

Gold/Silver Potassium Cyanide Making Machine | 2-5 kg batch

Silver Potassium Cyanide Electrolytic Making Machine

Silver salt production, cyanide gas purification and metal recovery in one cabinet.



Diaphragm electrolysis with an anion and cation exchange membrane, a 12 V / 10 A rectifier and titanium electrodes, combined with an extraction cabinet, vertical spray pump, spray recovery cabinet and exhaust system so the making, the fume treatment and the recovery all sit in one machine.

The problem it is built for

Silver salt production creates a gas problem and a losses problem at the same time, and most plants solve them with three separate pieces of equipment from three suppliers. This is specified as one integrated cabinet, which is why the fume path and the recovery path actually connect.

Published specification

Parameter	Value
Function	Production of silver cyanide potassium
Machine type	Gold electrolytic machine
Principle	Diaphragm electrolysis
Capacity	2 kg / 5 kg
Rectifier	12 V / 10 A
Electrodes	Titanium anode and titanium cathode
Membrane	Nano ionic membrane
Size	1320 x 750 x 1830 mm
Weight	130 kg
Power supply	220 VAC 60 Hz / 380 V AC 50 Hz
Brand	XHF
Warranty	1 year
Packaging	Export carton + wooden box
Supply ability	300 sets per year

Silver Potassium Cyanide Electrolytic Making Machine - features and applications

What is built into it

Feature	What it does
Ion exchange membrane on top of electrolysis	Anion and cation exchange membrane technology is added to the electrolysis route, which is the difference between this and a plain electrolytic cell.
Three functions, one machine	Electrolytic preparation of the salt, cyanide gas purification and collection, and precious metal recycling are all integrated rather than bolted together.
Ten specified components	Rectifier, titanium electrodes, nano ionic membrane, heating and temperature control, time control and alarm, extraction cabinet, vertical spray pump, spray pipework and PP nozzles, spray waste recovery cabinet, exhaust fan and duct.
Electrolysis instead of the chemical route	The chemical method needs added acid, which the source states reduces the purity of the resulting salt. Electrolysis avoids that, and also minimises metal loss.
Loss recovered from the waste water	Metal carried into the exhaust and spray system is captured in the waste water recovery tank rather than written off.

Where it is used

- Jewelry factories producing silver plating and electroforming electrolyte
- Electroplating workshops running silver baths
- Precious metal recovery plants converting recovered silver into salt

Questions buyers ask

How is this different from the chemical method of making silver salt?

The chemical route needs added acid, which the source says greatly reduces the purity of the salt. Diaphragm electrolysis with an ion exchange membrane avoids that step entirely.

What handles the cyanide gas?

The machine includes an extraction cabinet, a vertical spray pump with PP spray nozzles, a spray waste recovery cabinet and an exhaust fan and duct as part of the specified configuration.

What batch sizes are offered?

2 kg and 5 kg.

Is it the same frame as the gold salt machine?

Same published dimensions, 1320 x 750 x 1830 mm at 130 kg, and the same diaphragm electrolysis principle. The electrode, membrane and rectifier specification is set for silver.

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