

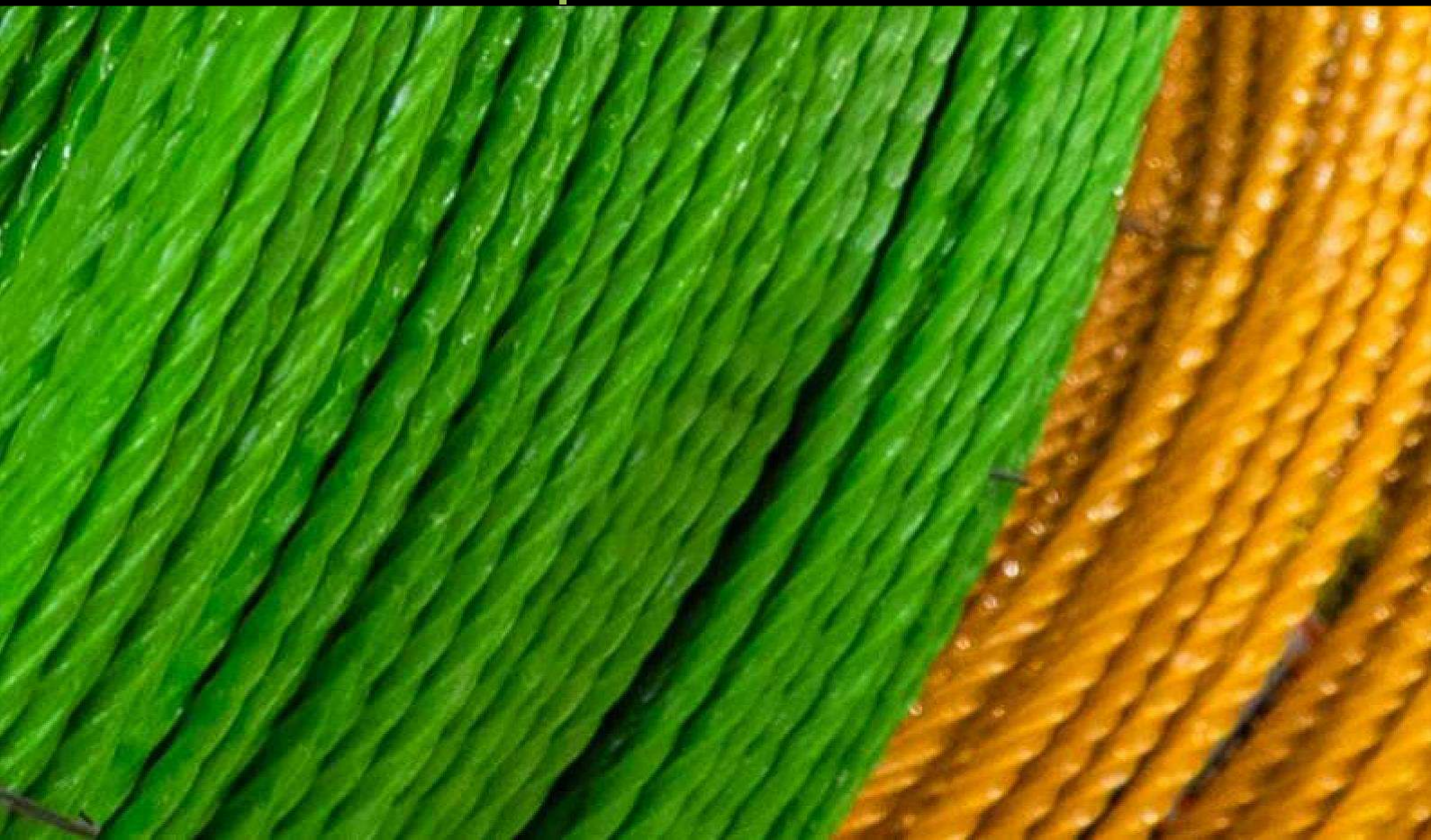


TITAN
Technovators

For a body as strong as iron
You need nerves of

TITAN TECHNOVATORS

“Empowering Sustainability through Technology”



A tall building under construction at dusk. The building's facade is dark, with many windows illuminated from within, creating a warm glow. To the right, several large tower cranes are visible, their long jibs extending into the sky. The background shows a city skyline with other buildings and a sunset sky in shades of orange and purple. The overall scene is a mix of modern architecture and active construction.

