that for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exist a closed-open subset D of C and a positive integer n such that $\{f^j(D)\colon j = 1, \cdots, n\}$ is a cover of C consisting of pairwise disjoint subsets of C with diameters less than ϵ [Gutek 1980].

2. Each solenoid $\Sigma(\mathbf{p})$ is an Abelian topological group with a group operation $(z_1, z_2, \dots) \cdot (z'_1, z'_2, \dots) = (z_1 \cdot z'_1, z_2 \cdot z'_2, \dots)$ and the neutral element $e = (1, 1, \dots)$.

3. Either of the following conditions is equivalent for a nondegenerate continuum X different from a simple closed curve to be a solenoid.

   (a) X is homeomorhic to a one-dimensional topological group [Hewitt 1963];

   (b) X is indecomposable and is homeomorphic to a topological group [Chigogidze 1996, Theorem 8.6.18];

   (c) X is circle-like, has the property of Kelley and contains no local end point [Krupski 1984c, Theorem (4.3)];

   (d) X is circle-like, has the property of Kelley, each proper nondegenerate subcontinuum of X is an arc and X has no end pointsend point;

   (e) X is circle-like, has the property of Kelley and has an open cover by Cantor bundles of open arcs (i.e., sets homeomorphic to the product $C \times (0, 1)$ of the Cantor set C and the open interval $(0, 1)$) [Krupski 1982];

   (f) X is homogeneous, contains no proper, nondegenerate, terminal subcontinua and sufficiently small subcontinua of X are not ∞-ods [Krupski 1995, Theorem 3.1];

   (g) X is a homogeneous curve containing an open subset U such that some component of U does not have the disjoint arcs property [Krupski 1995, p. 166];

   (h) X is a homogeneous finitely cyclic (or, equivalently, k-junctioned) curve that is not tree-like and contains no nondegenerate, proper, terminal subcontinua [Krupski et al. XXXXb], [Duda et al. 1991].

   (i) X is openly homogeneous and sufficiently small subcontinua of X are arcs [Prajs 1989];

4. Solenoid $\Sigma(\mathbf{q})$ is a continuous image of $\Sigma(\mathbf{p})$ if and only if the sequence $\mathbf{q} = (q_1, q_2, \dots)$ is a factorant of sequence $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, p_2, \dots)$, i.e., there exists i such that for each $j \geq i$ there is k such that $q_i \cdot \dots \cdot q_j$ is a factor of $p_1 \cdot \dots \cdot p_k$.

   Two solenoids are homeomorphic if and only if each of them is a continuous image of another [Cook 1967], [D. van Dantzig 1930, Satz 8, p. 122].

   There is a family of solenoids of cardinality $2^{\aleph_0}$ such that no member of the family is a continuous image of another.