Sample

Chinese to English: Examined specification for invention patent

Source text – Chinese

权利要求书
1、一种采用全数字码给上网的计算机分配地址的方法，其特征在于：所述地址由入网号码、电话号码、分类号码组合的全数字编码地址构成，所述的入网号码为国家和地区规定的所建网站的数字编号，所述的电话号码包括用户所在国 的国际长途直拨电话代码、所在地区的国内长途直拨电话地区区号以及用户的单位或个人的电话号码的组合，所述分类号码为国家或地区对统一划分的业务类别分别所冠的数字号码。
2、一种采用权利要求1所述的方法编制的地址访问国际互联网的方法，其特征在于：采用按键拨号电话拨通或计算机键盘输入其计算机调制解调器，并链 入相应的数字码，经翻译成IP地址或域名或中国域名体系，使每个全数字编码 地址对应一个已有的IP地址或域名或中国域名体系，便可访问电子信箱或浏览 国际互联网。
3、根据权利要求1所述的其采用全数字码给上网的计算机分配地址的方法，特征在于：所述的全数字编码地址还可在分类号码后引导小类数字号码。
4、根据权利要求1所述的采用全数字码给上网的计算机分配地址的方法，其特征在于：所述的全数字编码地址还可在入网号码后或电话号码后引导保密数字号码。
5、根据权利要求1所述的采用全数字码给上网的计算机分配地址的方法，其特征在于：所述编码方法还可用于分配电子邮件邮箱的地址，由用户名数字号 码和该邮箱所在的邮件服务器的域名的数字号码组成。

Translation – English

Claims
1. A method for assigning an all-digital code as address to a computer which accesses a network, wherein said address is an all-digital code comprising a network access number, a telephone number, and a category number; said network access number is a digital number of an established network site which is specified by a country or area; the telephone number includes a combination of an IDDD code of a user's country, an area code of a domestic DDD of the user's area, and a telephone number of the user's organization or home; and the category number is a digital number specified by the country or area for uniformly demarcating a respective service category.
2. A method for accessing the Internet using the address coded by the method according to claim 1, wherein a user can access a mail box or browse the Internet by inputting into a computer modem via a dial-up telephone keypad or a computer keyboard and linking the corresponding digital code, which is translated into an IP address or a domain name or a Chinese domain name system so that each all-digital code address corresponds to an existing IP address, or domain name, or Chinese domain name system.
3. The method of assigning an all-digital code as address to a computer which accesses a network according to claim 1, wherein said all-digital code address can also include a subcategory digital number to be added after the category number.
4. The method of assigning an all-digital code as address to a computer which accesses a network according to claim 1, wherein said all-digital code address can also include an encryption digital number to be added after the network access number or the telephone number.
5. The method of assigning an all-digital code as address to a computer which accesses a network according to claim 1, wherein said coding method can also be used for assigning an e-mail address, which is composed of a user name digital number and a digital number of a domain name of a mail server where the mail box is located.

Chinese to English: Chemical patent translation

Source text – Chinese

用于制备聚四氟乙烯微孔膜的原料
技术领域
本发明涉及的是一种用于制备聚四氟乙烯微孔膜的原料。属于高分子材料技术。
背景技术
聚四氟乙烯由于其分子结合的突出性能，而具有极其良好的化学稳定性，且耐强酸、强碱和耐多种化学产品的腐蚀，同时它还具有极其宽广的耐温性能，在-180℃至260℃温度范围内可以长期使用。这是任何别的高分子材料所难以达到的，所以，人们称之为"塑料王"。由于聚四氟乙烯良好的化学稳定性，且安全无毒，因而它的实用范围十分广阔。主要用聚四氟乙烯生产的产品聚四氟乙烯微孔膜，可以制成层压复合面料，或者用作化工过滤和绝缘材料等。
聚四氟乙烯微孔膜的制备步骤依次是配料；预压成型；挤压延伸；高温脱脂；双向拉伸；高温固化定型。人们在理论研究和具体实验相结合的研发过程中已经认识到，在其整个制备步骤中，所用原料是影响其制成品的质量指标和技术性能的主要关键技术。而已有技术的原料，大多是聚四氟乙烯和溶剂煤油的二元混合物，其制成品的强度、微孔均匀分布度等特别是成品率较差，其成品率一般0.5微米。中国专利公开号CN1392180A、名称为"聚四氟乙烯微孔膜生产工艺技术"，提供了一种生产聚四氟乙烯微孔薄膜的原料为聚四氟乙烯、溶剂为3号喷气燃料和分散剂为抗静电剂烷基水氧酸铬与丁二酸异辛脂磺酸钙复合物的三元混合物，再加上生产过程的实时在线检测和计算机控制，从而生产出质量指标和技术性能都比上述已有技术的二元混合物原料都有明显提高的制成品。尽管如此，理论和实践相结合的研发结果显示，上述专利申请所用的溶剂3号喷气燃料，与聚四氟乙烯复复配后所制备的胚料的延伸性和柔软性，虽然比采用溶剂煤油和石脑油要好点，但仍然影响其制备过程的延展性和强度；而所加的抗静电剂对提高薄膜的微孔均匀度作用也不显著，因而上述专利申请制成品的成品率及其微孔均匀分布程度仍然比较差，其成品率一般

Translation – English

Material for the Preparation of PTFE Micro-Pore Film
Technical Field
This invention involves a kind of material for the preparation of PTFE micro-pore film. It is a kind of technology of high molecular material.

Technical Background
PTFE (Polytetrafluoroethylene) has excellent performance in molecular binding, good chemical stability and high resistance to strong acid, alkali and other chemicals. It also has good performance to resist a wide range of temperature, and can be long-term used under temperature from -180℃ to 260℃. This is impossible to any other high molecular material. Therefore, PTFE is called the King of plastics. Due to its good chemical stability and its safety and non-toxicity, it is used widely. The main product made of PTFE is PTFE micro-pore film, which can be made into composite laminating surface material, or used as filtering or insulating material in chemical engineering.
Steps for the preparation of PTFE micro-pore film include in turn: raw material mixing, pre-pressing, extruding and extending, de-greasing under high temperature, stretching in both direction and solidifying under high temperature. During theoretical researches and related experiments, materials used have been found to be the key point which influences the quality and technical performance of finished products. Most of the existing raw materials are the binary mixture of PTFE and coal oil solvent. The finished products of them have poor strength and poor distribution uniformity of micro-pore, especially, the rate of finished products is very low, generally lower than 85%, with the distribution of micro-pore larger than 0.5 micron. A ternary mixture was stated in Chinese patent with a title of Production Process and Technology of PTFE Micro-pore Film (publication No. CN1392180A). It used PTFE as raw material, No.3 jet fuel as solvent, and used composite of chromium alkyl-salicylate (antistatic agent) and calcium iso-octyl-succinate sulfonate as dispersant. Combining real time on-line check and computer control during production, the quality and technical performances of the finished products were all improved obviously compared those by the above binary mixture. However, the development results by combining theory and practice shows that, by using No.3 jet fuel as solvent, the semi-finished product after PTFE mixed has better extensibility and softness

than those using coal oil or naphtha as solvent, but the two performances still are not satisfying; also, in this patent, the antistatic agent added into the mixture can’t obviously improved the micro-pore uniformity of the film. Therefore, both the rate of finished product in the patent and the micro-pore uniformity are still poor, the rate is lower than 90% normally, which made the cost high. Especially, the finished products can’t meet the requirement of Chemical Filter Class, which makes it difficult to expand the range of the finished products.