Branchedchain paraffin hydrocarbons.	12,000	tons/yr. ex hydrogenation of alcohols higher than C_4.
Methanol	125,000	tons/yr.
Chlorine	12,000	tons/yr.
Glycol	7,000	tons/yr.
Gasoline and motor benzol.	11,000	tons/yr. made from coal carbonisation gases and by distillation of tar.
Pitch	15,000	tons/yr. ex tar distillation.
Propyl alcohol	5,000	tons/yr. ex higher alcohol synthesis.
Ester lub. oil	4,000	tons/yr.

This is iso-butyl alcohol esterified with adipic acid. It is used as a cold starting lube oil, and has a pour point of about -70°C.

C. POLITZ-STETTIN

The following preliminary information was obtained by interrogation of Dr. Pier and Dr. Muller Conradi at Ludwigshafen/Oppau. A considerably more detailed account of Pölitz activities will be presented in another C.I.O.S. report following the interrogation of Dr. Wissel (chief chemist of the Hydrogenation Plant) by a U.S. team and the seizure of a very complete collection of plant documents.

The hydrogenation plant at Pölitz was originally planned to make 250,000 tons/yr. of motor gasoline from Upper Silesian coal, and a further 200,000 tons/yr. from cracked petroleum residues imported from Venezuela. It was planned to install six 700 atmospheres liquid phase hydrogenation stalls, two being designed purely as coal stalls, two as liquid phase stalls for petroleum cracked residue or tar and finally two capable of operation on either coal, tar or petroleum residues.

A tube and tank petroleum oil cracking plant has been built at Pölitz during the war, but its capacity is only 250,000 tons/yr. of crude oil. The original plan for Pölitz operation therefore had to be modified, and during the war, 4-5 stalls were normally in service for hydrogenation of Upper Silesian bituminous coal, one treated heavy petroleum residues (mainly uncracked) and another operated on bituminous coal tar or pitch. Pre-saturation of middle oils in the vapour phase has been carried out in three to four 300 ats. stalls, and the vapour phase splitting hydrogenation of saturated middle oils has been conducted in 4-5 stalls also operating at 300 atmospheres pressure.

The peak gasoline output reached at Pölitz during the war was roughly 600,000 tons/yr, the greater part of this being aviation base stock. This output included some 250,000 tons/yr. of D.H.D. gasoline made mainly from naphthas distilled from the crude vapour phase saturation product and from imported petroleum oil (Rumanian and Hungarian). The flowsheets (figures XX to XXV) prepared by Dr. Pier's

