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Non-metallic 320

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Technical Report Assignments

Intro

Non-metallic materials are materials that do not contain any elements or properties of metals. They are materials capable of having a combination with hydrogen and ends up forming acids, stable compounds, anions and acid oxides. Among the latest non metallic materials are plastics (Rogers, 2007).

Any materials that are organic, synthetic, or semi-synthetic solids and are moldable are called plastics. Typically, plastics are ^ahigh molecular mass of organic polymers among other substances. Usually plastics are synthetic ^{and} commonly driven from petrochemicals. Nevertheless there are also natural plastics. *→ more info on "natural plastics"*

1st Paragraph - Basic plastic description/definition

3rd Paragraph Plastics are of relative low cost, versatile, and easily manufactured and water proof. They are used ⁱⁿ very many ways and in very many ranges of products. Plastics have replaced many ~~traditional~~ ^{customary} materials like stones, wood, bone, paper, leather, glass, metal as well as ceramic, in their former uses. In developed countries 33% plastics are used in packaging, 33% is used as building materials, e.g. piping vinyl siding and plumbing. Around 20% of plastics in developed countries is used in automobiles, to and futures (Stephen, 2006). *what about the other 70/4?*

3rd Paragraph Disposable plastics are most commonly used in developing countries causing a lot of pollution. These countries also find comforts in plastics like straws, utensils, plastic bags, cups,

lids, among others. All this equipments later become great nuisance ^{and} ad pollution to the environment because they do not decompose. - Look into the pacific ocean garbage "island" and its effect on Midway island.

2nd Paragraph

There are two major types of plastics the first one is thermosetting plastics. These are plastic types that cannot be remolded, reshaped or softened through reheating. The reason why these plastics remain the way they were made is because they are cross connected in three dimensions, hence making the bond between the molecules ~~to be~~ very strong (Okada, 2005).

The second type of plastic is Thermoplastics these are plastics that can be reheated and remolded to different shapes. These plastics do not go through much chemical change the more reason they are moldable. They also have a very weak bond between its molecules, the more reason they reshape. These plastics are normally recycled.

Conclusion/Close

Move these paragraphs to the front of the report

Intro

- briefly state purpose of paper and touch on contents.
- types of plastic/description
- uses for plastic
- garbage problem

1st paragraph - Description - synthetic/natural/polymer

2nd paragraph - thermo setting/thermo plastic

3rd paragraph - Use and garbage

~~Close~~ ^{Intro} - restate with an opinion of plastics
Conclusion

References

Rogers E.(2007). *General, organic and biochemistry*, Brooks/Cole, Monterey, California

Okada, H. (2005). "Utilization of a cyclic dimer and linear oligomers of ϵ -aminocaproic acid by *Achromobacter guttatus*.

Stephen F. (2006). *Plastic: The Making of a Synthetic Century*, HarperBusiness.