

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	526130
Report Date :	21.08.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	THIELE KAOLIN COMPANY
Registered Office :	520 Kaolin Road, Sandersville, Ga, 31082- P.O Box 1056
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2017 (Summarized)
Date of Incorporation :	22.10.1946
Legal Form :	Domestic Profit Corporation
Line of Business :	Mines, processes, blends, and delivers kaolin coating and filler pigments
No. of Employees :	570

RATING & COMMENTS

(Mira Inform has adopted New Rating mechanism w.e.f. 23rd January 2017)

MIRA's Rating :	A+
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default

Status :	Good
Payment Behaviour :	Regular
Litigation :	--

NOTES:

Any query related to this report can be made on e-mail: infodept@mirainform.com while quoting report number, name and date.

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ECGC Country Risk Classification List

Country Name	Previous Rating (31.12.2017)	Current Rating (01.04.2018)
United States	A1	A1

Risk Category	ECGC Classification
Insignificant	A1
Low Risk	A2
Moderately Low Risk	B1
Moderate Risk	B2
Moderately High Risk	C1
High Risk	C2
Very High Risk	D

UNITED STATES - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The US has the most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$59,500. US firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers, pharmaceuticals, and medical, aerospace, and military equipment; however, their advantage has narrowed since the end of World War II. Based on a comparison of GDP measured at purchasing power parity conversion rates, the US economy in 2014, having stood as the largest in the world for more than a century, slipped into second place behind China, which has more than tripled the US growth rate for each year of the past four decades.

In the US, private individuals and business firms make most of the decisions, and the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services predominantly in the private marketplace. US business firms enjoy greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, to lay off surplus workers, and to develop new products. At the same time, businesses face higher barriers to enter their rivals' home markets than foreign firms face entering US markets.

Long-term problems for the US include stagnation of wages for lower-income families, inadequate investment in deteriorating infrastructure, rapidly rising medical and pension costs of an aging population, energy shortages, and sizable current account and budget deficits.

The onrush of technology has been a driving factor in the gradual development of a "two-tier" labor market in which those at the bottom lack the education and the professional/technical skills of those at the top and, more and more, fail to get comparable pay raises, health insurance coverage, and other benefits. But the globalization of trade, and especially the rise of low-wage producers such as China, has put additional downward pressure on wages and upward pressure on the return to capital. Since 1975, practically all the gains in household income have gone to the top 20% of households. Since 1996, dividends and capital gains have grown faster than wages or any other category of after-tax income.

Imported oil accounts for more than 50% of US consumption and oil has a major impact on the overall health of the economy. Crude oil prices doubled between 2001 and 2006, the year home prices peaked; higher gasoline prices ate into consumers' budgets and many individuals fell behind in their mortgage payments. Oil prices climbed another 50% between 2006 and 2008, and bank foreclosures more than doubled in the same period. Besides dampening the housing market, soaring oil prices caused a drop in the value of the dollar and a deterioration in the US merchandise trade deficit, which peaked at \$840 billion in 2008. Because the US economy is energy-intensive, falling oil prices since 2013 have alleviated many of the problems the earlier increases had created.

The sub-prime mortgage crisis, falling home prices, investment bank failures, tight credit, and the global economic downturn pushed the US into a recession by mid-2008. GDP contracted until the third quarter of 2009, the deepest and longest downturn since the Great Depression. To help stabilize financial markets, the US Congress established a \$700 billion Troubled Asset Relief Program in October 2008. The government used some of these funds to purchase equity in US banks and industrial corporations, much of which had been returned to the government by early 2011. In January 2009, Congress passed and former President Barack OBAMA signed a bill providing an additional \$787 billion fiscal stimulus to be used over 10 years - two-thirds on additional spending and one-third on tax cuts - to create jobs and to help the economy recover. In 2010 and 2011, the federal budget deficit reached nearly 9% of GDP. In 2012, the Federal Government reduced the growth of spending and the deficit shrank to 7.6% of GDP. US revenues from taxes and other sources are lower, as a percentage of GDP, than those of most other countries.

Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan required major shifts in national resources from civilian to military purposes and contributed to the growth of the budget deficit and public debt. Through FY 2018, the direct costs of the wars will have totaled more than \$1.9 trillion, according to US Government figures.

In March 2010, former President OBAMA signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), a health insurance reform that was designed to extend coverage to an additional 32 million Americans by 2016,

through private health insurance for the general population and Medicaid for the impoverished. Total spending on healthcare - public plus private - rose from 9.0% of GDP in 1980 to 17.9% in 2010.

In July 2010, the former president signed the DODD-FRANK Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, a law designed to promote financial stability by protecting consumers from financial abuses, ending taxpayer bailouts of financial firms, dealing with troubled banks that are "too big to fail," and improving accountability and transparency in the financial system - in particular, by requiring certain financial derivatives to be traded in markets that are subject to government regulation and oversight.

