

**Abstract:**

Ultrasonic attenuation in clay refractories fabricated under different processing parameters has been measured. It was established that refractory clay samples with high compaction efficiencies (CE) were less attenuating compared with those with low CE values. CE was found to be dependent on the particle size distribution of the starting powders and for a continuous particle size distribution, CE could be obtained from the slope of the compact density v. log (pressure) curves