





QUALITY DECORE WITH SHREE GANPATI

AN ISO 9001: 2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY





SHREE GANPATI CHEMICAL & MINERALS

Manufacturing & Exporters All Kind of Minerals

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About Us



Shree Ganpati Chemical & Minerals, established in Bikaner (Rajasthan), we are one of the highly reputed Manufacturer, Export of premium quality Gypsum Powder (Plaster) Plaster of Paris, Flooring POP, Fly Ash Brick Gypsum, AAC Block Gypsum, Ball Clay (Powder), China Clay, Lime Powder, Silica-sand & Bentonite. These are manufactured in compliance with industrial standards of quality using the best quality of raw materials. We make these available to clients in different packaging sizes. These products are used for a variety of purposes such as painting, whitewashing, plastering, cementing and several other industrial purposes. These are known for their ease of use, convenient application and fast setting time. These dry quickly and do not require any further maintenance. The main aim of our firm is to provide better and quality services by maintaining high standards of professionalism and integrity. We are offered our product under the trademark SHREE GANPATI,

BIGROCK. Under the leadership of **Mr. P.K.Ramawat**, we have established long-term and trustworthy alliances with our esteemed clients. We are known for our quality-centric approach to business. Our ethical business dealings have helped us garner a loyal clientele. We have made our presence felt in the market through our efficient business dealings. Our products are regularly EXPORTED to New Zealand, Malaysia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and planning for many European countries too.

Gypsum Powder



We supply superfine quality of Gypsum Powder. Gypsum is a soft sulfate mineral composed of calcium sulfate dihydrate, with the chemical formula CaSO4·2H2O. It is widely mined and is used as a fertilizer and as the main constituent in many forms of plaster, blackboard/sidewalk chalk, and drywall. A massive fine-grained white or lightly tinted variety of gypsum, called alabaster, has been used for sculpture by many cultures including Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ancient Rome, the Byzantine Empire, and the Nottingham alabasters of Medieval England. Gypsum also crystallizes as translucent crystals of selenite. It also forms as an evaporite mineral and as a hydration product of anhydrite.

Plaster Of Paris



We offer pure and flawlessly white plaster of paris (POP). The whiteness of this plaster of paris (POP) stays for years together thus proving the fact that it's purity is not momentary but a long lasting one. Ours is a superior quality plaster of paris (POP) as its manufacturing process includes many strong scientific tests. The major test is the calcium cooking process wherein each droplet of pure calcium sulphate is boiled at a predetermined temperature and the silica is separated. The result of this procedure is that product doesn't shrink or crack after drying thus our plaster of plaster is very user friendly and doesn't create much problems for the user.

Flooring POP



We are one of the prominent firms involved in offering the best quality of Flooring Plaster of Paris to clients at leading market prices. Cost effective solution for Floor Protection to the Building Industry-plaster of Paris for Flooring plaster - Scratch protection. In the under construction sites, the floor tiles are laid prior to the finishing of the buildings. All the electrical and other fittings are done after the flooring is completed. Portable scaffoldings, tools and other equipments move on the floor, to complete the remaining work. These are used for the purpose of flooring. These are coated on different types of flooring in order to offer a protective coating to the floor. These are easy to use with different types of flooring. To avoid the damage to the tiles, Plaster of Paris (POP) is laid on the Flooring and removed after the completion of the job.

Fly Ash Bricks Gypsum



The strength of fly ash mixture should often be increased to better use in geotechnical and environmental applications. Many fly ash often improve their strength with lime, but can not meet the requirements. **Gypsum**, which reduces lime leakage, improves strength further. Improve strength in high lime material for a longer period (even up to 180 days). Gypsum stimulates the gain in power for the lime-stable fly ash, especially during the optimal treatment period during optimal treatment. Gypsum not only improves the loss of strength due to weting during the short period of treatment, but also improves stability of the stable fly ash due to frequent cycles of wetting and drying. **(Fly ash 62%, Lime 8%, Gypsum 5%, Sand or Quarry Dust 25%)**

Iime Stone



Limestone is a carbonate sedimentary rock that is often composed of the skeletal fragments of marine organisms such as coral, foraminifera, and molluscs. Its major materials are the minerals calcite and aragonite, which are different crystal forms of calcium carbonate (CaCO3). A closely related rock is dolomite, which contains a high percentage of the mineral dolomite, CaMg(CO3)2. In fact, in old USGS publications, dolomite was referred to as magnesian limestone, a term now reserved for magnesium-deficient dolomites or magnesium-rich limestones. Most cave systems are through limestone bedrock. Limestone has numerous uses: as a building material, an essential component of concrete (Portland cement), as aggregate for the base of roads, as white pigment or filler in products such as toothpaste or paints, as a chemical feedstock for the production of lime, as a soil conditioner, or as

a popular decorative addition to rock gardens.

