



(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2016/02/24
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2016/10/27
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2017/08/28
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: EP 2016/053818
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2016/169674
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2015/04/21 (EP15164448.1)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *C22B 3/12* (2006.01),
C22B 11/00 (2006.01)
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(54) Titre : PROCEDE DE DESAGREGATION D'UN MELANGE DE PARTICULES SOLIDES CONTENANT DE L'IRIDIUM
ET/OU DE L'OXYDE D'IRIDIUM METALLIQUE
(54) Title: METHOD FOR BREAKING DOWN A SOLID PARTICLE MIXTURE CONTAINING IRIDIUM METAL AND/OR
IRIDIUM OXIDE

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The invention relates to a method for breaking down fine iridium, having the following steps: (a) breaking down 1 wt.% of fine iridium in an alkalinely oxidizing manner with 3 to 20 wt.% of a combination of 40 to 70 wt.% of sodium hydroxide, 15 to 30 wt.% of sodium nitrate, and 10 to 40 wt.% of sodium peroxide in the melt, the sum of the weight percentages equaling 100 wt.%, (b) cooling down the broken down material formed in step (a) to 20 to 70 °C, (c) dissolving the acid-soluble components of the cooled broken down material in water/hydrohalic acid until an acidic aqueous solution with a pH value ranging from -1 to +1 is obtained, and (d) boiling down the acidic aqueous solution obtained in step (c) until the formation of nitrogen oxide gases has ended, wherein a step (e) of separating insoluble components from the acidic aqueous solution can be carried out prior to or after step (d) if required.



(12) NACH DEM VERTRAG ÜBER DIE INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT AUF DEM GEBIET DES
PATENTWESENS (PCT) VERÖFFENTLICHTE INTERNATIONALE ANMELDUNG

(19) Weltorganisation für geistiges

Eigentum

Internationales Büro

(43) Internationales

Veröffentlichungsdatum

27. Oktober 2016 (27.10.2016)



(10) Internationale Veröffentlichungsnummer

WO 2016/169674 A1

(51) Internationale Patentklassifikation:

C22B 5/12 (2006.01)

C22B 11/00 (2006.01)

C22B 7/00 (2006.01)

(21) Internationales Aktenzeichen:

PCT/EP2016/053818

(22) Internationales Anmeldedatum:

24. Februar 2016 (24.02.2016)

(25) Einreichungssprache:

Deutsch

(26) Veröffentlichungssprache:

Deutsch

(30) Angaben zur Priorität:

15164448.1

21. April 2015 (21.04.2015)

EP

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RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Veröffentlicht:

— mit internationalem Recherchenbericht (Artikel 21 Absatz
3)

(54) Title: METHOD FOR BREAKING DOWN A SOLID PARTICLE MIXTURE CONTAINING IRIIDIUM METAL AND/OR
IRIDIUM OXIDE

(54) Bezeichnung : VERFAHREN ZUM AUFSCHLUSS EINES METALLISCHES IRIIDIUM UND/ODER IRIIDIUMOXID
UMFASSENDEN GEMISCHS VON FESTSTOFFPARTIKELN

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a method for breaking down fine iridium, having the following steps: (a) breaking down 1
wt.% of fine iridium in an alkalinely oxidizing manner with 3 to 20 wt.% of a combination of 40 to 70 wt.% of sodium hydroxide,
15 to 30 wt.% of sodium nitrate, and 10 to 40 wt.% of sodium peroxide in the melt, the sum of the weight percentages equaling 100
wt.%, (b) cooling down the broken down material formed in step (a) to 20 to 70 °C, (c) dissolving the acid-soluble components of
the cooled broken down material in water/hydrohalic acid until an acidic aqueous solution with a pH value ranging from -1 to +1 is
obtained, and (d) boiling down the acidic aqueous solution obtained in step (c) until the formation of nitrogen oxide gases has
ended, wherein a step (e) of separating insoluble components from the acidic aqueous solution can be carried out prior to or after
step (d) if required.