The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) announced plans in December 2012 to purchase \$85 billion per month of mortgage-backed and Treasury securities in an effort to hold down long-term interest rates, and to keep short-term rates near zero until unemployment dropped below 6.5% or inflation rose above 2.5%. The Fed ended its purchases during the summer of 2014, after the unemployment rate dropped to 6.2%, inflation stood at 1.7%, and public debt fell below 74% of GDP. In December 2015, the Fed raised its target for the benchmark federal funds rate by 0.25%, the first increase since the recession began. With continued low growth, the Fed opted to raise rates several times since then, and in December 2017, the target rate stood at 1.5%.

In December 2017, Congress passed and President Donald TRUMP signed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which, among its various provisions, reduces the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%; lowers the individual tax rate for those with the highest incomes from 39.6% to 37%, and by lesser percentages for those at lower income levels; changes many deductions and credits used to calculate taxable income; and eliminates in 2019 the penalty imposed on taxpayers who do not obtain the minimum amount of health insurance required under the ACA. The new taxes took effect on 1 January 2018; the tax cut for corporations are permanent, but those for individuals are scheduled to expire after 2025. The Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) under the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the new law will reduce tax revenues and increase the federal deficit by about \$1.45 trillion over the 2018-2027 period. This amount would decline if economic growth were to exceed the JCT's estimate.

Source : CIA

STATUTORY INFORMATION

Legal Name:	THIELE KAOLIN COMPANY
TradeName:	Reedy Creek Division Thiele
ID:	H302180
Date Created:	1946
Date Incorporated:	10/22/1946
Legal Address:	520 Kaolin Road, SANDERSVILLE, GA, 31082- P.O Box 1056, USA
Operative Address:	520 KAOLIN ROAD , SANDERSVILLE, GA, 31082, USA
Telephone:	+1 478-552-3951
Fax:	+1 478-552-4131
Legal Form:	Domestic Profit Corporation
Email:	NA
Registered in:	GEORGIA
Website:	www.thielekaolin.com
Contact:	J. Eric Tillirson, CEO
Staff:	570
Activity:	NAICS 1: Kaolin and Ball Clay Mining NAICS 2: Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels NAICS 3: Full-Service Restaurants SIC 1: Kaolin Mining SIC 2: Motels SIC 3: Eating Places

BANKS

SUNTRUST BANK

The Company does not make its banking details public

HISTORY

Thiele Kaolin Company was founded in 1946 and is based in Sandersville, Georgia. It has processing facilities in Sandersville and Wrens, Georgia.

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PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

Thiele Kaolin Company mines, processes, blends, and delivers kaolin coating and filler pigments.

Products/Services description:

It offers calcined, delaminated coating, high brightness coating, standard brightness coating, tailored coating, filler, and specialty clays; Dekka dinking products; and TAG 100 titanium dioxide. The company's products are used in paper, adhesives, and other building-type products; unbleached and recycled board applications; paper and paperboard applications; adhesives; and ink jet applications.

Brands:

The company does not have brands

Sales are:

WHOLESALE

Clients:

Industries

Suppliers:

Shiraishi Kogyo Kaisha Ltd.

Operations area:

Japan

The company imports from

National

The subject employs

Japan

Payments:

570 employees

Regular

LOCATION

Headquarters :

520 Kaolin Rd
Sandersville, Georgia 31082

Fleet:

Above-Average Fleet, Predominantly Trucks
Its vehicle fleet is 79% (23.6 vehicles) larger than average when compared to all federally-registered carriers.
Trucks are the most common type of unit, making up nearly 93% of the fleet.

Branches:

P.O. Box 1056, 520 Kaolin Road
Sandersville, GA 31082 USA

*Wrens, GA, United States

*Sandersville, GA, United States

*Wisconsin Rapids, WI, United States

Related Companies:

The company has slurry facilities in Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin; and Gavle, Sweden.

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange:	NO
Capital:	NA
Shareholders:	This is a private company. We were not able to confirm major holders.
Management:	Dale L Metz, CFO P O BOX 1056, SANDERSVILLE, GA, 31082, USA Tamara T Josey, Secretary P O BOX 1056, SANDERSVILLE, GA, 31082, USA J. Eric Tillirson, CEO P O BOX 1056, SANDERSVILLE, GA, 31082, USA

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The company does not make its financial statements public. The following information was provided by private sources:

USD 2017	
Revenue	120 000 000
Cash flow	Normal

LEGAL FILINGS

PATENTS	Composite pigments Patent number: 9505933 Abstract: Composite pigments are provided which comprise a mineral pigment (such as kaolin clay, titanium dioxide, talc, mica or a mixture of two or more of these mineral pigments) and calcium carbonate precipitated in-situ on the surfaces of the particles of the mineral pigment. Type: Grant Filed: October 3, 2013 Date of Patent: November 29, 2016 Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company Inventors: Zhenzhong Zhang, Yaping Li
	Deinking of waste paper Patent number: 8815051

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Abstract: Deinking of waste paper is obtained with the use of a hydrophobic kaolin-based deinking composition. The hydrophobic kaolin-based deinking composition is produced by hydrophobizing the kaolin clay and then blending the hydrophobic kaolin-based particles with a deinking surfactant. Separation and removal of ink is achieved either by washing deinking, flotation deinking or combination of these methods.

