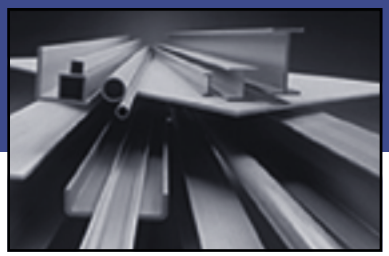
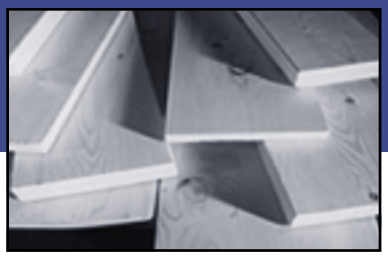
Advanced Fiber Products





Pultrusions vs. Structural Timber

COMPARE!	Pultruded Fiberglass Structural Shapes	Structural Timber Douglas Fir
Corrosion Resistance	Superior resistance to a broad range of chemicals. Unaffected by moisture or immersion in water if ends are properly sealed. Surfacing veil and UV additives create excellent weatherability.	Can warp, rot and decay from exposure to moisture, water and chemicals. Coatings or preservatives required to increase corrosion or rot resistance can create hazardous waste and/or high maintenance.
Insect Resistance	Unaffected by insects.	Susceptible to insect attack (marine borers, termites, etc.). Coatings to increase resistance to insects can be environmentally hazardous.
Strength	Pultruded fiberglass is stronger, and has higher flexural strength than timber. Ultimate flexural strength (Fu) LW = 30,000 psi, CW = 10,000 psi. Compression strength is 30,000 psi.	Extreme fiber bending = up to 2800 psi. Compression parallel to grain = up to 1800 psi.
Stiffness	Pultruded fiberglass is approximately 1-1/2 times as rigid as wood. Modulus of Elasticity LW = 2.9×10^6 psi, CW = 1.2×10^6 psi.	Modulus of Elasticity = up to 1.8×10^6 psi.
Electrical Conductivity	Non-conductive - high dielectric capability.	Timber can be conductive when it is wet.
Weight	Specific Gravity = 1.7 Pultruded fiberglass has significantly higher strength-to-weight ratio.	Specific Gravity = 0.51 (oven dried).
Finishing and Color	Pigments added to the resin provide color throughout the part. Special colors available. Composite design can be customized for required finishes.	Must be primed and painted for colors. To maintain color, repainting may be required.
Cost	Lower maintenance, longer product life often equals lower overall costs.	Lower initial cost.