(57) Zusammenfassung: Verfahren zum Aufschluss von Iridiumfeine, umfassend die Schritte: (a)alkalisch oxidierendes
Aufschliessen von 1 Gewichtsteil Iridiumfeine mit 3 bis 20 Gewichtsteilen einer Kombination umfassend 40 bis 70 Gewichtsanteile
Natriumhydroxid, 15 bis 30 Gewichtsanteile Natriumnitrat und 10 bis 40 Gewichtsanteile Natriumperoxid in der Schmelze, wobei
die Summe der Gewichtsanteile 100 Gewichtsanteile beträgt, (b) Abkühlen des in Schritt (a) gebildeten Aufschlussmaterials auf 20
bis 70 °C, (c) Lösen der säurelöslichen Anteile des abgekühlten Aufschlussmaterials in Wasser/Halogenwasserstoffsäure bis zum
Erhalt einer sauren wässrigen Lösung mit einem pH-Wert im Bereich von -1 bis +1, und (d) Verkochen der in Schritt (c) erhaltenen
sauren wässrigen Lösung bis zum Ende der Bildung nitroser Gase, wobei vor oder nach Schritt (d) bei Bedarf ein Schritt (e) des
Abtrennens unlöslicher Bestandteile aus der sauren wässrigen Lösung erfolgen kann.

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METHOD FOR BREAKING DOWN A SOLID PARTICLE MIXTURE CONTAINING IRIDIUM METAL AND/OR IRIDIUM OXIDE

The present invention relates to a process for digestion of a metallic iridium- and/or
5 iridium oxide-comprising mixture of solid particles. The aim of the process is to
completely digest iridium and to obtain an aqueous solution that can be used for further
purification and extraction of iridium or iridium compounds.

In this context and hereinafter, iridium oxide shall be understood to mean Ir_2O_3 and/or
10 IrO_2 .

Mixtures of inorganic solid particles that are difficult to digest and contain metallic
iridium and/or iridium oxide at a total iridium fraction of 20 to 99% by weight (percent by
weight) in the mixture can originate from a variety of sources. Said mixtures can be, for
15 example, ore concentrates from ore processing or iridium-containing residues from
processes of precious metal refining. The applicant refers to said mixtures as iridium
fines, a term that shall be used for said mixtures hereinafter.

In the scope of the present invention, fine iridium shall be understood to be, in
20 particular, those mixtures of solid particles that consist of

- (A) 0 to 99% by weight metallic iridium;
- (B) 0 to 20% by weight of at least one elemental metal different from iridium,
selected from the group of metals of atomic numbers 13, 21-30, 39-50, 72-76,
and 78-82;
- 25 (C) 0 to 99% by weight iridium oxide;
- (D) 0 to 70% by weight of at least one metal oxide different from iridium oxide;
- (E) 0 to 30% by weight of at least one inorganic substance different from (A) to
(D); and
- (F) 0 to 1% by weight organic substance,

whereby the sum of the weight fractions in % by weight of components (A) to (F) adds up to 100% by weight and the total iridium content of the fine iridium is 20 to 99% by weight.

- 5 The metal oxides of component (D) are oxides of the metals of component (B), alkali metal oxides and/or alkaline earth metal oxides; to preclude any confusion: peroxides or superoxides of said metals are excluded. In general, the metals of the metal oxides of component (D) have oxidation numbers in the range of +1 to +4. The metal oxides of component (D) are solids.

10

- The at least one inorganic substance of component (E) that is different from (A) to (D) comprises, in particular, neither (i) substances reacting acidic, such as, for example, acids, acidic salts, acid anhydrides or the like, nor (ii) substances that can be oxidised by means of sodium peroxide or sodium nitrate while producing fire or even an explosion such as, for example, inorganic reducing agents. The at least one inorganic substance of component (E) that is different from (A) to (D) can be selected, for example, from the group consisting of (i) solid non-metal oxides such as, for example, silicon dioxide, (ii) simple or complex salts such as, for example, silicates, sulfides, phosphides, sulfites, phosphites, sulfates, phosphates, and metalates, (iii) oxo, sulfur and/or phosphorus compounds of one or more metals of atomic numbers 13, 21-30, 39-50, 72-82 that are different from oxides, simple salts, and complex salts of component (ii), and (iv) carbon, for example soot or graphite. The inorganic substances of component (E) essentially are solids, i.e. 95 to 100% by weight, preferably 99 to 100% by weight, particularly all of component (E) are solids.

25

Preferably, the fine iridium comprises no component (F). However, it can possibly contain > 0 to 1% by weight of component (F), but this would generally be due to technical reasons and therefore inevitable.

Inspected visually, the fine iridium mixtures are virtually homogeneous, not least due to the absolute grain sizes of their solid particles, which are in the range of, for example, 50 to 200 μm . In this context, the individual solid particle or particles can comprise one or more of components (A) to (F).

5

It is known to process fine iridium for the purpose of digesting the iridium contained in it by means of dry chlorination or alkaline oxidative melting with KOH. These processes are time-consuming and expensive; moreover, potassium may interfere with the subsequent further refining of precious metals.

