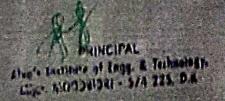
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ISSN 2195-4356

ISSN 2195-4364 (electronic)

Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering

ISBN 978-981-15-5150-5 ISBN 978-981-15-5151-2 (eBook)

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-5151-2

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# Contents

Inclined Edge Crack Using Extended Finite Element Method  Vikas Goyat, Suresh Verma, and Ramesh Kumar Garg	1
Analysis of Sensitization in Austenitic Stainless Steel-Welded Joint Hitesh Arora, Viranshu Kumar, Chander Prakash, Danil Pimenov, Mandeep Singh, Hitesh Vasudev, and Vishaldeep Singh	13
Comparative Analysis on Mechanical Properties of Al 6061 and Al 7075 Cross Matrix Composites	25
Tensile and Flexural Behaviour of Areca Husk Fibre Reinforced	
Epoxy Composite	35
Control Techniques and Failure Mode of Active Magnetic Bearing in Machine Tool System	45
A Technological Review on Temperature Measurement Techniques in Various Machining Processes	55
Development of a Model for the Number of Bends During Stirrup Making Process S. N. Waghmare, Sagar D. Shelare, C. K. Tembhurkar, and S. B. Jawalekar	69
Numerical Analysis of Heat Transfer in Ferrofluid Under Constant External Magnetic Field  Jaswinder Singh Mehta, Rajesh Kumar, Harmesh Kumar, and Harry Garg	79

Alva's Institute of Engg. & Technologye Mijar, MOODEIDRI - 574 225, D.K.

	Formulation of a Mathematical Model for Quantity of Deshelled Nut	89
	n Charoli Nut Deshelling Machine	0.
	On Investigation of Dimensional Deviation for Hybrid Composite  Matrix of PLA	99
	Performance Evaluation of Graphene-Gear Oil Nanolubricants in Rayleigh Step Bearing	109
	The Effect of Two-Step Austempering on Abrasion Wear Characteristics of the Ductile Cast Iron	119
	Effect of Particle Content and Temperature on Steady-State Creep in Thick Composite Cylinder	127
- All Residents	Comparative Study on Wind Tunnel Calibrating Instruments  Akhila Rupesh, J. V. Muruga lal Jeyan, V. M. Ram Mohan,  K. Praveen Kumar, T. Abhishek, T. Ashish,  K. V. V. M. Reddy, and Greeshma Maddireddy	139
	Wear and Friction Study of the Coated Piston Rings Material Vinayak Goel, Mudit Shukla, and Vipin Kumar Sharma	149
	Thermal Conductivity Analysis of Graphene Oxide Nanofluid Using Three-Level Factorial Design	161
	Design Optimization of Go-Kart Chassis Frame Using Modal Analysis	171
	Effect of Process Parameters on Water Absorption and Impact Strength of Hybrid PLA Composites	187
	Comparative Investigation of Different Types of Cutting Fluid in Minimum Quantity Lubrication Machining Using CFD Payal Chauhan, Anjali Gupta, Amit Kumar Thakur, and Rajesh Kumar	199

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Contents

To Study the Effect of Loading on Defect Signature by Using Statistical Parameters Rajeev Kumar, Manpreet Singh, Jaiinder Preet Singh, Piyush Gulati, and Harpreet Singh	209
Vibration Analysis of Carbon Fiber and Glass Fiber  Composite Beam	223
Analysis of Transient Thermal Temperature Distribution Over Service Life of Taper Roller Bearing Using FEA	231
Incipient Fault Detection in Roller Bearing Using Ultrasonic  Diagnostic Technique  Shashikant Pandey, P. Sateesh Kumar, M. Amarnath, Teki Tanay Kumar, and Paladugu Rakesh	243
Comparative Analysis of Imaging and Novel Markerless Approach for Measurement of Postural Parameters in Dental Seating Tasks  Vibha Bhatia, Jagjit Singh Randhawa, Ashish Jain, and Vishakha Grover	253

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# Tensile and Flexural Behaviour of Areca Husk Fibre Reinforced Epoxy Composite



Sakshi S. Kamath, D. N. Punith, S. Preetham, S. N. Gautham, Janardhan, K. Lalith Yashwanth, and Basayaraju Bennehalli

Abstract Nowadays, because of the issues related to the environment, it is becoming mandatory for the usage of eco-friendly products for betterment of the people. Hence, here is an attempt made where the harmful synthetic fibre composites used for marine, automobile, constructive applications can be replaced by eco-friendly, biodegradable natural areca fibre composites. Physical properties of areca husk fibre were studied, and it revealed that maximum fibres have length range from 40 to 50 mm with the diameter ranging from 0.200 to 0.299 mm. These untreated and 1% NaOH treated fibres were used for composite fabrication at different fibre loadings like 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65%. It was found that 50% is the optimum fibre percentage. Tensile strength and flexural strength for untreated fibre composite at 50% fibre loading were found to be 7.40 N/mm² and 4.01 N/mm², respectively, and 54.91 N/mm² and 6.81 N/mm², respectively, for alkali-treated fibre composites.

**Keywords** Areca husk fibre · Mercerization · Linear density diameter method · Tensile testing · Flexural testing

### 1 Introduction

Increasing environmental awareness and decrease in fossil fuels are influencing researchers to use biodegradable natural material in composite manufacture as the substitute for synthetic fibres. The non-biodegradability, environmental impact and high cost of the synthetic fibres used as the reinforcing material in the composite manufacture is questioning the mankind about its usage and hence finding an alternative for using natural fibres as the substitute for composite fabrication [1]. The advantages

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© Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2021 C. Prakash et al. (eds.), Advances in Metrology and Measurement of Engineering Surfaces, Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering,

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-5151-2\_4

S. S. Kamath · B. Bennehalli (□)

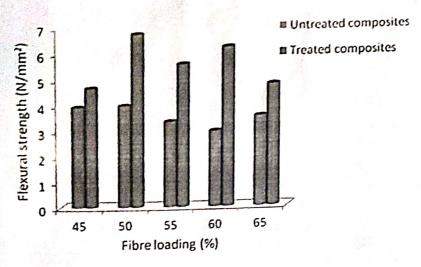


Fig. 7 Comparative study of flexural strength

50% fibre concentration. The reason for this is, at greater fibre concentration, clustering of fibre takes place which results in non-uniform transfer of stress from fibre to resin.

# 4 Conclusion

The tensile and flexural behaviour of raw and 1% NaOH treated fibres were studied at different fibre loadings from 45% to 65%. The study witnessed that in both the cases, strength is maximum at 50% fibre loading. Hence, 50% fibre loading is selected as optimum loading for future work. The comparative studies revealed that tensile strength and flexural strength of 1% NaOH treated fibre composites are elevated compared to untreated fibre composites. Hence, it proves that mercerization enhances the properties of composites and the need for the identification of different chemical treatments possible which would improve the strength of composites becomes necessary.

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