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1876-1914: The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the United States is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877: Great Railroad Strike in the United States was the world's first massive labour strike. 1881: Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881-1882: The Jules Ferry laws are passed in France establishing free, secular education. 1883: Krakatoa volcano explosion, one of the largest in modern history. 1883: The quagga is rendered extinct. 1886: Construction of the Statue of Liberty. Coca-Cola is developed. 1888: Founding of the shipping line Koninklijke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (KPM) that supported the unification and development of the colonial economy.[33] 1888: The Golden Law abolishes slavery in Brazil. 1889: Eiffel Tower is inaugurated in Paris. Studio portrait of Ilustrados in Europe, c. 1890 1889: A republican military coup establishes the First Brazilian Republic. The parliamentary constitutional monarchy is abolished. 1889-1890: 1889-1890 pandemic kills 1 million people. 1890: First use of the electric chair as a method of execution. 1892: The World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World. 1892: Fingerprinting is officially adopted for the first time. 1893: New Zealand becomes the first country to enact women's suffrage. 1893: The Coremans-de Vriendt law is passed in Belgium, creating legal equality for French and Dutch languages. 1894: The Dutch intervention in Lombok and Karangasem[33] resulted in the looting and destruction of Cakranegara Palace in Mataram.[34] J. L. A. Brandes, a Dutch philologist, discovers and secures Nagarakretagama manuscript in Lombok royal library. 1896: Philippine Revolution ends declaring Philippines free from Spanish rule. 1898: The United States gains control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. 1898: Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. 1900: Exposition Universelle held in Paris, prominently featuring the growing art trend Art Nouveau. 1900-1901: Eight nations invade China at the same time and ransack Forbidden City. Born on 19 April 1897, Japanese Jiroemon Kimura died on 12 June 2013, marking the death of the last man verified to have been born in the century.[35][36][37] Kimura remains to date the oldest verified man in history.[38] Subsequently, on 21 April 2018, Japanese Nani Tajima (born 4 August 1900) died as the last person to verifiably have been born in the century.[39] Carl Friedrich Gauss Charles Darwin Victor Hugo, c. 1876 Dmitri Mendeleev Louis Pasteur, 1878 Marie Curie, c. 1898 Nikola Tesla José Rizal Jane Austen Leo Tolstoy, c. 1897 Edgar Allan Poe Jules Verne Charles Dickens Arthur Rimbaud, c. 1872 Mark Twain, 1894 Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau, 1861 Emile Zola, c. 1900 Anton Chekhov Fyodor Dostoevsky, 1876 John L Sullivan in his prime, c. 1882 David Livingstone 1864, left Britain for Africa in 1840 Jesse and Frank James, 1872 Sitting Bull and Buffalo Bill. In a studio portrait from 1885 Geronimo, 1887, prominent leader of the Chiricahua Apache William Bonney aka Billy the Kid, c. late 1870s Deputies Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp in Dodge City, 1876 Mathew Brady, self-portrait, c. 1875 Alfred, Lord Tennyson Thomas Nast, c. 1860-1875, photo by Mathew Brady or Levin Handy Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Mikhail Bakunin Søren Kierkegaard Solomon Northup Dred Scott Madam C. J. Walker Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (1872) gave the name to Impressionism. Paul Cézanne, self-portrait, 1880-1881 Scott Joplin Niccolò Paganini, c. 1819 Frédéric Chopin, 1838 John D. Rockefeller Timelines of modern history Long nineteenth century 19th century in film 19th century in games 19th-century philosophy Nineteenth-century theatre International relations (1814-1919) List of wars: 1800-1899 Victorian era France in the long nineteenth century History of Spain (1808-1874) History of Russia (1855-1892) Slavery in the United States Timeline of 19th-century Muslim history Timeline of historic inventions ^ Cleveland, William L.; Buntun, Martin (2016). A History of the Modern Middle East. doi:10.4324/9780429495502. ISBN 9780429495502. S2CID 153025861. The 19th century is frequently characterized as a period of tension between forces of continuity and change. The reformers who advocated the adoption of European institutions and technology, have often been portrayed as the progressive elements of society courageously charting the course toward an inevitably Westernized twentieth century. Conversely, the adherents of continuity, who viewed with alarm the dismantling of the Islamic order and sought to preserve tradition and retain the values and ideals that had served Ottoman and Islamic society so well for so long, are sometimes portrayed as nothing but archaic reactionaries. But we should avoid these simplistic characterizations if we are to appreciate the agonizing and dangerous process of transforming an established religious, social and political worldview. ^ "The United States and the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century". Americanhistory.about.com. 2012-09-18. Archived from the original on 2012-07-28. Retrieved 2012-10-31. ^ Laura Del Col, West Virginia University, The Life of the Industrial Worker in Nineteenth-Century England Archived 2008-03-13 at the Wayback Machine ^ "Modernization- Population Change". Encyclopædia Britannica. Archived from the original on April 6, 2009. Retrieved 2019-02-18. Archived from the original on 2012-07-28. 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En este blog te describimos a qué se refiere y para qué es utilizado. La palabra "sandblast" proviene de los vocablos en Inglés "sand" que significa arena y "blast" que significa presión, por lo que el término hace referencia a la técnica llamada "arena a presión" o comúnmente conocido como "chorro de arena" o "arenado". Figura: Proceso de Sandblasting o chorro de arena. Sin embargo esta técnica no necesariamente utiliza arena para su funcionamiento ya que existen diferentes abrasivos como sustituto, tales como: Arena sílica Óxido de aluminio Carburo de silicio Bicarbonato de sodio Granate Escoria de cobre Perla de vidrio Abrasivo plástico Granalla de acero, entre otros. Figura: Diferentes tipos de abrasivos utilizados en el sandblasting. Para la realización de este proceso se utiliza aire comprimido para propulsar partículas abrasivas a altas velocidades por medio de una boquilla, esta técnica en general se realiza en el acero, la fundición y las aleaciones metálicas en general, y también, en otros materiales como por ejemplo: madera, vidrios, cerámicas, piedras, lasas, losetas, acrílicos y mármoles, tanto para el uso en la industria mecánica como en la construcción, con el fin de limpiar estructuras metálicas y protegerlas de la oxidación, preparar materiales para la aplicación de recubrimientos, remover oxidación e impurezas, quitar pinturas y otros acabados, retirar impurezas de soldadura, renovar partes de maquinaria, equipo y engranes, remover placas de concreto y dar acabados en madera, acero, resina y plástico. Los principales componentes que sirven para este proceso son: el tipo de abrasivo, la pistola de sandblasting, el compresor, la manguera y la boquilla, todos y cada uno de estos componentes son seleccionados de acuerdo al elemento que será sometido al proceso. Los beneficios que se obtienen al usar esta técnica son: los costos de mano de obra, minimiza los tiempos de trabajo, reduce tiempos de mantenimiento, consigue mayor pureza del material con un mínimo de esfuerzo y obtiene un mayor anclaje y adherencia de recubrimientos. Figura: Antes y después del proceso de Sandblasting. Es importante mencionar, que para estos equipos que normalmente arrojan abrasivos a alta velocidad requieren de normas de seguridad y de equipos de protección especialmente formulados y diseñados para realizar estas tareas. También te puede interesar: Evitar la corrosión del acero de la manera más fácil, Cómo proteger el acero de la corrosión, Tipos de corrosión en el acero. Otros links: Láminas y Aceros Fuente:Estudio de la influencia de los parámetros del proceso de sandblast.