

# EFFECTS OF WINDING ANGLES ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF FILAMENT WOUND PIPES

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## Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the mechanical properties of continuous glass fiber reinforced composite tubes produced by filament winding technique with three different winding angles. With help of split-disk tests hoop tensile properties of selected specimens were determined, where reliable results were obtained with low standard deviations. It was observed that bigger winding angle lead to higher hoop tensile properties of filament-wound tubular samples. Also, the effect of reinforcement direction on the mechanical performances of these composites has been presented. Fiber fracture and fiber-matrix debonding is observed to be the dominant failure mechanisms by samples wound with bigger winding angles, whereas delamination in addition to these mechanisms is detected by samples with smaller winding angles. From received results it is concluded that, mechanical properties of composite specimens are depended from winding angles in filament winding technology. With help of conducted SEM analysis good merger between glass fibers and the epoxy matrix was seen, but cracks within plies and broken fiber were noticed, due to the high fiber branching.

## Experimental

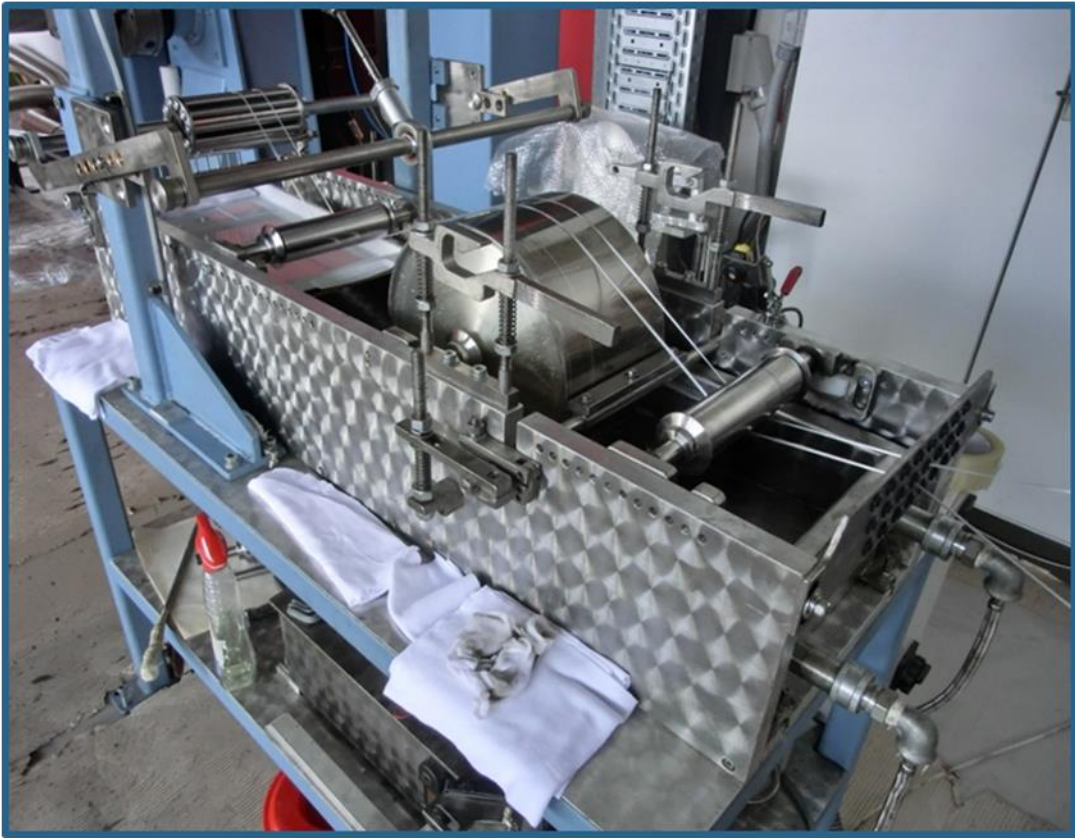
### Materials

#### Epoxy matrix system from Huntsman:

Araldite LY1135-1 is an epoxy resin  
Aradur 917 is an anhydride hardener  
Accelerator 960 is an amine accelerator



