

CRAFTSMAN TOOL CATALOG SEARS SEARS ONLINE IN STORE

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What brand took over Craftsman? Originally a house brand established by Sears, the brand is now owned by Stanley Black & Decker.

Is Sears Craftsman the same as Craftsman? Well-known Member. Craftsman is a brand name that WAS sold by Sears, Roebuck, and company. Craftsman made very good tools, second to none. A tool with the "Sears" name on it is NOT a Craftsman, but the Craftsman tools are not what they used to be either.

Who will sell Craftsman tools now? Stanley Black and Decker acquired the Craftsman brand name from Sears Holdings in March 2017. As part of the deal, Sears retains the right to continue the sale of Craftsman products in Sears and K-mart stores, should either or both still exist. (Sears had closed over 2000 stores between 2011 and 2017.)

Why did Craftsman go out of business? "We endeavored to make Craftsman mechanics tools in a new and innovative way," a spokeswoman said. "The events of Covid and supply chain challenges, coupled with technology that did not meet our expectations, resulted in the discontinuation of operations." The company declined to comment further.

Does Craftsman still offer a lifetime warranty? FULL LIFETIME WARRANTY If the product fails to perform for any reason, we will replace it. Note: Same warranty for all new CRAFTSMAN® models (Model # starting with "CMMT") and older models (Model # starting with "9").

Are Craftsman tools made in China? Today, Craftsman continues to manufacture its tools in a combination of domestic and international locations. While some of its products are still made in the United States, a significant portion of Craftsman's tools, including some toolboxes, are manufactured in China.

Will Lowe's honor the Craftsman lifetime warranty? FULL STATEMENT FROM LOWE'S CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS: "we will honor all lifetime warranties no matter where the CRAFTSMAN hand tool was purchased. We ask that customers bring in the item, and we'll replace it if we have the product.

Who makes Craftsman tools for Lowe's? Five years ago, when Stanley Black & Decker acquired the Craftsman tool brand from Sears, they pledged to focus on USA production. Here is some of what they said at the time, back in 2017: We are committed to bringing Craftsman's manufacturing back to the United States, using materials from around the world...

Is Craftsman still made in the USA? CRAFTSMAN TOOLS? Select CRAFTSMAN power tools, hand tools, lawn and garden equipment, and storage are being made with pride in the USA with global materials—and it's here to stay. We're bringing job opportunities and pride in craftsmanship back to America.

How to tell if Craftsman tools are made in the USA?

Are Craftsman batteries interchangeable? As with many brands' electric power tools, Craftsman's V20 system features dozens of tools ranging from drills, impact drivers, and circular saws—and they all support interchangeable batteries.

Does Home Depot or Lowe's sell Craftsman? Lowe's Is Proud to Be Your CRAFTSMAN® Home Whether you're a professional or a do-it-yourselfer, CRAFTSMAN® parts and power equipment from Lowe's ensure the task at hand runs smoothly.

Who is America's largest tool maker?

Who took over Craftsman from Sears? Stanley Black & Decker bought the Craftsman brand from Sears Holdings Corp. in 2017. The deal, valued at \$900 million, let both brands continue making and selling products under the Craftsman

label.

Who makes Snap-on tools? Snap-on Industrial Brands, historically J.H. Williams Tool Group, is a division of American hand tool manufacturer Snap-on that makes and distributes tools to industrial markets. In addition to the Williams brand from which it originated, the group includes Bahco and CDI Torque Products.

Who took over Craftsman lawn mowers? Furthermore, with the acquisition of Craftsman by Stanley Black & Decker, the brand's products are now produced by MTD through this partnership.

Who sells Craftsman tools now that Sears is closed? Shop Lowes.com for our complete collection of CRAFTSMAN® power tools today.

Did Lowe's buy the Craftsman brand? Lowe's to sell Craftsman tools, broadening distribution beyond Sears. Stanley Black & Decker has chosen Lowe's as the next retail destination for its Craftsman brand. Stanley Black & Decker bought the brand from Sears Holdings earlier this year.

Does Craftsman own DeWalt? Yes, Craftsman and DeWalt are Owned by Stanley Black & Decker. Stanley Black & Decker (SBD) turned heads when it bought Craftsman Tools in 2017 after Sears closed 235 stores in 2015. The company owns many brands, however. Dating back to 1843 with a man named Frederick Stanley, the company quickly formed its roots.