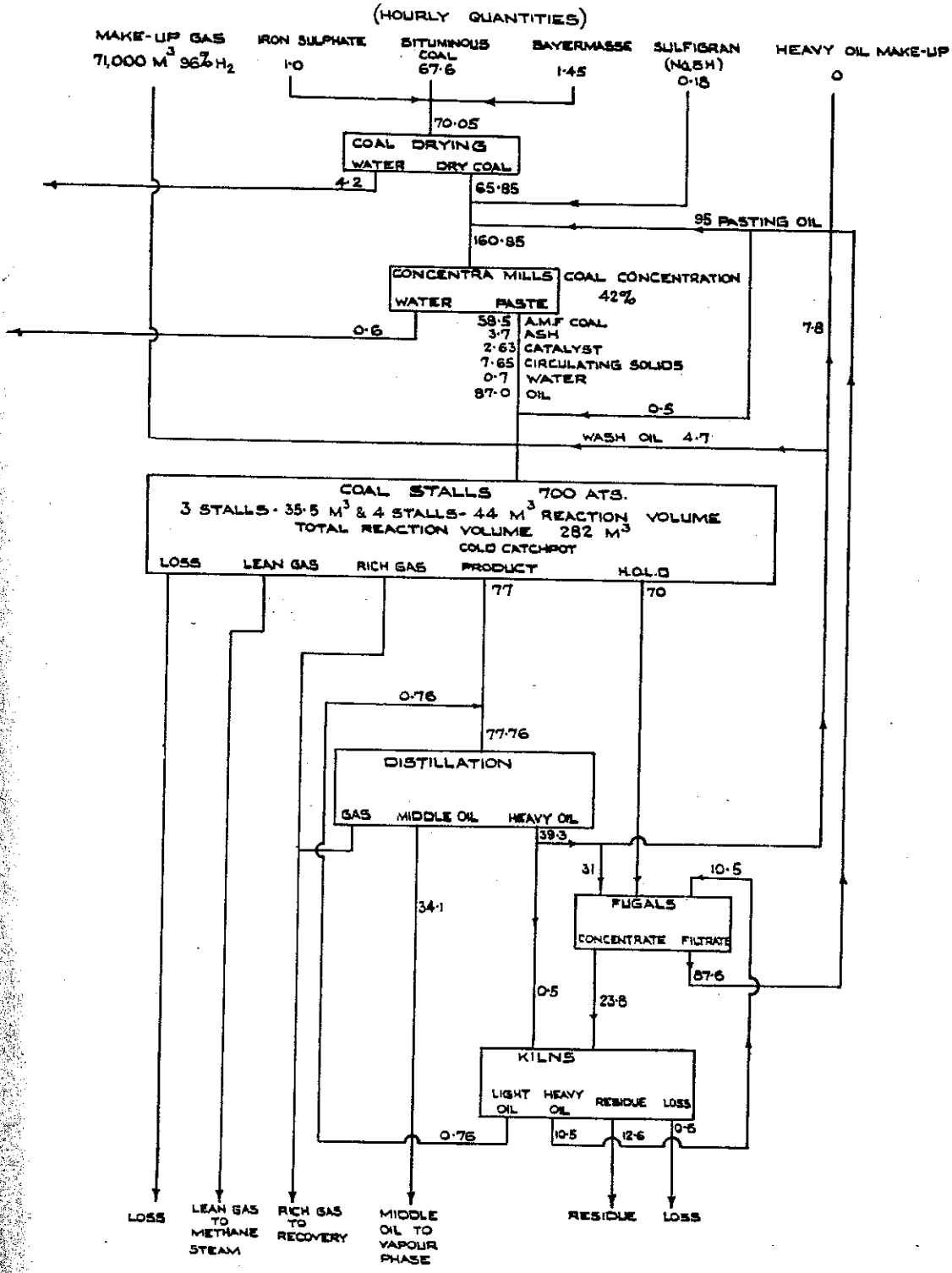

FIGURE XX

PÖLITZ COAL HYDROGENATION LIQUID PHASE

FIGURE XXI

POLITZ

