

A

- Acheson process, 25
- Acilan, 80
- Acrylic fiber plants, world distribution of, 123
- Acrylic precursor manufacturing processes, 123
- Acrylic resins, as precursor, 171
- Acrylonitrile, 101–103
- Acrylonitrile/methyl acrylate/itaconic acid, 101–103
- Activated carbon cloth, typical properties of, 958
- Activated carbon fibers, use of carbon fiber, 955–958
- Aero engines, use of carbon fiber, 977
- Aerospace, uses of carbon fibers, 953–954, 973–982
- Aerospace grades, polyacrylonitrile based carbon fiber, 194
- Air bags, use of carbon fiber, 993
- Aircraft, carbon-carbon for, 1021
- Air cushion vehicle, use of carbon fiber, 989
- Air flow measurement, 424–432
 - electrolytic process, 403–404
 - mercury manometer or barometer, 424
 - micromanometer, 424
 - safety issues, 424–432
 - vertical manometers, 444
 - vertical or U-tube manometer, 424
- Air intermingler, proprietary, 435
- Air oxidation, pitch based precursor, 297–300
- Alkaline fuel cell, use of carbon fiber, 965
- Allotropes, carbon, 1, 15
- Alternative polymer formulations, 232
- Aluminum, metal matrices, 603, 635–639
 - aluminum self-propagating interfacial reaction, 636
 - coated, 636
 - fiber degradation, suppression of, 636–637
 - pressure casting technique, 637–638
 - uncoated, 636
- Aluminum nitride, matrices, 604
- Aluminum self-propagating interfacial reaction, metal matrices, 636
- Amide, 129
- Amine cured systems, 519
- Amine hydrogen equivalent weight, 519
- Ammonia, safety issues, 447–448
- Amorphous thermoplasts, 534–535
- Anisotropic elastic theory, 935–940
- Anodic oxidation, 352–355
- Antenna, lightening conductors, use of carbon fiber, 979–982
- Antibonding, 9–10
- Antistatic finish, application of, equipment design for, 384
- Anti-Stoke line, 485
- Aqueous dispersion polyacrylonitrile precursor, 130
- Aqueous dispersion polymerization, 134–136
- Architecture, carbon fiber, 861–863
- Aromatic condensation, pitch based precursor, 314
- Aromatic hydrocarbons, as precursor, 171
- Arrhenius plot, 570–571
- Asbestos cement, carbon fiber cement as replacement for, 1024
- Asymmetric stretch, 479–480
- Atlantic Orient Corporation, wind generator sizes, categorization of, 997
- Atom, carbon, structure of, 1–14
- Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, early work with polyacrylonitrile precursors, 79–89
- Atomic orbitals
 - directional characteristics, 6–7
 - hybridization of, 7–8
 - overlapping of, 10–12
- Atomic spectra, carbon atom, 2–8
- Atoms, distance between, force between them, relationship of, 671–672
- Audemars, George, 148
- Autoclave molding, 95, 918–920
- Automatic tape lay-up, 921
- Automobile, applications, use of carbon fiber, 991–993
- Automotive brake rotors, carbon-carbon friction material produced for, properties for, 1015
- Aviation, uses of carbon fibers, 953–954
- Axes, convention, dimensional notation, carbon fibers, graphite, 464–466
- Axial flow fan, exhaust systems, 415
- Azimuthal quantum number, 5
- Aztex Inc. Z-fiber, 893

B

- Badminton racquets, use of carbon fiber, 1004
- Balsa honeycomb, 895
- Barrier coating, 575–578
 - chemical vapor deposition, 561, 576
 - noble metals, 575
 - oxides, 578
 - preceramic polymer coating, 577
 - silicon coating, 575–578
- Baseball bats, use of carbon fiber, 1002

- Basic structural unit, polyacrylonitrile based carbon fibers, 206–214
- Batch process, 43
- Batteries, use of carbon fiber, 962–964
- Benzocyclobutene, 530
- Bevan, Edward J., 149
- Biconical hole formation, prevention of, oxidation plant, 199
- Bicycles, tandem, use of carbon fiber, 1001
- Bifurcated fans, 416
- Binoculars, use of carbon fiber, 1009
- Biomedical end uses, carbon-carbon for, 1022
- Bismaleimides, 525–527
- Bisoxazoline phenolics, 530
- Black orlon, 66–67
- Bleach, treatment of cyanide effluent, 444–445
- Blendur resins, 530
- Bloating, liquid infiltration, 572
- Block model, polyacrylonitrile-based carbon fibers, 204
- Boiling points, solvents used to extract pitch, 159
- Bonding, 9–12, 943–944
- Bond to glass matrices, coating carbon fiber, 601
- Boron, annealing in presence of, 229–230
- Boron carbide (V_4C), matrices, 604
- Boron nitride, matrices, 604
- Bragg's Law, 467
- Braided 3-D multiaxial, 890
- Braiding, 877–882
- Brake
 - energy absorbed, various systems of transport, 1016
 - use of carbon fiber, 992
- Brake disk materials-carbon-carbon vs. steel, properties of, 1014
- Braking systems, carbon-carbon, 1011–1018
- Brittle matrix, dealing with, 815–816
- Buckyballs, 49
- Bucky onions, 59
- Building-up principle, 9
- Buses, use of carbon fiber, 994
- C**
- Cable insulation, uses of carbon fibers, 955
- Calibration lamp, 441–442
- Canoe paddles, use of carbon fiber, 1005
- Capability index, 770–771
- Carbon
 - heat treatment carbonization furnace, 396
 - new forms of, 46–60
- Carbonaceous yarn, 68
- Carbon atom, 2
 - allotropes, 1
 - atomic orbitals
 - directional characteristics, 6–7
 - hybridization of, 7–8
 - overlapping of, 10–12
 - atomic spectra, 2–8
 - building-up principle, 9
 - carbon-carbon bonds, 12
 - catenation, 1
 - constructive interference, 9–12
 - covalence, 9–12
 - destructive interference, 9–10
 - electrons, 2
 - glow discharge, 3
 - Heisenberg uncertainty principle, 4
 - hybridized orbitals, arrangements of, 8
 - isotopes, 1
 - matrix mechanics, 4
 - molecular orbitals, 9–12
 - nucleus, 2
 - Pauli's exclusion principle, 5
 - periodic table, defined, 1
 - principle quantum number, 4–5
 - quantum numbers, allocation of, 5
 - quantum theory, 2 8
 - Rutherford's concept, 2
 - Schrödinger equation of wave mechanics, 3–4, 9
 - subatomic particles, physical properties of, 2
 - subsidiary number, 5
 - valence electrons, 7
 - wave mechanics, 4
 - Zeeman effect, 5
- Carbon black, 44–45
- Carbon-carbon applications, carbon fibers for, 1010–1023
- Carbon-carbon bonds, 12
- Carbon-carbon braking systems, 1017
- Carbon-carbon clutches, use of carbon fiber, 1018–1020
- Carbon-carbon composite
 - high strength graphite, compared, properties of, 1015
 - structure-property relationships of, 563
- Carbon-carbon matrix materials, processing, 560–569
- Carbon-carbon processing, 552–560, 569–573
 - carbon fiber reinforcement, 533
 - furan resin, 556–557
 - materials for, 552–560
 - matrix materials, 560–569
 - phenolic resins, 557
 - pitch, 558–559
 - polyimide resins, 557–558
 - thermoplastic matrix, 534
 - types of matrix, 556–560
- Carbon cloth, activated, typical properties of, 958
- Carbon fiber, 42
 - architecture, 861–863
 - carbon matrix composites, 551–582
 - in composite materials, 113
 - coupling agents, 363
 - early development of, 65–120
 - elastic constants, 86
 - emissions, toxicology of, 449–450
 - future developments, 1044–1045
 - impregnation of, matrices, 591
 - oxidation stage, 103–111
 - phenolic matrix, bond between, 553

- plating, 112
- properties, 68, 791–860
- role of, 791
- sizing, 363–370
- structure, determination techniques, 453–500
- surface treatment, 111–112
- tensile strength, factors affecting, 91–92
- testing specifications for, 658–659
- types of, 792–800
- uses of, 951–1042 (*See also* Uses of carbon fibers)
- virgin, testing, 112
- Carbon fiber cable, use of carbon fiber, 1006
- Carbon fiber composites, polymer matrices for, 501–550
- Carbon fiber composites in fire
 - lateral expansion or contraction, 434–435
 - lateral movement, 433
 - pressure measurement, 424
 - velocity, determination of, 424–429
 - volume flow, determination of, 429–432
- Carbon fiber composite testing, 689–714
 - composite specimen, from wet resins, 690–692
 - law of mixtures, 691
- Carbon fiber in fuel cells, 969–970
- Carbon fiber manufacture, precursors for, 121–184
 - cellulosic precursors, 148–156
 - pitch precursors, 156–171
- Carbon fiber manufacturers, 185–186
- Carbon fiber plant, 377–420
- Carbon fiber prepreg testing, 688–689
- Carbon fiber production, 98–100, 185–268
 - carbonization, 279
 - carbonization stages, cellulosic based precursors, 280–282
 - cement, 112
 - choice of suitable precursor, 272–274
 - current production, 272–280
 - hot stretching during processing of carbon fiber, 279–280
 - line, 194–203
 - prepreg, 112
 - procedures using, 112–113
 - pultrusion, 112
 - pyrolysis, 274–279
 - sizing, 280
 - thermoplastic molding compounds, 112
 - using cellulosic based precursor, 269–294
 - using pitch based precursor, 295–324 (*See also* Pitch based precursor)
 - using polyacrylonitrile precursor, 185–268 (*See also* Polyacrylonitrile precursor)
- Carbon fiber properties, improvements in, 232
- Carbon fiber reinforced composites
 - braiding, 877–882
 - centrifugal molding, 904
 - contact molding wet lay-up, 894–896
 - continuous fiber reinforced plastic materials, 929
 - core materials, 893–894
 - 3-D reinforcements, 882–883
 - fiber placement systems, 921–922
 - filament winding, 905–909
 - film stacking process, 927
 - flow, cure monitoring of resin infusion processes, 904–905
 - hot press matched metal molding, 896
 - hybrid composites, 929
 - importance of critical aspect ratio, 923–924
 - injection molding, 925–927
 - inlaid fabrics, 877
 - knitted fabrics, 872–877
 - mold release, 922–923
 - non-woven discontinuous reinforcement, 863–865
 - preparation of fiber preforms, 904
 - preparation of thermoplastic molding compounds, 924–925
 - prepreg molding, 913–921
 - pultrusion, 909–913
 - reaction injection molding, 904
 - resin transfer molding, 897–903
 - sequential multiport resin injection system, 904
 - thermoplastic filament winding, 928
 - in thermoplastic matrices, 923–929
 - thermoplastic prepreg, 927–928
 - thermoplastic pultrusion, 929
 - in thermoset matrices, manufacturing processes, 894–923
 - unidirectional fabrics, 865–866
 - woven fabric (2-D planar or biaxial reinforcement), 866–872
 - woven spread tow, 872
- Carbon fiber reinforced metal composites, 97
- Carbon fiber reinforced plastic, 78
- Carbon fiber reinforcement, 861–863
- Carbon fibers in metal matrices, 629–656
- Carbon fibers in thermoplastic matrices, 923–929
- Carbon fibers in thermoset matrices, 973–1009
- Carbon fiber yield, 230
- Carbonization, 221–230, 279
 - electron energy loss spectroscopy, 222
 - pitch based precursor, 301–303
 - pitch fibers, 321
 - precursors for, 25
- Carbonization furnace, 395–398
- Carbonization stages
 - carbon fiber production, cellulosic based precursors, 280–282
 - mechanisms for, 254–259
 - polyacrylonitrile carbon fibers, 254–259
- Carbon matrices, 551–582
- Carbon matrix composites, carbon fiber, 551–582
 - carbon-carbon processing, 569–573
 - materials for carbon-carbon processing, 552–560
 - matrix materials, carbon-carbon processing, 560–569
 - oxidation protection, 573–578
- Carbon nanotubes, 56–58, 1046
- Carbon phase diagram, 16
- Carbon powder, furnace insulation, 402

- Carbon yarn, 68
- Carboxylic acids, 125–128
- Catalysts, use of carbon fiber, 958
- Catalytic chemical vapor-deposited filaments, 43–44
- Catenation, 1
- Cathodic protection, use of carbon fiber, 960
- Celanese test, 708
- Cello, bows for, use of carbon fiber, 1007
- Cellulose, 270
- Cellulose based carbon fibers, 556
- Cellulosic based precursor, carbon fiber production using, 269–294
- Cellulosic material, thermal conversion, technique, 69–70
- Cellulosic precursors, 148–156
 - ageing stages, 151–152
 - allotropes of cellulose, 154
 - carbon fiber manufacture, 148–156
 - for carbon fiber manufacture, 148–156
 - final treatment stage, 153–154
 - historical introduction, 148–150
 - mixing, ripening stages, 153
 - nitrocellulose yarn, 149
 - rayon, defined, 150
 - shredding, 151–152
 - spinning stage, 152–153
 - steeping stage, 150–151
 - structure of rayon fibers, 154–156
 - viscose, 149
 - viscose rayon process, 150–154
 - xanthation stage, 152
- Cement, carbon fiber reinforced, 86, 1023–1030
- Cement composite, carbon fiber reinforced, 589
- Cement matrices, 839–841
- Cement matrix composites, matrices, 587
- Centrifugal fan, exhaust systems, 415
- Centrifugal molding, 904
- Ceramic, heat treatment carbonization furnace, 396
- Ceramic matrices, 583–628, 841–844
 - carbon fiber reinforced, 583–628
 - carbon fibers in, 1031
 - in ceramic composite materials, 603
 - chemical route, 602
 - powder route, 602
 - processing ceramic matrix composites, 602
 - reinforced, carbon fiber, 583–628 (*See also* Reinforced ceramic matrices)
- Ceramics, carbon fiber reinforced, 86
- Channel black, 44
- Charcoal, 45
- Charpy test, 833
- Chassis, body, interior, use of carbon fiber, 991–992
- Chemical applications, use of carbon fiber, 998
- Chemical resistance, 836–837
- Chemical resistance of diamond, 23–24
- Chemical resistance of graphite, 36–38
- Chemical vapor infiltration processes, 565–567
- Chemical vapor deposition, 38, 560
- Chemical vapor deposition diamond, 18
- Chemical vapor infiltration technique, 39
- Chemstrand, acrilan using dimethylacetate (DMAc) solvent, 122
- Chopped carbon fiber, metal powders, hot working mixture, 88
- Chromatography, 729–732
- Ciba (ARL) Ltd., Duxford, prepreggers, early work in U.K., 114
- Civil aircraft, use of carbon fiber, 973–977
- Classical differential thermal analysis, 721–722
- Closed cell PVC foam, 893
- Closed circuit television, equipment design for, 420
- Clover leaf drive systems, 380
- Clutches, use of carbon fiber, 992
- CNG storage cylinders, use of carbon fiber, 994
- Coal, 45–46, 171–174
- Coal tar pitch, 158, 172–173
- Coke, 46
- Collection, production line, carbon fiber, 203
- Column chromatography, petroleum pitch, 160
- Comonomers, 125–130, 192–193
- Compcasting, metal matrix, 644
- Composite manufacturing, 943, 1045
- Composite materials, carbon fiber in, 113
- Composites
 - carbon fiber reinforced, 861–863
 - fabrication, 89
 - properties of, 839–845
 - testing, 78, 84–86
- Composite strength, factors effecting, 808–810
- Compression molding, 916, 927
- Compression properties, 817–823
- Compression testing, 711, 739
- Compressive strength, uniaxial, modulus, measurement of, 708–710
- Concrete
 - carbon fibers in, 1023–1030
 - matrix, 585–591
- Concrete additives, 584–585
- Concrete matrices, 583–592
- Condensation type polyimides, 523–524
- Constructive interference, 9–12
- Contact angle measurement, 359–360
- Contact molding wet lay-up, 894–896
- Continuous fiber reinforced plastic materials, 929
- Continuous process, 43
- Control chart method, 758
- Control charts, specimen results for, 762
- Controlled atmosphere electron microscopy, vapor grown carbon fibers, 334
- Controlled resistance carbon fibers, 233–234
- Control limits, formulae for calculating, 762
- Control of manufacturing process, polyacrylonitrile based precursor polymer, 193
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988, 448–449
- Conventional autoclave, use of, 569
- COPNA, 559
- Copper metal matrices, 639–640

- Core materials, 893–894
- Coupling agents, 363
- Courtaulds Ltd., Coventry, 98–113, 122
- Courtelle, 73–75, 80, 82, 89–91, 122, 197, 675
- Covalence, 9–12
- Creep measurement, 712–714
- Creep properties, 831–832
- Cricket bats, use of carbon fiber, 1003
- Critical aspect ratio, importance of, 810–811
- Crosby, Philip B., 782–783
- Cross, Charles F., 149
- Cross-linking, pitch based precursor, 299–300
- Crystal structure of diamond, 19–20
- Cubic crystal, Miller indices, 466
- Cumulative sum chart, 767–770
- Cuprammonium process, 149
- Curing agents, 514, 519
- Curlon, insulation felts, comparative properties, 972
- Curlon fibers, properties, 971
- Cusum chart, specimen results for, 769
- Cut off saw, 912
- Cyanate resins, 520–521
- Cyanide effluent, 444–445
 - barometer, 424
 - bleach liquor, treatment with, 444–445
 - mercury manometer, 424
 - safety issues, 444–445
- Cycloaliphatic resins, 512
- D**
- Dancing arms, online collection, 409
- Dark field electron microscopy, polyacrylonitrile based carbon fibers, 214
- Data location, 748–750
- de Chardonnet, Hilaire, de Bernigaud, 149
- Deeming, W. Edwards, 776–777
- Defense, uses of carbon fibers, 954
- Defense aircraft, use of carbon fiber, 973
- Dehydrochlorination mechanism, polyacrylonitrile precursors, 244
- Density gradient columns, liquids used to prepare, 663
- Density of diamond, 20–22
- Density of graphite, 31–32
- Design, joining, 943–944
- Design cases, 945–946
- Design considerations, 935–950
 - bonding, 943–944
 - carbon fiber plant, 377–420
 - for carbon fiber plant, 377–420
 - composite manufacturing method, 943
 - design cases, 945–946
 - fabrication, 944
 - inspection, 944
 - joining, 943–944
 - materials selection, 940
 - micromechanics, 935–940
 - multidirectional laminates, elastic behavior of, 940–943
 - smart devices, 944–945
 - testing, 944
- Despauis, L. H., 149
- Destructive interference, 9–10
- Development of carbon fibers, early, 65–120
- Diamond, 17–24
 - classification of, 19
 - crystal structure, 19–20
 - identification of, 19
 - production of, 17–19
 - properties of, 20–24
 - uses of, 17–19
- Diamond-like carbon, 18–19
- Dielectric cure monitoring, 905
- Dielectric heat sink, carbon-carbon as, 1023
- Diels-Alder addition, polyacrylonitrile precursors, 248
- Differential scanning calorimetry, 538, 722–725
 - polyacrylonitrile precursors, 128
 - thermal analysis, 721–725
- Differential thermal analysis, petroleum pitch, 160
- Diffusion bonding, metal matrix, 643–644
- Dimethyl formamide (DMF), solvent for, 122
- Dip coating, matrices, 616
- Dipole-dipole interaction, polyacrylonitrile precursors, 247–247
- Dispersion measures, 750
- Double V-notch shear, 702
- Dow AdvRTM, 898–900
- Dow epoxy novalac resins, properties of, 510
- Drive shafts, use of carbon fiber, 993
- Drive systems, 379–380
- Drying, equipment design for, 405–409
- Drying conditions, reinforced thermoplastics, 716
- Dry mixing, matrices, 588
- DTA. *See* Differential thermal analysis
- Dual filament, 1046
- Dunlop carbon-carbon composites, 847
- Dupont, Orlon, 122
- Dust extraction, 418–419
- Dynamic mechanical analysis, 538, 726–729
- E**
- Early development of carbon fibers
 - inventors, 65–66
 - Japan, work in, 71–72
 - United Kingdom
 - atomic energy research establishment, Harwell, 79–89
 - Ciba (ARL) Ltd., Duxford, 114
 - Courtaulds, Coventry, 98–113
 - Courtaulds Ltd., Coventry, 114–115
 - early prepreggers, 114–115
 - Fothergill and Harvey Ltd. (F&H), Littleborough, 115
 - Morganite Modmor, London, 97–98
 - polyacrylonitrile precursors, 72–113
 - RAE, Farnborough, 72–79

