HYDROGEN SULFIDES/REMOVAL gas), 663 Gas purification (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and HCN), 664 Gas purification and sulfur recovery by the Gastechnik process (Review of Gastechnik process), 1060
Gas purification (Regeneration of liquid absorbent by distillation to remove H<sub>2</sub>S), 714
Gas purification (Using a liquid absorbent to remove Gas purification (03.09  $_{\rm H_2S}$ ), 715 Gas purification (Removal of  $_{\rm H_2S}$  by scrubbing with watermiscible glycols, glycol ethers, or glycol esters with a miscible liquid hydrocarbon such as xylene), 1026 Gas purification (Preparation of compound for removal of  ${
m H_2S}$ ), 561 Gas purification (Tar and moisture condensed by spraying gas with NH<sub>3</sub>; use of alkaline solution, such as Na $_2$ ClO $_3$  to remove H $_2$ S, HCN, and NH $_3$ ), 886 Gas purification (Washing of NH $_3$  and H $_2$ S from coal distillation gas containing CO<sub>2</sub> by fresh water), 854 Gas purification-wet and dry (Review including use of lime, Fe oxide, bacteria and activated carbon and liquid purification processes), 701
Gas purification. I. Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas by commercial desulfurization catalysts (Use of and dry desulfurization method recommended for various S compounds in gas), 1364 Gas purification (Extraction of  $H_2S$  and organic sulfur compounds by metal in 5th, 6th, or 7th group), 243 Gas purification (Removal of  $H_2S$  from gases by scrubbing with Fe-containing polythionates that contain  $SO_2$ ), 228 with re-containing polythionates that contain SD<sub>2</sub>), 226 Gas purification (Desulfurization of coal gas by use of tannin-bearing material mixed with Fe oxide), 693 Gas purification (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by scrubbing with a solution of a weak alkali carbonate with subsequent addition of NH<sub>3</sub>), 1023 Gas-purification process (Fine stage process for removal of CD<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>S and oxide the stage process for removal of CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, and organic sulfur compounds), 742 Gas purifiers (Improved box for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from manufactured gas using Fe oxide), 1106 manufactured gas using re oxide), 1100
Gas purification (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S, HCN, and CO<sub>2</sub> using hydrocarbon oil), 343
Gas purification by the I. G. Alkacid process and sulfur recovery by the I. G. Claus process (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub> by alkaline metal salts of weak organic acids such as amino acids), 500 Gas-purification material (Use of sponge containing 445 Gas purification (Removal of  $H_2S$  and  $CO_2$  from hydrocarbon gas; use of monoethanolamine, water, and butyl

hydrated Fe oxide and CaSO, to remove H2S from gas),

carbital), 819

carbital), 819
Gas purification (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by countercurrent contact with mass of Fe oxide), 815
Gas purification by means of the Rectisol process (Use of polar or organic liquids (such as MeOH) cooled to -75° for removal of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S from gas), 1144
Gas purification (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from coal gas by washing with NH, phosphate and NH, thionate), 330
Gas purification (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S using an alkaline aqueous solution of iron hydroxide), 331
Gas-purification masses (Determination of activity and

Gas-purification masses (Determination of activity and capacity curves of bog Fe ore--Luxmasse mixtures in removal of H<sub>2</sub>S), 490

Gas purification (Removal of desired component by

reaction with entrained sand; for  $H_2S$  removal,  $Fe(OH)_2$ ,  $Fe_2O_3$ , or NaOH particles are effective), 1341 Gas purification (Washing with aqueous suspension of S;

use of desulfurization catalyst (such as picric acid or

hydroquinone)), 2041 Gas-purifying masses (Preparation of mass by heating to 300° a mixture of Mn oxides, Fe oxides, wood fluor, and organic binders), 1109

organic binders), 1109
Gas-purifying mixtures of hydrated from oxide and calcium sulfate (Preparation of catalyst for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from industrial gases), 1219
Gas-purifying materials (Dry removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from gases; formation of insoluble sulfides by addition of Cu, Hg,

and Pb), 454

Gas scrubbing for H<sub>2</sub>S removal and CH, enrichment (3-stage injector-type scrubber with Cl<sub>2</sub> as aid), 1195
Gas separation (hydrogen sulfide removal) (By solvent extraction), 823

Gasification of fuels. Purification of coke oven gas at transmission pressure in the Ruhr region (Gas is passed through tar precipitator and HCN washer at normal pressure and then compressed to 10 atm; H<sub>2</sub>S and NH<sub>3</sub> are

later removed), 4518
Gasification furnace (Gasifier for solid fuels;
production of high-calorific-value gas free of H<sub>2</sub>S and CO2), 4871

German use of low-grade fuel with rich oxygen (Pressure gasification to produce a 456 B.t.u. gas), 669 gasification to produce a 456 B.t.u. gas), 669
Giammarco Vetrocoke--sulfur process (Continuous removal
of H sulfide from natural gas or synthesis gases by
scrubbing with solution of alkali arsenate or
arsenite), 1952
Giammarco--Vetrocoke processes (Gases, such as natural
and synthesis gas, freed from CO<sub>2</sub> by treatment with

alkali carbonate solution containing  $\rm As_2O_3$ ;  $\rm H_2S$  removed by treatment with alkali arsenites and arsenates; S is of treatment with discourse removed by filtration; economic analysis), 1135 H<sub>2</sub>S extraction from coal-water gas mixtures with Koppers

 $n_{2}$ S extraction from coal-water gas mixtures with Koppers coke, 1070 High-BTU gas from coal, 5313 High efficiency removal of  $H_{2}$ S from fuel gases and process gas streams (Description of Stretford process), 2034

High-pressure dry purification of gas (Removal of HaS from coke-oven gas), 775 Hot potash-amine treating of sour gas at Fashing plant

(Description of operation of purification system for

natural gas), 1197

Hot potash process purifies gas at Lone Star's Fashing plant (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub>; final purification using aqueous monoethanolamine solution), 1123

How to rid natural gas of undesirable sulfur compounds

How to rid natural gas of undesirable sulfur compounds (Treatment with NaOH, Fe oxide, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 2-stage phenolate, phosphate gas, and aqueous amine), 799 Hydrated ferric oxide for use in gas purification (Highly reactive Fe(III) oxide for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S prepared by precipitating Fe(II) hydroxide from solution of Fe(II) salt and inert salt and separating, washing, shaping, and drying precipitate), 1343 Hydrogen sulfide removal from gases (Scrubbing of gas with liquid containing basic material plus a phenolictuoe material: activated C used as absorbent), 678

type material; activated C used as absorbent), 678
Hydrogen sulfide removal from gases (Removal by at least
3 washing stages in series using aqueous carbonated
alkali suspension of hydrated Fe oxides, Fe carbonate,

and basic Fe carbonate), 763 Hydrogen sulfide removal (Scrubbing of gases with

solution of SO<sub>2</sub> in ethylene sulfite), 1297

Hydrogen sulfide removed by tripotassium phosphate (At operating temperature of 200°F), 539

Hydrogen sulfide scrubbing from coke-oven gas with descidified and concentrated ammonia liquor, 1081

Hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas (H<sub>2</sub>S, HCN, and CO<sub>2</sub>)

recovered from coke-oven gas by absorption in Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution; equipment), 1290

Hydrogen sulfide removal from gases (Process description

using two towers), 939 Hydrogen sulfide removal from gases (Using a pelleted

purifying material consisting of hydrated Fe oxide, cement, and a filling material), 827

Hydrogen sulfide removal from coal-distillation gases (Use of ammoniacal liquor; equipment description), 1214

Hydrogen sulfide purification of manufactured gas with solutions of triethanolamine (Triethanolamine removes 78 5% of 45 and 24% of 200 200 200 200 78.5% of  $\rm H_2S$  and 24% of  $\rm CO_2$ ;  $\rm 2(R_3)N+4H_2S+5O_2+2(R_3N)S_2O_3+4H_2O)$ , 871 Hydrogen sulfide removal and recovery from natural gas

