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1 december 2022 At 03:00. 50000 зарплата в день.LS-Magazine-LS-Models-lsm-set.03-01.rarIt is well known in the art that finely divided refractory materials are used in the production of fine powder metallurgy products, that is, in the preparation of powders by crushing or grinding of the raw materials, such as cement, limestone, dolomite, silica, and the like. It is also known to prepare such metallurgical grade powder from these refractory materials by adding a material for agglomerating the finely divided refractory material, such as cement or silica sand, to form a green or wet mass which is then heated to form a molded object containing a desired amount of the finely divided refractory material. After the molded object has cooled, the molded object is typically broken or cracked to free the molded refractory object which is then screened for the desired metallurgical grade powder. Such screening requires that the refractory material be very fine, with diameters on the order of about 1 micron. The process for producing fine powders of the type described above has been known for many years. However, this process produces a substantial amount of dust, which is more or less immediately taken up by the air and carried away from the manufacturing facility. While the fine powders produced in the manufacture of metallurgical grade refractory materials by these techniques are potentially valuable, these dusts are generally considered pollutants and are therefore considered undesirable to the environment. Accordingly, there has been an emphasis in the industry to reduce the amount of dust produced during the manufacture of the finely divided metallurgical grade refractory materials. The problem of producing fine dust is most severe with finely divided ores, such as metallurgical grade refractory materials, which are produced by crushing or grinding the raw material. This problem is particularly severe with refractory materials such as cement, lime, dolomite, bauxite, silica, alumina, feldspar and the like, which are known to produce dust of a fine, nearly spherical nature. While there are techniques which can be employed to reduce the amount of dust produced during such a crushing or grinding process, these techniques are not necessarily effective for reducing the amount of dust produced. For example, the use of fluidized bed techniques to produce fine