

**For the Field Operative it can be as simple as mixing 2 parts of A to one part of B or in the case of Portland Concrete 5 sacs of cement to a one cubic yard mix of coarse and fine aggregates and water.**

Epoxy- Urethane chemistry which Mr. Pugh has practical experience of ten years duration through the Bay Area Technical Center for Polycarb, Inc.'s hydrocarbon chemistry [1997-2007] is not the same language as inorganic chemistry. However, once translated the prescriptive steps are much the same. The primary difference is one is a hydrocarbon and the other is a hydrosilicate. **One approach is loaded with carbon dioxide emissions and the other barely contributes any.**

In [chemistry isomerization](#) (also [isomerisation](#)) is the process by which one [molecule](#) is transformed into another molecule which has exactly the same atoms, but the atoms have a different arrangement e.g. A-B-C → B-A-C (these related molecules are known as [isomers](#) ). In some molecules and under some conditions, isomerization occurs spontaneously. Many isomers are roughly equal in [bond energy](#), and so exist in roughly equal amounts, provided that they can interconvert somewhat freely; that is, the energy barrier between the two isomers is not too high. When the isomerization occurs [intramolecularly](#) it is considered a [rearrangement reaction](#).

A **rearrangement reaction** is a broad class of [organic reactions](#) where the carbon skeleton of a [molecule](#) is rearranged to give a [structural isomer](#) of the original molecule. Often a [substituent](#) moves from one atom to another atom in the same molecule.

Cis–trans isomerism, also **known as** geometric isomerism or configurational isomerism, is a term used in organic **chemistry**. The prefixes "cis" and "trans" are from Latin: "this side of" and "the other side of", respectively. **Cis and trans isomers occur both in organic molecules and in inorganic coordination complexes.**

Please find the following partially translated Isomerization Process for **Patent Classification 501 by Pugh** wherein this is a generic class for: Glass compositions and compositions for making glass, i.e., glass batch compositions, devitrified glass-ceramic compositions and processes for producing such compositions. These compositions may be regarded as **thermoplastic compositions**.

Refractory compositions comprising primarily earthy, inorganic materials,[aluminosilicates] and/or elemental carbon.

Fired clay containing compositions in the nature of porcelain, earthenware, and similar materials. These compositions may be regarded as **thermosetting compositions**.