



(12) **United States Patent**
Chen

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,409,825 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 9, 2016**

- (54) **GRANULATION OF FINE POWDER**
- (71) Applicant: **Los Alamos National Security, LLC**,
Los Alamos, NM (US)
- (72) Inventor: **Ching-Fong Chen**, Los Alamos, NM
(US)
- (73) Assignee: **Los Alamos National Security, LLC**,
Los Alamos, NM (US)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 275 days.

4,020,131 A	4/1977	Feraday	
4,061,700 A	12/1977	Gallivan	
4,138,360 A	2/1979	Gallivan	
4,247,495 A *	1/1981	Ennerst G21C 3/623 264/0.5
4,381,281 A	4/1983	Lang	
4,382,885 A	5/1983	Haas	
4,383,953 A	5/1983	Larson	
4,389,341 A	6/1983	Gaines, Jr. et al.	
4,432,915 A	2/1984	Gallivan	
4,444,606 A	4/1984	Bertrand	
5,487,855 A	1/1996	Moeggengourg et al.	
5,902,761 A	5/1999	Oda et al.	

(Continued)

(21) Appl. No.: **13/971,157**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 20, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0054184 A1 Feb. 26, 2015

- (51) **Int. Cl.**
C04B 35/51 (2006.01)
C04B 35/626 (2006.01)

- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **C04B 35/51** (2013.01); **C04B 35/6262**
(2013.01); **C04B 35/62695** (2013.01); **C04B**
2235/3229 (2013.01); **C04B 2235/5409**
(2013.01); **C04B 2235/604** (2013.01); **C04B**
2235/608 (2013.01); **C04B 2235/77** (2013.01)

- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC C04B 35/51; G21C 21/02; G21C 3/623
USPC 264/0.5
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

- 3,806,565 A * 4/1974 Langrod G21C 3/623
264/0.5
- 3,992,494 A 11/1976 Holden

Agrawal et al., "Pharmaceutical Processing—A Review on Wet Granulation Technology," International Journal of Pharmaceutical Frontier Research ("JPFR"), Apr.-Jun. 2011; vol. 1, pp. 65-83.

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Timothy Kennedy
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A mixture of fine powder including thorium oxide was converted to granulated powder by forming a first-green-body and heat treating the first-green-body at a high temperature to strengthen the first-green-body followed by granulation by crushing or milling the heat-treated first-green-body. The granulated powder was achieved by screening through a combination of sieves to achieve the desired granule size distribution. The granulated powder relies on the thermal bonding to maintain its shape and structure. The granulated powder contains no organic binder and can be stored in a radioactive or other extreme environment. The granulated powder was pressed and sintered to form a dense compact with a higher density and more uniform pore size distribution.

18 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets

