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NoahCarbonaceous materials (for example, carbon black, graphite, activated carbon, etc.) have a large specific surface area, and therefore are used as a catalyst support. Further, carbonaceous materials have electrically conductive properties and are therefore used for an electrode material. Further, as an electrically conductive material having high hardness, diamond is known. Carbon-diamond composite materials obtained by mixing diamond particles and carbonaceous material particles are known. However, carbonaceous material has a relatively low specific surface area and electrically conductive properties (see PTLs 1 and 2). On the other hand, diamond particles are extremely hard. The hardness of the diamond particles is 1.6 to 2.5 times higher than that of the carbonaceous material particles. A composite material containing carbonaceous material and diamond exhibits an excellent abrasion resistance when compared with a composite material containing carbonaceous material alone, since diamond is harder than carbonaceous material. Accordingly, when the composite material is applied to equipment that is used under conditions where abrasive wear occurs, the composite material is a very useful material. As a method of producing the composite material, for example, there is known a method of using a binder to fix the carbonaceous material and the diamond particles, and then subjecting the binder to a high-pressure heat treatment (see PTLs 3 and 4). In PTL 3, particles of carbon black having an average particle diameter of 1 to 100 μm are coated with a binder and then subjected to a high-pressure heat treatment. The binder used in PTL 3 is a polyamide resin, and the treatment temperature is 1200° C. or more. Accordingly, the binder burns out and is removed, so that only the carbon black and diamond remain. In PTL 4, a mixture of carbon black and diamond is mixed with a binder, and then the binder is subjected to a high-pressure heat treatment. The binder used in PTL 4 is a polyethylene resin. The treatment temperature is 900° C. or more. Accordingly, the binder burns out and is removed, so that only the carbon black and diamond remain. The high-pressure heat treatment is a method of subjecting a mixture to a high-pressure heat treatment. Specifically, the mixture is arranged in a pressure vessel, and then high pressure is applied to the mixture. Accordingly, the mixture is heated to a temperature of 1200° C. or more