LIQUID PHASE STALL ON PITCH

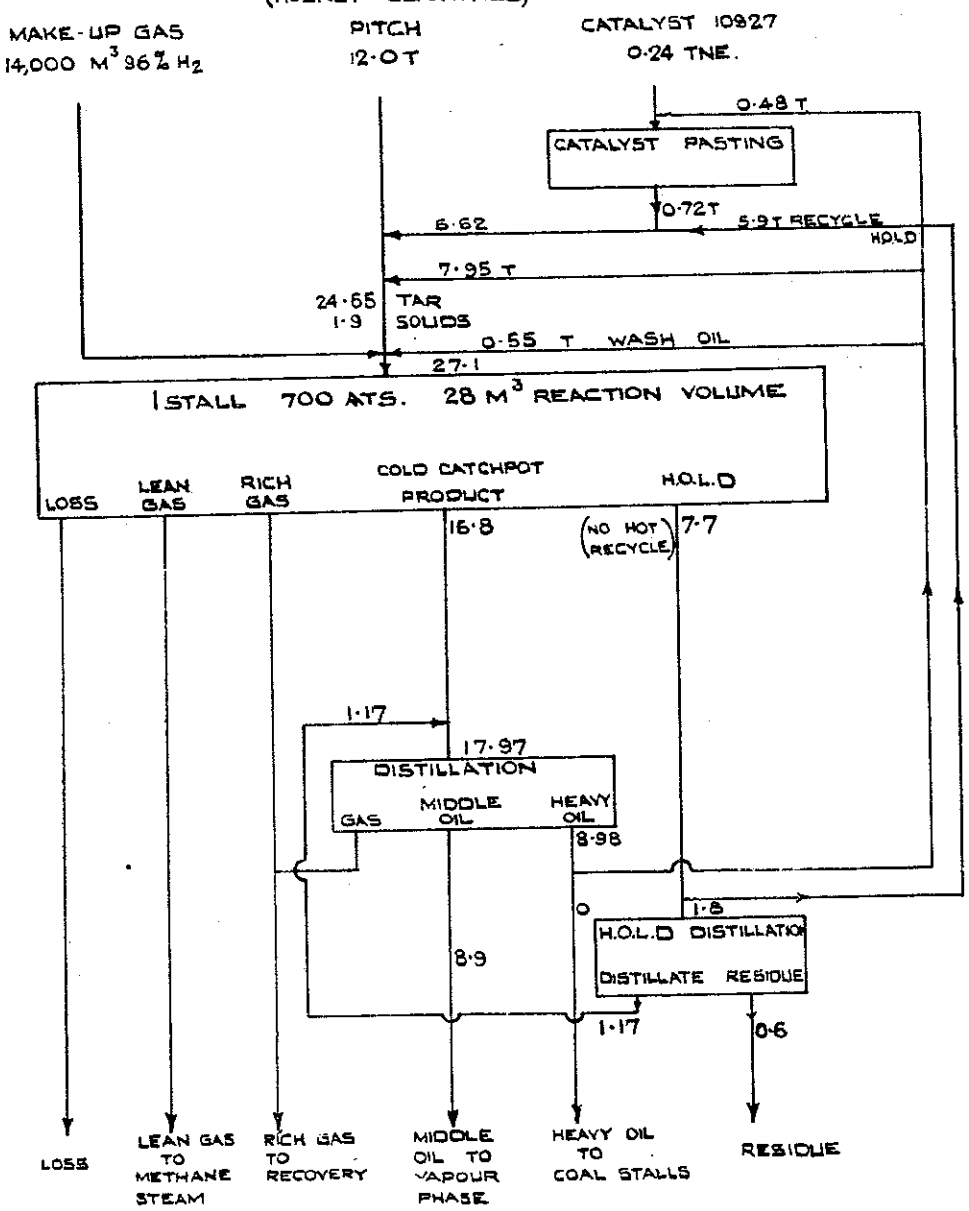

FIGURE XXII

PÖLITZ

LIQUID PHASE STALL ON NATURAL OIL RESIDUES.