Type: Grant

Filed: October 18, 2011

Date of Patent: August 26, 2014

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Cesar I. Basilio, Steven W. Sheppard

Apparatus for compacting powders

Patent number: 8641980

Abstract: Fluffy powders, such as calcined kaolin clays or air floated clays, can be compacted using a process which comprises applying increasing amounts of pressure to a powder moving through a confinement area. The compacted product has an improved bulk density and improved wet out and slurry incorporation times as compared to the non-compacted starting material feed.

Type: Grant

Filed: February 20, 2013

Date of Patent: February 4, 2014

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventor: William H. Wiggins, Sr.

Nano particle mineral pigment

Patent number: 8382016

Abstract: Mineral pigments (such as kaolin clay) having a high surface area and particle size in the nano scale range are provided which are useful in paper coating and filling, ink jet coating formulations, paint compositions, and as a filler in rubbers, plastics and polymers. These pigments are manufactured by intensive wet milling of a mineral composition which may have undergone prior dry grinding and then optionally subjecting the wet milled mineral composition to an acid treatment.

Type: Grant

Filed: February 25, 2009

Date of Patent: February 26, 2013

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Prakash B. Malla, Siva Devisetti

Process for compacting powders

Patent number: 8382859

Abstract: Fluffy powders, such as calcined kaolin clays or air floated clays, can be compacted using a process which comprises applying increasing amounts of pressure to a powder moving through a confinement area. The compacted product has an improved bulk density and improved wet out and slurry incorporation times as compared to the non-compacted starting material feed.

Type: Grant

Filed: April 30, 2008

Date of Patent: February 26, 2013

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventor: William H. Wiggins, Sr.

Deinking of waste paper

Patent number: 8052837

Abstract: Waste paper is deinked by a composition which comprises a surfactant and a hydrophobic-based deinking component.

Type: Grant

Filed: June 12, 2006

Date of Patent: November 8, 2011

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Cesar I. Basilio, Steven W. Sheppard

Process for compacting calcined kaolin clay

Patent number: 6761763

Abstract: Calcined kaolin clay having a high bulk density, improved wet out and slurry incorporation times is produced by using pressure to compact the clay. Other properties of the compacted clay are improved or equivalent to the non-compacted starting calcined clay material.

Type: Grant

Filed: June 26, 2002

Date of Patent: July 13, 2004

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: William H. Wiggins, Sr., Andrea L. Crabb, William H. Wiggins, Jr.

Pigments for ink jet paper

Patent number: 6610136

Abstract: Aggregated mineral pigments (such as kaolin clay pigments) having a high surface area and useful in coating and filling compositions for ink jet printing media are manufactured by dry grinding an unground mineral composition starting material and then optionally acid treating the ground material.

Type: Grant

Filed: March 21, 2002

Date of Patent: August 26, 2003
Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company
Inventors: Prakash B. Malla, Siva Devisetti
High surface area aggregated pigments
Patent number: 6478865
Abstract: Aggregated mineral pigments (such as kaolin clay pigments) having a high surface area and useful in coating compositions for ink jet printing media are manufactured by dry grinding an unground mineral composition starting material and then optionally acid treating the ground material.

Type: Grant
Filed: August 3, 2001
Date of Patent: November 12, 2002
Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company
Inventors: Prakash B. Malla, Siva Devisetti

Process for modifying particle size distribution
Patent number: 6475274
Abstract: Fine-grained Tertiary kaolin clay pigments providing improved opacity, sheet gloss and print gloss to paper coated with these pigments are produced by removing fine and coarse particles to produce pigments having a narrow particle size distribution.

Type: Grant
Filed: March 24, 2000
Date of Patent: November 5, 2002
Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company
Inventors: R. Andrew Lowe, Prakash B. Malla, William M. McClarin III, Don R. Black

Calcined kaolin clay pigments having improved color and process for the manufacture thereof
Patent number: 6379452
Abstract: Calcined kaolin clay pigments having improved color are manufactured by adding a blue agent to the kaolin clay pigment prior to calcination, and then calcining the pigment and blue agent mixture.

Type: Grant
Filed: March 23, 2000
Date of Patent: April 30, 2002
Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company
Inventors: Chris B. Maxwell, Zhenzhong Zhang, Haydn H. Murray

Kaolin clay agglomerates and process for the manufacture thereof
Patent number: 6238473

Abstract: Kaolin clay agglomerates having improved bulk density, improved rheological properties and good optical properties are provided by mixing calcined kaolin clay, hydrous kaolin clay and water and then subjecting the mixture to high pressure in a compaction system.

