

This method of controlling process of graphitization of carbon raw products burned out in electric resistance furnaces involves operations of turning on electric power for preliminary heating of a kern, feeding subsequently electric power pulses with intervals between them, feeding continuously electric power on the final stage, and turning out electric power. At all the stages of this process, an average kern temperature is monitored. The preliminary heating is accomplished until the kern temperature of 120-130 °C is reached. Each electric power pulse in an intermittent cycle is 3-5 hours long and increases the kern temperature by 400-700 °C. Periods between electric power pulses are corrected depending on temperature distribution throughout the kern volume. At the kern temperature of 2250-2350°C, electric power is fed continuously until a maximal power consumed by the furnace is reached. Then the raw product is held in the furnace, at a maximal temperature, for 3.5-4.0 hours. Realization of the present invention allows carrying out the graphitization process with a maximal temperature gradient across the kern cross section. As a result if this improvement, quality of finished product is increased and specific electric power consumption is reduced.