checking:

7.1.4.1 The specimens shall be free of twist and shall have mutually perpendicular parallel surfaces. The surfaces and edges shall be free from scratches, pits, sink marks, and flash.

7.1.4.2 The specimens shall be checked for conformity with these requirements by visual observation against straightedges, squares, and flat plates, and by measuring with micrometer calipers.

7.1.4.3 Specimens showing measurable or observable departure from one or more of these requirements shall be rejected or machined to the proper size and shape before testing.

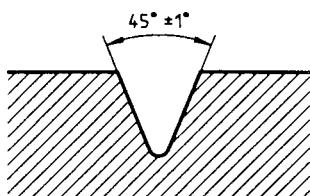
7.1.5 Notching:

7.1.5.1 Machined notches shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 2818. The profile of the cutting tooth shall be such as to produce in the specimen a notch of the contour and depth shown in Fig. 5, at right angles to its principal axes.

7.1.5.2 Specimens with molded-in notches may be used if specified for the material being tested. Specimens with molded-in notches do not give results comparable to those obtained from specimens with machined notches.

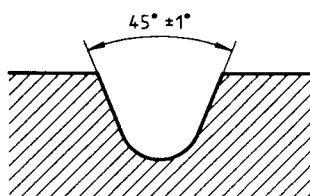
7.2 Anisotropy—Certain types of sheet or panel materials may show different impact properties according to the direction in the plane of the sheet or panel. In such cases, it is customary to cut groups of test specimens with their major axes respectively parallel and perpendicular to the direction of some feature of the sheet or panel that is either visible or inferred from knowledge of the method of its manufacture.

7.3 Shape and Dimensions:



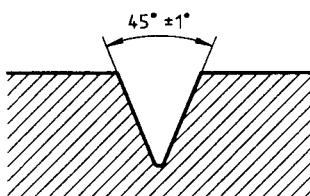
Radius of notch base
 $r_N = 0.25 \text{ mm} \pm 0.05 \text{ mm}$

Type A notch



Radius of notch base
 $r_N = 1 \text{ mm} \pm 0.05 \text{ mm}$

Type B notch



Radius of notch base
 $r_N = 0.1 \text{ mm} \pm 0.02 \text{ mm}$

Type C notch

FIG. 5 Notch Types

7.3.1 Materials not Exhibiting Interlaminar Shear Fracture:

7.3.1.1 Molding and Extrusion Compounds:

(1) Type 1 test specimens with three different types of notch shall be used as specified in Table 2 and Table 3 and shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 5. The notch shall be located at the center of the specimen.

NOTE 3—Type 1 specimens (see Table 2) may be taken from the central part of the multipurpose Type A test specimen, complying with ISO 3167.

(2) The preferred type of notch is Type A (see Table 3 and Fig. 5). For most materials, unnotched specimens or specimens with a single notch of Type A tested according to 3.1.3 (edgewise impact) are suitable. If specimens with notch Type A do not break during the test, specimens with notch Type C shall be used. If information on the notch sensitivity of the material is desired, specimens with notch Types A, B, and C shall be tested.

NOTE 4—Notch Type C replaces the former U notch, which in some cases gives test results that are not comparable.

(3) Unnotched or double-notched specimens tested according to 3.1.4 (flatwise impact) can be used to study surface effects (see 1.2 and Annex A1).

7.3.1.2 Sheet Materials:

(1) The recommended thickness, *h*, is 4 mm. If the specimen is cut from a sheet or a piece taken from a structure, the thickness of the specimen, up to 10.2 mm, shall be the same as the thickness of the sheet or the structure.

(2) Specimens taken from pieces thicker than 10.2 mm shall be machined to 10 ± 0.2 mm from one surface, providing that the sheet is homogeneous in its thickness and contains only one type of reinforcement distributed regularly. If unnotched or double-notched specimens are tested according to 3.1.4 (flatwise impact), the original surface shall be tested under tension in order to avoid surface effects.

7.3.2 Materials Exhibiting Interlaminar Shear Fracture-(for example, long-fiber-reinforced materials):

7.3.2.1 Unnotched specimens of Type 2 or 3 are used. There are no specified specimen sizes. The only important parameter is the ratio of the span, *L*, to the specimen dimension in the direction of blow (see Table 2). Specimens are usually tested in the normal direction (see Fig. 3).

7.3.2.2 Flatwise Normal Testing (see Fig. 3)—The width of the specimen shall be 10 mm for materials reinforced with a fine structure (thin fabrics and parallel yarns) and 15 mm for materials reinforced with a large stitch structure (roving

TABLE 3 Method Designations, Specimen Types, Notch Types, and Notch Dimensions—Materials not Exhibiting Interlaminar Shear Fracture^A

Method Designation ^{B,C}	Specimen Type ^B	Blow Direction	Notch Type ^B	Notch Base Radius, r_N	Remaining Width, b_N , at Notch Base
ISO 179 (Test Method D 5942)/1eU ^D	1	edgewise	unnotched single notch		
ISO 179 (Test Method D 5942)/1eA ^D			A	0.25 ± 0.05	8.0 ± 0.2
ISO 179 (Test Method D 5942)/1eB			B	1.00 ± 0.05	8.0 ± 0.2
ISO 179 (Test Method D 5942)/1eC			C	0.10 ± 0.02	8.0 ± 0.2
ISO 179 (Test Method D 5942)/1fU ^E	1	flatwise	unnotched		

^ADimensions are in millimetres.

^BAttention is drawn to the changes in the specimen type number, notch type letter designations, and method designation number from those used in ISO 179:1982 (Test Method D 5942).

^CIf specimens are taken from sheet or products, the thickness of the sheet or product shall be added to the designation, and unreinforced specimens shall not be tested with their machined surface under tension.

^DPreferred method.

^EEspecially for the study of surface effects (see 1.2 and 7.3.1.1).

fabrics) or an irregularly manufactured structure.

7.3.2.3 Edgewise Parallel Testing (see Fig. 3)—When testing specimens in the parallel direction, the specimen dimension perpendicular to the blow direction shall be the thickness of the sheet from which the specimen was cut.

7.3.2.4 The length, l , of the specimen shall be chosen according to the span to thickness ratio, L/h , of 20 (for Type 2 specimens) and 6 (for Type 3 specimens), as indicated in Table 2. If the apparatus does not allow a ratio $L/h = 6$, a ratio $L/h = 8$ may be used, especially for thin sheets.

7.3.2.5 With Type 2 specimens, tensile-type failure occurs; with Type 3 specimens, interlaminar shear failure of the sheet can occur. The different types of failure that can occur are summarized in Table 4.

NOTE 5—In some cases (thin-fabric reinforcement), shear failure does not occur. In the case of Type 3 specimens, the fracture initiates as a single- or multiple-shear failure and continues as a tensile failure.

7.4 Number of Test Specimens:

7.4.1 Unless otherwise specified in the standard for the material being tested, a set consisting of a minimum of ten specimens shall be tested. When the coefficient of variation (see ISO 2602) has a value of less than 5 %, a minimum number of five test specimens is sufficient.

7.4.2 If laminates are tested in the normal and parallel directions, ten specimens shall be used for each direction.

7.5 Conditioning—Unless otherwise specified in the standard for the material being tested, the specimens shall be conditioned for at least 16 h at 23°C and 50 % relative humidity according to ISO 291, unless other conditions are agreed upon by the interested parties.

8. Procedure

8.1 Conduct the test in the same atmosphere as that used for conditioning, unless otherwise agreed upon by the interested

TABLE 4 Method Designations, Specimen Types, Notch Types, and Notch Dimensions—Materials Exhibiting Interlaminar Shear Fracture

Method Designation	Specimen Type	L/h	Type of Failure	Schematic
ISO 179 (Test Method D 5942)/2	2	20	tension	t
n or p ^A			compression	c
			buckling	b
ISO 179 (Test Method D 5942)/3	3	6 or 8	shear	s
n or p ^A			multiple shear	ms
			shear followed by a tensile failure	st

^An is the normal direction, and p is the parallel direction with respect to the sheet plane (see Fig. 5).

parties, for example, for testing at high or low temperatures.

8.2 Measure the thickness, h , and the width, b , of each test specimen, in the center, to the nearest 0.02 mm. In the case of notched specimens, carefully measure the remaining width, b_N , to the nearest 0.02 mm.

NOTE 6—In the case of injection-molded specimens, it is not necessary to measure the dimensions of each specimen. It is sufficient to measure one specimen from a set to make sure that the dimensions correspond to those in Table 2.

8.2.1 With multiple-cavity molds, ensure that the dimensions of the specimens are the same for each cavity.

8.2.2 In the case of Type 2 or 3 specimens, adjust the span, L , according to Table 2.

8.3 Check that the pendulum machine has the specified velocity of impact (see Table 1) and that it is in the correct range of absorbed energy, W , which shall be between 10 and 80 % of the pendulum energy, E . If more than one of the pendulums described in Table 1 meets these requirements, the pendulum having the highest energy shall be used.

8.4 Conduct a blank test (that is, without a specimen in place), and record the frictional energy loss. Ensure that this energy loss does not exceed the appropriate value given in Table 1.

8.4.1 If frictional losses are equal to or less than the values indicated in Table 1, they may be used in the calculations of corrected energy absorbed. If frictional losses exceed the values indicated in Table 1, care should be taken to evaluate the cause of any excess frictional losses and corrections made, as necessary, to the equipment.

8.5 Lift and support the pendulum. Place the specimen on the supports of the machine in such a manner that the striking edge will hit the center of the specimen. Align notched specimens carefully so that the center of the notch is located directly in the plane of impact (see Fig. 1, left).

8.6 Release the pendulum. Record the impact energy absorbed by the specimen, and apply any necessary corrections for frictional losses, etc. (see Table 1 and 8.4).

8.7 For molding and extrusion compounds, four types of failure according to the following letter codes may occur:

(1) C—Complete break, a break in which the specimen separates into two or more pieces;

(2) H—Hinge break, an incomplete break such that both parts of the specimen are held together only by a thin peripheral layer in the form of a hinge having no residual stiffness;

(3) P—Partial break, an incomplete break that does not meet the definition for a hinge break; and

(4) NB—Non-break, in the case in which there is no break, and the specimen is only bent and pushed through the support blocks, possibly combined with stress whitening.

8.7.1 The measured values of complete and hinged breaks can be used for a common mean value without remark. If a value is required in the case of partial breaks, it shall be designated with the letter P. In the case of non-break, NB, no values shall be reported.

8.7.2 For materials with interlaminar shear fracture, the types of failure and their codes are indicated in Table 4.

8.8 If the test specimens show both P and C (or H) failures

within one sample, the mean value for each failure type shall be reported.

9. Calculation and Expression of Results

9.1 *Unnotched Specimens*—Calculate the charpy impact strength of unnotched specimens, a_{cU} , expressed in kilojoules per square metre, using the formula

$$a_{cU} = \frac{W}{h \times b} \times 10^3 \quad (2)$$

where:

W = corrected energy absorbed by breaking the test specimen, J,

h = thickness of the test specimen, mm, and

b = width of the test specimen, mm.

9.2 *Notched Specimens*—Calculate the charpy impact strength of notched specimens, a_{cN} , expressed in kilojoules per square metre, with notches $N = A, B$, or C , using the formula

$$a_{cN} = \frac{W}{h \times b_N} \times 10^3 \quad (3)$$

where:

W = corrected energy absorbed by breaking the test specimen, J,

h = thickness of the test specimen, mm, and

b_N = remaining width at the notch base of the test specimen, mm.

9.3 *Statistical Parameters*—Calculate the arithmetic mean of test results and, if required, the standard deviation and the 95 % confidence interval of the mean value using the procedure given in ISO 2602. For different types of failure within one sample, the relevant numbers of specimens shall be given and mean values shall be calculated.

9.4 *Significant Figures*—Report all calculated mean values to two significant figures.

10. Test Report

10.1 Report the following information:

10.1.1 Reference to this test method;

10.1.2 Method designation according to Table 3, for example:

Charpy impact test	ISO 179 (Test Method D 5942)/1	e	A
Specimen type (see Table 2)			
Direction of blow (see Fig. 5)			
Type of notch (see Fig. 4)			

or according to Table 4, for example:

Charpy impact test	ISO 179 (Test Method D 5942)/2	n
Specimen type (see Table 2)		
Direction of blow (see Fig. 5)		

10.1.3 All of the information necessary for identification of the material tested, including the type, source, manufacturer's code, grade and form, and history, where these are known;

10.1.4 Description of the nature and form of the material, that is, whether a product, semifinished product, test plaque, or specimen, including principal dimensions, shape, method of manufacture, etc., where these are known;

10.1.5 Velocity of impact;

10.1.6 Nominal pendulum energy;

10.1.7 Method of test specimen preparation;

10.1.8 Whether the material is in the form of a product or a

semifinished product, and the orientation of the test specimen in relation to the product or semifinished product from which it is cut;

10.1.9 Number of tested specimens;

10.1.10 Standard atmosphere for conditioning and for testing, plus any special conditioning treatment, if required, by the standard for the material or product;

10.1.11 Type(s) of failure observed;

10.1.12 Individual test results;

10.1.13 Impact strength of the material, reported as the arithmetic mean value of the results for each specimen type, and the type of failure, where appropriate (see 8.7);

10.1.14 Standard deviations and the 95 % confidence intervals of these mean values, if required; and

10.1.15 Date(s) of the test.

11. Precision

11.1 The precision of this test method is not known because interlaboratory data are not available. When interlaboratory data are obtained, a precision statement will be added in the next revision.

