Differing magnetic properties are used to split the conductive ninerals into individual constituents. The non-conductors are processed through magnetic and wet gravity separations to produce sircon, a monarite concentrate and a non-valuable heavy mineral fraction.

Crossbelt magnetic separators are used to separate materials of greatly different magnetic susceptability and induced roll magnetic separators are availed for more subtla differentiations.

5.3 Synthetic Rut.11.e Plant

are fuel for the chloride process pigment plants. Relatively minor sources of ilmenite are suitable for direct chlorination although ore grade ilmenite deposits are in abundance compared with sources of natural rutile.

Ilmenite can be utilised in the chloride pigement process by first upgrading it to synthetic rutile. For Cooljateo limenite, the Improved Becher Process achieves an increase in 710g content from 624 to 52% by transforming it to synthetic rutile through the removal of iron and nanganese oxides.

The Becher process reduces iron and nanganese oxides it metallic or

cos1-fuelled rotary kiin. The process also produces partial reduction of TiO2 to 7i2O3 and creates a porous crystal structure in the reduced limenite.

The iron manganese sulphide is leached from the ilmenite grains with weak sulphuric acid.

Dissolution of the metallic iron phase takes place in an earsted, acqueous bath using an emonium chloride catalyst. The metallic iron diffuses through the porous network of the limenite to the grain surface where it is exidized to insoluble Pego, The remnant grain with the iron and manganese salts removed is synthetic rutile with approximately 90-94% TiOg content.

Precipitated iron oxide is separated from synthetic rutile in hydrocyclones. The product is subjected to a final leaching in weak sulphuric acid to remove manganese and any residual metallic iron before washing and drying to a saleable form.