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D10AX04CAS registration number (Chemical Abstract Service)0001344-28-1Chemical Formula-2-O3Molecular weight102Thermatological agentDermatological agentPharmaceutical aidAntacidAntiacne agent for local useChemical nameAmu oxideForeign NamesAlumini oxidum (lat.) Aluminium oxide d' (French)Oxido de aluminum (Spanish)Common namesAllumina (S)Aluminum oxide (S)Aluminium oxide (S)Aluminium oxide (PH: NF 33)Algedrate (Ph. Eur.) (S) No. no. no. Glinozem, activated (S)Aluminium oxidizer hydricum (PH: Ph. Eur. 9)Aluminium oxide, hydrated (PH: Ph. Eur. 9)Aluminium, wasserhaltiges; Algeldrat (PH: Ph. Eur. 9)Dried aluminum hydroxide (PH: BP 2012)Dried aluminum hydroxide gel (PH: JP XVII)Brands Acido-Git Maalox (Magnesium Hydroxide) Sanofi-Aventis, Hungary Almagel 436mg/150mg (Magnium) Balkanpharma-Troyan, Bulgaria Almagel A (Magnesium Oxide) Balkanpharma Trojan, Bulgaria Altacid Hydroxide Magnesium Bosnaliek, Serbia Altacides Bosnaliek (Hydroxide Magnesium) Bosnaliek, Macedonian Alum Washington, Taiwan Belside (Magny) Hungary Simeicone Orion, India Maalox Hydroxide Magnesium Sanofi-Aventis, Italy Maalox Antacid 200 mg/400 mg Hydroxide magnesium Sanofi Belgium, Luxembourg Maalox Antacid 230 mg/400 mg Magnesium Hydroxide Sanofi Belgium, Luxembourg Maalox Antacid 230 mg/400 mgalox Antacid Forte 600mg/400mg (Magnesium Hydroxide) Sanofi Belgium, Luxembourg Maalox Antaci Forte 900 mg/600 mg (magnesium hydrox) Sanofi Belgium, Luxembourg Serbel, Tunisia Gaviscon () Bicarbonate sodium, Sweden Maalox (Magni Trisilicate) Sanofi-Aventis Netherlands , Netherlands Maalox Antacid (Magnesium Hydroxide) Sanofi Belgium, Belgium Maalox Antacid (Antigaz) Sanofi (Belgium) Israel Maalox Plus Dimeticon (Dimeticon, - Magnesium Hydroxide) Sanofi-Aventis Netherlands, Netherlands Polislilan Delalone (Simeicone) Sanofi-Aventis, France Rocgel SERB Laboratoires, FranceGlossary TermDefinition ISInofficial Synonym PHPharmacopoeia Title More detailed information on the name of medicines Important notice: Drugs.com database is available. This means that it is still under development and may contain inaccuracies. It is not intended as a substitute for the examination and judgment of your doctor, pharmacist or other medical professional. This should not be interpreted to indicate that the use of any medication in any country is safe, appropriate or effective for you. Consult your doctor before taking any medications. Further contact your doctor to make sure that the information on this page is relevant to your personal circumstances. Medical Disclaimer – International Drug Title Search If you're working for a small business or running - and you'd like to continue organizational makeover - TLC's upcoming reality show Taking Care of Business might be perfect. Producers are now looking for a small business interested in working with a team of show gurus equipped with fresh ideas and lots of inspiration. Hi can anyone help this old codger trying his first casting please. What I'm trying to do is an aluminum unit, 150mm square at 52mm thick with a 100mm hole in the center, hopefully with a decent finish as I'm missing out on finishing equipment. I plan to weld the corner of the iron into a square to make the sides, use a section of 100 mm steel tube for the central hole and tack to weld them on a steel plate to make mold. I also want to fill the tube to make a drive. Does this sound possibly please also be aluminum as it shrinks as it cools, get stressed in the center of the steel tube. When I poured aluminum into the mold, I slide the scraper over the top to get a sensible finish. A big thank you to Kate Depending on your skill level, and the size of the model you want to make... This method is really only practical for the short term, or one off the part, on a small scale. If you want to do things like a 1/2 scale rail model... Your going to need to spend a few days/weeks/months reading It's also worth a while to get a copy of Dave Gingery's Wood Foundry It costs more than its weight in aluminum. just like the offer, because I love to get people involved in metalwork of any kind. You can de-gas aluminum by putting washing soda when it is melted, it is chemically known as sodium carbonate and you can get it at the grocery store. The next thing you can do is add some flow, at this temperature I would suggest borax or salt, as myfordboy does here: finally you can make greensand by mixing normal sand with bentonite clay in the right amount it makes for a