12.

13. Keywords

13.1 Charpy impact strength; plastics

ANNEX

(Mandatory Information)

A1. ADDITIONAL METHODS FOR TESTING THE INFLUENCE OF SURFACE EFFECTS (SEE 1.2) Bias

A1.1 The following additional methods with double-V notches can be used for the materials described in 7.3.1.

A1.1.1 If the influence of surface effects is to be measured for moderate- or high-impact materials, the method for flatwise impact may be applied using double-V notches. Two notches are provided perpendicular to the line of impact. The length of each of the double notches is h , as shown in Fig. A1.1.

Table A1.1

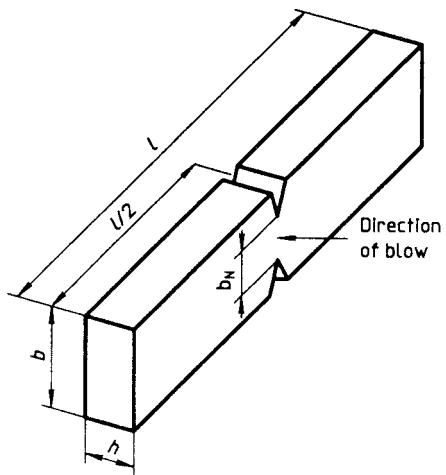


FIG. A1.1 Charpy Flatwise Impact (f) with Double-Notched Specimen

TABLE A1.1 Parameters for Tests on Double-Notched Specimens^A

Method Designation ^B	Specimen Type	Blow Direction	Notch Type	Notch Base Radius, r_N	Remaining Width, b_N , at Notch Base
ISO 179 (Test Method D 5942)/1fA	1	flatwise	double notch	0.25 ± 0.05	6.0 ± 0.2
ISO 179 (Test Method D 5942)/1fB	1	flatwise	A	1.00 ± 0.05	6.0 ± 0.2
ISO 179 (Test Method D 5942)/1fC	1	flatwise	B	0.10 ± 0.02	6.0 ± 0.2

^ADimensions are in millimetres.

^BIf specimens are taken from sheet or products, the thickness of the sheet or product shall be added to the designation, and unreinforced specimens shall not be tested with their machined surface under tension.

This standard is subject to revision at any time by the responsible technical committee and must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either reapproved or withdrawn. Your comments are invited either for revision of this standard or for additional standards and should be addressed to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. If you feel that your comments have not received a fair hearing you should make your views known to the ASTM Committee on Standards, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428.

LAMPIRAN 2

A. Tabel Hasil Pengujian Tarik Komposit Tenunan Ramie

No	Lo	Lf	ΔL (mm)	strain (mm)	Tebal (mm)	Lebar (mm)	A_o (mm 2)	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ maks (N/mm 2)	Fy (kN)	Fy (N)	σ y (N/mm 2)
TT11	80	80.3	0.3	0.00375	3.8	12.6	47.88	4.1	4100	85.63074353	2.78	2780	55.15873016
TT12	80	80.5	0.5	0.00625	3.8	13.2	50.16	4.2	4200	83.73205742	2.66	2660	52.06498336
TT13	80	80.7	0.7	0.00875	3.8	13.4	50.92	4.4	4400	86.41005499	2.6	2600	55.55555556
TT14	80	80.7	0.7	0.00875	3.8	13.3	50.54	4.2	4200	83.10249307	2.44	2440	46.68962878
TT15	80	80.5	0.5	0.00625	3.8	13.1	49.78	4.3	4300	86.38007232	3.44	3440	69.63562753
Rata2	80	80.54	0.54	0.00675	3.8	13.12	49.856	4.24	4240	85.0449294	2.784	2784	55.82
No	Lo	Lf	ΔL (mm)	strain (mm)	Tebal (mm)	Lebar (mm)	A_o (mm 2)	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ maks (N/mm 2)	Fy (kN)	Fy (N)	σ y (N/mm 2)
TT21	80	81.3	1.3	0.01625	3.6	13.1	47.16	4.16	4160	88.21034775	3.3	3300	65.29481599
TT22	80	80.7	0.7	0.00875	3.6	13.1	47.16	4.22	4220	89.48261238	3.14	3140	63.07754118
TT23	80	81.3	1.3	0.01625	3.6	13	46.8	4.12	4120	88.03418803	3.1	3100	57.28011826
TT24	80	81.4	1.4	0.0175	3.6	13.2	47.52	4.08	4080	85.85858586	3	3000	55.55555556
TT25	80	81.3	1.3	0.01625	3.7	13	48.1	4.36	4360	90.64449064	3.6	3600	68.88633754
Rata2	80	81.2	1.2	0.015	3.62	13.08	47.348	4.188	4188	88.45146574	3.228	3228	62.02
No	Lo	Lf	ΔL (mm)	strain (mm)	Tebal (mm)	Lebar (mm)	A_o (mm 2)	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ maks (N/mm 2)	Fy (kN)	Fy (N)	σ y (N/mm 2)
TT31	80	81.5	1.5	0.01875	4	12.6	50.4	4.34	4340	86.11111111	3.2	3200	68.23027719
TT32	80	81.4	1.4	0.0175	3.9	13.1	51.09	4.54	4540	88.86279115	2.96	2960	66.4571172
TT33	80	82.3	2.3	0.02875	3.6	13	46.8	4.22	4220	90.17094017	2.9	2900	67.16072256
TT34	80	81.2	1.2	0.015	3.9	13.4	52.26	4.78	4780	91.46574818	3.44	3440	76.07253428
TT35	80	82	2	0.025	3.8	13	49.4	4.64	4640	93.92712551	2.38	2380	50.74626866
Rata2	80	81.68	1.68	0.021	3.84	13.02	49.99	4.504	4504	90.10754322	2.976	2976	65.73
No	Lo	Lf	ΔL (mm)	strain (mm)	Tebal (mm)	Lebar (mm)	A_o (mm 2)	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ maks (N/mm 2)	Fy (kN)	Fy (N)	σ y (N/mm 2)
TT41	80	81.5	1.5	0.01875	3.5	13.4	46.9	4.1	4100	87.42004264	3.9	3900	81.45363409
TT42	80	81.4	1.4	0.0175	3.4	13.1	44.54	4.28	4280	96.09339919	3.7	3700	73.76395534
TT43	80	81.4	1.4	0.0175	3.4	12.7	43.18	4.1	4100	94.95136637	3.34	3340	65.5930872
TT44	80	81.2	1.2	0.015	3.4	13.3	45.22	4.36	4360	96.41751437	3.46	3460	68.46062525

TT45	80	81.9	1.9	0.02375	3.5	13.4	46.9	4.48	4480	95.52238806	3.34	3340	67.09521896
Rata2	80	81.48	1.48	0.0185	3.44	13.18	45.348	4.264	4264	94.08094213	3.548	3548	71.16
No	Lo	Lf	ΔL (mm)	strain (mm)	Tebal (mm)	Lebar (mm)	Ao (mm ²)	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ maks (N/mm ²)	Fy (kN)	Fy (N)	σ y (N/mm ²)
TT51	80	81	1	0.0125	3.8	13.3	50.54	5.16	5160	102.0973486	3.42	3420	72.51908397
TT52	80	81.7	1.7	0.02125	3.8	13.1	49.78	5	5000	100.4419446	3.7	3700	78.45631891
TT53	80	82.2	2.2	0.0275	4.1	13.2	54.12	5.18	5180	95.71322986	3.42	3420	73.07692308
TT54	80	81.8	1.8	0.0225	4	13.5	54	5.2	5200	96.2962963	3.7	3700	77.86195286
TT55	80	81.6	1.6	0.02	3.9	13.4	52.26	5.26	5260	100.6505932	3.4	3400	70.68607069
Rata2	80	81.66	1.66	0.02075	3.92	13.3	52.14	5.16	5160	99.03988251	3.528	3528	74.51

	1	2	3	4	5	Average σ maks (N/mm ²)	Standar Dev. (+)
1 PLY	85.63074353	83.73205742	86.41005499	83.10249307	86.38007232	85.05	1.54
2 PLIES	88.21034775	89.48261238	88.03418803	85.85858586	90.64449064	88.45	1.79
3 PLIES	86.11111111	88.86279115	90.17094017	91.46574818	93.92712551	90.11	2.91
4 PLIES	87.42004264	96.09339919	94.95136637	96.41751437	95.52238806	94.08	3.77
5 PLIES	102.0973486	100.4419446	95.71322986	96.2962963	100.6505932	99.04	2.85

B. Tabel Hasil Pengujian Tarik Serat

No	Lo	Lf	Lf - Lo (mm)	strain (mm)	Tebal (mm)	Lebar (mm)	Ao (mm ²)	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ maks (N/mm ²)	Fy (kN)	Fy (N)	σ y (N/mm ²)
TS11	80	80.7	0.7	0.00875	3.5	12.5	43.75	4.36	4360	99.65714286	3.38	3380	70.81500105
TS12	80	81.2	1.2	0.015	3.5	13	45.5	4.14	4140	90.98901099	3.18	3180	64.62101199
TS13	80	81	1	0.0125	3.5	13.3	46.55	3.92	3920	84.21052632	3.1	3100	65.45608108
TS14	80	80.7	0.7	0.00875	3.5	13.2	46.2	4	4000	86.58008658	3.34	3340	69.43866944
TS15	80	81	1	0.0125	3.7	12.9	47.73	4.22	4220	88.41399539	3.48	3480	72.91011942
Rata2	80	80.92	0.92	0.0115	3.54	12.98	45.946	4.128	4128	89.84	3.296	3296	68.6481766
No	Lo	Lf	Lf - Lo (mm)	strain (mm)	Tebal (mm)	Lebar (mm)	Ao (mm ²)	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ maks (N/mm ²)	Fy (kN)	Fy (N)	σ y (N/mm ²)
TS21	80	80.8	0.8	0.01	4	13	52	5.28	5280	101.5384615	3.42	3420	78.17142857
TS22	80	81.7	1.7	0.02125	3.9	13.5	52.65	5.1	5100	96.86609687	3.56	3560	78.24175824

TS23	80	81	1	0.0125	3.8	13.5	51.3	4.7	4700	91.61793372	3.12	3120	67.02470462
TS24	80	80.7	0.7	0.00875	3.5	13.7	47.95	4.3	4300	89.67674661	2.6	2600	56.27705628
TS25	80	81	1	0.0125	3.3	13	42.9	4.52	4520	105.3613054	3.1	3100	64.9486696
Rata2	80	81.04	1.04	0.013	3.7	13.34	49.36	4.78	4780	97.01	3.16	3160	68.77638967
No	Lo	Lf	Lf - Lo (mm)	strain (mm)	Tebal (mm)	Lebar (mm)	Ao (mm^2)	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ maks (N/mm^2)	Fy (kN)	Fy (N)	σ y (N/mm^2)
TS31	80	80.7	0.7	0.00875	3.8	13	49.4	4.16	4160	84.21052632	3.04	3040	61.53846154
TS32	80	81	1	0.0125	3.7	13.2	48.84	5.02	5020	102.7846028	3.18	3180	65.11056511
TS33	80	80.5	0.5	0.00625	3.4	13.2	44.88	4.92	4920	109.6256684	3.18	3180	70.85561497
TS34	80	80.8	0.8	0.01	3.2	13.1	41.92	3.78	3780	90.17175573	3.08	3080	73.47328244
TS35	80	80.5	0.5	0.00625	3.1	12.9	39.99	4.1	4100	102.5256314	3.32	3320	83.02075519
Rata2	80	80.7	0.7	0.00875	3.44	13.08	45.006	4.396	4396	97.68	3.16	3160	70.21286051
No	Lo	Lf	Lf - Lo (mm)	strain (mm)	Tebal (mm)	Lebar (mm)	Ao (mm^2)	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ maks (N/mm^2)	Fy (kN)	Fy (N)	σ y (N/mm^2)
TS41	80	80.7	0.7	0.00875	3.8	12.2	46.36	4.84	4840	104.4003451	3.32	3320	71.61345988
TS42	80	81.2	1.2	0.015	3.6	12.5	45	4.5	4500	100	3.2	3200	71.11111111
TS43	80	80.7	0.7	0.00875	3.3	12.9	42.57	5.08	5080	119.3328635	3.22	3220	75.64012215
TS44	80	81.1	1.1	0.01375	3.1	12.2	37.82	5.64	5640	149.1274458	3.56	3560	94.1300899
TS45	80	80.6	0.6	0.0075	3	13	39	4.9	4900	125.6410256	3.56	3560	91.28205128
Rata2	80	80.86	0.86	0.01075	3.36	12.56	42.15	4.992	4992	119.700336	3.372	3372	80.75536686
No	Lo	Lf	Lf - Lo (mm)	strain (mm)	Tebal (mm)	Lebar (mm)	Ao (mm^2)	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ maks (N/mm^2)	Fy (kN)	Fy (N)	σ y (N/mm^2)
TS51	80	81.3	1.3	0.01625	3.7	12.9	47.73	6.34	6340	132.8305049	3.6	3600	69.23076923
TS52	80	81.6	1.6	0.02	3.7	13.3	49.21	5.42	5420	110.1402154	5.1	5100	96.86609687
TS53	80	81	1	0.0125	3.7	12.8	47.36	5.94	5940	125.4222973	4.7	4700	91.61793372
TS54	80	80.9	0.9	0.01125	3.7	13	48.1	5.86	5860	121.8295218	4.3	4300	89.67674661
TS55	80	81.2	1.2	0.015	3.7	12.9	47.73	5.68	5680	119.0027237	4.52	4520	105.3613054
Rata2	80	81.2	1.2	0.015	3.7	12.98	48.026	5.848	5848	121.8450526	4.444	4444	90.55057036

