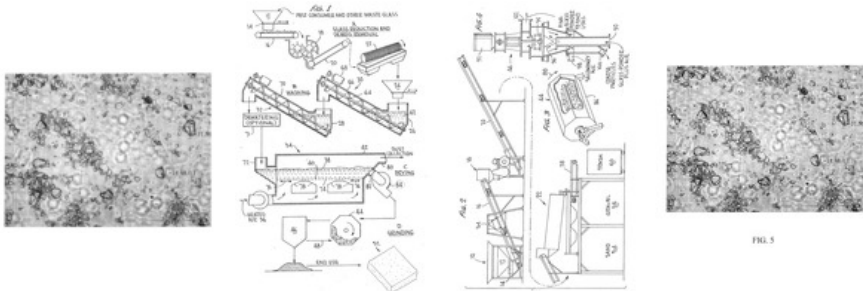
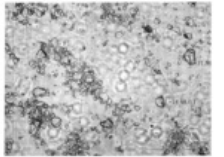


67 results for ((glass 3d (waste or recycled))/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (resin)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (cured or curing)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX) AND (C08K-003/40)/IPC - Collection: FAMPAT

#	 Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date
1.	Cast solid surface materials manufactured from polymers and post-consumer waste glass	US20090286902	2009-07-30	2009-11-19	EMPIRE RESOURCE RECOVERY*	2009-11-19

A solid surface material suitable for use as a countertop contains a resin and a filler which includes clean dry glass powder produced from unsorted post-consumer waste glass, including a substantial fraction of non-glass items. The powdered glass is used as at least a portion of the filler and/or gelling agent in lieu of or in addition to other fillers and gelling agents known in the art.

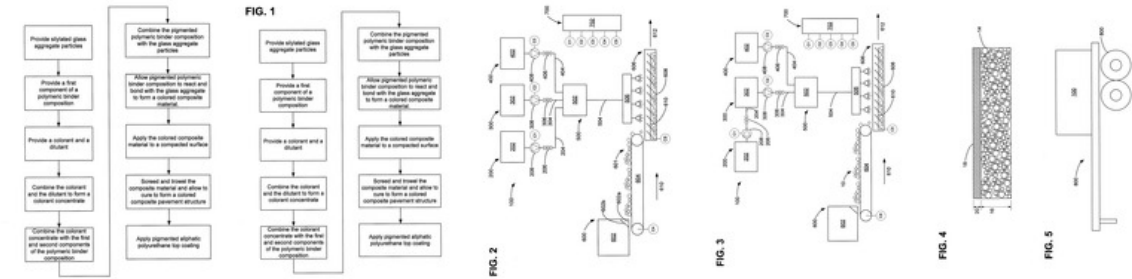
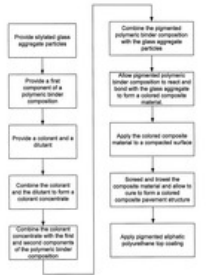


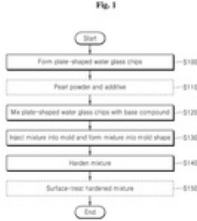
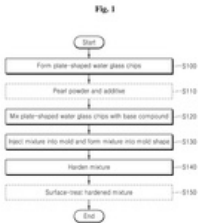
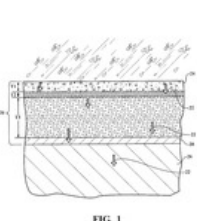
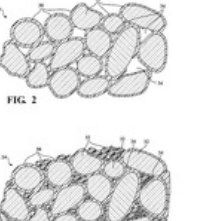
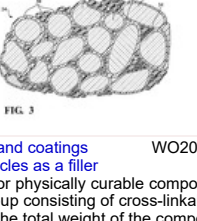
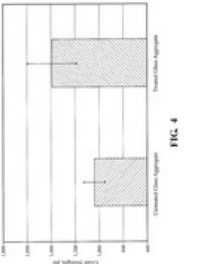
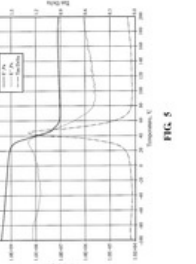
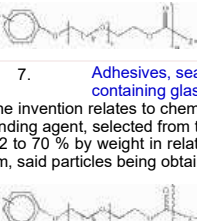
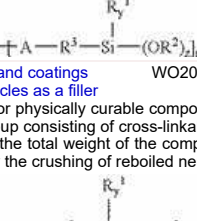
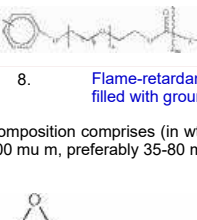
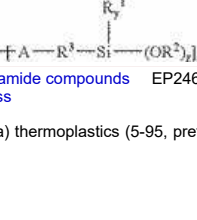
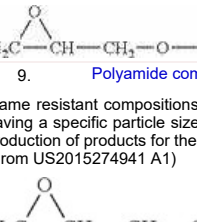
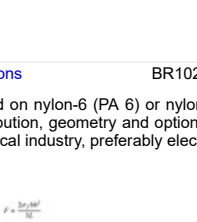
2.	Translucent material for construction, based on a mixture of glass in different sizes and production method thereof	WO2017208059	2016-10-04	2017-12-07	CORPORACION UNIVERSITY DE LA COSTA CUC*	2017-12-07
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The present invention relates to a translucent material for construction, which is produced from a mixture of ground glass having different sizes, one corresponding to fine aggregate and the other to coarse aggregate, and polyester resins, to create blocks that allow light to pass to the inside of a construction. The invention also relates to a method for obtaining said material, which includes the steps of: grinding, in a conventional or manual manner, a glass material, preferably recycled glass, generating said material in two different diameters, one fine and the other coarse; and subsequently mixing the different-sized material with the polymer resin, giving the material desirable properties such as strength and durability.

3.	Colored composite pavement structure	CA2823186	2010-12-29	2012-07-05	BASF* PERVIOUS PAVING CONTRACTORS* REYNOLDS PRESTO PRODUCTS* SOILTEC	2012-07-05
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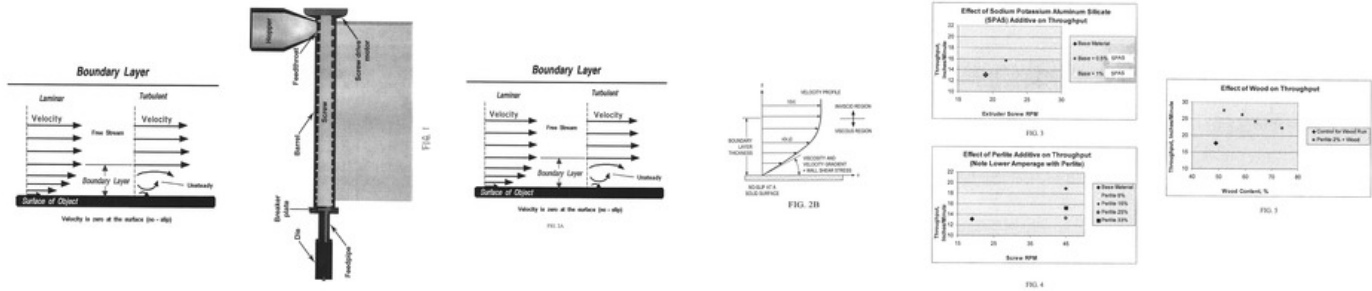
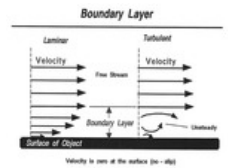
A process for making a colored composite pavement structure comprising silylated glass aggregate particles and a polymeric binder composition is disclosed. Systems and methods are also disclosed for providing a colored composite material that cures into a pavement structure. In one embodiment, a colorant concentrate is provided by combining an inorganic colorant with a portion of a polymeric binder composition. The colorant concentrate can then be combined with the first and second components of the polymeric binder composition to provide a colored polymeric binder composition. The colored polymeric binder composition may then be applied to silylated glass aggregate particles to provide a colored composite material that cures into a pavement structure.