(Cyclic adsorption process with 2 activation cycles),

Hydrogen sulphide removal from gas in the 20 year work of the central laboratory of gas engineering (Review of work in Poland), 1662 Hydrogen sulfide removal (Final H<sub>2</sub>S removal by passage

through fluidized bed of hot fresh oxide), 1294 Hydrogen sulfide removal (Final  $\rm H_2S$  removal by passage through one or more beds of fresh Fe or Mn oxide at

through one or more beds of fresh Fe or Mn oxide at 100° in auxiliary absorber), 1295
Hydrogen sulfide removal by the Stretford liquid purification process (Use of aqueous alkaline solution of Na salts of anthraquinonedisulfonic acids to precipitate S; 18 references), 1236
Hydrogen sulfide (Removal from gases containing NH<sub>3</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> by 2-step washing with NH<sub>3</sub>-containing liquids), 895
Hydrogen sulfide removal from coal gas with fluidized iron oxide (Raw gas saturated with H<sub>2</sub>O at 50-100° sent to fluidized bed of Fe oxide at 50-70°), 1289
Hydrogenation of solid fuels at Lieven according to the processes of the Societe Nationale de Recherches (At 300 kg pressure and 450°C in liquid phase, then 500 to

300 kg pressure and 450°C in liquid phase, then 500 to 550°C using catalysts in vapor phase), 5796

550°C using catalysts in vapor phase), 5796
I.G.E. and the development of gas purification processes
(32 references; ammonia recovery; hydrogen sulfide
removal; benzene and naphthalene recovery; organic S
compound removal; CO and CO<sub>2</sub> removal; gas drying), 4875
IFP process (Removal of H sulfide and S dioxide from
Claus unit tail gas and stack clean-up to reduce amount
of S dioxide), 7392
Improved dry purification of coke water gas (Removal of
water, H<sub>2</sub>S. and SO<sub>2</sub>). 798

water,  $H_2S$ , and  $SO_2$ ), 798 Improvement in the arsenate method for purification of

coke gas from hydrogen sulfide (Most important coke gas from hydrogen sulfide (Most important factors:(1) As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:H<sub>2</sub>S ratio; when greater than or equal to 15, approx. 90% of H<sub>2</sub>S extracted; (2) enrichment in O (30-5%) of air or of solution by addition of O-containing additives, i.e. quinone (0.01% or less) during regeneration process; (3) continuity of

reutralization of regeneration solution), 968

Improvements in or relating to the catalytic oxidation of hydrogen sulfide in gaseous mixtures (Use of Ni and Cu sulfides to oxidize H<sub>2</sub>S to S and H<sub>2</sub>O), 709

Increasing the efficiencies of plants gasifying solid fuels (Method for obtaining 47% over-all efficiency), 4296

Inhibiting the formation of sulfur-containing oxy saits in the Takahax process for desulfurization of hydrogen

```
sulfide-containing gas (H sulfide absorbed in alkali solution and oxidized to S over naphthaquinone
```

- solution and exidized to S over hapminaquinone derivative catalyst in liquid phase), 2076
  Intensification of scrubbing hydrogen sulfide from coke oven gas in a rapidly revolving absorber (Absorber solution of As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at pH 7.9-8.1), 1078
  Iron exide/water-type masses in the dry desulfurization of asses 1559
- of gases, 1559 From existing the dry desulfurized for gases, 1559 From exide reagent (Use for removal of  $\rm H_2S$  in fuel gases), 764

- gases), 764
  k-T coal gesification process a pollution-free process
  for producing synthetic gas fuel (Koppers--Totzék
  process), 1733
  koppers coke or H<sub>2</sub>S extraction from coal gas mixtures
  (Effects of particle size of coke), 1066
  Lecq is a source of natural gas and sulfur (Gas contains
  light hydrocarbons with 15.2% H<sub>2</sub>S and 9.6 CO<sub>2</sub>; H<sub>2</sub>S
  removed by Girbotol process and converted to S by Claus
  method), 1153
  Liguid purification (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from town gas), 835
- method), 1155
  Liquid purification (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from town gas), 835
  Liquid purification (sulfur removal) of gas in England
  (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by scrubbing with recirculated NH<sub>3</sub>
  liquor; recovery of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), 971
  Liquid purification (of gas) by soda ash solution, 273
  Liquid purification of coal gas (Review of liquid
  purification process for removing H<sub>2</sub>S), 844
  Liquid purification [of coal gas] (Detailed discussion of
  principles and processes for H<sub>2</sub>S removal), 722
  Liquid reagents for the final removal of hydrogen sulfide
  (Zn acetate is more effective for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from

- (Zn acetate is more effective for removal of  $\rm H_2S$  from town gas if considerable concentration of  $\rm Na_2CO_3$  is present), 1982
- present), 1922 Liquid reagents for the final removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Alkaline Zn slurry reagents are effective for final purification of coal gas or mixed gas), 1059 Maintaining the activity of manganese oxide hydrogen sulfide acceptors for desulfurization of solid
- carbonaceous fuels (Regeneration of MnO2 acceptor of H<sub>z</sub>S), 1225
- Manganese-ore hydrogen sulfide acceptors for
- desulturization of carbonaceous solid fuels, 1226
  Manufacture of motor fuels by the Fischer-Tropsch process
  (Desulfurization; catalysts-description of a plant), 6085
- Material for gas purification (Mixture of finely divided Fe with paper pulp and water aerated to oxidize the Fe), 559
- Material for gas purification (Removal of impurities from gas containing HaS using Fe exide-coated rigid paper pulp wood chips), 342
  Mathematical description of the moncethanolamine purification of coke even gas, 1496
  Material of course of connection sulfur in horzone

- Mechanism of formation of corrosive sulfur in benzene, 801
- Method to purify and to remove sulfur from the raw gases
- produced from lignite, 730

  Methods of hydrogen sulfide removal from coal gas with the aid of emmonia water (Indirect and semi-direct processes of ammonia recovery and production of  $SO_2$  from  $H_2S$  are described in detail; 47 references), 108 Methods of hydrogen sulfide removal from coal gas with the aid of ammonia water (Review of earlier methods),
- Modern developments in dry-box purification [of town gas for removal of hydrogen sulfide], 598 Modern gas-purification plants (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from
- manufactured gas by exidation methods and neutralization processes), 640 Modern methods for the purification of industrial gases
- from hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide (Review with 14 references), 1244 Modern practices in gas purification and hydrocarbon
- recovery, 917
  Multistage low-temperature washing of sulfurous gases
- Multistage low-temperature washing of sulfurous gases rich in carbon dioxide (Solvents used whose dissolving power for organic S compounds, H<sub>2</sub>S, and CO<sub>2</sub> is greatly different and decreases in this order), 882
  Natural gas processing plant (Separation of gaseous compounds and liquid condensate; production of fuel gas, stabilized condensate for gasoline blending, low pressure gas for industrial and domestic fuels, and elemental S: H<sub>2</sub>S absorbed from gaseous streams with 20% aqueous monoethanolamine and oxidized to S), 1142
  New gas sulfur purification process (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S in together purifiers containing norous balls of Fe
- tower purifiers containing porous balls of Fe hydroxide), 371
  New potassium carbonate process (Removal of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S
- from natural gas by scrubbing with aqueous K2CO3 solution), 1190
  New processes. 5. Desulfurization of coal gas. Claus-type
- desulfurization (Japanese petroleum refinery plant),
- New process washes coke-oven gas with waste pickle liquor (Removal of NH<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, and HCN), 901

  New Sheil process treats Claus off-gas (SCOT Process for removal of residual S present in off-gas of Claus-type S recovery units), 2078

  New sulfur process (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from natural gas), 776

  New two-way process sweetens gas and recovers sulfur

- (Townsend process), 1058
- (Townsend process), 1058

  Obtaining sulfur from carbonization gases by thioarsenate solution (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by Thylox process), 863

