

It was observed that higher tensile strength could be achieved by VIP when compared with vacuum bag (11 % higher) and hand layup (20 % higher). The VIP sample had a modulus which was 15 % higher than the vacuum bag and 20 % higher than the hand layup samples.

The inter-laminar bonding was also observed to be highest in VIP and lowest in hand layup process. The reason is the higher volume fraction of the reinforcement and a smaller number of voids in the VIP and after that vacuum bag samples as compared to hand layup.

By examining the macroscopic surface of the samples, it was found that the specimen was made in a vacuum-free manner, free from any bubbles and dries.

In terms of cost and time, it can be noted that hand layup is the cheapest and fastest process among these processes. The vacuum bag is then placed in the second position, and finally in the VIP, which is the slowest and costliest process among the three processes. Consequently, in each situation, it should choose the desired process according to the properties, time and price of the process.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are very grateful to the editor and reviewers for their insightful and constructive comments and suggestions, which are very helpful in improving the quality of the article. This work was partially supported by the Center Composite Laboratory of Malek-Ashtar University of Technology (Tel: +98 21 22970274; Fax: +98 21 22936578).

REFERENCES

[1] George, L. (1982). *An Overview of Composites*. Chapter 14, New York, USA.

[2] Yang, J., Xiao, J., Zeng, J. (2011). An empirical model for resin viscosity during cure in vacuum infusion molding process. *Applied Composite Materials*, 19(3-4): 573-585. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10443-011-9233-8>

[3] Hammami, A., Gebart, B.R. (2000). Analysis of the vacuum infusion molding process. *Polymer Composites*, 21(1): 28-40. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/pc.10162>

[4] Feraboli, P., Masini, A. (2004). Development of carbon/epoxy structural components for a high performance vehicle. *Composites Part B*, 35: 323-330. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.compositesb.2003.11.010>

[5] Kedari, R., Farah, B. I., Hsiao, K.T. (2011). Effects of vacuum pressure, inlet pressure, and mold temperature on the void content, volume fraction of polyester/E-glass fiber composites manufactured with VARTM process. *Journal of Composite Materials*, 26(45): 2727-2742. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0021998311415442>

[6] Wonderly, C., Grenestedt, J., Fernlund, G., Cepus, E. (2005). Comparison of mechanical properties of glass fiber/vinyl ester and carbon fiber/vinyl ester composites. *Elsevier Journal in Engineering*, 36(5): 417-42. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.compositesb.2005.01.004>

[7] Goren, C. (2008). Manufacturing of polymer matrix composites using vacuum assisted infusion molding. *Archives of Material Science and Engineering*, 34(2): 117-120.

[8] Khattab, A. (2005). Exploratory development of VARIM process for manufacturing high temperature polymer matrix composites. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Missouri, USA.

[9] Salah, S., Rawi, A. (2009). Fibers direction effect on tensile elasticity of epoxy composites using computer modeling. *J. of University of Anbar for Pure Science*, 3(3): 109-115.

[10] Kang, M.K., Lee, W.I., Hahn, H.T. (2001). Analysis of vacuum bag resin transfer molding process. *Composites A*, 32(11): 1553-1560. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1359-835X\(01\)00012-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1359-835X(01)00012-4)

[11] Tzetzis, D., Hogg, P.J. (2008). Experimental and finite element analysis on the performance of vacuum-assisted resin infused single scarf repairs. *Materials and Design*, 29(2): 436-449. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.matdes.2007.01.002>

[12] Wisojodharmo, L.A., Roseno, S. (2012). The use of vacuum assisted resin infusion process on the manufacturing of wind blade composites. *Journal of Materials Science and Engineering*, 2(1): 74-78.

[13] Bhatnagar, A., Kumar, I.N.N. (2015). Vacuum infusion process for composite vessel construction. *International Journal of Innovative Research and Development*, 4(7): 1-7. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tig.2014.08.005>

[14] Yuhazri, M., Phongsakorn, Y., Sihombing, H. (2010). A comparison process between vacuum infusion and hand lay-up method toward kenaf/polyster composites. *International Journal of Basic & Applied Sciences*, 10(3): 1-4.

[15] Khalili, S.M.R., Najafi, M., Eslami, R. (2013). Comparison of compressive properties between vacuum infusion and hand lay-up method toward balsa core sandwich composites. *Journal of Mechanical Research and Application*, 4(2): 33-40.

NOMENCLATURE

VIP	Vacuum Infusion Processing
HL	Hand Layup
VB	Vacuum Bag
GFRP	Glass Fiber Reinforced Plastic