4.	Artificial marble including plate-shaped chips of waste glass, and method for fabricating same	WO2012008689	2010-07-15	2012-01-19	ELGY HOUSSIS LG HAUSYS LG HAUSYS*	2012-01-19
The present invention relates to artificial marble including chips of plate-shaped waste glass and a method for fabricating the same. The method includes preparing chips of plate-shaped waste glass having a thickness of 0.6 mm or less and a large diameter of 20 mm or less using thin plate glass as a waste product generated in production of an LCD backlight unit, and adding the chips to a base compound including at least one polymer resin and an additive. The prepared artificial marble has an outer appearance similar to that of natural stone, a surface having excellent properties, and optimum characteristics when used as an interior material for floors, walls, kitchens, and the like.						
Fig. 1  Fig. 1 						
5.	Composite pavement structures	WO2011084807	2010-12-01	2011-07-14	BASF* LARIAT HOLDINGS PERVIOUS PAVING CONTRACTORS* REYNOLDS CONSUMER PRODUCTS REYNOLDS PRESTO PRODUCTS* SOILTEC UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	2011-07-14
A composite pavement structure comprises a wearing course layer and a base course layer disposed below the wearing course layer. The wearing course layer comprises aggregate, e.g. glass and rock, and an elastomeric composition. The elastomeric composition comprises the reaction product of an isocyanate component and an isocyanate-reactive component. The isocyanate component comprises a polymeric isocyanate, and optionally, an isocyanate-prepolymer. The isocyanate-reactive component comprises a hydrophobic polyol and a chain extender having at least two hydroxyl groups and a molecular weight of from about 62 to about 220. The chain extender is present in the isocyanate-reactive component in an amount of from about 1 to about 20 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the isocyanate-reactive component. The base course layer comprises aggregate which is the same or different than the aggregate of the wearing course layer. Methods of forming the composite pavement structure are also disclosed.						
FIG. 1  FIG. 2  FIG. 3  FIG. 4  FIG. 5 						
6.	Adhesives, sealants and coatings containing glass particles as a filler	WO2007054113	2005-11-10	2007-05-18	HENKEL*	2007-05-18
The invention relates to chemically or physically curable compositions that are suitable for use as adhesives, sealants or coatings, said compositions containing at least one binding agent, selected from the group consisting of cross-linkable or polymerisable monomers, prepolymers or polymers, in addition to at least one filler. The filler fraction is 0.2 to 70 % by weight in relation to the total weight of the compositions. At least one part of the filler consists of glass particles with a particle size between 100 nm and 20 μm, said particles being obtained by the crushing of reboiled neutral or alkali glass.						
FIG. 1  FIG. 2 						
7.	Adhesives, sealants and coatings containing glass particles as a filler	WO2007054112	2005-11-10	2007-05-18	HENKEL*	2007-05-18
The invention relates to chemically or physically curable compositions that are suitable for use as adhesives, sealants or coatings, said compositions containing at least one binding agent, selected from the group consisting of cross-linkable or polymerisable monomers, prepolymers or polymers, in addition to at least one filler. The filler fraction is 0.2 to 70 % by weight in relation to the total weight of the compositions. At least one part of the filler consists of glass particles with a particle size between 100 nm and 20 μm, said particles being obtained by the crushing of reboiled neutral or acidic glass.						
FIG. 1  FIG. 2 						
8.	Flame-retardant polyamide compounds filled with ground glass	EP2468810	2010-12-23	2012-06-27	LANXESS DEUTSCHLAND* LANXESS A. DEUTSCHLAND A. GEMHEMBER	2012-06-27
Composition comprises (in wt.%): (a) thermoplastics (5-95, preferably 30-80), and (c) non-fibrous and non-foamed ground glass (5-80, preferably 15-50) having a d90 (10-300 μm, preferably 35-80 μm).						
FIG. 1  FIG. 2 						
9.	Polyamide compositions	BR102015006563	2014-03-26	2015-07-21	LANXESS DEUTSCHLAND*	2015-07-21
Flame resistant compositions based on nylon-6 (PA 6) or nylon-6,6 (PA 66) may include melamine cyanurate, glass fibres and non-fibrous and non-foamed ground glass having a specific particle size distribution, geometry and optionally sizing. Methods for producing the composition are also provided, as well as use of the compositions for production of products for the electrical industry, preferably electrical components such as residual current circuit breakers and other circuit breakers. (From US2015274941 A1)						
FIG. 1  FIG. 2 						

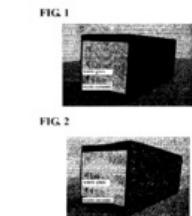
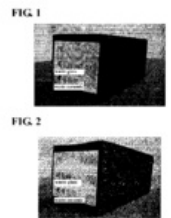
10.	Structurally enhanced plastics with reinforcements	US20110301277	2011-07-12	2011-12-08	ECOPURO*	2011-12-08
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A composition comprising a fluid, and a material dispersed in the fluid, the material made up of particles having a complex three dimensional surface area such as a sharp blade-like surface, the particles having an aspect ratio larger than 0.7 for promoting kinetic boundary layer mixing in a non-linear-viscosity zone. The composition may further include an additive dispersed in the fluid. The fluid may be a thermopolymer material. A method of extruding the fluid includes feeding the fluid into an extruder, feeding additives into the extruder, feeding a material into the extruder, passing the material through a mixing zone in the extruder to disperse the material within the fluid wherein the material migrates to a boundary layer of the fluid to promote kinetic mixing of the additives within the fluid, the kinetic mixing taking place in a non-linear viscosity zone.



11.	Glass resin ceramic composition and method of preparing the same	KR20020024279	2002-02-20	2002-03-29	JIN DEGAO KOREAPASCON* PASTECH	2002-03-29
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Disclosed is a glass resin ceramic (GRC) composition and method of producing the same. The GRC composition is based on a waste thermoplastic synthetic resin formulated with waste ceramic and/or waste glass. The GRC composition has higher tensile strength, bending strength and durability than do the conventional concrete compositions obtained from an admixture of flyash and slag. Also, the GRC composition shows high dimensional stability such that, when it is used to construct large-size products, uniform quality is guaranteed. Thanks to its high specific gravity, the GRC composition can be applied for the production of the products which need a considerable weight. Further, desired colors can be expressed in the composition. Reuse of waste ceramics and glass will give contribution to settlement of environmental pollution.



12.	Method for preparing waste crystal residue/bdapp type epoxy matrix resin composite material	CN106751496	2016-12-05	2017-05-31	DONGHUA UNIVERSITY* SHANGHAI RUITU ELECTRONIC MATERIAL*	2017-05-31
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The invention relates to a method for preparing a waste crystal residue/BDAPP type epoxy matrix resin composite material. The method comprises the following steps: drying and pulverizing waste crystal residues, and performing surface treatment with a coupling agent; uniformly mixing waste crystal residue powder with BDAPP type epoxy matrix resin and short fiber so as to obtain a BDAPP type epoxy matrix resin composite material **system**, filling into a mold, and performing heating pressurization curing molding, thereby obtaining the waste crystal residue/BDAPP type epoxy matrix resin composite material. By adopting the waste crystal residue/BDAPP type epoxy matrix resin composite material prepared with the method has the advantages that the waste crystal residues are efficiently treated, environmental pollution can be eliminated, wastes can be turned into wealth, resource utilization can be achieved, very significant practical meanings can be achieved for comprehensive environment treatment and the like, and good social benefits and economic benefits can be made.

	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
拉伸强度, MPa	98.2	102.1	104.8	98.1	100.9
拉伸模量, GPa	175.6	177.3	179.2	180.3	180.7
断裂伸长率, %	6.108	6.102	6.108	6.102	6.107
冲击强度, kJ/m²	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0

	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
拉伸强度, MPa	98.2	102.1	104.8	98.1	100.9
拉伸模量, GPa	175.6	177.3	179.2	180.3	180.7
断裂伸长率, %	6.108	6.102	6.108	6.102	6.107
冲击强度, kJ/m²	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0

13.	Method for preparing waste crystal residue/bdapp type epoxy matrix resin composite material	CN106751495	2016-12-05	2017-05-31	DONGHUA UNIVERSITY* SHANGHAI RUITU ELECTRONIC MATERIAL*	2017-05-31
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The invention relates to a method for preparing a waste crystal residue/BDAPP type epoxy matrix resin composite material. The method comprises the following steps: drying and pulverizing waste crystal residues, and performing surface treatment with a coupling agent; uniformly mixing waste crystal residue powder with BDAPP type epoxy matrix resin and short fiber so as to obtain a BDAPP type epoxy matrix resin composite material **system**, filling into a mold, and performing heating pressurization curing molding, thereby obtaining the waste crystal residue/BDAPP type epoxy matrix resin composite material. By adopting the waste crystal residue/BDAPP type epoxy matrix resin composite material prepared with the method has the advantages that the waste crystal residues are efficiently treated, environmental pollution can be eliminated, wastes can be turned into wealth, resource utilization can be achieved, very significant practical meanings can be achieved for comprehensive environment treatment and the like, and good social benefits and economic benefits can be made.

	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
拉伸强度, MPa	98.1	102.1	104.8	98.1	100.9
拉伸模量, GPa	175.6	177.3	179.2	180.3	180.7
断裂伸长率, %	6.108	6.102	6.108	6.102	6.107
冲击强度, kJ/m²	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0

	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
拉伸强度, MPa	98.1	102.1	104.8	98.1	100.9
拉伸模量, GPa	175.6	177.3	179.2	180.3	180.7
断裂伸长率, %	6.108	6.102	6.108	6.102	6.107
冲击强度, kJ/m²	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0

14.	Composite material section taking waste glass material as base material	CN106543671	2016-11-08	2017-03-29	AVIC SANXIN SOLAR ENERGY PHOTOELECTRIC GLASS*	2017-03-29
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The invention relates to a composite material section taking a waste glass material as a base material. A method for processing the section comprises the following steps: step 1, treating the surface of solid waste material produced in a glass production process with a silane coupling agent; step 2, preparing modified glass powder, according to the following weight ratio, 8-30% of a resin, 20-90% of glass powder, 1.2-5% of glass fibers, 0.4-2% of fabric fibers, and a releasing agent being 0.1-0.5% of that of the resin, and a curing agent and accelerating agent with the sum being 0.1-0.5% of that of the resin; step 3, mixing the modified glass powder to form a section base material with the mixing time being 30-40 min; and step 4, performing compression molding of the base material in a molding press in 8 hours. The section can replace wood and steel, is high in tensile strength and good in wear resistance, impact resistance, and chemical corrosion resistance, and can be repeatedly used. Solid waste produced from glass production can be reused, the pollution is reduced, and natural resources are saved.

15.

Preparation method for inorganic powder enhanced carbon cloth/resin composite material

CN105238072

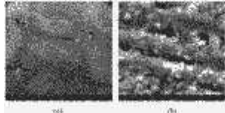
2015-10-30

2016-01-13

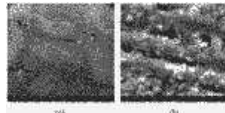
SHAANXI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*

2016-01-13

The invention relates to a preparation method for an inorganic powder enhanced carbon cloth/resin composite material. The preparation method comprises the steps of dissolving uniformly mixed inorganic powder with resin in anhydrous ethanol; uniformly dispersing the mixture of the inorganic powder and the resin in carbon cloth by methods of repeated suction filtration, drying and the like; and then carrying out hot press molding on the carbon cloth on a vulcanizing machine to obtain the inorganic powder enhanced carbon cloth/resin composite material with excellent mechanical and tribological properties. According to the preparation method provided by the invention, the inorganic powder as a raw material is added into the carbon cloth/resin composite material to prepare a carbon cloth wet type frictional material. Characteristics such as high hardness, wear resistance, and excellent thermal property of the inorganic powder are blended into the carbon cloth/resin composite material well; and meanwhile, the interface interaction and mechanical engagement among the components are further enhanced, so that the mechanical property and the frictional wear property of the carbon cloth frictional material are greatly improved.



