

METAL HEATING DEVICE

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Annotation - Metallurgy (Greek: metallurgeo) is the study of the extraction of metals from ores or metal-containing substances and the "transfer" of properties to metal alloys; industrial sector. Extraction of metals from metal ores has long been known. Archaeological excavations show that our ancestors knew the secrets of copper mining as early as the 7th-6th centuries BC. In the 2nd millennium BC, an alloy of copper with tin - bronze - began to be used; About the middle of this millennium, iron smelting began. In this case, iron was obtained by direct heating of ores in the black at a temperature of 1100-1350 ° (the simplest method). Some time later (from the middle of the 14th century) cast iron was obtained, and later (in the 15th century) steel. The steel is made of a refractory vessel - a crucible. In the Middle Ages, they knew the secrets of making Damascus steel, a "patterned" steel with a unique structure in the East. It was used to make sharp weapons (such as swords). Information about M. can be found in the works of Abu Rayhan Beruni. Then came the Bessemer process (marten) and the Thomas process. M. as a science began to develop mainly in the second half of the 18th century. M.V. Lomonosova's 1763 book, "The Basics of Metallurgy and Ore Work," describes the foundations of M. The Russian scientist PP Anosov (1799-1851) developed the scientific basis for the production of Damascus steel. D. I. Mendeleev also made a great contribution to the development of M. science.

Keywords: metallurgy, metal, heating, crushing, metallurgical industry, enterprises, tools.

INTRODUCTION

Metallurgy is based on research in physical chemistry, physics, thermal engineering, electrical

engineering, cybernetics, economics, automation and control of production, and space exploration. Metallurgy is also associated with the mining industry, chemical industry, machinery, refractory materials industry and other industries, refractory materials industry and industries.

Hydrometallurgical separation and refining of metals does not require high temperatures and is based on the use of aqueous solutions of various solvents. Hydrometallurgical methods use solutions of acids, bases and salts to selectively melt metal from raw materials. Cementation, curing, adsorption, electrolysis, precipitation, and hydrolysis are used in hydrometallurgy to separate metals from solutions.

Advances in all fields of science and technology depend on the development of "Metrology", that is, the science of measurements. Without the development of metrology, it is impossible to create and effectively use modern measurement techniques. While length, surface, gravity, and mass were measured in the early nineteenth century, the types of physical quantities measured in engineering and technology are now increasing, and the measuring range (boundaries) of the link are expanding. This, in turn, requires uniformity of measurement methods and techniques, high accuracy of measurement results and rapid implementation of the process.

Today it is impossible to imagine complex modern technology without accurate and fast-acting measuring complexes. Handmade metal scaffolding elements The store sells to the markets at very low prices. They buy this automatic device abroad at very expensive prices. If we make this automatic device based on local conditions, we will bring a lot of benefits to the state budget. With this automatic device we can also find the rings of electrical wires in the factory, because the electrical mounting wires are passed between the basement or the walls. This automatic device detects the exact location of the electrical wires between the walls, the convenience is that when you lose your precious metal items at home, this device is exactly you, it finds very quickly, and the headset gives you a signal via BF1. This automatic device was tested in laboratory conditions, the sensitivity of this automatic device is very high.

For example, the management of space objects, the organization of the operation of nuclear reactors, the remote acquisition of information from technological objects operating under high pressure and temperature, the effective use of them on this basis, and so on.

The basis of measurement is measurement methods and measurement techniques. In the measurement process, the measured quantity is compared experimentally with a similar quantity (standard, sample, etc.), i.e. the value relative to the sample is determined.

The modern interpretation of the concept of "measurement" is an experimental method of determining physical quantities using special technical means, for example, measuring air temperature using a thermometer or the diameter of a metal shaft with a caliper, and so on. After the independence of Uzbekistan, the State Committee for Metrology was established and became a member of the International Committee for Standardization and Certification.