GFRP

Revolutionizing Construction

Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer (GFRP) is one of the most promising advancements in building materials and techniques the construction industry has witnessed recently. It is a compelling alternative to traditional construction material like steel.

GFRP is a composite material that comes with the excellent strength of glass fiber and the versatility of polymers. The glass fiber imparts reinforcement and mechanical properties to the material, giving it its exceptional strength and durability. Polymer matrix, on the other hand, acts as binders protecting the fiber thus providing resistance against damages caused due to environmental factors such as corrosion and UV radiation.

The revolutionary **GFRP** material has been put to many uses over the years. One of the most important uses of **GFRP** has been in the form of rebar i.e. reinforcing bars. Its introduction in the field of reinforcing is a game changer. Replacement of traditional steel rebar with **GFRP** rebar has the potential to revolutionize the construction industry as they do not rust and are sustainable and durable in addition to being lightweight.

Titan Technovators is making a mark in the construction industry with its innovative, highly engineered, and impactful **GFRP** reinforcing bars. We provide exceptionally sturdy, corrosion-resistant, and lightweight reinforcement bars promising maintenance-proof structures. **Titan Technovators** is proudly specialized in efficient and feasible design accepted by all.

Titanbars are remarkably lightweight fiberglass and polymer rod that can be fabricated into various shapes, sizes, and forms allowing room for innovation in construction. The characteristics like resistance to corrosion, non-magnetic, electrical, and thermal insulation, and high strength make it a better alternative to traditional steel rebar for concrete reinforcement applications. The durability, longevity, and sustainability of **Titanbars** give it a strong foothold in the future of the construction industry.

With **Titan Technovators**, you can rest assured of the quality of the product as we use the best material and manufacturing processes. **Titan Technovators** provides efficient and feasible design solutions concerning all codal provisions benefitting its overall manufacturing process. **Titanbars** is a superior alternative to traditional rebar, with their strength, durability, and robustness catering to the needs of high-quality life of the structural elements. We ensure that the manufacturing processes of the **Titanbars** are safe and secure for the environment.

The long-term factors such as increased durability and reduced maintenance, makes **Titanbars** are very often a more cost-effective investment for concrete reinforcement.



APPLYING PASSION to PROJECTS

Projects of Infrastructure:

Their high strength, durability, and resistance to corrosion make GFRP reinforcement bars an ideal choice for infrastructure projects like highways, bridges, and tunnels that are constantly exposed to environmental damage.

Marine and Coastal Structures:

Due to the resistance to salt waters and harsh marine environments, GFRP reinforcement

bars are better suited for marine and coastal structures such as seawalls, piers, and docks.

Retrofitting and Rehabilitation Projects:

GFRP Re-Bars are a cost-effective solution for retrofitting and rehabilitation needs of existing structures. They can enhance the structural performance and extend the service life of the structures in want of retrofitting and rehabilitation.



A CLEAR EDGE OVER STEEL

| CHARACTERISTICS | METAL REBARS | GFRP REBARS |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| CORROSION RESISTANCE | SUSCEPTIBLE | HIGHLY RESISTANT |
| WEIGHT | HEAVIER | SIGNIFICANTLY LIGHTER |
| STRENGTH | HIGH STRENGTH | HIGHER STRENGTH (BETTER STRENGTH- TO-WEIGHT RATIO) |
| ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY | CONDUCTIVE | NON-CONDUCTIVE |
| THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY | HIGH CONDUCTIVITY | LOW CONDUCTIVITY |
| BOND STRENGTH | EXCELLENT | EXCELLENT |
| SUSTAINABILITY | LIMITED SUSTAINABILITY | HIGH SUSTAINABILITY; RECYCLED AND ECO- FRIENDLY |
| DURABILITY | SUBJECT TO CORROSION AND DEGRADATION | HIGHLY DURABLE; LONG- LASTING |
| COST | VARIES DEPENDING ON THE MATERIAL | VARIES DEPENDING ON THE MANUFACTURER |
| APPLICATIONS | GENERAL CONSTRUCTION USAGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• GENERAL CONSTRUCTION USAGES• MARINE AND COASTAL INFRASTRUCTURE• RETROFITTING AND REHABILITATION |

