

# CONTENTS

Chapter Number	Description	Page number
<b>Chapter I</b>	1.Introduction	1-2
	1.1 Background	2-3
	1.2 What is composite	3-5
	1.2.1 polymer matrix composites	
	1.2.1.1 polymer matrix	5
	1.2.1.2 reinforcing agent	5-6
	1.2.2 fibre reinforced composites	
	1.2.2.1 glass fibre reinforced composite	6
	1.2.2.2 carbon fibre reinforced composite	7
	1.2.2.3 Natural fibre reinforced composites	8
	1.2.2.4 Coir fibre reinforced composite	9
	1.2.3 Surface modification of natural fibers	10-11
	1.2.4 Method of preparation of natural fibre reinforced composite	
	1.2.4.1 Hand lay up	
	1.2.4.2 Mixing	10-11
	1.2.5 Characterization of natural fibre reinforced composites	
	1.2.5.1 Fourier transform infra-red spectroscopy (FTIR) study	
	1.2.5.2. X-ray diffraction (XRD) study	
	1.2.5.3. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) study	12
	1.2.5.4. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) study	
	1.2.6 Properties of natural fibre reinforced composite	
1.2.6.1 Mechanical properties		
1.2.6.2 Thermal properties		
1.2.6.3 Water uptake/ moisture uptake study	13-14	
1.2.6.4 Chemical resistance study		
1.2.7 Application of natural fiber reinforced nanocomposites	14-15	
1.3 What are polymer nanocomposites?	15-16	
1.3.1. Nanofillers		
1.3.2. Method of preparation of polymer clay nanocomposites		
1.3.2.1 In-situ technique		
1.3.2.2 Solution technique	16-17	

	<p>1.3.2.3 Melt blending</p> <p>1.3.3 Structure Polymeric clay nanocomposites</p> <p>1.3.3.1 Intercalated nanocomposites</p> <p>1.3.3.2 Exfoliated nanocomposites</p> <p>1.3.3.3 Micro-composites</p> <p>1.4 Natural fibre based clay nanocomposites</p> <p>1.5 Prospect and applications of nanocomposites</p>	<p>18</p> <p>19</p>
<b>Chapter II</b>	<p>2.Experimental</p> <p>2.1. Materials</p> <p>2.2 . Methods</p> <p>2.2.1 Surface modification of coir fibre</p> <p>2.2.2 Preparation of urea formaldehyde resin</p> <p>2.2.3 Synthesis of DMDHEU</p> <p>2.2.4. Preparation of coir fibre/UF/nanoclay nanocomposite</p> <p>2.2.5. Sample preparation</p> <p>2.2.6. Characterization techniques</p> <p>2.2.6.1. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) study</p> <p>2.2.6.2. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) study</p> <p>2.2.6.3. X-Ray diffractometry (XRD) study</p> <p>2.2.6.4. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)</p> <p>2.2.6.5. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)</p> <p>2.2.7. Mechanical properties</p> <p>2.2.8. Moisture resistance test</p> <p>2.2.9. Chemical resistance test</p>	<p>21-22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25-25</p>
<b>ChapterIII</b>	<p>Results and discussion</p> <p>3.1. Synthesis of DMDHEU</p> <p>3.1.1. Fourier transform infra-red (FTIR) spectroscopy study</p> <p>3.1.2. NMR study</p> <p>3.2.synthesis of ureformaldehyde(UF)</p> <p>3.3.Characterization of coir fibre reinforced urea formaldehyde/clay nanocomposites</p> <p>3.3.1. Fourier transform infra-red (FTIR) spectroscopy study</p> <p>3.3.2. X-ray diffraction study</p> <p>3.3.3. Thermo gravimetric analysis</p> <p>3.3.4. Scanning electron microscopy study</p>	<p>25-26</p> <p>26-27</p> <p>27-28</p> <p>28-29</p> <p>29-30</p> <p>30-31</p> <p>31-32</p>

	3.4. Studies on properties of CF/UF/NC	32-33
	3.4.1. Mechanical properties study	
	3.4.1.1. Tensile properties	33-34
	3.4.1.2. Hardness	
	3.4.2. Moisture resistance study	34
	3.4.3. Chemical resistance study	35
<b>ChapterIV</b>	Conclusion and future prospects	36
	References	37-40