  On latest gas scrubbing type desulfurization process (Description of representative processes in all categories of gas desulfurization; review with 52 references), 1708

  Operating glycol-amine gas-treating plants (For gas
- purification (CO<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>S)), 800 Operating problems in gas treating for hydrogen sulfide removal (Corrosion problems in desulfurization of
- removal (Corrosion problems in desulturization of natural gas), 759
  Operation of liquid and Gastechnik purification plants at Cardiff (Washing of gas with weak alkaline solution containing suspension of hydrated Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), 1137
  Operation of the Frodingham desulfurizing plant at Exeter (Removal of 99% of H sulfide and 90% of other organic compounds common to coal gas; sulfuric acid produced),
- Operation of the ''Manchester'' liquid purification plast at Linacre, Liverpool (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and HCN by Manchester process), 836
  Organic sulfur in synthesis gas: occurrence, determination, and removal (Progress report on experimental work; use of hydrated lime to reduce organic S content), 756
  Oxidation of hydrogen sulfide to sulfur dioxide (Using sulfates of heavy metals or metal oxide cations as catalysts), 1030
  Performance of a Girbotol nurification plant at
- Performance of a Girbotol purification plant at Louisiana, Missouri (Ethanolamine purification unit),
- Proformance of a gas-synthesis demonstration plant for producing liquid fuels from coal (Production of yesoline and diesel oil; dust in raw gas removed by cyclone separation, wash scrubbing, and electrostatic precipitation; CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, and organic S compounds were removed with diethanolamine, Fe oxide, and activated CO 6761
- C), 6761 Perox liquid purification process for sulfur removal
- Perox liquid purification process for sulfur removal (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and NH<sub>3</sub>), 833

  Perox plant for removal of hydrogen sulfide from cokeoven gas (NH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S re aremoved by washing after removal of naphthalene; operating details of plant and costs are discussed), 951

  Petit process for sulfur purification (of gas), 272

  Pilot-plant studies of the hot-carbonate process for removing carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide (Removal of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S from gas mixtures necessary in synthesizing liquid fuels from coal), 1280

  Plant experiments on the purification of coke gas from hydrogen sulfide (Using the As—soda method), 949

  Plant purification of synthesis gas (Scrubbing with diethanolamine for gross removal of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S; use of Fe oxide sponge for final removal of H<sub>2</sub>S; passage through beds of active C for removal of organic S compounds), 661

- through beds or active of the second of the
- Possibility of producing a sulfur-free producer gas (Use of CaO to eliminate  $\rm H_2S$  from gas), 4534
  Possible improvements in oxide purification practice
- (Removal of  $\rm H_2S$  from town gas using  $\rm Fe_2O_3$ ; suggested changes in method), 789
  Possible improvements in oxide purification practice
- (Review of processes for removal of  $H_2S$  from gas), 806 Practical design considerations for gas purification processes (Comparison of amine, iron sponge, and hot
- processes (Comparison of amine, 1.5% spenge, and no potash methods), 1087 Practical design considerations for gas purification processes (Use of amine, Fe sponge box, and  $K_2CO_3$  processes for removing  $H_2S$  and  $CO_2$  from natural gas), 1077
- 1077
  Preparation of sulfur from coke gas by a method analogous to the Thylox process on a semifactory scale in Enakievo (Desulfurization of coke gas using As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and NaOH), 380
  Present condition of development of gasification and desulfurization technology (Gasification of heavy fuel oil or asphalt), 1652
  Principles of day purification of gases (Absorption of
- Principles of dry purification of gases (Absorption of  ${\rm H_2S}$  by various solids containing Fe; 51 references),
- Principles in the process of absorption of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide by triethanolamine solutions (Graphical method for evaluation of coefficient of
- (Graphical method for evaluation of coefficient of absorption), 1259

  Problem of dry gas purification. I. Lux mass (Lauta mass) as an active skeleton catalyst (Effectiveness of hydrated Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with varying amounts of Na<sub>2</sub>O X Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from town gas), 867

  Process for purifying sulfide containing gases and the recovery of sulfur therefrom (Absorption solution contains alkanolamine or morpholine in a monoalkyl
- ether of a polyhydride alcohol), 1529

