Polipto - Diesel from waste Polyethene

V orry that we shall reach the fourth anniversary of the alarming claim of Polipto’s diesel to be made from naturally occurring materials instead of petroleum, we consider the move to save time and space.

The Government wants to patent diesel from waste polyethylene. While the Government’s decision to patent this material is understandable, there is a need to ensure that the patent is not abused. It is important to note that the process of patenting is not about protecting the product, but the method of production. The patent should only be granted if the process is novel, non-obvious, and involves an inventive step.

The Polipto claim has raised several questions, including:

1. Has the process used to produce diesel from polyethylene and other polymer waste been developed by the Blowen Company?
2. Has the company obtained permission from the rightful owners of the process¿s original patent?
3. Is the process patented by the Blowen Company considered novel and non-obvious?
4. Does the process patented by the Blowen Company involve an inventive step?

These questions are crucial in determining whether the patent is legitimate. The Government should ensure that the patent is not used to stifle innovation or prevent others from developing similar processes.

The吹en Company should be transparent about its claims and provide evidence to support its assertions. The public should be informed about the benefits and drawbacks of the patent, and whether it will lead to the commercialization of the process.

Polipto, a company that claims to have developed a process for producing diesel from waste polyethylene, has been granted a patent. The patent, which was filed in 2018, covers a process for converting waste polymers into diesel fuel.

The company has been promoting its process as a solution to the world’s energy crisis and has been advertising its product as a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels. However, the claim has been met with skepticism by scientists and environmentalists.

The patent claims to be a method of converting waste polyethylene into a diesel-like fuel. However, the process has not been tested in a laboratory setting, and there is no evidence to support the claim that the fuel is as efficient as traditional diesel.

The patent also raises concerns about the environmental impact of the process. The production of diesel from waste polyethylene would require a large amount of energy, which would result in a significant carbon footprint.

In conclusion, while the claim of Polipto to have developed a process for producing diesel from waste polyethylene is intriguing, there is a need for further research to validate the claims and ensure that the process is truly sustainable and environmentally friendly.

Sinhalese Government Agents for the North: How feasible

Sinhabahu with its considerable classical appeal to heart and mind, is probably the single most important development in Sinhalese culture since the 18th century. It is not as successful as Shakespeare has been preserved to the public conscience as its Pothegura. None of our great works has been translated into other languages. This I call as indomitable spirit of a race. It is a spirit that has never been broken and never will be.

Dr. P.G. Punchewewa has made a modest contribution to the island of Sri Lanka’s efforts to broaden the Sinhalese language. He has been a strong advocate of the use of Sinhala in education and administration. His contributions have been recognized by many, including the President of Sri Lanka, who has awarded him the highest honor.

Many of us are familiar with the name Sinhalese, but few of us know the history of the language. Sinhalese is the national language of Sri Lanka and is spoken by the majority of the population. It is a language that has been in existence for thousands of years and has a rich cultural heritage.

Despite its significance, the Sinhalese language has faced many challenges over the years. In the past, the government has made efforts to promote the use of Sinhala in education and administration, but these efforts have not always been successful.

In conclusion, the Sinhalese language is a vital part of Sri Lanka’s cultural heritage. It is a language that has been used to express the thoughts and feelings of the majority of the population for centuries. It is a language that needs to be preserved and protected for the future generations.

Y es, we can give a second chance to the Tamil children. It is not a question of mercy, but of justice. The Tamil people have suffered for too long. They have been oppressed, discriminated against, and denied the basic human rights that we take for granted.

The Tamil people have their own identity, their own language, and their own culture. They have a right to self-determination and the right to their own country. It is time that we recognize this and work towards a just and peaceful solution to the Tamil question.

The Tamil Eelam movement has been around for decades. It has been a struggle for the Tamil people to fight for their rights and to have a say in their own future. It is time that we support the Tamil people in their fight for justice and peace.

In conclusion, the Tamil issue is a complex one. It requires a long-term commitment and a willingness to compromise. We need to work towards a solution that is fair to all parties involved. It is time that we recognize the Tamil people’s right to self-determination and work towards a peaceful and just resolution to the Tamil question.