

[SS 11] gypsum and (silicone 1d oil) and pd<20141111

Results in EPODOC 37

[SS 12] 11 and (flame or fiber or fiber or additive or panel or board)

Results in EPODOC 5

[SS 13] ..li



1/5 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN104098303](#) A 20141015

PNFP - CN104098303B B 20160928

PR - CN20141272063 20140618

AP - CN20141272063 20140618

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)

[WO2006056197](#) A1 20060601 [A] (UNIV DANMARKS TEKNISKE [DK], et al)

[A] 1-2

* 全文 *;

[CN1690009](#) A 20051102 [A] (LINHAI DU [CN])

[A] 1-2

* 全文 *;

[CN102674758](#) A 20120919 [A] (GUANGDONG SOBEN GREEN BOARD CO LTD)

[A] 1-2

* 全文 *;

[CN1690007](#) A 20051102 [A] (LINHAI DU [CN])

[A] 1-2

* 全文 *

CCA - [Y02W30/91](#) ; [Y02P40/165](#)

PA - (A)

CHIZHOU XINKE BUILDING MATERIALS CO LTD

TI - (A)

Light waste clothes-**fiber**-made partition **board** and manufacturing method thereof

AB - (A)

The invention discloses a light waste clothes-**fiber**-made partition **board** which is characterized by comprising the raw materials in parts by weight: 10-13 parts of cement, 15-19 parts of geopolymers, 13-16 parts of calcium oxide powder, 18-24 parts of papermaking waste residue, 11-15 parts of waste clothes **fiber**, 19-25 parts of wheat straw, 1-2 parts of dicumyl peroxide, 0.6-1.2 parts of sodium lignin sulfonate, 3-5 parts of hydroxyl **silicone oil**, 1-3 parts of polyvinyl alcohol, 0.8-2.1 parts of aluminium hydroxide, 2-5 parts of tributyl citrate, 3-5 parts of peppermint essential oil, 3-6 parts of an auxiliary agent and an appropriate amount of water. The light waste clothes-**fiber**-made partition **board** does not get damp or age, is water-proof, shock resistant, sound-

proof, heat-insulating and not easy to crack, and can be reused; in addition, various industrial waste residues are utilized to prepare the partition **board** which is low in production cost and simple to mount, can enlarge the usable area, penetrate through a pipeline and replace clay bricks, **gypsum** products, building blocks and the like, and is the best building material of a non-bearing wall of a high-rise or low-rise building in urban and rural areas at present.

2/5 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN103708803](#) A 20140409
 PR - CN20131645154 20131205
 AP - CN20131645154 20131205
 DT - I
 PA - QINGDAO HIBOUND CHENGYUAN PLASTIC CO LTD
 TI - House biomaterial with thermal insulation
 AB - The invention discloses a house biomaterial with thermal insulation. The house biomaterial is characterized by comprising the following materials, by weight, 20-30 parts of expanded perlite, 10-25 parts of mineral thermal insulation materials, 3-9 parts of **silicone oil**, 2-6 parts of mulberry wood chips, 3-5 parts of pine wood chips, 9-11 parts of sandalwood tree wood chips, 3-5 parts of peach wood chips, 5-9 parts of thickening agents, 6-8 parts of **flame** retardants, 3-9 parts of organosilicone modified epoxide resins, 1-3 parts of mixed solvents, 2-3 parts of inorganic thickening agents, 1-4 parts of flexibilizers, 3-8 parts of **flame** retardants, 3-8 parts of fly ash, 2-9 parts of semi-hydrated **gypsum** and 1-3 parts of cellulose fibers. The house biomaterial has effects of lightweight, high strength, strong cohesive force, no seams, **flame** retardance, no hollowing, no cracking, no efflorescence, non-combustion, no expansion, water resistance, strong weather resistance, good thermal insulation performance, anti-permeability, cracking resistance, strong flexibility and good integrity.

3/5 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN103708791](#) A 20140409
 PR - CN20131642849 20131205
 AP - CN20131642849 20131205
 DT - I
 PA - QINGDAO HIBOUND CHENGYUAN PLASTIC CO LTD
 TI - Modified house thermal insulation coating
 AB - The invention discloses a modified house thermal insulation coating. The thermal insulation coating is characterized by comprising the following materials, by weight, 15-25 parts of closed-cell perlite, 30-45 parts of white cement, 22-30 parts of ordinary Portland cement, 20-30 parts of methoxypolyethylene glycol methacrylate, 10-15 parts of methyl methacrylate, 30-40 parts of zine stearate, 10-32 parts of polyacrylic ester, 15-36 parts of solid paraffin, 10-15 parts of stearamide, 3-9 parts of **silicone oil**, 4-8 parts of oleamide, 3-8 parts of **flame** retardants, 3-8 parts of fly ash, 2-9 parts of semi-hydrated **gypsum** and 1-3 parts of cellulose **fiber**. The beneficial effects of the modified house thermal insulation coating are that the bonding intensity is high, the heat conductivity coefficient is small, the service life is long and the production cost is low.

