STACHS TEXTBOOK OF COAL PETROLOGY

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Stachs Textbook of Coal Petrology: A Comprehensive Resource

Stachs Textbook of Coal Petrology is a seminal work in the field of coal petrology, providing a comprehensive overview of the subject. The book was written by Otto Stach, a leading coal petrologist of the 20th century, and first published in 1955. It has since undergone several revisions and updates, with the latest edition released in 1982.

Q: What is the scope of *Stachs Textbook of Coal Petrology*?

A: *Stachs Textbook of Coal Petrology* covers a wide range of topics related to coal petrology, including the origin, formation, and classification of coal; the petrographic composition of coal; the physical and chemical properties of coal; and the application of coal petrology in various fields.

Q: What are the key features of the book?

A: The book is known for its thoroughness, clarity, and up-to-date information. It contains over 1,000 pages of text, with numerous tables, figures, and illustrations. The book also includes a comprehensive glossary of coal petrology terms.

Q: Who is the intended audience for the book?

A: *Stachs Textbook of Coal Petrology* is primarily intended for coal petrologists, coal geologists, and other professionals working in the field of coal science. It is also a valuable resource for students and researchers in related fields, such as mining engineering, geology, and environmental science.

Q: How has the book impacted the field of coal petrology?

A: *Stachs Textbook of Coal Petrology* has been instrumental in shaping the development of coal petrology as a discipline. It has provided a foundation for further research and has influenced the development of standardized methods for coal petrographic analysis.

Q: Where can I find a copy of the book?

A: *Stachs Textbook of Coal Petrology* is available from various bookstores and libraries. It can also be purchased online from retailers such as Amazon.com.

What are the 4 types of soap making? In general, there are four methods to make soap - cold process, melt and pour, hot process, and rebatch. There are pros and cons for each, and every maker has a personal preference. If you're wondering which method may be the best for you, find information below. And find soap making supplies here.

What is the formula for making soap? For centuries, humans have known the basic recipe for soap — it is a reaction between fats and a strong base. The exact chemical formula is $C_{17}H_{35}COO-$ plus a metal cation, either $Na+$ or $K+$. The final molecule is called sodium stearate and is a type of salt.

Can you use 99% lye for soap making? You must only use 100% lye in your soap making. If the package does not specifically say 100% lye, or 100% sodium hydroxide (the chemical name for lye) you should not use it.

What are the two most important ingredients required to make soap? Handcrafted soaps made from scratch require three things to become soap: oil, water and lye. It is the chemical reaction between these ingredients that turns them into soap. Most soap also has other ingredients added to provide benefits to the soap, or to color or scent it.

What are 3 oils for soap making?

Which soap making method is best? Melt and Pour Soapmaking Commonly referred to as MP, melt and pour soap making is probably the easiest way to get

started with soapmaking. It's as simple as buying a commercial premade base of soap, melting it down, adding in your goodies (like scent, color, botanicals, and more), and letting it set up.

What are the best ingredients for homemade soap? Soap Ingredients. The two base ingredients for homemade soap are fat and a form of lye, a caustic chemical. You can add dyes, essential oils, texturizers, and other enhancements to this two-ingredient base. An alternative to the fat and lye base is a glycerin soap base.

What is the ratio of lye to water in soap-making? 5% lye concentration: This lye solution is typically used for making cream soaps. Often recipes rely on lye solution strengths ranging from 25% to 28%. This means lye can make up 25 to 28 percent and the remainder (78.3% to 77.7% of solution). The 5% Lye Solution contains 25 % Lye with 75 % water.

What is a good INS number for soap? He suggested an ideal soap recipe should have an INS value of about 160.

What happens if you put too much lye in soap? If you use too much lye, some lye remains in your bar, and it can be irritating to the skin.

What happens if you don't use lye in soap? You can't make real soap without lye. All natural soaps have lye as an ingredient in them; synthetic chemicals can now be used instead of lye (like phthalate-free glycerin), but we wouldn't consider that natural soap because it contains no botanical ingredients or essential oils from plants or flowers.

What can I substitute for lye in soap? Heating up baking soda in the oven turns it from sodium bicarbonate into sodium carbonate, making it a slightly stronger alkali that'll better replace the lye.

What is the chief ingredient in soap making? For soap making, the most common ingredient is lye. The chemical name for lye is sodium hydroxide. The other basic ingredients are the animal fat or vegetable oil or even 100 % coconut oil, distilled water, essential or skin-safe fragrance oil and colourants (optional).

What are the three types of soap making?

What is the most active ingredient in soap? The active ingredient in soap is a long chains, typically 12 to 18 carbon, fatty acids that have been reacted with sodium hydroxide. The carbon end of the resulting molecule dissolves in the fat or oil or grease, while the sodium carboxylate end ionizes and is soluble in water.

