PREMIUM ALUMINA FOR REFRACTORY APPLICATIONS
Almatis – The Premium Alumina Company

With more than 100 years of alumina expertise, Almatis is the world’s leader in the development, manufacture and supply of premium alumina and alumina-based products.

Almatis is both a global and fully integrated producer, serving our customers from sixteen strategically located sales, research and manufacturing sites. Our employees strive to exceed customers’ expectations through industry leading customer service, technical support and manufacturing excellence. We implement leading technologies and continuous improvement programs, which have established Almatis products as the benchmark for quality and consistency. Our commitment to strong partnerships with our customers creates innovative solutions that support and enhance their growth in all regions of the world.

Almatis offers the most comprehensive alumina product portfolio in the industry. Our broad product line includes:
- Tubular aluminas
- Calcined and reactive aluminas
- Polishing aluminas
- Calcium aluminate cements
- Alphabond 300
- Dispersing aluminas
- Brown sintered alumina, BSA 96
- Alumina and magnesia-rich spinels
- Calcium hexa-aluminates, Bonite and SA-92

Across our core markets—refractories, ceramics and polishing—we deliver one-stop shopping, always expanding our portfolio to meet customer and market requirements.

QUICK FACTS:
- Global specialty alumina producer with over 100 years of expertise
- Most comprehensive alumina portfolio
- Close to our customers with highest quality products
- Reliable and secure supply from our refinery and 9 world-class production facilities
- Excellent global and local service with leading-edge technical support
- Continuous development of innovative solutions and applications know-how
Refractories: Heat and Wear Resistance

Broadest alumina portfolio worldwide
Refractories are formulated for the harsh conditions they will face in service. These include applications in the production of iron and steel, cement, petrochemicals, nonferrous metal, glass and others.

The Almatis range of premium aluminas is designed for use in advanced refractories such as:
- monolithics
- prefabricated pieces
- bricks
- isostatic pressed products

Almatis products ensure the design of higher performance refractories where heat tolerance, creep resistance and corrosion resistance are of crucial importance.

High-alumina aggregates
Almatis offers multiple aggregates in a wide range of crushed and milled sizes to optimize refractory formulations.

Aggregates are the backbone of a refractory formulation and provide dimensional stability to the refractory products. The coarsest fractions add thermal shock and corrosion resistance.

All Almatis alumina-based aggregates are manufactured from high purity raw materials. The well-controlled production processes result in very homogeneous, pure products for producing high quality refractories.

High performance matrix products
The aggregate fines and matrix products, such as calcined and reactive alumina, optimize the particle size distribution and increase the refactoriness of the product.

The use of ultralite aluminas with high sinter reactivity provides mechanical strength and abrasion resistance to bricks and functional products. In monolithic formulations, engineered reactive aluminas define the rheology and allow, in combination with dispersing aluminas, the formulation of castables with extremely low water demand.

High temperature calcium aluminate cements and binders bring stability to monolithic products and complete the Almatis product range for our refractory customers.
Tabular Alumina T60/T64

High-purity aggregate

Almatis Tabular Alumina T60/T64 is widely used for various high temperature applications.

The purity and unique microstructure of tabular alumina offer considerable advantages over other high alumina aggregates used for the formulation of unshaped and shaped refractories.

The high purity of Almatis Tabular Alumina T60/T64 ensures excellent thermomechanical properties of the refractory products. In combination with carefully selected, high performance binding systems, refractory products based on Almatis Tabular Alumina T60/T64 can be applied at temperatures up to 1800°C.

Tabular alumina exhibits excellent chemical resistance against basic and acidic corrosive media and exhibits a high abrasion resistance with a Mohs hardness of 9 for corundum.

Refractories made of tabular alumina are used in many applications in various industries:

- Iron and Steel
- Cement
- Petrochemical
- Foundry
- Non-ferrous metallurgy
- Glass
- Incineration

### Chemical Composition [%]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>A5 Sizes</th>
<th>-45 micron LI</th>
<th>-45 micron STD</th>
<th>-20 micron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al₂O₃ by difference (typical)</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na₂O</td>
<td>≤0.40</td>
<td>≤0.40</td>
<td>≤0.60</td>
<td>≤0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SiO₂</td>
<td>≤0.09</td>
<td>≤0.09</td>
<td>≤0.12</td>
<td>≤0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe Magnetic</td>
<td>≤0.02</td>
<td>≤0.02</td>
<td>≤0.30</td>
<td>≤0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Physical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>A5 Sizes</th>
<th>-45 micron LI</th>
<th>-45 micron STD</th>
<th>-20 micron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Specific Gravity [g/cm³]</td>
<td>≥3.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apparent Porosity [%]</td>
<td>≤6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Absorption [%]</td>
<td>≤1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tabular Alumina T60/T64

[Images and Diagrams]
Volume stability
The consistent quality of Almatis Tabular Alumina T60/T64 is the result of a well-controlled sinter process with firing temperatures above 1800°C. The use of high temperature furnaces with state-of-the-art technology permits densification of selected raw materials without sintering aids that would negatively impact the high temperature properties of the refractories. Refractories made of Almatis Tabular Alumina T60/T64 show, therefore, high volume stability.