4/5 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [CN103232213](#) A 20130807
- PR - CN20131118203 20130407
- AP - CN20131118203 20130407
- DT - I
- CT - || STSE (A)
[CN101215112](#) A 20080709 [A] (UNIV TONGJI [CN])
[A] 1-7
权利要求1-9
[CN101648412](#) A 20100217 [Y] (CHENGSHI FANG)
[Y] 1-7
说明书第2页第6段-第4页第3段
[CN102659377](#) A 20120912 [Y] (UNIV KUNMING SCIENCE & TECH)
[Y] 1-7
说明书第13段
[CN102372475](#) A 20120314 [Y] (YANPING YUAN, et al)
[Y] 1-7
说明书第3-7段
- PA - XIAMEN HONGYE ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY CO LTD
- TI - Phase-change energy-storage **gypsum board** improving energy-saving efficiency, and preparation method thereof
- AB - The invention relates to a phase-change energy-storage **gypsum board** improving energy-saving efficiency, and a preparation method thereof. The invention belongs to the technical field of construction material. The **gypsum board** is prepared from the raw materials of, by weight, 65-85% of construction **gypsum**, 13-33% of a composite phase-change material CPCM, 0.5-2% of steel **fiber**, 1-3% of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, and 0.1-0.8% of a polycarboxylate superplasticizer. According to the invention, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose is grind in a grinder, such that a powdery material is obtained, wherein a specific surface area reaches 400-500m²/kg; the powdery material is uniformly mixed with construction **gypsum** and the composite phase-change material CPCM according to the proportions, wherein the steel **fiber** is uniformly scattered in during the stirring process; the above material, water, and the polycarboxylate superplasticizer are stirred in a stirring container according to the proportions; when the material is uniform, the material is cast and molded; the test piece is maintained and bake-dried, and methyl hydrogen-containing **silicone oil** emulsion is uniformly sprayed on the surface of the test piece, such that the product is obtained. The invention provides the novel phase-change energy-storage **gypsum board** with improved strength, improved durability and improved energy-saving efficiency, and the preparation method thereof. The raw materials are easy to obtain, manufacturing method is simple, and energy-saving effect is substantial.

5/5 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [GB1185748](#) A 19700325
- PR - JP19670067548 19671020; JP19670067549 19671020
- AP - GB19680049494 19681018

DT	- **
CCI	- B22C9/00 ; B22C1/165
PA	- ALUSUISSE [CH]
TI	- Manufacture of Moulds
AB	- 1,185,748. Making moulds for metal casting. SWISS ALUMINIUM Ltd. 18 Oct., 1968 [20 Oct., 1967 (2)], No. 49494/68. Heading B5A. [Also in Division C3] A self-hardening mould for metal castings is made by applying to the surface of a pattern coated with a parting agent a rapid-hardening slurry comprising a binder, hardener, solvent and a refractory powder which does not sinter at the temperature of the molten metal with which the mould is to be used, and before this first layer has completely hardened, applying over the first layer, a thicker second layer of a hardenable sand mixture containing an additive to slow the rate of hardening. The same binder may be used for both layers and a reinforcing mesh may be embedded in the surface of the sand layer, a supporting structure optionally being attached to this mesh. The parting agent may be paraffin, glycerol, kerosene or a silicone oil , the binder is preferably sodium silicate, the refractory powder talcum, graphite, quartz or zirconium oxide, the solvent water and the rapid acting hardener one of anhydrous aluminium sulphate, aluminium diphosphate, glyoxal, titanium silicofluoride, cement, gypsum , ferrosilicon powder, calcium silicon powder and aluminium powder. The sand mixture preferably comprises coarse quartz sand sodium silicate solution and one of sodium silicofluoride, sodium aluminate, dicalcium silicate and sodium zirconium silicate as the slow hardening material. The binder may also be cement, alcoholic ethyl silicate, a silicic acid sol or an organic binder such as a phenol or furan resin.