66.096.2.002.235:661.321

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The advantages of distributed introduction of precarbonated lye are shown. Methodologies specified for the research and for processing of data as obtained at experimental plant in Crimea Soda Plant Company.

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,

(U_{Na}) [1 − 6].   -

U_{Na} 1

,   ,   ,   ,   -

,   ,   -

1,35 − 1,4 % [7].

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, U_{Na}:   ;   -

,

(0,4   1   Na   1 [6]);   ;

;   -

. [2 − 6].

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Na   1   -

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.   -

(R),   ,   -

2   .,

3

U_{Na^+}, U_{Na^+} R 100 190 %

[2].

, 10 – 12 %,

$[N_4^+]/[\ l^-]$ $[N^+]/[\ \ _3^-]$.

- U_{Na^+}. -

, -

, U_{Na^+} -

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3,0/2,8 ,

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: 1

2 ; 2 1 2 , -

; 1

(N_4^+), (. .), l⁻, 2 (. .)

-1 ; N 3. -

: ; -

; 6, 17, 25,

29 31 . -

, -

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( ), U_{Na^+}; ,

$[N_4^+]/[\ l^-]$, $[N^+]/[\ \ _3^-]$. 4 ,

10 , , -

U_{Na^+}

25 29 .

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4

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.   t-   [8, 9]   ,   -

,   F-   ,   -

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(.   ),

25   6   ,

.

	, °			$[NH_4^+]/$ $[Cl^-]$	$[Na^+]/$ $[\ \ \ \overline{\ _3}\ ]$	, %	U_{Na^+} ,%
		25	6				
	$\dfrac{51,2^*}{48,4}$	$\dfrac{58,8}{61,7}$	$\dfrac{40,3}{39,1}$	$\dfrac{0,99}{0,97}$	$\dfrac{2,05}{2,39}$	$\dfrac{8,91}{10,98}$	$\dfrac{73,85}{71,97}$
	$\dfrac{0,80}{1,06}$	$\dfrac{0,55}{0,88}$	$\dfrac{2,55}{0,39}$	$\dfrac{0}{0}$	$\dfrac{0,08}{0,15}$	$\dfrac{4,43}{2,71}$	$\dfrac{0,88}{2,40}$
	$\dfrac{1,83}{2,43}$	$\dfrac{1,26}{2,01}$	$\dfrac{5,81}{0,89}$	$\dfrac{0}{0}$	$\dfrac{0,17}{0,35}$	$\dfrac{9,85}{6,17}$	$\dfrac{2,00}{5,47}$
	$\dfrac{1,39}{1,60}$	$\dfrac{1,15}{1,46}$	$\dfrac{2,47}{0,97}$	$\dfrac{0,02}{0,03}$	$\dfrac{0,42}{0,61}$	$\dfrac{3,22}{2,55}$	$\dfrac{1,45}{2,40}$
t-	1,00	1,00	0,95	0,94	0,96	0,97	1,00
F-	0,46	0,68	1,00	0,94	0,86	0,68	0,97

* —   ,   —

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,   ,

$[NH_4^+]/[Cl^-]$ $[Na^+]/[HCO_3^-]$, $U_{Na}{}^+$ -

$NaHCO_3$.

94-99,9 %-   .

                                                            ,   -

U_{Na}^{+} .   -

                                                      U_{Na}^{+}

                                                .

12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

<= 64   (64;66] (66;68] (68;70] (70;72] (72;74] (74;76] (76;78]   > 78

1
2

      – U_{Na}^{+}

                          (1)   (2)

                ,
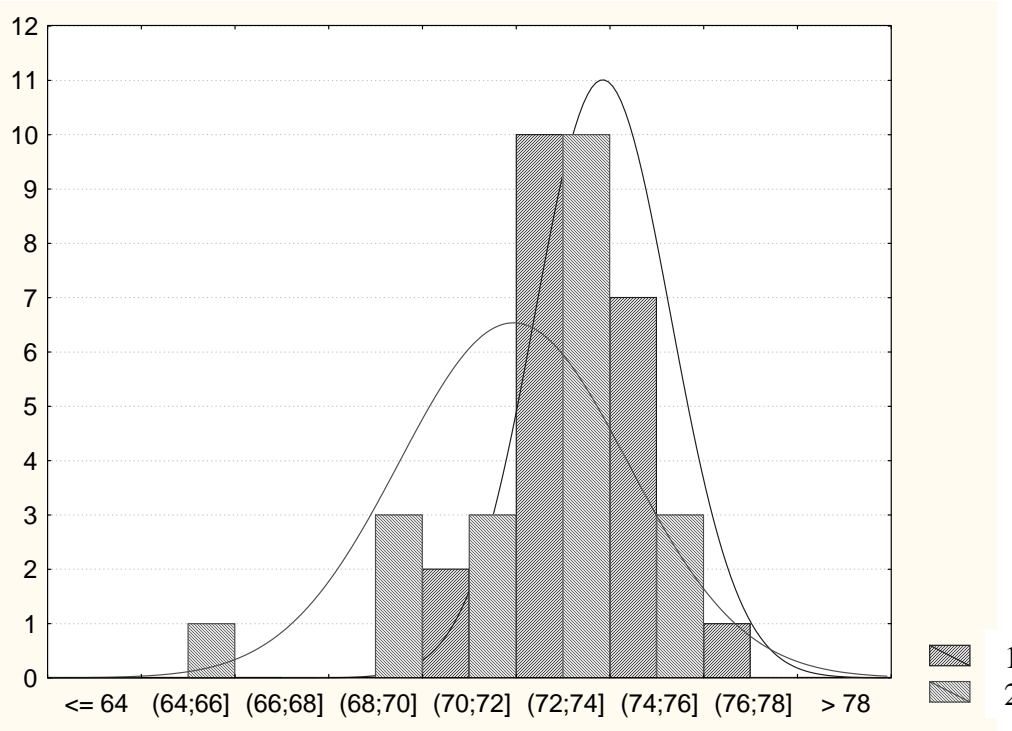
                                                  3,0/2,8   -

        2,0 %, U_{Na}^{+} 1,8 %.

                : **1**.   . .   -   :
                              . –   .:   .   , 1936. –   . 7–43. **2.**   . .
                              -                         . –
                ,   , 1949. –   . 5. –   . 137-162. **3**.   . .   -   -
        NaCl + NH$_3$ + $_2$ + $_2$ Na $_3$ + NH$_4$Cl   //
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        . .,   . .   . –   :   , 1999. –
429   . **7**.   -

. –   :   , 1978. – 111 .

8.   . .   . –   .:   , 1971. – 192 .

9.   . .,   . .   . –

   .:   , 1985. – 318 .

666.9.022.3+691.33

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The design drum-type unit is described. It is the machine for increase of activity of building mixes in manu-
factures of building materials and products. The analytical model of change of pressure in a material under
shaky is described. The model is based on compression dependencies. These dependencies of pressure in a
mix from density of a mix. Adequacy of model is confirmed with experiments with the special adaptation.
The model allows to choose the rational sizes and power characteristics of the activator. With application of
model influence of forces of pressing is analyzed is shaky, properties of mixes, the sizes is shaky also sizes
of a layer of a material under shaky on pressure of processing.

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