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Alkaline oxidative digestion of fine iridium by means of an NaOH melt is unsuccessful and/or incomplete.

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The digestion of metallic iridium by sintering with barium peroxide at high temperature is known from GB2413323A.

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The applicant has made successful attempts to subject fine iridium to alkaline oxidative digestion by means of a NaOH/Na₂O₂ melt. However, these NaOH/Na₂O₂ melts are very aggressive media that attack even steel, and therefore common apparatuses as well, and are therefore unfavourable.

It has been evident that the disadvantages described above can be circumvented by the digestion process for fine iridium illustrated in the following.

25 The present invention consists of a process for digestion of fine iridium, comprising the steps of:

- (a) alkaline oxidative digestion of 1 part by weight fine iridium and 3 to 20 parts by weight of a combination comprising 40 to 70 parts by weight sodium hydroxide, 15 to 30 parts by weight sodium nitrate, and 10 to 40 parts by weight sodium

peroxide in the melt, whereby the sum of the weight fractions adds up to 100 parts by weight;

- (b) cooling the digestion material formed in step (a) to 20 to 70°C;
- (c) dissolving the acid-soluble fractions of the cooled digestion material in water/halogen hydracid until an acidic aqueous solution with a pH value in the range of -1 to +1 is obtained; and
- (d) boiling the acidic aqueous solution obtained in step (c) until the formation of nitrous gases is completed;

whereby a step (e) of separating insoluble ingredients from the acidic aqueous solution can take place before or after step (d), if needed.

The terms, "halogen", "hydrohalic acid" or "hydrohalic", used in the description and in the claims shall be understood to mean bromine and/or chlorine, preferably chlorine, hydrobromic acid and/or hydrochloric acid, preferably hydrochloric acid, and/or hydrobromic and/or hydrochloric, preferably hydrochloric.

In step (a) of the process according to the invention, 1 part by weight fine iridium and 3 to 20 parts by weight, preferably 3 to 10 parts by weight, of a combination comprising 40 to 70 parts by weight sodium hydroxide, 15 to 30 parts by weight sodium nitrate, and 10 to 40 parts by weight sodium peroxide in the melt, is digested by alkaline oxidation, whereby the sum of the weight fractions adds up to 100 parts by weight. Preferably, the combination comprises 45 to 60 parts by weight sodium hydroxide, 15 to 25 parts by weight sodium nitrate, and 15 to 25 parts by weight sodium peroxide, whereby the sum of the weight fractions adds up to 100 parts by weight. Particularly preferably, the combination comprises no further substances aside from sodium hydroxide, sodium nitrate, and sodium peroxide.

As a matter of principle, there is no restriction on the order, in which the additions of fine iridium, sodium hydroxide, sodium nitrate, and sodium peroxide are made in process step (a), except for the expediency of adding the sodium hydroxide first and adding the

sodium peroxide last, i.e. after the addition of the fine iridium. Accordingly, it is expedient to initially prepare a sodium hydroxide melt or a melt consisting of sodium hydroxide and a fraction, for example 20 to 60% by weight, of the sodium nitrate. In this context, the fine iridium can be added at any time, for example before, during and/or
5 after melting the sodium hydroxide and/or sodium hydroxide/sodium nitrate completely; in other words, the fine iridium can be added in one or several aliquots in this context. The temperature inside the melt in and/or up to this stage of process step (a) is in the range of, for example, 400 to 450°C. Subsequently, the sodium nitrate or the fraction of sodium nitrate still to be added as well as the sodium peroxide are added while keeping
10 an eye on the temperature increase that usually occurs; it is preferable not to exceed a temperature of 580°C in the melt in this context. After all components have been added completely, the melt thus obtained is made to have a temperature in the range of, for example, 600 to 660°C and is maintained at this level for, for example, 2 to 5 hours, preferably by mixing, for example by stirring.

15 In process step (b) of the process according to the invention, the digestion material formed in step (a) is cooled to 20 to 70°C, upon which it solidifies. It can be expedient to move the digestion material into one or more container(s), in which the subsequent process step (c) takes place, while it is still a melt, and to allow the cooling to take place
20 therein. The cooling process usually takes place as a passive process not supported by cooling.

In process step (c) of the process according to the invention, the acid-soluble fractions of the digestion material cooled to 20 to 70°C are dissolved in water/halogen hydracid
25 until an acidic aqueous solution with a pH value in the range of -1 to +1 is obtained. The determination of the pH value is not subject to any special requirements and can be done with a common pH meter.

