

## CONTENTS

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Manufacturing Processes</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Body Preparation	5
Methods of Mixing	5
2.1.1 Dry Mixing	5
2.1.2 Plastic Mixing	6
2.1.3 Slip Mixing	7
2.1.4 Direct Preparation of Casting Slip	9
2.1.5 Spray Drying	9
2.2 Making Methods	10
2.2.1 Slip Casting	10
2.2.2 Plastic Making	12
2.2.3 Other Methods of Making	15
2.3 Firing and Finishing	19
<b>3. Properties Important During Making</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1 Plasticity	21
3.2 Dry-strength	24
3.3 Drying Shrinkage	25
3.4 Suspension Properties and Slip Casting	30
<b>4. Reactions Occurring on Firing</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>5. Ceramic Raw Materials</b>	<b>42</b>
5.1 Clays	42
5.1.1 Formation	42
5.1.2 Residual and Sedimentary Clays	43
5.1.3 The Structure of the Kaolins	43
5.1.4 The Kaolinitic Clays	50
5.1.5 The Structure of the Montmorillonites	52
5.1.6 The Micas	55
5.1.7 The Illites or Hydrous Micas	57
5.1.8 The Chlorites	57
5.1.9 The Vermiculite	57
5.1.10 Isomorphous Substitution in the Clay Minerals	58

5.1.11	Cation Exchange	60
5.1.12	The Clay-Water System	63
5.1.13	Practical Uses of the Cation Exchange Properties Clays	72
5.2	Silica	73
5.3	Fluxes	78
5.3.1	Felspars	80
5.3.2	Cornish Stone	81
5.3.3	Nepheline Syenite	81
5.3.4	Bone Ash	81
5.4	Refractory Materials	82
5.4.1	Alumino-silicate Refractories	83
5.4.2	Oxide Refractories	91
5.4.3	Other Refractory Materials	95
5.5	Materials Used in Low Expansion Bodies, Glasses and Glazes	97
5.6	Plaster of Paris	99
5.7	materials Used in Ceramic Glazes	100
5.8	Colouring Materials Used in Decoration	106
5.9	Materials Used in Electrical Applications	109
	Index	111