

### 论文

古代青铜文物保护研究现状及AMT的应用

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摘要:

介绍了古代青铜文物腐蚀的主要产物、青铜病的起因及危害,概述了国内外青铜文物保护现状,在作者前期研究成果基础上,总结了2-氨基-5-巯基-1,3,4-噻二唑(AMT)作为青铜文物缓蚀保护剂的缓蚀性能和保护机制,指出了AMT用于青铜文物保护的优势和未来的研究方向。

关键词: 2-氨基-5-巯基-1 4-噻二唑

### BRONZE ARTIFACTS PRESERVATION AND APPLICATION OF AMT

HaitaoFu

Abstract:

Corrosion of artifacts made of bronze became a great problem for archaeologists and archaeological chemists. Ancient bronze artifacts continued to react with atmosphere after the excavation from the early graves because of bronze disease. 2-amino-5-mercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazole (AMT) was a new inhibitor to resist the corrosion of copper and its alloys. AMT acted as an excellent remover for bronze disease. Due to the removal of the disease, the inscriptions and other details of bronze artifacts were restored very clearly. The inscriptions on the bronze artifacts treated with BTA were not visible because bronze disease was stabilized. A new technique of preserving bronze artifacts by AMT composite reagent ACN has been developed and applied in China. This article looked forward to the future of AMT as an inhibitor for bronze artifacts.

Keywords: 2-amino-5-mercapto-1 4-thiadiazole (AMT) inhibitor bronze artifacts

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