Which oil makes the hardest soap? Brittle Oils These generally include palm kernel oil and cocoa butter. Brittle oils will make a hard bar of soap. Soap made with higher percentages of hard and brittle oils will be set faster and so quicker and easier to unmould, but it also means they are harder to work with if you want to do anything too advanced.

What is the cheapest oil for soap making? Some of the most cost-effective soaping oils are canola, castor, coconut, olive oil (pomace), palm oil, rice bran oil and sunflower oil. These oils still make a great bar of soap.

Which oil makes soap bubbly? Ultra bubbly oils include babassu oil, castor oil, coconut oil, murumuru butter, palm kernel flakes and tucuma seed butter. Creamy also predicts the lather. A normal soap bar falls between 16 and 48 with the higher number meaning a creamy lather and a lower number meaning more bubbles.

Which soap removes the most bacteria?

What ingredient makes soap harder? Caustic soda is the most commonly-used alkali, but if it is too expensive or not available, caustic potash can be used. Caustic soda produces a hard soap, whereas caustic potash makes a softer soap which is more soluble in water.

What makes high quality soap? A high quality soap made with care and attention will result in a soap that does not cause irritation, even to those with dermatological issues or extreme sensitivities. This requires quality oils, a formula that is as simple as possible, and high quality, skin-safe essential oils or fragrance oils.

What are the four types of soap?

What are the four parts of the soap method? The 4 headings of a SOAP note are Subjective, Objective, Assessment and Plan.

What is the most widely used soap making process?

What are the different categories of the soap industry? Based on product type, the market is segmented into bath & body soaps, kitchen soaps, and laundry soaps.

Unlocking the Power of Excel Macros with "Writing Excel Macros with VBA 2nd Edition"

Question 1: What does "Writing Excel Macros with VBA 2nd Edition" offer? Answer: This book provides comprehensive guidance on creating and using macros to automate repetitive tasks and enhance the functionality of Microsoft Excel. It covers the latest features and techniques, making it an invaluable resource for both beginners and experienced VBA developers.

Question 2: What are the benefits of using VBA macros? Answer: Macros save time by automating routine tasks, reduce errors by eliminating manual data entry, and enhance productivity by allowing users to focus on higher-value activities. Additionally, macros increase efficiency by connecting Excel to other applications and automating complex workflows.

Question 3: What topics does the book cover? Answer: The book covers essential VBA concepts, such as the VBA editor, variables, data types, and functions. It also delves into advanced topics like arrays, classes, and object-oriented programming. The book also includes practical examples and exercises to help users apply their knowledge.

Question 4: Who is the target audience of the book? Answer: This book is suitable for all levels of Excel users, from beginners who are new to VBA to experienced developers who want to enhance their skills. It is particularly valuable for individuals who work with large datasets, perform complex calculations, or need to automate repetitive tasks.

Question 5: How can I purchase the book? Answer: "Writing Excel Macros with VBA 2nd Edition" is available in print and e-book formats from Amazon and other major book retailers. It is also available as part of Microsoft Press's eBook subscription service.

The EU General Data Protection Regulation: Questions and Answers

The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a comprehensive data protection law that came into effect in the European Union on May 25, 2018. It aims to protect the personal data of individuals and give them greater control over how their data is used.

What is the scope of the GDPR?

- The GDPR applies to all businesses that process personal data of EU residents, regardless of their location.
- It also applies to non-EU businesses that offer goods or services to EU residents.

What are the key principles of the GDPR?

- **Transparency:** Data subjects have the right to know how their data is being processed.
- **Accountability:** Data controllers must be able to demonstrate that they are complying with the GDPR.
- **Purpose limitation:** Data can only be processed for the specific, legitimate purposes for which it was collected.
- **Data minimization:** Businesses can only collect and process the data that is necessary for their purposes.
- **Security:** Businesses must take appropriate measures to protect personal data from unauthorized access, use, or disclosure.

What are the rights of data subjects under the GDPR?

- **Right of access:** Data subjects have the right to obtain a copy of their personal data.
- **Right to rectification:** Data subjects have the right to request that inaccurate or incomplete data be corrected.
- **Right to erasure ("right to be forgotten"):** Data subjects have the right to request that their data be erased under certain circumstances.

- **Right to data portability:** Data subjects have the right to receive their data in a portable format so that they can transfer it to another controller.
- **Right to object:** Data subjects have the right to object to the processing of their data under certain circumstances.

What are the penalties for non-compliance with the GDPR?

- Businesses that violate the GDPR can face fines of up to €20 million or 4% of their annual global turnover, whichever is higher.

soap making question and answers, *writing excel macros with vba 2nd edition*, *the eu general data protection regulation*

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