containing iron ammonium ferrocyanide), 692

```
Purification of gas (Removal of H2S and CO2 from
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 synthesis, cracking, or natural gas by contact with aqueous K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> under pressure), 1024
Purification of sour gas in South Arkensas (Reduction of H<sub>2</sub>S content of natural gas), 642
  Processing sulfur-bearing gases (Recovery of elemental S
from H<sub>2</sub>S-bearing gas), 792
Production of gas containing high percentages of hydrogen
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Purification of gases containing H_2S (Treatment of coal gas with dilute solution of NH_4DH), 643
Purification of a coke-oven gas (Purification under
  Production or gas containing high percentages of hydrogish and carbon monoxide (H sulfide removed by passing gas over FeO or ZnO), 175

Progress in gas purification (Review), 794

Progress in the field of dry-gas purification (Use of benzene and tetralin as solvents for H<sub>2</sub>S at high
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Purification of a coke-oven gas (Purification under pressure for removal of naphthalene, absorption of benzene hydrocarbons and hydrogen sulfide, removal of Hoxides, and drying), 1775

Purification of gases (Washing with weakly ammoniacal ZnSC, solution containing sufficient (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO, to prevent precipitation of Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub>), 1167

Purification of fuel gases (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>O, O<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, HCN, NO, and organic compounds), 773

Purification of gases (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S produced from organic S compounds by H and Fe), 665

Purification of fuel gases (Removal of S compound, such as CS<sub>2</sub>, COS, thiols, thiophene, and H<sub>2</sub>S, and by virtual elimination of CO), 1307

Purification of coke oven gas (Gas containing HCN, NH<sub>3</sub>, and H<sub>2</sub>S purified by washing with aqueous S suspension to give NH<sub>5</sub>SON, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and solid S), 2013

Purification of coke-oven gas for high-pressure underground storage (Aromatic hydrocarbons and
         pressure), 325
   Purging and washing coal naphtha to remove hydrogen
  sulfide and basic nitrogen (Hydrogen sulfide removed by purging with inert gas), 1941

Purification of coal or coke-oven gas (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and HCN by washing with a neutral or acidic aqueous solution of Cu<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), 1118

Duelfication of case containing budgens sulfide (Aqueous
  Purification of gas containing hydrogen sulfide (Aqueous scrubbing solution containing mixture of Fe_2(SO_\bullet)_3 and
 ferric salt of 1 or more of lower aliphatic acids removes H_2S by forming S), 1283 Purification of waste gases (Use of metal carbonate melt
         to remove {\rm H_2S}, {\rm SO_2}, nitrogen oxides, {\rm CO}, and fly ash from flue gas), 1732
   Purification of combustible gases from sulfur compounds
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 underground storage (Aromatic hydrocarbons and butadiene removed by activated carbon following removal of H suifide, HCN, and NO by suitable absorbers), 1406 Purification of distillation gases (Removal of NH<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S,
         (Removal of H2S by As--soda method), 1064
   Purification of gases containing hydrogen sulfide by active charcoal, 412
 active charcosi, 412
Purification of fuel gases (Coal gas containing HCN, H<sub>2</sub>S, and NH<sub>3</sub> washed with aqueous suspension containing NH<sub>4</sub> polysulfide and fine S particles), 1820
Purification of fuel gases (Desulfurization by indirect cooling followed by heating), 2014
Purification of coke-oven gas from hydrogen sulfide by a solution of monocthanolamine under plint-plant
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 and HCN by washing), 616
Purification of industrial gases from hydrogen sulfide
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        and carbon dioxide (Comparison of economics of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         monoethanolamine process and arsenic--soda process plus
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 H_{2}O to remove CO_2), 1187
Purification of gases (Removal of CO_2 and H_2S by passing through a dilute aqueous solution of Na_2CO_3 or K_2CO_3),
         solution of monoethanolamine under pilot-plant conditions (Absorption of \rm H_2S and \rm CO_2 by technical
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        634
         monoethanolamine), 1199
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Purification of gas with a phenolate solution (Removal of
 monoethanolamine), 1199
Purification of gases containing hydrocarbons and
hydrogen sulfide (By low-temperature absorption with
toluene or xylene), 1049
Purification of gases (Equipment; stepwise method), 993
Purification of coal gas from hydrogen sulfide (Review of
process development and design and layout of plant for
removal of HaS using Fe-Da box purifiers), 240
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        H_2S and CO_2), 434
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Purification and dehydration of gases (Removal of H2S,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        CO<sub>2</sub>, and H<sub>2</sub>O from hydrocarbon gases using solutions of monoethanolamine and diethylene glycol), 767
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Purification of gases (Concentrated solution containing 2-5 moles \rm KH_2PO_b preferentially absorbs \rm H_2S from mixture with \rm CO_2 and eliminates \rm CO_2 from solution at
 process development and design and layout of plant for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S using Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> box purifiers), 240
Purification of gases (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from technical gases, e.g., coke-oven gases), 857
Purification of synthesis gas. Removal of dust, carbon dioxide, and sulfur compounds (Production by reaction of coal with O and steam), 953
Purification of coal gases (H<sub>2</sub>S removed from coal gases with NH<sub>3</sub>-containing gases using washing tower with deacidifier connected in cycle), 1129
Purification of commercial gases (Equipment), 1339
Purification of gases (Washing with polar organic liquid
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 lower rate than \rm H_2S), 1223 Purification of gases containing \rm H_2S and \rm CO_2 (Using an
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        absorbent solution of an alkali metal carbonate and
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 bicarbonate), 605
Purification of gases by removal of hydrogen sulfide with amino alcohol solutions (Desulfurization of shale gas),
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Purification of water gas from hydrogen sulfide (Use of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        bog iron ore; effects of thickness of absorption layer, speed of gas, wetting of mass by an equeous solution of NH<sub>0</sub>OH, presence of NH<sub>0</sub>Cl, (NH<sub>0</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, CaO, KOH, NH<sub>0</sub>DH,
  Purification of gases (Washing with polar organic liquid to remove H<sub>2</sub>S, organic S compounds, etc.; CH<sub>3</sub>OH is
 preferred absorber), 1127
Purification of gases (Review of desulfurization methods (H<sub>2</sub>S and CS<sub>2</sub> removal)), 356
Purification of gases through high temperature removal of sulfur compounds (Using oxides and carbonates of calcium, magnesium, iron, ad manganese), 1650
Purification of gases containing carbon dioxide and sulfur compounds (Gases washed with alkazides prior to washing with alkali metal carbonate), 1133
Purification of coking gas from H<sub>2</sub>S by the ammonia method (Description of equipment), 1387
Purification of synthesis and fuel gases (Washing of gases with polar agent, e.g., MeOH, at <00 and at least 20 atm), 850
          preferred absorber), 1127
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        and Na2CO3; purification by activated C is effective),
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Purification of industrial gases containing hydrogen
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 sulfide (Use of FeCl_3 solution to remove H_2S), 1051 Purification of hydrogen sulfide-containing gases (Oxidation of H_2S carried out catalytically by means of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                (Oxidation of H<sub>2</sub>S carried out catalytically by means of FeSO, solution; gas or catalyst may be ozonized or irradiated with uv light to speed up oxidation), 1220 Purification of water gas with solutions of ethanolamines (Pilot plant studies on removal of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S by absorption in solutions of triethanolamine), 1240 Purification of lignite coke gas by the Girbotol process without pressure (Absorption of CC<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S by NH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH<sub>2</sub>OH, NH(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>DH)<sub>2</sub>, N(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>DH)<sub>3</sub>, and an alkaline solution of sulfosolvan B (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>NK) was studied in especially designed apparatus), 1257
20 atm), 850
Purification of fuel gases (Washing with organic polar solvent such as methanol or acetone at -30°), 1293
Purification of gases such as coke-oven gas (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by cyclic process), 581
Purification of gases (Equipment and procedure for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S, CJ<sub>2</sub>, organic S compounds, hydrocarbons, or steam from gases), 1338
Purification of gases (Solution of chelated Fe used for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from gases; chelating agents are EDTA; 1,2-diaminocyclohexanetetraacetic acid, and diethylenetriaminepentascetic acid, 1234
Purification of gases containing hydrogen cvanide and
          20 atm), 850
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 studied in especially designed apparatus), 1257
Purification and separation of gaseous mixtures (Removal of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S using K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> solution), 825
Purification of industrial gases (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        from coal distillation gas by scrubbing with aqueous
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 NH<sub>3</sub> solution), 986
Purification of gases capable of hydrate formation
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       (Removal of SO_2, H_2S, and CO_2 by bringing hydrated gas in contact with aqueous solution of a metallic
diethylenetriaminepentascetic acid), 1234 Purification of gases containing hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide (HCN and H_2S fixed in water in form of N-containing S compounds and removed by burning with excess air at 1100-1200° to SO_2 to be recovered as H_2SO_4, sulfate, or sulfite), 2048 Purification of commercial gases at elevated temperatures. II. Simultaneous removal of hydrogen sulfide and organic sulfur (Use of Cu--V-clay and Cu--Cr-clav). 429
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        hydroxide or an alkaline salt, or one of the ethanol
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        mmines), 662
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Purification of synthesis gases (For use in Fischer-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Tropsch process; evaluation of purification masses),
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Purification of town gas (Activity of Fe-containing materials used in dry removal f H<sub>2</sub>S from own gas raise by treating material with gamma radiation; use of bog
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               by treating material with gamma radiation; use of bog iron ore continuously irradiated with 700 mr./hr from cesium-137 source), 1357 Purification of coke-oven gas by removal of \rm CO_2 and \rm H_2S with ethylamine (Gas treated with Na arsenate solution and bog iron ore to remove most of \rm H_2S; cycle gas then compresses and scrubs in series of towers with \rm H_2O, \rm C_2H_5NH_2, caustic, and \rm H_2O again), 1006 Purification of coal-distillation gases (Multistep compression and cooling operation). 1179
  Cr-clay), 429
Purification of coal gas, etc. (Desulfurization by means
 of Fe oxide slurry), 635
Purification of gases obtained from Estonian bituminous schist (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S using Na--phenoxide solution),
         954
  Purification of gas by the glycol-amine process (Gas
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                compression and cooling operation), 1179
Purifier systems for removal of hydrogen sulfide from
fuel gases (Series of interconnected containers
containing Fe oxide), 1336
Purifying gases (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by oxidation with the aid
         bubbled through aqueous solution containing ethylamine
 and ethylene glycol), 769
Purification of gases containing hydrogen sulfide
(Regeneration of ammoniacal aqueous solutions
```

```
of a catalyst), 423
of a catalyst), 423
Purifying gases (By washing with aqueous solutions of anines, hydroxyalkylamines, salts of amino acids, and alkaline solutions of phenols), 370
Purifying gases such as water gas (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S with active charcal), 524
Purifying gases (Removal of NH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S by washing with H<sub>2</sub>SO, and subsequent treatment with an aqueous solution of monoethanolamine), 416
Furifying fuel das (Removal of NH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S), 328
```

Furifying fuel gas (Removal of NH<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S), 328
Furifying gases (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S or SO<sub>2</sub> from gases with
simultaneous precipitation of S by activated washing
solution composed of oxygenated compounds of

solution tomposed of oxygenated compounds of thiosulfate), 456
Purifying gases of sulfur by using waste products from acetylene manufacture (Producer gas cooled and scrubbed with saturated aqueous solution of Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>), 956
Purifying natural gases (Natural gases cooled in presence neutral polar organic solvents, such as CH<sub>2</sub>OH or

acetone, and washed with them and (or) nonpolar solvents), 1165 Purifying gases (Wet purification of such gases as coal

gas), 481

gas), HeI purifying gas containing ammonia and hydrogen sulfide (Treatment with  $H_2SG_4$  and then a suspension of Fe oxide in aquecus  $Na_2GG_3$ ), 293 Purifying gases such as those from coal distillation (Removal of  $H_2S$  by washing with aquaous ammoniacal solution containing iron ferrocyanide in suspension), 55%

