

industrial processes. So, it stock from which material is taken to be fed (charged) into a processing unit.

Fertilizers are substances that contain elements necessary for plant nutrition or regulation of soil properties.

Classification of fertilizers: mineral fertilizers are inorganic compounds that contain essential elements for plants; organomineral fertilizers are humic fertilizers, fertilizers consisting of organic matter and related chemical or adsorption-mineral compounds.

Classification of fertilizers by agrochemical purpose:

- direct – source of nutrients for plants;
- indirect - serve to mobilize soil nutrients by improving its physical, chemical and biological properties.

Classification of fertilizers by the number of nutrients:

- simple (one-sided) fertilizers - contain one main nutrient: nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium. These are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash fertilizers;

- complex fertilizers (CF) - contain two or three main nutrient elements. They are divided into double (such as, for example, nitrogen-phosphorus (NPh), nitrogen-potassium (NP) or phosphorus-potassium (Ph-P)) and triple (nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium (NPhP)).

Complex fertilizers (CF) are divided into:

- mixed CF, i.e. mechanical fertilizer mixtures consisting of dissimilar particles;
- complex CF, i.e. complex compounds resulting from chemical interaction.

According to the state of aggregation, fertilizers are divided into solid and liquid (for example, ammonia water, aqueous solutions and suspensions).

The Fischer-Tropsch process is a catalytic process for the production of liquid hydrocarbons from synthesis gas. Metal catalysts containing iron and cobalt are generally used. Due to exhaustion of world reserves of hydrocarbonic raw materials this process was of particular importance for production of synthetic fuels and lubricant coal oils.

The fixed catalyst is an immobilized catalyst in which the active site is attached to the carrier by a covalent chemical bond. Typically, this term refers to systems in which the surface functional group of a carrier is covalently bound to one of the ligands in the organometallic complex. Such a system retains the properties inherent in free metal complexes in solution, including, for example, the mechanism of catalytic conversion. The advantage of fixed catalysts compared with metal complexes in solution is the possibility to separate the catalyst from the reaction mixture by filtration.

Flame neutralizer of exhaust gases of the engine of the car is the device for neutralization of the exhaust gases of the engine by a method of afterburning in an open flame.

The flammability group - the term it is used in determining the category of production in case of fire and depending on the flash point.

Flammable liquids (FL) are combustible liquids with a flash point in a closed crucible not above 61°C. FL are subdivided into especially dangerous - having a flash point below -18°C, constantly dangerous - with a flash point from -18 to 23°C and dangerous at elevated temperature - with a flash point from 23 to 61°C.

The flash point is the lowest temperature of a combustible substance, at which vapor or gases are generated above its surface that can flare in the air from the ignition source, but the rate of their formation is still insufficient for sustainable combustion.

The flowing and circulating reactor is the reactor used in laboratory research in which the catalyst is in a circulating contour with rapid circulation of reactionary mixture through the catalyst. Reagents with a constant speed are entered into a contour, and products with a constant speed are taken away from a contour. Due to rapid circulation of mixture on a contour a number of advantages is reached (constant temperature is established, influence of external diffusion, etc. is eliminated).

Flotation is a method of enrichment of solid raw materials, based on the difference in the wettability of its components, for example, in the preparation of iron from iron pyrites. To speed