项目	测试方法	测试条件	测试结果	测试单位
硬度	维氏硬度	10N	15.0	10.0
耐磨性	磨耗量	1000g, 1000m	0.001	0.001
摩擦系数	摩擦系数	10N	0.1	0.1



16.

Artificial stone

WO9845220

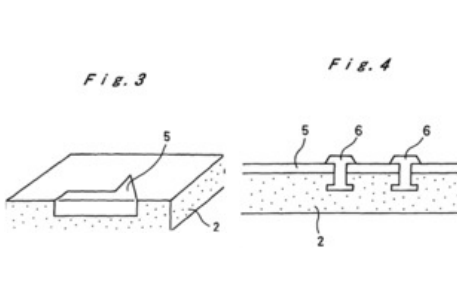
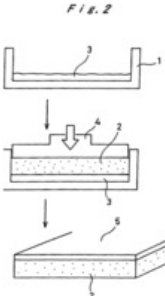
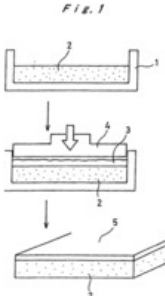
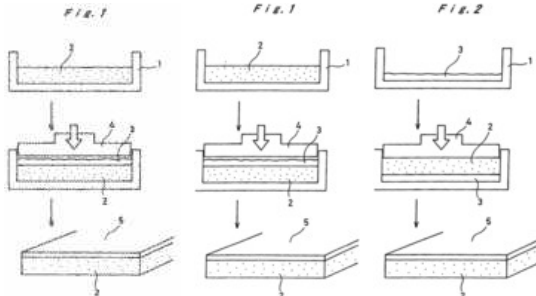
1997-04-04

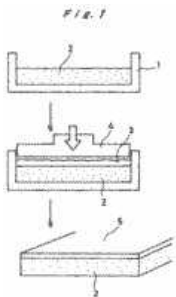
1998-10-15

ABEIRASU DOPPEL*

1998-10-15

The following artificial stone having a deep color tone and a glaze and having a luminousness is provided at low cost. An artificial stone comprising an artificial stone mixture containing an inorganic material mixture component comprising a fine powder component of an inorganic material having a size of from 5 to 70 mesh, a finely divided component of an inorganic material of smaller than 100 mesh and a resin monomer component in which the sum of the fine powder component of the inorganic material and the finely divided component of the inorganic material is 89% by weight or more based on the weight of the stone mixture and the amount of resin monomer component is 11% by weight or less based on the weight of the stone mixture, said stone mixture being struck and integrated into a cured slab. <IMAGE>





17.

Ultraviolet-resistant waste glass powder polyethylene external wall panel and production method thereof

CN104962007

2015-07-15

2015-10-07

CHANGZHOU WUJIN GOLDEN SUNSHINE ELECTRONICS*

2015-10-07

The invention discloses an ultraviolet-resistant waste glass powder polyethylene external wall panel and a production method thereof. The ultraviolet-resistant waste glass powder polyethylene external wall panel is prepared from the following raw materials in parts by weight: 70 to 75 parts of waste glass powder and the like. Ceramic waste serves as the main raw material of the external wall panel, so that clay resources are saved, the production cost is reduced, the problem of treatment of the ceramic waste is also solved, and the environmental pollution caused by the ceramic waste is avoided; a layered di-hydroxyl composite metal hydroxide is of a multi-stage overlapped layered structure formed by a layered host double hydroxide layer plate and interlayer guest anions, an excellent physical ultraviolet shielding function is achieved, and the ultraviolet aging resistance can be effectively improved.

18.

Production of synthetic resin molded product utilizing empty bottle or waste glass

JPH08239506

1995-02-28

1996-09-17

AZUMA JITSUGYO* SHIKAUCHIGUMI*

1996-09-17

PURPOSE: To safely and inexpensively produce the subject molded product excellent in strength, durability, acid resistance, heat resistance, etc... and useful for traffic safety display materials, etc., by producing glass granules from empty glass bottles, etc., mixing the produced glass granules with a synthetic resin material, a curing agent, and a curing accelerator. CONSTITUTION: This method for producing a synthetic resin molded product comprises crushing glass such as waste glass generated from beverage glass bottles, soy souse glass bottles or building waste materials to form (A) round glass granules (e.g. sand-like spherical granules having granule sizes of 1-15mm, especially 1-6mm), mixing (A) the glass granules with (B) a synthetic resin material such as a polyester synthetic resin or an epoxy synthetic resin, (C) a curing agent such as methylethyl peroxide, (D) a curing accelerator such as a cobalt naphthenate, and, if necessary, (E) a solvent such as styrene, and subsequently molding the mixture. The mixing operation is performed e.g. by a method comprising feeding the component A into a mixer, rotating the mixer, adding the component B, mixing the components, charging the components C and D, continuing the mixing operation, adding the component E for the control of the hardness, and finally mixing the components under stirring.

19.

Resin based composite

CN103122153

2013-03-27

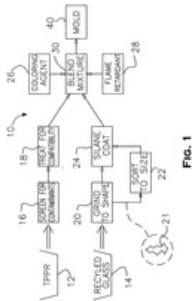
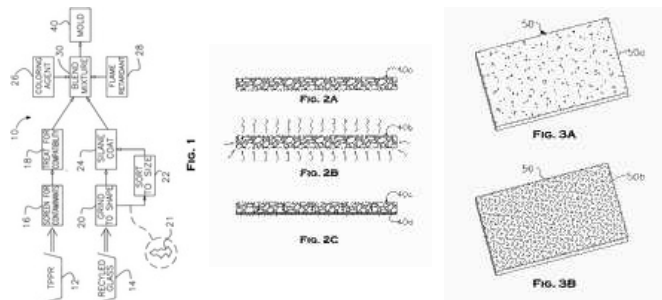
2013-05-29

WUCHENG COUNTY XINSHIDAI GLASS FIBER REINFORCED PLASTIC FACTORY*

2013-05-29

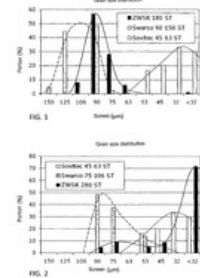
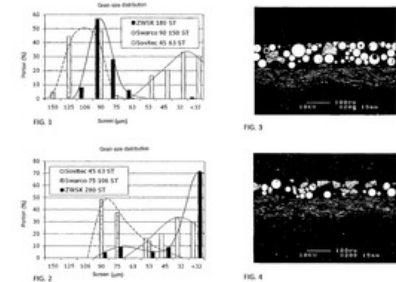
The invention discloses a resin based composite and belongs to a glass fiber reinforced plastic composite. The resin based composite comprises unsaturated resin and glass powder and also comprises a glass fiber reinforced plastic velvet material, wherein the glass fiber reinforced plastic velvet material, the unsaturated resin and the unsaturated resin are mixed in proportion. The resin based composite product prepared by the invention is high in evenness and beautiful, the resin based composite product can be quickly and effectively prepared, a process is scientific and practical, and cost is low, so that the resin based composite is applicable to popularization and application in the glass fiber reinforced plastic industry.

An improved heat-cured composite material for casting building products is disclosed together with an associated method of making same from a dry mixture of reclaimed thermoplastic powders and selectively-formed particles of recycled glass, the recycled glass particles being ground into irregular shapes having non-rounded edges and sorted by size before being deposited with a silane coating. The recycled glass particles can range in size from 3/4" mesh to 100 mesh and may be employed in substantially similar sizes within a single batch mixture of the material or in a combination of differing mesh sizes to selectively vary the mechanical properties of the composite material and its resultant product. The reclaimed thermoplastic powders are screened for contaminants and treated with compatibility agents as necessary prior to mixture with the glass particles. Minor portions of a flame retardant material and a coloring agent may be further added and blended to the mixture prior to casting. Upon blending, the mixture of the composite material is placed in an object specific mold corresponding to the resultant product and heated gradually to the curing temperature of the thermoplastic powders, typically about 350° F., for a specified dwell time before any surface treatment is applied and the product released from the mold.



21. Moisture cured polymer and recycled glass roof coating, caulk/sealant and patching compound membranesUS95123422015-08-242016-12-06SUN COATINGS*2016-12-06
22. Wear protection coating based on a synthetic resin matrix, method for the production thereof, and use thereofWO20100759222009-06-222010-07-08CENTER FOR ABRASIVES & REFRACTORIES
CENTER FOR ABRASIVES & REFRACTORIES RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CARRD
CENTER FOR ABRASIVES & REFRACTORIES RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CARRD GM
CENTER FOR ABRASIVES & REFRACTORIES RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT R R D*2010-07-08

The invention relates to a wear protection coating having a mixture of non-homogenous transparent resin particles embedded in a matrix material and having a Mohs hardness of at least 6, and transparent solid particles, wherein the transparent solid particles comprise a bimodal grain size distribution. The invention further relates to a method for producing a wear protection coating and to the use thereof for producing wear-resistant surfaces, in particular surfaces of wood fiber boards having decorations.