Type: Grant

Filed: February 3, 1999

Date of Patent: May 29, 2001

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Chris B. Maxwell, Prakash B. Malla

Process for beneficiation of mixtures of mineral particles

Patent number: 6200377

Abstract: An improved process for the beneficiation of mixtures of mineral particles (such as kaolin clays) containing minerals which chelate with hydroxamates. The use of a silicon-containing compound in combination with a hydroxamate results in a more effective separation of minerals which chelate with the hydroxamate.

Type: Grant

Filed: April 16, 1999

Date of Patent: March 13, 2001

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Cesar I. Basilio, J. Michael Randolph

Process for beneficiating kaolin clays

Patent number: 6186335

Abstract: A improved process for beneficiating kaolin clays to remove discoloring impurities is disclosed. The beneficiation of kaolin clay is improved by fractionating a kaolin clay starting material into a lower brightness first fraction having a majority of the discoloring impurities and a higher brightness second fraction with less impurities. The first fraction is then beneficiated (such as by flotation, selection flocculation, high intensity magnetic separation and/or leaching) to produce a kaolin clay product with improved optical properties. The first and second fractions may be combined to produce a product with improved optical properties.

Type: Grant

Filed: March 20, 1998

Date of Patent: February 13, 2001

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Lee Ann Arrington-Webb, Robert A. Lowe, Chris B. Maxwell, Prakash B. Malla, Amy C. Semrstedu, Cesar I. Basilio

Beneficiation with selective flocculation using hydroxamates

Patent number: 6041939

Abstract: A process which uses selective flocculation with hydroxamates for the beneficiation of mixtures of mineral particles (such as kaolin clays). The increased selectivity of hydroxamates for certain mineral phases within kaolin clays and other mixtures of mineral particles improves the process over selective flocculation processes utilizing other activators.

Type: Grant

Filed: March 20, 1998

Date of Patent: March 28, 2000

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Joseph C. S. Shi, Charles Lamar Williams, Robert A. Lowe, Cesar I. Basilio

Kaolin clays which are conditioned prior to removing impurities

Patent number: 6007618

Abstract: Kaolin clays are conditioned for the removal of colored titaniferous impurities by (A) first mixing the kaolin clay with a collector to condition the impurities, in the absence of a dispersant, but in the presence of sufficient water to yield a mixture having a solids content of at least 65 percent by weight and (B) then deflocculating the kaolin clay mixture at a pH of at least 4.0 with a dispersant in amounts sufficient to yield a kaolin clay slurry which is suitable for subsequent processing to remove colored titaniferous impurities.

Type: Grant

Filed: November 10, 1997

Date of Patent: December 28, 1999

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Joseph Allen Norris, Jorge L. Yordan

Process for improving the physical properties of formed particles

Patent number: 5925327

Abstract: A process for significantly improving the physical properties of formed particles is disclosed. The process includes adding an effective amount of an acid stable surfactant or an alkaline stable surfactant to a component of the material before drying the particles. The preferred particles are microspheroidal for use in fluid bed reactors, but can include granules and beads.

Type: Grant

Filed: September 30, 1997

Date of Patent: July 20, 1999

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Edwin W. Albers, Harry W. Burkhead, Jr., Joseph

C. S. Shi

Process for removing impurities from kaolin clays
Patent number: 5891326

Abstract: Colored impurities are removed from kaolin clay by an improved flotation process in which a blend of a fatty acid compound and a hydroxamate compound is used as a collector.

Type: Grant

Filed: December 8, 1997

Date of Patent: April 6, 1999

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Joseph C. S. Shi, Jorge L. Yordan

Process for improving the color and brightness of discolored goethite-containing materials

Patent number: 5891236

Abstract: Materials, such as kaolin clays, which are discolored by the presence of goethite mineral impurities are first heated to convert the goethite to hematite and then treated to remove the hematite, whereby the color and brightness of the product are improved over the starting material.

Type: Grant

Filed: April 23, 1997

Date of Patent: April 6, 1999

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Jessica E. Kogel, Randy K. Hall

Cracking catalyst and process for preparing same

Patent number: 5866496

Abstract: The invention is a catalyst and a process for manufacturing a catalyst. The process includes adding an effective amount of an acid stable surfactant or an alkaline stable surfactant to a slurry of particles including an active mineral component. Desirable active mineral components include natural or synthetic zeolites and specialty clays such as chlorite clays and other non-kaolin clays for use in catalysts.