smoother finish when the mold is broken and it's multi-colored. The aluminium alloy represents compositions such as aluminum, to which other elements have been added. The alloy is done by mixing the elements when the aluminum is melted (liquid), which is cooled to form a homogeneous solid solution. The remaining elements can make up to 15 percent of the alloy by mass. Added elements of iron, copper, silicon and zinc. Adding elements to aluminium gives the alloy improved strength, performance, corrosion resistance, electrical conductivity and/or density compared to Pure metal element. Aluminum alloys are usually light and corrosive. This is a list of some important aluminum or aluminum alloys. AA-3000: Used for wire construction in the National Electric Code. an aluminum sheet made by gluing high purity aluminum with high strength of the main material Al-L (lithium, sometimes mercury)Alnico (aluminium, nickel, copper)Birmabright (aluminium, magnesium)Duralumin (copper, aluminium)Hindalium (aluminium, magnesium, manganese, silicon)Magnaalum (5% magnesium)Magnaox (magnesium oxide, aluminium) Nambu (aluminium plus seven other unspecified metals) Silumin (aluminium, silicon) Aluminium, magnesium, copper) Aluminium forms other complex alloys with magnesium, manganese and platinum alloys have common names, but they can be identified using a four-digit number. The first digit of the number determines the class or series of the alloy. 1xxx - Commercially pure aluminum also has a four-digit numerical identifier. The 1xxx series alloys are made of 99 per cent or higher aluminum. 2xxx - Copper is the main element of the alloy in the 2xxx series. The thermal treatment of these alloys increases their strength. These alloys are durable and durable, but not as corrosive as other aluminum alloys, so they are usually painted or coated for use. The most common aviation alloy is 2024. The 2024-T351 alloy is one of the hardest aluminum alloys. 3xxx - The main element of the alloy in this series is manganese, usually with less magnesium. The most popular alloy in this 3003 series, which is workable and moderately strong. 3003 is used for cooking kitchen utensils. Alloy 3004 is one of the alloys used to produce aluminum beverage cans. 4xxx - Silicon is added to aluminum to make 4xxx alloys. This reduces the melting point of the metal without making it brittle. This series is used to weld the wire. Alloy 4043 is used for filler alloys for welding cars and structural elements. 5xxx - The main element of the alloy in the 5xxx series is magnesium. These alloys are durable, welded and resist marine corrosion. 5xxx alloys are used to store pressure vessels and storage tanks, as well as for various marine applications. Alloy 5182 is used to produce the lid of aluminum cans for drinks. So the aluminum cans actually consist of at least two alloys! 6xxx - Silicon and magnesium are present in 6xxx alloys. The elements combine to form a magnesium silicide. These alloys are formable, welded and heat-learning. They have good corrosion resistance and moderate strength. The most common alloy in this series is 6061, which is used for cargo and boat Extrusion products from the 6xxx series are used in architecture and make the iPhone 6. 7xxx - zinc is the main element of the alloy in the series, starting with the number 7. The resulting alloy and very strong. Important alloys 7050 and 7075, both are used for the construction of aircraft. 8xxx - These are aluminum alloys made with other elements. Examples include 8500, 8510 and 8520. 9xxx - Currently the series, starting at number 9, is not used. The manganese added to the aluminium increases its strength and gives the alloy with excellent performance and corrosion resistance. The highest strength of the alloy in the neo-recogremo-treated variety is alloy 5052. In general, two broad categories of aluminum alloys are forged alloys and alloy casting. Both of these groups are divided into heat-treated and heat-free types. About 85% of aluminium is used in wrought-iron alloys. Cast alloys are relatively inexpensive to produce because of their low melting point, but they tend to have lower strength than their wrought-iron counterparts. Davis, JR (2001). Aluminium and aluminum alloys. Alloy: Understanding the basics. page 351-416. Degarmo, E. Paul; Black, J T.; Kohser, Ronald A. (2003). Materials and processes in production (9th place). Wiley. page 133. ISBN 0-471-65653-4. Kaufman, John Gilbert (2000). 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