



New connection on: : 13-03-2018 : 23:08:01 - Last disconnection on: : 13-03-2018 : 15:01:19

V 4.0.0.44358(LP,U,linux) (Rev:43856 2017-04-27 09:03:29 +0200#(D201802)) (RPM D201802)

Welcome to EPOQUE Rebuild under the Production Environment

[EPODOC: SS 6] ceramic and (tourмали+ or kaolin or aluminosilicat+) and oxide and silic+

Results in EPODOC **633**

[SS 7] 6 and (titan+ or magnes+)

Results in EPODOC **298**

[SS 8] 7 and (infrar+ or health+ or disord+ or pain+ or treatm+)

Results in EPODOC **42**

[SS 9] 8 and (material or composition or article or content or weight or ratio or proportion)

Results in EPODOC **32**

[SS 10] 9 and (silicon 1d oxide or silica)

Different expressions or operators have been used without brackets. *ERROR(-50002)*

[SS 10] 9 and ((silicon 1d oxide) or silica))

An opening or closing bracket is missing. *ERROR(-101304)*

[SS 10] 9 and ((silicon 1d oxide) or silica)

Results in EPODOC **12**

[SS 11] ..li



1/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN106007702](#) A 20161012

PR - CN20161313697 20160512

AP - CN20161313697 20160512

DT - I



CT - || STSE (A)
[CN1579575](#) A 20050216
 [A] (JIANMING LIFE INTERNAT CO LTD [CN])
 [A] 1-4
 * 全文 *;
[CN101058510](#) A 20071024
 [A] (JIANGSU GAOCHUN CERAMICS CO LT [CN])
 [A] 1-4
 * 全文 *;
[CN101508575](#) A 20090819
 [A] (JINJIANG TENGDA TILE CO LTD [CN])
 [A] 1-4
 * 全文 *;
[CN101580342](#) A 20091118
 [A] (CHAOZHOU CITY AOLITAI INDUSTRY [CN])
 [A] 1-4
 * 全文 *

CTNP - || STSE (A)
 [A] - 孟岩岩, "无机抗菌剂在日用陶瓷中的应用研究", 《厦门大学硕士学位论文》
 [A] 1-4
 * 全文 *
 [A] - 王可, "抗菌陶瓷的制备和性能研究", 《浙江大学硕士学位论文》
 [A] 1-4
 * 全文 *
 [A] - 黄军锋等, "一种银系抗菌陶瓷釉的制备及性能研究", 《陶瓷》
 [A] 1-4
 * 全文 *

CNOI - [C04B41/86](#) ; [C03C8/04](#) ;
[C04B35/46](#) ; [C04B41/009](#) ;
[C04B41/5022](#)

CNOL - C04B41/009, C04B35/46, INV

CNOA - [C04B2235/3201](#) ;
[C04B2235/3206](#) ;
[C04B2235/3427](#) ;
[C04B2235/3463](#) ; [C04B2235/40](#)

PA - WANG WEINA

TI - Antibacterial **ceramic** and preparation method thereof

AB - The invention discloses an antibacterial **ceramic**. The antibacterial **ceramic** is prepared from, by **weight**, 8-15 parts of marble, 32-39 parts of **silica**, 4-7 parts of **titanium dioxide**, 12-23 parts of feldspar, 6-9 parts of alumina, 3-7 parts of barium carbonate, 2-5 parts of sodium carbonate, 1-3 parts of slaked talc, 1-5 parts of silver trioxide, 6-12 parts of nano zinc, 24-42 parts of ultrafine **titanium oxide** powder, 8-26 parts of **magnesium oxide**, 2-9 parts of ultrafine **tourmaline** powder, 6-13 parts of potassium **oxide** and 23-38 parts of micron zeolite. The invention further discloses a preparation method of the **ceramic**. The prepared antibacterial **ceramic** does not need to be cleaned with a cleanser after meals, oil stains can be thoroughly removed only by needing a small amount of tap water, scale is not produced after the antibacterial **ceramic** is used for 1000 times, and surface cleanness can be still kept. Due to the fact that a silver element is added and can emit far **infrared** rays, bacteria can be efficiently inhibited and killed, and mold production can be inhibited.