	1	2	3	4	5	AVERAGE σ maks (N/mm ²)	STANDAR DEV.
A	99.65714286	90.98901099	84.21052632	86.58008658	88.41399539	89.97	5.96
B	101.5384615	96.86609687	91.61793372	89.67674661	105.3613054	97.01	6.58
C	84.21052632	102.7846028	109.6256684	90.17175573	102.5256314	97.86	10.37
D	104.4003451	100	119.3328635	149.1274458	125.6410256	119.70	19.52
E	132.8305049	110.1402154	125.4222973	121.8295218	119.0027237	121.85	8.35

C. Tabel Hasil Pengujian Bending Komposit Tenunan Ramie

No	Panjang	Lebar	Tebal	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ_f (N/mm ²)
BT11	50	16.3	3.9	0.26	260	78.65345289
BT12	50	15.9	4	0.26	260	76.6509434
BT13	50	16.1	3.8	0.28	280	90.32879682
BT14	50	15.9	3.9	0.24	240	74.42968256
BT15	50	16	3.7	0.22	220	75.32870709
Rata2	50	16.04	3.86	0.252	252	79.07831655
No	Panjang	Lebar	Tebal	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ_f (N/mm ²)
BT21	50	15.7	4.3	0.3	300	77.50789719
BT22	50	15.8	4.2	0.3	300	80.72849393
BT23	50	16	4.1	0.32	320	89.23259964
BT24	50	16.1	4	0.3	300	87.3447205
BT25	50	16.2	4	0.32	320	92.59259259
Rata2	50	15.96	4.12	0.308	308	85.48126077
No	Panjang	Lebar	Tebal	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ_f (N/mm ²)
BT31	50	16	3.9	0.28	280	86.29191321
BT32	50	15.7	3.8	0.26	260	86.01372691
BT33	50	16.4	3.8	0.3	300	95.01047227
BT34	50	15.9	3.7	0.28	280	96.47587414
BT35	50	16.1	3.7	0.28	280	95.27741608
Rata2	50	16.02	3.78	0.28	280	91.81388052

No	Panjang	Lebar	Tebal	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ_f (N/mm ²)
BT41	50	16.1	3.9	0.3	300	91.88136278
BT42	50	16	3.9	0.36	360	110.9467456
BT43	50	15.8	4	0.28	280	83.06962025
BT44	50	16.1	3.9	0.26	260	79.63051441
BT45	50	15.8	3.9	0.34	340	106.109405
Rata2	50	15.96	3.92	0.308	308	94.32752961
No	Panjang	Lebar	Tebal	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ_f (N/mm ²)
BT51	50	16.1	4.3	0.38	380	95.73749786
BT52	50	16	4.3	0.38	380	96.33585722
BT53	50	15.7	4.2	0.36	360	97.49122579
BT54	50	16	4.1	0.34	340	94.80963712
BT55	50	16.3	4	0.38	380	109.2791411
Rata2	50	16.02	4.18	0.368	368	98.73067182

	1	2	3	4	5	Average σ_f (N/mm ²)	standar Dev.
1 PLY	78.65345289	76.65094	90.32879682	74.42968256	75.32870709	79.08	6.49
2 PLIES	77.50789719	80.72849	89.23259964	87.3447205	92.59259259	85.48	6.21
3 PLIES	86.29191321	86.01373	95.01047227	96.47587414	95.27741608	91.81	5.20
4 PLIES	91.88136278	110.9467	83.06962025	79.63051441	106.109405	94.33	13.82
5 PLIES	95.73749786	96.33586	97.49122579	94.80963712	109.2791411	98.73	5.98

D. Tabel Hasil Pengujian Bending Komposit Serat Ramie

No	Panjang	Lebar	Tebal	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ_f (N/mm ²)
BS11	50	16.1	3.7	0.3	300	102.0829458
BS12	50	15.8	3.7	0.28	280	97.08648094
BS13	50	16.2	4.2	0.4	400	104.9802637
BS14	50	15.8	3.6	0.32	320	117.2058134
BS15	50	16.1	3.7	0.2	200	68.0552972
Rata2	50	16	3.78	0.3	300	97.88216021

No	Panjang	Lebar	Tebal	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ_f (N/mm^2)
BS21	50	15.4	4	0.4	400	121.7532468
BS22	50	15.8	3.9	0.32	320	99.86767533
BS23	50	15.8	3.7	0.26	260	90.1517323
BS24	50	15.8	3.5	0.28	280	108.4990958
BS25	50	15.8	3.4	0.26	260	106.7627349
Rata2	50	15.72	3.7	0.304	304	105.406897
No	Panjang	Lebar	Tebal	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ_f (N/mm^2)
BS31	50	16	3.6	0.32	320	115.7407407
BS32	50	15.8	3.3	0.26	260	113.3312411
BS33	50	15.8	3.7	0.34	340	117.8907269
BS34	50	16	3.4	0.24	240	97.3183391
BS35	50	16.1	3.4	0.26	260	104.7733671
Rata2	50	15.94	3.48	0.284	284	109.810883
No	Panjang	Lebar	Tebal	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ_f (N/mm^2)
BS41	50	15	3.9	0.32	320	105.1939513
BS42	50	16	3.8	0.3	300	97.38573407
BS43	50	15.9	3.7	0.34	340	117.1492757
BS44	50	16.2	3.6	0.34	340	121.4563329
BS45	50	15.7	3.5	0.32	320	124.788769
Rata2	50	15.76	3.7	0.324	324	113.1948126
No	Panjang	Lebar	Tebal	Fmax (kN)	Fmax (N)	σ_f (N/mm^2)
BS51	50	16.3	4.3	0.6	600	149.3096915
BS52	50	15.6	3.9	0.42	420	132.7567896
BS53	50	16.1	3.9	0.38	380	116.3830595
BS54	50	15.7	3.8	0.42	420	138.9452512
BS55	50	15.9	3.8	0.48	480	156.7971567
Rata2	50	15.92	3.94	0.46	460	138.8383897

	1	2	3	4	5	AVERAGE	STANDAR DEV.
A	102.0829458	97.08648094	104.9802637	117.2058	68.0552972	97.88	18.25
B	121.7532468	99.86767533	90.1517323	108.4991	106.7627349	105.41	11.64
C	115.7407407	113.3312411	117.8907269	97.31834	104.7733671	109.81	8.58
D	105.1939513	97.38573407	117.1492757	121.4563	124.788769	113.19	11.54
E	149.3096915	132.7567896	116.3830595	138.9453	156.7971567	138.84	15.60

E. Tabel Hasil Pengujian Impak Komposit Tenunan Ramie

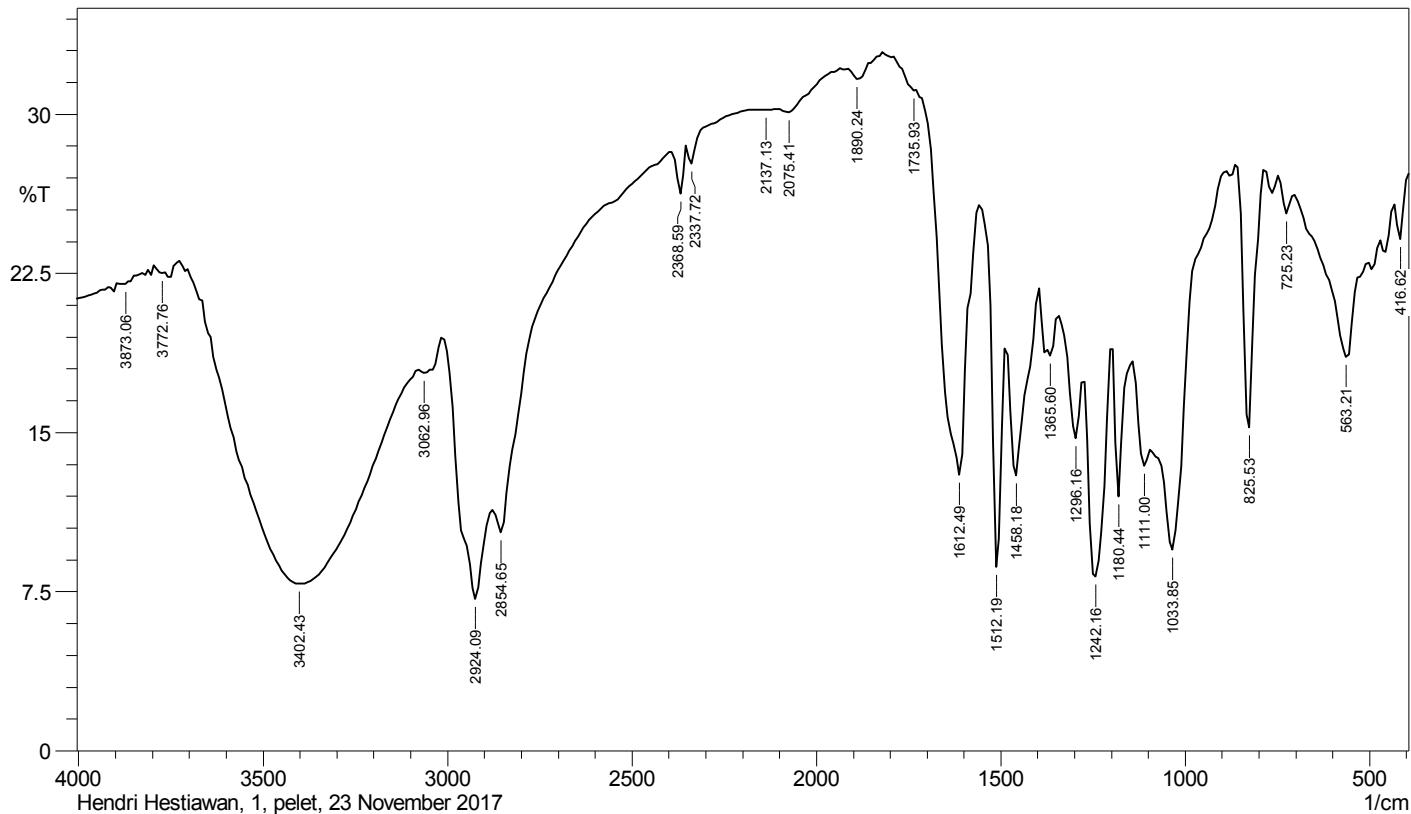
Kode	T	W	A	a	COS a	b	COS b	Energi Patah (J)	Ketangguhan Impak kJ/m ²	STANDAR DEV.
A1	3.8	10.12	3.85E-05	157	-0.9205	152.5	-0.88701	0.28	7.23	
A2	3.8	10.08	3.83E-05	157	-0.9205	153	-0.89101	0.24	6.39	
A3	4.1	10.19	4.18E-05	157	-0.9205	152	-0.88295	0.31	7.46	
A2	4	9.88	3.95E-05	157	-0.9205	147	-0.83867	0.68	17.19	
A3	3.9	10.2	3.98E-05	157	-0.9205	145.5	-0.82413	0.80	20.11	
RATA-RATA								0.28	7.03	0.56
B1	4	9.8	3.92E-05	157	-0.9205	150	-0.86603	0.45	11.54	
B2	3.9	10.45	4.08E-05	157	-0.9205	151	-0.87462	0.38	9.34	
B3	3.6	10.12	3.64E-05	157	-0.9205	151	-0.87462	0.38	10.45	
B2	3.9	9.83	3.83E-05	157	-0.9205	151.5	-0.87882	0.35	9.03	
B3	3.8	9.9	3.76E-05	157	-0.9205	151.5	-0.87882	0.35	9.20	
RATA-RATA								0.40	10.44	1.10
C1	3.6	10.95	3.94E-05	157	-0.9205	150.5	-0.87036	0.42	10.56	
C2	3.6	10.15	3.65E-05	157	-0.9205	150	-0.86603	0.45	12.37	
C3	3.6	10.35	3.73E-05	157	-0.9205	150.5	-0.87036	0.42	11.17	
C2	3.6	10.1	3.64E-05	157	-0.9205	150.5	-0.87036	0.42	11.45	
C3	3.7	10.5	3.89E-05	157	-0.9205	150.5	-0.87036	0.42	10.71	
RATA-RATA								0.43	11.37	0.92
D1	3.8	9.78	3.72E-05	157	-0.9205	150.5	-0.87036	0.42	11.20	
D2	3.8	9.95	3.78E-05	157	-0.9205	150.5	-0.87036	0.42	11.01	
D3	3.8	10.5	3.99E-05	157	-0.9205	149.5	-0.86163	0.49	12.25	
D4	3.8	10	0.000038	157	-0.9205	150.5	-0.87036	0.42	10.95	
D5	3.8	10.35	3.93E-05	157	-0.9205	150.5	-0.87036	0.42	10.58	