Type: Grant

Filed: January 27, 1997

Date of Patent: February 2, 1999

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Edwin W. Albers, Harry W. Burkhead, Jr., Joseph C. S. Shi

Process for the synthesis of kaolin clays having varying morphological properties

Patent number: 5843861

Abstract: Substantially crystalline kaolin clays having varying morphological properties are produced by the hydrothermal treatment, in an acidic environment, of substantially amorphous calcined kaolin clay.

Type: Grant

Filed: December 23, 1996

Date of Patent: December 1, 1998

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventor: Prakash B. Malla

Process for the microwave beneficiation of discolored kaolin clay materials

Patent number: 5830818

Abstract: Kaolin clay materials containing discoloring impurities can be beneficiated by microwave irradiation in the presence of water and a polyprotic acid component to produce a beneficiated kaolin clay material having improved color and brightness.

Type: Grant

Filed: April 23, 1997

Date of Patent: November 3, 1998

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Jeffrey C. Bruns, Jessica E. Kogel, Susan A. Lewis

Process for improving the brightness of fine-grained kaolin clays

Patent number: 5810998

Abstract: Fine-grained kaolin clays having improved brightness can be produced by (a) using centrifugation to fractionate the clay starting material into finer and coarser fractions, (b) subjecting the coarser fraction to flotation to remove discoloring impurities and (c) combining the finer and floated coarser fractions to produce fine-grained kaolin clays having improved brightness.

Type: Grant

Filed: June 5, 1997

Date of Patent: September 22, 1998

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Lee Ann Arrington-Webb, Chris B. Maxwell, Prakash B. Malla, Amy C. Semraterdu

Process for improving the physical and catalytic properties of a fluid cracking catalyst

Patent number: 5739072

Abstract: A process for significantly improving the physical and catalytic properties of fluid cracking catalysts (FCC) is disclosed. The invention is a process for manufacturing a fluid cracking catalyst. The process includes adding an

effective amount of an acid stable surfactant or an alkaline stable surfactant to a slurry of clay particles and sodium silicate particles. The process then includes forming a sol binder and spray drying the particles. Forming of the dried particles into a catalyst product then occurs.

Type: Grant

Filed: July 15, 1994

Date of Patent: April 14, 1998

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Joseph C. S. Shi, Edwin W. Albers, Geoffrey R. Wilson

Process for improving the physical properties of formed particles

Patent number: 5711930

Abstract: A process for significantly improving the physical properties of formed particles is disclosed. The process includes adding an effective amount of an acid stable surfactant or an alkaline stable surfactant to a component of the material before drying the particles. The preferred particles are microspheroidal for use in fluid bed reactors, but can include granules and beads.

Type: Grant

Filed: August 10, 1994

Date of Patent: January 27, 1998

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Edwin W. Albers, Harry W. Burkhead, Jr.

Process for the treatment of clay materials to provide slurries having improved rheological properties

Patent number: 5707912

Abstract: Clay materials, such as kaolin, containing expandable layer-silicates are chemically treated with a source of magnesium cations, followed by a pH adjustment, to provide a slurry product having improved rheological properties.

Type: Grant

Filed: March 18, 1996

Date of Patent: January 13, 1998

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Robert A. Lowe, Prakash B. Malla

Process for conditioning kaolin clays prior to removing impurities

Patent number: 5685899

Abstract: Kaolin clays are conditioned for the removal of colored titaniferous impurities by (A) first mixing the kaolin clay with a collector to condition the impurities, in the absence of a dispersant, but in the presence of sufficient

water to yield a mixture having a solids content of at least 65 percent by weight and (B) then deflocculating the kaolin clay mixture at a pH of at least 4.0 with a dispersant in amounts sufficient to yield a kaolin clay slurry which is suitable for subsequent processing to remove colored titaniferous impurities.

Type: Grant

Filed: July 28, 1995

Date of Patent: November 11, 1997

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Joseph Allen Norris, Jorge L. Yordan

Kaolin-potassium acetate intercalation complex and process of forming same

Patent number: 5672555

Abstract: A process for intercalating potassium acetate molecules in kaolin clay particles to achieve delamination has been developed by mixing kaolin clay particles, potassium acetate and water. A maximum intercalation, and hence a maximum degree of delamination, can be achieved with potassium acetate levels between 10% and 75% by weight, based on the weight of kaolin clay particles, and 5% and 50% water by weight, based on the weight of potassium acetate.

Type: Grant

Filed: February 29, 1996

Date of Patent: September 30, 1997

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Chris B. Maxwell, Prakash B. Malla

Reduction of microorganisms in kaolin clay slurries

Patent number: 5647895

Abstract: A biologically stable kaolin clay slurry is manufactured by heating a kaolin clay slurry for at least 15 minutes at a temperature of at least 93.degree. C., cooling the slurry to a temperature no greater than about 35.degree. C. and then adding a microbiocide to the slurry.

