

**ASSESSMENT OF THE HISTORY AND MODERN STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF
THE CONSTRUCTION GAZOBETON**Tashkent State Transport University
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Annotation. In the development of the building materials industry, the establishment of production of low-energy, cheap and environmentally friendly building products, the formation of the composition of mixtures based on local raw materials, and the creation and improvement of new technologies are among the pressing issues. An increase in the housing stock, an increase in the volume of multi-storey and individual construction creates the need to organize the production of effective building materials with high technical and economic indicators that will be able to reduce spending, maintain heat.

Keywords: building materials, industry, products, domestic raw materials, new technologies, multilayer, heat storage.

At the current stage of the development of the construction industry in the world, the introduction of innovative developments into production, which will significantly reduce energy consumption using environmentally friendly technologies and provide an alternative to traditional building materials, is one of the most important issues.

Currently, in developed countries, the cost of requirements for the quality of construction is relatively low, production costs are low, the use of preferred building materials from existing analogues is required due to their operational properties.

Therefore, special attention is paid to the processes of improving the technologies for the production of concrete mixtures and the widespread use of natural and man-made raw materials for the production of resource and energy-intensive concretions, as well as the application of modern techniques-technologies and additives in order to improve the quality of products.

At the same time, technologies for the effective use of the capabilities of the local raw material base, the introduction of industrial waste into the structure of building materials from recycling, and obtaining light and high-insulation characteristic materials such as gazobeton, penobeton, polymerbeton have not been sufficiently studied.

At the current stage of the development of the construction industry in the world, the significant reduction in energy consumption using environmentally friendly technologies and the introduction of alternative innovation developments in traditional building materials are among the most important issues.

In developed countries, the requirements for the quality of construction are high, the cost is relatively inexpensive, and the use of preferred materials from analogues with operational properties is required.

Therefore, of particular importance is the improvement of technologies for the production of autoclave-free gasobeton mixtures, the widespread use of natural and man-made raw materials for the creation of resource and energy-efficient materials, the use of modern techniques and additives in order to improve the quality of products.

At the same time, the issues of effective use of the local raw material base, the introduction of industrial waste into the structure of recycled building materials and the development of the technology of light and highly insulating characteristic materials such as autoclaved gazobeton, penobeton, polymerbeton have not been sufficiently studied.

In this regard, the transition to resurstalab unheated or underheated technologies for the production of structures through the use of complex modifiers based on local raw materials and the

development of cement concretions with the required set of properties are considered from current tasks.

In our republic, large-scale measures are being implemented aimed at modernizing the construction sector, technical and technological updating of production processes, reducing energy and resource consumption in the preparation of building materials. In our republic, large-scale measures are being implemented aimed at modernizing the construction sector, technical and technological updating of production processes, reducing energy and resource consumption in the preparation of building materials. The strategy for the development of New Uzbekistan in 2022-2026 “sets out the tasks of the economy to increase energy efficiency by 20% by 2026 and reduce the volume of harmful gases released into the air by 20% by rapidly applying green economy technologies to all sectors.

In increasing these tasks, including the development of the building materials industry, the establishment of production of low-energy, cheap and environmentally friendly building products, the formation of the composition of mixtures based on local raw materials, and the creation and improvement of new technologies are among the pressing issues.

An increase in the housing stock, an increase in the volume of multi-storey and individual construction creates the need to organize the production of effective building materials with high technical and economic indicators that will be able to reduce spending, maintain heat. An increase in the housing stock, an increase in the volume of multi-storey and individual construction creates the need to organize the production of effective building materials with high technical and economic indicators that will be able to reduce spending, maintain heat.

When traditional raw materials and their compositions are used in the preparation of porous light and ultra-light concretions, the thermal conductivity provides 3.5 times better performance, as a result of comparing modern standards with the regulatory requirements of the “construction heat Technique” [1].

In buildings built of brick, wood and concrete blocks, the fulfillment of modern heat and technical requirements leads to a significant thickening of wall structures. This situation increases the weight of buildings, causing a decrease in earthquake stability and economic efficiency [2].

The construction of multi-layer walls using modern thermal insulation materials does not justify itself in most cases. Because the use of such materials can increase the service life of the building from their real period of operation. However, fire resistance in such structures is not adequately ensured, and environmental impacts and other factors can prevent the widespread use of structures [3-5].

In these conditions, the use of heat insulating porous is an effective method in solving the issue of increasing and reducing the heat protection properties of building structures. These properties make it of great practical importance to produce porous concretions in the form of Wall Bob items and to be widely applied in construction, giving the possibility of applying aerated concrete as an effective building material [6].

In experiments, the ratio of Binder and sand is determined, the mixture is mixed with water and made pasty. This mixture is multiplied by two methods: chemical (adding gas-forming substances) and mechanical (mixing with ready-made foam). Thus, yacheykali concretions are classified into gazobeton and foamibeton types.

The production of gazobeton is widely used, its technology is simple, the structure is homogeneous and finely porous. In experiments, the ratio of Binder and sand is determined, the mixture is mixed with water and made pasty.

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