TECHNICAL DATA

| A PROPERTY | SPECIFICATIONS |
|---|-------------------------|
| Type of Fibre | E-CR Glass |
| Type of Resin | Epoxy/Vinyl Ester |
| Production Process | Pull Winding Pultrusion |
| Bar Geometry | Indented |
| Surface Treatment | Optional if Required |
| Coefficient of Longitudinal Thermal Expansion | Not Available |
| Coefficient of Transverse Thermal Expansion | Not Available |
| Colour | Light Brown |

| | | | Values for GFRP Rebar Dia in mm | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| B. PROPERTY | Test Method | Unit | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 25 |
| Mean Ultimate Tensile Strength | ASTM D7205 | Mpa | 1050 | | | | | | |
| Standard Deviation of Ultimate Tensile Strength | | Mpa | Not Available | | | | | | |
| Number of Samples for Standard Deviation | | Count | Not Available | | | | | | |
| Mean Transverse Shear Strength | | Mpa | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Standard Deviation of Transverse Shear Strength | | Mpa | Not Available | | | | | | |
| Number of Samples for Standard Deviation | | Count | Not Available | | | | | | |
| Mean Bond Strength | | Mpa | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| Standard Deviation of bond strength | | Mpa | Not Available | | | | | | |
| Number of Samples for Standard Deviation | | Count | Not Available | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| C. PROPERTY | Test Method | Unit | | | | | | | |
| Nominal Cross Section Area | ASTM D792 | sq mm | 32 | 55 | 73 | 113 | 199 | 314 | 510 |
| Unit Weight/Length | ASTM D792 | kg/m | 0.056 | 0.1 | 0.155 | 0.225 | 0.400 | 0.620 | 0.980 |
| Nominal Ultimate Tensile Force | ASTM D7205 | KN | 27 | 44 | 59 | 85 | 131 | 189 | 297 |
| Nominal Ultimate Tensile strength | ASTM D7205 | Mpa | 844 | 830 | 808 | 752 | 658 | 602 | 582 |
| Nominal Ultimate tensile strain | ASTM D7205 | % | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Nominal Ultimate transverse shear strength | ASTM D7617 | Mpa | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Nominal Tensile Modulus of Elasticity | ASTM D7205 | Mpa | 65000 | | | | | | |
| Nominal Bond Strength | ASTM D7913 | Mpa | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| D. PROPERTY | Test Method | Unit | | | | | | | |
| Fibre Mass Content | ASTM D2584 | | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Mean Glass Transition Temperature | ASTM E1356 | | 102' | 102' | 102' | 102' | 102' | 102' | 102' |
| Degree of Cure | ASTM E2160 | | 97' | 97' | 97' | 97' | 97' | 97' | 97' |
| Moisture Absorption in 24 Hours at 50 °C | ASTM D570 | | \$0.25% | \$0.25% | \$0.25% | \$0.25% | \$0.25% | \$0.25% | \$0.25% |
| Moisture Absorption to saturation at 50°C | ASTM D570 | | \$1.0% | \$1.0% | \$1.0% | \$1.0% | \$1.0% | \$1.0% | \$1.0% |
| Total Enthalpy of Polymerisation | ASTM E2160 | | Not Available | | | | | | |
| Alkaline Resistance Tensile load retention | ASTM D7705-A | | \$80% | \$80% | \$80% | \$80% | \$80% | \$80% | \$80% |

Disclaimer: \$ Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the manufacturer makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. All information mentioned in this document is believed to be approximate & is given without acceptance of liability. All values have been generated from limited data. The values listed for Diameter, weight, Area and Tensile strengths are approximate values, unless otherwise noted. Users should make their own assessment of the suitability of any product for the purpose required. The following factors are unrelated to GFRP Rebar by ABHUVA and may affect performance of the structure or flatwork soil/ support type and compaction, loadtype and magnitude, engineering design, installation or implementation, concrete strength and thickness, joint layout and ground slope.

TECHNICAL DATA

Titanbar 46 (ASTM D7957, ACI 440.6, IRC 137:2022)