23. Artificial stone containing blended waste vitreous materialJP20011810021999-12-242001-07-03DOPERU*2001-07-03
- PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an artificial stone containing blended waste vitreous materials, comprising various kinds of the waste vitreous materials exemplified by a colored vitreous material as an essential composition, and having a specific deep and glossy color tone to enlarge and stably carry out the recycling of glass. SOLUTION: This artificial stone containing the blended waste vitreous materials consists essentially of 60-95 wt.% waste vitreous component and 5-40 wt.% resin component based on the whole amount, and the vitreous component is obtained by blending <=85 wt.% waste vitreous particles of 2-36 mesh, <=10 wt.% waste vitreous fine particles of under 36 mesh and <=50 wt.% waste vitreous powder of under 72 mesh.



24.

Composite molding material, extrusion molded article, and production method for composite molding material

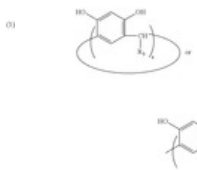
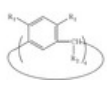
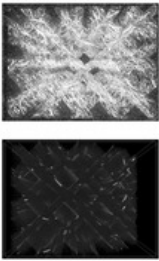
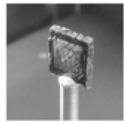
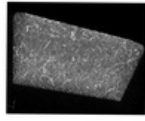
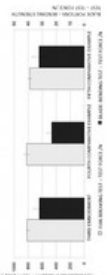
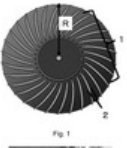
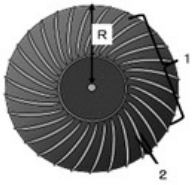
JP5437514

2013-04-09

2014-03-12 FUJITA MASANORI*
MAG ISOVER
MR YOSHINORI FUJITA METERS

2014-03-12

Provided is a composite molding material that enables the overall strength of the extrusion molded article to be maintained whilst the strength of the minute parts of the extrusion molded article is increased. The composite molding material, the use of which enables the overall strength of the extrusion molded article to be maintained whilst the strength of the minute parts of the extrusion molded article is increased, is characterized by the inclusion of: a thermoplastic resin; glass short fibers having an average fiber diameter of 1-7µm and a pre-kneading fiber length of 300-1000µm; and a fibrillated reinforcing material having an average fiber diameter of 7-20µm.



25.

Epoxy grout systems for standard and chemically resistant installations

US9440884

2014-05-28

2016-09-13 CUSTOM BUILDING PRODUCTS*

2016-09-13

An epoxy grout **system** comprises a first epoxy resin component comprising a novolac epoxy resin, a bisphenol F epoxy resin, and a non-reactive diluent, and a second epoxy curing agent component comprising an amidoamine. The epoxy grout **system** has excellent chemical resistance while maintaining good installation properties. Another epoxy grout **system** comprises a first epoxy resin component which is resistant to a mixture of oleic acid and water, a second epoxy resin component which is less resistant to a mixture of oleic acid and water than the first component, and a third amine-containing curing agent component operable to cure both the first and second epoxy resin components. Optionally, the curing agent component can be provided as a plurality of amine-containing curing agent components of respective colors, whereby a user can select a curing agent component of a desired color for use with either the first or second epoxy resin component.

26.

Synthetic quartz composition and production process thereof

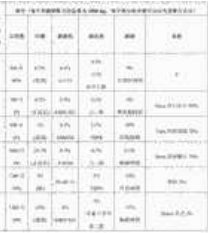
CN101337805

2008-08-25

2009-01-07 WESLEY DISRAELI MOORE*

2009-01-07

An synthetic quartz composition having improved tensile strength, compression strength and bending strength comprising up to 90% quartz stone, from 5 to 90% quartz powder, from 0.1 to 20% resin, from 1 to 25% fiber, from 0.1 to 5% coupling agent, from 0.1 to 5% curing agent, up to 70% glass chip, up to 70% mirror chip, up to 5% pigment, up to 5% shell chip, and up to 5% metal flake, by weight, may be produced in panels and molded shapes such as containers.



27.

Molded resin article and its production

JPH10279780

1998-02-04

1998-10-20 TOTO*

1998-10-20

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject molded article having excellent flexural strength and thermal shock resistance and usable as a substitute for ceramic ware such as a toilet fixture and bathtub by adding a specific filler to a base material composed mainly of an epoxy resin and an acid anhydride hardener and thermally curing the mixture. SOLUTION: This molded article is produced by thermally curing a material produced by compounding a base material composed mainly of an epoxy resin (preferably hydrogenated bisphenol A glycidyl ether) and an acid anhydride hardener (preferably hexahydrophthalic anhydride or methylhexahydrophthalic anhydride) with 20-60 wt.% (based on the total base material) of a filler (having an average particle diameter of <=20 µm) consisting of silica, aluminum hydroxide and/or glass frit. The material is preferably incorporated with a cure accelerator and/or titanium oxide. The molding cycle can be shortened by the addition of the components.

28.

A glass composite

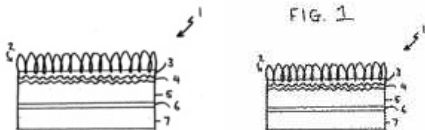
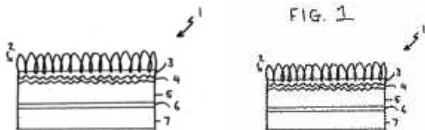
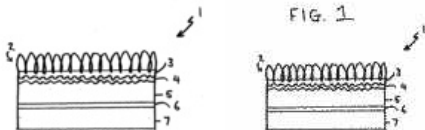
GB9920843

1999-09-04

1999-11-10 SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY*

1999-11-10

The invention describes a solid glass composite comprising glass granules and a binder resin which may be used in a wide range of applications, for example, flooring, furniture, lighting, work surfaces and architectural features.

29.	A carpet tile, a method for making a carpet tile and compositions for use in making a carpet tile	WO2009059366	2008-11-06	2009-05-14	INTERFACE AUST* INTERFACE AUSTRALIA	2009-05-14																								
There is disclosed a precoating composition for making a carpet tile comprising: at least one copolymer derived from an acrylic or methacrylic monomer and a styrenic monomer; at least one copolymer derived from an acrylic ester and a methacrylic ester; at least one thickener; and water. There is also disclosed a precoated primary backing, a floor covering and a carpet tile prepared using the composition.																														
																														
30.	Glass fiber reinforced plastic product waste material produced during the production of a recovery method	CN108997609	2018-08-15	2018-12-14	JIZHOU ZHONGYI FRP*	2018-12-14																								
The present invention relates to a method for recovering waste material during product manufacturing glass fiber reinforced plastic, FRP waste after impurities on the basis of this method is carried out to exclude, post-consumer glass fiber reinforced plastic was first placed in a vessel filled with nitrogen or carbon dioxide is sealed and to which, after the container's waste fiberglass high-temperature heat, to condense the vaporized during the heat collected resin, glass fibers are heat formed outside the resin after the particulate glass fibers; through high-temperature heat to the present invention will be glass fiber reinforced plastic matrix material and reinforcing material in a manner to separate and categorize collected, can both be fully recovered in the waste glass fiber reinforced plastic material minimizes, for condensing the vapors produced by heat can also be recovered, air pollution also provided a method of defect in the prior recovery method.																														
 																														
31.	Articles made from resin compositions containing aggregate materials eg glass	GB1604405	1978-05-31	1981-12-09	CARDIFF UNIVERSITY* GLASS MFRS FEDERATION*	1981-12-09																								
No abstract available																														
32.	Flexible microsphere articles having high temperature stability	WO2015123526	2015-02-13	2015-08-20	3M*	2015-08-20																								
There is provided an article a binder resin layer comprising an aliphatic polyurethane polymer comprising a plurality of soft segments, and a plurality of hard segments, where the soft segments comprise poly(alkoxy) polyol, and where the poly(alkoxy) polyol is essentially free of crosslinker; and a plurality of microspheres partially embedded and adhered to a first major surface of the binder resin layer, wherein the specific chemical identities and relative amounts of the segments and moieties of the aliphatic polyurethane polymer are sufficient to impart a glass transition temperature of 10°C or less in the article and a storage modulus in the article that changes less than 15 MPa from 25°C to 175°C.																														
<table><tr><td>美国牌名称号</td><td>80 180</td></tr><tr><td>标称开口 (微米)。</td><td>100 150</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>120 125</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>140 106</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>170 90</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>200 75</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>230 63</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>270 53</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>325 45</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>400 38</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>500 25</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>635 20</td></tr></table>							美国牌名称号	80 180	标称开口 (微米)。	100 150		120 125		140 106		170 90		200 75		230 63		270 53		325 45		400 38		500 25		635 20
美国牌名称号	80 180																													
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33.	Preparation method capable of improving brittleness of pvc decorative board	CN106674793	2016-11-15	2017-05-17	ANHUI CROWN GOLD GREEN CAN WOOD*	2017-05-17																								
The invention belongs to the technical field of wood-plastic composite boards, and particularly relates to a preparation method capable of improving the brittleness of a PVC decorative board. The method comprises the processes of burdening, preparing slurry, forming, maintaining and drying. Compared with the prior art, the method has the advantages that the ageing resistance and the corrosion resistance are relatively well kept by using synergistic effects of resin with different properties, the sound insulation effect, the heat insulation effect and the flame retardant effect are kept, the mechanical property is relatively good, the whole breaking resistance of the decorative board is improved, meanwhile, the brittleness is effectively overcome, the elasticity modulus is kept to be over 1060N/mm<2>, the overall performance is high, the material is safe and environmentally friendly and the method is suitable for promotion and use.																														
34.	Organic-inorganic composite	JP2013053197	2011-09-02	2013-03-21	NIPPON ELECTRIC GLASS*	2013-03-21																								
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a radiation shielding material having a sufficiently high radiation shielding ability, a high self-supporting property and high strength even without using a gypsum board, an iron plate, concrete, etc., together, and allowing utilization of separated and recovered recycled glass.SOLUTION: There is provided an organic-inorganic composite including 20-90 mass% of glass containing PbO and 10-80 mass% of an organic material. The organic-inorganic composite is used for radiation shielding materials.																														