Unique microstructure
The particular production process is controlled to achieve the special microstructure of tabular alumina. Almatis Tabular Alumina T60/T64 is characterized by its large, well-developed hexagonal tablet-shaped alumina crystals of up to 200 µm length with closed spherical pores. Because of this unique microstructure, tabular alumina exhibits an excellent thermal shock resistance when compared to fused aggregates. Parts under severe thermal shock conditions, such as burner blocks or steelmaking’s sliding gate plates and sub-entry nozzles, achieve a stable and long service life when formulated with Almatis Tabular Alumina T60/T64. Tabular alumina-based monolithic ladle linings lower the specific refractory consumption and offer chemical inertness for the production of clean steel.

Stable PSD and chemistry
Almatis offers various tabular alumina sizings from very coarse fractions to fine-ground sizes of <45 µm and <20 µm. The controlled particle size distribution (PSD) and low batch-to-batch variation make Almatis Tabular Alumina T60/T64 the material of choice for critical applications such as isostatic pressing or recipes for dry vibrating mixes. Crushing and milling are followed by intensive de-ironing steps that result in very low free iron within the various tabular alumina fractions, thus providing a high resistance in reducing atmospheres. As a result of the sinter process, tabular alumina exhibits the same mineralogical and chemical composition for all fractions. Contrary to fused products where impurities accumulate in the fines, the use of tabular alumina in refractory formulation guarantees stable and reliable behavior.

Global product specifications
Almatis Tabular Alumina T60/T64 is available in various sizes and the majority are global products. Identical product specifications, regardless of where they are produced, facilitate the transfer of formulations and production from one geographic region to another.
Magnesium Aluminate Spinels

Magnesium aluminate spinel has excellent refractory properties with a melting point of stoichiometric spinel of 2135°C. All spinels have the ability to substitute large percentages of one or both of the cationic site components (Al³⁺ or Mg²⁺) with other elements with the same charge and similar atom size. These specific interactions with corrosive media, especially steel slag, explain the use of magnesium aluminate spinels in refractory products designed for high corrosion resistance.

Furthermore, the thermal-shock resistance of refractories can be improved by the addition of high purity, sintered spinel.

High purity

The purity and homogeneous microstructure of Almatis sintered spinels offer considerable advantages over other high purity fused spinels used for the formulation of unshaped and shaped refractories. Low grade spinel materials made of bauxite or diaspore cannot be compared with the premium sintered spinels and do not match the excellent thermomechanical properties, especially creep resistance, of high purity sintered spinel.

The Almatis magnesium aluminate spinel product line includes both alumina-rich and magnesia-rich spinels, which are increasingly used in refractories for demanding applications in these industries:

- Steel
- Cement
- Foundry

### Chemical Composition [%]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MR 66</th>
<th>AR 78</th>
<th>AR 90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al₂O₃</td>
<td>&gt; 63.0</td>
<td>&gt; 74.0</td>
<td>&gt; 87.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>MgO</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaO</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SiO₂</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na₂O</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe₂O₃</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Phase Composition (X-ray diffraction peaks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>main phase</th>
<th>trace</th>
<th>minor phase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spinel</td>
<td>main phase</td>
<td>trace</td>
<td>minor phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corundum (Al₂O₃)</td>
<td>main phase</td>
<td>trace</td>
<td>minor phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periclase (MgO)</td>
<td>main phase</td>
<td>trace</td>
<td>minor phase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alumina-Rich Spinels AR 78 and AR 90

Alumina-rich spinels AR 78 and AR 90 are distinguished by their chemistries (78% and 90% alumina respectively). AR 78 and AR 90 are mainly used in high-alumina refractory bricks, monolithics and pre-fired shapes in the iron and steel industry. Latest research shows the superiority of these spinel-containing materials when in contact with magnesium-containing aluminum alloys.

Mechanism of spinel
When compared to stoichiometric spinel, the alumina-rich spinels have additional vacant lattice sites with the capability to absorb low-melting, low-viscosity components of the attacking slag, such as Fe (FeO) and Mn (MnO). As the slag composition becomes deficient in FeO and MnO, the slag viscosity increases and has much lower tendency for penetration and erosion. Superstoichiometric spinel AR 90 precipitates alpha alumina at working temperatures, which reacts with calcium oxide in the slag forming the refractory CA6 phase at the edge of the spinel grains that protect the spinel grains against further corrosion.

Volume stability
Established practice sets a total spinel content of 15-30% for alumina refractories in contact with steel slag.

High quality pre-reacted spinels ensure volume stability during firing and are therefore less prone to the spalling of refractory linings, which is sometimes experienced with in situ spinel forming solutions. Pre-reacted spinel is inert and does not react with water. The use of Almatis AR 78 and AR 90 is therefore recommended for the production of prefabricated shapes like impact pads, purging plugs, well blocks and EAF-roofs. With spinel-containing formulations, crack-free pieces can easily be achieved.