Purifying fuel gases of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide (Use of aqueous solution of ethylendiamine),

1235
Purifying a fuel gas containing hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen sulfide, and ammonia (Gas scrubbed in aqueous alkali solution containing small particles of S to remove 95% of HCN, 90% of  $H_2$ S, and 30% of NH<sub>3</sub>), 2056
Purifying gases (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and like acid impurities by washing with an aqueous solution of an alkaline absorbant such as  $K_3$ FO<sub>4</sub>, an aliphatic hydroxylamine, or diaminoisopropeanol), 588
Purifying coke-oven gas (Hemoval of NH<sub>2</sub>, HCN, and S), 482

diaminoisopropanol), 558
Purifying coke-oven gas (Hemoval of NH<sub>3</sub>, HCN, and S), 482
Purifying gases containing hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S is
removed from CH, and other gas streams by absorption in
diethanolamine; 50% diethanolamine is more efficient
than 100%), 1198
Purifying gas from hydrogen sulfide (By absorption using
an alkaline absorbent liquid), 344
Purifying fuel gases, etc (Oxidation of H<sub>2</sub>S to SO<sub>2</sub> by
passing over heavy metal catalyst containing 10 percent
of second metal or compound), 220
Purisel process (Removal of acid gases from syngas and
natural gas streams using physical absorption in Nmethylpyrrolidone), 1966

methylpyrrolidone), 1966 Pyrolyzing and desulfurizing sulfur-bearing agglomerative bituminaus coal (Continuous process; volatiles removed at 900-1000°F; desulfurization during pyrolysis by enriching gaz with H which reacts to form hydrogen sulfide which is removed by scrubbing or use of Fe oxide), 7182 Reactions involved and reaction velocities for the

regeneration of the scrubbing solutions in the metal thionate processes for purifying coal gas from ammonia and hydrogen sulfide, 885 Reactions involved and the reaction velocities for the

regeneration of the scrubbing solutions in the metal thionate processes for purifying coal gas from ammonia and hydrogen sulfide. Manganese sulfate process, 860 Recent experiences in the waste-water treatment of coalhydrogenation plants (Purification operations include oil separation; phenol extraction, NH<sub>3</sub> recovery), 724

Recent improvements at the Cornillon [Paris] coke plant in the domains of gas scrubbing and the recovery of hydrogen sulfide (Scrubbing with NH<sub>3</sub> liquor), 918 Recent wet processes for removing sulfur from coke-oven gas (Oxidation of H<sub>2</sub>S to S; Fe+++ or MnSO<sub>4</sub> as

catalysta), 602

Recovering weak gaseous acids from gases (Removal from gases of H<sub>2</sub>S, CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, etc., by washing with liquids such as acetic acid ester of tetramethyldiaminoisopropanol,

tetramethyldizminoisopropanol ethyl ether, and

tetrahydroxyethyldiaminoisopropanol), 486
Recovering sulfur from gas (NONE), 731
Recovery of useful substances and desulfurization of gares, 941
Recovery of sulfur from hydrogen sulfide-containing gases

(Recovery from coal gas, oil gas, or producer gas in 3-step process; dilute  $\rm Ne_2CO_3$  used as absorbent for  $\rm H_2S$ ;  $\rm H_2S$  stripped from absorbent by Seaboard process; gas then scrubbed with solution of picric acid and  $\rm Ne_2CO_3$  to exidized  $\rm H_2S$  to S), 1263

Hecovery of hydrogen swifide from gas by ammonia liquor.
I. Scrubbing hydrogen swifide from the gas (Review with 37 references), 1150

Recovery of sulfur from synthesis gas (Cost estimates),

Recovery of coal resins with simultaneous partial desulfurization of the coal (Removal of  $H_2S$  by treating with superheated steam), 997

Recovery of sulfur from gas streams containing hydrogen

sulfide and sulfur dioxide (Treatment of stack gas with

water), 2026
Recovery of sulfur from hydrogen sulfide contained in gases rich in carbon dioxide (Review with 36 references), 866
Recovery of hydrogen sulfide in the gaseous mixture as

free sulfur, 824 Recovery of hydrogen sulfide from gas by ammonia liquor.

Recovery of hydrogen sulfide from gas by ammonia liquor.

II. Evolution of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from the enriched ammonia liquor (Continuation of review of patents on H<sub>2</sub>S recovery), 1155

Recovery of free sulfur by removal of hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide in the outflow of a condenser of a catalytic reaction zone (Desulfurization of flue gas and recovery of free sulfur on catalyst bed), 1576

Recovery of sulfur from coal gas by the vacuum carbonate process of liquid nurification (Removal and utilization)

process of liquid purification (Removal and utilization of H<sub>2</sub>S), 834 Recovery of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from coal-

distillation gases, 584

distillation gases, 584

Recovery of hydrogen sulfide from natural gas (Cyclic adsorption process using SiO2 gel), 1164

Rectisol process (Purification of crude gas produced by coal gasification), 1965

Red mud used as desulfurizing agent for removing H2S in gas (Use of red mud containing 35.5% of Fe2O3), 957

Reducing sulfur content of effluent gas streams

(Catalytic hydrogenation of effluent tail gas from 3-stage modified Claus process), 2117 Reduction of hydrogen sulfide content in generator gas by adding lime to coal (Addition of up to 2% CaD to gasified fuel containing more than 1.5% 5), 1196

Reforming natural gas (Production of 800 Btu or 378 Btu gas from natural gas and water gas), 3352 Regenerating alkaline solutions used for desulfurization

of coke oven gas (H<sub>2</sub>S is absorbed by alkaline solution containing catalyst), 2057
Regeneration of alkali metal carbonate solutions used to remove hydrogen sulfide from coal-distillation gases (Solutions treated with air in 2 steps; first with air at 3 atm to oxidize  $\rm H_2S$  almost to  $\rm S_1$  and then with air

and solution countercurrently to remove up to 99.82% original  $\rm H_2S$ ), 1162 Regeneration of desulfurizing solutions for gases (NaOH

Regeneration of desulfurizing solutions for gases (NaOH or Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>), 928
Regeneration of spent oxides from gas purification, 1110
Removal and recovery of hydrogen sulfide from coal gas
(Scrubbing and distillation process using NH<sub>3</sub>-fortified ammoniacal liquor), 444
Removal and recovery of ammonia and sulfur from coaldistillation gas (Removal and recovery of H<sub>2</sub>S and NH<sub>3</sub> without addition of any reagents), 760
Removal and recovery of H<sub>2</sub>S from natural gas by contacting with aqueous solution of K<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 447
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases and sulfur recovery (Gas is first scrubbed with absorbent liquor (e.g., aqueous triethanolamine); residual H<sub>2</sub>S is then removed by Fe or Mn oxide), 1306
Removal of acidic constituents from gases (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>2</sub>, or CO<sub>2</sub> from gas by bringing it into contact with solution of amine, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>1</sub>, and a monohydric alcohol), 713

Removal of organic sulfur from coke oven gas. I. Purpose of the experiments, procedure (One-stage process involves converting S compounds catalytically and binding converted S for removal; 2-stage process converts S compounds, by hydrogenation to H<sub>2</sub>S to first stage and absorbs H<sub>2</sub>S for removal in second stage), 1572

