IQOSA
IMPEX PVT. LTD.

Ceramic Body Enhancement, CPS-001

Introduction :

Enhancers generally have high viscosity or high thixotropy, Perishable causes the failure of product performance; Enhancers have little effect, Affects the whiteness of the body.

the New Reinforcing Agent Csp-001 Can Greatly Improve The Strength Of The Green Body When The Above Defects Are Improved, And Also Has The Effect Of Degumming.

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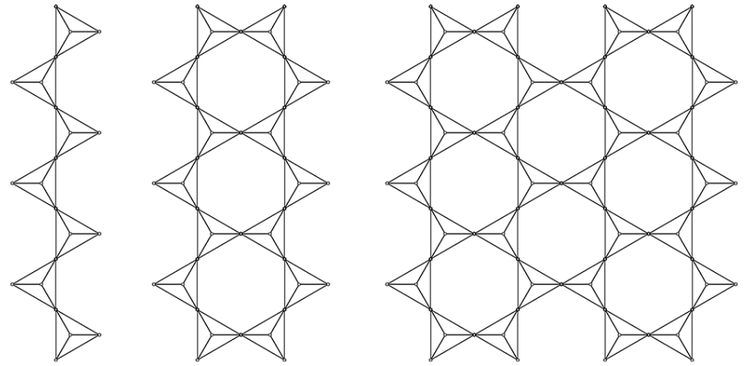
Enhancement principle :

The main structure of the enhancer:

Layered structure, nano-SiO2 three-dimensional structure. It can reduce the expansion coefficient, and has good chemical stability against quenching and heating. When combined with the glaze, it can improve the bonding flatness of the glaze and the green body.

SiO2-NaCO3 is a network-forming agent in the body, Al2O3 is a network intermediate, and Na20 network is a deformed body. The body is made of SiO2-NaCO3-R20 to form a boron-oxygen tetrahedron composed of bridging oxygen, so that a part of the body is formed into a three-dimensional framework structure, which increases the strength of the body and after burning.



Feature comparison :

Table 1: Test data of famous Quanzhou ceramics factory

Test items	CSP-001	Lignin	CSP-001	Lignin
Adding amount	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Green Strength	0.6 Mpa	0.6 Mpa	0.7 Mpa	0.7 Mpa
Drying intensity 200℃	2.6 Mpa	2.4 Mpa	3.3 Mpa	3.0 Mpa
Flow rate (Specific Gravity 1.70)	43"	56"	45"	49"
Water absorption (1200 ℃)	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.09 %	0.02 %

Ceramic Body Enhancement

Product Features

1. Easily soluble in water, the solution has no viscosity and has degumming properties. After adding the mud, it has no effect on the flow rate of the mud. At the same time, it reduces the water content of the mud and saves energy consumption of the spray drying tower.
2. Good solubility, can be ground together with mud or external mixing and stirring can achieve the use effect.
3. The product will not rot when it is added to the mud for a long time, and it will not fail if the time exceeds 24 hours. Reduces the thixotropy of the mud, and makes the mud smoother and transport smoother.
4. It can replace the increasingly scarce clay, reduce the amount of bricks, and save a lot of costs. Each addition of 0.3% will reduce the clay by 3% and its strength is greater than lignin.
5. After replacing the plastic clay, the strength of the green body can be significantly increased. After the addition, the overall brick will be significantly improved, and the colorant proportion is saved.
6. Improve the flatness of the glazed surface after glazing, and evenly penetrate the green body after glazing to reduce the generation of pinhole concave glaze.
7. Due to the reduction of clay, the burning loss of plastic clay is reduced, and the brick can be burned at a low temperature, which can increase the yield of the kiln and save the fuel cost; and because the moisture of the clay mud is less volatile, reducing the amount of clay Reduce the defects of the blank surface and even the glaze, and reduce the occurrence of pinhole-like phenomena.
8. It is a very good material in the production of ceramic tiles, and it has a significant effect on the reinforcement of the green body, which can greatly reduce the problem of cracking and damage in the production process.
9. Because less clay is added, after adjusting the formula structure, energy costs can be saved; the moisture in the mud can be reduced; (the moisture content of the dusting powder can be reduced); the manufacturing cost and the expansion coefficient of the green body can be reduced.

Packaging Available

Test Base : GB/T 14506.28-2010 GB/T 4734-1996

Report No. : H2018111773

Date Of Received : 22. Nov. - 2018

	Project		Result(%)
1.	IL (Inflammation)	-	21.12
2.	AIO (aluminum oxide)	-	0.04
3.	SiO (silica)	-	2.14
4.	FeO;(iron trioxide)	-	<0.01
5.	Ca0 (calcium oxide)	-	0.21
6.	MgO (magnesium oxide)	-	0.034
7.	KO (potassium oxide)	-	0.038
8.	Na.O (sodium oxide)	-	44.46
9.	TIO (titanium dioxide)	-	<0.01
10.	Sro (lithium oxide)	-	<0.01
11.	BaO (barium oxide)	-	<0.01
12.	CeO (potassium dioxide)	-	<0.01
13.	Li.O (lithium oxide)	-	<0.01
14.	PbO (lead oxide)	-	<0.01
15.	ZnO (zinc oxide)	-	<0.01
16.	MnO (manganese oxide)	-	<0.01
17.	CoO (cobalt oxide)	-	<0.01
18.	NIO (nickel oxide)	-	<0.01
19.	CuO (copper oxide)	-	<0.01
20.	Cr:O (chromium trioxide)	-	<0.01
21.	SO (sulfur oxide)	-	0.04
22.	B.O.(boron oxide)	-	31.77
	Blank below	-	