5. Each monotonemonotone map image of a solenoid X is homeomorphic to X [Krupski 1984b, Theorem 5].

   Each open map transforms X onto a solenoid or onto an arc-like continuum with the property of Kelley and with arcs as proper nondegenerate subcontinua; if the map is a local homeomorphism, then its image is a solenoid [Krupski 1984a].

6. The composant of a solenoid Σ containing e is a one-parameter topological subgroup of Σ, i.e. it is a one-to-one continuous homomorphic image of the additive group of the reals.

7. Any two composants of any two solenoids are homeomorphic [R. de Man 1995].

8. No solenoid can be mapped onto a strongly self-entwined continuum. In particular, it cannot be mapped onto a circle-like plane continuum which is a common part of a descending sequence of circular chains C_i such that C_{i+1} circles n times in C_i clockwisely and then $n-1$ times counterclockwisely and the first link of C_i contains the closure of the first link of C_{i+1} [Rogers 1971b].

9. No movable continuum (in particular no continuum lying in a surface or a tree-like continuum) can be continuously mapped onto a solenoid. Alternatively, if the first Alexander-Čech cohomology group of a continuum X is finitely divisiblefinitely divisible group, then X cannot be mapped onto a solenoid [Krasinkiewicz 1976, Remark, p. 46, 4.1, 4.9., 5.1], [Krasinkiewicz 1978, Corollary 7.3], [Rogers 1975].

10. Every nonplanar, circle-like continuum has the shape of a solenoid [Krasinkiewicz 1976, remark, p. 46]. Two solenoids have the same shape if and only if they are homeomorphic [Godlewski 1970].

11. Any autohomeomorphism f of $\Sigma(\mathbf{p})$ is isotopic to a homeomorphism g which is induced by a map $(S^1, f_n) \to (S^1, f_n)$ of the inverse sequences which define $\Sigma(\mathbf{p})$ (g can be a group translation, the involution, a power map or its inverse, or compositions of these maps). Maps f and g have equal the topological entropies and are semi-conjugate if the entropy is positive [Kwapisz 2001, Theorems 1–3, pp. 252–253], [D. van Dantzig 1930, Satz 9, p. 125].

    The topological group of all autohomeomorphisms (with the compact-open topology) of a solenoid Σ is homeomorphic (but not isomorphic) to the the product $\Sigma \times l_2 \times Aut(\Sigma)$, where l_2 is the Hilbert space and the group $Aut(\Sigma)$ of all topological group automorphisms of Σ is equipped with the discrete topology and it is equal to $\mathbb{Z}_2$, or $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}^n$, or $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{Z}$ [Keesling 1972, Theorems 3.1 and 2.4].

12. If the spaces of all autohomeomorphisms of two solenoids are homeomorphic, then the solenoids are isomorphic as topological groups [Keesling 1972, Corollary 3.9].