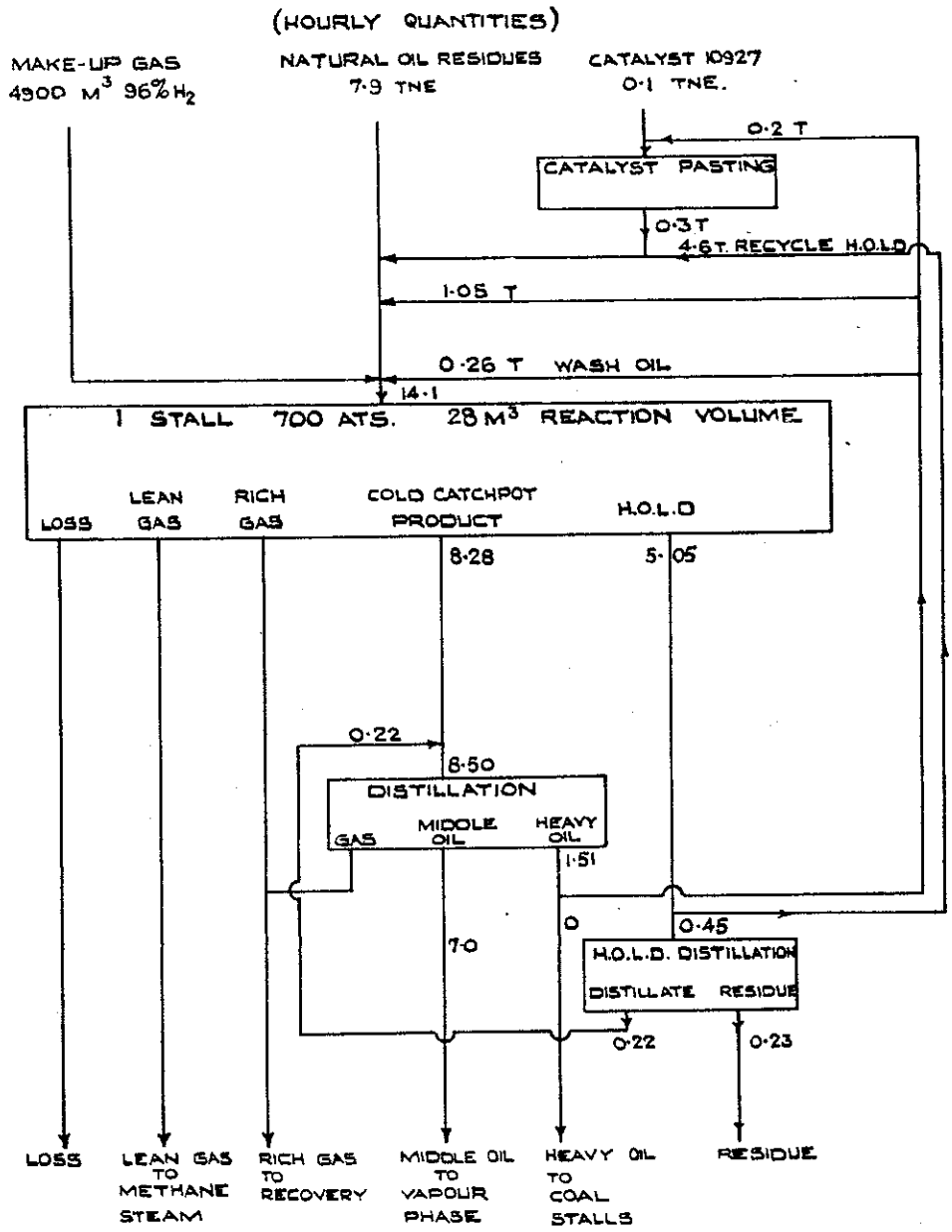

FIGURE XXIII

POLITZ

VAPOUR PHASE HYDROGENATION.