RATA-RATA								0.44	11.49	0.67
E1	3.5	10.1	3.54E-05	157	-0.9205	150.5	-0.87036	0.42	11.77	
E2	3.4	10.4	3.54E-05	157	-0.9205	150	-0.86603	0.45	12.79	
E3	3.4	10.2	3.47E-05	157	-0.9205	151	-0.87462	0.38	10.98	
E4	3.4	10.35	3.52E-05	157	-0.9205	151.5	-0.87882	0.35	9.83	
E5	3.5	10.35	3.62E-05	157	-0.9205	150	-0.86603	0.45	12.48	
RATA-RATA								0.42	11.85	0.91

F. Tabel Hasil Pengujian Impak Komposit Serat Ramie

Kode	T	W	A	a	COS a	b	COS b	Energi Patah (J)	Ketangguhan Impak kJ/m ²	SD
F1	3.5	10.17	3.56E-05	157	-0.9205	152	-0.88295	0.31	8.76	
F2		10.03	3.51E-05	157	-0.9205	150	-0.86603	0.45	12.88	
F3		10.06	3.52E-05	157	-0.9205	152	-0.88295	0.31	8.85	
F2		9.98	3.49E-05	157	-0.9205	151	-0.87462	0.38	10.90	
F3		10.25	3.79E-05	157	-0.9205	149	-0.85717	0.53	13.86	
RATA-RATA								0.36	10.16	2.35
G1	4	9.7	3.88E-05	157	-0.9205	151	-0.87462	0.38	9.82	
G2		9.98	3.89E-05	157	-0.9205	151	-0.87462	0.38	9.78	
G3		9.79	3.72E-05	157	-0.9205	149	-0.85717	0.53	14.13	
G4		10.05	3.52E-05	157	-0.9205	148	-0.84805	0.60	17.10	
G5		10.07	3.32E-05	157	-0.9205	149	-0.85717	0.53	15.82	
RATA-RATA								0.43	11.24	2.50
H1	3.8	10.6	4.03E-05	157	-0.9205	150	-0.86603	0.45	11.23	
H2		9.89	3.66E-05	157	-0.9205	149	-0.85717	0.53	14.37	
H3		9.9	3.37E-05	157	-0.9205	151	-0.87462	0.38	11.31	
H4		10.4	3.33E-05	157	-0.9205	150	-0.86603	0.45	13.59	
H5		10.2	3.16E-05	157	-0.9205	150	-0.86603	0.45	14.30	
RATA-RATA								0.45	12.30	1.79
I1	3.8	9.53	3.62E-05	157	-0.9205	149	-0.85717	0.53	14.52	
I2		10.02	3.61E-05	157	-0.9205	149	-0.85717	0.53	14.57	
I3		9.8	3.23E-05	157	-0.9205	147	-0.83867	0.68	21.00	
I4		9.78	3.03E-05	157	-0.9205	148	-0.84805	0.60	19.84	

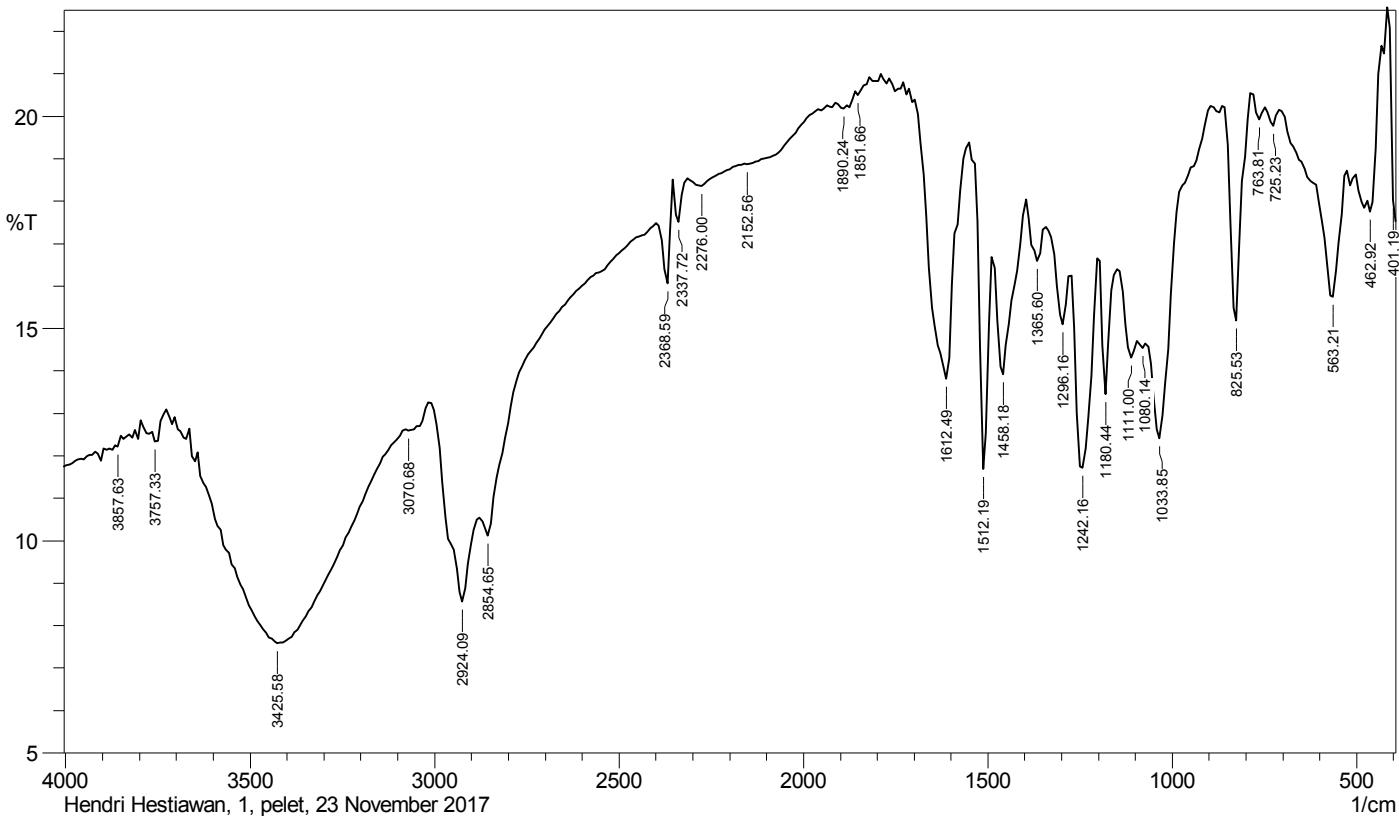
I5	3	10.1	3.03E-05	157	-0.9205	149	-0.85717	0.53	17.35	
RATA-RATA								0.58	16.70	3.73
J1	3.7	9.9	3.66E-05	157	-0.9205	146	-0.82904	0.76	20.73	
J2		9.67	3.58E-05	157	-0.9205	147	-0.83867	0.68	18.98	
J3		9.68	3.58E-05	157	-0.9205	145	-0.81915	0.84	23.49	
J2		10.05	3.72E-05	157	-0.9205	146	-0.82904	0.76	20.42	
J3		10.03	3.71E-05	157	-0.9205	146	-0.82904	0.76	20.46	
RATA-RATA								0.76	21.07	2.27



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	416.62	24.11	2.214	432.05	393.48	22.802	0.618
2	563.21	18.553	5.421	702.09	501.49	130.568	8.167
3	725.23	25.311	1.327	748.38	702.09	27.046	0.449
4	825.53	15.25	12.235	864.11	786.96	50.77	7.495
5	1033.85	9.473	8.291	1087.85	894.97	144.446	11.152
6	1111	13.434	2.135	1141.86	1095.57	38.228	1.545
7	1180.44	11.973	6.691	1195.87	1149.57	37.468	3.516
8	1242.16	8.212	9.862	1273.02	1203.58	65.069	13.737
9	1296.16	14.73	3.4	1342.46	1280.73	47.215	2.213
10	1365.6	18.613	0.675	1373.32	1342.46	21.972	0.18
11	1458.18	12.969	6.921	1489.05	1396.46	71.72	7.631
12	1512.19	8.654	12.544	1558.48	1489.05	53.532	7.734
13	1612.49	13.005	13.87	1789.94	1566.2	141.61	20.635
14	1735.93	31.094	0.242	1789.94	1728.22	30.729	0.118
15	1751.36	31.646	0.691	1913.39	1820.8	45.533	0.41
16	2075.41	30.088	0.5	2106.27	1936.53	86.178	0.423
17	2137.13	30.19	0.033	2160.27	2113.98	24.068	0.014
18	2337.72	27.661	1.001	2353.16	2175.7	94.011	0.243
19	2368.59	26.242	2.156	2391.73	2353.16	21.732	0.641
20	2854.65	10.278	1.892	2877.79	2399.45	314.164	1.299
21	2924.09	7.147	6.607	3008.95	2885.51	119.386	15.805
22	3062.96	17.79	0.548	3078.39	3016.67	45.586	0.779
23	3402.43	7.86	12.584	3726.47	3086.11	576.184	132.448
24	3772.76	22.52	0.112	3795.91	3765.05	19.917	0.05
25	3873.06	21.99	0.093	3880.78	3834.49	30.222	0.037

Comment;

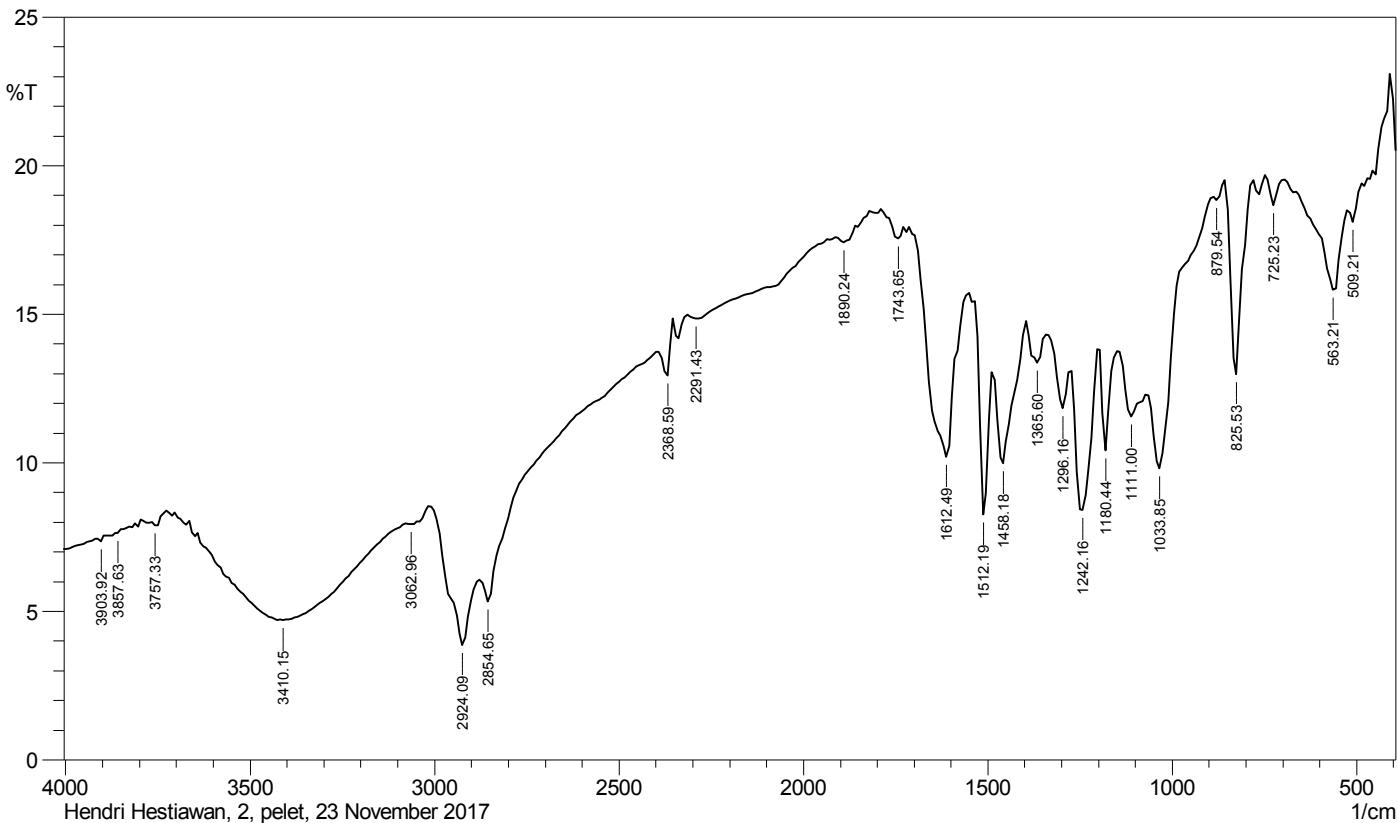
Hendri Hestiawan, 1, pelet, 23 November 2017



