UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

PROPERTIES OF OIL PALM EMPTY FRUIT BUNCH FIBERS, COCONUT HUSK AND POLYPROPYLENE COMPOSITE - POTENTIAL FURNITURE MATERIAL

MOHD JAFNI BIN HASHIM

Thesis submitted in fulfillment for the requirements of the Bachelor of Science (Hons.) in Furniture Technology

Faculty of Applied Sciences

May 2011

PROPERTIES OF OIL PALM EMPTY FRUIT BUNCH FIBERS, COCONUT HUSK AND POLYPROPYLENE COMPOSITE POTENTIAL FURNITURE MATERIAL

ABSTRACT

Composite panel was produced from agriculture fibers such as oil palm empty fruit bunch fibers (EFB) and coconut husk mixed with polypropylene (PP). The panel produced was assessed for the mechanical properties (bending, tensile and impact) and physical properties (water absorption and thickness swelling) in accordance with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards. Results from the mechanical properties revealed that composite panel made from coconut husk and PP gave bending strength values of 3278.27 MPa for MOE and 29.14 MPa for MOR. Tensile strength values were 3271.972 MPa for MOE and 18.29 MPa for MOR. Impact strength value for such panel was 11.452 kJ. Meanwhile composite panel from the mixture of oil palm empty fruit bunch fibers and PP gave bending strength values of 2832.80 MPa for MOE and 26.93 MPa for MOR. Tensile strength values were 3108.557 MPa for MOE and 15.73 MPa for MOR. Impact strength value for such panel was 10.629 kJ. On the other hand, assessment on the physical properties indicated that panel from the mixture of coconut husk and PP gave water absorption and thickness swelling values of 1.357 % and 1.185 % respectively and oil palm empty fruit bunch fibers gave water absorption and thickness swelling values of 3.972 % and 3.844 % respectively. Henceforth, from the statistical analysis shows, the coconut husk has a greater potential as an alternative raw material to produce the WPC and also the composite material for furniture industry.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CON	NTENTS	PAGE
TITLE PAGE APPROVAL SHEET DECLARATION DEDICATION ABSTRACT ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TABLE OF CONTENTS LIST OF TABLES LIST OF FIGURES LIST OF PLATES LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS		ii iii v vi vii viii
CHA	APTER	
1.0	INTRODUCTION 1.1 Problem statement 1.2 Justification 1.3 Objectives	1 3 3 4
2.0	LITERATURE REVIEW 2.1 Oil palm tree 2.1.1 Botanical classification of oil palm 2.1.2 Growing of oil palm tree 2.2 Coconut tree 2.1.1 Botanical classification of coconut 2.1.2 Growing of coconut tree 2.3 Plastic 2.3.1 Composition and types of plastic 2.3.2 Characteristics of plastics 2.3.3 Development of Plastics 2.3.4 Environmental Considerations 2.4 Polypropylene (PP) 2.4.1 Features 2.4.2 Fabrication 2.5 Lignocellulosic/Thermoplastic Composites 2.6 Potential of Lignocellulosic Thermoplastic Composite	5 7 7 9 10 11 14 14 15 17 17 18 19 19
	2.4.2 Fabrication2.5 Lignocellulosic/Thermoplastic Composites	1 1

3.0	MATERIALS AND METHODS	
	3.1 Source of material	
	3.1.1 Polypropylene	23
	3.1.2 Oil palm empty fruit bunch	23
	3.1.3 Coconut husk	23
	3.2 Material preparation	24
	3.3 Melting and blending process	25
	3.4 Making polypropylene composite pallet	26
	3.5 Moulding process	27
	3.6 Pressing process	28
	3.7 Composite trimming	29
	3.8 Composite testing	30
	3.8.1 Bending Strength Test	31
	3.8.2 Tensile Strength Test	32
	3.8.3 Impact Strength Test	33
	3.8.4 Water Absorption and Thickness Swelling Test	34
4.0	RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	
	4.1 Mechanical and physical properties	36
	4.2 Percentage of lignin and cellulose	37
	4.3 Effect of Fiber Types on Mechanical Properties	
	4.3.1 Flexural Strength (FMOR)	38
	4.3.2 Flexural Modulus (FMOE)	39
	4.3.3 Tensile Modulus (TMOE)	40
	4.3.4 Tensile Strength (TMOR)	41
	4.3.5 Impact Strength (TMOR)	42
	4.4 Effect of Fiber Types on Physical Properties	
	4.4.1 Water Absorption (WA)	43
	4.4.2 Thickness Swelling (TS)	44
	4.5 Effect of Filler Loadings on Mechanical Properties	
	4.5.1 Flexural Strength (FMOR)	45
	4.5.2 Flexural Modulus (FMOE)	46
	4.5.3 Tensile Modulus (TMOE)	47
	4.5.4 Tensile Strength (TMOR)	48
	4.5.5 Impact Test	49
	4.6 Effect of Filler Loadings on Physical Properties	
	4.6.1 Water Absorption (WA)	50
	4.6.2 Thickness Swelling (TS)	51
5.0	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
	5.1 Conclusions	52
	5.2 Recommendations	53
RE	FERENCES	54
APPENDICES VITAE		58
		84

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 2.1: Polypropylene (PP) Resistance	19
Table 3.1: Formulation of Filler Loadings	24
Table 3.2: Formulation for WPC Manufacturing	27
Table 3.3: The sample size for the specific types of testing	29
Table 4.1: Mechanical and Physical Properties of Oil Palm Empty Fruit Bunch and Coconut Husk	36
Table 4.2: Summary of the Analysis of Variance of Fiber Types and Filler Loading on the Composite Panel	37
Table 4.3: Percentage of lignin and cellulose	37