Without silica fume
Although spinel-forming solutions require the addition of some microsilica for expansion control, the optimum performance of pre-reacted sintered spinels can only be achieved when formulated with high purity aggregates and a silica-free matrix.
Stress relief through microcracks

Almatis magnesia-rich spinel MR 66 is used in basic refractory bricks for cement rotary kilns. It imparts the improved thermal shock resistance normally associated with chrome additions, but without the potential problem of hazardous waste disposal.

Because MR 66 spinel has a lower thermal expansion coefficient than periclase, micropores and microcracks form around the spinel grains during heating and firing. This inhibits crack propagation from thermally or mechanically induced stress.

Magnesia-rich spinel MR 66 contains free magnesium oxide. The free magnesia easily hydrates with water, which is accompanied by volume expansion and potential crack formation. The MR 66 spinel is, therefore, not recommended for use in castables, especially for large structural parts.
BSA 96

High-alumina sinter aggregate

BSA 96 is a highly refractory, dense aggregate with an Al₂O₃ content greater than 96%. The major phase of the BSA 96 aggregate is corundum with traces of tialite (Al₂TiO₅).

The sintered aggregate BSA 96 is produced in Germany and provides a technical and strategic alternative to brown fused alumina and refractory bauxite used in refractory products for various industries:

- Iron and Steel
- Aluminum
- Foundry
- Petrochemical
- Incineration

Carbide and metallic free

BSA 96 is a homogeneous sintered product with identical chemical composition across all size fractions. It is free of the carbide or metallic contaminants which disturb the performance of fused high-alumina aggregates in monolithic and brick applications.

Refractory bricks based on BSA 96 are consequently free from any blisters or brown spots. Refractory castables formulated with BSA 96 show a stable flow and setting behavior and do not release any gases.

BSA 96 is de-ironed and is inert with liquid phosphate binder for mortars and ramming mixes, providing a longer shelf life for these special type of refractory materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BSA 96</th>
<th>Chemical Composition [%]</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Physical Properties</th>
<th>Typical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al₂O₃</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bulk Specific Gravity [g/cm³]</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TiO₂</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apparent Porosity [%]</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SiO₂</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water Absorption [%]</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MgO</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na₂O</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe₂O₃</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BSA 96 microstructure

Almatis BSA 96

Chemical Composition [\%]

Typical Al₂O₃ TiO₂ SiO₂ MgO Na₂O Fe₂O₃

Physical Properties

Typical Bulk Specific Gravity [g/cm³] 3.5

Apparent Porosity [%] 4.5

Water Absorption [%] 1.3
Economic advantage

BSA 96 has intergranular closed pores similar to tabular alumina. Therefore, the bulk density of refractory products based on BSA 96 is 3% to 8% lower when compared to brown fused alumina. The open porosity, which is important for corrosion resistance, is in the same range or lower. BSA 96-based monolithic formulations have a lower material demand and thus a lower specific cost at the same or even better corrosion resistance than brown fused alumina-based products.

Higher sinter reactivity

When compared to fused aggregates, BSA 96 exhibits a higher sinter reactivity resulting in high mechanical strength and abrasion resistance of the refractory products. Low-cement castables with BSA 96 showed, according to ASTM, abrasion values below 3 cm³ at room temperature and even lower when tested in hot conditions (1200° C). The higher sinter reactivity of BSA 96 can also be noticed when used in AluMagCarbon (AMC) bricks. The spinel formation rate is increased and expansion is seen at lower temperatures than with fused aggregates. The slag resistance of an AMC brick based on BSA 96 was found to be comparable to fused high alumina aggregate.

APPLICATION: Delta section of electric arc furnace roof

BSA 96 (middle) shows no melt-outs compared to BFA (right); tabular alumina (left) for comparison.
Calcium Hexa-aluminate (CA₆)

**Unique sinter aggregates**

Almatis offers an exclusive range of aggregates based on high purity calcium hexa-aluminate. Calcium hexa-aluminate (CA₆) is a highly refractory mineral that exhibits a particular combination of properties:

- Low thermal conductivity when compared to other aggregates of comparable density
- High chemical resistance in an alkali environment
- Low wettability by molten metals and slag (ferrous and non-ferrous)
- Low solubility in iron containing slag
- High stability in reducing atmospheres, e.g., CO

Almatis CA₆ products are composed of about 90% calcium hexa-aluminate with only a minor content of corundum and traces of CA₂. The Almatis CA₆ products are differentiated mainly by their densities and porosities.

The dense CA₆ aggregate Bonite is the material of choice in applications where high corrosion resistance is the major focus. Bonite LD (low density) offers reduced thermal conductivity but still a sufficient level of corrosion resistance.

The super lightweight aggregate SLA-92 offers ultimate heat insulation at high temperatures and outperforms even ceramic fibers.