Type: Grant

Filed: February 20, 1996

Date of Patent: July 15, 1997

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Sharon M. Drew, Jeffrey C. Bruns, Jessica Elzea Kogel

Kaolin clay slurries having reduced viscosities and process for the manufacture thereof

Patent number: 5593490

Abstract: A kaolin clay slurry having a reduced viscosity is manufactured by a process which comprises the sequential

steps of mechanically working an undispersed crude kaolin clay material having a solids content of at least about 65 percent, by weight, under conditions which insure that the kaolin clay material will be subjected to an energy level of at least 10 horsepower-hours per ton of dry kaolin clay material and then subjecting the mechanically worked kaolin clay material to centrifugation to substantially remove any particles having a diameter less than about 0.2 microns.

Type: Grant

Filed: June 26, 1995

Date of Patent: January 14, 1997

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Owen E. Etheridge, Jr., Jorge L. Yordan, Robert A. Lowe

Opacifying kaolin clay pigments having improved rheology and process for the manufacture thereof

Patent number: 5584924

Abstract: An opacifying kaolin clay pigment with improved rheological properties and good opacifying characteristics is manufactured by a process which comprises reacting a mixture of water, kaolin clay and calcium carbonate with a hydroxide component at a temperature of at least 60.degree. C.

Type: Grant

Filed: August 26, 1994

Date of Patent: December 17, 1996

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Lee A. Arrington-Webb, Prakash B. Malla

Chemically aggregated kaolin clay pigment and process for making the same by phosphate bonding

Patent number: 5584925

Abstract: An opacifying kaolin pigment with improved porosity, light scattering ability (opacity), gloss, and ink receptivity over that of the starting pigment is manufactured by a process which comprises the steps of treating an aqueous solution of kaolin with a phosphate compound, using the endogenous aluminum leached from kaolin and/or adding a soluble aluminum compound and increasing the pH of the mixture.

Type: Grant

Filed: June 26, 1995

Date of Patent: December 17, 1996

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Chris B. Maxwell, Prakash B. Malla

Stable high solids slurries of structured clay materials and process for the manufacture thereof

Patent number: 5543372

Abstract: A stable high solids structured clay slurry is manufactured by a process which comprises the sequential steps of forming a high solids slurry by mixing a structured clay material with water in a first stage mixing step under conditions which promote particle to liquid contact and which substantially prevent interaction between the structured clay particles, terminating the first stage mixing and then, in a second stage mixing step, mixing the high solids slurry under conditions which are different from the first stage mixing conditions and which promote substantial interaction between the structured clay particles.

Type: Grant

Filed: May 12, 1995

Date of Patent: August 6, 1996

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Joseph C. S. Shi, William H. Blue, Jeffrey C. Bruns

Process for removing impurities from kaolin clays

Patent number: 5522986

Abstract: Colored impurities are removed from kaolin clay by an improved flotation process in which a blend of a fatty acid compound and a hydroxamate compound is used as a collector.

Type: Grant

Filed: March 3, 1995

Date of Patent: June 4, 1996

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Joseph C. S. Shi, Jorge L. Yordan

Reduction of microorganisms in kaolin clay slurries

Patent number: 5496398

Abstract: A biologically stable kaolin clay slurry is manufactured by heating a kaolin clay slurry for at least 15 minutes at a temperature of at least 93.degree. C., cooling the slurry to a temperature no greater than about 35.degree. C. and then adding a microbiocide to the slurry.

Type: Grant

Filed: October 28, 1994

Date of Patent: March 5, 1996

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Sharon M. Drew, Jeffrey C. Bruns, Jessica E. Kogel

High solids slurries of structured kaolin clay materials having improved high shear rheology and process for the manufacture thereof

Patent number: 5424259

Abstract: A high solids structured kaolin clay slurry having improved high shear rheology is manufactured by a process which comprises the sequential steps of forming an aqueous composition by mixing water and a lithium-based dispersant and then mixing structured kaolin clay particles with the aqueous composition to form the desired high solids slurry.

Type: Grant

Filed: March 4, 1994

Date of Patent: June 13, 1995

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Jorge L. Yordan, David R. Collins

Process for improving the physical and catalytic properties of a fluid cracking catalyst

Patent number: 5330943

Abstract: A process for significantly improving the physical and catalytic properties of fluid cracking catalysts (FCC) is disclosed. The invention is a process for manufacturing a fluid cracking catalyst. The process includes adding an effective amount of an acid stable surfactant or an alkaline stable surfactant to a slurry of clay particles and sodium silicate particles. The process then includes forming a sol binder and spray drying the particles. Forming of the dried particles into a catalyst product then occurs.

Type: Grant

Filed: June 25, 1992

Date of Patent: July 19, 1994

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Joseph C. S. Shi, Edwin W. Alberg, Geoffrey R. Wilson

Process for improving the physical and catalytic properties of a fluid cracking catalyst

Patent number: 5135756

Abstract: A process for significantly improving the physical and catalytic properties of fluid cracking catalysts (FCC) is disclosed. The invention is a process for manufacturing a fluid cracking catalyst. The process includes adding an effective amount of an acid stable surfactant or an alkaline stable surfactant to a slurry of clay particles and sodium silicate particles. The process then includes forming a sol binder and spray drying the particles. Forming of the dried particles into a catalyst product then occurs.

