

Plastics and composites

Complete this concept review handout and keep it as a record of what you have learned.

Definitions

- A plastic is a material made of polymers, to which other substances may be added to obtain certain desirable properties.

- A thermoplastic is a plastic that becomes soft enough when heated to be moulded or remoulded and that hardens enough when cooled to hold its shape.

- A thermosetting plastic is a plastic that remains permanently hard, even when heated.

- A composite is formed by combining materials from different categories to obtain a material with enhanced properties.

Degradation and protection of plastics

Cause of degradation	Description	Example of protection
<i>Penetration by a liquid</i>	<i>Substances in the liquid state (such as water) or solutions (such as an acid) can penetrate certain plastics.</i>	<i>Waterproof coating</i>
<i>Oxidation</i>	<i>Oxygen and other gases can react with the polymers in certain plastics.</i>	<i>Addition of antioxidants, such as carbon black</i>
<i>Ultraviolet rays</i>	<i>UV rays can damage plastic polymers.</i>	<i>Addition of pigments that absorb ultraviolet rays</i>

Main matrices and reinforcements used in composites

Matrix or reinforcement	Properties sought
Plastic matrix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durability • <i>Lightness</i> • <i>Resilience</i> • <i>Low cost</i>
<i>Metallic matrix</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ductility</i> • <i>Thermal and electrical conductivity</i> • <i>Stiffness</i>
<i>Ceramic matrix</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Durability</i> • <i>Heat resistance</i>
<i>Fibreglass reinforcement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Stiffness</i> • <i>Corrosion resistance</i>
<i>Aramid fibre reinforcement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Low density</i> • <i>Resilience</i>
<i>Carbon fibre reinforcement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Stiffness</i> • <i>Low density</i> • <i>Electrical conductivity</i>

Degradation and protection of composites

The degradation of composites usually takes one of two forms:

- *the deformation or fracture of the matrix or the reinforcements*
- *a loss of adherence between the matrix and the reinforcements.*

To protect materials, it is important to:

- *choose materials that are not likely to become deformed or break.*
- *assure a strong adherence between the matrix and the reinforcements.*