Removal of hydrogen sulfide and ammonia from coke oven

Removal of hydrogen sulfide and ammonia from coke oven gas (H<sub>2</sub>S and NH<sub>3</sub> removed by scrubbing gas with solvent containing As compound catalyst), 1776
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas, generator gas, oil refining gas, expansion gas, and air (Solutions of Fe (III) complexes of aminocarboxylic acids absorb H sulfide which is oxidized to nonvolatile S compounds), 1391
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (By

treatment with moist AggPO<sub>4</sub>, HggPO<sub>4</sub>, Cu<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>29</sub>
Zn<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or Cd<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> supported on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or C), 1213
Removal of hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide from gas works and coke-oven liquid effluents (Use of ferric compounds; HCN converted into cyanates and complex

compounds; HCN converted into cyanates and complex compounds; 1345

Removal of sulfur compounds from town gas by catalytic hydrogenation (Co thiomolybdate catalyst at 340° to convert organic sulfur compounds to H<sub>2</sub>S), 666

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas streams (Suspension of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in polyhydric alcohol brought into contact with gas to be purified), 980

Removal of sulfur and hydrogen sulfide from gases (Patents for using V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> as catalysts), 931

Removal of acidic constituents from gases (Removal of HCN, H<sub>2</sub>S, and NO from coke—oven gas using hydrated FeO), 932

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coal gas by the Ferrox process (Using an Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> suspension), 869

- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Passage of H2Srich gases through aqueous suspension of hydrated fe oxide, carbonate, or basic carbonate prior to passage through conventional, packed scrubbing towers), 812
  Removal of hydrocyanic acid, ammonia, and hydrogen
  sulfide from coke-oven gas (Scrubbing with ammoniacal S suspension containing polysulfides to remove HCN; treatment with NH3 solution to remove H2S), 887 Removal of H2S from manufactured gas by use of Fe oxide, Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas and
- generator gas (Tris (carboxymethyl) amine and substituted aminocarboxylic acids give mixed Fe (III) complex showing high purification effect in wide pH range), 1393 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from industrial or natural
- gases with recovery of elemental sulfur (S recovered from H<sub>2</sub>S-containing gas with minimum amount of thiosulfate formation by absorption in H<sub>2</sub>BO<sub>3</sub> solution containing oxidation catalyst; equipment), 1173
  Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (By treatment with a dilute sciution of NH<sub>3</sub>, that contains Fe
- ferrocyanides in suspension together with NH, salts),
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from hydrocarbon gases (Using  $\beta$ ,  $\beta$ '-hydroxy amino ethyl ether or a mixture of monoethanolamine and diethylene glycol), 933 Removal of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from gases by absorption with amines, 821
- Removal of sulfur and nitrogen from coal-tar and coal-gas light-oil fractions (Compounds of S and N from aromatic hydrocarbon fractions produced in destructive distillation of coal removed by hydrogenation; S and N
- converted to  $\rm H_2S$  and  $\rm NH_3$ , resp.), 1269 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from industrial gases (By Fe or Mn oxides in hot fluidized bed at 150-7000), 897 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from fuel gases (Study of Fe oxide form most suitable and attempt to improve speed
- of reaction), 658 Removal of HCN,  $\rm H_2S$ , and NH $_3$  by washing with (NH $_4$ ) $_2\rm S_2\rm O_3$  and (NH $_4$ ) $_2\rm S_2\rm O_6$ , 362
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases documentation for 1965 (Review of absorption and scrubbing methods),
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (H<sub>2</sub>S removed from fuel gases by washing with aqueous solution of suspension containing compound or compounds of Zn or Cu, such as oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate which react irreversibly to form insoluble Zn or Cu compounds), 1103
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (Crude hemoval of hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (trude hydrocarbon gases passed brough chambers with addition of air and steam, and heating indirectly with ceramic bodies to produced little or no  $H_2S$ ), 1176 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas (Thylox process),
- 433
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (Coke-oven gas (6.8g H<sub>2</sub>S/m<sup>3</sup>) washed with solution of alkaline salts equivalent to 12 kg Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>/m<sup>3</sup>; 56 kg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, and 50 kg As<sub>2</sub>J<sub>3</sub>; purification is complete; precipitated As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> roasted to produce SO<sub>2</sub> and recover As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), 1034 Removal of the hydrogen sulfide content from soft coal
- distillation gas by absorption in sodium biphenolate solution (Gas contained approximately 25%  $\rm CO_2$ , 14%  $\rm H_2S$ , and 1.52 g organic  $\rm S/m^3$ , continuous method for lowering H<sub>2</sub>S content; gas washed with NaOH and then pyrocatechol), 1204
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Absorptiondescription process), 1267 Removal of sulfur compounds from gases (Most of  $\rm H_2S$  and
- organic S compounds (except thiophene) removed from gas by passage through Zn at 350-500° after passage through hot Fe or Mn oxide layer; ZnO regenerated by heating in oxidizing atmosphere at 700-900°), 1330 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas (Gaseous
- NH<sub>3</sub> used for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S), 1221
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and hydrocyanic acid from gases and recovery of ammonium sulfate and sulfur (Scrubber uses solution of (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> containing
- MgV, Cr, or Ce compound), 924
  Removal of hydrogen sulfide from simulated producer gas at elevated temperatures and pressures (Use of absorbent bed of sintered pellets of fly ash and Fe oxide or red mud at 1000-1500°F), 1689
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas with potash solutions in scrubbers with forced-jet atomizing plates (Use of KOH solutions to remove H<sub>2</sub>S; spray-jet plates more effective than packed columns), 1243
  Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by oxidation to SO<sub>2</sub> at 100 to 700° over nickel oxide with oxide-transferring element of group 4

- nickel oxide with oxide-transferring element of group to 6 and Pb or Bi, 280

  Removal of hydrogen sulfide from industrial gases by a purifying mass containing iron hydroxide. I, 804

  Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gases (Using Cu--Cr catalyst on activated carbon followed by Ni hydroxide catalyst to remove H<sub>2</sub>S), 674

  Removal of traces of acidic components from gas mixtures

- (Alkali metal carbonate or other alkaline solution used as absorber for trace amounts of  $\rm H_2S$ ,  $\rm HCN$ ,  $\rm NO_2$ , etc.), 1230
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Hydrogen sulfide removed from gas by passage through solution of 1,2-naphthaquinone-4-sulfonic acid or its salt in aueous solution), 1358
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Gas is washed Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Gas is washed with aqueous alkaline solution of some anthraquinonedisulfonic acids to exidize  $H_2S$  and liberate S; pH of washing solution is 8.5-9.5), 1181 Removal of  $H_2S$  and  $CO_2$  from gases by washing with bases with formula of  $A_1(A_2)NXN(A_3)A_4$ , 425 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas in a 'boiling layer' of manganese slimes (Mn slime (in pure  $MnO_2$ ) used as fluidized bed with 3 beds in series;  $H_2S$  converted to  $H_2O_1$  MnS, and S; preferred temperature we
- converted to H2O, MnS, and S; preferred temperature was
- 340-50°), 1261 Removal of hydrogen suifide from distillation gases
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from distillation gases (Washing with acid-free NH $_3$  water), 646 Removal of hydrogen sulfide and ammonia from gases (By washing with a suspension of Fe hydroxide followed by washing with a solution of Fe thionate in the presence of part of the NH $_3$  previously separated), 340 Removal of acidic material from a gaseous mixture (Removal of H $_2$ S, SO $_2$ , CO $_2$  and other acidic impurities from gaseous hydrocarbons by use of aqueous solutions of organic bases in countercurrent absorption tower), 744 744
- Removal of acidic impurities from fuel gas (Containing benzene; washing with aqueous alkaline solution of phenol, treating with benzene-sorbing oil;
- fractionation method), 582 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from industrial gases by
- purifying mass containing from hydroxide, 905 Removal of  $\rm H_2 E$  on oxidized from (Removal from fuel gas produced by gasification of coal), 1968
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from industrial gases with Kemoval of hydrogen suffice from histories of effectiveness with that of Lata mass), 1067
  Removal of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from gases
- (Liquid propylene carbonate, acetone, or methanol used as absorbent to remove C dioxide or H sulfide from gas
- mixtures), 1463
  Removal of sulfur from gases (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by ammoniacal liquor in a deacidifying pressure apparatus), 1108
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from shale gas by an arsenic
- oxide soda ash solution in a foam-tube column, 1249
  Removal of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from gases by
  water or ammonia liquor (Use of scrubbers; description
- water or ammonia liquor (use of scruoors; description of apparatus), 727 Removel of  $H_2S$  from coal gas by alkaline washing using solutions containing S-As-D compounds and a small amount of Mn or Cu compounds as catalysts, 428 Removel of nitric oxide, hydrogen cyanide, and hydrogen