Type: Grant

Filed: August 6, 1990

Date of Patent: August 4, 1992

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Joseph C. S. Shi, Edwin W. Albers, Geoffrey R. Wilson

Opacifying kaolin pigments and process for making same by reacting with sodium hydroxide in water

Patent number: 5089056

Abstract: An opacifying pigment with enhanced light scattering properties for use as a paper coating or filler material is produced by reacting kaolin in the presence of water with sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide at a temperature in excess of 60.degree. C. The kaolin is reacted with the hydroxide in a concentration to produce a molality of at least 0.1.

Type: Grant

Filed: April 21, 1989

Date of Patent: February 18, 1992

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Joseph C. S. Shi, Jerry L. Curtis, Timothy L. Salter

Process for improving the physical and catalytic properties of fluid cracking catalysts

Patent number: 4946814

Abstract: A process for significantly improving the physical and catalytic properties of faujasite containing fluid cracking catalysts (FCC) employing a sol binder by incorporating acid stable surfactants into the catalyst component streams prior to spray drying.

Type: Grant

Filed: March 10, 1989

Date of Patent: August 7, 1990

Assignee: Thiele-Kaolin Company

Inventors: Joseph C. S. Shi, Edwin W. Albers, Geoffrey R. Wilson

Purification of kaolin clay by froth flotation using hydroxamate collectors

Patent number: 4629556

Abstract: An improved flotation process for removal of colored titaniferous impurities from kaolin clay uses as collector a hydroxamate compound, or a mixture of compounds, having the formula ##STR1## in which R is an alkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl group having 4-28, and preferably 6-24 carbon atoms, and M represents an alkali metal, an alkaline earth metal or hydrogen. The process does not require the use of activators to make the collector adsorb selectively on the colored impurities.

Type: Grant

Filed: November 29, 1984

Date of Patent: December 16, 1986

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Roe-Hoan Yoon, Thomas M. Hilderbrand

Method of beneficiating kaolin clay utilizing ammonium salts
Patent number: 4604369

Abstract: A method of enhancing the brightness (beneficiating) of kaolin clays by removing titanium impurities is disclosed. The claimed method is a selective flocculation process wherein clay solids are blunged (dispersed) in water together with a dispersing agent and an ammonium salt conditioning agent. When a water-dispersible anionic polymer is added to the dispersed and conditioned clay suspension, titanium flocs are separated from the suspension yielding a whiter kaolin clay product. Unlike prior art selective flocculation processes, the use of highly-dilute dispersions and/or multiple washing steps is not required.

Type: Grant

Filed: August 27, 1984

Date of Patent: August 5, 1986

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventor: Joseph C. S. Shi

Centrifuge processing of high-solids clay

Patent number: 4018673

Abstract: Method of removing coarse materials and chemical and mineral impurities from clay in order to produce a purified high solids suspension of said clay which method involves mixing a crude clay with water and a dispersing agent to form a high solids slurry; subjecting said slurry to intense centrifugal forces for a short period of time; separating said coarse material and said chemical and mineral impurities; and recovering the suspended clay as a fine fraction having a reduced content of coarse material and impurities.

Type: Grant

Filed: February 27, 1976

Date of Patent: April 19, 1977

Assignee: Thiele Kaolin Company

Inventors: Randall E. Hughes, Edward P. Jordan

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

No records found

CASES

Imerys USA, Inc. v. Thiele Kaolin Company

Filed: August 24, 2017 as 1:2017cv03217

Plaintiff: Imerys USA, Inc.

Defendant: Thiele Kaolin Company

Cause Of Action: Patent Infringement

Court: Eleventh Circuit › Georgia › Georgia Northern District Court

Type: Intellectual Property › Patent

CAWTHON v. THIELE KAOLIN COMPANY
Filed: April 2, 2014 as 5:2014cv00129
Plaintiff: ARNOLD ALEXANDER CAWTHON
Defendant: THIELE KAOLIN COMPANY
Cause Of Action: Civil Rights
Court: Eleventh Circuit › Georgia › Georgia Middle District
Court
Type: Civil Rights › Employment

PROSSER v. THIELE KAOLIN COMPANY
Filed: January 13, 2014 as 5:2014cv00021
Plaintiff: ARRIE PROSSER
Defendant: THIELE KAOLIN COMPANY
Cause Of Action: Collect Unpaid Wages
Court: Eleventh Circuit › Georgia › Georgia Middle District
Court
Type: Labor › Other Labor Litigation

Thiele Kaolin Company et al v. BNSF Railway Company We
have downloadable decisions or orders for this case
Filed: June 7, 2010 as 5:2010cv00218
Plaintiff: Thiele Kaolin Company , Kamin LLC
Defendant: BNSF Railway Company
Cause Of Action: Sherman-Clayton Act
Court: Eleventh Circuit › Georgia › Georgia Middle District
Court
Type: Other Statutes › Commercial/ICC Rates/etc.