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	401.19	17.525	2.274	408.91	393.48	11.577	0.292
2	462.92	17.743	0.914	470.63	416.62	37.569	0.54
3	563.21	15.744	3.264	709.8	524.64	137.022	5.196
4	725.23	19.772	0.394	748.38	709.8	26.981	0.161
5	763.81	19.916	0.421	786.96	748.38	26.805	0.149
6	825.53	15.183	5.201	864.11	786.96	57.153	3.861
7	1033.85	12.415	3.181	1064.71	894.97	131.726	3.541
8	1080.14	14.529	0.127	1095.57	1072.42	19.337	0.041
9	1111	14.312	0.867	1149.57	1095.57	44.27	0.569
10	1180.44	13.442	3.073	1195.87	1149.57	37.928	1.662
11	1242.16	11.71	4.714	1273.02	1203.58	60.397	6.002
12	1296.16	15.091	1.428	1342.46	1280.73	48.869	0.957
13	1365.6	16.585	1.083	1396.46	1342.46	41.417	0.818
14	1458.18	13.915	2.873	1481.33	1404.18	62.428	3.226
15	1751.36	11.682	6.008	1550.77	1489.05	49.946	3.731
16	1612.49	13.809	5.929	1728.22	1558.48	129.558	10.807
17	1851.66	20.501	0.151	1859.38	1820.8	26.386	0.067
18	1890.24	20.176	0.208	1905.67	1859.38	32.055	0.155
19	2152.56	18.862	0.064	2160.27	1959.68	142.958	0.696
20	2276	18.354	0.217	2306.86	2160.27	107.022	0.259
21	2337.72	17.502	1.013	2353.16	2314.58	28.68	0.431
22	2368.59	16.056	2.011	2391.73	2353.16	29.636	0.963
23	2854.65	10.119	0.752	2877.79	2399.45	394.718	0.566
24	2924.09	8.56	2.789	3008.95	2885.51	122.119	7.095
25	3070.68	12.596	0.096	3078.39	3016.67	55.115	0.363
26	3425.58	7.585	4.689	3641.6	3086.11	567.02	62.07
27	3757.33	12.326	0.335	3765.05	3726.47	34.63	0.215
28	3857.63	12.133	0.219	3873.06	3849.92	21.062	0.039

Comment;

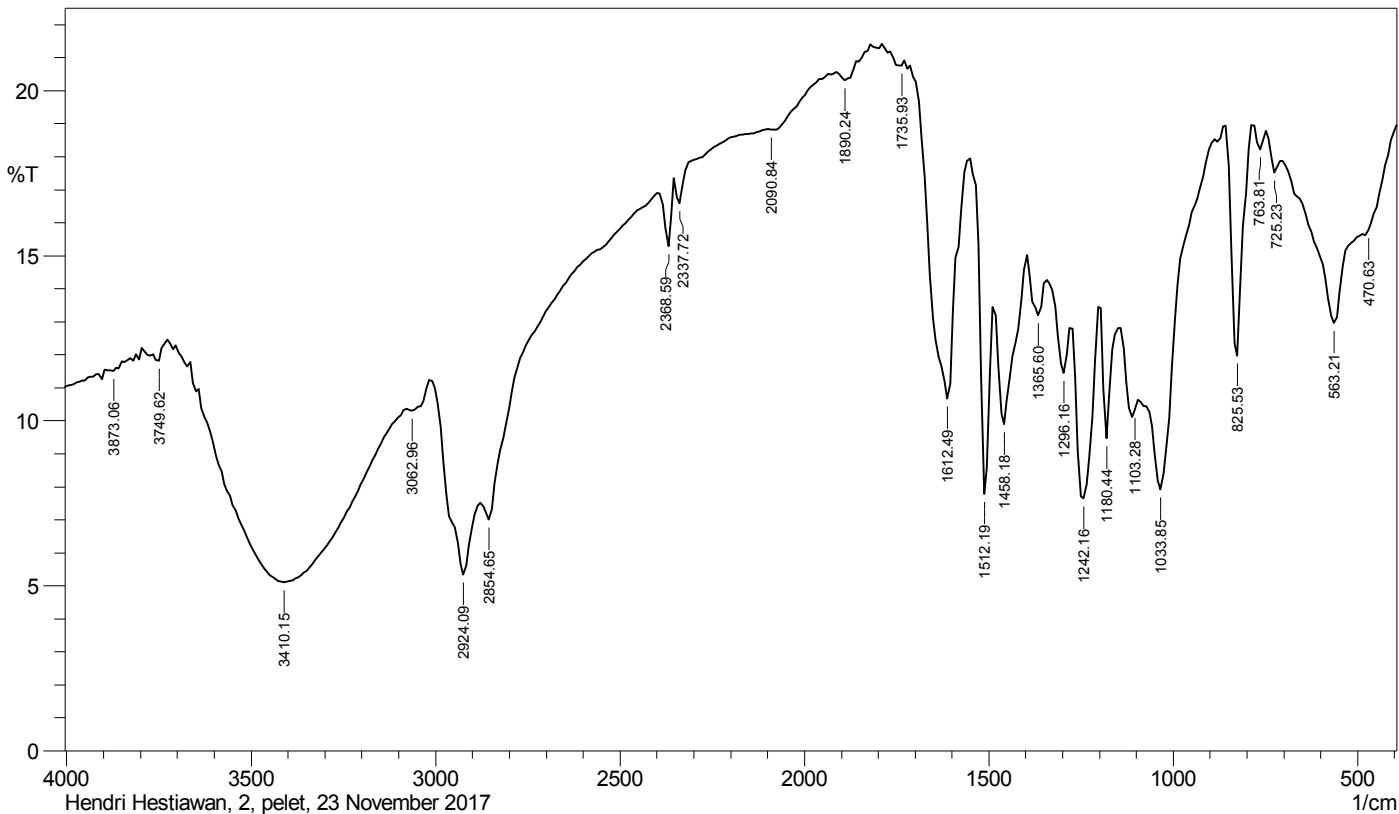
Hendri Hestiawan, 1, pelet, 23 November 2017



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	509.21	18.108	1.003	524.64	408.91	81.026	2.143
2	563.21	15.829	2.903	694.37	524.64	127.03	4.528
3	725.23	18.672	0.848	740.67	702.09	27.73	0.357
4	825.53	12.972	6.46	856.39	786.96	54.729	5.298
5	879.54	18.835	0.249	887.26	856.39	22.195	0.093
6	1033.85	9.795	3.68	1064.71	894.97	141.611	4.965
7	1111	11.547	1.54	1141.86	1072.42	63.654	1.916
8	1180.44	10.408	3.363	1195.87	1149.57	42.147	2.271
9	1242.16	8.398	5.005	1273.02	1203.58	68.582	8.148
10	1296.16	11.832	1.554	1334.74	1280.73	48.162	1.286
11	1365.6	13.358	1.153	1396.46	1342.46	46.42	1.145
12	1458.18	9.981	3.253	1481.33	1404.18	71.693	4.821
13	1512.19	8.244	5.796	1550.77	1489.05	56.904	4.591
14	1612.49	10.188	6.241	1712.79	1558.48	134.758	14.731
15	1751.36	17.54	0.524	1782.23	1728.22	40.387	0.341
16	1890.24	17.414	0.307	1905.67	1820.8	63.479	0.372
17	2291.43	14.851	0.275	2314.58	1936.53	301.571	2.938
18	2368.59	12.929	1.468	2391.73	2353.16	33.358	0.875
19	2854.65	5.333	1.101	2877.79	2399.45	468.437	1.511
20	2924.09	3.868	2.912	3008.95	2885.51	154.325	12.277
21	3062.96	7.922	0.168	3078.39	3016.67	67.351	0.537
22	3410.15	4.704	3.06	3641.6	3078.39	691.48	67.227
23	3757.33	7.89	0.183	3765.05	3726.47	42.053	0.205
24	3857.63	7.543	0.106	3873.06	3834.49	42.916	0.011
25	3903.92	7.341	0.166	3919.35	3896.21	26.148	0.095

Comment;

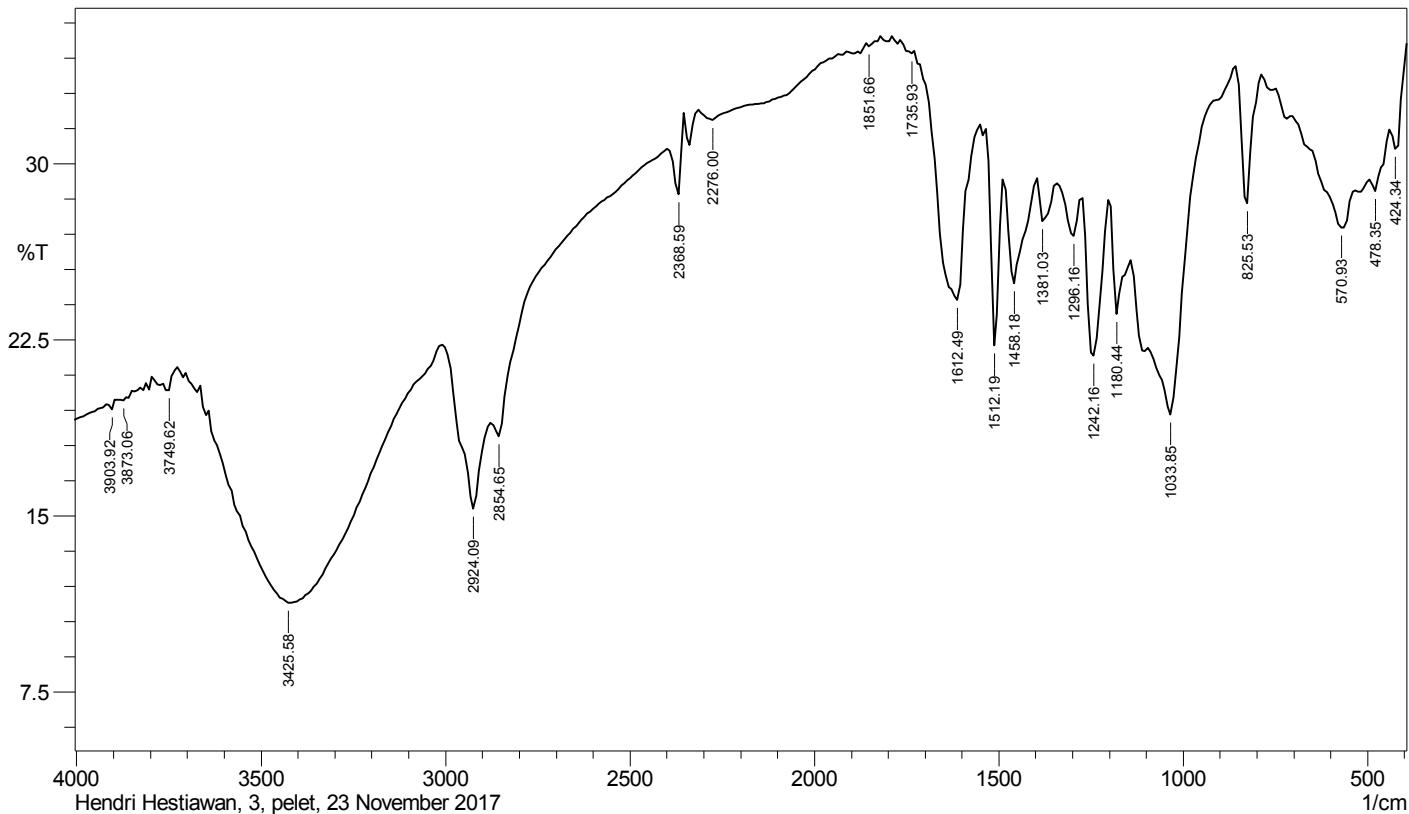
Hendri Hestiawan, 2, pelet, 23 November 2017



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	470.63	15.621	0.303	478.35	393.48	64.677	0.221
2	563.21	12.949	3.474	709.8	486.06	181.317	7.575
3	725.23	17.518	0.719	748.38	709.8	28.739	0.308
4	763.81	18.221	0.632	786.96	748.38	28.197	0.258
5	825.53	11.961	6.975	856.39	786.96	56.199	6.021
6	1033.85	7.911	4.854	1087.85	894.97	172.196	8.988
7	1103.28	10.316	0.676	1141.86	1095.57	44.808	1.301
8	1180.44	9.456	3.751	1195.87	1149.57	43.672	2.74
9	1242.16	7.633	5.438	1273.02	1203.58	70.658	9.456
10	1296.16	11.446	1.715	1342.46	1280.73	55.26	1.455
11	1365.6	13.181	1.401	1396.46	1342.46	46.42	1.34
12	1458.18	9.901	3.709	1481.33	1404.18	71.561	5.533
13	1512.19	7.782	7.345	1550.77	1489.05	56.069	5.781
14	1612.49	10.666	8.171	1728.22	1558.48	138.229	16.838
15	1751.36	20.751	0.215	1766.8	1728.22	26.256	0.147
16	1890.24	20.304	0.361	1905.67	1820.8	57.909	0.359
17	2090.84	18.816	0.095	2098.55	1936.53	114.576	0.303
18	2337.72	16.587	0.846	2353.16	2106.27	182.546	0.347
19	2368.59	15.288	1.868	2391.73	2353.16	30.472	0.937
20	2854.65	7	0.954	2877.79	2399.45	420.059	0.947
21	2924.09	5.329	3.28	3008.95	2885.51	140.534	11.499
22	3062.96	10.301	0.273	3078.39	3016.67	60.227	0.66
23	3410.15	5.103	6.023	3664.75	3086.11	661.551	106.99
24	3749.62	11.815	0.361	3765.05	3726.47	35.411	0.193
25	3873.06	11.504	0.085	3880.78	3849.92	28.849	0.08

Comment;

