



Low-Sodium Series Products

Alumina(Al_2O_3)-based refractory materials form the core of modern industrial refractory systems and have extremely wide applications.

In actual production, Na_2O impurities in the raw materials will react with Al_2O_3 in the molten state to form $\beta\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ($\text{Na}_2\text{O}\cdot 11\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$). $\beta\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ has low density and low melting point. During the cooling and crystallization stage, it is located in the upper middle part of the molten block. Even after crushing and screening, a small amount of residue will remain, which has a significant impact on the physical and chemical properties of the material. Furthermore, Na compounds have low melting points and can penetrate into the interior of refractory materials in gaseous or liquid form, severely affecting the material's structural strength, thermal shock stability, and high temperature volume stability.

By desoduming the raw materials and employing a special smelting process, the sodium content can be minimized, thereby improving the physicochemical properties of the product.

Compared to standard products, low-sodium products offer the following advantages.

- Higher purity, melting point, and uniformity
- Stronger erosion resistance, creep resistance
- Higher bulk density and lower apparent porosity



Low-Sodium Series Products

Low Sodium Fused Mullite Series Products



Product Features

- Grayish-white acicular crystals
- Superior erosion resistance
- Creep resistance
- Thermal shock resistance

Applications

- Metallurgy industry
- Glass industry
- Ceramics industry
- Chemical industry
- Advanced products
- Irregularly shaped products

Ultra-Low Sodium White Fused Alumina

Product Features

- Grayish-white crystals
- Higher purity
- Abrasion resistance
- Erosion resistance
- Thermal shock resistance

Applications

- Functional ceramics
- Petrochemical industry
- Major components of large steel ladles
- High wear resistant engineering machinery parts