TRADEMARKS

KAOGLOSS
WATERWASHED COATING CLAY
Serial Number: 72371533

KAOBRITE
WATERWASHED COATING CLAY
Serial Number: 72371534

KAOFILL
WATERWASHED FILLER CLAY
Serial Number: 72371536

KAOWHITE
WATERWASHED FRACTURED CLAY
Serial Number: 72371537

EG55
Water Processed Filler (Clay) for the Paper Industry

Serial Number: 73496280

RC-32

Air Floated Filler (Clay) for the Rubber, Plastic, and Catalyst Industries

Serial Number: 73496282

EG-21

Air Floated or Water Processed Fillers (Clay) for the Paper Industry

Serial Number: 73496284

KAOROCK

Calcined kaolin clay

Serial Number: 76559037

PRINTMAX

Engineered kaolin clay for use in the paper industry and not for use in association with printing inks, printing ribbon...

Serial Number: 76704038

DEKA

Kaolin-based compound for use in de-inking paper

Serial Number: 76706726

RENEWAL HISTORY

09998351

3/18/2013 10:22:05 AM

Annual Registration(2013)

12018166

2/27/2014 10:04:20 AM

Annual Registration(2014)

10354115

3/5/2015 3:18:37 PM

Annual Registration(2015)

12843228

2/29/2016 10:45:42 AM

2/29/2016

Annual Registration(2016)

14162338

3/7/2017 11:31:05 AM 3/7/2017

Annual Registration (2017)

15664595

3/29/2018 11:17:05 AM

3/29/2018 Annual Registration(2018)

UCC

007-2015-041528

Original

KOMATSU

FINANCIAL LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	12/30/2015 3:17:00 PM
007-2017-004128 Original	KOMATSU
FINANCIAL LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	2/2/2017 11:35:00 AM
007-2018-010021 Original	KOMATSU
FINANCIAL LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	3/18/2018 6:34:00 PM
038-2016-011559 Original	WELLS FARGO
EQUIPMENT FINANCE, INC.	8/16/2016 10:08:00 AM
060-1997-024502 Original	SUNTRUST
BANK, ATLANTA	11/26/1997 11:48:00 AM
060-1999-001261 Original	STI CREDIT
CORPORATION	1/20/1999 2:18:00 PM
060-1999-013687 Original	STI CREDIT
CORPORATION	7/14/1999 11:15:00 AM
081-2009-000138 Original	B&D INDUSTRIAL,
INC	4/2/2009 9:00:00 AM
150-1998-000159 Original	TENNANT
FINANCIAL SERVICES	1/30/1998 11:30:00 AM
150-2001-001012 Original	SUNTRUST
LEASING CORPORATION	8/7/2001 9:00:00 AM

SUMMARY

Founded in 1946, Thiele Kaolin Company is a large-sized organization in the kaolin and ball clay companies industry located in Sandersville, GA.

It has 570 full time employees and generates an estimated \$120 million in annual revenue.

The company imports from Japan, with no export records found.

It is active in GEORGIA, with no negative records.

RISK INFORMATION

DEBTS	Controlled
PAYMENTS	Regular
CASH FLOW	Normal
STATUS	ACTIVE

INTERVIEW

NAME	SANDY
POSITION	Assistant
COMMENTS	She confirmed legal name, industry, staff number, management, history, activity, brands and related companies.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 69.76
UK Pound	1	INR 88.87
Euro	1	INR 79.67
USD	1	INR 69.56

Note: Above are approximate rates obtained from sources believed to be correct

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	DIV
Report Prepared by :	NIT

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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A++	Minimum Risk	Business dealings permissible with minimum risk of default
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default
B	Medium Risk	Business dealings permissible on a regular monitoring basis
C	Medium High Risk	Business dealings permissible preferably on secured basis
D	High Risk	Business dealing not recommended or on secured terms only
NB	New Business	No recommendation can be done due to business in infancy stage
NT	No Trace	No recommendation can be done as the business is not traceable

NB is stated where there is insufficient information to facilitate rating. However, it is not to be considered as unfavourable.

This score serves as a reference to assess SC's credit risk and to set the amount of credit to be extended. It is calculated from a composite of weighted scores obtained from each of the major sections of this report. The assessed factors are as follows:

- Financial condition covering various ratios
- Company background and operations size
- Promoters / Management background
- Payment record
- Litigation against the subject
- Industry scenario / competitor analysis
- Supplier / Customer / Banker review (wherever available)