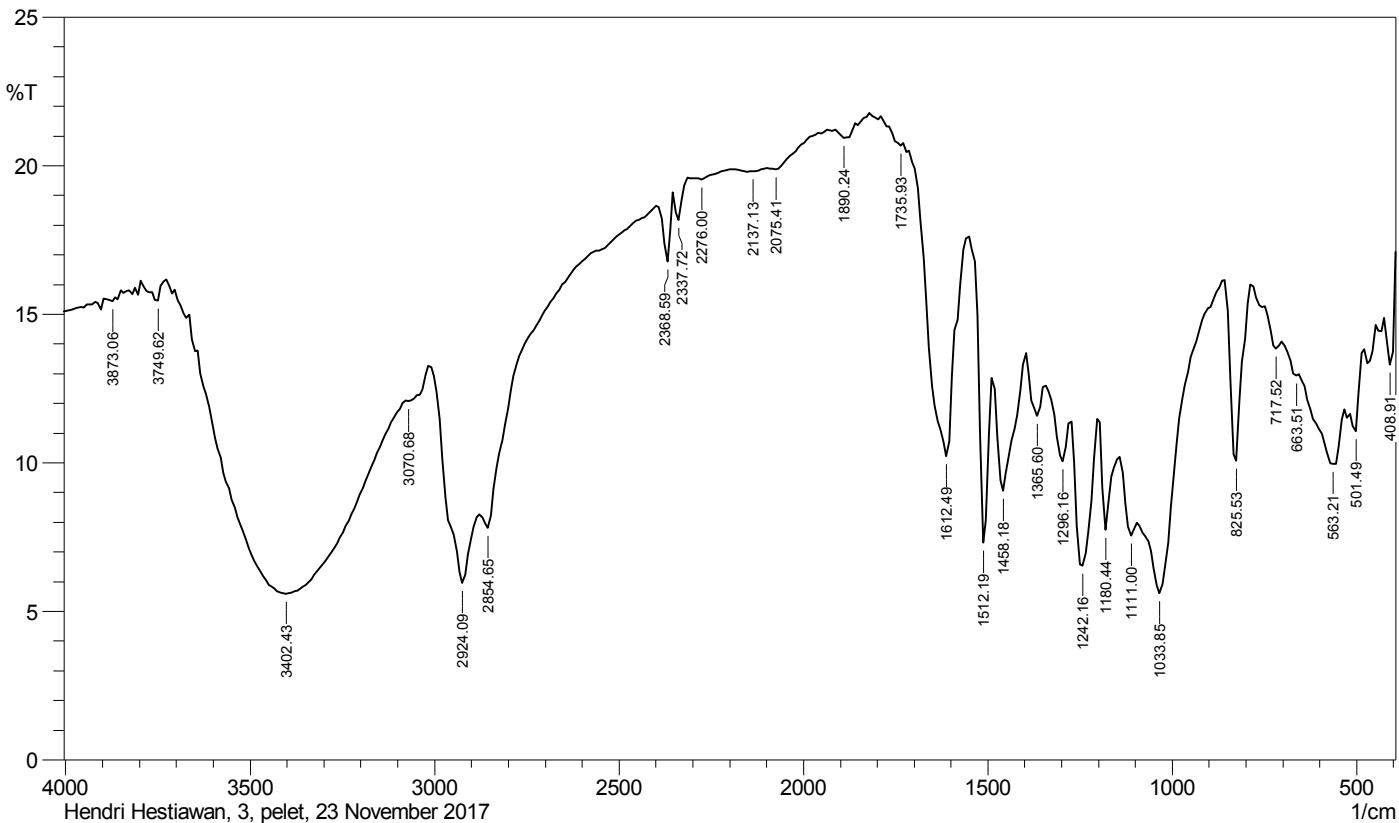
Hendri Hestiawan, 2, pelet, 23 November 2017



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	424.34	30.624	1.327	432.05	393.48	18.777	0.439
2	478.35	28.837	1.087	493.78	439.77	28.295	0.458
3	570.93	27.274	2.264	709.8	532.35	94.249	2.477
4	825.53	28.309	5.68	856.39	786.96	34.859	2.283
5	1033.85	19.327	5.569	1087.85	864.11	127.311	4.931
6	1180.44	23.595	3.73	1195.87	1149.57	27.936	1.357
7	1242.16	21.819	6.665	1273.02	1203.58	42.329	4.449
8	1296.16	26.908	1.721	1342.46	1280.73	34.181	0.772
9	1095.57	27.537	1.73	1396.46	1350.17	25.474	0.716
10	1458.18	24.895	4.034	1481.33	1404.18	44.125	2.618
11	1512.19	22.254	7.952	1550.77	1489.05	34.584	2.648
12	1612.49	24.186	8.3	1728.22	1558.48	91.848	10.083
13	1735.93	34.7	0.192	1766.8	1728.22	17.648	0.075
14	1851.66	34.983	0.208	1859.38	1820.8	17.497	0.055
15	2276	31.869	0.663	2314.58	1936.53	182.294	2.661
16	2368.59	28.701	2.81	2391.73	2353.16	20.119	0.766
17	2854.65	18.378	0.862	2870.08	2399.45	270.756	0.278
18	2924.09	15.302	4.831	3008.95	2877.79	96.744	6.373
19	3425.58	11.302	9.123	3641.6	3016.67	510.045	84.169
20	3749.62	20.338	0.565	3765.05	3726.47	26.339	0.172
21	3873.06	19.907	0.123	3880.78	3849.92	21.522	0.067
22	3903.92	19.52	0.357	3919.35	3896.21	16.33	0.073

Comment;

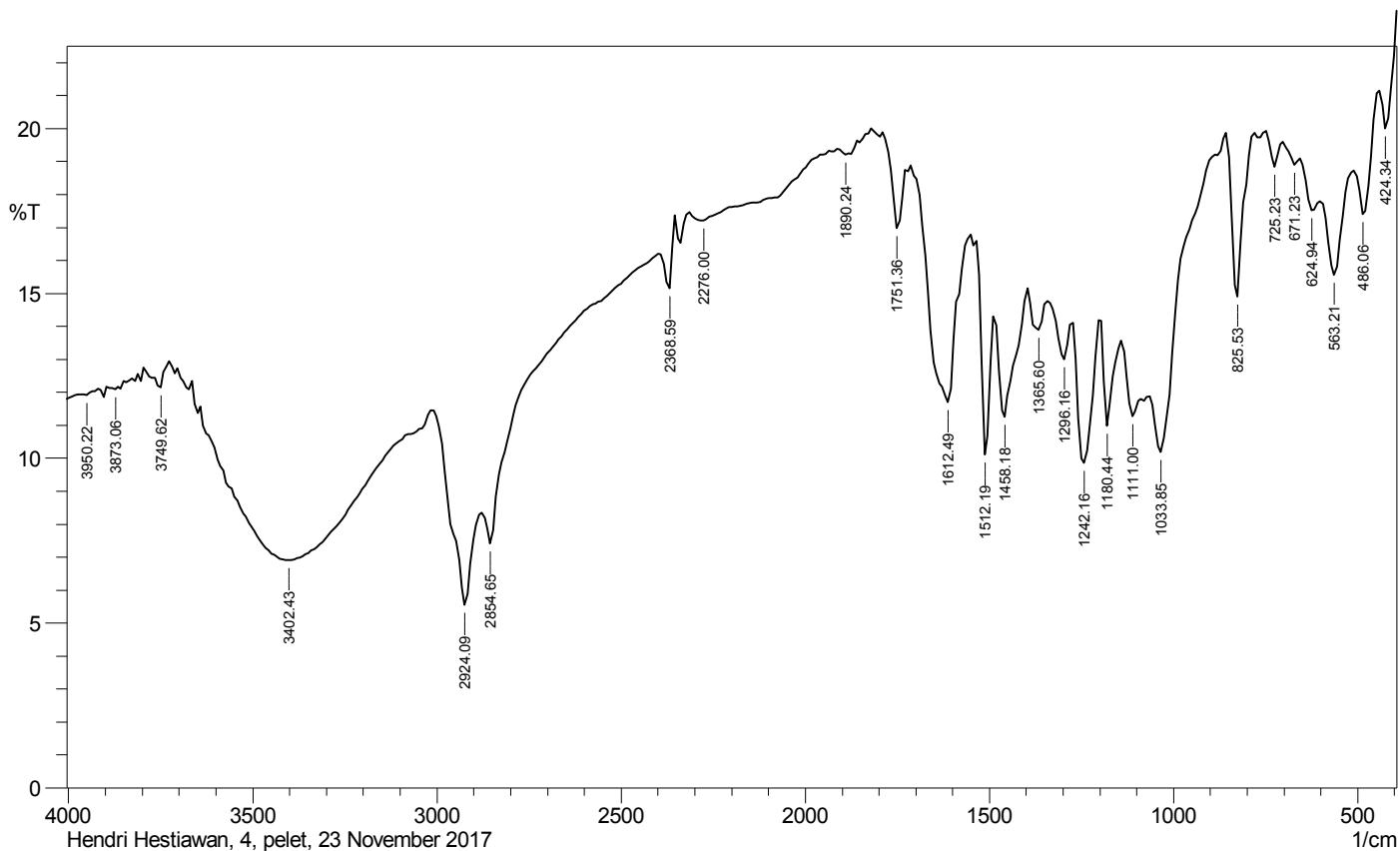
Hendri Hestiawan, 3, pelet, 23 November 2017



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	408.91	13.302	2.68	424.34	393.48	25.926	1.549
2	501.49	11.047	2.011	532.35	486.06	42.84	1.611
3	563.21	9.947	1.81	655.8	540.07	110.51	4.516
4	663.51	12.939	0.213	702.09	655.8	40.38	0.137
5	717.52	13.832	0.638	748.38	702.09	39.251	0.509
6	825.53	10.073	5.997	856.39	786.96	61.328	6.164
7	1033.85	5.596	4.272	1087.85	864.11	218.798	11.12
8	1111	7.537	1.176	1141.86	1095.57	49.884	1.51
9	1180.44	7.735	3.202	1195.87	1149.57	48.163	3.052
10	1242.16	6.528	4.885	1273.02	1203.58	75.167	9.741
11	1296.16	10.039	1.59	1342.46	1280.73	58.889	1.718
12	1365.6	11.574	1.347	1396.46	1350.17	42.41	1.398
13	1458.18	9.042	3.684	1481.33	1404.18	74.69	6.133
14	1512.19	7.303	7.335	1550.77	1489.05	57.142	5.99
15	1751.36	10.217	8.345	1728.22	1558.48	140.454	18.07
16	1735.93	20.673	0.196	1766.8	1728.22	26.247	0.127
17	1890.24	20.92	0.428	1913.39	1820.8	62.212	0.427
18	2075.41	19.869	0.245	2098.55	1959.68	95.744	0.281
19	2137.13	19.797	0.09	2183.42	2106.27	54.218	0.098
20	2276	19.536	0.121	2306.86	2191.13	81.648	0.092
21	2337.72	18.167	1.125	2353.16	2314.58	27.948	0.463
22	2368.59	16.758	2.14	2391.73	2353.16	28.894	0.979
23	2854.65	7.808	0.952	2877.79	2399.45	395.272	0.809
24	2924.09	5.945	3.794	3008.95	2885.51	134.049	11.842
25	3070.68	12.074	0.164	3078.39	3016.67	55.884	0.636
26	3402.43	5.586	8.104	3664.75	3078.39	637.618	126.579
27	3749.62	15.449	0.455	3765.05	3726.47	30.935	0.175
28	3873.06	15.428	0.179	3888.49	3849.92	31.18	0.125

Comment;

