Effects Of Burning Rheumatation On Clinker Activity

Ochilov A.E. Senior Teacher Samarkand State University of Architecture and Construction (2-sho'ba: tel. 91-530-67-21, ochilova648@gmail.com)

Ortiqov Sh.X. Teacher, Samarkand State University of Architecture and Construction (2-sho'ba: tel. 91-530-67-21, ochilova648@gmail.com)

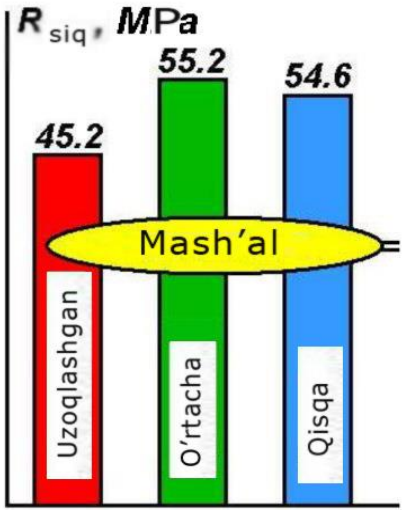
ABSTRACT

The artisle notes the influense of modular slassifisations of raw materials and the sontent of SiO_2 minerals on the astivity of sement slinker.

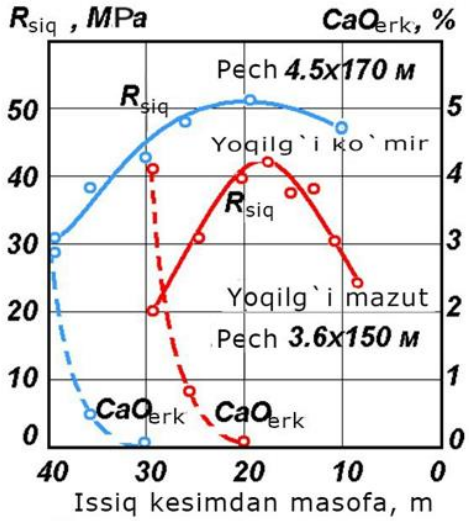
Keywords: Slinker, slinker astivity, saturation soeffisient - (TK), silisate module - (n), aluminate module - (p).

The impact of the clinician on physical and mechanical properties of the clinician, which is produced in the process of burning cement raw materials in circular ovens, has been analyzed and studied by many leading scientists from the world. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted [1, 2].

The effect of burning the goddess on the klinker activity indicator is located in a circular oven. Industrial tests conducted in circular furnaces at many cement-producing factories found that changing the condition of the burning goddess over the hot part of the circular furnace as a result of burning fuel in 8 hours by forming a long (distance), average and short can have a serious impact on clinician activity indicators 1.1 and 1.2 [1, 2].



1.1-rasm. Graph of a change in clinician activity by the length of the scorching goddess

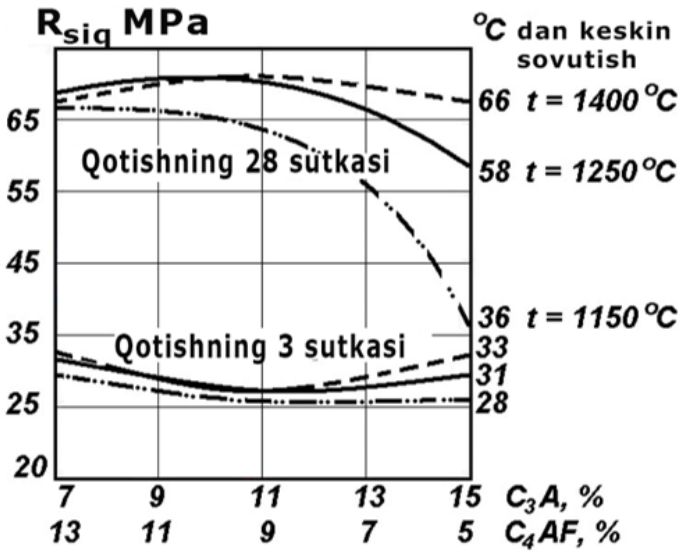


Picture 1.2. Graph of a change in clinician activity by the length of the scorching goddess

Analysis shows that the maximum temperature of the oven's outer surface is 11...13 meters (11...13 m) from the heating shaft, i.e. the clinician activity is highest when fuel is burned by producing an average temperature. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. The resulting embryo was placed in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted (1.2-rasm). We will see that the clinician burned from the picture must be kept under the influence of high temperatures at a height of 5...10 meters [5...10 m] in the goddess of burning the material after the free lime is fully absorbed so that the maximum level of activity is high. Excessive retention of the burned material under the influence of high temperatures can lead to a significant decrease in the level of clinician activity indicator. A similar dependency is manifested in the process of producing a clinician using various fuels [1, 3].

The data obtained from tests conducted at a number of other cement manufacturing plants that use other types of fuel during the klinker burn process indicates that there are similar discernments in the clinician activity indicator.

The effect of the locker cooling mode on the klinker activity indicator. In order to preserve the high-temperature clinician minerals in the form of high temperature, which will have a high level of hydrated activity in the composition of the burnt clinician, a sharp cooling is required. Therefore, the level of activity of the laughing clinician can also be accomplished by cooling it sharply (Figure 1.3).



1.3-rasm. Klinker faolliligi ko‘rsatgichi miqdorini sovutish rejimi va C_3F/C_4AF bog‘likligi grafigi.

The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted [1, 4].

Thus, the amount of clinician activity varies depending on the content of raw materials, the amount of waste in it, the mineralogical composition of the clinician, the burning regime, the location of the burning goddess over the length of the hot part of the circular oven, and the composition of the gas environment in the oven.

Available publications:

1. Babayev N.X. Cement production technology: Modern equipment, scientific foundations and practical methods. – Moscow: Academy Yestestvoznaniya, 2016. - 569b.
2. GOST 5382-2019. Cements and materials of cement production. Methods of Chemical Analysis (Amended)
3. Ochilov A.E.; Mannatov B.F.; Calculate the specified contents of the raw materials mixture when obtaining Orthodox Sh.X. Portlandsement clinician. "Innovation stroitelniy material, izdeliya i structure" sbornik trudov 3-go naushno-praktisheskogo semenara with ushasnikam inostrannix spesialistov. T:, 21.12.2019 g. 28-31 , 2019.
4. Ochilov A.; The interrelationship of the dispersion of Mamatov E. Portlandsement and its technical classifications. Problems of architecture and construction. No. 4. 3-5. 2022.