

**Co,WC**

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**(NJC)****(2007/12/9**

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**(2007/6/24**

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(10 – 5)

W<sub>2</sub>C WC(Co<sup>3+</sup>)

(%32 HCl)

(Co<sup>3+</sup>)(H<sub>2</sub>)(Co<sup>2+</sup>)

(0.1 N)

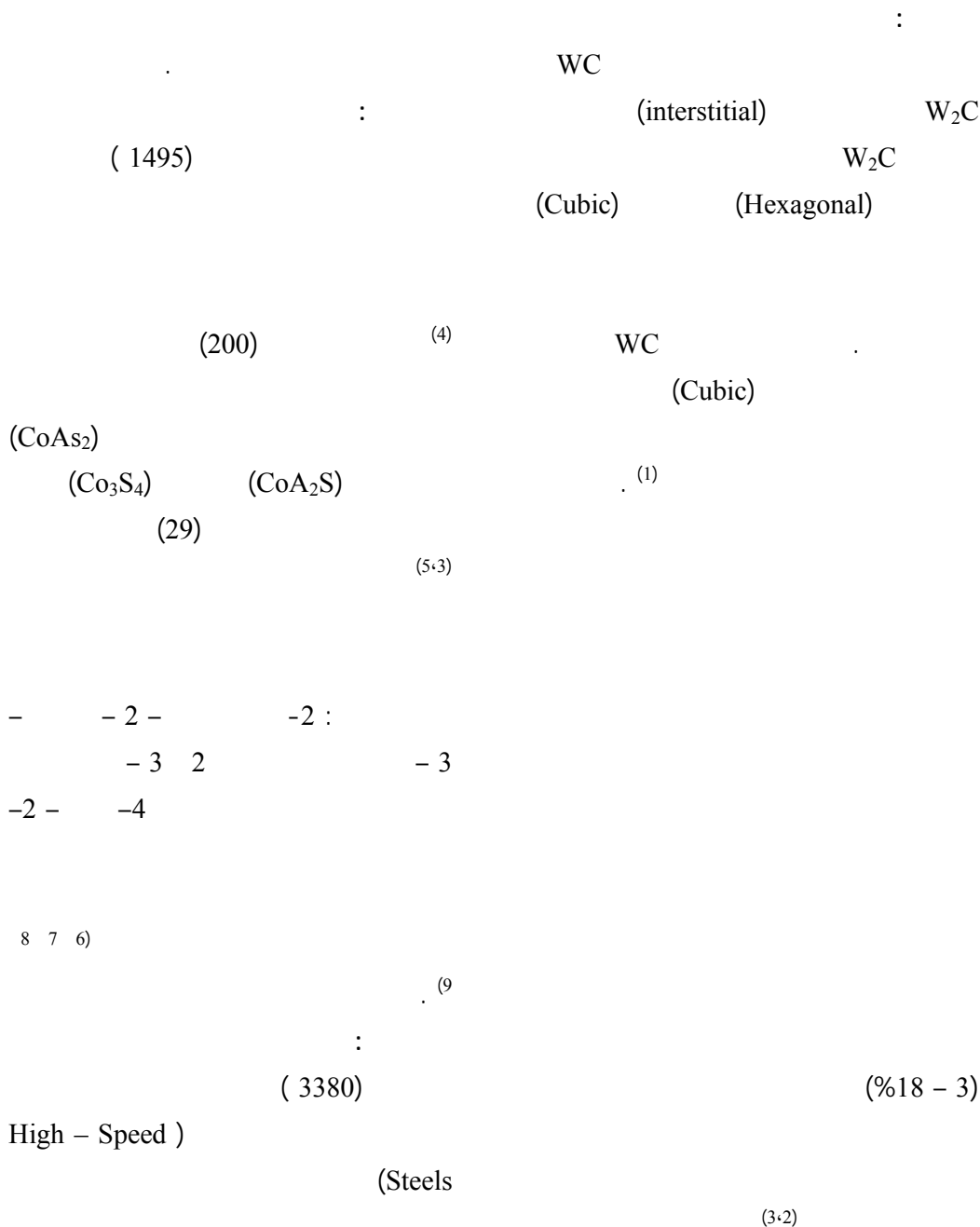
(0.1 N)

**Abstract :**

This research includes restoration tungsten carbide and cobalt metal from their manufacturing bad apparatuses to use them for the same aim or for another aims . The mass density for the bad apparatuses was determined by the classical physical methods and they were milled by using hammering mill to different volumes , then by screening processes the particles were separated to known volumes reaches to (5-10) micrometers . The obvious density for these particles were measured and the relation between these densities and their volumes were plotted , then the cobalt was extracted as (Co<sup>3+</sup>) by using

(HCl) (32%) and non-soluble tungsten carbide as (WC) and ( $W_2C$ ) were separated by filtering process to lead back to different industrial uses . ( $Co^{3+}$ ) was precipitated as cobalt metal by two processes . In the first process hydrogen gas was used for end of this process a qualitative analysis was mad to detect of ( $Co^{2+}$ ) by using sodium hydroxide (0.1 N) as a reagent . In the second process a second reduction process had been made to convert ( $Co^{2+}$ ) to (Co) metal by using ( $H_2$ ) gas , also a qualitative detection was made for ( $Co^{2+}$ ) by using (Na OH) reagent . The weighting percentage of cobalt and tungsten be for and after the extraction processes were determined by using X-Ray and flame atomic spectroscopy technicalities .