2/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [RU2014117818](#) A 20151120

PNFP - RU2611519 C2 20170227

PR - US201161543999P 20111006; WO2012US58710 20121004

AP - RU20140117818 20121004

DT - I

CT - || STSE (C2)

[US2010154636](#) A1 20100624 [] (ALSTOM TECHNOLOGY LTD [CH]);

[US2007107599](#) A1 20070517 [];

[US2006165574](#) A1 20060727 [];

[US6547854](#) B1 20030415 [] (US ENERGY [US]);
[RU2420352](#) C1 20110610 [] (OOO EHNVAJROKET [RU])

CTNP - || STSE (C2)
 [] - Jian-Rong Li, Carbon dioxide capture-related gas adsorption and separation in metal-organic frameworks, Coordination Chemistry Reviews, 255, 2011, 1791-1823.

CCI - [B01D53/02](#) ; [B01J20/3204](#) ; [B01J20/3236](#) ; [B01J20/3238](#) ; [B01J20/3251](#) ; [B01J20/3257](#) ;
[B01J20/327](#) ; [B01J20/3272](#)

CNOI - (C2)
[B01D53/04](#) ; [B01J20/3231](#) ; [B01D53/62](#)

CCA - [Y02C10/08](#) ; [B01D2253/20](#) ; [B01D2253/202](#) ; [B01D2253/25](#) ; [B01D2253/306](#) ;
[B01D2253/311](#) ; [B01D2253/34](#) ; [B01D2257/504](#)

PA - (C2)
 BASF KORPOREJSHN [US]

TI - (C2)
 METHOD OF APPLYING SORBENT COATING ON SUBSTRATE, SUPPORT, AND/OR SUBSTRATE COATED WITH SUPPORT

AB - (C2)
 FIELD: technological processes; chemistry.SUBSTANCE: invention relates to gas impurity absorbers. Method of applying sorbent coating on a substrate, support and/or substrate coated with a support, includes: (i) optionally, obtaining a substrate coated with a support by pretreatment of support with a suspension which contains: a. solvent, b. binder, c. base, and d. optional dispersant; and (ii) **treatment** of substrate, support and/or substrate coated with support with an absorber. Substrate is (a) a monolithic or cellular structure made of **ceramic**, metal or plastic; (b) polyurethane foam, polypropylene foam, polyester foam, metal foam or **ceramic** foam; or (c) woven or nonwoven plastic or cellulose fibres. Support is aluminium **oxide**, **silicon** dioxide, **aluminosilicate**, **titanium oxide**, zirconium **oxide**, carbon, zeolite, metal-organic framework (MOF) or combination thereof, wherein support has surface area ranging from 150 m/g to 250 m/g and porosity volume from 0.7 cm/g to 1.5 cm/g. Absorber is polyethylene amine (PEA) which absorbs carbon dioxide, and is present in concentration from 25 wt% to 45 wt% per **weight** of PEA, divided into mass of PEA and support.EFFECT: invention enables to prepare an effective carbon dioxide absorber.57 cl, 10 dwg, 3 tbl, 7 ex

3/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN103013193](#) A 20130403

PNFP - CN103013193B B 20150701

PR - CN20121539369 20121213

AP - CN20121539369 20121213

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)
[CN1266760](#) A 20000920 [Y] (XUE JUNFENG [CN])
 [Y] 1-10
 * 说明书第1页第26-29行 *;
[CN102690536](#) A 20120926 [Y] (SHANGHAI YICILONG NEW MATERIAL TECHNOLOGY CO LTD)