- Early development of carbon fibers (*continued*)
 Rolls Royce, Derby, 89–97
 Rotorway components Ltd., Clevedon, 115
 United States, work in, 66–71
- Edison, Thomas Alva, 65
- Effluent gases
 in oxidation process, removal of, 200
 removal, production line, carbon fiber, 200
 removal of, equipment design for, 383–384
- Eighty/twenty rule, 756
- Elastic constants, 811–814
- Elastic constants of carbon fibers, 813
- Elastic properties of diamond, 22
- Elastic properties of graphite, 33–35
- Electrical applications, uses of, 960–970
- Electrical equipment, protecting, 423–424
- Electrical properties, 834–836
 of carbon fibers, 834, 836
 of diamond, 23
 of graphite, 35–36
 measurement, 678
 of pitch, 836
 of resistive fibers, 834
- Electrodeposition, deposition of polymer onto fiber
 surface by, 367–369
- Electrodes, use of carbon fiber, 961–962
- Electromagnetic interference, use of carbon fiber,
 1031–1032
- Electron beam (EB) curing, future developments, 1045
- Electron energy loss spectroscopy, 477
- Electrons, carbon atom, 2
- Electron spectroscopy for chemical analysis, 527
- Electron spin resonance, pitch based precursor, 311
- Electrophoretic deposition, matrices, 617
- Electrophoretic infiltration, matrices, 617
- Electroplating, 87
- Electropolymerization, systems used for, 369
- Element materials for heat treatment furnaces,
 397–398
- Emissions, carbon fibers, toxicology, 449–450
- Engineering applications, use of carbon fiber, 995
- Engines, carbon-carbon in, 1022
- Epoxide resins, 508–520
- Epoxy diluents, 513
- Epoxy molar mass, epoxy resins, 687–688
- Epoxy resins, curling agents, 514
- Equipment design
 antistatic finish, application of, 384
 carbonization furnace, 384–392
 closed circuit television, 420
 drive systems, 379–380
 drying, 405–409
 dust extraction, 418–419
 effluent gases, removal of, 383–384
 exhaust systems, 415–418
 heat treatment furnace, 395–398, 401–403
 offline winding, 411–415
 online collection, 409–410
 ovens for oxidation, 380–383
 packaging, 415
 plaiter table, 384
 precursor handling, 377–379
 sizing, 404–405
 sodium removal, 400–401
 surface treatment, 403–404
- Euler's Rule, 50
- Evaporative drying, rising rate period, 406
- Exhaust removal, 392–394
- Exhaust systems, 415–418
- Expansion tubes, use of carbon fiber, 1021
- Exposure limits for gaseous emissions, 449
- Extraction hoods, 416
- Extruded graphite, properties of, 34
- ## F
- Failure mode effect analysis, 771
- Fatigue testing, 710–712
- Fiber modulus, increasing, 225–230
- Fiber placement systems, 921–922
- Fiber preforms, preparation of, 904
- Fiber recoil, 817
- Fiber reinforcement, 605
- Fiber tow (liquid) infiltration, metal matrix, 645–646
- Fiegenbaum, Armand V., 779
- Field desorption mass spectroscopy, pitch based
 precursor, 310
- Filament winding, 605–606, 905–909
- Filament winding machine manufacturers, 906
- Film stacking process, 96–97, 927
- Fire, risks of carbon fiber composites in, 450–451
- Fischer, Karl, 715
- Fishbone diagram, 756–757, 779
- Fishing rods, reels, use of carbon fiber, 1005
- Five roll drive systems, 379
- Flameproof applications, 951–955
- Flame retardants, 278
- Flexural properties, 814–815
- Flexural strength, increase in, 586
- Flexure tests, based on laminate thickness, 708
- Flow
 cure monitoring of resin infusion processes, 904–905
 pressure drop, relationship between, exhaust, 418
- Flow chart, 756
- Fluorocarbons, 923
- Flywheel
 lead acid battery, comparison of, 984
 use of carbon fiber, 983–986
- Forms of carbon
 Acheson process, 25
 carbon black, 44–45
 carbon fibers, 42
 carbon nanotubes, 56–58
 carbon phase diagram, 16
 catalytic chemical vapor-deposited filaments, 43–44
 charcoal, 45
 chemical vapor deposition (CVD) process, 38
 chemical vapor infiltration (CVI) technique, 39

- coal, 45–46
- coke, 46
- diamond, 17–24
- Euler's Rule, 50
- fullerenes, 46–56
- glass-like carbon, 41–42
- graphite, 24–38
- graphite whiskers, 42–43
- hyperfullerenes, 59–60
- Knoop scale, 22
- Mohs scale, 22
- pyrolytic carbon, 38–41
- pyrolytic graphite, 38–41
- soot, 46
- van der Waals forces, 15, 55, 60
- vapor-grown carbon fibers, 43–44
- Fothergill and Harvey Ltd. (F&H), Littleborough, prepreggers, early work in U.K., 115
- Fourier transform infrared/attenuated total reflectance spectroscopy, 483
- Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, based on Michelson interferometer, 733–734
- Fourier transform raman spectroscopy, 485
- Four-point shear test, 817
- Fourteen steps to quality improvement, 783
- Fracture toughness, 833–834
- Free aromatic diamines, use of, 526
- Frequency distribution, 747–748
- Friction, 22, 837
- Fuel cells, use of carbon fiber, 964–970
- Fullerenes, 46–56
 - ball, stick structure, 53
 - camel humps, 47, 50–51
 - discovery of, 46–53
 - Euler's Rule, 50
 - isolated pentagon rule, 53
 - NMR confirmation, 51
 - properties, 53–56
 - uses of, 53–56
 - van der Waals forces, 55
- Furan resin, 556–557
- Furnace
 - carbonization, equipment design for, 384–392
 - heat treatment, equipment design for, 401–403
- Furnishings, uses of carbon fibers, 955, 1009
- Future developments
 - carbon fiber, 1044–1045
 - carbon nanotubes, 1046
 - composite manufacturing techniques, 1045
 - dual filament, 1046
 - electron beam (EB) curing, 1045
 - innovative developments, 1046
 - ISO 9000, projected revision of, 1045
 - plant developments, 1044
 - precursor developments, 1043–1044
 - production process, 1043–1044
 - quality management standards, 1045–1046
 - recycling, 1046
 - solar sails, 1046
- G**
 - Gas adsorption, 358–359
 - Gas chromatography, 729
 - Gaseous emissions, United Kingdom exposure limits for, 449
 - Gaseous evolution, polyacrylonitrile carbon fibers, carbonization stages, 257–259
 - Gas evolution process, 81
 - Gaskets, use of carbon fibers, 973
 - Gas phase impregnation, densification, 560–567
 - Gas phase oxidation, 348–350
 - Gaussian distribution, 753
 - Gel permeation chromatography, 729
 - Gel permeation chromatography separation, 729–731
 - Gel time, 685–686
 - General purpose grades, polyacrylonitrile based carbon fiber, 194
 - General purpose pitch based carbon fiber, 72
 - Gland packings, uses of carbon fibers, 955
 - Glass, carbon fiber reinforced, 86
 - Glass-ceramic matrices, 593–594
 - Glass insulation felts, comparative properties, 972
 - Glass-like carbon, 41–42
 - Glass matrices, 592–595
 - carbon fibers in, 599–601, 1031
 - damage monitoring capability, achievement of, 600
 - scanning electron microscope, 600
 - thermal shock resistance, improvement of, 599
 - Gliders use of carbon fiber, 982
 - Glow discharge, carbon atom, 3
 - Golf shafts, heads, use of carbon fiber, 1003–1004
 - GPC. *See* Gel permeation chromatography
 - Graphite, 24–38, 397
 - heat treatment carbonization furnace, 396
 - properties of, 24, 31–38, 40
 - structure, 27–31
 - term as misnomer, 185
 - Graphite felt, furnace insulation, 402
 - Graphite hairpin, 402
 - Graphite whiskers, 42–43
 - Graphite yarn, 68
 - Graphitization
 - diamond, 23
 - pitch based precursor, 303–304
 - Grassie ladder, 245–247
 - Gravity casting, metal matrix, 644
 - Grind fineness, testing, 684
 - Growth rate curve, vapor grown carbon fibers, 328
 - Guncotton, 148
 - Gypsum matrices, 583–592
- H**
 - Hand lay-up (contact molding), 895
 - Hang glider, use of carbon fiber, 1005
 - Hardness of diamond, 22
 - Heat dissipation, use of carbon fiber, 1031–1032

- Heated die to shape, cure resin, 911–912
- Heat treatment furnace, 83, 395–398
 calculations for design of, 398–400
 element design, equipment design for, 402–403
 element materials, equipment design for, 397–398
 equipment design for, 395–398, 401–403
 gas seals, equipment design for, 396, 401
 graphite, 396
 insulation, equipment design for, 396–397, 402
- Heavy goods vehicles, buses, use of carbon fiber, 993–994
- Heisenberg uncertainty principle, 4
- Helical winding, 906
- Helicopters, use of carbon fiber, 977
- Helix of never-ending improvement, 787–788
- Hemolytic depolymerization, 281
- Heterolytic depolymerization, 281
- Hi-Fi, use of carbon fiber, 1005–1007
- Highly oriented pyrolytic graphite, 40
- High modulus fiber production, 202
- High modulus furnace, 442
 aqueous surface treatment system, 443
 carbon fiber fractography, 458
 interlaminar shear strength, 443
 safety issues, 442
- High pressure liquid chromatography, petroleum pitch, 160
- High pressure synthetic diamonds, 17–18
- High resolution transmission electron microscope, pitch based precursor, 308
- High spatial resolution surface analysis, 473–474
- High strength graphite, carbon-carbon composite, compared, properties of, 1015
- High temperature carbonization, 200–202
- High temperature carbonization furnace, safety issues, 441
- High temperature creep, polyacrylonitrile based carbon fibers, 227–228
- History of carbon fibers
 early inventors, 65–66
 Japan, work in, 71–72
 United Kingdom
 atomic energy research establishment, Harwell, 79–89
 Ciba (ARL) Ltd., Duxford, 114
 Courtaulds, Coventry, 98–113
 Courtaulds Ltd., Coventry, 114–115
 early prepreggers, 114–115
 Fothergill and Harvey Ltd. (F&H), Littleborough, 115
 Morganite Modmor, London, 97–98
 polyacrylonitrile precursors, 72–113
 RAE, Farnborough, 72–79
 Rolls Royce, Derby, 89–97
 Rotorway components Ltd., Clevedon, 115
 United States, work in, 66–71
 black orlon, 66–67
 early US carbon fibers, 67–71
 recent US carbon fibers, 71
- Hitco, properties of early yarn, 68
- HM furnace insulation, 402
- Hockey sticks, use of carbon fiber, 1003
- Homopolymer polyacrylonitrile, 125
- Hooke, Robert, 148
- Hooke's law, 148, 672, 937
- Hoop winding, 906
- Horizontal passes, oxidation plant, 197
- Hospital equipment, use of carbon fiber, 1000
- Hot compaction, producing composite by, 87–88
- Hot isostatic pressure impregnation carbonization, 568–569
- Hot pressing, 615
- Hot press matched metal molding, 896
- Hot stretching, 225–228
 polyacrylonitrile based carbon fibers, 225–228
 during processing of carbon fiber, 279–280
- Hybrid composites, 838–839, 929
- Hybrid effect, defined, 838
- Hybridized orbitals, arrangements of, 8
- Hydraulic press, compression in, 88
- Hyperfullerenes, 59–60
- Hysol–Grafil carbon fibers, critical aspect ratios for, 924
- ## I
- ILSS. *See* Interlaminar shear strength
- Impact strength, 833–834
- Incoshield long fiber concentrates, 1032
- Industrial workwear, uses of carbon fibers, 954
- Industry, carbon-carbon in, 1022–1023
- Infrared analysis, 732–734
- Infrared spectroscopy, 479–483
- Infrared thermography, fatigue testing, 711
- Inhibitors, provide oxidation protection, 574–575
- Injection molding, 925–927
- Inlaid fabrics, 877
- Innovative developments, 1046
- Inorganic acids, polyacrylonitrile precursor fibers, 147
- Inorganic aqueous salt, as solvent, polyacrylonitrile precursors, 130
- In-plane shear test, 700–706, 817
- In situ* chemical reactions, 611–614
 chemical vapor infiltration (or CVD), 611–612
 densification, progression of, 611–612
 hot isotactic pressing (HIPing), 613–614
 reaction bonding, 614
 slurry pulse/chemical vapor infiltration, 612–613
- In situ* electrophoretic deposition, matrices, 601
- Interlaminar fracture toughness, measurement of, 714
- Interlaminar shear strength, 350–352, 358, 360–361
- Internal mold release agents, 923
- Inventors, early, 65–66
- Ion plating, 647
- Iosipescu test, 817
- Ishikawa, Dr. Kaoru, 779–780
- Ishikawa diagram, 756–757, 779