- Removal of nitric oxide, hydrogen cyanide, and hydrogen sulfide from gases (Use of Fe oxide), 813
  Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Use of Fe oxide to remove H<sub>2</sub>S; equipment), 814
  Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from town gas with particular reference to the Thylox process (Review), 551
  Removal of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from gas by means of thiomate solutions. 348
- of thionate solutions, 348
  Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas in
- unpacked towers equipped with a centrifugal atomizer (Highly effective method), 1327
  Removal of acid components from gases (Removal of CO<sub>2</sub>,
- ${\rm H_2S}$ , and HCN by washing with hot, alkaline absorption liquids that are regenerated and recycled), 1287
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from gases Removal of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from gases (Gases, such as those from carbonization of coal, freed from H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub> scrubbing with alkaline liquid containing D carrier), 1174
  Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (H<sub>2</sub>S removal using ferric ferrocyanide by adding sufficient FeSD, to react with HCN; washing at 20-30°), 782
  Removal of hydrogen sulfide from illuminating gas (Use of
- peliets of hydrated Mn oxides), 706
  Removal of sulfuretted hydrogen from coal gas (Review of
- processes with 32 references), 802
- Removal of organic sulfur from coal gas (Coal gas containing 15-20% CO; S compounds onverted to H<sub>2</sub>S over Nimox (Ni-Mo) coversion catalyst; H<sub>2</sub>S removed by
- Luxmasse (a prepared Fe oxide)), 1569
  Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases, especially from coal-distillation gases (Preliminary washing with dilute NH,OH; Fe(OH)3 used to convert H2S into FeS), 881
- Removal of sulfur compounds from fuel gas (Two absorption stages with cycling absorbents), 1773 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (By spraying with
- ammoniacal liquor), 1039
- Removal of sulfur from gases by use of carbon-containing ash from producers (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and organic S compounds), 985
- Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Fe(III) salts oxidize H<sub>2</sub>S to S and are reduced to Fe(II); oxidation of H<sub>2</sub>S is: 3H<sub>2</sub>S + 3Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> + 3S + 3H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> + 6FeSO<sub>4</sub>; regeneration: 3H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>5</sub> + 3Fe(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> + 3Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>6</sub>)<sub>3</sub> + 6H<sub>2</sub>O and 6FeSO<sub>6</sub>: 1.5O<sub>2</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O + 3Fe(SO<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>(), 1163 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from compressed [fuel] gases

```
by the Koppers potash process, 573 Removal of \rm H_2S from gas by the tripotassium phosphate process at Richfield plant, 199
```

Removal of ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, and hydrogen cyanide from gases (Gas scrubbed with aqueous Fe (II) sulfate, and then ammonia, H sulfate, and HCN removed completely of scrubbed gas with 0 or 0-containing gas),

Removal of hydrocyanic acid, hydrogen sulfide, and ammonic from coal-distillation gases, 1104
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas by the arsenic-soda method (Difficulty in use of As-soda method on gas from underground gasification because of high CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S contents), 1075

Removal of carbon diaxide and hydrogen sulfide from gases (Gases are washed with ammoniacal solutions containing (Gases are washed with ammoniacal solutions containing salts that react with CO<sub>2</sub> and (or) give sparingly scluble crystalline precipitates, e.g., NaCl and FeSO<sub>4</sub>; equations NH<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>S = NH<sub>6</sub>HS, FeSO<sub>4</sub> + NH<sub>4</sub>HS = FeS  $^+$  (NH<sub>6</sub>)HSO<sub>4</sub>; NH<sub>6</sub>HSO<sub>4</sub> + NH<sub>3</sub> = (NH<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), 940 Removal of hydrogen sulfide and ammonia from gases (Ammonium polythionate to remove NH<sub>3</sub> and aqueous triethanolamine solution to remove H<sub>2</sub>S), 422 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke oven gas and recovery of alkali, 1831 Removal of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from synthesis gas using di- and triethanolamine, 807 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas streams (Use of 3% NaCH solution at 100°F and 3500 p.s.i. to remove most of H<sub>2</sub>S), 1134

of H<sub>2</sub>S), 1134 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coal gas (Using iron ore, dust-catcher dust from the blast furnace, and Oliver filter sludge from the blast furnace), 977
Removal of hydrogen sulfide in coal gas by lime
suspension in highly efficient sieve-plate tower, 1154

moval of hydrogen sulfide, hydrocyanic acid and volatile liquids from gases (By washing with a high boiling organic solvent or a difficultly volatile organic basic compound such as butyldiethanol amine),

521
Removal of hydragen sulfide from gases by means of a weshing fluid containing iron (Solution of Fe3+ chels in which Fe is in form of complex with amino acid of type R(NX<sub>2</sub>)<sub>Z</sub>, e.g., Na salt of EDTA), 1232
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coal gas by means of iron oxide, 697
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures

(Desulfurization of coke-oven gas with triethanolamine solution containing As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>), 945 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (Absorption

solution contains inorganic or organic alkaline  $As_2O_3$ ), 946

946
Removal of hydrogen sulfide in carbon monoxide conversion to hydrocarbons (H<sub>2</sub>S oxidized by air to S and then to ulfate or thiosulfate; HCN forms thiocyanate), 1374
Removal of oxidizable sulfur compounds from gas (Use of hacilin, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Fe, or their oxides as catalysts), 811
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas, generator gas, pressure gaswork gas, expansion gas, and air (Fe (III) complex of tris (carboxymethyl) amine reacts with H sulfide; H sulfide converted to nonvolatile S

compound), 1392
Renoval of sulfur from gases containing hydrogen sulfide,

1048

Removal of acid-forming gases from synthesis gas (Removal of  $\rm H_2S$  and  $\rm CO_2$  by absorption in NH<sub>0</sub>OH), 1170 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from industrial gases,

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from industrial gases, especially coal-distillation gases (Dry process for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from industrial gases by tower purifying plants arranged in series), 1171

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas by using an organic oxygen carrier (H<sub>2</sub>S oxidized to H<sub>2</sub>O and S; complete removal possible because reaction is not reversible), 1068

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (N<sub>2</sub>S is completely removed and recovered as free S or thiosulfate), 467
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas by the Stretford process (Solutions of Na anthraquinonedisulfonate absorbed N<sub>2</sub>S and convert it to S; vanadate improves rate of oxidation to S), 1312
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases by using organic covers arming (Mac of guinone and processor)

oxygen carriers (Use of quinones and pyrocatechol as

axygen carriers), 1382
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Using active carbon in the presence of 0 with simultaneous washing of the sorbents with sulfide or polysulfide solutions),

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from natural gas (Review of processes including Fe oxide, ferrox, Ni, Thylox, Seabcard, phenolate, caustic sode, lime, and aqueous amine), 1205
Removal of hydrogen sulfide and other acid impurities

Removal of hydrogen sulfrine and other acid impurities from gases (Use of aqueous solution of alkali metal carbonate and bicarbonate containing substituted or unsubstituted hydroxy- or polyhydroxybenzenes), 1206 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (H<sub>2</sub>S removed from gases by washing gas with solution of dye base that yields readily exidizable reduction product on contact with H<sub>2</sub>S and then bringing solution into contact with air or 0), 1160 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas (Passage of gas

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas (Passage of gas

vertically through chamber filled with Fe oxide), 766 Removal of hydrogen sulfide in low concentrations from gases (Gas washed with aqueous suspension of Zn(OH)2 or basic Zn carbonated in presence of alkali or alkali metal carbonate; H<sub>2</sub>S is converted to ZnS), 1268

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Using Asada and

Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>), 511 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas (Hydrogen