Torn: The Missing 4 by Margaret Peterson Haddix

What is "Torn: The Missing 4" about?

"Torn: The Missing 4" is a gripping young adult novel by Margaret Peterson Haddix that explores the chilling consequences of a world where children are forcibly separated from their families. The story follows four teenagers who have been stolen from their homes and now find themselves trapped in a terrifying and unknown facility.

Who are the Missing 4?

The Missing 4 are four ordinary children who vanish without a trace:

- Toni is a courageous and resourceful leader.
- Noah is a brilliant but troubled computer whiz.
- Sadie is a shy and observant musician.
- Sam is a curious and energetic athlete.

What happens to the Missing 4?

The Missing 4 are taken to a secret facility known as The Factory, where they are subjected to experiments and brainwashing. The government claims that these children are dangerous mutants, but the truth is much more sinister. The children are being used as part of a twisted plan to control the population.

How do the Missing 4 escape?

With the help of a sympathetic doctor, the Missing 4 manage to escape The Factory. They embark on a perilous journey to find their way home and expose the government's dark secrets. Along the way, they encounter danger, betrayal, and unwavering determination.

What is the significance of the title "Torn"?

The title "Torn" refers to the multiple ways in which the characters are torn apart. They are torn from their families, torn between loyalty and independence, and torn between the familiar and the unknown. The novel explores the devastating consequences of these separations and the resilience of the human spirit in the face of adversity.

Is 8th grade social studies US history? No matter what standards your school district or state follow, the simple fact is that most 8th grade social studies curriculum encompasses a study of history, specifically United States history between the colonial times and the Reconstruction Era!

What do you learn in Grade 8 Social Studies Canada? Students explore the characteristics of ancient communities, societies, and nations in diverse geographic regions of the world. They also explore the spread of ideas and technologies between societies through time and the interdependence of the environment on the

economic conditions of their society.

Is year 9 8th grade in america? Year 9 is an educational year group in schools in many countries including England and Wales, Australia and New Zealand. It is the tenth or eleventh year of compulsory education. Children in this year are generally between 13 and 14, with it being mostly equivalent to Eighth grade in the United States.

Is US history 11th grade? In 11th grade social studies, students are usually taught U.S. History II or World History (depending on preference, state requirements and academic level).

What is the goal of 8th grade social studies? Social Studies Objectives for Eighth Grade By the end of the year, your child should have a deep understanding of civic issues such as cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity, democratic values and more.

What is the Human geography 8 grade? They will focus on where people live and why they live there and on the impact of human settlement and land use on the environment. In addition, students will study factors which affect economic development and quality of life on a global scale and will examine responses to global inequalities.

What do you learn in Grade 12 Canada? Each province in Canada has its own curriculum and requirements for senior matriculation. Generally speaking, they all require 3 language arts classes (reading and writing in English or in French), two math, two history or social studies and a science plus electives.

What grade is a 14-year-old in?

What grade is a 12 year old in? 6th Grade: Students are typically around 11 years old; 7th Grade: Most students are approximately 12 years old; 8th Grade: Generally, children are about 13 years old.

How old is a 10th grader? Tenth graders are normally aged 15–16.

What is Grade 11 called in USA? These same terms apply in the same way to the four years of a standard high school: 9th grade is freshman year, 10th grade sophomore year, 11th grade junior year, and 12th grade senior year. But these same

words are not used to describe the years of graduate school.

How old is grade 11 america?

What grade is US government taught? Typically, 9th grade social studies will consist of US History I, U.S. government, geography or world history. Depending on your preference and your state requirements 9th graders can choose from any of these courses below: US History I.

What grade class is US history? In 6th grade students are taught geography and/or world cultures. In 7th and 8th grade students get another round of U.S. history or world history. In 10th grade students are taught world history. In 11th grade students are taught U.S. history.

Is social studies the same as US history? Social studies tends to study groups of people rather than individuals, and it looks to draw generalizations and identify trends or themes over time. History, on the other hand, treats the events of the past as a story—the story of human beings individually and in society.