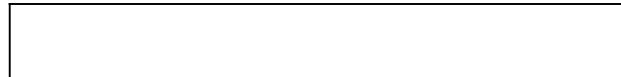
[Y] 1-10

* 说明书第[0004]-[0013]、[0016]-[0018]、[0020]-[0022]段 *

CCI - [C09D1/00](#) ; [C09D5/38](#)
CCA - [Y10T428/31663](#)
PA - (A B)
INNOTEK TECHNOLOGY CHINA LTD
TI - (A B)
Titanium-containing **ceramic paint** and protective coating
AB - (A)
The invention relates to **titanium**-containing **ceramic paint** which is characterized by comprising the following components in parts by **weight**: 100 parts of **silica** sol, 50-100 parts of organosilane, 0.3-1 part of catalyst, 5-20 parts of **titanium** powder and 1-5 parts of **silicone** oil, wherein the organosilane is methyltrimethoxy silane and/or methyltriethoxy silane; and the catalyst is formic acid, acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, citric acid, methyl formate, ethyl acetoacetate, maleic anhydride or a combination thereof. The **titanium**-containing **ceramic paint** further comprises 30-50 parts of filler, wherein the filler is **silicon** dioxide, aluminum **oxide**, zirconium dioxide, **silicon** carbide, aluminum nitride, boron nitride, **kaolin**, talcum powder, mica powder, aluminum or zirconium **silicate**, barium sulfate, metal fiber, stainless steel powder or a combination thereof. The **titanium**-containing **ceramic paint** further comprises 30-40 parts of toner. According to the invention, the **titanium**-containing **ceramic paint** has favorable inadhesion and wear resistance; and the formed protective coating has favorable cold/hot hardness, inadhesion and wear resistance.

4/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [KR20130012032](#) A 20130130
PR - KR20130002406 20130109
AP - KR20130002406 20130109
DT - I
CNOI - [C02F1/481](#) ; [C02F1/68](#)
CNOA - [C02F2201/48](#)
PA - KANG SUNG MO [US]
TI - ENVIRONMENT-FRIENDLY
MULTIPURPOSE
WATER **TREATMENT** APPARATUS
AB - PURPOSE: An environment-
friendly multipurpose apparatus
for improving the quality of
water is provided to be applied
to regardless a constitution, to
make the highly degree of
purity **material** separation
refining possible, to maintain an
identical radiation for a long
time, and to increase porosity
and dissolved oxygen.



CONSTITUTION: An environment-friendly multipurpose apparatus for improving the quality of water includes a body(110), a main clean water filter(120), a disk type **ceramic** filter(130), and a magnet(140). The main clean water filter is installed on the inside of the body. The disk type **ceramic** filter is installed on a second engaging part where the main clean water filter and the water out part of the body are connected. The main clean water filter includes a **ceramic** filter **composition**. The **ceramic** filter **composition** comprises **aluminosilicate** 25-35 **weight**%, calcium carbonate 15-25 **weight**%, **silica** 12-18 **weight**%, **oxide** aluminum 8-10 **weight**%, ferrous **oxide** 5-7 **weight**%, ferric **oxide** 5-7 **weight**%, **magnesium oxide** 2-4 **weight**%, calcium **oxide** 1-3 **weight**%, sodium 2-4 **weight**%, potassium 3-5 **weight**%, **titanium oxide** 0.1-0.5 **weight**%, anhydrous phosphoric acid 0.1-0.5 **weight**%, manganese **oxide** 0.1-0.5 **weight**% and etc. components 0.5 -1.5 **weight**%. The etc. components include Ti as nature rare mineral atoms of bioactivation use, Se, the mineral element of Mn series and Ge, and the bio mineral element of Si as the bio mineral atoms of the organism friendly use and Al series, the non metal mineral element of Z as the non metal mineral atoms of the organism friendly use and B series, Y as the rare earth mineral quality atoms of the stimulation of activity type use, and the mineral element of the La series and Gd the natural mineral atoms of the organism

fairness, and more than one kind among the natural mineral elements of the Ca, K, the Mg, the Fe, the Zn and Na series.

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PN - [KR20120054703](#) A 20120531
 PR - KR20100115949 20101122
 AP - KR20100115949 20101122
 DT - I
 CNOI - [B01D35/06](#) ; [B01D35/30](#) ; [B01D39/2068](#) ; [C02F1/484](#)
 CNOA - [B01D2201/30](#)
 PA - KANG SUNG MO [US]
 TI - ENVIRONMENT-FRIENDLY MULTIPURPOSE WATER **TREATMENT** APPARATUS
 AB - PURPOSE: An environmentally-friendly multi-purpose water quality improving apparatus is provided to increase porosity and dissolved oxygen and to separate and refine raw materials of high purity. CONSTITUTION: An environmentally-friendly multi-purpose water quality improving apparatus includes a main body, a main water purifying filter(120), a disk type **ceramic** filter(130), and a magnet(140). The disk type **ceramic** filter is installed between the main water purifying filter and a second combining part. The magnet magnetizes water through the disk type **ceramic** filter. The main water purifying filter includes **ceramic** filter compositions. The **ceramic** filter compositions include 25 to 35 **weight%** of **aluminosilicate**, 15 to 25 **weight%** of calcium carbonate, 12 to 18 **weight%** of **silica**, 8- 10 **weight%** of aluminum **oxide**, 5 to 7 **weight%** of ferrous **oxide**, 5 to 7 **weight%** of ferric **oxide**, 2 to 4 **weight%** of **magnesium oxide**, 1- 3 **weight%** of calcium **oxide**, 2 to 4 **weight%** of sodium, 3 to 5 **weight%** of potassium, 0.1 to 0.5 **weight%** of **titanium oxide**, 0.1 to 0.5 **weight%** of anhydrous phosphoric acid, 0.1 to 0.5 **weight%** of manganese **oxide**, and 0.5 to 1.5 **weight%** of other components.