ISO 9000 family of standards and quality systems, 774–775
 Isophorone diamine, curing agent, 519
 Isostatic pressing, 88
 Isothermal chemical vapor infiltration process, 565
 Isotopes, carbon atom, 1
 Isotropic, 558
 Isotropic deposition, 563
 Isotropic pitches, 160–161
 Itaconic acid, 101–103
 Izod and Charpy impact tests, 718
 Izod impact test, 834

J

Japan, early work in, 71–72
 Johnson, Bill, 73
 Juran, Joseph M., 778

K

Kerosene, polynuclear aromatic component, 174
 Keto groups, formation of, polyacrylonitrile precursors, 240
 Kimberlite, 17
 Kish graphite, 24–25
 Knitted 3-D fabrics, 890
 Knitted fabrics, 872–877
 jersey or single knit, 874
 plain knitting, 874–876
 plain tricot, 877
 purl knitting, 875–876
 raschel, 877
 rib knitting, 874
 weft knitting, 874–876
 wrap knitting, 876–877
 Knives, fountain pens, watches, use of carbon fiber, 1007
 Knoop scale, 22
 Kofler hotbench, 685
 Kyukoshi method, 72

L

Ladder polymer, polyacrylonitrile carbon fibers, carbonization stages, 256–258
 Laminates, orthotropic, 935
 Lampblack, 44
 Lanxide process, metal matrix, 646
 Large tow, polyacrylonitrile based carbon fiber, 194
 Law enforcement, uses of carbon fibers, 954
 Lead acid battery, flywheel, comparison of, 984
 Leadership, 788
 Lead metal matrices, 640
 Leisure goods, use of carbon fiber, 1001–1005
 Length counters, online collection, 409
 Levoglucosan, pyrolysis production of, 284
 Lewis acid compounds, polyacrylonitrile precursor fibers, 147

Lignin, polynuclear aromatic component, 174
 Linear regression, 752–753
 Linear voltage variable differential transformer, 726–727
 Line speed, morganometer, 436–437
 Liquid infiltration, 572–573
 Liquid metal infiltration techniques, 89
 Liquid phase diffusion bonding, metal matrix, 646–647
 Liquid phase hot pressing, metal matrix, 646–647
 Liquid phase oxidation, 350–352
 Liquid phase sintering, metal matrix, 646–647
 Liquid state processing, metal matrix, 644–647
 Lithium ion batteries, use of carbon fiber, 962–964
 Long fiber process, 924–925
 Loop test, 817
 Losipescu test, 702
 Loudspeaker cones, use of carbon fiber, 1006
 Low angle x-ray diffraction, 473
 Low interlaminar shear strength, 347
 Low temperature carbonization, 200
 Low temperature carbonization furnace, safety issues, 440–441

M

Magnesium metal matrices, 639
 Managing by wandering, 783–784
 Manufacturers
 filament winding machine, 906
 prepreg machine, 913
 pultrusion machine, 909
 thermoplastic molding compound, 924–925
 Manufacturing costs, polyacrylonitrile based carbon fiber, 187–191
 Marine applications, use of carbon fiber, 987–989
 Mass spectrometry, petroleum pitch, 160
 Materials selection, design considerations, 940
 Matrices
 carbon, 551–582
 ceramic, 583–628
 metal, 629–656
 polymer, 501–550 (*See also* Polymer matrices)
 thermoplastic, 861–934
 thermoset, 861–934
 Matrix materials, carbon-carbon processing, 560–569
 Measures of dispersion, 750
 Medical applications, use of carbon fiber, 998–1000
 Meiller, Claus, 784–785
 Melt flow index, determination of, 717–718
 Melt infiltration, matrices, 609–611
 Melt spinning mesophase precursor fibers, 166–171
 Melt spun polyacrylonitrile precursor based carbon fibers, 142
 Melt spun precursor, pitch, 295–296
 Melt stirring, metal matrix, 644
 Mercury manometer, cyanide effluent, 424
 Mesophase, catalytic modification, production, 165
 Mesophase pitches
 hydrogenation, 164–165

- Mesophase pitches (*continued*)
 mechanical agitation, 162–163
 preparation of, 161–165
 pyrolysis, production by, 162–164
 solvent extraction, 164
- Metal catalyst, dispersement of, vapor grown carbon fibers, 327–328
- Metal composites, carbon fiber reinforced, 87–89, 97
- Metal matrices, 845–849
 aluminum, 636–638
 carbon fibers in, 629–656, 1031–1032
 aluminum, 635–639
 capillarity, 647–648
 capillary effects, 641
 carbon fiber reinforced metal matrix composites, 641–649
 compocasting, 644
 copper, 639–640
 deposition processes, 647
 diffusion bonding, 643–644
 fiber matrix interactions, 641, 648
 fiber tow (liquid) infiltration, 645–646
 fluid flow into the preform, 641, 648
 gravity casting, 644
 ion plating, 647
 lanxide process, 646
 lead, 640
 liquid phase diffusion bonding, 646–647
 liquid phase hot pressing, 646–647
 liquid phase sintering, 646–647
 liquid state processing, 644–647
 magnesium, 639
 matrix microstructure, 648–649
 melt stirring, 644
 metal matrices, 635–641
 metal matrix composites, 629
 nickel, 640
 plasma spraying, 647
 powder metallurgy, 643
 pressure casting, 644
 processing methods, 642–647
 reinforcement of metal matrices, carbon fiber for, 629–631
 rheocasting, 644
 slurry casting, 644
 solidification process, 642, 648–649
 solid state processing methods, 643–644
 squeeze casting, 644
 thermal properties, metal matrices, 630
 tin, 640–641
 vacuum casting, 644
 wettability, coating processes to improve, 631–635
 composites, factors influencing, 641–642
 factors influencing composites, 641–642
 wettability, coating processes to improve, 631–635
- Metal powders, chopped carbon fiber, hot working mixture, 88
- Method of least squares, 752
- Methyl acrylate, 101–103
- Micromechanics, 935–940
- Miller indices, cubic crystal, 466
- Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Dialea, 295
- Model airplanes, use of carbon fiber, 1007
- Mohs scale, 22
- Moisture content measurement, 714–715
- Molecular Optical Laser Examiner, 485
- Molecular orbitals, 9–12
- Molecular sieves, use of carbon fiber, 958
- Molecular weight, number average, polyacrylonitrile based precursor polymer, 192
- Molecular weight determination, pitch, 160
- Molten carbonate fuel cell, use of carbon fiber, 968
- Molten pitch, 572
- Monofilaments, properties of, 70
- Monomer reactants, polymerization of, 525–527
- Morganite Modmor, London, early work with polyacrylonitrile precursors, 97–98
- Morganite Modmor carbon fibers, properties, 97
- Morganometer, line speed, 436–437
- Mortar, concrete, matrix, 585–591
- Motor bikes, use of carbon fiber, 994–995
- Molded graphite, properties of, 34
- Molding, 715–717
 carbon fiber/polyetherimide laminate, 928
 conditions, reinforced thermoplastics, 716
 thermoplastic molding compounds, recommendations for, 926
- Mold release, 922–923
- Mullite matrices, 603
- Multiaxial winding, 907
- Multidirectional laminates, elastic behavior of, 940–943
- Multi oven treatment, oxidation plant, 198
- Multi-wrapped approach, oxidation plant, 198
- Musical instruments, use of carbon fiber, 1005–1007
- ## N
- Naphthyridine formation degradation theory, 238
- National Carbon Company, properties of early carbon fiber, 68
- Natural diamonds, 17
- Natural graphite, 24
- N-D orthogonal blocks, 891–893
- Neutron irradiation, 228–229
- Nickel metal matrices, 640
- Nitrile initiation, sources of, 251
- Noise, safety issues, 448
- Nomex honeycomb cores, 895
- Non-destructive testing, 735–738
- Non-oxidative surface treatment-whiskerization, 356–357
- Non-oxide matrix materials, matrices, 603–604
- Non-woven discontinuous reinforcement, 863–865
- Non-woven UD fabrics, woven UD fabrics, 866
- Normal distribution, 753–755

Nuclear applications, use of carbon fiber, 998
 Nuclear magnetic resonance, petroleum pitch, 160
 Nucleus, carbon atom, 2
 Null-balance principle, thermal analysis, 722