Wall Putty



Armed with an experience of many decades, the company's R&D division is consistently dedicated to produce new age products. Shree Ganpati Putty being one of those products is prepared with an international grade of formulation where quality is of paramount at every step beginning with the detailed selection to the procurement of the raw material and delivery of the end product at the doorstep. In Shree Ganpati Putty white cement, polymers and advanced chemicals come together to create magic and an amazing bond, which when applied on plastered surfaces provides smooth, water resistant and efflorescence resistant surface for easy application of paint.

The walls get a prolonged life and aesthetic look due to its application. During manufacturing, online testing is done at every step and a report is generated, so that a proper homogeneous mixture of all the chemicals can be created. Even after manufacturing, batch to batch testing is done to re-ensure the quality and consistency of each lot

Ball Caly



Ball clays are kaolinitic sedimentary clays that commonly consist of 20–80% kaolinite, 10–25% mica, 6–65% quartz. Localized seams in the same deposit have variations in composition, including the quantity of the major minerals, accessory minerals and carbonaceous materials such as lignite. They are fine-grained and plastic in nature, and, unlike most earthenware clays, produce a fine quality white-coloured pottery body when fired, which is the key to their popularity with potters.

Ball clays are relatively scarce deposits due to the combination of geological factors needed for their formation and preservation. They are mined in parts of the Eastern United States and from three sites in Devon and Dorset in South West England. They are commonly used in the construction of many ceramic articles, where their primary role, apart from their white colour, is either to impart plasticity or to

aid rheological stability during the shaping processes.

China Clay



Kaolin, also called china clay, soft white clay that is an essential ingredient in the manufacture of china and porcelain and is widely used in the making of paper, rubber, paint, and many other products. Kaolin is named after the hill in China (Kao-ling) from which it was mined for centuries. Samples of kaolin were first sent to Europe by a French Jesuit missionary around 1700 as examples of the materials used by the Chinese in the manufacture of porcelain.

In its natural state kaolin is a white, soft powder consisting principally of the mineral kaolinite, which, under the electron microscope, is seen to consist of roughly hexagonal, platy crystals ranging in size from about 0.1 micrometre to 10 micrometres or even larger. These crystals may take vermicular and booklike forms, and occasionally macroscopic forms approaching millimetre size are found. Kaolin

as found in nature usually contains varying amounts of other minerals such as muscovite, quartz, feldspar, and anatase. In addition, crude kaolin is frequently stained yellow by iron hydroxide pigments. It is often necessary to bleach the clay chemically to remove the iron pigment and to wash it with water to remove the other minerals in order to prepare kaolin for commercial use.



Mission

*Complete Customer Satisfaction Is Our Gole With Zero Error In our producat **



Bentonite



Bentonite is an absorbent aluminium phyllosilicate clay consisting mostly of montmorillonite. It was named by Wilbur C. Knight in 1898 after the Cretaceous Benton Shale near Rock River, Wyoming. The different types of bentonite are each named after the respective dominant element, such as potassium (K), sodium (Na), calcium (Ca), and aluminium (Al). Experts debate a number of nomenclatorial problems with the classification of bentonite clays. Bentonite usually forms from weathering of volcanic ash, most often in the presence of water. However, the term bentonite, as well as a similar clay called tonstein, has been used to describe clay beds of uncertain origin. For industrial purposes, two main classes of bentonite exist: sodium and calcium bentonite. In

stratigraphy and tephrochronology, completely devitrified (weathered volcanic glass) ash-fall beds are commonly referred to as K-bentonites when the dominant clay species is illite. In addition to montmorillonite and illite another common clay species that is sometimes dominant is kaolinite. Kaolinite-dominated clays are commonly referred to as tonsteins and are typically associated with coal.

Slica Send



Silica is the name given to a group of minerals composed solely of silicon and oxygen, the two most abundant elements in the earth's crust. Silica sand or Industrial sand is a term normally applied to high purity silica products with closely controlled particle size. Silica exists in many different shapes and crystalline structures as a significant component of many igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks. This natural form of silicon dioxide is found in an impressive range of varieties and colors. Silica is very hard (6.5-7.2 on Mohs scale) and chemically inert material. Because of it's transparent to translucent and vitreous luster nature Silica sand is the primary component of all types of standard and specialty glass. Shape, size, dielectric properties and non reactivity qualities makes it applicable in foundries and filtration systems. For industrial and manufacturing applications we produce Silica sand with the purity of >95% silica content.

Our Quality



We are supported by a well developed infrastructure, which allow us in processing BULK ORDERS from clients. Apart from this, we have also installed all the latest machines at our infrastructure, which allow us in bringing out a flawless product range. In order to keep these machines in best working conditions, our infrastructure is regularly inspected by the professionals, we have also installed some of the safety equipment at our infrastructure, which keep us ready to face hazards. For the hassle-free working of our infrastructure, we have segregated it into various sections:







ICAL & MINERALS

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