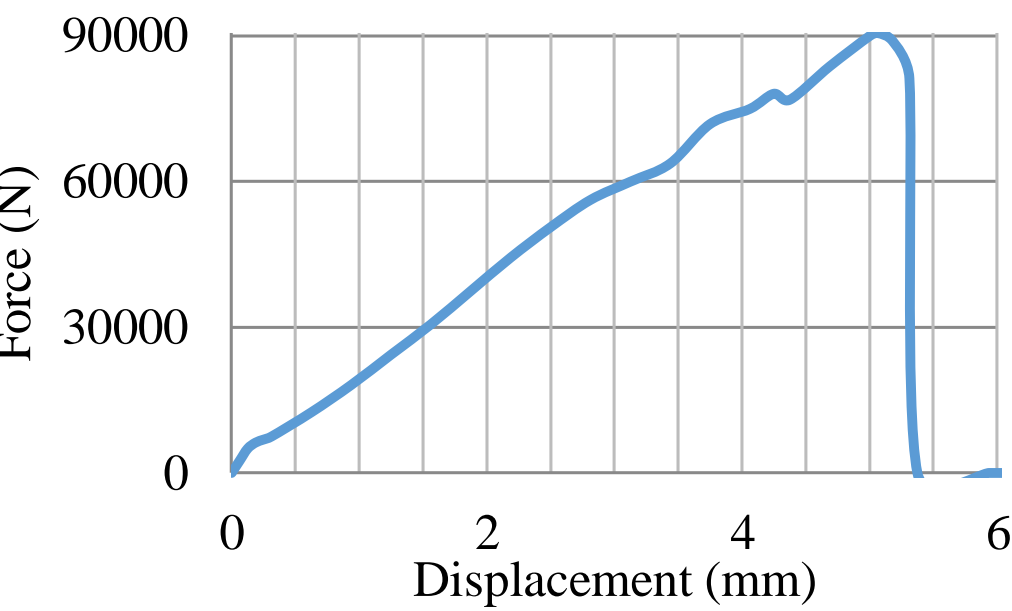
**E-glass**, continuous filament from Owens Corning – P185 1200 tex



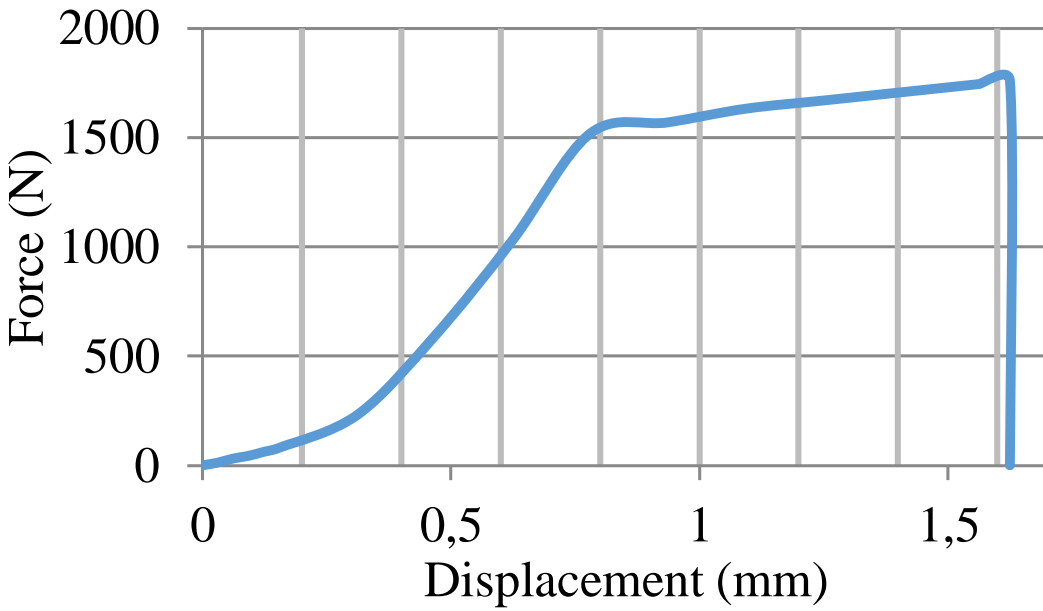
### Dimensions and winding angles of test samples

	Sample Designation	Weight (g)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Winding angle (°)
1	1-1	52,8	14,06	3,64	90
	1-2	52,8	14,12	3,64	
	1-3	53,8	14,12	3,65	
2	2-1	42,2	13,97	3,18	10
	2-2	43,0	13,85	3,14	
	2-3	43,7	14,00	3,14	
3	3-1	53,6	14,01	3,18	45
	3-2	53,8	13,9	3,16	
	3-3	53,8	14,01	3,16	