O

Occupational exposure limits, carbon fibers,
 emissions, 450
 Offline quality control, 781
 Offline winding, 411–415
 Oil exploration, use of carbon fiber, 989–991
 Omega drive systems, 380
 One-part resin system, 898–900
 Online collection, 409–410
 Optical fiber sensor, 944–945
 Optical instruments, use of carbon fiber, 1008–1009
 Optical microscope, 453–456
 Optical microscopy, fatigue testing, 711
 Optical properties of diamond, 23
 Organic acids, polyacrylonitrile precursor fibers, 147
 Organometal compounds, polyacrylonitrile
 precursor fibers, 147
 Orlon, 80, 82
 Ourtaulds, Courtelte, 122
 Outside control limits, 766
 Ovens for oxidation, 380–383
 Oxidation plant, 196–200, 439–440
 Oxidation processes, production line, carbon fiber,
 195–196
 Oxidation protection, 573–578
 Oxidative processes, 347–355
 gas phase oxidation, 348–350
 interlaminar shear strength, 348, 350–352
 liquid phase oxidation, 350–352
 pure oxygen, 348–350
 Oxides of nitrogen, safety issues, 446
 Oxidized polyacrylonitrile fiber, 66, 200, 792
 carbonization products of, 201
 chemical resistance of, 836
 density, determination of, 663–666
 mass per unit length, 662–663
 outgassing of, 837
 picks, 683
 production line, carbon fiber, 200
 properties of, 794
 testing, 662–678
 twist, 683
 uses of, 951–955

P

Packaging, equipment design for, 415
 Packing materials, 973
 PAN. *See* Polyacrylonitrile
 Paper for resin coating, grade of, 684–685
 Parabeam, 889–890
 Pareto chart, 756, 779
 Particulate matter, safety issues, 446

Pauli's exclusion principle, 5
 PEEK. *See* Polyetheretherketone
 Penetration value, petroleum pitch, 158
 Periodic table, defined, 1
 Perkin Elmer system, thermal analysis, 721–722
 Permissible Exposure Limit, carbon fibers,
 emissions, 449
 Peroxide catalysts for curing polyester systems, 506
 Personal quality, standards of, 784
 Peters, Tom, 783–784
 Petroleum pitch, 157–158
 Phenol formaldehyde, polynuclear aromatic
 component, 174
 Phenolic matrix, carbon fiber, bond between, 553
 Phenolic resins, 502–503
 gel coats, 505
 novalac resins, 503
 polynuclear aromatic component, 174
 saturated acids, 504
 vinyl monomers, crosslinking with, 507
 Phenylene sulphone group, 534
 Phillips, Leslie, 73
 Phosphoric acid fuel cell, use of carbon fiber, 967
 Phthalonitrile resins, 530
 Pitch based carbon fiber, 554–555, 818–823
 properties of, 797
 surface treatment of, 304
 Pitch based precursor, carbon fiber production
 using, 295–324
 air oxidation, 297–300
 aromatic condensation, 314
 carbonization, 301–303, 321
 cross-linking, 299–300
 cross-sectional microstructure, 307
 cyclization, 299–300
 dehydrogenation, 299–300
 electron spin resonance, 311
 field desorption mass spectroscopy, 310
 final carbonization process, 319–320
 gage length, influence of, 302
 graphitic character, degree of, 309–313
 graphitization, 303–304
 high resolution transmission electron
 microscope, 308
 manufacturing process, 296–304
 melt spun precursor, 295–296
 mesophase pitch fibers, 305–321
 Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Dialea, 295
 molecular rearrangement, 314
 oriented core microstructure, 305–307
 pitch based carbon fibers, surface treatment
 of, 304
 pitch fiber precursors, 320–321
 polyacenes, thermal reactivity data for, 309
 preparation of pitch precursors, 309–320
 radial transverse microstructure, 305–307
 side chains, 314
 stabilization (thermosetting) of spun fiber,
 296–301

- Pitch based precursor, carbon fiber production using
(*continued*)
 stress, benefit of, 299
 thermal polymerization, 314
 thermal reactivity, 309
 time required, factors effecting, 298–299
 x-ray characterization, 312–314
- Pitch precursor, 156–171, 320–321
 asphaltenes, composed of, 156
 boiling points, solvents used to extract pitch, 159
 carbon fiber manufacture, 156–171
 carbonized mesophase fibers, mechanical properties, 169
 catalytic modification, 165
 characterization of pitch, 158–160
 coal tar pitch, 158
 collapsing, 142
 early work in Japan, 72
 hydrogenation, 164–165
 isotropic pitches, 160–161
 melt spinning mesophase precursor fibers, 166–171
 mesophase pitches, 161–165
 naphthene, composed of, 156
 oils, 157
 petroleum pitch, 157–158
 pitch materials, chemical composition, 159
 polar aromatics, composed of, 156
 pyrolysis, 162–164
 raw pitch, properties of, 158
 relaxing, 142
 saturates, composed of, 156
 solvent extraction, 164
 structure of, 171
 treated pitch, properties of, 158
 treated pitches, properties of, 158
- Plaiter table, 384
- Planar zig-zag form, 146
- Plant developments, future developments, 1044
- Plant safety issues, 421–452
 air flow measurement, 424–432
 carbon fiber composites in fire, 424–429, 433–435
 Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988, 448–449
 drive systems, rotating rollers, 436–438
 dust extraction, 418–419
 electrical equipment, protecting, 423–424
 fire, risks of carbon fiber composites in, 450–451
 furnace gas seals, 401
 furnace insulation, 402
 gaseous emissions, United Kingdom exposure limits for, 449
 high modulus furnace, 442
 high temperature carbonization furnace, 441
 lateral movement, 433
 low temperature carbonization furnace, 440–441
 maintenance, 423
 oxidation plant, 439–440
 precursor creel, 438–439
 risks of carbon fiber composites in fire, pressure measurement, 424
 safety committee, 448
 sizing, 443
 splicing small tows, 435–436
 toxicology of carbon fibers, emissions, 449–450
 treatment of cyanide effluent, 444–445
 winding, 443–444
- Plasma, 355–356
- Plasma spraying, metal matrix, 647
- Plastic molding processes, acronyms associated with, 895
- Platen pressing of carbon fiber/polyetheretherketone laminate, 928
- Ply cutting, stacking prepreg, 916
- Poka-yoke, 782
- Polarized light microscopy, polyacrylonitrile based carbon fibers, 205–206
- Polar winding, 906
- Polyacenes, thermal reactivity data for, 309
- Polyacetylenes, 174
- Polyacrylonitrile, 42, 121
- Polyacrylonitrile based carbon fiber, 203–215, 792–798, 818
- Polyacrylonitrile based precursor polymer, number average molecular weight, 192
- Polyacrylonitrile carbon fibers
 carbonization stages, 254–259
 epoxy matrix, 816
- Polyacrylonitrile fiber
 commercially available, 122–123
 structure of, 146–148
 thermal degradation of, 252–253
- Polyacrylonitrile precursor
 alternative polymer formulations, 232
 boron, annealing in presence of, 229–230
 carbon fiber manufacturers, 185–186
 carbon fiber yield, 230
 carbonization, 221–230
 carbonization stages, mechanisms for, 254–259
 choice of precursor, 191–192
 controlled resistance carbon fibers, 233–234
 desirable attributes, 192–194
 developments, 232–234
 early work in Japan, 71–72
 fine structure, 203–215
 improvements, carbon fiber properties, 232
 manufacturing costs, polyacrylonitrile based carbon fiber, 187–191
 production line
 collection, 203
 effluent gas removal, 200
 high modulus fiber production, 202
 high temperature carbonization, 200–202
 low temperature carbonization, 200
 oxidation, 195–196
 oxidation plant, 196–200
 oxidized polyacrylonitrile fiber, 200
 precursor station, 194–195

- shrinkage, 203
- sizing, 203
- surface treatment, 203
- requirements for, 123–125
- stabilization, 215–221, 234–254
- tensile properties, 230–231
- texture, 203–215
- types, 194
- world supply, polyacrylonitrile based carbon fiber, 186–187
- Polyacrylonitrile precursor fibers, chemical treatments for, 147
- Polyacrylonitrile precursors, 72–113, 121–148
 - ageing stage, 151–152
 - air gap spinning, 138–139
 - allotropes of cellulose, 154
 - aqueous dispersion polymerization, 134–136
 - carbon fiber, production procedures using, 112–113
 - carbon fiber production, 98–100
 - cement, carbon fiber reinforced, 86
 - ceramics, carbon fiber reinforced, 86
 - chain transfer stage, 134
 - chemical treatment, 145–146
 - chemical treatments, prior to stabilization, 147
 - coagulation stage, 137–138
 - collection, 143
 - commercially available, 122–123
 - comonomers, 125–130
 - composite fabrication, 79
 - composite materials, carbon fiber in, 113
 - composites, 78, 84–86, 89
 - dope preparation, 136
 - drying, 142
 - dry spinning, 138
 - early work with in U.K.
 - at atomic energy research establishment, Harwell, 79–89
 - at Courtaulds, Coventry, 98–113
 - at Morganite Modmor, London, 97–98
 - at RAE, Farnborough, 72–79
 - at Rolls Royce, Derby, 89–97
 - fiber production, 79–83, 89–91
 - final treatment stage, 153–154
 - finish, 142
 - free radical, 133
 - friction, 79
 - glass, carbon fiber reinforced, 86
 - history, 122
 - homopolymer polyacrylonitrile, 125
 - initiation stage, 132–133
 - melt spinning, 139–140
 - metal composites, carbon fiber reinforced, 87–89, 97
 - mixing, ripening stages, 153
 - oxidation stage, 103–111
 - photochemical, 133
 - polymerization, 130–136
 - possible comonomers for, 126–127
 - precursor technology, 101–103
 - processing stages, 141–145
 - propagation stage, 133
 - requirements for, 123–125
 - resin formulation, composite fabrication, 92–97
 - shredding stage, 151–152
 - single filaments, testing, 78, 84–86
 - solution polymerization, 130–134
 - spinning methods, 136–140
 - spinning stage, 152–153
 - spun fiber modification, 145–146
 - steeping stage, 150–151
 - stretching, 142, 145
 - structure of fibers, 146–148
 - structure of rayon fibers, 154–156
 - surface treatment, 78, 84, 111–112
 - tensile strength of carbon fibers, factors affecting, 91–92
 - termination stage, 133–134
 - virgin carbon fiber, testing, properties of, 112
 - viscose rayon process, 150–154
 - washing, 142
 - wear, 79
 - wet spinning, 136–138
 - xanthation stage, 152
 - x-ray diffraction, early work with, 100
- Polyacrylonitrile precursor testing, 657–662
 - atomic absorption spectrophotometer, 661
 - fiber moisture content, 660–661
 - filament diameter distribution, 657–660
 - ion chromatograph, 661
 - precursor burn-up temperature, 662
 - precursor d'tex using vibroskop, 660
 - residual solvent, in Courtelte precursor, 661
 - silver sulfide staining test, 662
 - sodium content in precursor, 661
 - soft finish content in Courtelte precursor, 662
- Polyamide (PA) resins, 538–540
- Polyamides, 174
- Polyaromatics, 174
- Polybenzimidazole, 174
- Poly(bisbenzimidazobenzophenanthroline), 174
- Polybutadiene, 174
- Polycarbonate (PC) foam, 895
- Polycarbonate (PC) resin, 540
- Polycrystalline diamond, 18
- Polydispersity index, polyacrylonitrile based precursor polymer, 192
- Polydivinylbenzene, 174
- Polyester resins, 503–507
- Polyesters, 174
- Polyetheretherketone, 535–537, 559
- Polyetherimide, 559
- Polyetherimide/polyethersulphonic foam, 895
- Polyetherimide resin, 542
- Polyethersulphonic resin, 542
- Polyethylene, 174–175
- Polyimide, 175
- Polymer, 123–124

