

SHOCKING MOZAXIAL POLYCOPLS UNEXPECTED APPLICATION

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Abstract - This article provides construction of mosaic tile floors require substantial labor costs. Particularly, the process of squeezing the surface of the surface is valued. 40% of all labor costs required to build a mosaic floor go to grinding.

Index terms - mosaic, surface, grinding, measurements, efficiency, concentration, pressure.

INTRODUCTION

Processes related to finishing of buildings and structures occupy a significant place in the construction and assembly work. The total volume of works should be up to 30%, including 10-15% of the polices.

Construction of mosaic tile floors requires substantial labor costs. Particularly, the process of squeezing the surface of the surface is valued. 40% of all labor costs required to build a mosaic floor go to grinding.

P.A.Rebinder, L. Schneier, and others have shown that surface-active ingredients that can be added to the water used as wet fluid can be used successfully to accelerate mechanical damage to rocks.

Experience in applying surface-active substance (HDM) for drilling rocks shows that, with the addition of a weak oil solution (0.01-1%), the rate of drilling of solid rock increases by 20-60% with the addition of water and well dehydration.

Electrolytes serve as LDCs, depending on the properties of rocks. Chlorine salts of magnesium, aluminum and sodium; alkaline electrolytes - soda, sodium alkali, naphtha and sulfonaphenic acid soap, canifol soap; containing technical products containing carbohydrates and the like.

Thus, the surfactants are very cheap and can be economically acceptable reagents, sometimes produced by waste.

When grinding the mosaic coating, the abrasive is bonded directly to the marble filler, as previously described. In order to accelerate the grinding process, it is recommended that the substrate added to the water be exposed to marble.

Mosaics grinding turf surface-active substances are tested to determine the effectiveness of electrolytes: calcium chloride (CaCl_2), alkaline electrolyte - soda (Na_2CO_3) and sodium alkali (NaOH), organic compounds - sulfanol DS-Ras; sulfide-drage bar (SDB) of technical products.

All of these substances (0.1% concentration of the aqueous solution prepared in such a concentration occurs in the most persistent practice of drilling). The surfactants mosaic pavement grinding silliqlanuvchanligini mosaic pavement studied the methodology for the study of similar methodology.

Samples were made from marble quarries from Almalyk deposit and tested at age 5. Grinding amount of surfactants in aqueous solution continuously uzatiladiki, where he cultivated surfaces covered with a thin layer.

Sampling samples were prepared simultaneously with the tested specimens to test the effectiveness of the JMP. Clean water was used when grinding them.

Results of the grinding time measurements before removing the coating layer thickness up to 7 mm are given in Table 1.

Table 1.

Five-day mosaic coatings are used by JFMs
grinding time

An aqueous solution with a concentration of 0.1%	Total thickness of the layers, mm						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Soda	0,82	1,1 8	7,9 3	16 ,9	24 ,9	38 ,1	51 ,3
Sodium alkali	0,84	1,1 9	8,1 5	17 ,3	27 ,8	42 ,2	59 ,6
Sulfano l DS- RAS	0,87	1,2 0	8,9	18 ,6	30 ,9	44 ,1	64 ,2
SDB	0,89	1,2 1	9,5	19 ,8	35 ,1	55 ,0	76 ,5
Calcium chloride	0,91	1,2 2	9,9	20 ,5	38 ,2	59 ,2	83 ,1
Water	1,05	1,2 9	10, 9	21 ,2	41 ,2	61 ,1	91 ,2

As shown in Table 1, the most effective surfactant is soda as a solution, while reducing the grinding time by 40%. When using sodium alkaline solution and sulfanol DS-RAS, the grinding process is about 30% faster.

The practice of drilling rock rocks shows that the highest efficiency is achieved by applying the Pure Rational Concentration Path.

