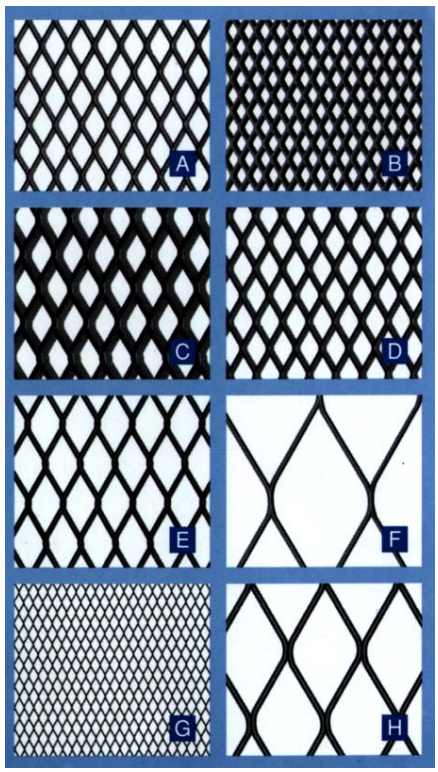
METAKEM

Pt/Ti

METAKEM is one of the leading suppliers of coated titanium and niobium anodes in a large variety of sizes and forms.

The great advantages of METAKEM's anodes are

- Deliverable in different forms
- Constantly active surface and dimensionally stable
- Reduced environmental burden and reduced maintenance
- Excellent throwing uniformity
- Energy savings through well shaped anodes and small anodes/cathodes distances



As base material we are offering 8 standard mesh type metal types A - H, which you will find in the picture.

• A	10x5x1x1 mm	SF 1
• B	6x3x1x1 mm	SF 1.7
• C1	13x7x2x2 mm	SF 2.1
• C2	16x8x2.5x2.5 mm	SF 2.3
• D-1	12x6x1.5x1 mm flat	SF 1.5
• D-2	12x6x1.5x1.5 mm flat	SF 1.6
• D-3	16x9x2x2 mm flat	SF 1.8
• E	16x8x1x1 mm	SF 0.8
• F	39x16x1x1 mm	SF 0.5
• G	4x2x0.6x0.6 mm	SF 1.6
• H	28x12x1x1 mm	SF 0.6

Also available are metal plates, rods, tubes and wires in different sizes and forms.

METAKEM is able to supply anodes in very short times depending on the kind of anode and the delivery destination.

All layers like Platinum and Mixed Oxide are porous, independent of the production method. Furthermore the layers are not homogeneous. Especially the areas of the short angles of mesh metals which will be cover with a thinner layer than elsewhere. Therefore the declared layer thickness is only an indicative average over a large mesh area and is expressed in noble metal/m². The calculated layer thickness can not be guaranteed everywhere.

Platinised Anodes for the Electroplating Industry

These Anodes made of a titanium or niobium base with a platinum layer of 2-5 µm. This layer will be deposited in a electrolytic bath.

Platinised anodes should only be used in electrolytes which do not destroy the platinum layer and/or the base metal. That means platinised anodes must not used in baths at very high or very low pH values or in baths with fluoride contents over a certain limit.

The life circle time of platinised anodes is dependant on different factors: Kind and quality of the electrolyt, current density, base metal, adhesion and porosity of the layer.

In chrome baths the platinum consumption usually varies between 1-6 g per million Ah. The platinum consumption in a noble metal bath is higher. Nevertheless because of the low current densities lifetimes of several years will be achieved.

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