35.

Ecological sponge brick prepared from waste rubbers and waste plastics

CN107057151

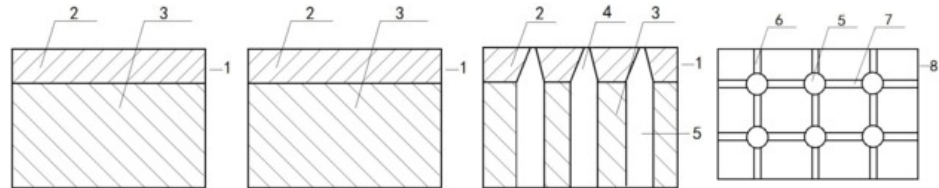
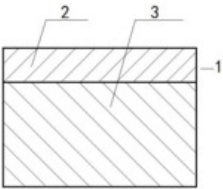
2016-12-13

2017-08-18

FUJIAN JIEYUAN CIRCULAR ECONOMY RESEARCH INSTITUTE*

2017-08-18

The present invention relates to an ecological sponge brick prepared from waste rubbers and waste plastics. The ecological sponge brick comprises a surface layer and a bottom layer, wherein the surface layer is prepared from fine particle size waste rubber particles, fine particle size waste plastic particles, nanometer titanium dioxide, rare earth, calcium carbonate powder, bentonite, active alumina, polytetrafluoroethylene sintered powder, a block copolymer, calcium lignosulfonate, isomeric 13 alcohol polyether, polyoxyethylene sorbitan triesterate and a composite auxiliary agent, and the bottom layer is prepared from coarse particle size waste rubber particles, coarse particle size waste plastic particles, waste glass, bentonite, gravel, calcium silicate, a block copolymer, polyacrylamide, isomeric 13 alcohol polyether, polyoxyethylene sorbitan triesterate and a composite auxiliary agent. According to the present invention, the ecological sponge brick has characteristics of strong water permeation, high porosity, more through holes, good water retention, good skid resistance and good scale resistance, and achieves the high value comprehensive utilization of waste rubbers and waste plastics.



36.

Oil-resistant and high-temperature-resistant eva cable material for car oil pump and preparation method thereof

CN106220987

2016-08-22

2016-12-14

ANHUI CHUNHUI INSTRUMENT CABLE*

2016-12-14

The invention discloses an oil-resistant and high-temperature-resistant EVA cable material for a car oil pump and a preparation method thereof. The oil-resistant and high-temperature-resistant EVA cable material is prepared from, by weight, 39-53parts of EVA resin, 21-33parts of bismaleimide triazine resin, 7-14parts of diethylene glycol dibenzoate, 16-27parts of polyether ether ketone, 10-15parts of aluminum ash, 5-8parts of polyethylene wax, 13-19 parts of liquid acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber, 10-15 parts of waste glass powder, 18-26parts of cristobalite, 4-7parts of 2-octyldodecyl ester, 15-25parts of analcime, 2-3parts of barium naphthenate, 12-25parts of serpentine tailings, 6-11parts of tantalum pentoxide and 8-16parts of caustic-burned magnesia powder. The prepared cable material has good electrical insulating performance, high mechanical strength, excellent high temperature resistance, corrosion resistance, aging resistance and weather resistance.

项目	数据
拉伸强度 (MPa)	18.9
断裂伸长率 (%)	307
邵氏硬度 (A)	6.8-10.7
体积电阻率 (Ω·cm)	10 ¹²
表面电阻率 (Ω)	10 ¹²
热空气老化试验 (150℃, 168h)	拉伸强度变化率 (%)
	断裂伸长率变化率 (%)
	邵氏硬度变化率 (%)
	体积电阻率变化率 (%)
	表面电阻率变化率 (%)

项目	数据
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热空气老化试验 (150℃, 168h)	拉伸强度变化率 (%)
	断裂伸长率变化率 (%)
	邵氏硬度变化率 (%)
	体积电阻率变化率 (%)
	表面电阻率变化率 (%)

37.

Luminous plate

JP2006299203

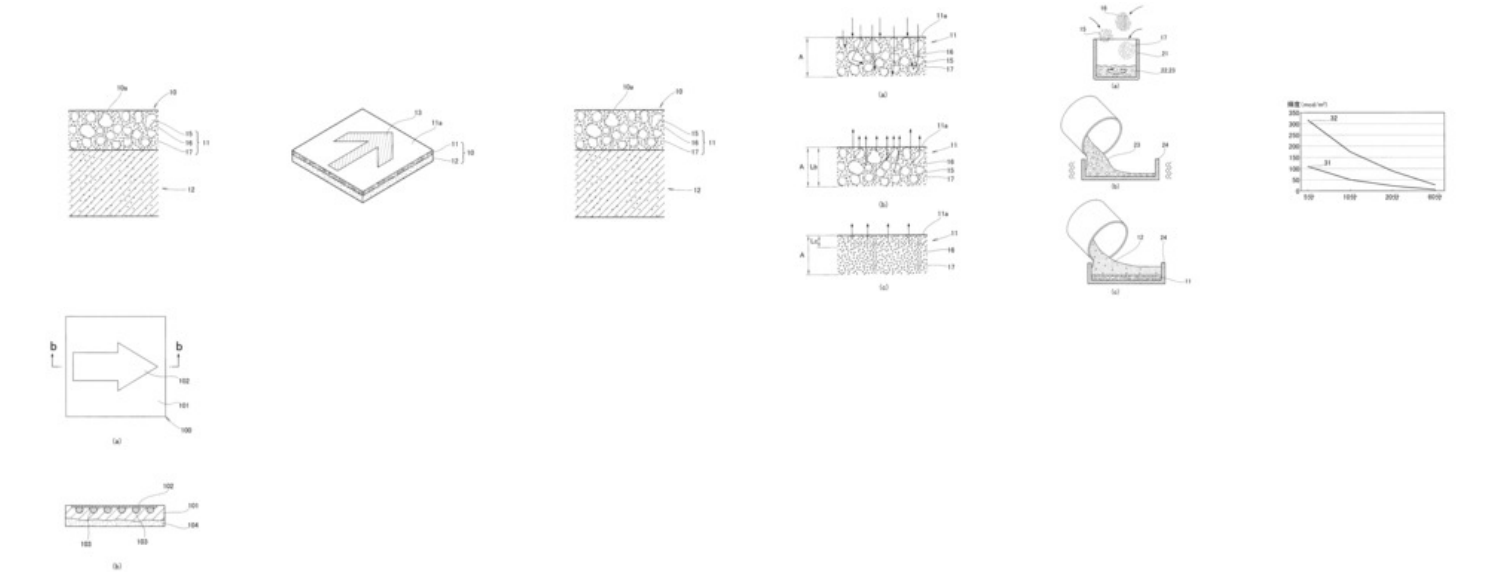
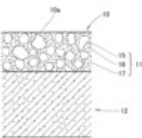
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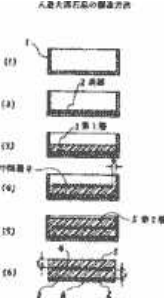
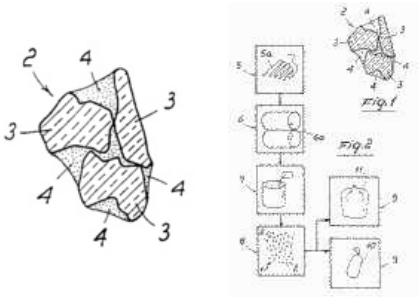
2006-11-02

BRIDGEWORKS*

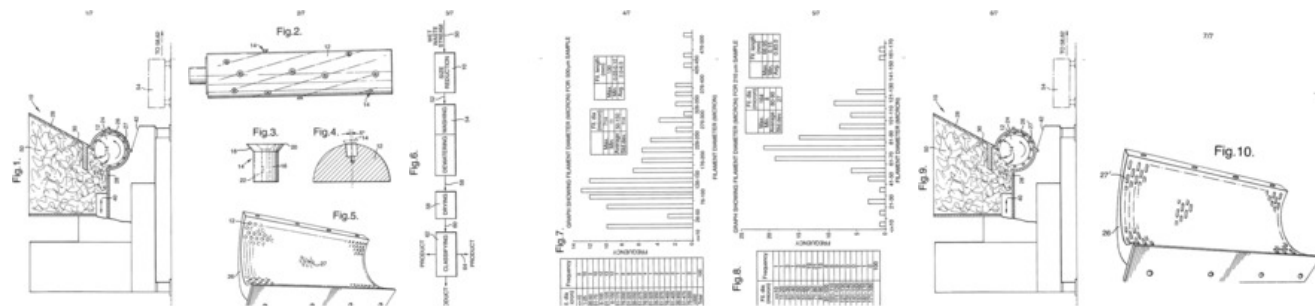
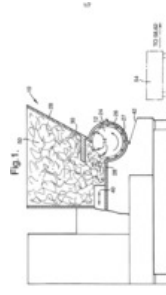
2006-11-02

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a luminous plate having significantly improved phosphorescence luminance. SOLUTION: The luminous plate 11 formed in the upper side of an escape guiding signboard 10 is a member composed of 50-70% by mass of crushed glass particles 15, 15-35% by mass of luminous material powder 16 and 15-25% by mass of a resin 17 as a binder. The crushed glass particles 15 have 1-5 mm particle diameters. The luminous material powder 16 has 5-55 μm particle diameter. A backing material 12 constituting the undersurface of the escape guiding signboard 10 is a member composed of an aggregate and a resin. COPYRIGHT: (C)2007,JPO&INPIT



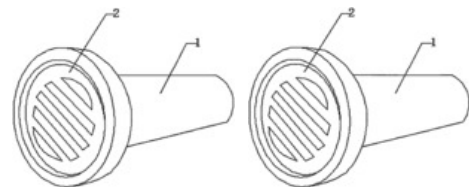
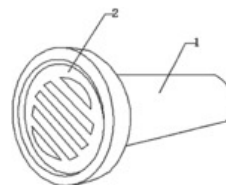
38.	Artificial marble article and manufacturing method therefor	JP2002361646	2001-06-07	2002-12-18	TORIMU*	2002-12-18
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a high-quality colored artificial marble article which is manufactured using a glass granule as a raw material, in the artificial marble article using glass granule obtained by crushing and grinding waste bottles and the like as a raw material and the method for manufacturing an artificial marble article. SOLUTION: At least the glass granule, a resin material and titanium oxide powder are mixed and further, at least a coloring agent and a curing agent are mixed into a mixed material. Next, this mixed material is cast into a mold 1 to form a first layer 3. After that, an intermediate layer 4 is formed, then at least, the glass granule, the resin material and the titanium oxide powder are mixed and further, the coloring agent and the curing agent are mixed to obtain the mixed material. This mixed material is cast onto the intermediate layer 4 to form a second layer 5.						
						