### Chemical Composition [%]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SLA-92</th>
<th>Bonite</th>
<th>Bonite LD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al₂O₃</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>77.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaO</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na₂O</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SiO₂</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe₂O₃</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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</table>

### Physical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>SLA-92</th>
<th>Bonite</th>
<th>Bonite LD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Specific Gravity [g/cm³]</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apparent Porosity [vol. %]</td>
<td>70 – 75</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>24</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Phase Composition (X-ray diffraction peaks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calcium Hexa-aluminate (CA₆)</th>
<th>Bonite</th>
<th>Bonite LD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corundum (Al₂O₃)</td>
<td>main phase</td>
<td>main phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA₂</td>
<td>minor phase</td>
<td>minor phase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Industries Using Almatis CA₆ Products:

- Steel
- Aluminium
- Glass
- Foundry
- Cement
- Petrochemical
**Bonite / Bonite LD (CA₆)**

**Low thermal conductivity**

Low thermal conductivity is inherent to calcium hexa-aluminate (CA₆) based aggregates and can be transferred to refractory products, monolithics and bricks. The combination of the three commercially available products, Bonite/Bonite LD as dense aggregates and SLA-92 as a super lightweight material, allows the developer of refractory products to create tailor-made solutions taking into account density, strength and thermal insulation.

Energy saving and safety

High-alumina aggregates, like bauxite and andalusite, have widespread use in various industries, including materials for steel ladle safety linings. In comparison with these standard materials, the corrosion resistance of bonite-based castables shows superior performance against steel slag at comparable porosity levels. The thermal conductivity of a bonite-based castable is 30-40% lower than for the typical bauxite-based material.

**Reduced heat loss combined with high resistance against slag make bonite-based refractory materials the ideal choice when energy reduction is desired while keeping high safety levels.**

**Aluminum resistance at >1200° C**

For aluminum applications, bonite provides an anti-wetting effect at temperatures >1200° C where commonly used anti-wetting additives decompose. Corundum formation and buildup in aluminum melting furnaces are significantly reduced. At the same time, heat losses are reduced due to the lower thermal conductivity of bonite-based refractory materials in the wear lining. The relocation of the Al-liquidus line to the front of the refractory lining is an additional safety aspect.

**Alkali resistance**

Applications such as glass and cement require a refractory material that is resistant to attack by alkalis. The destructive effect, called alkali-bursting, is caused by the formation of new mineral phases combined with high volume expansion within the lining. Because of its special mineralogical structure, bonite exhibits a high resistance against alkali attack. Alkali ions like Na⁺ and K⁺ can be incorporated into the crystal structure without significant change of volume. Therefore, calcium hexa-aluminate based refractories show much higher volume stability under alkali attack compared to other high-alumina refractories, providing that the matrix is designed accordingly.

**APPLICATION:** Steel ladle / heat loss

Bonite corrosion resistance against steel slag; comparison with bauxite-based castable with anti-wetting additive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature [°C]</th>
<th>Bauxite</th>
<th>Andalusite</th>
<th>Bonite</th>
<th>Bonite LD</th>
<th>Bonite/SLA-92</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.70 g/cm³</td>
<td>2.60 g/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.70 g/cm³</td>
<td>2.50 g/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.70 g/cm³</td>
<td>2.40 g/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.60 g/cm³</td>
<td>2.30 g/cm³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>APPLICATION:</strong> Aluminum melting furnace</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>After</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonite corrosion resistance against aluminum; comparison with bauxite-based castable with anti-wetting additive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BENEFITS OF ALMATIS BONITE:**

- High refractoriness
- Low thermal conductivity
- Low solubility in iron containing slag
- High stability in reducing atmospheres, e.g., CO
- High chemical resistance in alkali environment
- Low wettablity by molten metals and slag (ferrous and non-ferrous)
High-purity insulation
SLA-92 is a non-fibrous, high-purity insulating aggregate based on calcium hexa-aluminate (CA₆).

Due to a special production process, SLA-92 has a high microporosity that hampers the heat transfer by radiation at temperatures >1200°C. The pore structure remains stable up to 1500°C, which makes SLA-92 perform even better than ceramic fiber at high temperature.

SLA-92 can be used throughout all high temperature industries where increased process temperatures, along with the need for energy savings due to new environmental laws, require efficient high temperature refractory insulation material. The main use of SLA-92-based refractory products is in applications for the following industries:

- Steel
- Aluminum
- Foundry
- Petrochemical

Fiber-free linings
The use of SLA-92-based insulating castables and gunning mixes overcomes concerns about potential health hazards. The change from traditional fiber linings to a monolithic lining with SLA-92-based castable requires, in most cases, some re-engineering work. Nevertheless, highinsulating SLA-92 castables have successfully replaced hazardous fiber linings in various applications. Prefabricated shapes made of SLA-92 are used in steel reheating furnaces, significantly improving the energy performance of the units.

SLA-92 is highly resistant in reducing atmospheres. Even under severe conditions, for example exposure to harsh thermal shock conditions or alkali attack, SLA-92-based refractory products have proven their high performance.

