Future Work

- Further work can be done in the area of textile composites of banana fibre by varying the fabric geometry and by using other processing techniques. Resin Transfer Moulding (RTM) can be used as an ideal technique to manufacture composites having superior properties, economically.

- Microstructure of the interface between banana fibre and the matrix still needs to be investigated and the interfacial properties should be studied with more single fibre pull out and fragmentation tests. The relationship between interface and bulk composite properties should be established.

- The impact strength of banana fibre composites being the most promising result, fracture toughness and fracture mechanism of banana-fibre composites need to be investigated further. This is important if new improved materials are to be developed for safe usage against crack growth.

- Further work in the direction of hybrid effects and the behaviour of hybrid composites are to be investigated.

- Processing techniques for the extraction of banana fibres used currently are not economical and are time consuming. Better processing methods have to be found out and techniques developed for getting high quality fibres at a cheaper rate. In addition, economic processing methods for the composites have also to be developed.

- New applications should be found for the banana-fibre based composites. Hybrid fibre composites with other synthetic fibres like PP, carbon and
aramid have to be developed to reduce the cost of these expensive fibres reinforced composites whilst maintaining their good mechanical performance.

- Recycling characteristics and burning characteristics of banana fibre reinforced composites are important aspects of this new material. Recycling is an important and attractive future research direction that will provide socio-economic benefits.