What are 8th graders in USA? Eighth grade (also 8th Grade or Grade 8) is the eighth year of formal or compulsory education in the United States of America. The eighth grade is the second, third, or fourth (and typically final) year of middle school. Students in eighth grade are usually 13-14 years old.

What is US history in middle school? In United States History students interpret historical evidence and identify significant trends and major turning points that define the first 300 years of the American experience.

How old is Grade 6 USA? Students in sixth grade are usually 11-12 years old. It is commonly the first or second grade of middle school or the last grade of elementary school, and the sixth school year since kindergarten.

Is 11th grade US history hard? In other words, AP® US History difficulty ranks up there among the lowest grade distributions among all the AP® course listings. However, these numbers do not mean that scoring a 5 on the exam is impossible.

Is US history taught in 9th grade? Typically, 9th grade social studies will consist of US History I, U.S. government, geography or world history. Depending on your

preference and your state requirements 9th graders can choose from any of these courses below: US History I. Survey of World History.

Why do I like social studies? Greater understanding of the real world: Social studies enables your child to gain knowledge about people (including how and why they do the things they do), places, and events, building an appreciation of cultural diversity and an understanding of various governments, economies, and social traditions.

Is social studies taught in the USA? In middle school, students take a specific social studies class each year, usually revolving around world history and U.S. history, and in high school, classes are more dedicated to completing a thorough study of a particular subject, like modern American history.

When did social studies start in America? Historians encouraged the initial social studies curriculum reform effort in 1892 at the Madison Conference in the subcommittee on "History, Civil Government and Political Economy." Historians also formed the AHA Committees of Seven (1899), Five (1905), and Eight (1907) to endorse a history-dominated curriculum.

How old are 8th graders in Japan? Junior high school. Lower-secondary schools cover grades seven, eight, and nine. Ages are 12/13-14/15 with increased focus on academic studies. Although it is possible to leave the formal education system after completing lower secondary school and find employment, fewer than 4% did so by the late 1980s.

What is grade 9 called in America? In the United States, ninth grade is usually the first year in high school. In this system, ninth graders are also often referred to as freshmen.

What age is 8th-grade in Malaysia?

What grade is 11 years old in USA?

Is US history 10th grade? 10th Grade: World History (note that some schools swap 9th and 10th grade subjects around). 11th Grade: US History (Gilded Age to Present Day...

What is the 8th grade US history curriculum? Students focus on the Constitution's relationship to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation, including the debates leading up to Constitutional ratification. They consider the early stages in the development of the American republic, beginning to use evidence to write narrative essays.

What is the introduction of surface plasmons? 20.1 Introduction Surface plasmons (SPs) are collective electron oscillations confined evanescently along the interface between a conductor and a dielectric [1]. When a SP couples with a photon, the resulting hybridized excitation is called a surface plasmon polariton (SPP).

What are the applications of surface plasmon polariton? Based on the physical mechanism and the peculiar properties of SPPs, we demonstrate the major applications of SPPs, such as waveguides, sources, near-field optics, surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy, data storage, solar cells, chemical sensors and biosensors.

What is the surface plasmon polariton electric field? In its simplest form a surface plasmon polariton (SPP) is an electromagnetic excitation that propagates in a wave like fashion along the planar interface between a metal and a dielectric medium, often vacuum, and whose amplitude decays exponentially with increasing distance into each medium from the interface [1], [2], ...

What is a plasmon wave? 2(a), surface plasmons are confined electromagnetic waves that propagate along the metal-dielectric interface. They are transverse magnetic in character, and the periodic surface charge density requires an electric field normal to the surface.

What is surface Plasmon Polariton theory? The term "surface plasmon polariton" explains that the wave involves both charge motion in the metal ("surface plasmon") and electromagnetic waves in the air or dielectric ("polariton"). They are a type of surface wave, guided along the interface in much the same way that light can be guided by an optical fiber.

What is the difference between SPR and SPP? A surface plasmon polariton (SPP) occurs when surface plasmons interact strongly with electromagnetic radiation. Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) is another synonym for SPP and refers to the coherent (resonant) oscillation of the surface conduction electrons excited by electromagnetic radiation.

