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Scratch 3.0 windows 8

Frit glass is a coarse ground glass used in many glass projects, such as casting. Normally, it is recycled from broken glass pieces, but it is possible to make glass from the basic material. This instructable describes how to make borslycat glass, known as perks. The basic idea is very simple: mix the raw ingredients, put the resulting powder into a ceramic coated mold, heat to 800 degrees Celsius, and slowly cool back to room temperature. Tools needed: - oven or oven that can heat up to at least 800 degrees Celsius (1500 degrees Fahrenheit) - ceramic mold for glass casting (examples here) - glass separator (also known as oven wash) (example found here) - small scale To measure the appropriate safety equipment components to work with chemicals (i.e. gloves and respiratory available) and with oven-Dremel tool (optional) substances: -Boric acid - silicon sodium co2 *** warning: silica powder is extremely harmful when inhaled. Always use the right safety equipment! Porcellicat glass consists of sodium oxide (Na2O), boron trioxide (B2O 3), and silicon dioxide (SiO2). To get this final composition, we will mix sodium carbonate, boric acid, and silicon dioxide. Amounts to make 100 grams of glass: Boric acid 49.11 g silica 47.73 g sodium carbonate 42.10 grams weigh the appropriate amount of each substance based on how much you want to make. Note that the total weight will be greater than 100 grams because some chemicals will evaporate in the melting process. Mix them together accurately (tip: this automated process can be using very clean, well sealed rock acrobat and some steel balls) physical data sheet: refer to these documents for important safety informationReference carbon dioxide co2 if the mold is not prepared properly, the cooled glass will interact with and stick to rot. This will not be a problem for glass, but will cause you to have to buy a new template. To combat this, apply several coats of mold release to any parts of the mold that may come in contact with glass. Follow the instructions on the bottle or use the following: 0. If in powder form, mix with water as directed 1. Brush on the mold in long, even strokes, and cover the whole mold in layer 2 until. Let dry and rotate 90 degrees 3. Repeat at least 3-4 times 4. Heat an empty mold to 300 degrees to ensure there is no moreurethe the next step is to melt the powder mixture from step 1 until dissolved, then slowly return it to room temperature. Place the empty mold in the oven or oven with the following heat cycle: 1. Slowly heat (< 600°C/h) to 800°C 1.1 add a small pile of powder to the center of the mold 2. Hold at 800°C for 12 hours 2.1 add small doses of powder to the mold while at 800°C every 20 minutes. 3. Cool slowly (~30°C/h) to 500°C 4. Hold at 500 degrees for 2 + 5 hours. Cool slowly to room temperature (~60°C/h). Important: Do not open the oven during the heat cycle, except to add powder. Heat shock can cause mold to crack or crash. Once in the oven Cooling to below 50°C (112°F), it is safe to remove mold. The glass will probably be cracked, because the pressure formed in the glass as it cools causes fractures. It is supposed to prevent halling, or hold at 500°C, this by allowing the hard glass mixture almost to reach the equilibrium before anchoring, but this is very difficult to do properly. In theory, the version of the template should cause the glass to fall when inverted, but it often does not work well. Instead, find a weakness in the glass in the corner of the mold and use a small more or flat screwdriver to start prying out the glass. Be careful not to break the mold! Water can be used to wash a dusty oven away as you go. Congratulations! You now have a plate (or several pieces) of glass covered with oven washes, which can be removed with sandpaper or dremel with sanding attachment if necessary. From here, the glass can be crushed in frit or melted to work the glass. Examples of glass art projects:GlassFusingsea glass casting useful links.moldMold ceramic release powder RawjoutglassTechniques working Windows customization is nothing new, but with Windows 7, customization got a lot easier with theme packages. Here is how you can create your own theme package from scratch. Creating a theme package from scratch is a lot more of a work than using built-in tools, but it gives you a lot of flexibility by allowing you to create brand icons, background RSS, and customize every feature that may not be easy to do through the original Windows tools. When you intend to create a theme that you can share with others you will need to take into account exactly what you will be able to change that others will be able to use. Windows 7 theme packages let you customize your desktop background (including slideshow wallpapers and RSS feed backgrounds), RSS feed backgrounds, screensaver, system sounds, desktop icons, mouse pointers, and system colors. Customize your theme start theme package by compiling all the files you want to use for your customization. Remember to get items for each part you'll customize. If you don't select parts for the theme, the system will use the default settings that come with the frames. So if you don't find the mouse pointer you want, Windows will use the default cursor of the system. Once you've got the files you want, place them all in a folder that you can easily access. I am going to build a theme based on the matrix wallpapers we recently published. We'll start customization by creating a .theme file. This file is the heart of your theme pack and will tell Windows which media file to use in place. The .theme file is really just a specially configured text file so start by right-clicking in your folder and creating a new text document. Name the file as you want and open it with your favorite text editor. The .theme file will be divided into sections. The first section is the [subject] section. The [subject] section has only two sections The name of the theme display, and the attribute code. The display name can be what you want the attribute to be called in the control panel > the window allocation, and the PNG file code must be drawn. The drawing will be scaled down to 80x240 until you use something close to this resolution or ratio. Note: The attribute icon will only appear under the control panel window > customization, so don't worry if you don't see the code. The rest of the section [theme] will tell which windows are icons to use for desktop icons (computer, documents, deleted bin, network). For code files, you can use independent .ico files, or you can use the codes included in .exe files or .dll. For .exe and files .dll you need to select the code that will be used with a comma and then say the code you will use. (My .exe.0 or my .dll, -50). Each desktop item has a unique screen that you recognize, so make sure you use the correct string for each item. Computer = [CLSID\{20D04FE0- 3AEA- 1069- A2D8 - 08002B309D }\DefaultIcon] Documents = [CLSID\{\}\defaulticon] 31A47-3F72-44A7-89C5-5595FE6B30EE)\DefaultIcon Network = [CLSID\F02C 1A0D-BE21-4 350-88B0-7367FC96EF3C)\DefaultIcon Trash List = [CLSID\{645FF040-5 081-101B-9F08-00A The A002F954E)\DefaultIcon below each item will specify the code with DefaultValue except for the deleted bin that will use full and empty values. It will be extremely difficult to manually modify the color section but if you really want to try it you can adjust the following items using RGB codes. : RGB codes range from 0 to 255 and are separated by spaces. Black is 0 0 0 and white is 255 255 255 255. ActiveTitle, Background, Hilight, Hilight, Hilight, Hilight, Title text, frame, WindowText, slider, inactive, menu window, ActiveBorder, inactiveBorder, AppWorkspace, ButtonFace, ButtonShadow, GrayText, ButtonText, ButtonHilight, ButtonDkShadow, ButtonLightLight, InfoText, InfoWindow, Gradient, GradientTitle instead of doing this section by hand can also adjust colors using the Control Panel > Customize the colors >, then save the subject file and then copy and paste only the colors section in the subject you want. The [control panel\indicators] section contains the option .cur or .ani files that you want to use for each pointer. The valid indicators you can replace are: Arrow, Help, AppStarting, Wait, NWPen, No, Size, SizeWE, Intersection, IBeam, SizeNWSE, SizeNESW, SizeAll, UpArrow if the cursor is not defined system defaults will be used. After these two sections comes the first mandatory section and this is the [control panel/desktop] section. If you don't have this part of the file, the attribute will not be recognized as a valid theme. Here you will determine what the background image will be, how the image will be displayed and whether the image is tiled or not. The three values you need are wallpaper, TileWallpaper, and WallpaperStyle. Background it is a .bmp, .gif, .jpg, .png, or .tif file. 1 or 0, which is 1 or 0; 1 indicates that the background must be tiled while 0 tiles are disabled. WallpaperStyle can have the following values. 0 means that the image is focused, 2 means that the image is extended, 6 will fit the image on the screen, or 10 will change the size of the image and harvest it to fit the screen. After you have a [control panel/desktop] defining section you can go to the next optional section [slideshow]. [Slideshow] is how you can make periodic backgrounds for Windows 7. This section contains the following features: Interval, Shuffle, RSSFeed, ImagesRootPath, item* path (* represents images to be included in the slideshow). Attributes can be defined by the following values: the interval shows the amount of time to wait before changing a background image (in milliseconds), shuffle is 1 or 0 to determine whether the images are displayed in alphabetical order or edited, RSSFeed points to the URL of rss feed images you want to use, ImagesRootPath is the folder that contains your photos, and the*Path item determines the number of items included in the slideshow. Each element * points the path entry into a single background image so you need to select each image manually. Note: ImagesRootPath and RSSFeed cannot be used together. [SlideShow] follows another optional clip called [Metrics]. The [measurements] section displays the dimensions of different display elements, such as the width of the frame border, the height of the icon, or the view of the slider. NonclientMetrics and IconMetrics values are bi-defined structures with NONCLIENTMetrics and ICONMETRICS in winuser.h. In other words, you probably don't want to edit this section manually. If you intend to change the value of any window border I would suggest doing this through the control panel and save the modified theme. Then export the [metrics] section to the desired attribute. Not least, here's an example of the [metrics] section. Next is the required VisualStyles section. This section allows to indicate a .msstyles file that can be adjusted for allocation. If you use the .msstyles value in this section, you will need to remove the [metrics] and [color] sections from your attribute because .msstyles will replace each of these sections. Valid features are Path, Color, Installation, Size, ColorizationColor, and Transparency. These options make it easier to customize an existing theme. For example, if you set the path attribute to The SystemRoot%\Resources\Themes\Aero\Aero.msstyles, you can easily start customizing the default Windows Aero theme. [VisualStyles] follows optional [sounds] and [AppEvents] sections. You can manually select each sound for this section by using the path to a .wav file like this: [AppEvents\Schemes\Apps\ Default Value = DefaultValue = DefaultValue = Or you can select one of the sound systems included with SchemeName = you can