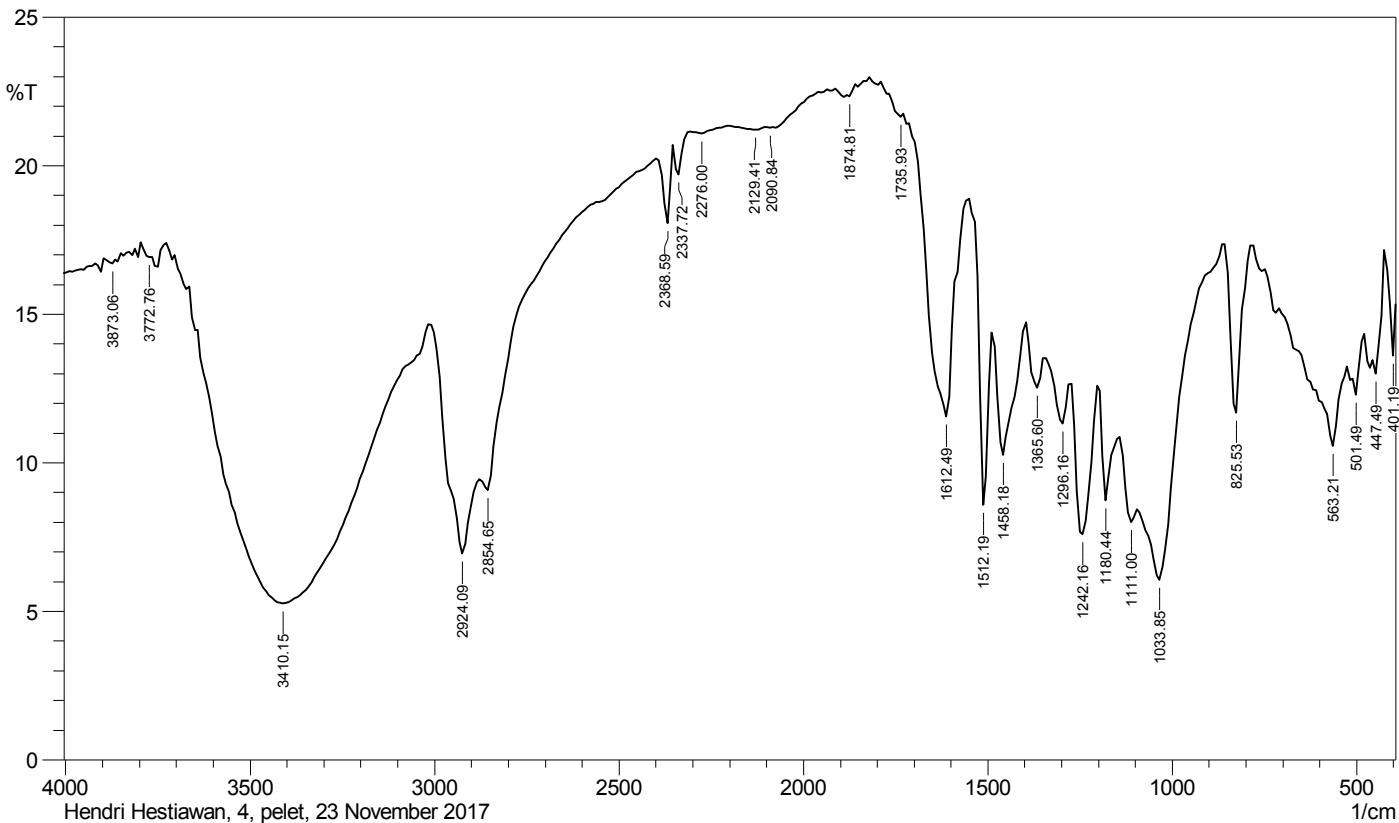
Hendri Hestiawan, 3, pelet, 23 November 2017



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	424.34	19.994	1.955	439.77	393.48	31.097	1.131
2	486.06	17.39	2.206	509.21	447.49	44.883	1.746
3	563.21	15.559	2.623	601.79	516.92	65.195	2.512
4	624.94	17.518	0.824	655.8	601.79	40.165	0.49
5	671.23	18.897	0.356	702.09	655.8	33.204	0.17
6	725.23	18.832	0.844	748.38	709.8	27.611	0.373
7	825.53	14.905	4.906	856.39	786.96	52.57	3.73
8	1033.85	10.18	2.888	1064.71	864.11	163.247	3.83
9	1111	11.277	1.272	1141.86	1087.85	49.663	1.16
10	1180.44	10.977	2.904	1195.87	1149.57	42.228	2.216
11	1242.16	9.859	4.276	1273.02	1203.58	65.192	6.212
12	1296.16	13.001	1.227	1342.46	1280.73	53.048	1.029
13	1365.6	13.879	0.95	1396.46	1350.17	39.21	0.89
14	1458.18	11.26	2.987	1481.33	1404.18	69.053	4.179
15	1751.36	10.103	5.119	1550.77	1489.05	53.73	3.553
16	1612.49	11.705	5.71	1712.79	1558.48	129.087	12.89
17	1751.36	16.981	2.163	1782.23	1728.22	40.13	1.348
18	1890.24	19.208	0.264	1905.67	1820.8	60.188	0.316
19	2276	17.196	0.454	2314.58	1936.53	281.627	3.581
20	2368.59	15.157	1.727	2391.73	2353.16	30.694	0.884
21	2854.65	7.419	1.295	2877.79	2399.45	420.929	1.238
22	2924.09	5.541	3.722	3008.95	2885.51	136.114	10.674
23	3402.43	6.896	4.62	3641.6	3016.67	663.466	76.527
24	3749.62	12.149	0.485	3765.05	3726.47	34.864	0.268
25	3873.06	12.083	0.101	3880.78	3849.92	28.223	0.095
26	3950.22	11.906	0.085	3965.65	3919.35	42.632	0.064

Comment;

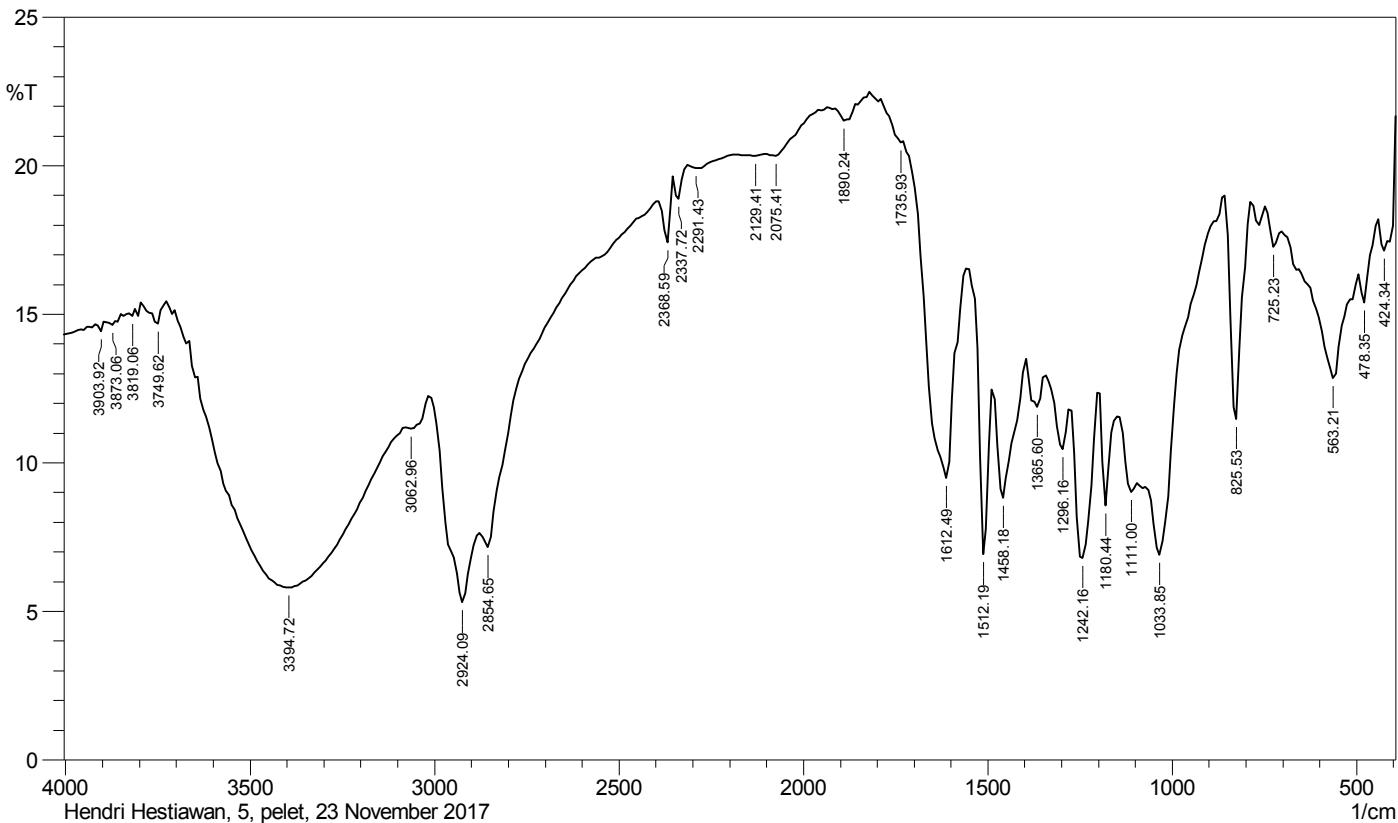
Hendri Hestiawan, 4, pelet, 23 November 2017



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	401.19	13.591	2.121	416.62	393.48	19.239	0.628
2	447.49	13.002	2.943	478.35	424.34	45.982	2.825
3	501.49	12.292	1.435	524.64	486.06	34.183	0.907
4	563.21	10.558	2.722	702.09	532.35	152.139	6.499
5	825.53	11.672	5.655	856.39	786.96	57.922	5.053
6	1033.85	6.063	4.442	1087.85	864.11	212.189	11.136
7	1111	8.005	1.231	1141.86	1095.57	48.72	1.533
8	1180.44	8.738	3.14	1195.87	1149.57	46.363	2.781
9	1242.16	7.582	5.037	1273.02	1203.58	71.106	8.666
10	1296.16	11.31	1.537	1342.46	1280.73	56.282	1.604
11	1365.6	12.525	1.389	1396.46	1350.17	40.869	1.346
12	1458.18	10.252	3.797	1481.33	1404.18	71.153	5.699
13	1512.19	8.575	7.494	1550.77	1489.05	54.034	5.36
14	1612.49	11.55	8.197	1728.22	1558.48	134.489	16.441
15	1751.36	21.642	0.238	1766.8	1728.22	25.46	0.149
16	1874.81	22.328	0.368	1913.39	1859.38	35.038	0.231
17	2090.84	21.269	0.141	2106.27	1959.68	96.981	0.315
18	2129.41	21.198	0.1	2198.85	2106.27	62.268	0.103
19	2276	21.068	0.136	2306.86	2206.57	67.585	0.121
20	2337.72	19.698	1.164	2353.16	2314.58	26.634	0.448
21	2368.59	18.066	2.411	2391.73	2353.16	27.586	1.016
22	2854.65	9.064	0.908	2877.79	2399.45	373.649	0.646
23	2924.09	6.932	4.067	3008.95	2885.51	126.69	10.925
24	3410.15	5.264	10.164	3664.75	3016.67	688.691	159.804
25	3772.76	16.913	0.129	3795.91	3765.05	23.7	0.082
26	3873.06	16.693	0.207	3888.49	3849.92	29.867	0.131

Comment;

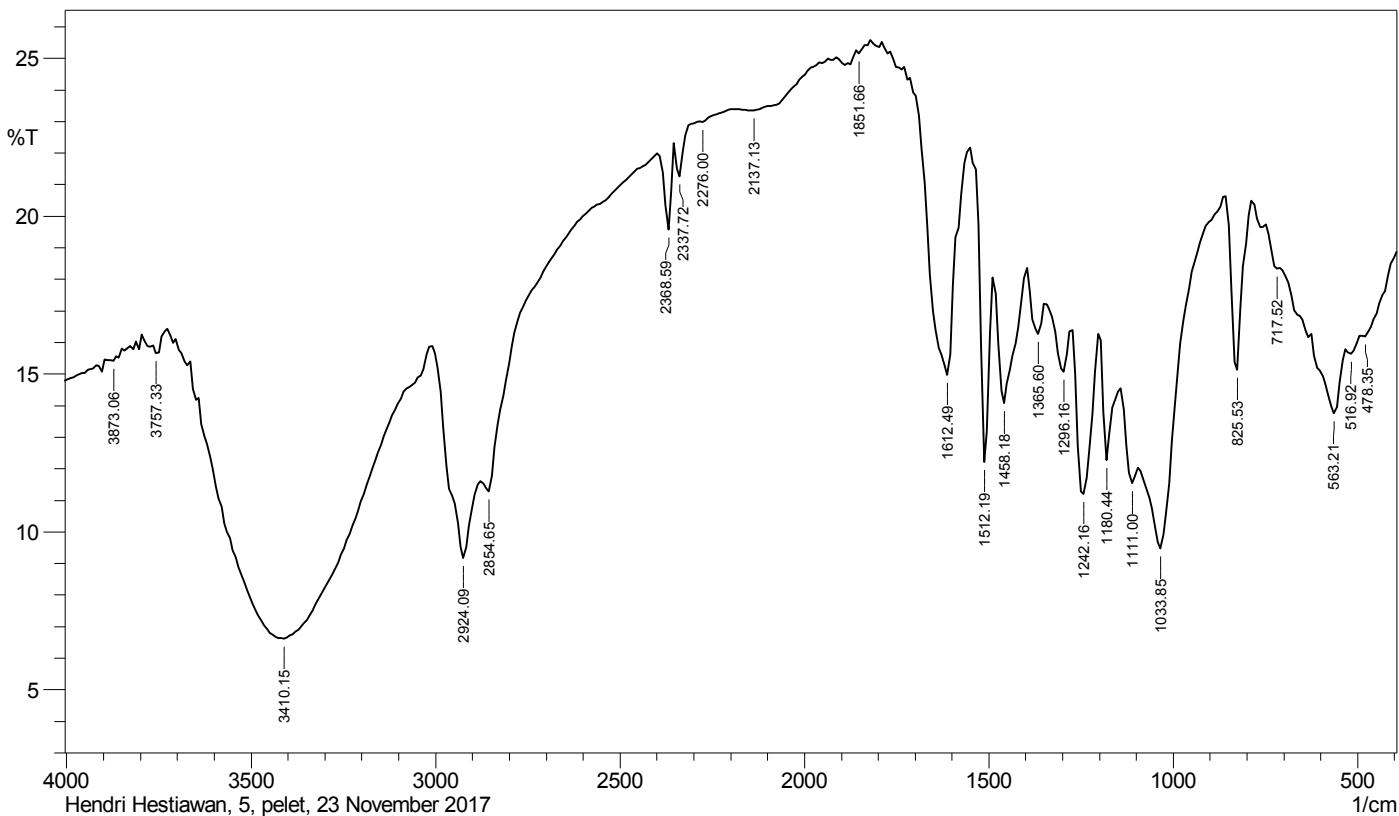
Hendri Hestiawan, 4, pelet, 23 November 2017



