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**TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF INAJÁ VEGETABLE FIBER (MAXIMILIANA MARIPA) FOR POLYMERIC COMPOSITES USE**

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The use of plant fibers such as reinforcing material in polymeric composites are becoming the research center of attention for associating mechanical performance with sustainability. The use of vegetable resources is an renewable alternative, biodegradable and low cost. The different microstructures and characteristics influence their use as reinforcement in polymeric composites, therefore, it is necessary to characterize the fibers. Inajá is a native palm of the Amazon region with several applications in the industry. The characterization was performed by scanning electron microscopy, thermogravimetry and chemical constitution. The thermogravimetry revealed that the thermal degradation occurred between 250 and 500°C, with higher loss of mass from 250 to 400°C approximately. The levels of the chemical components cellulose and lignin were 43.74% and 14.45% respectively, with an average content of fiber of 59.76%. Preliminary results show that the fiber of inajá can be an interesting option as reinforcement for material of engineering.