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In this study, failure analysis of light pole made of ber reinforced plastics (FRPs) was investigated. e anisotropic properties of FRPs are advantageous in road accidents where these poles save valuable lives undergoing fragile failure. Chemical structure of FRPs light pole was studied using FT-IR. Samples of light pole were tested using dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) and thermogravetric analysis (TGA) to study the viscoelastic and thermal stability properties respectively. Materials selection for wind load conditions was studied using Cambridge Engineering Selector (CES) program. FT-IR analysis refers to the presence of glass ber, polyester (PE), natural ber, coupling agent (N (beta-aminoethyl) gamma aminopropyltrimethoxy-silane). It is found that glass transition temperature (Tg) of PE composite is 76.2 oC as the peak of loss modulus using DMA. Weight percent of glass ber represent 40% of the total FRPs according to TGA. CES so ware results showed that the glass ber – PE composites are valid for light pole manufacture based on material index and wind load with safety factor 4. Delamination of FRPs was detected. is can be attributed to weak interfacial force among glass ber and polyester in the presence of natural ber. Hydrolytic breakdown of ber matrix interface was formed due to presence of moisture (high humidity). is led to loss in performance e ciency of light pole made of FRPs.

## **Biography**

M Bassyouni has completed his PhD from Cairo University (Eperimental work was carried out at TU-Clausthal-Germany) and Postdoctoral studies from TU-Clausthal, Germany. He is the Head of Chemical and Materials Engineering Department, King Abdulaziz University, Rabigh-Saudi Arabia. He has published more than 45 papers in reputed journals and conferences. He has co-authored two books. He has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of International Institute of Chemical, Biological and Environmental Engineering.

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