What is the difference between plasmon and polariton? There's no difference between plasmon and plasmon polariton. Both of them indicate the resonant excitations involving electromagnetic wave and collective electronic motions simultaneously. "surface" stresses that the excitation in many cases occurs at the interface of a metal and a dielectric.

What are plasmons used for? Plasmons play a fundamental role in the screening of electromagnetic fields within matter and may be detected through inelastic scattering of charged particles or through resonant scattering of light.

What is polariton used for? Unlike traditional photochemistry, which uses light as an energy source, polariton chemistry uses quantized photons as active chemical catalysts to significantly change the shape of the potential energy surface in molecular systems, and thus, open up new possibilities to tune and control chemical reactions.

What is the reason for surface plasmon? Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) is a phenomenon that occurs where electrons in a thin metal sheet become excited by light that is directed to the sheet with a particular angle of incidence, and then travel parallel to the sheet.

What are the different types of plasmons? Some of the most common types include insulator-metal-insulator (IMI), metal-insulator-metal (MIM), dielectric loaded surface plasmon polariton (DLSPP), gap plasmon polariton (GPP), channel plasmon polariton (CPP), wedge surface plasmon polariton (wedge), and hybrid opto-plasmonic waveguides and networks.

What on Earth is a polariton? Polaritons are hybrid particles made up of a photon strongly coupled to an electric dipole. Examples of such a dipole include an electron-hole pair in a semiconductor, which forms an exciton polariton, and the

oscillating electrons at the surface of a metal, which creates a surface-plasmon polariton.

What is the introduction of surface plasmon? Surface plasmons are quanta of plasma, a surface electromagnetic wave whose propagation is confined to the metal-dielectric interface. The magnitude of the wave vector of the surface plasmon (kSP) is related to the dielectric constants of both the medium 2 and the gold film.

What is plasmon basics? In physics, a plasmon is a quantum of plasma oscillation. Just as light (an optical oscillation) consists of photons, the plasma oscillation consists of plasmons.

What is the difference between plasma and plasmon? Plasmons are quantized wave-like excitations in a plasma, i.e. a system of mobile charged particles which interact with one another via the Coulomb forces.

What is the difference between Polaron and polariton? Polaritons are quasiparticles in a medium that form as a result of interaction and mixing of light with dipole active transitions of the medium. A polaron is a quasiparticle used in condensed matter physics to understand the interactions between electrons and atoms in a solid material.

What is a surface plasmon electric field? The electric field is stronger at the interface because of the surface plasmon resulting in a non-linear optical effect. This larger signal is often exploited to produce a stronger second harmonic signal.

What is surface plasmon resonance in simple terms? Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) is an optical technique used to measure molecular interactions in real time. SPR can occur when plane-polarized light hits a metal film under total internal reflection conditions. SPR signal is directly dependent on the refractive index of the medium on the sensor chip.

What is the meaning of SPP? spp. abbreviation. species (plural) compare sp.

What does SP vs SPP mean? The designation “sp.” after a genus refers to a single unnamed species, while the designation “spp.” after a genus refers to more than one unnamed species. Example: *Salmonella* spp. refers to more than one species of *Salmonella*.

What does SPR do? The Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), the world's largest supply of emergency crude oil was established primarily to reduce the impact of disruptions in supplies of petroleum products and to carry out obligations of the United States under the international energy program.

What are the different types of polaritons? We have investigated the similarities and difference between three well-known types of polaritons: phonon polariton, exciton polariton and surface plasmon polariton.

What are the uses of polariton? They feature nanoscale localization of the electromagnetic energy, long polariton lifetimes and enhanced photon density of states, which facilitates various applications such as subdiffraction imaging, thermal energy transfer, vibrational molecular sensing, infrared light detection, and twisted nano-optics.

What is surface plasmon polariton in graphene? Graphene surface plasmon polaritons (GSPPs) are characterized by high carrier mobility, strong localization, low consumption and high tunability. It has functional and future applications in the transmission of optical knowledge, photodetectors, surface plasmon waveguides, metamaterials and nanolasers.

How does surface Plasmon Polariton work? Surface plasmon polaritons (SPPs) are highly confined electromagnetic surface waves that propagate along the interface of a dielectric and a metal [1], with an electric field component parallel to the propagation direction and exponential decay in the direction perpendicular to the interface [2,3].