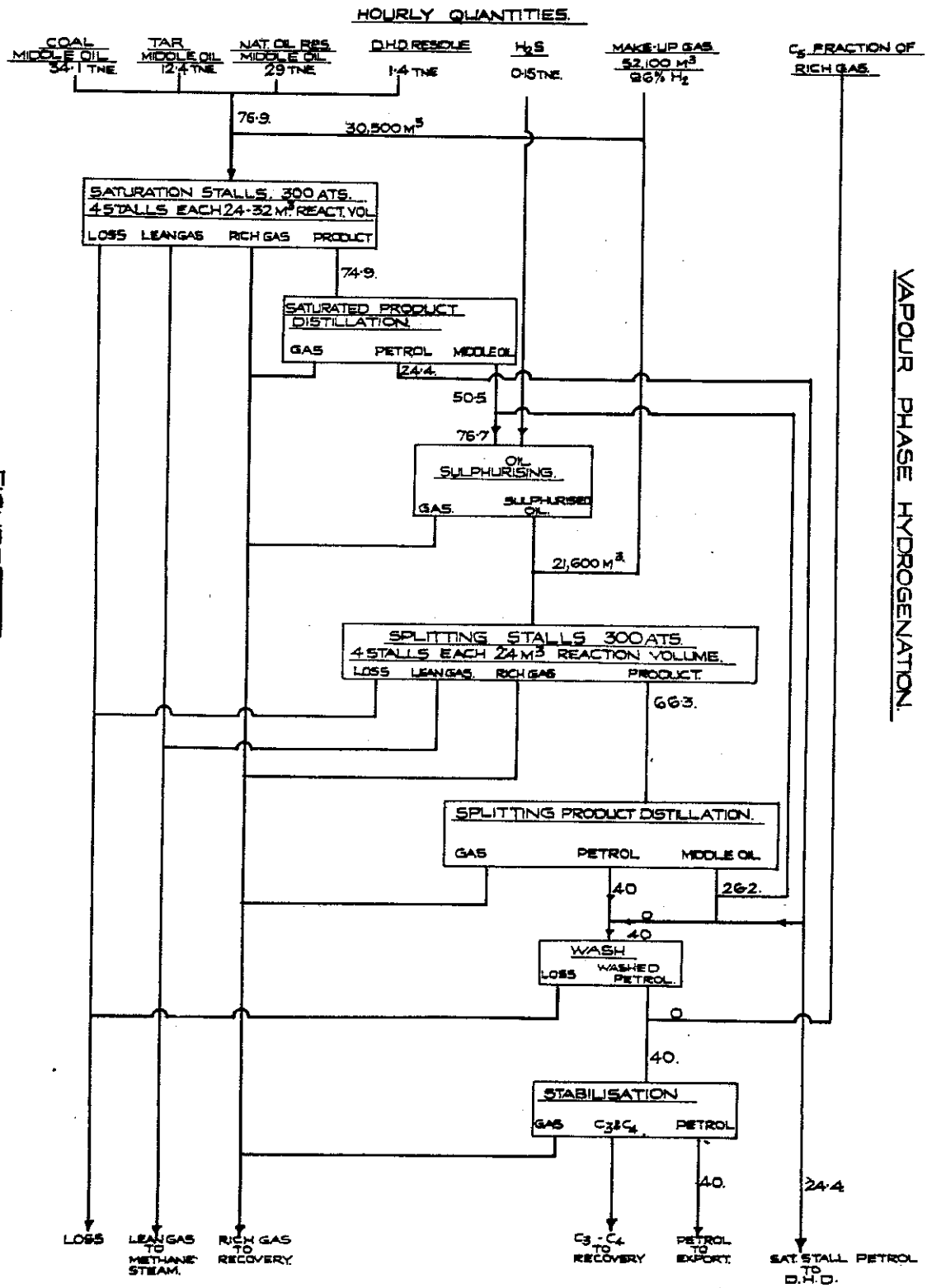

FIGURE XXIV

PÖLITZ

D.H.D. FLOWSHEET

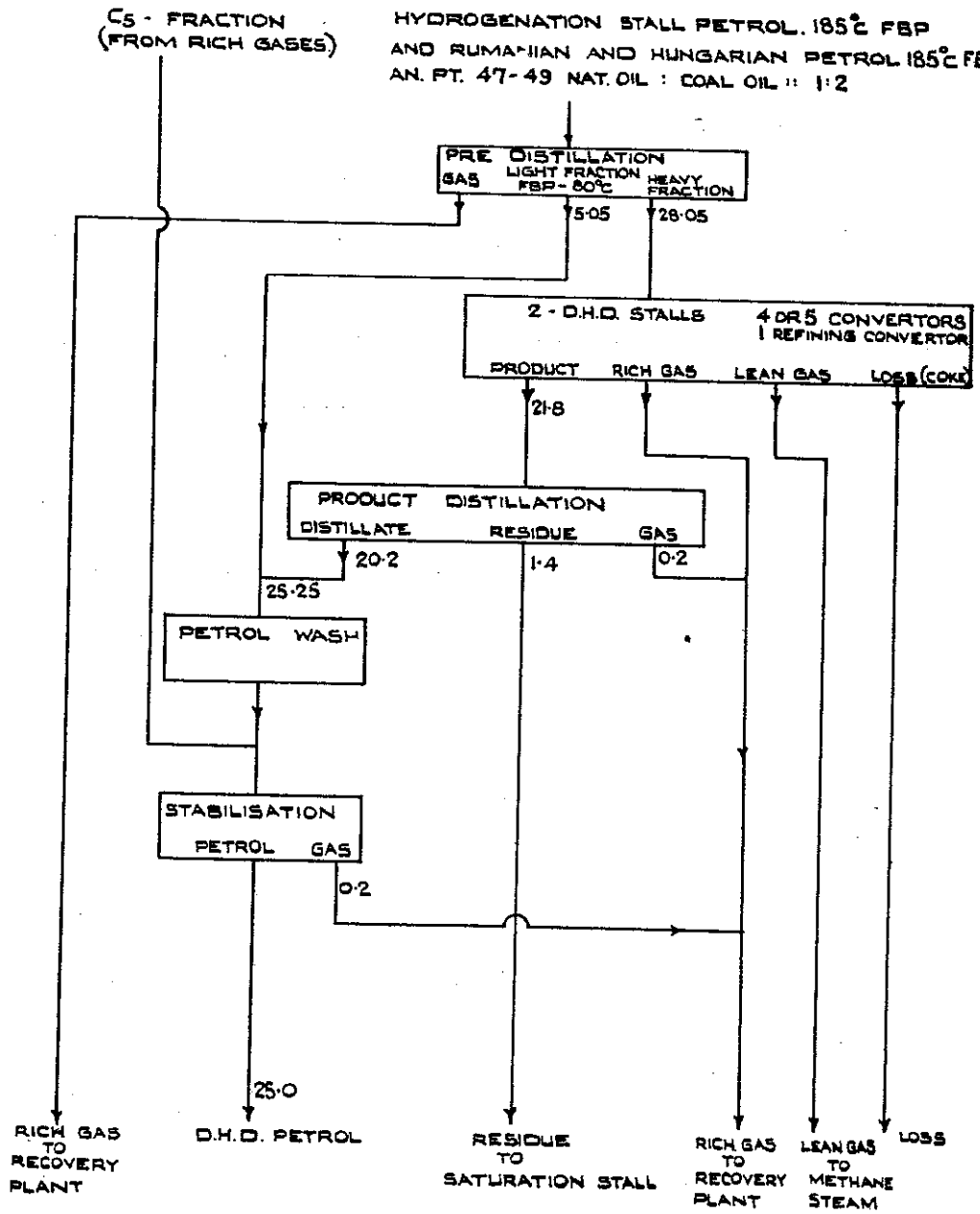

FIGURE XXV

PÖLITZ

RICH GAS FLOWSHEET