- Polymer dope concentration
 polyacrylonitrile based precursor polymer, 192
 spinning solvent, 124
- Polymer infiltration pyrolysis, 841–842
- Polymerization methods, polyacrylonitrile precursors, 130–136
- Polymer matrices
 amine cured systems, 519
 amine hydrogen equivalent weight, 519
 amorphous thermoplasts, 534–535
 benzocyclobutene, 530
 bismaleimides, 525–527
 bisoxazoline phenolics, 530
 blendur resins, 530
 carbon fiber reinforcement, effect of, 533
 condensation type polyimides, 523–524
 curing agents, 514, 519
 cyanate resins, 520–521
 cycloaliphatic resins, 512
 differential scanning calorimetry, 538
 duplex materials, 532
 dynamic mechanical analysis, 538
 electron spectroscopy for chemical analysis, 527
 epoxide resins, 508–520
 epoxy diluents, 513
 free aromatic diamines, use of, 526
 monomer reactants, polymerization of, 525–527
 phenolic resins, 502–503
 phenylene sulphone group, 534
 phthalonitrile resins, 530
 polyamide (PA) resins, 538–540
 polycarbonate (PC) resin, 540
 polyester resins, 503–507
 polyetheretherketone, 535–537
 polyetheretherketone (PEEK) resin, 540–542
 polyetherimide (PEI) resin, 542
 polyethersulphone (PES) resin, 542
 polyphenylene sulfide, 535
 polyphenylene sulfide (PPS) resin, 543
 polystyrylpyridine, 530
 polyvinyl butyral, 532
 quenching, 536
 reactive liquid polymers, 531–532
 rubber copolymers, 532
 semi-crystalline thermoplastics, 536
 sulphone group, 534
 thermoplastic matrix, 534
 thermoplastic modifiers, 532–533
 thermoplastic resins, 533–543
 thermoset matrix, 534
 thermoset resins, 501–533
 toughness, 532
 unsaturated polyester resins, 503–504
 vinyl monomers, crosslinking with, 507
- Polymer precursor, matrices, 607–609
- Polymethylmethacrylamide (PMI) foam, 895
- Polymethyl vinyl ketone, 175
- Polynitrene, formation of, 240
- Polynuclear aromatic components, in coal tar pitch, 172–173
- Polyphenylene sulfide, 535, 543
- Polystyrene (PS) foam, 893
- Polystyrylpyridine, 530
- Polyurethane (PU) foam, 895
- Poly(vinylacetylene), 175
- Polyvinyl alcohol, 175, 923
- Polyvinyl butyral, 532
- Polyvinylchloride, 175
- Polyvinylidene chloride, 175
- Polyvinylidene fluoride, 175
- Portland cement, matrices, 583–584
- Post cure oven, 912–913
- Powder metallurgy, metal matrix, 643
- Precision instruments, use of carbon fiber, 1008
- Precursor creel, safety issues, 438–439
- Precursor developments, future developments, 1043–1044
- Precursor for polyacrylonitrile based carbon fiber, activated carbon fibers, 955
- Precursor handling, 377–379
- Precursor radius, reduction of, polyacrylonitrile based precursor polymer, 193
- Precursor station, production line, carbon fiber, 194–195
- Pre-die forming, 911
- Pre-oxidized fiber, 71
- Prepreggers, early work in U.K., 114–115
- Prepreg manufacture, 913–916
- Prepreg molding, 913–921
- Press-clave molding, 917–918
- Pressure assisted resin injection, 95
- Pressure casting, metal matrix, 644
- Pressure drop, flow, relationship between, exhaust systems, 418
- Pressureless sintering, 615
- Pressure measurement, carbon fiber composites in fire, 424
- Principle quantum number, 4–5
- Process control, statistical, 747–772. *See also* Statistics
- Production line, carbon fiber
 collection, 203
 effluent gas removal, 200
 high modulus fiber production, 202
 high temperature carbonization, 200–202
 low temperature carbonization, 200
 oxidation, 195–196
 oxidation plant, 196–200
 oxidized polyacrylonitrile fiber, 200
 precursor station, 194–195
 shrinkage, 203
 sizing, 203
 surface treatment, 203
- Production process, future developments, 1043–1044
- Production temperature, Young's modulus of carbon fiber, relationship between, 792
- Propeller blades, use of carbon fiber, 977–979
- Properties of carbon fibers, 791–860

Prosthetic applications, use of carbon fiber, 998–1000
 Proton exchange membrane fuel cell, use of carbon fiber, 966–967
 Pulling unit provide traction, 912
 Pull-pressing, matrices, 591
 Pulse chemical vapor deposition process, 566
 Pultruded product, shear strength of, 817
 Pultrusion, 909–913
 Push rods, use of carbon fiber, 993
 Pyrolysis, 274–279
 carbon fiber production, mechanisms for, 280–282
 flame retardancy, 276–279
 polymers for making ceramics by, 607
 Pyrolytic carbon, 38–41
 Pyrolytic graphite, 38–41
 Pyrovatex CP, commercial flame retardants, 278

Q

Quality assurance standards, 773
 Quality circles, 785–786
 Quality control, 773–790
 Crosby, Philip B., 782–783
 Deeming, W. Edwards, 776–777
 early Americans, 776
 Fiegenbaum, Armand V., 779
 inhouse testing, 773
 inspection, 775
 Ishikawa, Dr. Kaoru, 779–780
 ISO 9000 family of standards and quality systems, 774–775
 Japanese gurus, 779
 Juran, Joseph M., 778
 Meiller, Claus, 784–785
 new western Group of gurus, 782–785
 Peters, Tom, 783–784
 quality circles, 785–786
 quality costing, 788
 quality gurus, 775–785
 quality management, quality assurance standards, 773
 Shindo, Shigeo, 781–782
 Taguchi, Dr. Genichi, 780–781
 test status, 775
 total quality management, 786–788
 Quality costing, 788
 Quality gurus, 775–785
 Quality management standards, future developments, 1045–1046
 Quality Planning Road Map, 778
 Quality spiral, 778
 Quality systems, standards, ISO 9000 family, 774–775
 Quantum numbers, allocation of, 5
 Quantum theory, 2–8
 Quickstep molding, 920

R

Racing car applications, use of carbon fiber, 991–993
 Racquetball racquets, use of carbon fiber, 1004

Radiations in surface analysis techniques, 474
 RAE, Farnborough, early work with polyacrylonitrile precursors, 72–79
 Rail shear test, 817
 Railways, use of carbon fiber, 995
 Raman effect, 485
 Raman spectroscopy, 817
 Raw pitch, properties of, 158
 Rayleigh scattering, 485
 Rayon, defined, 150
 Rayon precursor, Union Carbide carbon fiber from, properties of, 70
 RC Houtz, 122
 Reaction injection molding, 904
 Reactive liquid polymers, 531–532
 Recirculation water cooling system, 441
 Recycling, 1046
 Reinforced ceramic matrices, carbon fiber, 583–628
 alumina (Al_2O_3), 603
 aluminum nitride, 604
 Arrhenius plot, 570–571
 bond to glass, coating carbon fiber, 601
 boron carbide (V_4C), 604
 boron nitride, 604
 carbon fiber, impregnation of, 591
 carbon fiber cement matrix composites, 587
 carbon fiber reinforced cement, 585
 carbon fiber reinforced mortar, 590
 cement, 583–584
 ceramic matrices, 602–617
 chopped, 591
 concrete, 584–591
 concrete additives, 584–585
 consolidation, densification, 615
 conventional autoclave, use of, 569
 densification, 608
 dip coating, 616
 dry mixing, 588
 electrophoretic deposition, 617
 electrophoretic infiltration, 617
 fabrication processes, 591–592
 fiber reinforcement, 605
 filament winding, 591, 605–606
 flexural strength, increase in, 586
 fracture mechanics, 617
 glass-ceramic, 593–594
 glass matrices, 592–594
 carbon fiber filled, 599–601
 damage monitoring capability, achievement of, 600
 scanning electron microscope, 600
 thermal shock resistance, improvement of, 599
 high shrinkage, 606
 low yield, 606
 melt infiltration, 609–611
 mortar, 585–591
 mullite ($3Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2$), 603
 non-oxide matrix materials, 603–604
 polymer precursor, 607–609

