أنموذج (ب) الخاص بالبحوث للأعوام (2008,2009,2010,2011)

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Research Title	**the development of industry cement tiles (tiles mosaics) by using the measurements and various forms of coarse**			
Shared or Single	○ Shared name		◉ Single	
Published Journal title	**Proceedings of the12th Scientific Conference Foundation Of Technical Education**			
Volume Number	**4**			
Page	**17-29**			
Year	**2011**			

Abstract	In the present study, Mosaic tiles are manufactured in the special factory available in Baghdad, the most of the product fails to meet the needs of the Iraqi standard 1402 for the year 1984 and this is what led us to the possibility of improving the local product and low cost using locally available materials to reach the high standards and achieving optimal use. To compare between the produced in the factory of tiles used the cement and fine aggregates only in the layer back with models used by the cement and fine aggregates and coarse with maximum ((6 mm, 10 mm (Crushed and uncrushed) , 19 mm (Crushed and un crushed) of the al-Nibai quarry) has been produced by the Iraqi standard 1042 and the guidebook No. 31 of 1989, and after that the tiles were manufactured in the factory tests conducted by the standard. The results of examination that the use of coarse aggregate in the layer of the back to tiles has led to improved properties, especially strength fracture .In the tiles have (6mm) coarse aggregate an increase In the fracture strength was (71%) compared to those produced in the factory (without coarse) and the use of coarse size maximum of 10 mm of the crushed and uncrushed , which resulted in an increase (57% , 45 %), respectively, the coarse size maximum 19 mm (crushed and uncrushed) has received an increase (31, 14 %) , respectively, the models produced by the laboratory, which was taken from the article at hand has failed not achieved the desired reduction in the standard specifications and it was appearance that the absorption ratio for the tiles were increased with the increase of the maximum size of coarse aggregate tiles product, and generally all using different types of coarse aggregate in the back area was identical to the standard specification of Iraq 1042.