Thermal conductivity of high temperature, lightweight aggregates

BENEFITS OF ALMATIS SUPER LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE SLA-92:

- Constant low thermal conductivity
- Very good insulation, even at high temperatures
- High open porosity
- Very good thermal stability
- Excellent thermal shock resistance
- High refractoriness
- High purity
High-purity calcium aluminate cements contain a minimum of 70% Al₂O₃ and are used as binders in monolithic refractories. Almatis produces high-purity calcium aluminate cements with 70% and 80% Al₂O₃ content.

- 70% Al₂O₃: CA-14 / CA-270 / CA-470 Ti / CA-670
- 80% Al₂O₃: CA-25

Broad CAC portfolio
Depending on the type of cement, the curing and setting behavior vary significantly, impacting hardening and strength development. This allows the developer to choose from a wide range of calcium aluminate cements to find the right one to meet the desired properties.

Consistent setting
Almatis calcium aluminate cements are tested to reflect customers’ needs. Consistency in chemical and mineralogical composition, particle size distribution, and in flow, setting, and strength are all essential for good and reliable cement performance. Intensive quality control is carried out to ensure high product consistency, which results in the high performance and reliability of monolithic refractory products made with Almatis calcium aluminate cements.

Long shelf life
All Almatis cements are packed in sealed plastic bags that prevent reaction with humidity in the environment. Therefore Almatis cements have a long shelf life, with 24 months guaranteed when stored under appropriate conditions, even when climatic conditions are challenging.

Calcium Aluminate Cements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calcium Aluminate Cements</th>
<th>CA-14 M</th>
<th>CA-14 S</th>
<th>CA-14 W</th>
<th>CA-25 C</th>
<th>CA-25 M</th>
<th>CA-25 R</th>
<th>CA-270</th>
<th>CA-470 Ti</th>
<th>CA-670</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA-14 S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA-14 W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA-25 C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA-25 M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CA-25 R</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CA-270</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA-470 Ti</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA-670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calcium Aluminate Cements 70% Al₂O₃

The CAC 70 family of products includes:

**CA-14**
CA-14 is a well-established product line with three distinct setting time ranges:
- CA-14 W (short)
- CA-14 M (medium)
- CA-14 S (long)
CA-14 type cements are used especially in low and ultra-low cement castables and gunning mixes for various purposes.
The cements are additive-free and for optimum flow properties require the addition of deflocculating additives. The use of Almatis dispersing aluminas is highly recommended, but CA-14 cements also work well with common deflocculating additives like phosphates or acrylates.

**CA-270**
CA-270 is characterized by very low water demand, excellent flowability and high strength development. Developed for very stringent applications, CA-270 cements are designed to produce castables with extremely low water demand and outstanding fluidity, which are ideal for highly sophisticated formulations. CA-270 cements do not contain any additives, providing full flexibility in product design without any potential chemical mismatches.

**CA-470 Ti**
The latest Almatis development is the temperature-independent cement CA-470 Ti that shows clear advantages when compared to standard 70% Al₂O₃ cements. CA-470 Ti improves the setting behavior of castables at low temperatures whether or not they contain silica fume. Castables with CA-470 Ti exhibit much more robust setting and avoid the setting time variation and uncertainty that are especially apparent at low ambient temperatures.

The flow of silica fume-containing mixes is improved when using CA-470 Ti instead of CA-14 M.

### Cement Properties in Nortab Mortar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Water Addition [%]</th>
<th>Vicat Setting Time [min] (Final setting)</th>
<th>Exothermic Reaction Time [min] (EXO max)</th>
<th>Cold Crushing Strength [MPa] (24h cured 20°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA-14 W</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA-14 M</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA-14 S</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA-270</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calcium Aluminate Cements 80% Al$_2$O$_3$

The CAC 80 family of products includes:

- CA-25
- 80% alumina cements are represented by:
  - CA-25 R: regular grade
  - CA-25 M: medium grade
  - CA-25 C: casting grade

They are used in conventional and medium cement castables, which require fast setting, high early strength development and good strength at intermediate temperatures. CA-25 type cements contain deflocculating additives. Any further addition of additives can lead to undesired effects due to unpredictable interaction between the additives used.

### Calcium Aluminate Cements

#### BENEFITS OF ALMATIS CALCIUM ALUMINATE CEMENTS:

- High product consistency
- Very low mixing-water requirement
- Good flowability and setting consistency
- Very high purity
- High cured and sintered strength
- High thermomechanical properties
- Temperature independent product ease of on-site application

### 80% Cements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>CA-25 R</th>
<th>CA-25 M</th>
<th>CA-25 C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vicat Setting Time (min)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Addition [%]</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration Flow [cm]</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold Crushing Strength [MPa]</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Alphabond 300

High purity CaO-free hydratable binder. Alphabond 300 is a calcium-free hydratable alumina binder for use in no-cement refractory castable compositions. Alphabond has been developed for applications where the chemistry of the refractory matrix is critical to product performance.

Calcia-free Alphabond 300 contains less than 0.1% CaO and thus avoids the formation of low melting point silicates in the matrix. Such calcium-alumino-silicates can have a significant harmful impact on high temperature properties, notably strength (particularly creep) and resistance to slag attack.

Castables using Alphabond 300 require additional time to wet out after water addition to achieve optimum flow properties at lowest water content. The use of high force compulsory mixers is highly recommended. Apart from that, they act similar to a typical 80% calcium aluminate cement bonded mix with respect to working time, and initial and final setting time.

### BENEFITS OF ALPHABOND:

- Low water demand
- Reliable setting behavior
- Improved slag resistance
- Increased refactoriness for silica fume mixes
Calcined Aluminas

Competence in alumina conversion

Almatis offers a wide product range of calcined aluminas that are produced with the latest state-of-the-art production technology. Calcined aluminas are alpha-aluminas that consist primarily of sintered agglomerates of individual alumina crystals. The size of these primary crystals depends upon the degree of calcination and the agglomerate size on the subsequent grinding steps. The majority of calcined aluminas are supplied ground (<63µm) or fine-ground (<45µm). The agglomerates are not fully broken down during the grinding, which is a significant difference from reactive aluminas that are fully ground by a batch grinding process.

Calcined aluminas are classified by soda content, particle size and degree of calcination and are widely used in the matrix of:
- Refractory bricks
- Castables
- Gunning and shotcrete mixes
- Isostatically pressed pieces
- Sliding gate plates

All Almatis aluminas are produced to tight product specifications for chemistry, particle size distribution and specific surface area/BET. Many years of experience guarantee high lot-to-lot consistency supporting the production of highly reliable refractory products.

BENEFITS OF CALCINED ALUMINAS:
- Enhanced refractoriness and performance
- Improved mechanical strength
- Abrasion resistance
- Thermal shock resistance
- Reduced water demand

Calcined aluminas with different degrees of calcination: low - medium - hard (SEM X4000)
Calcined Aluminas

Reliable matrix enhancer

Ground and fine-ground calcined aluminas are used as a matrix filler to upgrade the product performance of formulations predominantly based on natural raw materials. Calcined aluminas have a particle size similar to ground mineral aggregates and can therefore easily replace aggregates with lower purity. By increasing the overall alumina content of the mix and improving their particle packing through the addition of fine alumina, the refractoriness and mechanical properties, such as hot modulus of rupture and abrasion resistance, are improved.

The water demand of calcined aluminas is defined by the amount of residual agglomerates and the surface area. Therefore, calcined aluminas with low surface area are preferred as fillers in bricks and castables. Special calcined aluminas with higher surface area, such as CT 10 SG and A 13 -325 mesh, can successfully replace clay as the plasticizer in gunning and ramming mixes. Refractory products modified by these products keep their good installation characteristics but show significantly reduced shrinkage after drying and firing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calcined Aluminas</th>
<th>Physical Properties</th>
<th>A 10 -325</th>
<th>A 35 -325</th>
<th>CT 800 FG</th>
<th>CT 9 FG</th>
<th>A 2 -325</th>
<th>A 13 -325</th>
<th>CT 10 SG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface Area</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BET/Specific Surface Area [m²/g]</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particle Size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D50 Cilas [µm]</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Composition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na₂O [%]</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sagging behavior of castable with (upper) and without (lower) calcined alumina addition.
Reactive Aluminas

High performance matrix components
Reactive aluminas are specially designed for the production of high performance refractories where defined particle packing, rheology and consistent placement characteristics are as important as the superior physical properties of the final product.

Reactive aluminas are applied in:
- Low and ultra-low cement castables
- No cement castables
- High performance gunning and shotcrete mixes
- High performance bricks and sliding gate plates

With the use of reactive aluminas, high performance bricks and sliding gate plates benefit in water reduction and improved ceramic sintering when compared to ground calcined aluminas.

The agglomerates in calcined aluminas have significant open porosity that absorbs water during mixing and casting. During firing, the porosity limits crystal growth at ceramic sintering temperatures, leading to reduced thermomechanical properties. Reactive aluminas are fully ground down to the primary (single) crystals by highly efficient grinding processes. The average particle size, D50, of mono-modal reactive aluminas, is therefore nearly equal to the diameter of their single crystals.

The combination of reactive aluminas with other matrix components, such as tabular alumina 20 μm or spinel 20 μm, allows the control of the particle size distribution to achieve the desired placement rheology. Otherwise, high mixing water may be required and the product may suffer from inadequate physical properties or water and aggregate separation after casting.