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PN - [CN101367650](#) A 20090218
 PR - CN20081198782 20080926
 AP - CN20081198782 20080926
 DT - I
 PA - GUOQING HU [CN]
 TI - Nano-scale far **infrared ceramic** powder and method of manufacturing the same
 AB - The invention relates to a nanometer-stage far **infrared ceramic** powder and a preparation method thereof, and is mainly composed of nanometer zinc **oxide**, nanometer **titanium oxide**, nanometer yttrium **oxide**, nanometer zirconium **oxide**, nanometer aluminium **oxide**, nanometer copper **oxide**, nanometer nickel **oxide**, nanometer **silicon oxide**, ultrafine **tourmaline** powder, ultrafine **silicon** carbide, and the like. The grain diameter of nanometer composite metal **oxide** is 20 nm to 60nm; the grain diameter of **tourmaline** and the **silicon** carbide is no more than 0.5um; and the preparation method adopts liquid phase settling method, the process flow contains: mixture making-solution-surface active agent adding-settling-filtering and washing-

dehydration **treatment** -drying-fluid energy milling-high temperature **composition**-
 cribration-performance testing-standby, and the aim is to overcome defect that
 emission power of internal single-crystal **infrared** powder and composite **infrared**
 powder is lower at present.

7/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [KR20080050664](#) A 20080610

PNFP - KR100846183B B1 20080714

PR - KR20060121168 20061204

AP - KR20060121168 20061204

DT - I

CT - || STSE (B1)

[JP2001219033](#) A 20010814 [] (JAPAN PIONICS);

[KR20040007440](#) A 20040124 [];

[KR20040049278](#) A 20040611 [] (CLEAN AIR TECHNOLOGY CORP, et al)

PA - (A)

KIM KI HO [KR]

TI - (A B1)

HOT GAS AND PARTICULATE FILTRATION WITH METAL **OXIDE** FILTER ELEMENTS AND ITS
 PRODUCING METHOD

AB - (A)

A metal **oxide** filter for **treatment** of gas and particulate matters at high temperature and high pressure conditions is provided to obtain heat resistance, durability, wear resistance, chemical resistance, etc. of the metal **oxide** filter, and improve reaction capability of the filter by controlling the porosity of the filter within a predetermined value range, and a manufacturing method of the metal **oxide** filter is provided. A manufacturing method of a metal **oxide** filter for **treatment** of gas and particulate matters at high temperature and high pressure conditions comprises the steps of: (a) preparing a slurry by mixing (i) 1 to 70 **weight** parts of at least one metal **oxide** powder selected from an iron(Fe) **oxide** powder, a manganese(Mn) **oxide** powder, a lithium (Li) **oxide** powder, a zinc(Zn) **oxide** powder, an antimony(Sb) **oxide** powder, and a **magnesium**(Mg) **oxide** powder, (ii) 10 to 70 **weight** parts of at least one **ceramic** powder selected from the group consisting of **silicon** carbide, alumina, sillimanite, **kaolin**, **silica**, **titanium** steel slag, waste molding sand, diatomaceous earth, and clay, (iii) 1 to 50 **weight** parts of at least one carbide powder selected from a wood powder, a grain powder, and a polymer powder, (iv) 5 to 30 **weight** parts of a lubricant, (v) 1 to 50 **weight** parts of a binder, and (vi) 10 to 90 **weight** parts of a dispersion; (b) repeatedly doping the slurry prepared in the step(a) on a carrier several times by means of a deposition, coating, or spraying process; (c) using only the carrier which has the slurry has been doped thereon by the deposition, coating, or spraying process in the step(b), or forming moldings from the slurry doped carrier using various shaped molds; (d) drying the moldings; and (e) sintering the dried moldings. Further, a step of forming the slurry-doped carrier into a predetermined shape before or after the step(b) is additionally comprised in the manufacturing method.

