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What are the advantages and disadvantages of steel and fibreglass long tapes

When you're in the business of producing a product, it's hard to see factories as anything but positive: they create jobs, bring prosperity and, most importantly, create a product that is your company's vitality. If you plan to open a new factory, it's important to remember that residents and regulators near the proposed facility may have more eyes on its shortcomings than its benefits. Understanding both sides of the situation can help you prepare for pushback. One of the primary advantages of factories is that even a relatively small one is an engine that generates economic activity. The factory itself can display some of its materials locally, and both the office and production staff will have to buy work clothes, lunches and more. They will fill their tanks at local gas stations en route to and from work, and trucks - whether inbound with raw materials or departures with finished products - will do the same. Taxes paid by your company and its staff will contribute to the budgets of each level of government, helping to provide services to residents and pay for the infrastructure that makes your plant possible. For much of the last century, manufacturing work was the gold standard for blue-collar success - skilled and well-paid work that provided a comfortable life. This is not necessarily the way automation and technology reduce both the number of manufacturing jobs and the skills they require. While manufacturing jobs tend to pay better than non-working jobs for similar skills, wages have been relatively stagnant or even declined in some sectors. If your factory is in economically depressed areas, the prospect of jobs, any jobs, will be met with enthusiasm, but in more prosperous areas, you could face negative publicity and political winds if your proposed wage and benefits levels don't meet local expectations. One factor to judge carefully is your impact on local infrastructure. Depending on the size and needs of your proposed factory, the impact may not be a factor or an absolute deal breaker. This influence takes many forms. If your factory dramatically increases traffic in its vicinity, it can place an unbearable burden on local traffic patterns or even physically on the roads and bridges themselves. You can also represent a competitor for limited resources: Your plant can pick up crucial farmland, for example, or require large amounts of water in an area where it is already scarce. If your company is able to provide infrastructure that becomes used by the community - perhaps subsidizing upgrades to the local highway so that it can carry the extra volume that your plant represents - that could mitigate the problem or even turn it into a positive one. Obvious potential impact on the local environment. Depending on what you produce and how you manufacture it, byproducts of this process can contaminate local soil, water or air. You'll need to navigate local, state and federal ordinances to varying degrees, and it's important to remember that the regulatory environment is likely to change many times over the life expectancy of your factory. As part of the planning process, it may be reasonable to exceed current anti-pollution standards as a hedge against future restrictions and an expensive upgrade of your manufacturing process. Go one step further in improving sustainability by using less energy or generating less waste than your peers to forestall potential criticism or generate positive publicity for your proposed factory and your brand. Kathleen, thank you so much for all your valuable, insightful research. Would you answer a quick question for me? I am a Spanish bilingual and dual citizen (united states and Mexico), although I have lived my life mostly here in the States. Your list of the best choices shows #13 as a retirement candidate. For a person with my citizenship advantage, what would make Mexico #1 choose for me? Or another Hispanic country like Panama is still better, in your opinion? — Red R., USA Mexico taxes residents on their world income... and U.S. taxes anyone who holds a U.S. passport on his world income, period. This means that moving to Mexico could mean an extra tax hit for you. On the other hand, you don't have a place of residence or employment problems because you have Mexican citizenship. The bottom line, however, is, where do you want to live? As I would say, you don't want to organize your life around things like the tax code and visa residency requirements. These are important questions that you want to explore, understand and factor in your thinking. But I advise you not to take any overseas step based 100% on these practical issues. Let your heart be voiced. Being completely bilingual and familiar with Mexican culture, you can easily make a comfortable life for yourself anywhere in this country that appeals to you. In other words, all things considered, Mexico may well be the best option in your case. Comments Polymers have low density, they can be used in electrical insulation and they have low thermal conductivity, but they are also swollen with water, require low temperature and have sensitivity to ultraviolet light. Polymers are easy to produce and cost effective, but many are flammable and have some toxicity. Polymers are classified into one of three categories. Thermoplastic flows when heated and freezes when cooled. Thermosets decompose when heated and often decompose due to transverse bonds between long chains, making them unstable. Rubber elastomers temperature and should be heated to a high temperature to react. Polymers are used in different industries. Synthetic polymers are most often used in the production of plastics. These include things like polyethylene and polycarbonate. Natural polymers are breathable, renewable resources used in a variety of items such as clothing, compost bags and carrying bags. Unlike metals and ceramics, polymers do not require processing to look good and last long. Polymers, such as plastic, can be easily formed to make almost any imaginary shape, and they are usually durable. However, many polymers cannot take exposure to extreme temperatures and do not always keep their shape in the water. Copper is the metal of choice for wired wiring and contours, but over the years has become more expensive. Copper is used for various artistic purposes. The high copper price is expected to only rise. While overhead wiring typically uses aluminum because of the low cost, copper is the metal of choice for use in electrical components. Computers contain large amounts of copper, and copper processing helps ensure that the total copper stockpile doesn't fall unnecessarily. The high price of copper has even led to the theft of copper, which has been on the rise for years. Copper is valued for its aesthetic value. Many buildings have been decorated with copper finishes in the past, but its use on buildings has fallen out of order. Over time, copper develops a green patina. Some artists appreciate this look, but those who don't need their art to end on a regular basis to prevent it from forming. Copper is also the main component of bronze, which played an important historical role. Bronze has a number of practical qualities, but it is largely replaced by steel, which is stronger and cheaper to produce. Bronze was relegated to artistic use. Polyester tends to be an inexpensive fabric because it comes from artificial rather than natural sources. Therefore, its components are not exposed to extremes of nature, such as drought or storms. Polyester is durable and it stretches, making it hard to tear up. It doesn't shrink or fold easily. On the other hand, the material tends to be shiny, which is not always a desirable characteristic. Removing stains is often difficult. Polyester fabric is recyclable. During this process, little water is required, and the toxic chemicals used are recycled back into the system. The fabric is of the same quality as the original material. The color of the polyester does not quickly burn out in the sun. The fabric is easy to paint. Since it is not an organic matter, it is resistant to mold. Polyester also resists shrinkage, so it holds its shape well. Many, though not all, types of polyester are machine-washable. One of the biggest drawbacks of polyester is that it doesn't breathe. The rush and warmth were trapped next to the skin. Spouts often feel sticky and sticky wet weather. Polyester is often considered less convenient than natural fabrics. Polyester fabric comes in several variations, including knitting and knitwear. Some manufacturers create a polyester material that resembles cotton or silk. Silk.