According to these studies , we suggested the chemical formula for the alloy , also the production percentage of extracted cobalt and tungsten carbides were determined .

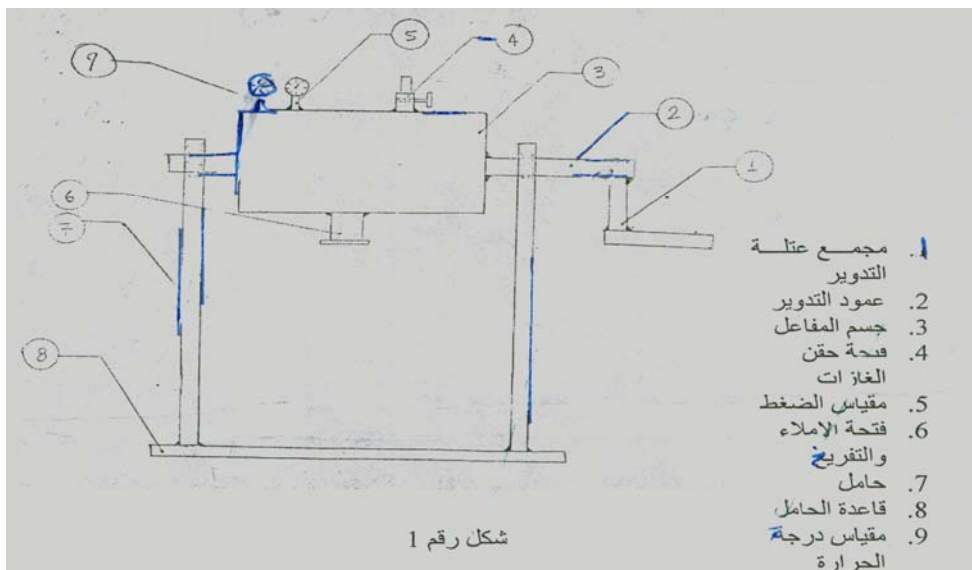


(kilns)  
 (gas Turbines)  
 (Jet Engines)  
 Sand – ) (CaWO<sub>4</sub>)  
 (Blast Nozzles (10)  
 (3.1) (Cutting Tools) (1.2)

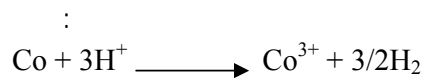
%99	B . D . H	CCl <sub>4</sub>		1
12N	B . D . H	HCl		2
18N	B . D . H	HNO <sub>3</sub>		3
%99	B . D . H	NaOH		4
%95		H <sub>2</sub>		5
		W <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub> Co	-	6

: -1  
 (304 L) PH Meter 62 -1  
 (DIN) : -2  
 A : X – Ray technique  
 B : Shimadzn – AA – 160 , Atomic  
 Absorption Flame Emission  
 Spectrophotometer .  
 (0.2) (50) -3  
 (10) -4  
 Rotary Reactor -5  
 : -2 -6  
 (600 – 0) : -7  
 / (1)

-4 : -3  
 - 14) 2 /  
 . %95 2 / (147)



(10) : -  
 : -1  
 : -2  
 (12.11) :  
 (CCl<sub>4</sub>)



(1270)

(500)

(%32)

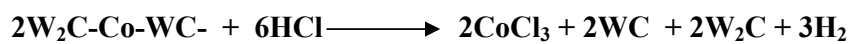
(<sup>3</sup> / )

(500)

)

(

:



-2

:

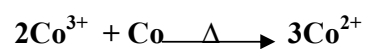
(30)

80)

( 2 1)

(100 -

:



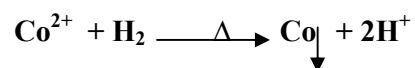
:

-3

2 / (2)

(100- 80)

:

(Co<sup>2+</sup>)

-4

:

(0.1N)



: -

: (X) (1)

: (2)

: (5) (250) -

(1:1)

(5)

(%10) -

(10)

: (250) (5) -

(10) (%10)

: (100) (1) -

(10)

