

## ABSTRAK

Ketergantungan terhadap impor serat sintetis seperti *fiberglass* dapat dikurangi dengan menggantikan dengan serat alami dari limbah sabut kelapa sebagai penguat dalam komposit polimer. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan membandingkan sifat mekanik (kekuatan tarik, kekuatan bending, dan kekuatan *impact*) antara komposit serat sabut kelapa-*polyester* berpola anyaman dan komposit *fiberglass-polyester*. Metode eksperimental digunakan untuk menguji kekuatan tarik, kekuatan bending, dan kekuatan *impact*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa komposit *fiberglass* memiliki kekuatan tarik tertinggi (113,08 N/mm<sup>2</sup>), diikuti oleh komposit serat kelapa dengan susunan acak (21,60 N/mm<sup>2</sup>), dan komposit serat kelapa dengan pola anyaman *plain* (11,46 N/mm<sup>2</sup>). Selain itu, komposit *fiberglass* memiliki modulus elastisitas rata-rata tertinggi sebesar 31,61 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, menunjukkan kekakuan yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan komposit serat kelapa susunan acak (18,61 N/mm<sup>2</sup>) dan pola anyaman *plain* (18,16 N/mm<sup>2</sup>). Demikian pula, komposit *fiberglass* menunjukkan kekuatan bending tertinggi (160,51 N/mm<sup>2</sup>), sedangkan komposit serat kelapa dengan susunan acak (41,22 N/mm<sup>2</sup>) dan pola anyaman *plain* (31,24 N/mm<sup>2</sup>) menunjukkan nilai yang lebih rendah. Dalam hal kekuatan *impact*, komposit *fiberglass* juga unggul dengan energi *impact* rata-rata 1,4688 Joule dan kekuatan *impact* 45,1787 kJ/m<sup>2</sup>, dibandingkan dengan komposit serat kelapa dengan susunan acak (0,3513 Joule dan 10,8036 kJ/m<sup>2</sup>) dan pola anyaman *plain* (0,47 Joule dan 14,4569 kJ/m<sup>2</sup>). Secara keseluruhan, komposit *fiberglass* unggul dalam semua aspek, diikuti oleh serat kelapa susunan acak, dan serat kelapa pola anyaman *plain*.

**Kata kunci:** komposit serat kelapa, pola anyaman *plain*, *fiberglass*, kekuatan tarik, modulus elastisitas, kekuatan bending, kekuatan *impact*

## ***ABSTRACT***

*Dependence on imported synthetic fibers such as fiberglass can be reduced by replacing with natural fibers from coconut fiber waste as reinforcement in polymer composites. This study aims to determine and compare the mechanical properties (tensile strength, bending strength, and impact strength) between woven patterned coconut fiber-polyester composites and fiberglass-polyester composites. The experimental method was used to test the tensile strength, bending strength, and impact strength. The results showed that the fiberglass composite had the highest tensile strength ( $113.08 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ), followed by the coconut fiber composite with random arrangement ( $21.60 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ), and the coconut fiber composite with plain woven pattern ( $11.46 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ). In addition, the fiberglass composite had the highest average modulus of elasticity of  $31.61 \text{ N/mm}^2$ , indicating higher stiffness than the randomly arranged coconut fiber composite ( $18.61 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ) and plain woven pattern ( $18.16 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ). Similarly, the fiberglass composite showed the highest bending strength ( $160.51 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ), while the coconut fiber composite with random arrangement ( $41.22 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ) and plain weave pattern ( $31.24 \text{ N/mm}^2$ ) showed lower values. In terms of impact strength, the fiberglass composite also excelled with an average impact energy of 1.4688 Joules and impact strength of  $45.1787 \text{ kJ/m}^2$ , compared to the coconut fiber composite with random arrangement (0.3513 Joules and  $10.8036 \text{ kJ/m}^2$ ) and plain weave pattern (0.47 Joules and  $14.4569 \text{ kJ/m}^2$ ). Overall, fiberglass composites were superior in all aspects, followed by coconut fiber random arrangement, and coconut fiber plain weave pattern.*

**Keywords:** coconut fiber composite, plain weave pattern, fiberglass, tensile strength, elastic modulus, bending strength, impact strength