

81.10

81.10 - Antimony and articles thereof, including waste and scrap.

8110.10 - Unwrought antimony; powders

8110.20 - Waste and scrap

8110.90 - Other

Antimony is mainly obtained from the sulphide ore stibnite by :

- (1) Concentration and liquation to produce the so-called "crude antimony" which is, in fact, crude sulphide proper to **heading 26.17**.
- (2) Smelting to produce impure antimony known as "singles" (regulus).
- (3) Further smelting to produce "star bowls" which, after refining, give the purest forms, "star antimony" or "French metal".

Antimony is a lustrous white metal with a bluish tinge, brittle and easily powdered.

It has very few uses in the unalloyed form. It is however alloyed, especially with lead and tin, to harden them, to produce bearing alloys, printers' type and other casting alloys, pewter, Britannia metal, etc. (see **Chapters 78** and **80**, where these alloys normally fall because of the predominance of lead or tin).