Typical particle size distributions of selected reactive aluminas

Mono-Modal Reactive Aluminas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Properties</th>
<th>A 1000 SG</th>
<th>RG 4000</th>
<th>A 152 SG</th>
<th>CTC 20</th>
<th>A 20 SG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BET/Specific Surface Area [m²/gm]</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portlandite Size Φ50 Cilas [µm]</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Composition</td>
<td>Na2O [%]</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bi-Modal and Multi-Modal Reactive Aluminas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Properties</th>
<th>CTC 40</th>
<th>CL 370</th>
<th>A 3000 RL</th>
<th>E-SY 1000</th>
<th>CTC 30</th>
<th>CTC 55</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BET/Specific Surface Area [m²/gm]</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portlandite Size Φ50 Cilas [µm]</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Composition</td>
<td>Na2O [%]</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specially designed multi-modal aluminas, such as CTC 50 and CTC 55, are the optimized solution to achieve reliable self-flowing properties.

Almatis has the broadest reactive alumina product portfolio available around the globe, with products from sub-micron to 3 micron particle size. Particle size distributions, ranging from mono-modal to bi-modal and multi-modal, allow full flexibility in formulation design and provide the convenience of co-milled engineered reactive aluminas.
Mono-modal aluminas:
Mono-modal reactive aluminas provide full flexibility to the refractory designer. Aluminas such as CTC 20 or A 20 SG, with a low surface area and water demand, are designed to be utilized in combination with silica fume and calcium aluminate cement to achieve the overall particle size distribution required for optimal particle packing and good flow behavior.

For high demanding applications like spinel-containing steel ladle materials, the ultrafine mono-modal reactive aluminas RG 4000 and A 1000 SG can replace microsilica in the formulation to increase thermomechanical stability.

Bi-modal aluminas:
The use of bi-modal aluminas, such as CL 370 or A 3000 FL, optimizes the packing density of the matrix and further reduces the water demand of the castables. They are typically used in high purity alumina matrix systems, but also work well with mixes containing lower amounts of microsilica.

Multi-modal aluminas:
The multi-modal reactive aluminas exhibit an extremely broad particle size range that has been optimized to reduce the number of matrix components needed. Their use minimizes formulation design time and the effort necessary to achieve extremely good physical and rheological properties. With the use of CTC 30, CTC 50 or spinel containing CTC 55, self-flowing castables with high thermomechanical performance can be achieved.

Soft consistency:
The bi-modal reactive aluminas E-SY 1000 and E-SY 2000 (which contains spinel) offer a solution to overcoming diluent rheological behavior, often observed for high alumina-containing castables, and for achieving a soft working consistency. E-SY-containing castables can be handled by shovel but can also be successfully pumped. The soft consistency of E-SY-based castables permits installations of difficult geometries, such as small gaps or linings with a high density of anchors.
Spinel-containing aluminas Spinel-containing castables are typically used for steel ladle linings and prefabricated pieces such as purging plugs and well blocks. The resistance of these castables against steel slag corrosion depends largely on the amount and the fineness of the spinel. Experience shows that fine-ground spinel in the formulation is essential to achieve best performance.

Almatis offers reactive aluminas containing superfine spinel for highly efficient matrix components for demanding applications.

Spinel-containing aluminas can be used in the same way as all other bi- and multi-modal aluminas, and allow the formulation of vibrating and self-flowing low cement, ultralow cement and no cement castables with low water demand and good thermomechanical properties.

**BENEFITS OF ALMATIS REACTIVE ALUMINAS:**

- Very low water demand
- Low open porosity
- Excellent sinter reactivity
- Excellent wear resistance and mechanical strength
- Excellent high temperature performance
- Broad range to support individual preferences in formulation
- Improved flowability with E-SY products
- Ultimate corrosion resistance with spinel-containing reactives

---

### Reactive Aluminas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Composition (%)</th>
<th>E-SY 2000</th>
<th>CTC 55</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spinel Content</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na₂O</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MgO</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Properties</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grain Size Distribution</td>
<td>bi-modal</td>
<td>mult-modal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BET/Specific Surface Area (m²/gm)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particle Size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D50 Cilas (µm)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Chemical Composition [%]**

- **E-SY 2000**
  - Spinel Content: 50.0%
  - Na₂O: 0.1%
  - MgO: 11.0%
- **CTC 55**
  - Spinel Content: 33.0%
  - Na₂O: 0.1%
  - MgO: 8.0%
Dispersing Aluminas

Efficient deflocculation
The matrix of refractory low cement castables contains fine and ultrafine particles such as calcium aluminate cement, reactive aluminas and silica fume. It is essential that all the matrix components are homogeneously distributed during mixing with water to take full advantage of the optimized particle size distribution, and achieve the lowest water demand and desired rheological behavior. Dispersing agents are commonly used to de-agglomerate the fine particles of the matrix.

Almatis dispersing aluminas are widely used in castable manufacturing. The combination of organic dispersants with alumina and other inorganic materials decreases the castable water demand and allows excellent setting control.

There are two different product lines of dispersing aluminas available for individual castable concepts:
- ADS 1 / ADS 3 / ADW 1 for high performance silica-free castables with alumina fines, and
- M-ADS 1 / M-ADS 3 / M-ADW 1 for fumed silica-containing castables using alumina fines.

