

# **Production, Manufacturing and Extraction of Silver, Gold, Copper, Magnesium, Chromium, Platinum, Nickel, Zinc, Lead, Aluminium, Mercury, Sodium, Silicon, Sulfuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Hydrazine, Phosphorus, Tin, Ferroalloys, Phosphoric Acid, Indium, Titanium**

## **Description:**

Electroplating involves passing an electric current through a solution called an electrolyte. This is done by dipping two terminals called electrodes into the electrolyte and connecting them into a circuit with a battery or other power supply. The electrodes and electrolyte are made from carefully chosen elements or compounds. When the electricity flows through the circuit they make, the electrolyte splits up and some of the metal atoms it contains are deposited in a thin layer on top of one of the electrodes—it becomes electroplated. All kinds of metals can be plated in this way, including gold, silver, tin, zinc, copper, cadmium, chromium, nickel, platinum, and lead.

Electroplating is a process that uses electrical current to reduce dissolved metal cations so that they form a coherent metal coating on an electrode. Electroplating is both an art and science. The purpose of this book is to enrich the people with an understanding of the theoretical background to Electroplating and Allied Chemicals, which is essential if the practical results are to be as required.

**For more details download PDF file**

**Keywords:** Manufacturing and Extraction of Silver, Gold, Copper, Magnesium, Chromium, Platinum, Nickel, Zinc, Lead, Aluminium, Mercury, Sodium, Silicon, Sulfuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Hydrazine, Phosphorus, Tin, Ferroalloys, Phosphoric Acid, Indium, Titanium, Electroplating and Chemicals, allied chemicals, electroplating and chemicals Production,

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