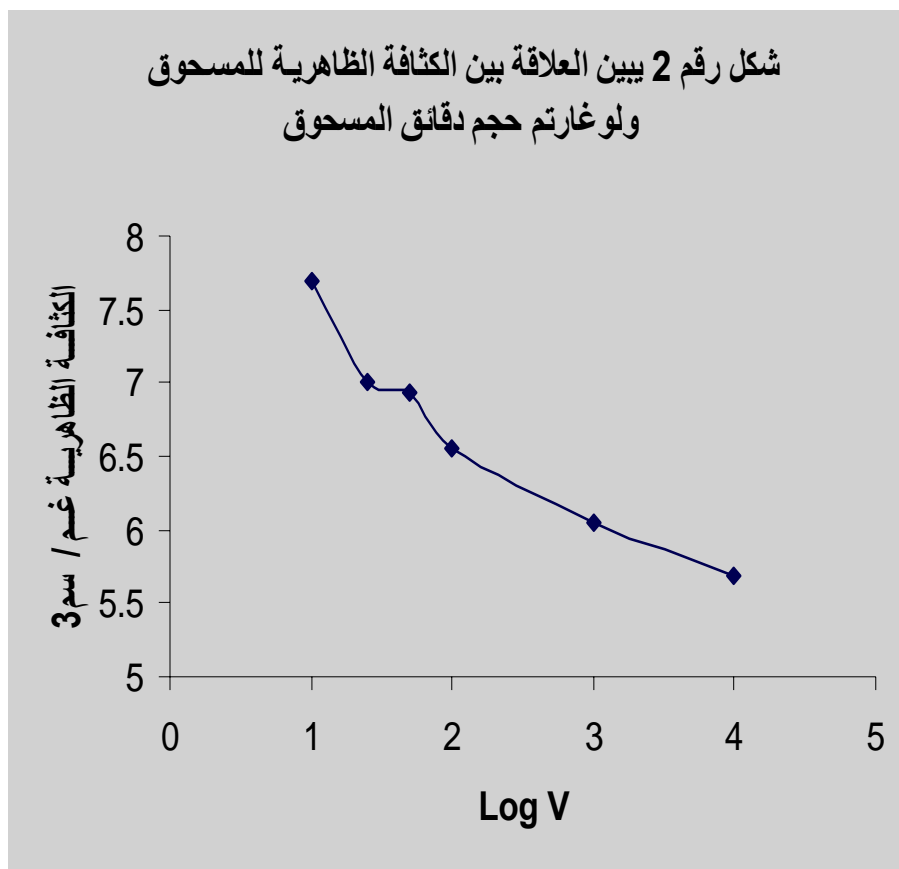
: (1) -

2

( <sup>3</sup> / )	( )	(1)
( <sup>3</sup> / )	( )	Log V
7.69	10	1
7.01	25	1.4
6.93	50	1.7
6.56	100	2
6.05	1000	3
5.69	10000	4

<sup>3</sup> / (7.9)

<sup>3</sup> / (7.69)



(2)

:

-2

(2)

)	%	%	
(		( )	
80.1		85.8	W
8.7		10.1	Co
3.6		4.1	C

:

-1

$$0.46 = \frac{85.8}{183.9} = W$$

$$0.17 = \frac{10.1}{58.9} = Co$$

$$0.34 = \frac{4.1}{12} = C$$

-2

$$W = \frac{0.46}{0.17} = 2.7 \approx 3$$

$$C = \frac{0.34}{0.17} = 2$$

$$Co = \frac{0.17}{0.17} = 1$$

:

W<sub>2</sub>C-Co-

WC

=

/100×

(3\*1)

:

$$\%Co = \frac{8.7}{10.1} \times 100 = 86\%$$

$$\%WC = \frac{80.1 + 3.6}{85.8 + 4.1} \times 100 = 93\%$$

:

(15 14)

:

-1

( 100)

(hexagonal closest packed)

( 83.7)

(hcp)

( 8.7)

(3)

(ABAB)

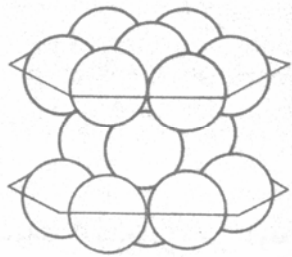
(15 1)

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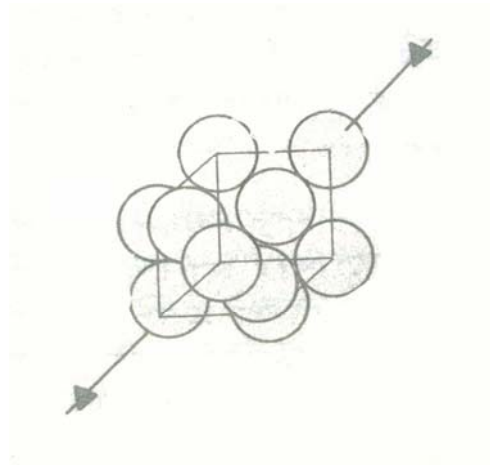
-2



(cubic closest packed)  
(ccp)  
(4) (ABCABC)



شكل رقم (3) الرص المحكم السداسي



شكل رقم (4) الرص المحكم المكعبي

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