use one of the built-in sound systems or select the file .dll that contains the theme. Following it is the [boot] section. The [boot] section is only one value for SCRNSAVE. EXE indicates that this value refers to any .scr file that you want to use for the screensaver. Finally it is required [MasterThemeSelector] that has only one attribute and you have no choice for value. The only thing that goes in this section is MTSM = DABJDKT which indicates that the subject is valid. Once you have all the required and optional sections in the file, save the file to whatever you want to name and change the extension from .txt to .theme. Make sure you are viewing known file extensions when you change the extension or the real extension will be hidden. Pack your theme the final step to pack all of your media in a .themepack file. File .themepack is a .cab file with a change extension. So if you already have programs that can create a .cab file, simply use this program to compress your subject folder with all of your media in it and change the extension. If you don't already have a cab packing program you can check the CabPack which is free. Here is an example of the theme matrix we built from scratch. Once you have a package theme you can apply to your system before sharing it. If there is anything else that needs to be tweaked you can either go back and change it in your file .theme you can change it through windows GUI and then re-save the theme to share. Now go there and share your favorite theme with the rest of the world. Microsoft links theme of the CabPack reference package may contain the above article on its affiliate links, which help to support how to geek. How-to Geek is where you turn when you want experts to explain technology. Since we launched in 2006, our articles have been read more than a billion times. Want to know more? [More?](#)

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