How does a plasmon work? At a certain angle of incidence, a portion of the light energy couples through the metal coating with the electrons in the metal surface layer, which then move due to excitation. The electron movements are now called plasmon, and they propagate parallel to the metal surface.

What is the best plasmonic material? Silver. Ag is perhaps the most widely used plasmonic material due to its low losses in the visible regime. Because it is a noble metal, it is often considered to be a material that is easy to deposit via thermal evaporation.

What is surface plasmon resonance introduction? Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) is an optical technique used to measure molecular interactions in real time. SPR can occur when plane-polarized light hits a metal film under total internal reflection conditions. SPR signal is directly dependent on the refractive index of the medium on the sensor chip.

What is the concept of plasmon? A plasmon is defined as a self-sustained collective excitation of an electron liquid, which has gained significant attention in various materials such as semiconductors, metals, and topological semimetals due to its potential applications and unique properties.

What is the surface plasmon principle? Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) is a phenomenon that occurs where electrons in a thin metal sheet become excited by light that is directed to the sheet with a particular angle of incidence, and then travel parallel to the sheet.

What are the characteristics of surface plasmon? Surface plasmons (SPs) are collective oscillations of conducting electrons near the surface of metals. Such oscillations occur upon interaction with light and produce resonant absorption and scattering of light known as plasmon resonances.

What is surface plasmon resonance for dummies? Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) relies on the concept of total internal reflection. In this set-up, light passes through a prism and reflects off the sensor chip surface (typically gold) into a detector at a specific incident angle, known as the resonant angle. Light is absorbed by electrons in the sensor chip surface.

What is plasmon basics? In physics, a plasmon is a quantum of plasma oscillation. Just as light (an optical oscillation) consists of photons, the plasma oscillation consists of plasmons.

What does surface plasmon resonance tell you? Surface plasmon resonance (SPR)-based immunosensors provide a nondestructive optical analysis technique, useful for investigating the interaction of thin-layered biomolecules, especially antigen–antibody reactions, on the surface of sensor chip.

Why is surface plasmon resonance important? Using purified sample is always ideal for experiments, but sometimes this is not possible. Surface plasmon resonance can be used to test crude samples for applications such as serum analysis. Avoiding the time and cost associated with purifying samples can be a major advantage compared with other techniques.

What is surface plasmon effect? Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) is the manifestation of a resonance effect due to the interaction of conduction electrons of metal nanoparticles with incident photons. The interaction relies on the size and shape of the metal nanoparticles and on the nature and composition of the dispersion medium.

What are the different types of plasmon? There are two important types of plasmons, which will be discussed extensively in the rest of this chapter: localized surface plasmon–polaritons (LSP or LSP for short) and propagating surface plasmon–polaritons (PSPP).

What are surface Plasmon Polariton waves? Introduction. A surface plasmon polariton (SPP) is a transverse magnetic (TM) mode electromagnetic wave propagating at a metal/dielectric interface, which is evanescently confined in the perpendicular direction [1].

What are surface plasmons and plasmons? For instance: at optical frequencies, plasmons can couple with a photon to create another quasiparticle called a plasmon polariton whereas surface plasmons are coherent demoralized electron oscillations that exist at the interface between any two materials where the real part of the dielectric function changes sign ...

How are plasmons generated? Plasmonic oscillation and its decay emit propagating light to infinite distance and generate enhanced near-field light localized at the MNP. These radiations can excite plasmons of other MNPs in close proximity. The radiations from MNPs within the decay length of the near-field light can couple with each other. Fig.

What are surface plasmons typically excited by? Surface plasmons are usually excited by diffraction-limited optical methods with the use of bulky optical components, which greatly limits the miniaturization and chip-scale high-density integration of plasmonic devices.

What is the disadvantage of surface plasmon resonance? In spite of its many advantages, SPR does have its caveats. The main issue is that SPR only measures the refractive index change on the sensor surface; it is a so-called “integrative sensor”.

Is plasmon a particle? A plasmon is the physical phenomenon characterising plasma oscillation. The plasmon is the quasiparticle resulting from the quantisation of plasma oscillations. Thus, plasmons are collective oscillations of the free electron gas density, often at optical frequencies.

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