Almatis dispersing aluminas are very efficient additives for optimizing properties of castables. When compared to traditional dispersing agents such as phosphates, the water demand can be significantly reduced to provide improved mechanical properties and better corrosion resistance.

Set control
A unique feature of Almatis dispersing aluminas is the possibility of adjusting the setting time of castables, according to specific placement requirements and climatic conditions, without sacrificing the final strength development as is the case for other common additives for set control.

The ratio of the retarding "S" type to the accelerating "W" type is varied to achieve set control. The total amount of dispersing aluminas is recommended to be about 1% by weight in the castable. When keeping the total amount unchanged, the dispersing capability of dispersing aluminas remains stable no matter which ratio of S/W is used.

When compared to the classical phosphate-based deflocculating systems, the dispersing aluminas exhibit various advantages:
- Lower water demand and, therefore, higher mechanical strength and abrasion resistance
- Control of working time with low impact on the start of setting
- Aging resistance, for longer shelf life of the castables

Robust dosage lowers risk
The recommended dosage for the dispersing aluminas is typically 1wt% in total, which guarantees a robust dosing for the production of refractory castables.

BENEFITS OF ALMATIS DISPERSING ALUMINAS:
- Reduced water demand of refractory castable through optimized dispersion of finest particles
- Improved flowability
- Adjustable setting times (accelerating or retarding) in accordance with placement requirements and temperature conditions
- Increased homogeneity of dry castable, due to easy dosage of additives in production

Dispersing Aluminas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>ADS 1</th>
<th>ADS 3</th>
<th>ADW 1</th>
<th>M-ADS 1</th>
<th>M-ADS 3</th>
<th>M-ADW 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect</td>
<td>Retarding</td>
<td>Strong retarding</td>
<td>Accelerating</td>
<td>Retarding</td>
<td>Strong retarding</td>
<td>Accelerating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALO₂</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na₂O</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B₂O₃</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaO</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chemical Composition [%]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comp.</th>
<th>Al₂O₃</th>
<th>Na₂O</th>
<th>B₂O₃</th>
<th>CaO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al₂O₃</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na₂O</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B₂O₃</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaO</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Principle of electrostatic dispersion
Adjustable setting times

Set control by varying dosage of ADS and ADW versions. measured in a low-cement castable.

Exothermic reaction 20° C: ADW 1 – ADS 3

TEMPERATURE [°C]

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
TIME [h]

0.6% ADW 1; 0.4% ADS 3
0.7% ADW 1; 0.3% ADS 3
0.8% ADW 1; 0.2% ADS 3
0.6% ADW 1; 0.4% ADS 3
0.7% ADW 1; 0.3% ADS 3
0.8% ADW 1; 0.2% ADS 3

When compared to the classical phosphate-based deflocculating systems, the dispersing aluminas exhibit various advantages:
- Lower water demand and, therefore, higher mechanical strength and abrasion resistance
- Control of working time with low impact on the start of setting
- Aging resistance, for longer shelf life of the castables

Robust dosage lowers risk
The recommended dosage for the dispersing aluminas is typically 1wt% in total, which guarantees a robust dosing for the production of refractory castables.

Dispersing Aluminas

CALCINED / REACTIVE ALUMINAS

CALCINED / REACTIVE ALUMINAS
Innovation is the driving force for growth. Almatis’ leading position in the industry is the result of ten decades of research and development of alumina-based materials. Today, many refractory applications would not be possible without Almatis’ innovations such as tabular alumina, sintered alumina magnesium spinel or reactive aluminas.

To maintain this level of innovation, Almatis has increased the staffing of its Product and Market Development organization while also investing in new application laboratories. An ambitious development program has been initiated and basic research work with research centers and universities has been reinforced.

Dedicated applications and market development managers and engineers provide our customers tailor-made technical support to help them optimize formulations and resolve application problems. New product developments provide the opportunity for our customers to further upgrade their own portfolios to stay ahead of their competition. Almatis engineers and market development managers are continually enhancing their application knowhow to better support our customers’ growth strategies.

An important part of the service that Almatis offers its customers is the application laboratories that are located in all major geographical regions. These labs have the latest technical equipment for enabling us to study the influence of Almatis products on the performance of our customers’ products. In addition, Almatis offers its customers the opportunity to join us in our laboratories for training sessions or joint development work.
### SELECT AN ALUMINA FOR YOUR APPLICATION:

Almatis is committed to the global and secure supply of premium alumina products. Our focus on quality enables us to offer high-performance products with a long service life.

Our premium alumina products are made to global standardized specifications to facilitate supply from any plant to any region. Additionally, we offer tailor-made product solutions to specific market and customer needs.

Global quality and health and safety standards are rigorously applied in all our locations around the world. Almatis manufacturing facilities comply with EHS standards and ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 to ensure high and consistent quality, while protecting the environment as well as our employees and contractors.

For you, our customer, Almatis specialists are here to help.

For solutions to your alumina needs, contact us at refractories@almatis.com

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**PRODUCT PORTFOLIO**

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