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	424.34	17.131	2.218	439.77	393.48	34.354	2.14
2	478.35	15.38	1.506	493.78	447.49	36.127	0.829
3	563.21	12.836	3.724	702.09	501.49	163.69	8.504
4	725.23	17.261	0.937	748.38	702.09	34.724	0.465
5	825.53	11.467	7.417	856.39	786.96	56.819	6.514
6	1033.85	6.901	4.668	1087.85	864.11	202.193	9.256
7	1111	9.006	0.937	1149.57	1095.57	53.993	0.826
8	1180.44	8.556	3.514	1195.87	1149.57	45.665	2.818
9	1242.16	6.787	5.232	1273.02	1203.58	73.717	9.984
10	1296.16	10.452	1.623	1342.46	1280.73	57.946	1.719
11	1365.6	11.873	1.193	1396.46	1350.17	42.133	1.292
12	1458.18	8.815	3.599	1481.33	1404.18	75.307	5.98
13	1512.19	6.924	7.051	1550.77	1489.05	58.646	6.15
14	1612.49	9.474	8.425	1728.22	1558.48	145.075	20.522
15	1751.36	20.765	0.236	1789.94	1728.22	41.358	0.178
16	1890.24	21.516	0.547	1913.39	1820.8	60.988	0.51
17	2075.41	20.324	0.303	2098.55	1959.68	94.046	0.373
18	2129.41	20.332	0.041	2183.42	2106.27	53.347	0.035
19	2291.43	19.916	0.119	2306.86	2191.13	80.563	0.14
20	2337.72	18.869	0.918	2353.16	2314.58	27.43	0.355
21	2368.59	17.416	1.873	2391.73	2353.16	28.409	0.835
22	2854.65	7.153	1.013	2877.79	2399.45	401.869	0.944
23	2924.09	5.294	3.695	3008.95	2885.51	139.411	12.892
24	3062.96	11.134	0.322	3078.39	3016.67	58.065	0.714
25	3394.72	5.789	6.935	3664.75	3086.11	633.947	111.782
26	3749.62	14.676	0.622	3788.19	3734.19	44.496	0.454
27	3819.06	14.925	0.175	3826.77	3811.34	12.708	0.039
28	3873.06	14.64	0.189	3888.49	3849.92	32.044	0.133
29	3903.92	14.411	0.302	3919.35	3896.21	19.359	0.083

Comment;

Hendri Hestiawan, 5, pelet, 23 November 2017



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	478.35	16.18	0.436	493.78	393.48	76.39	0.698
2	516.92	15.644	0.303	532.35	493.78	30.86	0.192
3	563.21	13.744	2.192	624.94	532.35	76.902	3.205
4	717.52	18.342	0.289	748.38	709.8	27.994	0.196
5	825.53	15.136	5.43	856.39	786.96	51.687	3.969
6	1033.85	9.467	4.543	1087.85	864.11	184.478	8.087
7	1111	11.545	1.316	1141.86	1095.57	41.856	1.177
8	1180.44	12.268	3.251	1195.87	1149.57	40.136	2.116
9	1095.57	11.202	5.134	1273.02	1203.58	61.125	6.462
10	1296.16	15.072	1.484	1342.46	1280.73	49.147	1.189
11	1365.6	16.255	1.335	1396.46	1350.17	35.86	1.019
12	1458.18	14.068	3.626	1481.33	1404.18	62	4.19
13	1512.19	12.204	7.383	1550.77	1489.05	47.526	4.113
14	1612.49	14.971	7.912	1728.22	1558.48	120.915	13.447
15	1851.66	25.149	0.171	1859.38	1820.8	22.981	0.054
16	2137.13	23.338	0.347	2183.42	1936.53	153.255	1.114
17	2276	22.966	0.055	2283.72	2191.13	58.704	0.013
18	2337.72	21.247	1.23	2353.16	2291.43	40.146	0.42
19	2368.59	19.574	2.577	2391.73	2353.16	26.264	1.01
20	2854.65	11.282	0.816	2877.79	2399.45	352.454	0.482
21	2924.09	9.165	3.701	3008.95	2885.51	116.038	8.204
22	3410.15	6.619	8.959	3664.75	3016.67	649.752	127.346
23	3757.33	15.659	0.338	3765.05	3726.47	30.705	0.163
24	3873.06	15.413	0.115	3880.78	3849.92	24.933	0.081

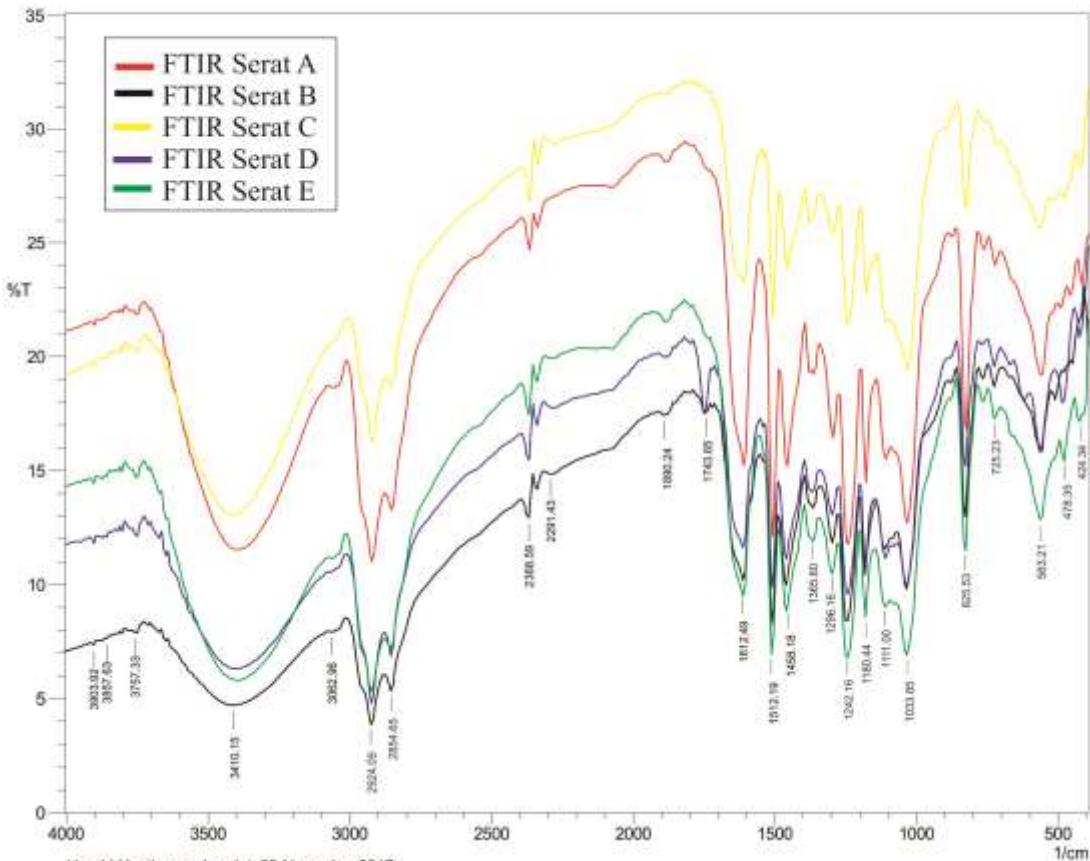
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Hendri Hestiawan, 5, pelet, 23 November 2017



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SHIMADZU

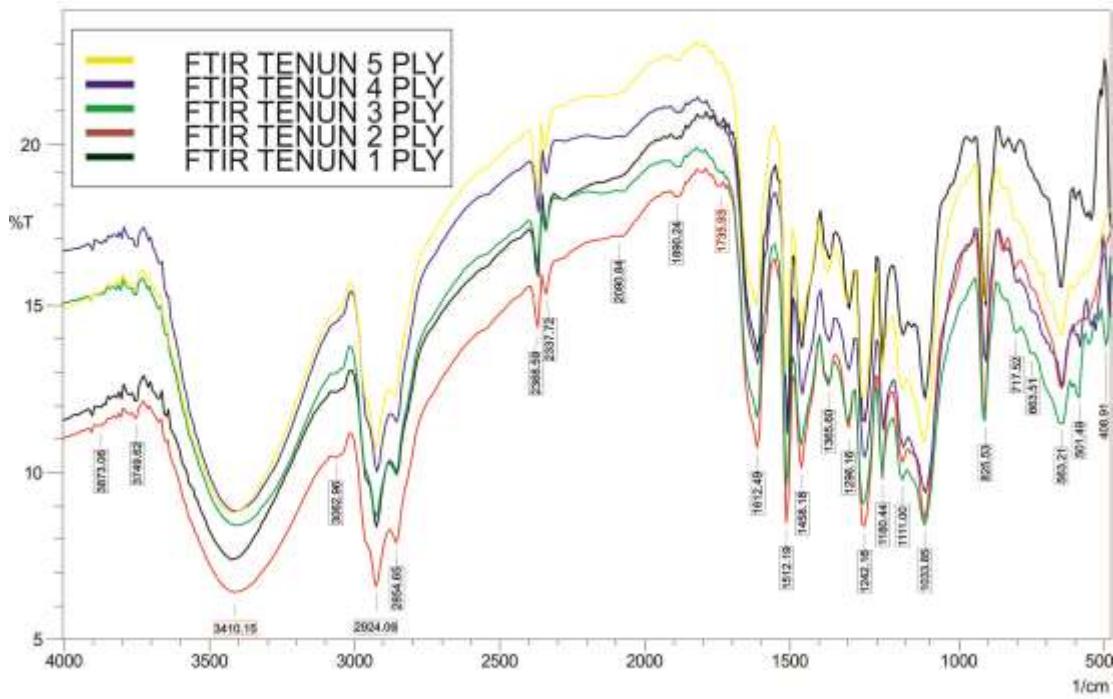


FTIR KOMPOSIT SERAT RAMIE



Lab. Kimia Organik FMIPA - UGM

 SHIMADZU



FTIR KOMPOSIT TENUN RAMIE

Lampiran IV

VOLUME CETAKAN KOMPOSIT

$$V_c = V_R + V_M$$

Dimana :

V_c = Volume Total Panel Komposit

V_R = Volume Reinforce (Pengisi)

V_M = Volume Matrik

dimana :

V_c = Panjang \times Lebar \times Tebal

$$= 250 \times 250 \times 4 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$= 250 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$= 250 \text{ cc}$$

$$= 250 \text{ mL}$$

Untuk Volume Pengisi (Tenunan Ramie) per-*ply*:

Diketahui : P = 250 mm, L = 250 mm, Tebal = 0.8 mm.

$$V_R = 250 \times 250 \times 0.8 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$= 50 \text{ cm}^3 = 50 \text{ cc} = 50 \text{ mL}$$

- Nilai Volume Resin (V_M) Untuk 1 *ply* komposit tenunan ramie:

$$V_M = V_c - V_R = 250 - 50 = 200 \text{ mL}$$

Dari V_M ditentukan perbandingan resin dan hardener

Diketahui Perbandingan pencampuran resin dan hardener = 60 :40

Sehingga perbandingan resin : hardener untuk komposit tenunan ramie 1 *ply* adalah:

Untuk Resin : $200 \text{ mL} \times 0.6 = 120 \text{ mL}$

Untuk Hardener : $200 \text{ mL} \times 0.4 = 80 \text{ mL}$

- Nilai Volume Resin (V_M) Untuk 2 *ply* komposit tenunan ramie:

$$V_M = V_c - V_R = 250 - 100 = 150 \text{ mL}$$

Sehingga perbandingan resin : hardener untuk komposit tenunan ramie 2 *ply* adalah:

Untuk Resin : $150 \text{ mL} \times 0.6 = 90 \text{ mL}$

Untuk Hardener : $150 \text{ mL} \times 0.4 = 60 \text{ mL}$

- Nilai Volume Resin (V_M) Untuk 3 *ply* komposit tenunan ramie:

$$V_M = V_c - V_R = 250 - 150 = 100 \text{ mL}$$

Sehingga perbandingan resin : hardener untuk komposit tenunan ramie 3 *ply* adalah:

Untuk Resin : $100 \text{ mL} \times 0.6 = 60 \text{ mL}$

Untuk Hardener : $100 \text{ mL} \times 0.4 = 40 \text{ mL}$

- Nilai Volume Resin (V_M) Untuk 4 *ply* komposit tenunan ramie:

$$V_M = V_c - V_R = 250 - 200 = 50 \text{ mL}$$

Sehingga perbandingan resin : hardener untuk komposit tenunan ramie 4 *ply* adalah:

Untuk Resin : $50 \text{ mL} \times 0.6 = 30 \text{ mL}$

Untuk Hardener : $50 \text{ mL} \times 0.4 = 20 \text{ mL}$

LAMPIRAN V

A. FOTO SPESIMEN



1. Spesimen saat diberi label



2. Spesimen siap uji



3. Spesimen setelah Pengujian Tarik

B. FOTO KEGIATAN PENELITIAN



1. Proses Persiapan Bahan Serat Ramie



2. Proses Persiapan Alat Press, Pengadukan Resin dan Hardener
serta Proses Pencetakan Komposit Serat Ramie