8/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JP2004107113](#) A 20040408

PR - JP20020269431 20020917

AP - JP20020269431 20020917

DT - I

FI - C04B35/14

FT - 4G030/AA02; 4G030/AA03; 4G030/AA04; 4G030/AA07; 4G030/AA08; 4G030/AA16;
4G030/AA22; 4G030/AA25; 4G030/AA27; 4G030/AA28; 4G030/AA35; 4G030/AA36;
4G030/AA37; 4G030/AA58; 4G030/BA17; 4G030/BA32; 4G030/GA04; 4G030/GA20;
4G030/GA27; 4G030/HA25

PA - SOSENI

TI - **CERAMIC**

AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a **ceramic** as a product base **material** capable of emitting a large quantity of far **infrared** ray at a normal temperature, remarkably accelerating blood flow to eliminate stiffness or **pain** by being worked into a decorative and wearing, attaining medical effect such as the elimination of the cold, making a food and drink mellow and retarding the progress of rotting by being worked into a cup, a dish or the like and used for the food and drink, improving the **health** or making the taste of the food and drink more sweet and attaining the delay of the rotting by producing minus ion.

- SOLUTION: The **ceramic** is obtained by blending 30-70% **silicon oxide**, 10-30% aluminum **oxide**, 3-10% calcium **oxide**, 0.1-0.5% chromium **oxide**, 0.05-0.2% manganese **oxide**, 3-9% iron **oxide**, 0.05-2% cobalt **oxide**, 0.4-2% potassium **oxide**, 1-6% sodium **oxide** and further 0.4-2% **magnesium oxide** and additionally 10-70% **tourmaline** and further 5-30% **titanium oxide**.

- COPYRIGHT: (C)2004,JPO

9/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JP2002322389](#) A 20021108

PR - JP20010165850 20010424

AP - JP20010165850 20010424

DT - I

FI - B05D3/02&Z; B05D7/24&301G; B05D7/24&301W; B05D7/24&302B; B05D7/24&303B;
B05D7/24&303C; B05D7/24&303D; C09D1/02; C09D5/16

FT - 4D075/BB21Z; 4D075/BB24Z; 4D075/BB26Z; 4D075/CA02; 4D075/CA03; 4D075/CA13;
4D075/CA18; 4D075/CA34; 4D075/CA36; 4D075/CA44; 4D075/EA06; 4D075/EA10;
4D075/EA19; 4D075/EB01; 4D075/EB02; 4D075/EB05; 4D075/EC01; 4D075/EC02;
4D075/EC05; 4J038/AA011; 4J038/HA061; 4J038/HA171; 4J038/HA211; 4J038/HA241;
4J038/HA431; 4J038/HA451; 4J038/HA471; 4J038/HA521; 4J038/HA551; 4J038/HA561;
4J038/NA03; 4J038/NA04; 4J038/NA05; 4J038/NA07; 4J038/NA11; 4J038/NA14;
4J038/PA19; 4J038/PC03

PA - TANABE SUMIO

TI - MANUFACTURING METHOD FOR MULTIFUNCTIONAL **CERAMIC** COATING FILM-
FORMING **MATERIAL** CURABLE AT LOW TEMPERATURE AND FORMING METHOD FOR
MULTIFUNCTIONAL **CERAMIC** COATING FILM CURABLE AT LOW TEMPERATURE

AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a manufacturing method for a **ceramic** coating film-

forming **material** curable at a low temperature, excellent in adhesive strength, heat resistance, chemical resistance, abrasion resistance, durability, water repellency, and the like, capable of decreasing an environmental pollution **material** and affording a high radiation **ratio** of far-infrared ray and insulation property and also excellent in bending characteristic. SOLUTION: The multifunctional **ceramic** coating film-forming **material** curable at a low temperature is obtained by preparing a mixture solution obtained by adding boric acid, calcium metasilicate, sumectite, **kaolin**, laponite, ceramics such as magnetite and an oxidized metal to an alkaline **silicate**, and by mixing therewith a solution obtained by adding a solution of a lithium compound to a solution obtained by reacting an alkali **silicate** and metal **silicon** and the like and by adding **silicon oxide**, **titanium** dioxide, porcelain fine powder, zirconium **oxide**, noncrystalline **silica oxide** or hydrophobic noncrystalline **silica oxide** to the above mixed solution. The **ceramic** coating film-forming **material** is coated to materials except plastics and dried and formed at temperatures suitable for purposes of its use and between a room temperature and 250 deg.C.

10/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [GB1247374](#) A 19710922

PR - US19670642704 19670601; US19670694303 19671228

AP - GB19680053403 19681111

DT - **

CCI - [C04B41/5033](#) ; [C04B41/009](#) ; [C04B41/5025](#) ; [C04B41/85](#) ; [C04B41/87](#) ; [C09K3/1436](#)

CLC - [C04B41/5025](#) , [C04B41/4505](#) , [C04B41/4578](#) , [C04B41/5092](#) , INV

- [C04B41/5025](#) , [C04B41/4505](#) , [C04B41/4578](#) , [C04B41/5092](#) , INV

- [C04B41/5025](#) , [C04B41/4505](#) , [C04B41/4578](#) , [C04B41/5092](#) , INV

- [C04B41/5025](#) , [C04B41/4505](#) , [C04B41/4578](#) , [C04B41/5092](#) , INV

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- [C04B41/5025](#) , [C04B41/4505](#) , [C04B41/4578](#) , [C04B41/5092](#) , INV

- [C04B41/009](#) , [C04B35/00](#) , INV

CCA - [F02B2075/027](#)

PA - KAMAN SCIENCES CORP [US]

TI - A **CERAMIC TREATMENT PROCESS**

AB - 1,247,374. Refractory bodies and coatings. KAMAN SCIENCES CORP. 11 Nov., 1968 [28 Dec., 1967], No. 53403/68. Addition to 1,234,043. Heading CIJ. [Also in Divisions B2 and C4-C5] Refractory bodies are made by forming an unsintered porous structure from a mass of particles at least the surface of which comprises at least one metallic **oxide**, impregnating the structure with a metallic compound, heating the structure to convert the metallic compound to a metallic **oxide** and to harden the structure, and then repeating the impregnation and curing steps at least once more. Suitable oxidic materials from which the porous structure can be formed are those of aluminium,

PN - [GB1385907](#) A 19750305

PR - GB19710013721 19710507

AP - GB19710013721 19710507

DT - **

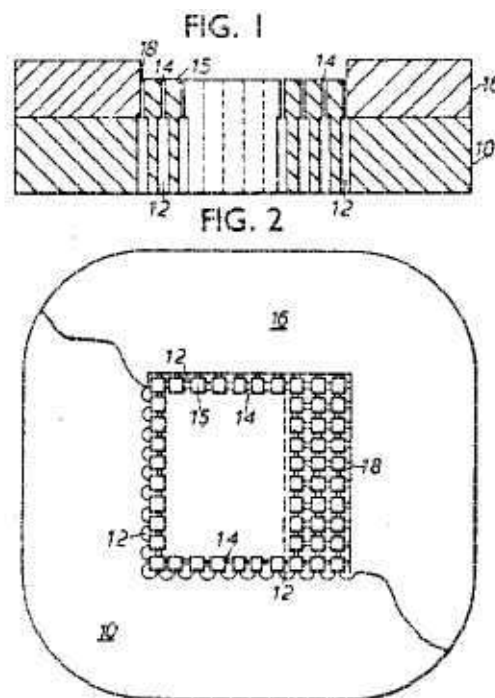
CCI - [B01D53/86](#) ; [B01J35/04](#) ;
[B28B3/269](#)

CCA - [Y10S502/507](#) ; [Y10T428/24149](#)

