

## Composites

Composite materials consist of different materials which are combined to improve their properties.

They are usually a combination of natural and synthetic materials but fall into three main categories:

- Fibre-based composites
- Particle-based composites
- Sheet-based composites

### *Fibre-based composites:*

#### *Carbon fibre:*

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lightweight</li><li>• High tensile strength</li><li>• Durable</li><li>• Corrosion resistant</li><li>• Good electrical conductor</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can break/shatter</li><li>• Relatively expensive</li></ul>

Uses: F1 Cars, Bicycles, Tennis rackets, Carbon fibre

#### *Glass Fibres (GRP):*

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good strength to weight ratio</li><li>• Strong</li><li>• Corrosion resistant</li><li>• Durable</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Brittle/can shatter</li><li>• Not very heat resistant</li></ul>

Uses: Piping, Boat hull, Fighter planes

## *Particle-based composites:*

### *Concrete:*

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good compressive strength</li><li>• Can be poured</li><li>• Durable/impact resistance</li><li>• Excellent fire resistance</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Very poor tensile strength</li><li>• Energy/water intensive</li><li>• Expensive</li><li>• Not environmentally friendly</li></ul>

**Uses:** Buildings, Roads, Pavements, Foundations, Outdoor furniture

### *Fibre cement:*

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>

**Uses:**

## *Sheet-based composites:*

### *Medium density fibreboard (MDF):*

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cheap</li><li>• Finishes well</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weak</li><li>• Splinters/cracks easily</li><li>• Poor woodworking properties</li></ul>

**Uses:** Furniture, Flooring, Storage units

### *Hardboard:*

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stiff</li><li>• Resistant to scratches and moisture</li><li>• Easy to finish with veneers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can't be used outside</li><li>• Not waterproof</li></ul>

Uses: Furniture components, Wall panelling, Door skins

### *Chipboard:*

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cheap</li><li>• Eco-friendly</li><li>• Strong</li><li>• Variety of finishes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prone to cracking and splintering</li><li>• Hard to cut</li><li>• Adhesive problems under stress cause splintering</li></ul>

Uses: Packaging, Flooring, Furniture

### *Plywood:*

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High uniform strength (cross-grain)</li><li>• Can be easily finished</li><li>• Less susceptible to moisture damage than MDF</li><li>• Good availability</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More expensive than MDF</li><li>• Difficult to cut</li><li>• Splinters easily</li></ul>

Uses: Construction, Cabinets, General product making