- Reinforced ceramic matrices, carbon fiber (*continued*)
- Portland, 583–584
 - preparation methods, 594–598
 - protective coatings, 615–617
 - pull-pressing, 591
 - silane treated carbon fibers, use of, 586
 - silicon carbide (SiC), 603–604
 - silicon nitride (Si₃N₄), 604
 - in situ* chemical reactions, 611–614
 - in situ* electrophoretic deposition, 601
 - slip casting, 605
 - slurry infiltration, 605
 - sol gel, 606–607
 - spray-up process, 591
 - titanium boride (TiB₂), 604
 - titanium carbide (TiC), 604
 - unidirectional carbon fiber, infiltration of, 608
 - wet mixing, 588
 - wetting, 609–610
 - YMAS matrix, 600
 - zirconia (ZrO₂), 603
- Reinforced plastic carbon fiber, 78
- Reinforcement handling, 910
- Relation of carbon fiber tensile properties to process conditions, 230–231
- Resin coating, grade of paper for, 684–685
- Resin film infusion, 902
- Resin formulation, composite fabrication, 92–97
- Resin impregnation, 911
- Resin infusion under flexible tooling, 901
- Resin transfer molding, 897–903
- Resistance strain gages, measurement of strain using, 697–698
- Rheocasting, metal matrix, 644
- Risk priority number, 771
- Risks of carbon fiber composites in fire, pressure measurement, 424
- Robot arms, use of carbon fiber, 995
- Rocket motor cases, use of carbon fiber, 983
- Rocket motor nozzles, use of carbon fiber, 1021
- Rollers
- safety issues, 436–438
 - use of carbon fiber, 995
- Rolls Royce, Derby, early work with polyacrylonitrile precursors, 89–97
- Rotating rollers, safety issues, 436–438
- Rotorway components Ltd., Clevedon, prepreggers, early work in U.K., 115
- Rough laminar deposition, 563
- Rubber copolymers, 532
- Ruland theory, 341
- Rule of mixtures for composites, 817
- Russian dolls, 59
- Rutherford's concept, carbon atom structure and, 2
- S**
- SACMA test method parameters, for determining composite modulus, 674
- SAF. *See* Special Acrylic Fiber
- Safety committee, 448
- Safety issues
- air flow measurement, 424–432
 - carbon fiber composites in fire
 - lateral expansion or contraction, 434–435
 - lateral movement, 433
 - pressure measurement, 424
 - velocity, determination of, 424–429
 - volume flow, determination of, 429–432
 - Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988, 448–449
 - drive systems, rotating rollers, 436–438
 - dust extraction, 418–419
 - electrical equipment, protecting, 423–424
 - fire, risks of carbon fiber composites in, 450–451
 - furnace gas seals, 401
 - furnace insulation, 402
 - gaseous emissions, United Kingdom exposure limits for, 449
 - high modulus furnace, 442
 - high temperature carbonization furnace, 441
 - lateral movement, 433
 - low temperature carbonization furnace, 440–441
 - maintenance, 423
 - oxidation plant, 439–440
 - precursor creel, 438–439
 - risks of carbon fiber composites in fire, pressure measurement, 424
 - safety committee, 448
 - sizing, 443
 - splicing small tows, 435–436
 - toxicology of carbon fibers, emissions, 449–450
 - treatment of cyanide effluent, 444–445
 - winding, 443–444
- Sailplanes, use of carbon fiber, 982
- Sample correlation coefficient, 751–752
- Sample size, determination of, 748
- Satellite reflectors, use of carbon fiber, 1006
- Scanning auger microscopy, 475
- Scanning electron microscope, 359–360, 362, 456–460, 462, 483, 494
- Scanning tunneling microscopy, 359–360, 490–493
- Schrödinger equation of wave mechanics, 3–4, 9
- Secondary ion mass spectrometry, 485
- dynamic SIMS, 489
 - imaging or microscope SIMS, 489–490
 - static SIMS4, 486–488
- Seemann Composite Resin Infusion Molding Process, 901
- Semi-crystalline thermoplastics, 536
- Sequential multiport resin injection system, 904
- Servo-hydraulic test machine, fatigue testing, 711
- Seven-point action plan for change, 777
- Shear strength measurement, 699–706
- Shindo, Shigeo, 781–782
- Short fiber process, 924
- Shrinkage, 203
- Sigradur, glass-like carbon, 42

- Silane treated carbon fibers, use of, 586
- Silicon carbide
 - in equipment design, 390–392
 - matrices, 603–604
- Silicones, 923
- Silicon nitride, matrices, 604
- Sinclair's loop test for filament testing, 738
- Single crystal x-ray diffraction, 470
- Single fiber fragmentation test, 803
- Single filament test, 78, 84–86, 800–803
- Single phase fusion melt, carbon fiber, 139–140
- Sintering, 615
- Sizing, 363–370
 - carbon fibers, surface treatment, 347–376
 - with compatible thermoplastic polymer size, 924
 - deposition from solution onto fiber surface, 363–367
 - effect on composite properties, 815–817
 - electrodeposition, deposition of polymer onto fiber surface by, 367–369
 - electropolymerization, 369–370
 - equipment design for, 404–405
 - production line, carbon fiber, 203
 - safety issues, 443
 - Shell waterborne resins, 365
 - sizes, 366
- Skewed distribution, 753
- Skin core, 677–678
- Skis, ski sticks, use of carbon fiber, 1002
- S-lap drive systems, 380
- Slip casting, matrices, 605
- Slip differentials, use of carbon fiber, 1018–1020
- Slurry casting, metal matrix, 644
- Slurry infiltration, matrices, 605
- Slurry pulse/chemical vapor infiltration, 612–613
- Small tow, approaches to production of, 377
- Smart devices, 944–945
- SMARTweave Sensing, 905
- Smooth laminar deposition, 563
- Snooker, pool cues, use of carbon fiber, 1004
- Sodium removal, 400–401
- Softening point, petroleum pitch, 158
- Solar sails, 1046
- Sol gel, matrices, 606–607
- Solid oxide fuel cell, 969
- Solids, techniques for, mull method, 481
- Solid waste products, heat treatment furnace, 400
- Solution polymerization, polyacrylonitrile precursors, 130–134
- Solvent system, polyacrylonitrile based precursor polymer, 192
- Sorted distribution, 753
- Soxhlet extraction, 674
- Space
 - carbon-carbon in, 1020–1021
 - use of carbon fiber, 982–983
- Special Acrylic Fiber, 122
- Specimen size, effect of, 817
- Spinnerette construction
 - carbon fiber factors affecting structure of, 169
 - cleanliness of, 124
- Spinning conditions, control of, 124
- Spinning methods, 136–140
- Spinning solvent, polymer dope concentration in, 124
- Splicing small tows, 435–436
- Sports goods, use of carbon fiber, 1001–1005
- Spray lay-up, 895–896
- Spray-up process, matrices, 591
- SP Resin Infusion Technology (SPRINT), 901–902
- Spun fiber modification, carbon fiber precursor, 145–146
- Spun filament, fine count, 124
- Squash racquets, use of carbon fiber, 1004
- Squeeze casting, metal matrix, 644
- Stabilization of polyacrylonitrile precursors, 234–254
- Stainless steel heated rotary drum, over a, 405–406
- Standard deviation, normal distribution, relationship between, 755
- Standard error, 751
- Standards, 773–790. *See also* Quality control
- Static, elimination of, use of carbon fiber, 960
- Statistical process control charts
 - attribute data, 758–759
 - average, range chart, 760–764
 - mean deviation chart, 764–766
 - median control chart, 766
 - rules for detecting out-of-control conditions on control charts, 766–769
 - standard deviation chart, 764–766
 - variable data, 758–759
- Statistical quality control, proficient in, 785–786
- Statistics
 - capability index, 770–771
 - control chart method, 758
 - cumulative sum chart, 767–770
 - eighty/twenty rule, 756
 - failure mode effect analysis, 771
 - fishbone (Ishikawa) diagram, 756–757
 - flow chart, 756
 - frequency distribution, 747–748
 - Gaussian distribution, 753
 - linear regression, 752–753
 - location of data, 748–750
 - measures of dispersion, 750
 - method of least squares, 752
 - mixed population, 753
 - non-random pattern, 768
 - normal distribution, 753–755
 - outside control limits, 766
 - Pareto chart, 756
 - risk priority number, 771
 - sample correlation coefficient, 751–752
 - skewed distribution, 753
 - sorted distribution, 753
 - standard deviation, normal distribution, relationship between, 755
 - standard error, 751
 - unnatural pattern, 766–767

- Statistics (*continued*)
 variation, 756–758
 Weibull distribution, 756
- Stealth aerial vehicles, use of carbon fiber, 982
- Stearn, C. H., 149
- Step-ladder polymer, polyacrylonitrile precursors, 248
- Stereoscan calibration, with traceable reference standard, 669
- Stokes line, 485
- Strain rate, effect of, 817
- Strength of diamond, 23
- Stress graphitization, 90–91, 270
- Stretch ratios, increase in crystal size, 91
- Stringed instruments, use of carbon fiber, 1006–1007
- Structural work, use of carbon fiber, 995
- Structure of atom, 2
- Structure of carbon, 1–14
- Structure of carbon fibers
 anti-Stoke line, 485
 asymmetric stretch, 479–480
 bend, 479
 Bragg's Law, 467
 determination of, 453–500
 electron energy loss spectroscopy, 477
 Fourier transform infrared/attenuated total reflectance spectroscopy, 483
 Fourier transform raman spectroscopy, 485
 high modulus furnace, 442
 high spatial resolution surface analysis, 473–474
 infrared spectroscopy, 479–483
 low angle x-ray diffraction, 473
 Miller indices, cubic crystal, 466
 Molecular Optical Laser Examiner, 485
 optical microscope, 453–456
 radiations in surface analysis techniques, 474
 Raman effect, 485
 Rayleigh scattering, 485
 scanning auger microscopy, 475
 scanning electron microscope, 456–460, 483, 494
 scanning tunneling microscopy, 490–493
 secondary ion mass spectrometry, 485
 single crystal x-ray diffraction, 470
 solids, techniques for, mull method, 481
 Stokes line, 485
 surface enhanced Raman scattering, 485
 symmetric stretch, 479–480
 Time of Flight Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry, 489–490
 Time-of-Flight (ToF) analyzers, 489
 transmission electron microscope, 456, 460–464, 483
 ultra high vacuums, 453
 vibrational transitions, 480
 wide angle x-ray diffraction, 466–470
 winding, 443–444
 x-ray diffraction, 464–473
 x-ray excited auger electron spectroscopy, 475
 x-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, 477, 490
- Structure of graphite, 27–31
- Styrene/acrylonitrile copolymer (SAN) foam, 895
- Subatomic particles, physical properties of, 2
- Submarines, use of carbon fiber, 989
- Subsidiary number, 5
- Surface enhanced Raman scattering, 485
- Surface treatment, 347–376
 effect of fiber properties, 357–363
 equipment design for, 403–404
 non-oxidative surface treatment-whiskerization, 356–357
 oxidative processes, 347–355
 plasma, 355–356
 production line, carbon fiber, 203
 sizing, effect on composite properties, 815–817
- Suspension systems, use of carbon fiber, 992–993
- Swann, J.W., 65
- Swept bends, exhaust, 416–417
- Symmetric stretch, 479–480
- Synthetic graphite, 25–27
- System of profound knowledge, 777
- ## T
- Taguchi, Dr. Genichi, 780–781
- Tailored resistance carbon fiber, 960
- Tautomeric changes, polyacrylonitrile precursors, 244–245
- Tautomerization, polyacrylonitrile precursors, 249
- Teamwork, 786–787
- Telescopes, use of carbon fiber, 1008
- TEM. *See* Transmission electron microscope
- Temperature, production, Young's modulus of carbon fiber, relationship between, 792
- Temperature programmed desorption, 359–360
- Tennis racquets, use of carbon fiber, 1004
- Tensile failure, vapor grown carbon fibers, 339–343
- Tensile modulus, 693–695
- Tensile properties, 800–808
- Tensile strength
 carbon fibers, factors affecting, 91–92
 measurement, 695–697
- Tensile strength values, distribution, 748
- Tensile test machine system, determination of compliance of, 670–671
- Textile applications, use of carbon fiber, 995, 998
- Textile grade precursors, carbon fiber properties from, 82
- Texture, polyacrylonitrile precursor, 203–215
- Thermal analysis, 721–729
- Thermal anemometer, volume flow determination, 429
- Thermal black, 44
- Thermal conductivity, 831
- Thermal conversion, cellulosic material, technique, 69–70
- Thermal expansion, 829–831
- Thermal gradient chemical vapor infiltration process, 566
- Thermal insulation, uses of carbon fibers, 970–973
- Thermal polymerization, pitch based precursor, 314
- Thermal properties, 823–829

