

Classification of materials



General classification



1.
Metals
and alloys

2.
Polymers



3.
Woods



4.
Ceramic
materials



5.
Composites



Materials

1. Metals

- ▶ Metals are usually lustrous, ductile, malleable, and good conductors of electricity
- ▶ They are divided into 2 categories:
 - **FERROUS**: the group which contains mainly **iron (Fe)**. Iron is the most important metal in industrialized countries
 - **NON-FERROUS**: other metallic materials containing no iron like **copper (Cu)** or **aluminium (Al)**



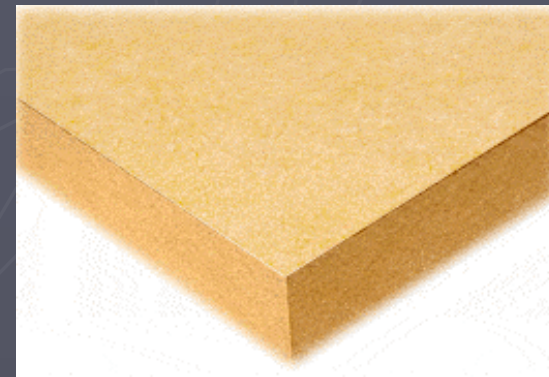
2. Polymers

- ▶ **Crude oil** supplies the majority of the **raw material** for the production of polymers, also called plastics
- ▶ Polymers can be divided into 3 categories:
 - **Thermoplastics:** usually soft and easy to be recycled
 - **Thermosetting plastics:** usually stiff and not easy to be recycled
 - **Elastomers:** flexible (rubbers)



3. Woods

- ▶ Different species of tree provide many types of **wood** or **timber**
- ▶ Manufactured boards such as **plywood** or **MDF** are widely used nowadays



Pine wood (natural), plywood and Medium-density fibreboard or MDF (manufactured)

4. Ceramic materials

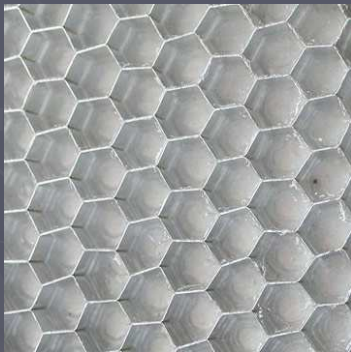
- ▶ The word ***ceramic*** is derived from the Greek word *keramikos*. The term covers inorganic non-metallic materials whose **formation is due to the action of heat**
- ▶ **Clays, bricks, cements, glass** are the most important ones



Clay (to make pottery), bricks, cement and glass

5. Composites

- ▶ Bonding 2 or more materials together changes their properties and characteristics
- ▶ Bonded materials are called **Composites**



Aluminium
honeycomb
composite panel,
light and strong



Kevlar is used in
bullet-resistant vests.
It's a tough and light
material



Modern tennis racquets
are made of carbon-
fibre composite

Past and Present



In prehistoric times humans made tools and weapons using **STONE, WOOD** and **BONES**



With modern technology we can use a wide range of **metals, polymers, ceramic materials** and **composites**, like the bodywork of a Formula-1 race-car, made of **carbon-fibre composite**



Past and Present

Up to 3500 BC: use of **STONE**, **WOOD** and **BONES**

3500 BC: use of **COPPER** and **BRONZE**

1400 BC: production of **IRON** from ore

18th and 19th centuries: modern **STEEL** and **ALUMINIUM** industry

20th century: **POLYMERS**, **STAINLESS STEEL**, **OTHER METALS**, **COMPOSITES**