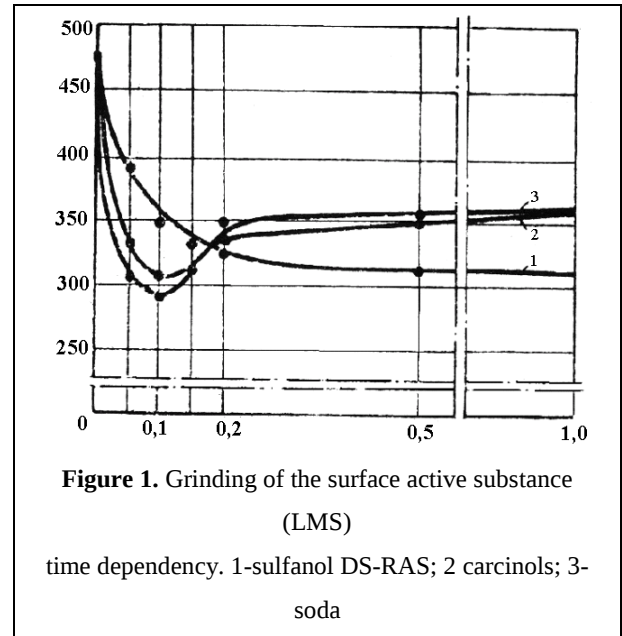
Soda, sodium alkaline and sulfanol are used for the determination of the reasonable concentration of DS-RAS solutions in the aqueous solution of the adjacent plaque containing the aqueous solution of 0.05; 0.1; 0.15; 0.2; 0.5; 1% concentrations were prepared. At the same time, the 14-day samples of the mosaic coating made of marble quarries from the Almalyk deposit were stretched to a thickness of 7 mm.

The dependence of the squeezing time on the concentration of the aqueous solution of the HFC is shown in the chart on Figure 1.

As a result, it is known that the aqueous solutions of sodium and sodium are the most effective in

concentration of 0.1%. When this concentration increases or decreases, their efficiency decreases.

The reasonable concentration of sulfanol DSLR aqueous solution is 0.25%.



The effect of active surfactants on sedimentation of various age mosaic coatings was examined in samples prepared from marble quarries from Almalyk deposit.

Samples were tested at age 5, 7 and 14 days. The grinding was carried out until the seven millimeter layer was formed.

An analysis of the experimental results showed that the time spent by the soda as a solution of 0.1% instead of water, depending on the coating age, was reduced by 40%.

Grinding of mosaic coatings depends on the applied grinding technique, which is the relative pressure of the abrasive machine planes and the number of turns (frequency).

The graphs of Figures 2a and B show the relative pressure of the abrasive planes with a gradient of 7 mm and a curvature of the curvature of the tile. As a fluid, water and 0.1% sodium hydroxide solution were used.

In the study of the relative pressure effect during the grinding, the number of rotation of the planbar

remained constant - 235 min⁻¹, which corresponds to the migration velocity of the abrasives - 3,25 m / sec.

Mosaic coating samples were prepared from the marble quarries of Almalyk deposit, as described above and tested at 5 days old.

Graphs show that when the relative pressure is increased from 4 to 12 kPa, the grinding time decreases by 4.5 times. Increasing relative pressure significantly minimizes the grinding time and therefore increases the relative pressure by 12 kPa.

The use of 0.1% sodium hydroxide solution instead of water reduces the grinding time by 40%, regardless of the relative pressure of the abrasives.

The relative pressure of the abrasion was 4 kPa when the mosaic coating was found to depend on the grinding time of the grinding element.

CONCLUSIONS

In the case of increasing the speed of the tablet, the time spent on the tile leaks decreases dramatically. Therefore, increasing the number of rotations to more than 475 min⁻¹ (the linear velocity of the abrasive is 6.2 sec) was ineffective, since no significant effect was achieved.

When applying a 0.1% solution of sodium, the grinding time has been reassessed by 40%, as in the previous case, regardless of the number of rotation of the machine plan.

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