| Titanbars 46 (ASTM D7957, ACI 440.6, IRC 137:2022) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Units | #2 (6mm/ 0.23in) | #3 (10mm/ 0.39in) | #4 (13mm/ 0.51in) | #5 (16mm/ 0.62in) | #6 (19mm/ 0.74in) | #7 (22mm/ 0.86in) | #8 (25mm/ 0.98in) | #10 (32mm/ 1.25in) |
| Guaranteed tensile force | kN | 27 | 59 | 96 | 130 | 182 | 241 | 297 | 437 |
| | kip | 6.1 | 13.2 | 21.6 | 29.1 | 40.9 | 54.1 | 66.8 | 98.2 |
| Tensile modulus | GPa | | 46 | | | | | | |
| | ksi | | 6670 | | | | | | |
| Guaranteed transverse shear capacity | MPa | | 150 | | | | | | |
| | ksi | | 23.2 | | | | | | |
| Primary Materials | Epoxy Backboned Vinylester and Corrosion Resistant E-CR Glass | | | | | | | | |
| Weight | g/m | 97 | 144 | 315 | 415 | 589 | 780 | 1030 | 1680 |
| | lb/ft | 0.07 | 0.096 | 0.211 | 0.278 | 0.395 | 0.524 | 0.692 | 1.128 |
| Nominal cross-sectional area | mm ² | 32 | 71 | 129 | 199 | 284 | 387 | 510 | 819 |
| | in ² | 0.049 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.31 | 0.44 | 0.60 | 0.79 | 1.27 |
| Outer diameter (including ribs) | mm | 8.2 | 10.0 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 19.0 | 21.8 | 25.0 | 31.4 |
| | in | 0.250 | 0.375 | 0.500 | 0.625 | 0.750 | 0.875 | 1.000 | 1.270 |

Please contact our team for information on the material properties, shape availability and dimensional limitations of bent bars.

Titanbars 60 (CSA Grade III), (ASTM D7957, ACI 440.6, IRC 137:2022)

| | Units | #2 (6mm) | #3 (10mm) | #4 (13mm) | #5 (15/16mm) | #6 (19/20mm) | #7 (22mm) | #8 (25mm) | #9 (30mm) | #10 (32mm) |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Guaranteed tensile force | kN | 27 | 71 | 129 | 199 | 284 | 387 | 510 | 600 | 735 |
| | kip | 7.2 | 16 | 29 | 44 | 64 | 87 | 115 | 134.9 | 165.2 |
| Tensile modulus | GPa | | | 60 | | | | | | |
| | ksi | | | 8700 | | | | | | |
| Guaranteed transverse shear capacity | MPa | | | 180 | | | | | | |
| | ksi | | | 26.1 | | | | | | |
| Primary Materials | Epoxy Backboned Vinylester and Corrosion Resistant E-CR Glass | | | | | | | | | |
| Weight | g/m | 97 | 185 | 315 | 476 | 702 | 960 | 1252 | 1575 | 2050 |
| | lb/ft | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.32 | 0.47 | 0.64 | 0.84 | 1.06 | 1.37 |
| Nominal cross-sectional area | mm ² | 32 | 71 | 129 | 199 | 284 | 387 | 510 | 645 | 819 |
| | in ² | 0.049 | 0.110 | 0.200 | 0.310 | 0.440 | 0.600 | 0.790 | 1.000 | 1.270 |
| Outer diameter (including ribs) | mm | 8.2 | 10.8 | 14.0 | 17.2 | 20.6 | 24.1 | 27.4 | 30.8 | 35.0 |
| | in | 0.315 | 0.425 | 0.551 | 0.677 | 0.807 | 0.949 | 1.087 | 1.213 | 1.378 |

Direct Comparisons: Steel And Titanbars

| Material Properties | Units | Titanbars | Stainless Steel (ASTM A955) | Steel (ASTM A615) |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Tensile Strength | MPa | 800 - 1100 | 420 | 420 |
| | ksi | 116 - 159 | 60 | 60 |
| Tensile Modulus | GPa | 46 - 60 | 200 | 200 |
| | KSI | 6675 - 8700 | 29000 | 29000 |
| Bond Strength | MPa | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | PSI | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 |
| Thermal Conductivity | W/ (m·°C) | < 1 (1) | 16 | 54 |
| | BTU/(hr·ft·°F) | < 0.6 ⁽¹⁾ | 10 | 32 |
| Electrical Resistivity | Ω·m | > 200 x 10 ¹⁰ | 1 x 10 ⁻⁴ | 1.5 x 10 |
| | Ω·in | > 8 x 10 ¹³ | 4 x 10 ⁻⁵ | 6 x 10 |
| Unit Weight | kg/m ³ | 2100 | 7800 - 8000 | 7850 |
| | lb/ft ³ | 130 | 485 - 500 | 490 |

Approximate value

APPLICATION

GFRP reinforcing bars may be used in the following concrete components in road projects subject to complying with the provision of Guidelines:

(as per IRC:137-2022 & IS 18256:2023)