PA - ICI LTD

TI - SUPPORT AND CATALYST

AB - 1385907 Making catalyst supports; extrusion IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES Ltd 27 April 1972 [7 May 1971] 13721/71 Heading B5A [Also in Division B1] A catalyst support comprising a multitubular refractory module in which the tube axes are mutually parallel is formed by forcing a plastic **composition** through a primary zone of a plurality of channels in a solid block and then through an outlet zone of intersecting slots in the same block, the slots being in the form of straight lines and/or continuous curves transverse to the direction of flow of the **composition**, the aggregate cross-sectional area of the slots being sufficiently less than that of the primary zone channels and the time of passage through the slots being sufficiently long to unify the feed into a module which is dried and calcined to form **ceramic** bonds.
The **composition** comprises either the **material** of the support or a compound thermally decomposable or reactable thereto, a liquid and a viscosity-controlling substance soluble in or swellable by the liquid. As shown in Figs. 1, 2, the die comprises a block 10 having circular-section primary zone



channels 12 and intersecting slots 14 in the outlet zone. Slots 14 are formed by saw-cutting along mutually perpendicular sets of parallel lines, channels 12 being bored in line with the intersections thereof. The plastic **composition** may comprise any **oxide** having the desired refractory properties, e. g. an hydraulic cement and a finely divided aggregate, e.g. low-**silica** aluminous cements and, as aggregate, alumina, **titania**, zirconia, mullite or calcined **kaolin**; clay, refractory spinels &c. are also specified. The catalytic constituent may be a Group VIII metal, e.g. nickel, cobalt or a platinum group metal or metal **oxide** e.g. for non-oxidative **treatment** of internal combustion exhaust gases. A **ceramic** binding agent may be bentonite or another water-swellable clay. A soluble or swellable organic polymer may be starch, a cellulose ether or ester, a polyvinyl alcohol, ester or ether or a protein, the extruded module being calcined to decompose or burn out such polymers.

12/12 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [FR2907776](#) A1 20080502
 PNFP - FR2907776 B1 20090206
 PR - FR20060054585 20061027
 AP - FR20060054585 20061027
 DT - *; Rep
 CT - || STSE (A1)
 [US4084974](#) A 19780418 [AD] (BEALL GEORGE H, et al);
 [US5064460](#) A 19911112 [AD] (AITKEN BRUCE G [US]);
 [US5064461](#) A 19911112 [AD] (MORENA ROBERT M [US], et al)
 CCI - [C03C1/10](#) ; [C03C3/085](#) ; [C03C3/095](#) ; [C03C4/02](#) ; [C03C10/0027](#)
 PA - (A1 B1)
 SNC EUROKERA SOC EN NOM COLLEC [FR]

- TI - (A1)
Developing a blue transparent glass **ceramic**, useful to make articles e.g. hotplate, containing a solid solution of beta-quartz as main crystalline phase, comprises heat **treatment** of a lithium **aluminosilicate** glass for ceramization
- AB - (A1)
Developing a blue transparent glass **ceramic**, containing a solid solution of beta -quartz as main crystalline phase, comprises heat **treatment** of a lithium **aluminosilicate** glass, a precursor the glass **ceramic** or a filler that itself being the precursor of lithium **aluminosilicate** glass, in conditions which ensure the ceramization. The glass or the filler comprises **titania** or a source of **titania**, as a nucleation agent and a glass reducing agent. A metal sulfide, preferably a single metal sulfide, is used as a single glass reducing agent. Independent claims are included for: (1) for developing a blue transparent glass **ceramic article**, comprising a solid solution of beta -quartz as main crystalline phase, comprising melting a lithium **aluminosilicate** glass or a filler of such glass, i.e. being itself a precursor of such glass, cooling the obtained molten glass and simultaneously, shaping the **article** into desired form and ceramization of the shaped glass; (2) blue transparent glass **ceramic**, containing a solid solution of beta -quartz as main crystalline phase, obtained by the process, having a chemical **composition** of lithia-alumina- **silica** ($\text{Li}_2\text{O}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3-\text{SiO}_2$) including **magnesium** and/or zinc **oxide** and sulfur, free from halides and phosphates with the exception of unavoidable traces and also containing neither arsenic **oxide** nor antimony **oxide**, except unavoidable traces; (3) an **article** made of the blue transparent glass **ceramic**; and (4) a lithium aluminosilicate glass or its precursor having the **composition** of the blue transparent glass **ceramic**.