



[3].

( ),

(

).

,

,

-

,

,

[4, 5]

[6].

.

0.5 ,

AISI 316 ( . %: C ≤ 0.08,

Si ≤ 1.00, Mn ≤ 2.00, Cr 16 – 18, Ni 10 – 14, Mo 2 – 3).

2

“ ”

15 %-

NaCl

30 ± 1° ,

4

3

:

30

2

7-35

-1 1

Fe(II) Fe(III) –

( )

( )

[7].

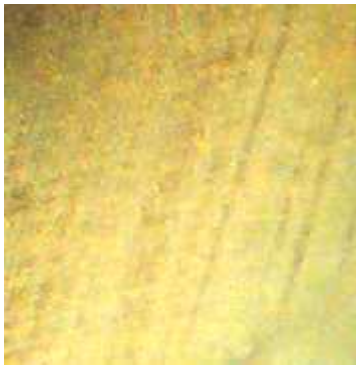
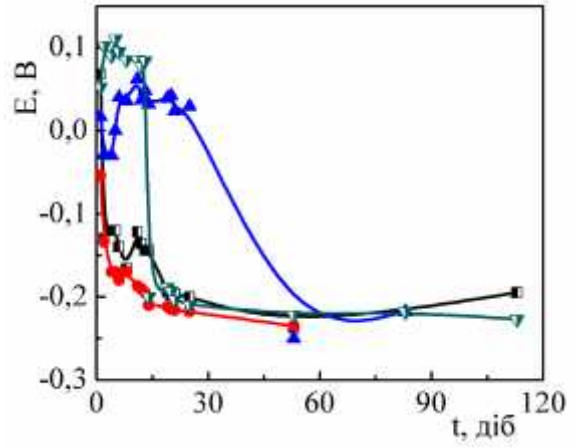
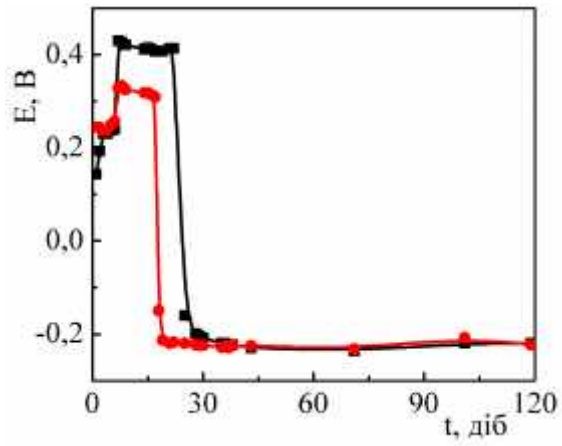
-320

-9.

( )

( )

( )



150

AISI 316 ( )

( )

- (t)
- (t)  $t/2 t_0$
- (t)  $t/2 t_0$

( . ). ,

,

,

,

.

,

,

,

)

(

150

( , ),

AISI 316

AISI 316|TiN.

:1.

..//

.-2007.-

2.-

.100-106.2.

..

..

..//

.-1998.-

.34,

4.-.378-

383.3.

.-

,1995.-

256.4.

.-

,1993.-

336.5.

.-

:

,1998.-124.6.

– .: , 1999. – 525 .7. . – .:  
 , 2006. – 416 .  
 620.195; 541.135

. . , . . , . . , . . ,  
 . . , . . , . . ,  
 . . , « »

The incipient states of microarc shaping anode coatings process on aluminium from solutions of diphosphate and additives of a cobalt sulfas are investigated. On a population of kinetic parameters with potentiodynamic method usage a stages of of anode process weep are studied. Influencing additives on the gear and kinetics of incipient states of shaping of anode covers is defined. The oxide coatings on aluminium by a microarc method in galvanostatic regime from diphosphate and additives of a cobalt sulfas electrolytes are obtained obtained. The structure of anode covers is defined with usage of X-ray crystallographic analysis.

[1 – 5]

(0,01 / ) (0,01 / )  
 1 / ( )  
 (s) 10<sup>-1</sup> / .