

of sand, gravel, crushed stone. This property of binders is used for the manufacture of concrete, silicate brick, asbestos cement and other unbaked artificial materials, mortars - masonry, plaster and special. Cementing materials are divided into inorganic materials (lime, cement, building gypsum, magnesia cement, water glass, etc.), which are put into working condition (shut) with water (less often with aqueous solutions of salts); organic (bitumen, tar, animal glue, polymers), which translate into working condition by heating, melting or dissolving in organic liquids.

**Chemical technology** is the basis of chemical production. From the Greek language, the term “technology” is translated as the science of the ability to do or create (technos - art, craft; logos - science, teaching). The object of chemical technology is substances and systems of substances involved in chemical production, or chemical production itself. The processes of chemical technology is a combination of various operations carried out in the course of production in order to transform one substance into another. Chemical technology considers not only methods of chemical processing, but also a variety of physical, chemical and mechanical processes. Chemical technology studies the processing reactions that are associated with changes in the composition, structure and properties of substances, that is, with their chemical transformation into other substances. The subject of study of chemical technology is chemical production, as a method of processing starting materials (raw materials) into useful products. The purpose of the study of chemical technology is to create appropriate ways to produce the necessary human products. Chemical technology is divided by industry into two groups: inorganic and organic. The beginnings of the creation of the foundations of chemical technology were laid back in antiquity mainly in ancient China, the states of the Ancient East, America, and later in Europe, Russia and other countries. But as an independent scientific direction, chemical technology was formed by the middle of the 20th century, although the prerequisites for this were the achievements of scientists beginning in the 8th century and the succeeding centuries. Modern chemical production begins with the invention of the French chemist Leblanc of the soda production method in 1789.

**CHP** is a combined heat and power plant, a system in which steam produced in a power station as a byproduct of electricity generation is used to heat nearby buildings.

**Clark** is a quantity that expresses the content of elements in the earth's crust in mass or atomic percentages, or grams per ton.

**Classification** is the process of separating homogeneous bulk materials into fractions (classes) by the size of their constituent particles. It is carried out by sieving materials (screening), separation of the mixture of particles by the rate of their deposition in the liquid phase (hydraulic classification), separation of the mixture of particles by the rate of their deposition in the air using separators (air classification).

**Clay** is silicate minerals that also usually contain aluminum and have particle sizes are less than 0.002 micron; used in separation methods as an adsorbent and in refining as a catalyst.

**Clay refining** is a treating process in which vaporized gasoline or other light petroleum product is passed through a bed of granular clay such as fuller's earth.

**Clay regeneration** is a process in which the spent coarse-grained adsorbent clays from percolation processes are cleaned for reuse by de-oiling them with naphtha, steaming out the excess naphtha, and then roasting in a stream of air to remove carbonaceous matter.

**Clay wash** is a light oil, such as kerosene (kerosine) or naphtha, used to clean fuller's earth after using it in a filter.

**The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)** is the cooperation mechanism created in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol, which opens potential opportunities for the help to developing countries in ensuring sustainable development due to support the ecologically favorable investments of the governments and businesses of industrially developed countries.

**Closed pores** are pores that do not communicate with the outer surface of the particle. Molecules from the surrounding space cannot penetrate into the closed pores, therefore, such pores cannot participate in adsorption and catalysis.