It can be expedient to proceed by first taking up the digestion material in water and/or
30 by adding water to the digestion material followed by adding halogen hydracid, in

particular strong halogen hydracid, e.g. 8N to 12N halogen hydracid, until an acidic aqueous solution with a pH value in the range of -1 to +1 is obtained. For example, a weight ratio of digestion material: water : 8N to 12N halogen hydracid in the range of 1 : 2-5 : 3-10 can be used in process step (c). It is expedient to suspend the digestion material in the aqueous phase, for example by stirring.

The acidic aqueous solution or, to be more specific, the acidic aqueous solution that is free or has been freed or still needs to be freed of insoluble ingredients is boiled in process step (d) of the process according to the invention until the formation of nitrous gases (NO_x) is completed, i.e. at boiling temperature. The end of the formation of nitrous gases can be monitored visually and, if desired, also analytically, for example by determination of the nitrite and nitrate contents in the aqueous solution. It is possible to add water and/or halogen hydracid to keep the pH in the range of -1 to +1 during the boiling process, which serves not only to remove nitrite and/or nitrate in the form of nitrous gases, but also to make the solution more concentrated. The boiling process usually takes 5 to 15 hours.

An acidic aqueous solution containing the digested iridium in dissolved form, presumably as a halide and/or halogeno-iridate, is obtained after completion of process step (d).

As indicated above, the process according to the invention can comprise a process step (e), if needed. Accordingly, if the digestion material contains small fractions of ingredients that are insoluble in the acidic aqueous solution and/or if the acidic aqueous solution obtained in process step (c) contains small amounts of insoluble ingredients, for example on the order of up to 5% by weight relative to the digestion material obtained in process steps (a) and/or (b), said ingredients can be separated in said optional process step (e). Conventional solid-liquid separation procedures known to a person skilled in the art can be used in this context, for example decanting, lifting, filtration or suitable combinations of said separation procedures. Process step (e) can take place before or

after process step (d). The process according to the invention is characterised by its high rate of iridium recovery from the acidic aqueous solution obtained in process step (d). For example, the recovery rate is 97-100%, relative to the iridium contained in the fine iridium used in process step (a). In other words, the process according to the invention allows for complete or at least nearly complete digestion of fine iridium such that the iridium contained therein is converted into an form that is dissolved in water. The acidic aqueous solution obtained in process step (d) allows for further purification and extraction of iridium or iridium compounds by means of common methods that are known to a person skilled in the art.

Examples

Example 1:

A total of 35 kg sodium nitrate and 200 kg sodium hydroxide were placed in a melting crucible and melted at 410°C. While stirring for a period of 1.5 hours, another 35 kilograms sodium nitrate and 70 kg fine iridium (composition according to X-ray fluorescence analysis, RFA, each given in % by weight: 9 iridium, 3.4 aluminium, 7 silicon, 1.8 calcium, 1.8 chromium, 15 iron, 11 copper, 9 zinc, 3.2 rhodium, 1.5 platinum) were added. Subsequently, 70 kg sodium peroxide were added in aliquots, upon which the temperature of the melt increased. The stirring was continued for 1 h after the addition of the sodium peroxide. Then the temperature was increased to 610°C and maintained at this level for a period of 5 hours. Subsequently, the melt was poured into two melting tanks. After cooling to 20°C, a total of 1,000 L water were added to the solidified melt and a suspension was formed for 4 hours. The strongly alkaline suspension thus obtained was adjusted to a pH of -0.5 with 1,400 L 10N hydrochloric acid in a vessel. The temperature increased to 70°C in this context. The solution thus obtained was boiled for a period of 12 hours while releasing nitrous gases, whereby another 900 L 10N hydrochloric acid were added to maintain the pH of the solution at -0.5. Then the solution was filtered.

The iridium recovery rate was 97% (calculated from the iridium content of the acidic solution determined by means of inductively coupled plasma emission (ICP) relative to the fine iridium used in the process, which had an iridium fraction of 9% by weight).

