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[illegible]

**Keywords:** *child protection; domestic violence; family; health care; mental health; social work*

[illegible]

as required.  $\square$

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Factor	Factor 1 (positive)		Factor 2 (negative)		
	Factor 1 (positive)	Factor 2 (negative)	Factor 1 (positive)	Factor 2 (negative)	Factor 3 (positive)
Factor 1 (positive)	1.000	0.800	1.000	0.800	0.800
Factor 2 (negative)	0.800	1.000	0.800	1.000	0.800
Factor 3 (positive)	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800	1.000

[illegible]



Figure 1. The laboratory setup for the experiment.

The first step in the experiment is to prepare the samples. The samples are prepared by mixing the nano-hybrids and composites in a specific ratio. The mixture is then poured into a mold and allowed to cure. The curing process is done in a oven at a temperature of 120°C for 24 hours. After curing, the samples are removed from the mold and prepared for testing. The testing is done using a universal testing machine. The machine is set to a load of 100 N. The samples are placed in the machine and the load is applied. The displacement of the samples is measured and recorded. The results of the experiment are then analyzed and compared to the theoretical values.

Table 1. The experimental results of the experiment.

Sample ID	Load (N)	
	100	200
1	100	200
2	100	200
3	100	200
4	100	200
5	100	200

The second step in the experiment is to test the samples. The samples are tested using a universal testing machine. The machine is set to a load of 100 N. The samples are placed in the machine and the load is applied. The displacement of the samples is measured and recorded. The results of the experiment are then analyzed and compared to the theoretical values. The third step in the experiment is to analyze the results. The results are analyzed using a statistical software. The software is used to calculate the mean and standard deviation of the results. The results are then compared to the theoretical values. The fourth step in the experiment is to conclude the results. The results are concluded by comparing the experimental results to the theoretical values. The results show that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical values. This indicates that the experiment was successful in testing the nano-hybrids and composites.

The fifth step in the experiment is to discuss the results. The results are discussed by comparing the experimental results to the theoretical values. The results show that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical values. This indicates that the experiment was successful in testing the nano-hybrids and composites. The sixth step in the experiment is to write the report. The report is written by summarizing the results of the experiment. The report includes the introduction, the methodology, the results, and the conclusion. The report is then submitted to the supervisor for review. The seventh step in the experiment is to present the results. The results are presented in a presentation. The presentation includes the introduction, the methodology, the results, and the conclusion. The presentation is then presented to the class. The eighth step in the experiment is to receive feedback. The feedback is received from the supervisor and the class. The feedback is used to improve the experiment for the next time.

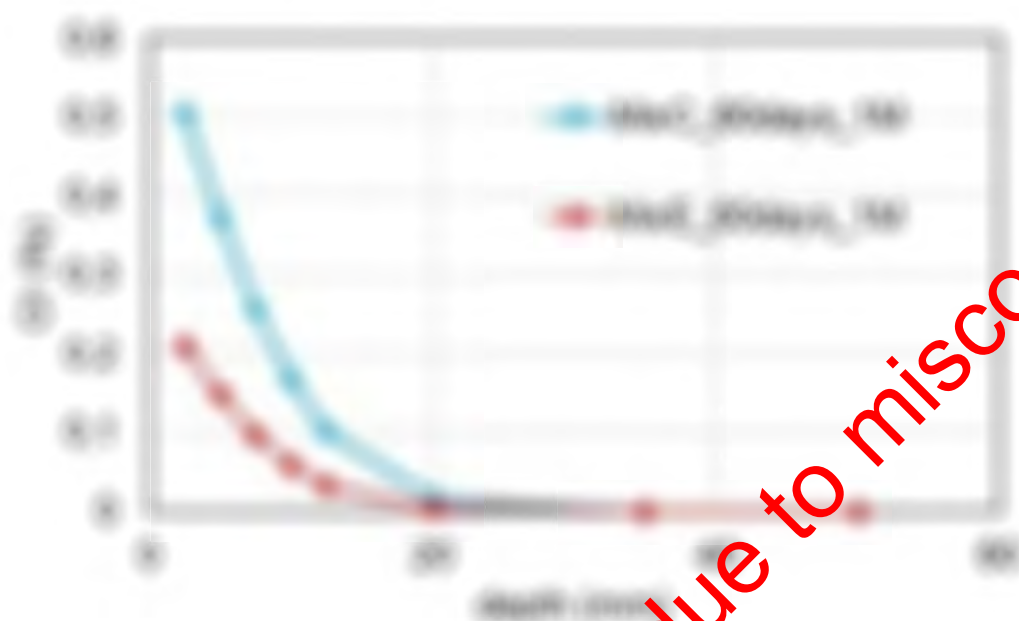


Figure 12. Effect of the concentration of the dispersed phase on the storage modulus ( $E'$ ) and loss modulus ( $E''$ ) of the epoxy resin.

The storage modulus ( $E'$ ) and loss modulus ( $E''$ ) of the epoxy resin were measured as a function of the frequency ( $\omega$ ) and the temperature ( $T$ ). The storage modulus ( $E'$ ) and loss modulus ( $E''$ ) of the epoxy resin were measured as a function of the frequency ( $\omega$ ) and the temperature ( $T$ ). The storage modulus ( $E'$ ) and loss modulus ( $E''$ ) of the epoxy resin were measured as a function of the frequency ( $\omega$ ) and the temperature ( $T$ ). The storage modulus ( $E'$ ) and loss modulus ( $E''$ ) of the epoxy resin were measured as a function of the frequency ( $\omega$ ) and the temperature ( $T$ ).

## 2. Conclusions

The storage modulus ( $E'$ ) and loss modulus ( $E''$ ) of the epoxy resin were measured as a function of the frequency ( $\omega$ ) and the temperature ( $T$ ). The storage modulus ( $E'$ ) and loss modulus ( $E''$ ) of the epoxy resin were measured as a function of the frequency ( $\omega$ ) and the temperature ( $T$ ). The storage modulus ( $E'$ ) and loss modulus ( $E''$ ) of the epoxy resin were measured as a function of the frequency ( $\omega$ ) and the temperature ( $T$ ). The storage modulus ( $E'$ ) and loss modulus ( $E''$ ) of the epoxy resin were measured as a function of the frequency ( $\omega$ ) and the temperature ( $T$ ). The storage modulus ( $E'$ ) and loss modulus ( $E''$ ) of the epoxy resin were measured as a function of the frequency ( $\omega$ ) and the temperature ( $T$ ). The storage modulus ( $E'$ ) and loss modulus ( $E''$ ) of the epoxy resin were measured as a function of the frequency ( $\omega$ ) and the temperature ( $T$ ).

## References

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