39.	Reinforcing fibre material for bituminous aggregates, method for producing same and use	ITM1990768	1999-04-14	2000-10-16	REVETEX SAINT GOBAIN SAINT GOBAIN TECHNICAL FABRICS SAINT GOBAIN VETROTEX* SAINT GOBAN VETOTEX FRANCE FRANCE F 7 3 0 0 0 CHAMBÂRY ABNUDEFOLA 1 3 0 VETROTEX	2000-10-16
The invention concerns a reinforcing fibre material for bituminous aggregates for road surfacing produced from glass filaments, advantageously consisting of bits of glass fibres or clipped fibres, with a mean diameter more than five micrometers and a length more than six millimetres. The method comprises a selection step, optionally a step which consists in mixing the selected fibres, and a grinding step which consists in cutting up the mixed fibres into filaments with length not less than six millimetres. Advantageously, the fibre material is in the form of flakes.						
						

Glass fibre is in the form of rigid monofilament fibres, at least 30 % of the monofilament fibres having a diameter greater than about 30 μm and/or at least 50 % of the monofilament fibres having an aspect ratio of less than 30. The monofilament fibres generally have lengths in the range 0.1 to 6.5 mm. Such rigid monofilament glass fibres may be produced from longer lengths of glass fibre by a novel size reduction technique that involves feeding glass fibre to apparatus comprising a rotating shaft rigidly carrying external protruberances lacking sharp edges, with an associated screen, that processes the fibre into short lengths of individual monofilament fibres, creating minimal fines. The feed material glass fibre may be from any suitable source. One economically attractive and highly suitable source is downchute waste residue resulting from glass fibre production. At present this material is treated as waste which is difficult and costly to dispose of. By converting this waste residue to short lengths of monofilament fibre, what would otherwise be difficult to handle waste material is converted into an easily manageable form that has many uses, e.g. in plastics composites, polymeric concretes and cements and in coating materials.



41. Smc drain pipe and preparation material and preparation method thereof CN105778453 2016-01-25 2016-07-20 HENGSHUI RUNTONG HIGHWAY RAILWAY & BRIDGE EQUIPMENT* 2016-07-20

The invention discloses an SMC drain pipe and a preparation material and a preparation method thereof; the SMC drain pipe comprises a water inlet pipe and an anti-blocking cover, wherein the water inlet pipe is prepared from the SMC drain pipe preparation material; the anti-blocking cover is embedded in the upper part of the water inlet pipe; the SMC drain pipe preparation material is composed of the following materials by the weight fraction: 20%-28% of unsaturated polyester resin, 5%-8% of short thick glass fibers, 20%-32% of medium-alkali glass fiber cloth, 25%-38% of a filler, 8%-15% of industrial waste residues, 10%-20% of glass powder, 0.5%-2.0% of an internal demolding agent, 1%-2.8% of a low-shrinkage additive, 0.5%-2.5% of a chemical thickening agent, 0.2%-1.0% of an initiator, and 0.5%-4.5% of a coloring agent. The preparation method comprises calcining, foaming, annealing and cooling, raw material mixing, impregnation, sheet preparation and finished product obtaining. According to the SMC drain pipe and the preparation material and the preparation method thereof, with foam glass and the SMC material structure, the drain pipe has the advantages of both the foam glass and the SMC material, and has the advantages of low production costs, long service life, and excellent electrical insulation performance, mechanical properties, thermal stability, and resistance to chemical corrosion.

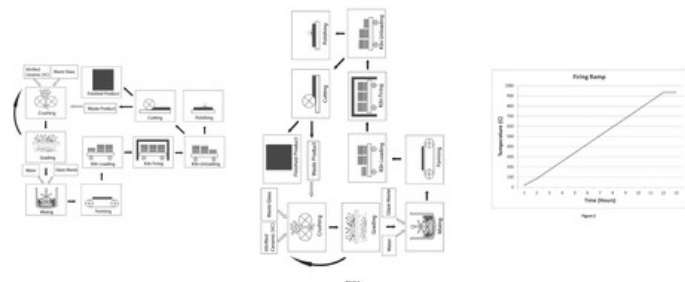
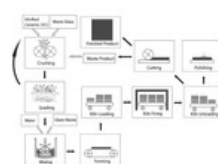


42. Hardening composition for molded artificial stone JP2001322855 2000-05-12 2001-11-20 FUJIMASU MAYUMI 2001-11-20

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a molding material capable of producing artificial stone having flame resistance and heat resistance by utilizing waste such as copper slag and waste glass. SOLUTION: This artificial stone composition is a molding material obtained by blending 30-50 wt.% of a (meth)acrylate-modified epoxy resin composition, 40-70 wt.% of an inorganic or organic filler and 10-30 wt.% of a refractory material consisting of aluminum hydroxide and sodium silicate, together.

43. Composite material GB201219511 2012-10-30 2012-12-12 LIVERPOOL UNIVERSE CITY OF CENTRAL LANCASHIRE UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL LANCASHIRE* 2012-12-12

The present invention relates to a composite material, particularly a composite material for ceramic tiles, stone cladding, surface tops (e.g. worktops), and the like. The composite materials are typically derived from waste products. The composite materials of the present invention are formed from a glass component and a non-glass mineral component (e.g. ceramics and/or glaze). Generally the composite materials do not require any binders (especially synthetic binders) to hold the materials together. Therefore, the composite materials and products made therefrom are typically recyclable.

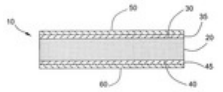
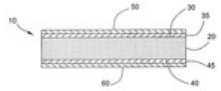
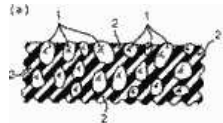
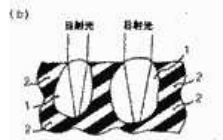
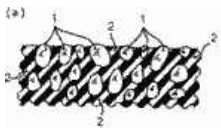
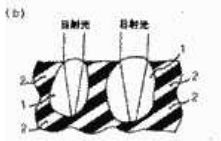
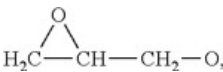
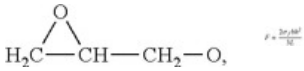


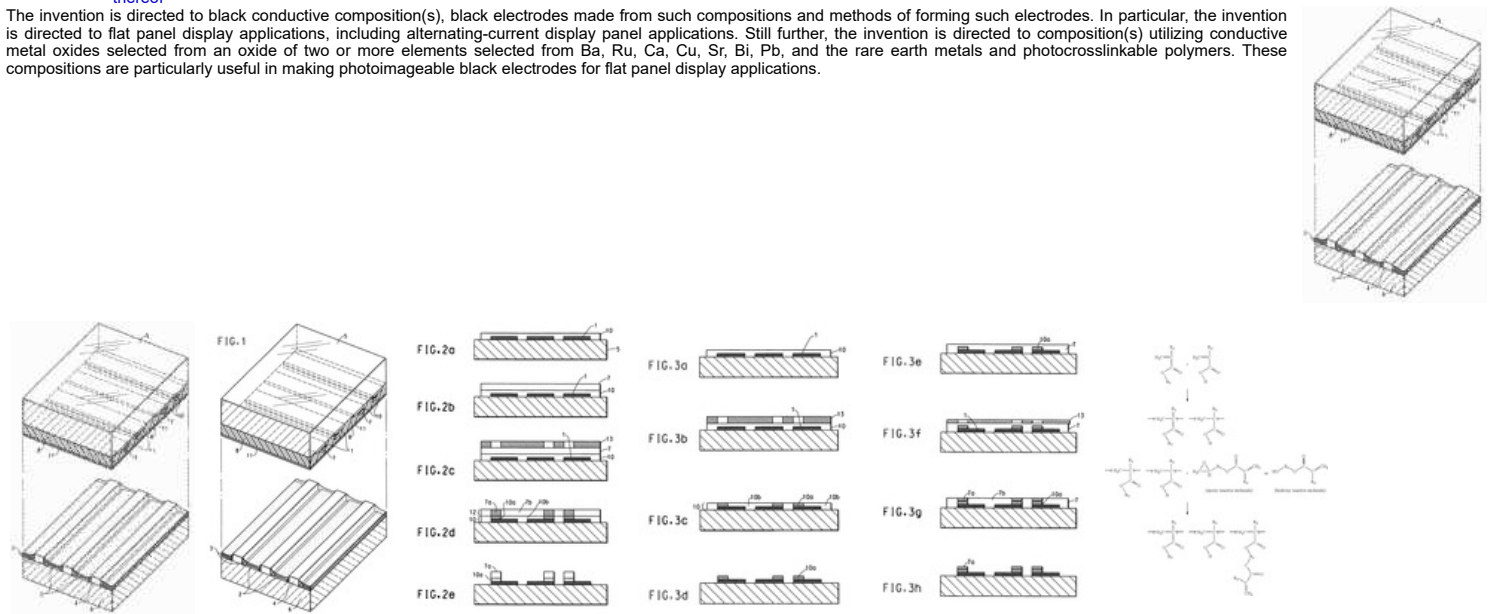
44. Resinous moulding compositions containing reinforcing material GB1588132 1977-09-06 1981-04-15 CARDIFF UNIVERSITY* GLASS FMRS FEDERATION* 1981-04-15