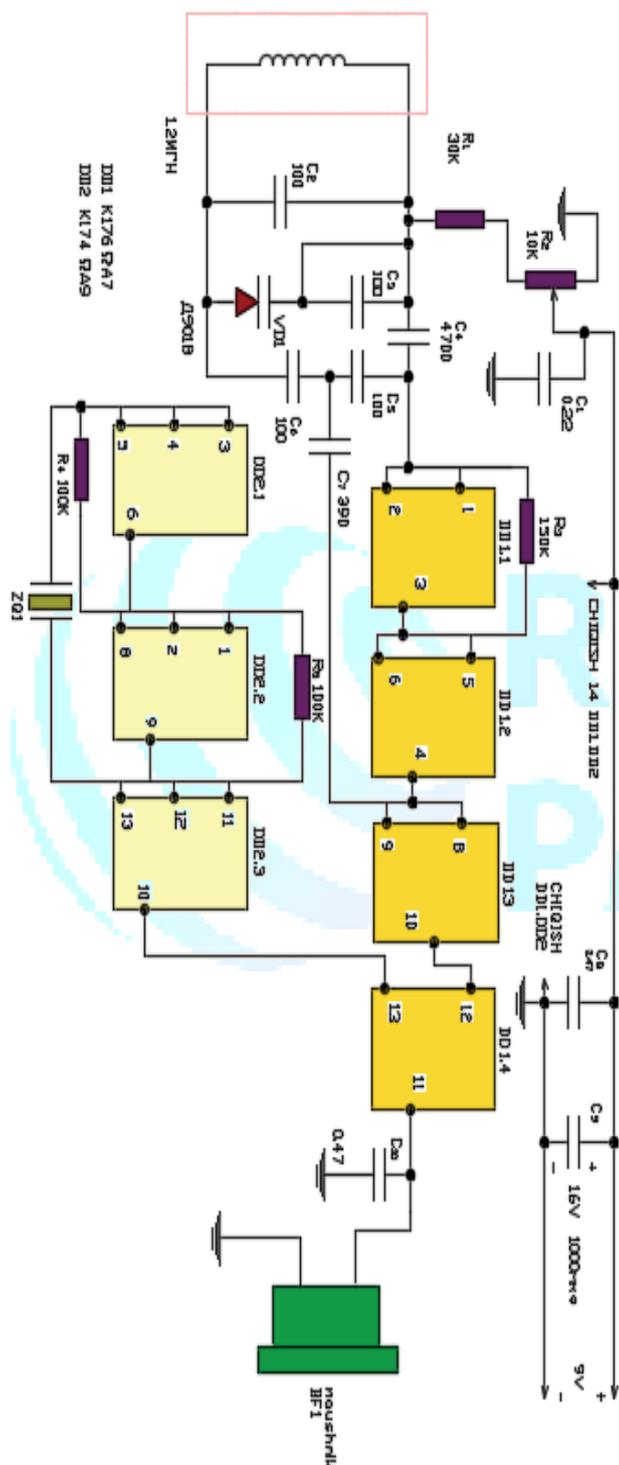
In this regard, metrology and national certification systems have been established in Uzbekistan. The main purpose of these systems is to

control the compliance of products manufactured by organizations and enterprises that process products for the domestic and foreign markets with the standard requirements.

Now let's get acquainted with the spare parts used for this automatic metal detector. The main elements of this automatic device are D01 K176Ln7, D01 K1748hq shitigers are macro-circuits.

Each of these micro-schemes has a Google function, for example 1, 2, 5 6, 8, 9, 12, 13 receives signals from these sockets, 3, 4, 10, 11 outputs signals from these sockets. This automatic device is equipped with an L1 1.2 MGN inductive dachshund, which detects and detects metals up to 2 meters. It is slightly modified to make it feel longer and its sensitivity is increased. To make this L1 hole, you need to buy 80 meters of wire surface 0.23 copper wire and ordinary iron at home. An 80-meter-long wire is wrapped around an ordinary 10-liter plastic bucket with an axis, and when it is wrapped, it is wrapped around it with a rag. Lttali is shielded by a wire mesh over the TVs over the zalinta. This is due to the fact that the .L1 sensor is connected in parallel between the c3 100mf and the V01 D901V varicap R2 10K and the alternating resistance is connected to the positive current R1 30K through a constant resistance R2 10K when the alternating resistance changes L1. the inductive sensor can be increased and decreased and the C4 4700mf is transmitted through the constant capacitor to the 1st and 2nd circuits of the 001K176 ln7 macro circuit. As a result, this small signal is amplified and DD1 is transmitted to the VE1 headphone via the 11th switch. Now the function of the 002K174ln9 macro circuit is why this macro circuit is connected separately. This K174li9 macro circuit also consists of 14 poles. The 14 poles are positive and the 7 poles are negative poles. This microcircuit 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 8, 11, 12, 13 receives signals from these sockets, amplifies the signals received from socket 10, and sends them to socket 13 of the microcircuit 001K176li7. The reason why the ZQ1 quartz element is connected in parallel from the K174li9 macro circuit 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13 - and 9 is that the K174li9 microcircuit and the ZQ1 elements

change and stabilize the signal emitted by the headset depending on the sensor sensor metal.



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