

KAOLIN, EPK

SiO ₂	45.14%
Al ₂ O ₃	38.28
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.75
TiO ₂	0.27
MgO	0.13
CaO	0.12
K ₂ O	0.35
Na ₂ O	0.05
P ₂ O ₅	0.075
SO ₃	0.025
L.O.I.	14.48
P.C.E.	Cone 35

Geographical Source:

Florida

Geological Source:

Hydrothermal: steam, boron, fluorine and tin vapors attacking soda feldspar in granites and pegmatites over 250 million years ago.

Characteristics:

Kaolins are white-burning clays composed predominantly of the minerals kaolinite or livesite with melting points above 3100°F. EPK is a secondary or sedimentary kaolin and therefore has a finer particle size than primary, or residual kaolins. It is also more plastic than residual kaolins. The nature of water transport in secondary kaolin deposition also suggests the opportunity for impurities to mingle with the transported material.

Kaolin is an important source of alumina and is useful in glazes as a particle suspender and to reduce glaze fluidity.

EPK in a clay body provides good flashing in wood, soda, salt

EPK is composed of 97% Kaolinite