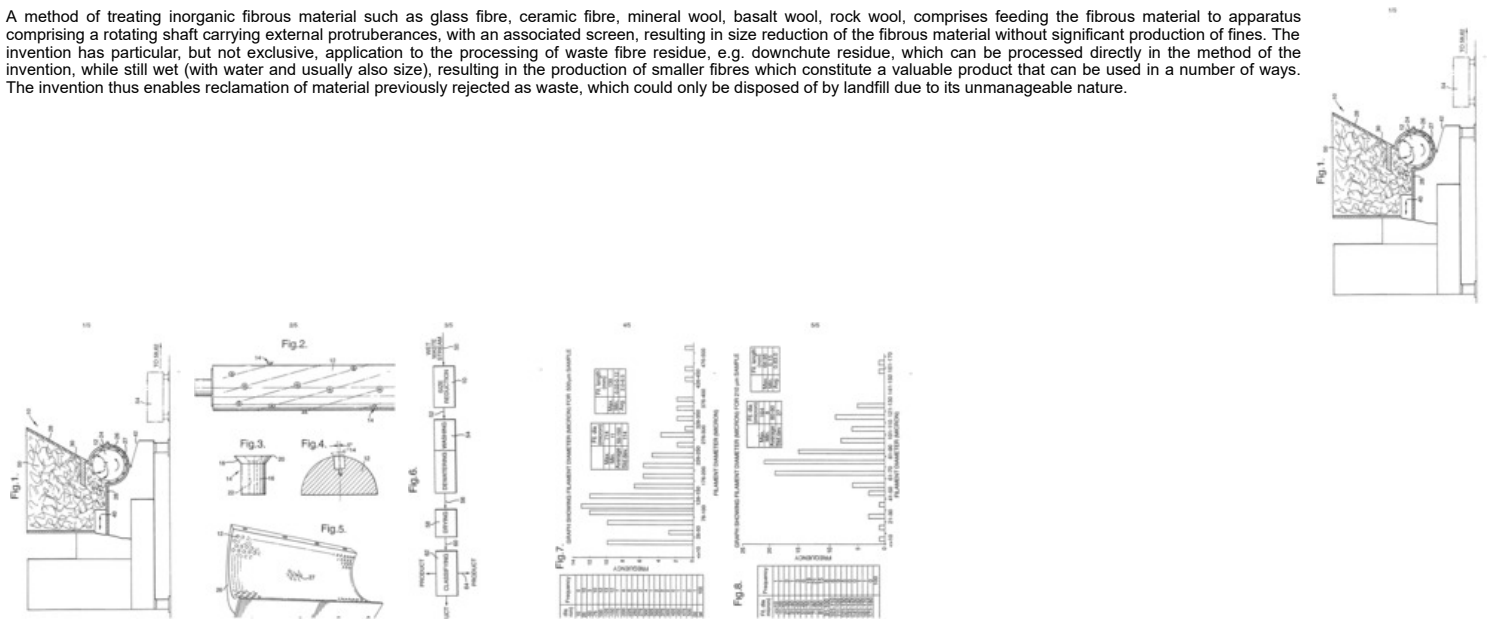
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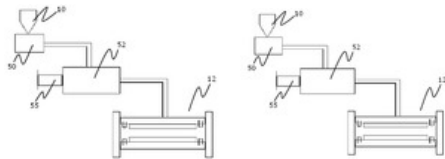
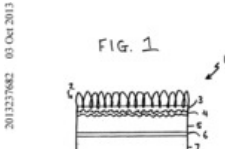
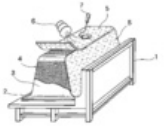
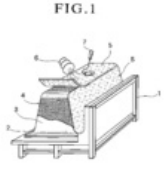
45. Curable composition US20160160010 2015-08-24 2016-06-09 KANEKA NORTH AMERICA* 2016-06-09

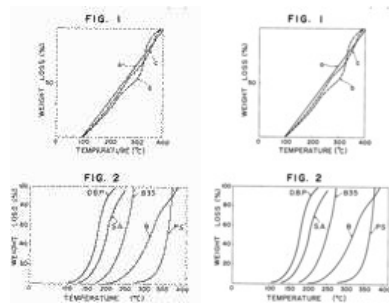
Provided is a curable composition having superior weather resistance which is obtained from a cured product containing a polyoxyalkylene polymer comprising a reactive silicon group. The curable composition contains (A) a reactive-silicon-group-containing polyoxyalkylene polymer having a number-average molecular weight of 2,000 to 50,000 and containing 1.1 to 5 reactive silicon groups within a single molecule, and (B) from 0.01 to 100 parts by weight of a powdered-glass-based filler based on 100 parts of the component (A).

46.	Formaldehyde free coating for panels comprising a polyacid copolymer and calcium aluminosilicate powder	WO2011163102	2010-06-24	2011-12-29	INTERIOR S YUESUJI USG INTERIORS*	2011-12-29
The invention provides a curable, formaldehyde free coating composition comprising a composition comprising a polyacid copolymer crosslinked with a hydroxyl group-containing compound and calcium aluminosilicate powder, panels coated with the coating composition, and a method of coating a panel with the coating composition.						
						
						
47.	Road pavement material	JP2001287977	2000-04-04	2001-10-16	CENTRAL GLASS*	2001-10-16
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prolong the lifetime of the paved road face by paving the road face with a paving material including glass cullet as an aggregate, resin, rubber, asphalt, and/or cement and the like as binders so that the glass cullet may not be peeled off from the paved road surface. SOLUTION: As the aggregate for the pavement material, is used a glass cullet of crushed colored glass plates with the visible-light reflection coefficient of >=5% and the ultraviolet light transmittance of <=50% in 5 mm thickness.						
						
						
						
						
48.	Glass polymer composites	DE2336647	1973-06-25	1974-02-07	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION* GERALD FARBER MEYER STEINBERG PETER COLOMBO US GOVERNMENT	1974-02-07
A glass polymer composite and a method of preparing same consisting of crushed glass with a mixture of sizes to obtain minimum void volume impregnated with monomer which is polymerized in situ. Certain construction materials such as sewer pipe and exterior wall facings made from this material are illustrative. (From US3856054 A)						
49.	Polyamide compositions	BR102015006564	2014-03-26	2015-07-21	LANXESS DEUTSCHLAND*	2015-07-21
Flame resistant compositions based on nylon-6 (PA 6) or nylon-6,6 (PA 66) may include melamine cyanurate, titanium dioxide, glass fibres, and non-fibrous and non-foamed ground glass having a specific particle size distribution, geometry and optionally sizing. Methods for producing the composition are also provided, as well as use of the compositions for production of products for the electrical industry, preferably electrical components such as residual current circuit breakers and other circuit breakers. (From US2018194932 A1)						
						
						
50.	Milled glass combining a different aggregate in paving material.	JP3071636	2000-03-09	2000-09-14	MATSUMOTO*	2000-09-14
(Correction possession) PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: Until recently pavement operation of the sidewalk and the like the road similarly the conk It is paved by the [rito] or asphalt material, but Now even the character which is easy to break which with heat or impact The [tsu] [te] it is. Either durability without, at the same time because it is easy to stain, repair store/pavement Although the equipment it does, time and cost catches and has the condition of bad economy It has possessed the problematical point, [ru]. As for this device, this kind of question Being something which you devised developed the fact that the subject point is solved as an important topic Certain. [Expedient of solution] As for this device, pulverizing the glass which is the raw materials The particle it is not, putting this on the burnisher, deleting the angular section, the wane You use those which were formed or as the single unit or other aggregate example Obtaining combining with the concrete, the waste tile and quarrying etc, connection Mixing doing with the resin, or the adhesive of the same effective quality make in the pavement material which it forms Depending, it made expedient of the topic solution.						

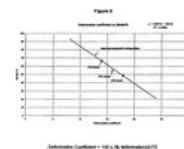
51.	Black conductive compositions, black electrodes, and methods of forming thereof	EP1701212	2006-03-07	2006-09-13	DU PONT DE NEMOURS* DU PONT MERCK PHARMACEUTICAL	2006-09-13
The invention is directed to black conductive composition(s), black electrodes made from such compositions and methods of forming such electrodes. In particular, the invention is directed to flat panel display applications, including alternating-current display panel applications. Still further, the invention is directed to composition(s) utilizing conductive metal oxides selected from an oxide of two or more elements selected from Ba, Ru, Ca, Cu, Sr, Bi, Pb, and the rare earth metals and photocrosslinkable polymers. These compositions are particularly useful in making photoimageable black electrodes for flat panel display applications.						
						