- Thermal properties of diamond, 23
Thermal properties of graphite, 35
Thermal reactivity, pitch based precursor, 309
Thermofolding, 927
Thermomechanical analysis, 729
Thermoplastic filament winding, 928
Thermoplastic matrices, 534, 861–934, 1009–1010
 Arrhenius plot, 570–571
 continuous fiber reinforced plastic materials, 929
 film stacking process, 927
 impervious surface layer, 570
 importance of critical aspect ratio, 923–924
 injection molding, 925–927
 polymer, 839
 precursors, 558–560
 preparation of thermoplastic molding compounds, 924–925
 thermoplastic filament winding, 928
 thermoplastic prepreg, 927–928
 thermoplastic pultrusion, 929
Thermoplastic modifiers, 532–533
Thermoplastic molding compounds
 carbon fiber filled, suppliers, 1012–1013
 use of carbon fiber, 1010
Thermoplastic prepreg, 927–928
Thermoplastic pultrusion, 929
Thermoplastic resins, 533–543
Thermoplastics, 714–718
Thermoset bulk molding compound, 896
Thermoset dough molding compound, 896
Thermoset matrices, 534, 861–934
 carbon fibers in, 973–1009
 centrifugal molding, 904
 contact molding wet lay-up, 894–896
 end uses in, 1007–1009
 fiber placement systems, 921–922
 filament winding, 905–909
 flow, cure monitoring of resin infusion processes, 904–905
 hot press matched metal molding, 896
 manufacturing processes, 894–923
 mold release, 922–923
 preparation of fiber preforms, 904
 prepreg molding, 913–921
 pultrusion, 909–913
 reaction injection molding, 904
 resin transfer molding, 897–903
 sequential multiport resin injection system, 904
Thermoset resins, matrix, 501–533
Thermoset sheet molding compound, 896–897
Thermosetting, spun fiber, pitch based precursor, 296–301
Thermosetting resin, 556–558
Thermostatically controlled heated steel cylinder, 717–718
Thorne1 25, 70
Three-dimensional graphite, 214
Three-dimensional reinforcements, 882–883
 autoweave, 889
 basic weave, 886
 biplain weave, 886
 double bias fabrics, 885
 integrated structures, 889
 magnaweave, 889
 multiaxial non-crimp reinforcements, 882–889
 NVG stitch bonded variable layer (MALIMO) process, 884
 proprietary 3-D weaving processes, 889–890
 quadraxial, 889
 shaped preforms, 889
 simultaneous stitch process, producing stitched fabric by, 883–885
 triaxial weave, 885–888
 warp binding or orthogonal type architecture, 889
 weave, stitch process, producing stitched fabric by, 885
 WIMAG wrap knitted multiaxial layer (Liba system), 884–885
 woven 3-D fabrics, 889
Tidal turbine blades, use of carbon fiber, 997–998
Time-of-flight analyzers, 489
Time of flight secondary ion mass spectrometry, 489–490
Tin metal matrices, 640–641
Titanium boride (TiB₂), matrices, 604
Titanium carbide (TiC), matrices, 604
Topham, Charles F., 149
Topham box, 149, 153
Torsion test, 817
Total pressure drop, determination of, exhaust, 417
Total quality control, 779
Total quality management, 786–788
Toughness, thermoset resin systems, 530–533
Tow fiber tension, safety issues, 437–438
Tow testing, 678–682
 dry tow test, 678–679
 Hercules end tab, 680–681
 impregnated tow, 679–682
Tow textile grade precursors, 80
Toxicology, carbon fibers, emissions, 449–450
Transition metal oxides, polyacrylonitrile precursor fibers, 147
Transmission electron microscope, 456, 460–464, 483
Transportation, uses of carbon fibers, 955
Transverse mechanical properties, carbon fibers, 814
Tripods, use of carbon fiber, 1008
Tube rolling, 921
Turbine blades, use of carbon fiber, 995–998
Turbostratic graphite, polyacrylonitrile based carbon fibers, 214
Turbostratic structure, 39–40
Two-part resin systems, 899
Two roll drive systems, 379
Types of matrix, 556–560
 hot isostatic pressure impregnation carbonization, 568–569
 thermosetting resin, 556–558

U

- Ultra high vacuums, 453
- Ultrasonic testing, 736-738
- Ultraviolet spectroscopy, pitch, 160
- Uncertainty principle, of Heisenberg, 4
- Unidirectional carbon fiber
 - composites, properties of, 804
 - infiltration, 608
- Unidirectional fabrics, 865-866
- Unidirectional fiber reinforced epoxy resins, elastic properties of, 937
- Uniform temperature distribution, oxidation plant, 196-197
- Union Carbide, properties of early yarn, 68
- United Kingdom
 - early prepreggers, 114-115
 - polyacrylonitrile precursors, 72-113
 - at atomic energy research establishment, Harwell, 79-89
 - at Courtaulds, Coventry, 98-113
 - at Morganite Modmor, London, 97-98
 - at RAE, Farnborough, 72-79
 - at Rolls Royce, Derby, 89-97
- United States, early work in, 66-71
 - black orlon, 66-67
 - early US carbon fibers, 67-71
 - recent US carbon fibers, 71
- Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), use of carbon fiber, 982
- Unsaturated polyester resins, 503-504
- Uses of carbon fibers, 951-1042
 - carbon-carbon applications, carbon fibers for, 1010-1023
 - cement, carbon fibers in, 1023-1030
 - ceramic matrices, carbon fibers in, 1031
 - concrete, carbon fibers in, 1023-1030
 - electrical applications, 960-970
 - electrodes, 961-962
 - gaskets, 973
 - glass matrices, carbon fibers in, 1031
 - metal matrices, carbon fibers in, 1031-1032
 - oxidized polyacrylonitrile fiber, 951-955
 - packing materials, gaskets, 973
 - thermal insulation, 970-973
 - thermoplastic matrices, carbon fibers in, 1009-1010
 - thermoset matrices, carbon fibers in, 973-1009
 - virgin carbon fiber, 955-959

V

- Vacuum assisted resin injection, 897-898
- Vacuum assisted resin transfer molding, 900
- Vacuum bag molding, 916
- Vacuum casting, metal matrix, 644
- Vacuum infusion molding process, 901
- Vacuum infusion processing, 901

- Valence electrons, 7
- van der Waals forces, 15, 55, 60
- Vane anemometer, volume flow determination, 429
- Vapor grown carbon fibers, 43-44, 325-346
 - batch process, 325-327
 - continuous process, 327-328
 - controlled atmosphere electron microscopy, 334
 - conventional filaments, 325
 - growth process, 334-339
 - growth rate curve, 328
 - metal catalyst, dispersion of, 327-328
 - precursor filaments, 325
 - preparation, 325-334
 - properties of, 44
 - Ruland theory, 341
 - scanning electron microscope, 336
 - tensile failure, 339-343
 - transmission electron microscope, 336
 - vermicular filaments, 334-336
 - weakest link principle, 342-343
- Variable bow roller, 434-435
- Velocity determination
 - orifice, flow measurement with, 430-432
 - Pitot static tube, 424-428
- Vermicular filaments, vapor grown carbon fibers, 334-336
- Vertical burn tests, blends of curlon, 972
- Vertical manometers, 444
- Vertical passes, oxidation plant, 196-197
- Vibrational transitions, 480
- Vibroskop, selection of test weights for, 660
- Vickers stage micrometer, 667
- Vinyl esters, 125
- Vinyl monomers, crosslinking with, 507
- Violin, bows for, use of carbon fiber, 1007
- Virgin carbon fiber, 662-678, 955-959
- Viscose rayon, 792
- Viscosity, resin mix, determination of, 686-687
- Volume flow determination
 - nozzle, flow measurement with, 430-432
 - thermal anemometer, 429
 - vane anemometer, 429

W

- Warp UD fabric, weft UD fabric, 866
- Water cooling system, recirculation, 441
- Water extract, conductivity of, 677
- Watson image shearing eyepiece, determining filament diameter using, 667-668
- Watts, Bill, 73
- Wave mechanics, 4
- Waxes, 923
- Weakest link principle, vapor grown carbon fibers, 342-343
- Weibull distribution, 756

Weight average molecular weight, polyacrylonitrile based precursor polymer, 192

Wettability, coating processes to improve, metal matrices, 631–635

Whiskerization, non-oxidative surface, 356–357

Wide angle x-ray diffraction, 466–470

Wind generator sizes, Atlantic Orient Corporation, categorization of, 997

Winding, safety issues, 443–444

Wind surfing, use of carbon fiber, 1005

Wind turbine blades, use of carbon fiber, 995–997

WIRA Rapid Oil Extraction Apparatus, 675–676

Wire resistance heating element, furnace, 388–390

Wood, carbon fiber and, 1009

World distribution, acrylic fiber plants, 123

World supply, polyacrylonitrile based carbon fiber, 186–187

Woven carbon fiber manufacturers, 867–868

Woven fabric, 866–872

- basket (Hopsack) weave, 868–869
- high modulus (non-crimp) weave, 872
- Leno weave, 869–870
- mock Leno weave, 870
- plain or square weave, 868
- satin weave, 871–872
- twill weave, 871

Woven spread tow, 872

X

Xanthation stage, cellulosic precursors, 152

X-ray

- petroleum pitch, 160
- pitch based precursor, 312–314

X-ray diffraction, 100, 464–473

X-ray excited auger electron spectroscopy, 475

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, 249–250, 359–360, 477, 490, 553

Y

Yachts, use of carbon fiber, 946, 987–989

Yarn, 68

YMAS matrix, 600

Young's modulus

- carbon fiber, 792
- coefficient of thermal expansion, relationship between, 829

Z

Zeeman effect, 5

Zero defects concept, 782

Zirconia, matrices, 603