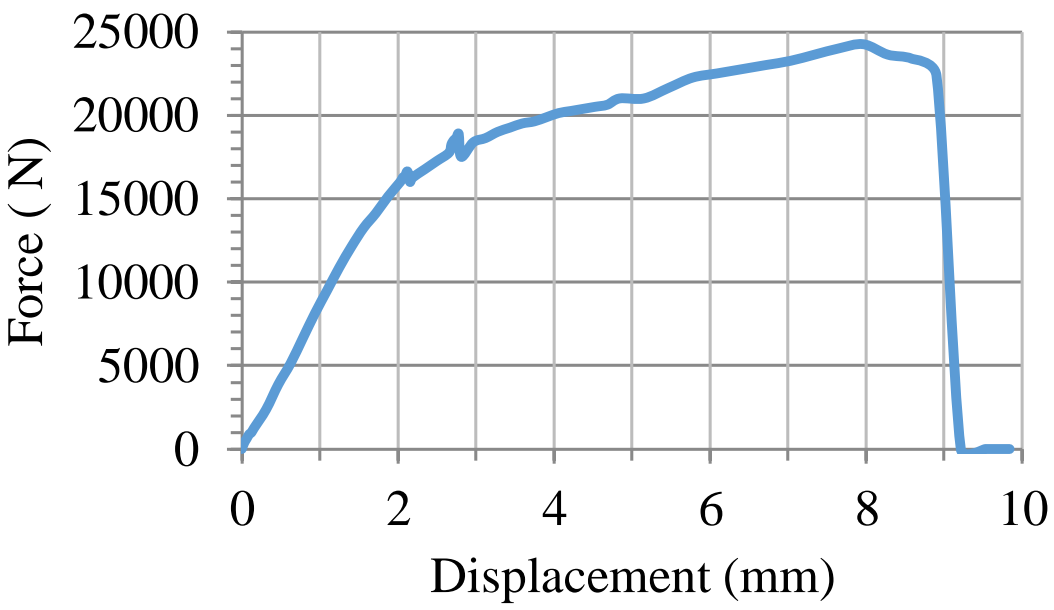
## Result and discussion



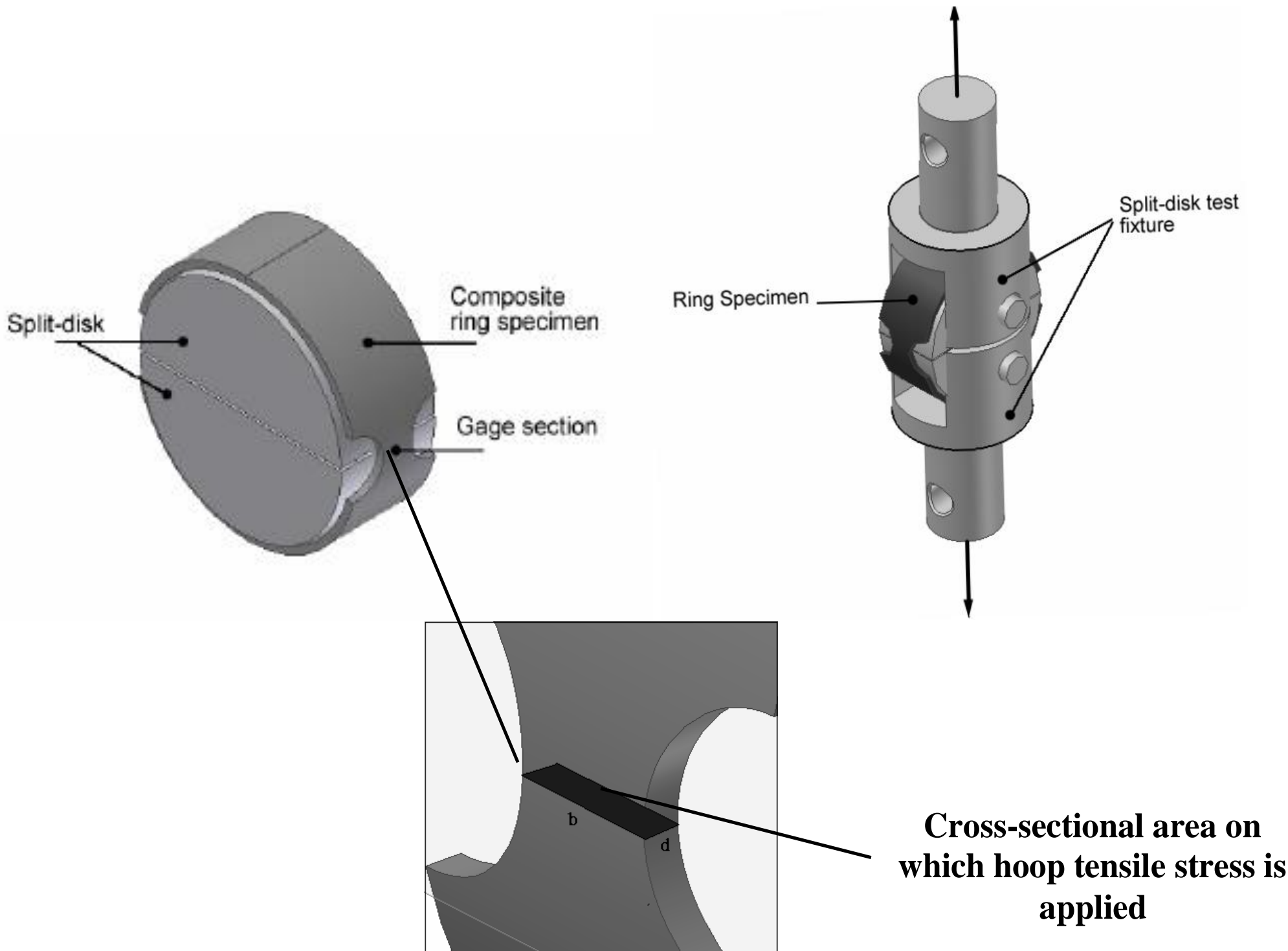
a) Force and displacement of sample 1-2



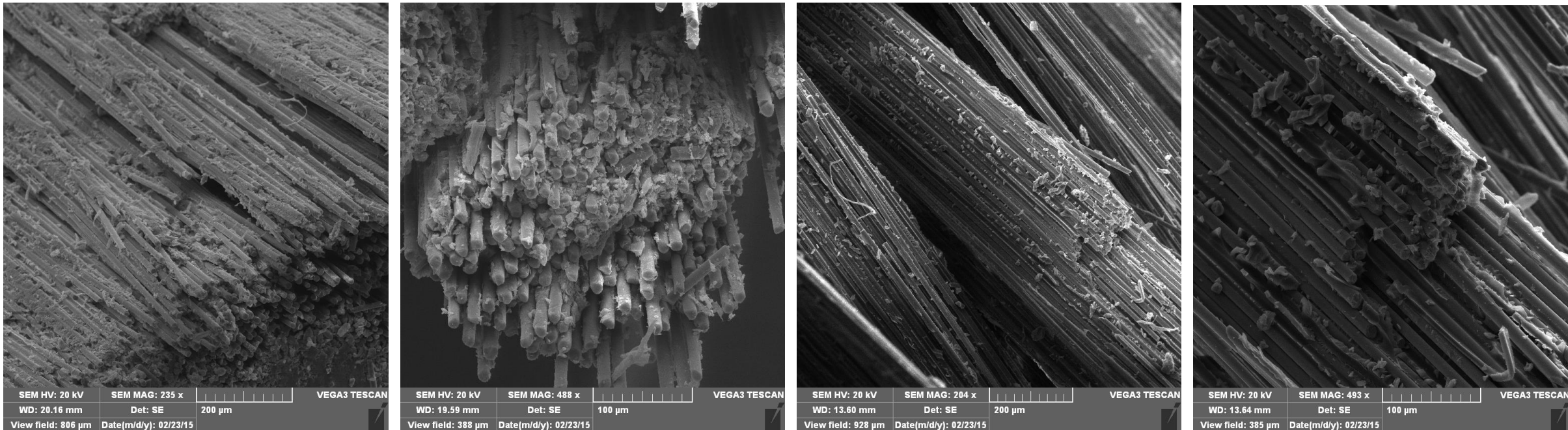
b) Force and displacement of sample 2-3



c) Force and displacement of sample 3-2



Split disk test specimen (NOL-ring) and test fixture



### Hoop tensile strength results of split-disk tests

### SEM photographs of failure section so split-disk specimens

Sample Designation	Fmax (N)	Fmax average (N)	Tensile strength (MPa)	Tensile strength average (MPa)
1-1	94500	92583,33	923,24	901,15
1-2	90250		877,97	
1-3	93000		902,25	
2-1	1600	1536,25	18,00	27,45
2-2	1250		14,34	
2-3	1759		20,00	
3-1	25000	24541,67	280,57	277,30
3-2	24225		275,76	
3-3	24400		275,57	

