ALL OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE DIRECTOR DIVISION OF ORE DRESSING AND METALLURGY

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EUGENE HAANEL, PH. D. Director.

OTTAWA, <u>May 18th</u>, 1918.

Report of Ore Dressing & Metallurgical Laboratories

Test No. 85

Graphite Concentrates

A shipment of two bags, 200 pounds of Graphite Concentrates was received on January 25th, 1918 from the "New Quebec Graphite Co., Ltd." Buckingham, Que.

This graphite was their concentrates from some point in their milling operations, and contained as impurities, quartz adhering to the Graphite flake, Mica and a small amount of Iron Sulphides.

The analysis of this shipment showed it to contain:-

Carbon	 60.10 %
Silica	 20.10 %
Tron	 2.20 %

The product desired was a commercial graphite, flake as high in carbon as possible to obtain.

Tests were made on the Huff Electrostatic Separator to remove the mica, without appreciable results. Some of the mica was removed but at the expense of a large loss of the graphite flake.

A test was run on the large Callow Pneumatic Machine,

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the concentrate being fed in the head of the Rougher Cell with water, a little coal oil and pine oil being added. The analysis of the concentrate made was as follows:=

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	Carbon		72.30 %
۰.	Silica		11.20 %
	Iren	*	2.30 %

On examination of this concentrate it was found that the mica was eliminated but the quartz adhering to the graphite flake remained.

The Iron content was practically the same. It is doubtful whether this came from the graphite concentrates or was picked up in the air lifts of the cells from former tests on Molybdenite ores.

To make a clean concentrate it was necessary to regrind, to free the quartz gangue adhering to the flake. This was done in the Wet Ball Mill using pebbles for grinding. An accurate test could not be made as the amount of concentrate was too small. The mill was charged with 380 pounds of pebbles, 122 pounds of concentrates and 122 pounds of water and allowed to run for 30 minutes.

A screen test was made on the concentrates before grinding and also on the concentrates after grinding and refloating. From the screen test scales submitted in this report it will be found that the grinding produced 10 % more fines than in the original concentrates. This is probably high to what it would be in actual practice as it has been found that with careful operation the regrinding with pebbles does produce but very little more fines than the feed, and frees the flake from the adhering gangue.

The analysis of the final concentrate was as follows:-

Carbon		83.45 %
Silica		6.50 %
Iron	# 12 13	2.00 %

<u>Conclusions</u>:- The above test shows that a considerable improvement has been made on the grade of the concentrate. The concentrates were screened on 100, 150 and 200 Tyler Standard Screens with the following results:-

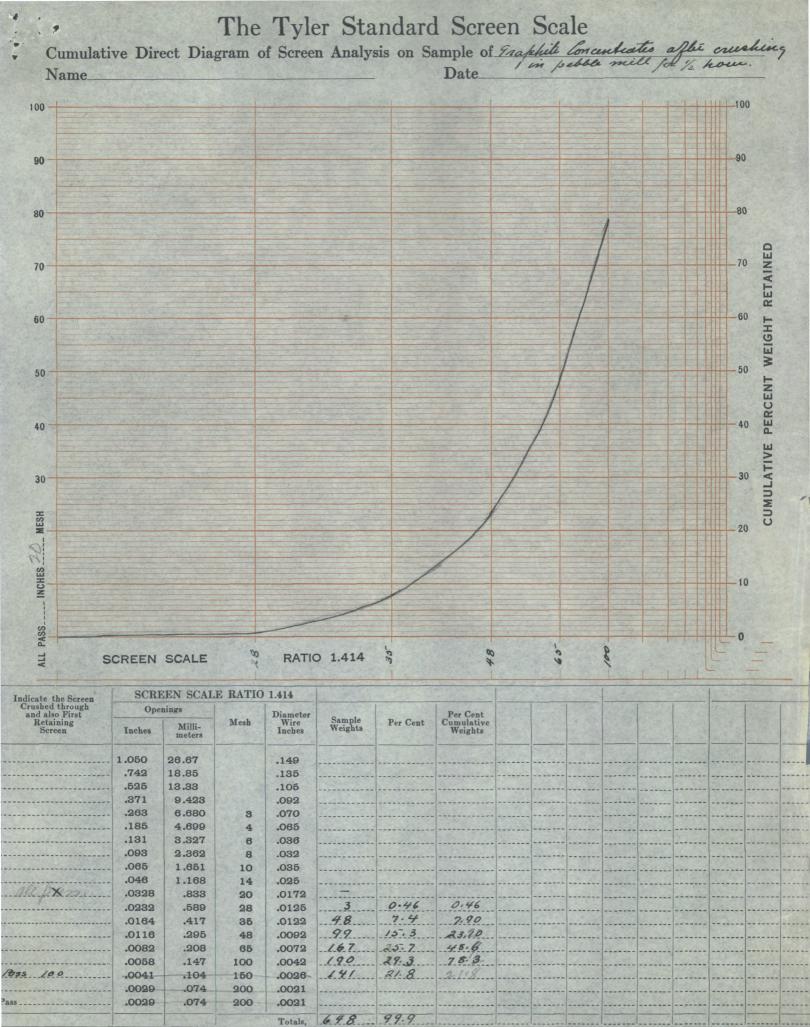
+ 100		70 0	đ, c	of anna	ntrates
÷ 100		10+6	10	JI CONCE	nuales
Analysis	<u>.</u>	C	-	86.50	%
		Si02	-	4.30	%
- 100 + 150		13.3	% 0	of conce	entrates
Analyses		C	58	82.05	%
		Si02	-	11.90	%
7					
- 150 + 200	er er 14	3.8	% 0	of conce	entrates
			•	of conce 68.45	_
		C	-		%
Analyses		с Si0 ₂	-	68.45 17.00	%
Analyses		C SiO ₂ 4.7	-	68.45 17.00	% % entrates

From the **+ 28** size, the larger pieces of clean flake were picked out and analysed as follows:-

Carbon		92.25 %
Iron & Alumina		3.60 %
Lime & Magnesia		Absent
Insol. Silica	cə == (it	3.00 %
Volatile & un- determined		1.15 %

This analysis determines the limit of concentration without crushing the flake finer, as the gangue is included in the flake itself.

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THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO