(1426/ 2005) 102-77 ,**1** ,**16** , :

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-1

(Composite Materials)

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(fibres)

•

(stiffness)

(strength)

79) (plastic) (resin) (polymer) ((epoxy) (polyester)

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•

(shear stress)

•

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(matrix)

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(green composite materials)

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(ecological (recyclability) (eco-design) design)

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%95 2015 %85) (%10

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81

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-2 (Natural Fibre Reinforced Plastics, NFRP)

. . . .

(polymers)

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(thermosets)

(plastics)

(thermoplastics)

(polyolefin) (polypropylene, PP) (polyurethane) (polyethylene) (polyvinylchloride, PVC) (polyamide)

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.[1] PVC PP

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(Medium

Density Fibres, MDF)

.[1]

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(1)

(

:(1)

E/w	Е	u/w			w kN/m ³	
Mm	GPa	km	MPa	%	K1 N/111	
0.54	8	30.1	442	7.5	14.7	Cotton
2.04	26	45.7	583	1.6	12.7	Jute
2.72	40	46.9	690	2.9	14.7	Flax
			690	1.6		Hemp
1.02	15	38.9	573	2.2	14.7	Sisal
0.42	5	14.9	175	30	11.8	Coir
8.66	68	88.6	695		7.8	Bamboo
2.72	40	67.9	1000		14.7	Soft wood
	58		1020	1.6		Pineapple
6.46	95	45.5	669	3.7	14.7	Ramie
7.65	45	229.4	1350		5.9	Spruce pulp
2.82	72	117.6	3000		25.5	E-glass
9.27	131	276.1	3900		14.1	Kevlar 49
13.69	235	174.8	3000		17.2	Carbon
2	18	72.2	650		9	Polypropylene, PP

PP

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83

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PP

.[3] (1)

(1)

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(voids)

(ductile)

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11) %23

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[2]

. phenolic

25

(brittle)

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PP

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.(injection molding)

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(pectin resin)

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.[3] NFRP :(2)

.NFRP (GFRP)

.[4]

(2)

.(sheet molding compound, SMC)

.[5] (interlaminar shear strength)

%250

•

%500

(transverse direction)

•

.

.

%60 %40

•

(longitudinal)

•

.(SMC)

:(2)

	25		%20		
(%22)	%21	(%15)	
	11			8.5	(GPa)
	80			95	(MPa)
	13			10	(GPa)
	144			125	(MPa)
	22			50	(kJ/m ²)

(fracture toughness)

9

.[6]

-3

(Biocomposites)

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.(biopolymers)

(natural fibres)

.(renewable)

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(strain)

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.[8]



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.%30

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-11] . .[12

.[7]

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[14-13]

(4) ()

[1]

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250

[15]

.[1] (nanotechnology)

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.[8]

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(6)

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175









.[3] :(7)

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%25

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-4

(Recyclable Composites)

(Polypropylene, PP)

PP

.(all-PP composites) PP

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.[16]

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PP

















(splintered)

•

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PP

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98

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9

.(voids)

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....

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PP

PP

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PP

•

.(vacuum forming)

-5

•

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PP

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PP

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PP

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New Development in Composite Materials -Recyclable and Environment Friendly Composite Materials

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ABSTRACT. Composite materials appeared in the sixties of the last century. They consist of two different materials combined on a macro scale. The first material is in the form of fibres of high strength (like carbon fibres and glass fibres). The second material is made of plastics or polymers that give the product its final shape.

Composites spread so widely during short period of time due to their high mechanical properties and their low weight. They have been used for a variety of applications although they were born originally in the aerospace industry where light weight plays an important role in selecting the appropriate materials.

All parts made of composites are designed to sustain long life. This is why they are made of nondegradable materials. But this advantage has become disadvantage due to the fact that composites are not easy to dispose off after their proposed life.

At the moment there are two ways to dispose composites after use. They are either buried in landfills, or burnt up. However, both methods are expensive and cause pollution to the environment.

For these reasons, recent research work focus on deriving composite materials that can degrade in soil after they are put in landfills, or composites that can be recycled.

This paper covers the new development in three new fields in composites: the first is the natural fibres reinforced plastics, the second is biocomposites, and the third is recyclable composite materials.

KEYWORD. composite materials, natural fibres reinforced plastics, biocomposites, recyclable composite materials, environment-friendly materials.