52.	Molded bodies comprises plastics with polyester, epoxy, polystyrol, polyurethane and/or polyamide portion; light mineralized charge materials; and regenerating raw materials	DE202006000751	2006-01-09	2006-04-27	KORYSZCZUK KURT*	2006-04-27
Molded bodies (I) comprises plastics (a) with at least 50 wt.% of polyester, epoxy, polystyrene, polyurethane and/or polyamide portion; light mineralized charge materials (b) and regenerating raw materials (c). An independent claim is also included for the preparation of (I).						
53.	Composite material comprising synthetic filler and specific polymer	EP2511324	2011-04-14	2012-10-17	UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM*	2012-10-17
A composite material comprising 20-98 wt.% of a synthetic particulate or fibrous filler and at least 2 wt.% of a polyester derived from an aliphatic polyalcohol with 2-15 carbon atoms and a polyacid. Preferably, the filler is in the form of particles, fibers, and/or random or non-random layers. Preferably, the filler is based on one or more of ceramic, including glass, in particular glass fibers, polymer, in particular polymer fibers, and carbon, in particular carbon fibers. The use of glass fiber based sheet-like material as filler is a particular embodiment of the invention. Preferably the polyalcohol is selected from one or more of glycerol, sorbitol, xylitol, mannitol, 1,2-propane diol, 1,3-propane diol, and 1,2-ethane diol, in particular glycerol. The polyacid preferably is an aliphatic diacid or triacid with 3-15 carbon atoms. Examples of suitable acids include citric acid, succinic acid, and itaconic acid.						
54.	Treatment of fibres	WO200015569	1999-09-09	2000-03-23	ASSET*	2000-03-23
A method of treating inorganic fibrous material such as glass fibre, ceramic fibre, mineral wool, basalt wool, rock wool, comprises feeding the fibrous material to apparatus comprising a rotating shaft carrying external protruberances, with an associated screen, resulting in size reduction of the fibrous material without significant production of fines. The invention has particular, but not exclusive, application to the processing of waste fibre residue, e.g. downchute residue, which can be processed directly in the method of the invention, while still wet (with water and usually also size), resulting in the production of smaller fibres which constitute a valuable product that can be used in a number of ways. The invention thus enables reclamation of material previously rejected as waste, which could only be disposed of by landfill due to its unmanageable nature.						



55.	Composite articles compression molded from recycled plastic	US20140150842	2013-03-14	2014-06-05	RUTGERS UNIVERSITY*	2014-06-05
Compression molded articles containing a polymer component and optionally distributed therein between about 1% and about 45% by weight of a glass bead or fiber reinforcing component based on the weight of the finished composite article, wherein the polymer component contains between about 80% and about 100% by weight of HDPE based on the weight of the polymer component, in which at least about 20% or more by weight of said HDPE is post-consumer HDPE. Plastic panels, uses thereof and methods of manufacturing are also disclosed.						
						
56.	Polyurethane composition with glass cullet catalyst and method of making same	US20040132903	2003-01-07	2004-07-08	TEXTILE RUBBER & CHEMICAL*	2004-07-08
There is disclosed a polyurethane composition with glass cullet as a polyurethane-forming catalyst. The composition comprises at least one polyol, an isocyanate, and glass cullet. The glass cullet has an average particle size of less than 100 mesh. The composition is free or substantially free of other catalysts or catalyst systems for forming polyurethane. A method of producing a polyurethane composition with a glass cullet polyurethane-forming catalyst is also disclosed.						
57.	Glass polymer composites	US3856054	1972-07-28	1974-12-24	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION*	1974-12-24
A glass polymer composite and a method of preparing same consisting of crushed glass with a mixture of sizes to obtain minimum void volume impregnated with monomer which is polymerized in situ. Certain construction materials such as sewer pipe and exterior wall facings made from this material are illustrative.						
58.	Functional inorganic material	JP2002316838	2001-04-12	2002-10-31	OTSUKA CHEMICAL*	2002-10-31
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a functional inorganic material realizing an excellent function which is practically not lowered after a lapse of a long time. SOLUTION: This functional inorganic material is produced by fixing a copolymer of a silane compound having a polymerizable double bond and a functional monomer compound capable of copolymerizing with the silane compound to an inorganic material reacting with a functional group of the copolymer. The functional inorganic material is used as a fungicide, a deodorant, an oil water separating agent, an oil separating agent, an ion exchanger for metal recovery and so on by properly selecting the functional monomer compound.						
59.	A carpet tile, a method for making a carpet tile and compositions for use in making a carpet tile	AU2013237682	2013-10-03	2013-10-24	INTERFACE AUST*	2013-10-24
A Carpet Tile, A Method For Making A Carpet Tile And Compositions For Use In Making A Carpet Tile There is disclosed a precoating composition for making a carpet tile comprising: at least one copolymer derived from an acrylic or methacrylic monomer and a styrenic monomer; at least one copolymer derived from an acrylic ester and a methacrylic ester; at least one thickener; and water. There is also disclosed a precoated primary backing, a floor covering and a carpet tile prepared using the composition.						
						
60.	Material for molded resin articles and molded resin article using the same	EP1138469	2000-03-30	2001-10-04	MODE CENTER* MODE KOGEI MODE KOHGEI* MOULD CENTER	2001-10-04
A material for molded resin articles is provided, which comprises a plastic raw material and a filler used for molded resin articles, wherein a powder obtained by pulverizing waste fiberglass reinforced plastic molded articles is mixed as the filler into said plastic raw material at a concentration of from 10% to 50% by weight. A molded resin article with excellent properties can be formed using the material. According to the present invention, it is possible to provide a molded resin article which effectively utilizes natural resources and does not require any special waste disposal treatment. <IMAGE>						
						
						
61.	Non-slip glass tiling	GB0216558	2002-07-17	2002-08-28	LAMB JOHN*	2002-08-28
A method of making a component, such as a floor tile, having at least one non-slip surface by mixing glass particulate into a resin, casting the mixture, and polymerising or curing the mixture, wherein the proportion of glass to resin is such that some of the glass particulate is proud of the surface of the component. The glass is preferably recycled glass and may be classified by size or colour. The mixture may contain a filler, a pre-accelerator, a catalyst, a diluent, an air-release agent and a wetting agent. The mixture may be mixed under vacuum and may be vibrated during moulding. The mixture may be removed from the mould part way through the polymerisation process. The final component may be machined to the required shape.						

62.	Incombustible composition, incombustible construction product using incombustible composition, and method of producing incombustible construction product	US20050070636	2003-09-29	2005-03-31	CHOI JUN HAN*	2005-03-31
Disclosed is an incombustible composition, an incombustible construction product using the incombustible composition, and a method of producing the incombustible construction product. The incombustible composition includes organic or inorganic fiber, fly ash or bottom ash, fire proofing agent, and curing fire-retardant resin. Additionally, the method includes mixing components, constituting the incombustible composition, with each other, and pressing the incombustible composition using a high pressure hot press, a roller press or an autoclave to give a predetermined shape to the incombustible composition. Therefore, the incombustible composition is advantageous in that it is environmentally- friendly because it contains waste materials, and that it has excellent hardness, strength, and water resistance. Other advantages are that its production costs are relatively low, and that it has excellent incombustibility, depending on the contents of the components constituting the incombustible composition.						
63.	Low-temperature sintered porcelain composition suitable for forming	GB8408107	1983-04-04	1984-05-10	NIPPON KOUATSU ELECTRIC*	1984-05-10
A low-temperature sintered porcelain composition suitable for forming in which at least one of polystyrene, polyethylene and polypropylene, butyral resin, lubricant and, if required, a plasticizer are mixed in respective predetermined amounts with a mixture consisting of a vitreous composition, aluminum oxide, clay component and a binder, and a low-temperature sintered porcelain composition which further contains an acrylic resin in addition to the above components.						
						
64.	Reflecting surfaces associated with road traffic or related elements and corresponding composition	EP0911304	1997-10-27	1999-04-28	COLAS* SCREG	1999-04-28
A reflective coating composition contains reflective glass debris which has a metallized or enameled surface or contains metal inclusions. A reflective coating composition, for traffic surfaces or associated safety or sign elements, contains 10-80 wt.% glass debris including ≥ 10 wt.% of less than 20 mm size reflective glass debris which has a metallized or enameled surface or contains metal inclusions. Independent claims are also included for (i) a coating for traffic surfaces, especially roads, cycle tracks, sidewalks, footpaths and parking lots, comprising a bituminous, hydraulic or polymeric binder and 10-80 wt.% of the glass debris described above; and (ii) a safety or sign element, especially safety barriers, kerbs and boundary markers, comprising a hydraulic or polymeric binder and 10-80 wt.% of the glass debris described above.						
65.	Hot-vulcanisable polyorganosiloxane compositions for use in particular for the production of electrical wires or cables	WO2014207323	2014-06-24	2014-12-31	BLUESTAR SILICONES BLYUSTAR SILIKON FRANS ELKEM SILICONES FRANCE* ELKEM SILICONES FRANCE FRANCE SAK ELKEM SILICONES FRANCE	2014-12-31
The present invention concerns novel polyorganosiloxane compositions that can be hot-vulcanised into silicone elastomers, i.e. that can be vulcanised at temperatures generally in the region of between 100° and 200°C and, if necessary, up to 250°C. The invention also concerns the use of these compositions for the production of casings or primary insulators used to form electrical wires or cables protected against fire. The invention finally concerns the electrical wires or cables produced using said compositions.						
$R_1(R_2SiO)_{\frac{k-1}{2}}$ (B 1) $R_2(R_2SiO)_{\frac{k-1}{2}}$ (B 2) $R_1(R_2SiO)_{\frac{k-1}{2}}$ (B 3)						

Graph of the function $f(x) = 0.5x + 1$. The x-axis is labeled "Anzahl der zu besuchenden Städte" and ranges from 0 to 40. The y-axis is labeled "Kosten in €" and ranges from 0 to 20. The line starts at (0, 1) and passes through points like (10, 6), (20, 11), (30, 16), and (40, 21).



2002-07-19

SEM image showing the surface morphology of the 100% polypropylene film after 100% relative humidity conditioning. The surface appears highly textured and irregular, with many small, rounded features and deep crevices, indicating significant surface changes compared to the original film.

[illegible]

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