- Approach Slabs
- Bridge Decks and Bridge Deck overlays, Walkways of Foot Over Bridge, Slab Culverts
- Bridge cum Bandhara, including Deck Slabs and barriers between Piers
- Concrete Roads including Jointed Plain Concrete Pavement, Continuously-Reinforced Concrete Pavements (CRCP) and Short-Panel Concrete pavements (both cast-in-situ and precast)
- Retaining Walls
- Noise barriers
- Box Culverts
- Crash Barriers & Bridge Parapets
- Pedestrian Parapets and Railing
- Bulkheads and Bulkhead Copings
- Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall Panels and Coping Beam
- Drainage Structures
- Plain Concrete Components
- Swimming pool, building Construction
- Industrial Shed and Heavy Load Bearing Flooring
- Marine Structure

Applicable Design Standards

The load calculations shall be based on the relevant IRC Specifications & Guidelines and MORTH Specifications. The Load combinations shall also be based on the IRC Codes & Guidelines and MORTH Specifications.

The modelling of structure, analysis method and determination of design forces shall also be based on the relevant IRC Specifications & Guidelines and MoRTH Specifications.

Our Products and Services

GFRP STRUCTURAL PROFILE

FRP Structural Profiles are as strong as traditional materials such as steel, timber, and aluminium. In fact, they are highly superior compared with other traditional materials as they are lightweight, corrosion resistant, fire retardant, and much more. They are also cost-effective with low installation costs and little to no maintenance required. These ready-made construction profiles can be sourced within your construction schedule.



GFRP BAR

Titanbar boasts comprehensive in-house testing facilities adhering to ACI-440.1R-15 and BIS 18256-2023 standards. Currently, we offer GFRP straight bars in diameters ranging from 4mm to 22mm and bent stirrups from 6mm to 22 mm.



- **Straight GFRP Rebars:** Made by extruding a mix of glass fiber and thermoset resins through a heated die, producing solid, cured rebars ready for cutting and packaging.
- **Bent GFRP Rebars:** Similar extrusion process but the material remains partially cured, allowing it to be bent into various shapes like hooks or stirrups before full curing.
- **GFRP Mesh:** Similar extrusion process but the material forms a mesh pattern with specific spacing in both axes.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q. Are GFRP reinforcement bars compatible with existing construction practices?

Ans: Yes, GFRP reinforcement bars are compatible with existing construction practices in India governed by IRC 137:2022 code with reference to ACI 4401R code and can be easily integrated into the traditional concrete construction method.

Q. Are there any limitations or considerations when using GFRP reinforcement bars?

Ans: While GFRP reinforcement bars present a myriad of benefits over metal rebars, you might need to keep in mind some considerations –

- It may require appropriate design consideration due to its different thermal expansion properties from the metal rebars.
- Proper installation practices such as handling and anchorage should be followed.

Q. How can I ensure the quality of GFRP reinforcement bars?

Ans: You can be confident of the quality when you source it from a reputable manufacturer like Titan Technovators. We adhere to the needs of national and international standards and certifications.

Q. What are the cost implications of using GFRP reinforcement bars?

Ans: The actual cost of GFRP reinforcement bars may vary depending on factors like length, diameter, manufacturer, and region. The initial cost of purchase may be more than the metal rebars too. However, when considering long-term factors such as increased durability and reduced maintenance, GFRP reinforcement bars are usually more cost-effective investment.

Q. Are there any limitations on using GFRP reinforcement bars in specific environments or climates?

Ans: GFRP reinforcement bars are better suited for a wide range of environments and climates. However, you might need some pre-thought for extreme temperature conditions like sustained heat. You can take professional advice from structural engineers and Titan Technovators experts.

Q. Can GFRP reinforcement bars be used alongside steel reinforcement bars in concrete structures?

Ans: Yes, GFRP reinforcement bars can be easily used alongside steel reinforcement bars in concrete structures. However, to ensure compatibility and optimize the performance of both rebars, you must consider having a proper design and detailing process.

Q. Are GFRP rebars being used in the construction of roads in India?

Ans: GFRP rebars are an evolving addition to the construction industry. Indian roads are seeing an expansion in the usage of GFRP rebars. They are, in fact, being used in NH projects under the GoI guidelines under IRC 137:2022 code with reference to ACI 4401R code.

Q. Are there any standards of manufacturing and usage of GFRP rebars?

Ans: The manufacturing of GFRP rebars is guided by an international standard ACI 440.1R-15. The Indian guidelines for road projects specify that GFRP rebars that fulfill the requirements of ASTM D578 can only be used in any road project in India.



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