5 Example 2:

A total of 35 kg sodium nitrate and 200 kg sodium hydroxide were placed in a melting crucible and melted at 410°C. While stirring for a period of 1.5 hours, another 35 kilograms sodium nitrate and 70 kg fine iridium (composition according to X-ray fluorescence analysis, RFA, each given in % by weight: 53 iridium, 2.8 aluminium, 6.1 platinum, 2.6 iron, 3.3 silicon, 0.8 chromium, 0.3 nickel) were added. Subsequently, 80 kg sodium peroxide were added in aliquots, upon which the temperature of the melt increased. The stirring was continued for 1 h after the addition of the sodium peroxide. Then the temperature was increased to 610°C and maintained at this level for a period of 5 hours. Subsequently, the melt was poured into two melting tanks. After cooling to 20°C, a total of 1,000 L of water were added to the solidified melt and a suspension was formed for 4 hours. The strongly alkaline suspension thus obtained was adjusted to a pH of -0.5 with 1,400 L 10N hydrochloric acid in a vessel. The temperature increased to 70°C in this context. The solution thus obtained was boiled for a period of 12 hours while releasing nitrous gases, whereby another 900 L 10N hydrochloric acid were added to maintain the pH of the solution at -0.5. Then the solution was filtered. The iridium recovery rate was 99 % (calculated from the iridium content of the acidic solution determined by means of inductively coupled plasma emission (ICP) relative to the fine iridium used in the process, which had an iridium fraction of 53% by weight).

Claims

1. Process for digestion of fine iridium, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) alkaline oxidative digestion of 1 part by weight fine iridium and 3 to 20 parts by weight of a combination comprising 40 to 70 parts by weight sodium hydroxide, 15 to 30 parts by weight sodium nitrate, and 10 to 40 parts by weight sodium peroxide in the melt, whereby the sum of the weight fractions adds up to 100 parts by weight;
 - (b) cooling the digestion material formed in step (a) to 20 to 70 °C;
 - (c) dissolving the acid-soluble fractions of the cooled digestion material in water/halogen hydracid until an acidic aqueous solution with a pH value in the range of -1 to +1 is obtained; and
 - (d) boiling the acidic aqueous solution obtained in step (c) until the formation of nitrous gases is completed;

whereby a step (e) of separating insoluble ingredients from the acidic aqueous solution can take place before or after step (d), if needed.
2. Process according to claim 1,
whereby the combination comprises 45 to 60 parts by weight sodium hydroxide, 15 to 25 parts by weight sodium nitrate, and 15 to 25 parts by weight sodium peroxide.
3. Process according to claim 1 or 2,
whereby the combination comprises no further substances aside from sodium hydroxide, sodium nitrate, and sodium peroxide.
4. Process according to any one of the preceding claims,
whereby the sodium hydroxide is used first and the sodium peroxide is added after the addition of the fine iridium.

5. Process according to any one of the preceding claims,
whereby, after all components have been added completely, the melt thus obtained is made to have a temperature in the range of 600 to 660°C and is maintained at this level for 2 to 5 hours.
6. Process according to any one of the preceding claims,
whereby a weight ratio of digestion material : water : 8N to 12N halogen hydracid in the range of 1 : 2-5 : 3-10 is used in process step (c).
7. Process according to any one of the preceding claims,
whereby the fine iridium is a mixture of inorganic solid particles that contains metallic iridium and/or iridium oxide at a total iridium content of the mixture of 20 to 99% by weight.
8. Process according to any one of the claims 1 to 7,
whereby the fine iridium is a mixture of solid particles that consists of
 - (A) 0 to 99% by weight metallic iridium;
 - (B) 0 to 20% by weight of at least one elemental metal different from iridium, selected from the group of metals of atomic numbers 13, 21-30, 39-50, 72-76, and 78-82;
 - (C) 0 to 99% by weight iridium oxide;
 - (D) 0 to 70% by weight of at least one metal oxide different from iridium oxide;
 - (E) 0 to 30% by weight of at least one inorganic substance different from (A) to (D); and
 - (F) 0 to 1% by weight organic substance,
 whereby the sum of the weight fractions in % by weight of components (A) to (F) adds up to 100% by weight and the total iridium content of the fine iridium is 20 to 99% by weight.

9. Process according to claim 8,
whereby the at least one metal oxide of component (D) is selected from the group consisting of the oxides of the metals of component (B), alkali metal oxides and/or alkaline earth metal oxides.
10. Process according to claim 8 or 9,
whereby at least one inorganic substance of component (E) comprises neither (i) substances reacting acidic, nor (ii) substances that can be oxidised by means of sodium peroxide or sodium nitrate while producing fire or even an explosion.
11. Process according to claim 8, 9 or 10,
whereby the at least one inorganic substance of component (E) is selected from the group consisting of (i) solid non-metal oxides, (ii) simple or complex salts, (iii) oxo, sulfur and/or phosphorus compounds of one or more metals of atomic numbers 13, 21-30, 39-50, 72-82 different from oxides, simple salts, and complex salts of component (ii), and (iv) carbon.
12. Process according to any one of the claims 7 to 11,
whereby the absolute grain sizes of the solid particles of the fine iridium is in the range of 50 to 200 μm .