

# Fibre-reinforced thermoplastics : processing using reactive solvents

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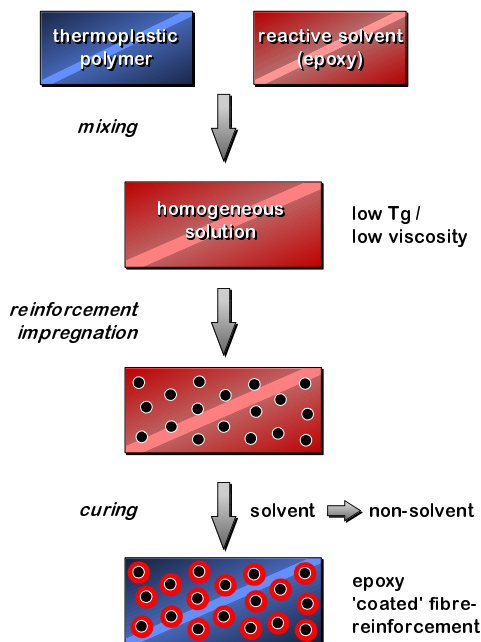
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## Introduction

The impregnation of continuous-fibre reinforcements with highly viscous melts of thermoplastic resins requires special technologies [1]. The objective of our research is to investigate a new impregnation route [2] based on the use of reactive solvents or monomers, such as epoxy resins, see Figure 1.



**Figure 1** Impregnation route using reactive solvents.

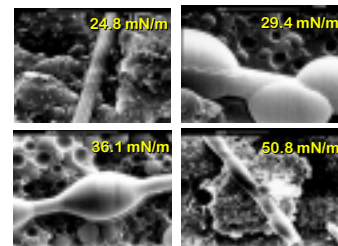
The advantages over the conventional impregnation techniques are:

- Reduced viscosity or processing temperature during impregnation.
- Reactive solvent is structural part of material after in-situ cure.
- Tailoring of fibre-matrix adhesion by solvent choice.

## References:

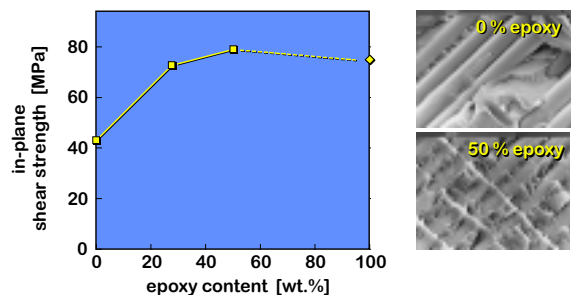
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## Influence of Fibre Surface Tension



**Figure 2** Morphology of PS-Epoxy based composites showing increased fibre wetting by epoxy with increasing fibre surface tension [3].

## Influence of Epoxy on Fibre-Matrix Adhesion



**Figure 3** PET-Epoxy based glass-fibre laminate shear strength and fracture surface, showing increased adhesion with addition of epoxy [4].

## Conclusion

Using reactive solvents in thermoplastic composite manufacture can extend the processing limits and creates the potential to tailor the ultimate composite properties.