





## **Pultrusions vs. Aluminum**

COMPARE!	Pultruded Fiberglass Structural Shapes	Aluminum Extruded Shapes
Corrosion Resistance	Superior resistance to a broad range of chemicals.	Can cause galvanic corrosion.
	Surfacing veil and UV additives improve weatherability.	Corrosion resistance can be increased through anodizing or other coatings.
Weight	Very lightweight - about 70% the weight of aluminum on a density basis.	Lightweight - about 1/3 that of copper or steel.
Electrical Conductivity	Non-conductive - high dielectric capability.	Conducts electricity - grounding potential.
Thermal Conductivity	Insulates - low thermal conductivity, 4 Btu/ft²/hr/ °F/in; low thermal coefficient of expansion 4.4 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> in/in/°F	Heat conductor - high thermal conductivity. 150 Btu/ft²/hr/°F/in; thermal coefficient of expansion 11-13 x 10° in/in/°F
Strength	Ultimate flexural strength (Fu) LW = 30 ksi. CW = 10 ksi. Pultruded fiberglass has 86% of the yield strength of aluminum and is pound-for-pound stronger than aluminum in the lengthwise direction.	Flexural strength (Fu) 35 ksi. Homogeneous material
Finishing and Color	Pigments added to the resin provide color throughout the part. Special colors available. Composite design can be customized for required finishes.	Silver color. Other colors require prefinishes, anodic coatings and paints. Mechanical, chemical and electroplated finishes can be applied.
EMI/RFI Transparency	Transparent to radio waves, EMI/RFI transmissions, used for radar and antennae enclosures and supports.	Highly reflective.
Fabrication	Easy field fabrication with simple carpenter tools - utilizes adhesive bonding and/or mechanical joining. No torches or welding.	Good machinability - welding, brazing, soldering or mechanical joining.
Cost	Slightly higher tooling costs; price per lineal foot marginally higher.	Extrusion tooling is relatively inexpensive. Part price comparable or slightly lower.
Impact Resistance	Will not permanently deform under impact.	Easily deforms under impact.

