

Технологический процессковки деталей несколько отличается от технологического процесса хромирования в части операций подготовки к ковке и завершенияковки. При этом, как и при хромировании, поверхности деталей предварительно обрабатывают механически, то есть поверхности полируют, зачищают полировальной тканью. Если глажка длится недолго (не дольше 2-3 часов), неглаженные части детали можно изолировать листовым целлулоидом (пленкой), сапонлаком или полиэтиленовой пленкой. При использовании изоляционных материалов, хлорвиниловых пластиков и эмалей поверхность хорошо герметизируется. Эти материалы можно держать в ванне 6-12 часов.

Для глажки используются ванны с поверхностным обогревом. Материал ванн должен быть кислотоупорным и теплопроводным. На практике применяют ванны из металла, фарфора и керамики, внутренняя часть которых покрыта теплопроводящими пластинами, стойкими к химическому воздействию. Ванны, покрытые пропитанными смолой графитовыми плитами, более долговечны.

Для очистки электролита от примесей на авторемонтных предприятиях его можно время от времени охлаждать в баке-охладителе, а затем фильтровать.

Детали следует размещать в ванне так, чтобы они не загоразживали друг друга и находились на достаточном расстоянии друг от друга. Для создания качественных покрытий необходимо периодически фильтровать электролит. При работе ванны в одну смену и проведении процесса лужения на умеренных режимах электролит фильтруют один раз в 5-7 дней.

Отутюженную деталь промывают и очищают в кипящей воде при температуре 80-900 0С, снимают с подвески (демонтируют), снимают изоляцию и контролируют качество покрытия. После этого детали обрабатываются; в котором детали полируются до необходимого размера алюминиевыми или электрокарбундовыми брусками зернистостью 46-60 SM2 или SM1. покрытие должно быть ровным, без комочков, участков отслаивания и других видимых дефектов.

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THE ROLE OF ASIAN SCIENTISTS IN THE FORMATION OF PHYSICS

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Abstract

In the formation of the science of physics, the scientific activities of Asian scientists and their improvement of physical processes are explained.

Key words: scientist, research, mechanics, molecular physics, electricity and magnetism, atom.

The history of the formation of physics is reflected in the existing literature mainly in combination with Aristotle, Ibn Sina and European scientists. In these, the scientific physical of scientists in China, present-day Syria and Central Asia are not mentioned. Therefore, on the basis of this study, the significant role of Asian scientists in the formation of the science of physics was studied, and a monograph was created on this basis.

In this, the role of scholars in the history of formation of mechanics, molecular physics, electricity and magnetism and optics in Asia from the 5th to the 20th centuries BC was highlighted.

Also, the history of the discovery of scales and its stones, compost, glass, and wheels, their improvement, types, and the contributions of Asian scholars were shown.

Among them, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ibn Sina, Al-Farghani, Omar Khayyam, Ar-Razi, Ibn al-Haysam, Al-Khazini, Abu Nasr Farabi, the areas of scientific research and their achievements were described.

Knowledge of the world was first formed in Babylonia and Egypt. People have tried to know the secrets of nature since ancient times, they have conducted various researches. The Egyptians went with the processing of metal, light, and the capacity of objects. They conducted important astronomical researches.

Those who calculated months, days, hours. But despite the development of scientific knowledge in the East, Greece remained the earliest center of science.

Since ancient times, the scientific method began to discover the nature of science. Democritus said about this: "It would be more difficult for me to find a scientific proof than to rule the Persian kingdom..."

Today, the contributions of scientists of the ancient world to science have become an important source. Literally, the original homeland of science was ancient Greece. Terms such as mathematics, biology, cube, square, geometry, physics, mechanics are also derived from the ancient Greek language.

People engaged in science in the ancient world were called philosophers.

The first academy and the first lyceum, by Plato and Aristotle, the science of the ancient world gradually began to connect theory with practice. At the same time, the development of science was also unique in the East.

In ancient China, in the 3rd millennium BC, wheeled carts were made, and houses were built from adobe bricks.

All this indicates the development of geometry and mathematics. In the 2.5th millennium, units of length and weight are introduced.

Scientists of the ancient times, such as Plato, Democritus, Heraclitus, Thales, Pythagoras, Aristotle, Archimedes, Euclid, Ptolemy, were considered the most mature people of their time.

Each of them had their own scientific theory and scientific evidence.

M: Democritus puts forward the following rules:

1. Nothing comes from nothing. Nothing is a burden by itself. Everything consists of addition and division.

2. Nothing appears by chance, but is based on some basis.

3. Our environment consists of universe and space. Everything else is in our imagination.

4. Atoms are infinite in number and different in quality.

5. The difference between things is the number, size, shape and location of the atoms that make them up.

6. Thought thin, flat and round fire consists of atoms similar to atoms.

But despite this, a sharp struggle took place in science between materialist and idealist views, between mystical, scholastic and scientific worldviews already in the optical era.

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The formation of the science of physics and the history of physical research were described chronologically in the form of tables and diagrams. And these allow the formation of physical science, the study of the history of physical research, remembering and systematic analysis.

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СВОЙСТВА-ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ОПАСНОСТИ ГРУЗОВ

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Реферат

Характеристики опасности: огнеопасность, взрывоопасность, вредность, ядовитость, инфекционная опасность, радиоактивность.

Огнеопасными, или пожароопасными, считаются вещества, способные при возникновении воспламенения к самораспространяющемуся горению.