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Plastics and composites

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Complete this concept review handout and keep it as a record of

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





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Main matrices and reinforcements used in composites

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Matrix or reinforcement	Properties sought
Plastic matrix	Durability Lightness Resilience Low cost
Metallic matrix	Ductility Thermal and electrical conductivity Stiffness
Ceramic matrix	Durability Heat resistance
Fibreglass reinforcement	• Stiffness Corrosion resistance
Aramid fibre reinforcement	Low density Resilience
Carbon fibre reinforcement	Stiffness Low density Electrical conductivity

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.



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INTEGRATION QUESTIONS

Plastics and composites

You will need Appendix 5 in the textbook, which is reproduced on page 268 of this book and on the inside back cover, to answer Question 2.

- Today, plastics are among the most commonly used materials.
 - From what natural resources are most plastics made?

Petroleum and natural gas.

Give examples of objects made in whole or in part from plastics.

Answers will vary. Examples. Soft drink bottles, food containers, window ledges,

plumbing pipes, etc.

Which subcategory does a plastic belong to when its shape can no longer be altered once it has hardened?

Thermosetting plastic

Which subcategory does a plastic belong to when it becomes soft when heated, allowing it to be given a new form?

Thermoplastic

Which subcategory of plastics is the most widely used in the world today?

Thermoplastic

Name three plastics that can be recycled when disposed of correctly in a recycling box and when the necessary facilities exist. Specify the recycling code number for each.

Answers will vary. Examples. Polyethylene terephthalate (1), polyethylenes (2 and 4), polyvinyl chloride (3), polypropylene (5) polystyrene (6).

- Name a possible cause of the degradation of the plastics in the following situations.
 - In a sunny kitchen, a microwave door has yellowed.
 - A faded plastic toy has been left at the bottom of the pool.
 - A tarnished plastic test tube contains a corrosive gas.
 - A concentrated solution of sulphuric acid rapidly degrades certain plastics.
 - A plastic weathervane on a roof is discoloured.

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Penetration by a liquid

Ovidation

Penetration by a liquid.

Ultraviolet rays or penetration by a liquid.

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