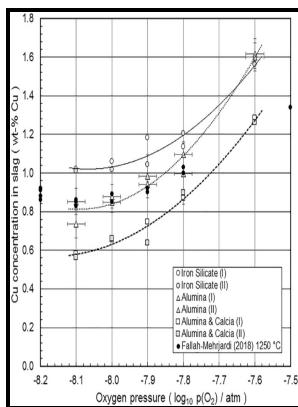


Solubilities of copper-nickel alloys in silica - saturated iron silicate melts.

University of Birmingham - The solubilities of copper



Description: -

-solubilities of copper-nickel alloys in silica - saturated iron silicate melts.

-solubilities of copper-nickel alloys in silica - saturated iron silicate melts.

Notes: Thesis (M.Sc.)-Univ. of Birmingham, Dept. of Minerals Engineering.

This edition was published in 1974



Filesize: 29.71 MB

Tags: #US3682623A

Slag Cleaning Equilibria in Iron Silicate Slag

When the cathodes have built-up to sufficient thickness they are removed from the electrolytic cell and a new set of starting sheets is put in their place. Electrolysis of metals in aqueous solutions is also considered to be a hydrometallurgical process.

The solubilities of copper

Prior to the experiments, Fe₂O₃ was reduced by heating 10 g of Fe₂O₃ in a quartz crucible in a vertical tube furnace at 800 °C for 14.

Aluminium control of argon solubility in silicate melts under pressure

Zinc and copper fumes the constituents of bronze are the most common causes of metal fume fever, although the condition has also been observed in foundry workers using magnesium, aluminium, antimony and so on. Workers exposed to high noise levels should be supplied with hearing protection equipment such as earplugs which allow the passage of low-frequency noise to allow perception of orders but reduce the transmission of intense, high-frequency noise.

The solubilities of copper

A typical example for this is lead smelting where lime is used for increasing lead recoveries from the slag. An example is nickel production. In foundries with roof fans for exhausting pouring operations, high metal fume concentrations may be found in the upper regions where crane cabs are located.

82. Metal Processing and Metal Working Industry

The elements recovered during purification include copper as a cake and cadmium as a metal.

US3682623A

A pool of molten metal is formed, protected by molten flux or slag, which is kept molten by resistance to the current passing between the electrode and the workpieces. All of the calcining processes generate sulphur dioxide, which is controlled and converted to sulphuric acid as a marketable process by-product.

Related Books

- [Power - the natural history of its growth](#)
- [Master drawings and prints from the Italian Renaissance and Baroque and from Northern schools.](#)
- [Twentieth century music.](#)
- [Social work in mental health - proceedings of the third Northern Ireland conference, Londonderry, 15](#)
- [Rite, roman, initiation.](#)