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas (Hydrogen sulfide removed by soda scrubbing), 1352
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas by the carbonate process, 1563
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (By oxidation to S by scrubbing with Fe(OAc)<sub>2</sub> solution and oxygen), 1032
Removal of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from coke oven gas (Two-step washing process; catalytic oxidation gives sulfuric acid), 1528 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas by the arsenic-soda

method (Results are not satisfactory), 1072
Removal of sulfur from gases (S-containing gas is led over Ni catalysts and then over oxides, hydroxides, or carbonates of alkaline earth metals at 300-50° with small amounts of 0 to exidize H<sub>2</sub>S to S), 936

small amounts of 0 to oxidize H<sub>2</sub>S to 5), 936
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Reaction of ferrocyanide ion with S—, electrolytic regeneration of ferricyanide ion), 475
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (By passage through 5 or 6 towers containing a suspension of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in Na or NH<sub>4</sub> carbonate solution), 707
Removal of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from gases containing carbon dioxide (H<sub>2</sub>S removed in countercurrent washer by strong ammoniacal liquor; NH<sub>3</sub> washed out by weak ammoniacal liquor and then by fresh washed out by weak ammonizcal liquor and then by fresh

 $\rm H_{2}O$ ), 1132 Removal of sulfur from carbonaceous materials (Removal of  $\rm H_{2}S$  using MnO and inert carrier), 1209 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from diesel fuels (Washing

with caustic solution with addition of antioxident inhibitor), 1085
Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from coal gas by washing with Fe polythionate solutions containing H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 229
Removal of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide with

Removal of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide with potassium carbonate, 1270

Removal of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from gas such as coal-distillation gas (Three stage purification using NH4 polythionate), 366

Removal of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (Gas mixture brought into contact with aqueous K2CO3 solution at more than 50, preferably 350, psig and above 200°F, preferably 235°F), 1354

Removal of the hydrogen sulfide from waste gases (C1 added to waste gases), 849

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (Removal of H2S from CO-containing gases), 1291

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (hemoval of H<sub>2</sub>S from CO<sub>2</sub>—containing gases), 1291
Removing ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from gases such as cold coke-oven gas (Scrubbing with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>, and aqueous solution of monoethanolamine), 443
Removing ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas

Removing ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas by means of sulfurous anhydride, 577
Removing ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (Catalytic oxidation of H<sub>2</sub>S to SO<sub>2</sub> then washing with (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>, or NH<sub>4</sub>HSO<sub>3</sub>), 360
Removing carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, etc., from gaseous mixtures such as coal gas, natural gas (Using a solution of a compound of an alkali-forming metal and a phenol in properties to form an immiscible phase in the absorbent liquid), 389
Removing carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from gases (By washing with water under 10-20 atmospheres pressure, then reducing pressure to 1.5 atm allowing H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub> to evolve), 391
Removing cyanides from coal gas by scrubbing and thermal decomposition (Gas scrubbed with ammoniacal alkaline solution containing suspended S to capture cyanides as NH<sub>4</sub>SCN), 2061
Removing carbon dioxide and/or hydrogen sulfide from gas

Removing carbon dioxide and/or hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (Removal of CO<sub>2</sub> and/or H<sub>2</sub>S by absorption by liquid compound containing Keto group), 1705
Removing gaseous weak acids such as H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub> from

gases such as coal hydrogenation waste gases (By scrubbing with a solution of Na diethylenetriaminediacetate or other salt of an alkali, alkaline earth, or strong organic base with an aminocarboxylic acid containing at least 2N atoms and derived from ethylenediamine or a polymer), 528

Removing hydrogen sulfide from natural or other gases (Using aqueous solution of NaCl containing dissolved Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>), 338
Removing hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas (Use of K and Na double salt carbonate solutions as absorbers),

1298

Removing hydrogen sulfide from gases, 628
Removing hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (By scrubbing with an aqueous solution of an arsenite), 1217
Removing hydrogen sulfide from hydrocarbon gases such as

emoving hydrogen suffice from hydrocaroon gases such as Texas natural gas (By passing over an absorbent material (Fuller's earth) impregnated with an aqueous solution of an inorganic acid ( $H_2SO_*$ ) and ions of a metal (insoluble sulfide of Cu, Cd, Ag, Hg, or Pb),

this aqueous solution having low pH), 585
Removing hydrogen suifide and ammonia from gases with
simultaneous recovery of elemental sulfur and ammonium
sulfate (By washing the gas with a solution containing  $(NH_b)_2S_2O_3$  and an organic oxygen carrier, preferably hydroxybenzene), 606 Removing hydrogen sulfide from gases (Approximately 26% of H sulfide converted to S dioxide and rest to S), 1395 Removing hydrogen sulfide, etc., from gaseous mixtures (Scrubbing with concentrated aqueous solution of alkali metal salt of phenol), 384 Removing hydrogen sulfide from coal gas (Using an alkali carbonate solution), 368
Removing H<sub>2</sub>S and other impurities from coal-distillation gases, etc. (Using a solution of K2CO3--KHCO3), 645 Removing H<sub>2</sub>S and other acid impurities from coal distillation gases (Washing of gases with alkali phenolates), 615 Removing hydrogen sulfide by hot potassium carbonate absorption ( $CO_2$  removed simultaneously with  $H_2S$ ), 1201 Removing hydrogen sulfide from gases (Containing  $CO_2$ ; Removing hydrogen sulfide from gases (Containing CD<sub>2</sub>; treatment with water in presence of NH<sub>3</sub>), 554
Removing hydrogen sulfide from gases, especially coal gas (Washing of coal gas with alkaline solution), 1264
Removing hydrogen sulfide from fuel gases (Treatment with solution of NH<sub>3</sub>HSD<sub>6</sub> in H<sub>2</sub>SD<sub>6</sub> bath), 396
Removing hydrogen sulfide, etc., from gases (Using activated carbon with a Fe oxide and/or hydroxide catalyst), 553 Removing hydrogen sulfide from gases (By scrubbing with a solution of an organic dye base), 1208
Removing hydrogen sulfide and other impurities from coaldistillation gases (Multi-stage cleaning and compression process), 587 Removing hydrogen sulfide from gases (Use of colloidal suspension in nonsqueous liquid of salt of higher organic acid or metallic coordination compound; e.g., compounds of Zn, Cu, Fe, Co, Ni), 457
Removing hydrogen sulfide from synthesis gas with iron Removing hydrogen sulfide from synthesis gas with iron oxide at elevated pressure (Use of wood chips impregnated with Fe oxide to reduce H<sub>2</sub>S content), 1281 Removing hydrogen sulfide from gases (Using a wash solution containing Fe cyanide compounds), 611 Removing hydrogen sulfide from gases (By passing concurrent to a moving granular bed-of hydrated Fe oxide), 1182 Removing hydrogen sulfide from gases and converting it into thiosulfate (Washing of gas with ammoniacal suspension of Fe ferrocyanide containing NH, saits), 708 Removing hydrogen sulfide from a gas mixture with a purification material and then revivifying that material, 826 Removing hydrogen sulfide from gases and simultaneously reclaiming sulfur (Using solutions containing thiosulfates and an oxygen transferring compound (hydroxybenzene)), 608 Removing moisture and acid gases from natural gas, et (By contact with an absorbent composed of a liquid polyhydric alcohol, an aliphatic amine, and water), 529 Removing noncombustibles from fuel gas (Removal of excess N by scrubbing with liquid SO<sub>2</sub>; amine scrubbing; activated C), 717 Removing organically combined sulfur from gases (Use of strong bases or basic-reacting salts of strong inorganic or organic bases at high temperatures to convert S to H<sub>2</sub>S), 476 Removing organic sulfur from coal gases (By conversion to H<sub>2</sub>S and passage over a catalyst consisting of Cr, Cr oxide, or Cr sulfide on activated carbon), 680 Removing sulfur compounds from gas mixtures (H<sub>2</sub>S and other S-containing compounds poison catalysts; cooled gas is washed by N-alkylated pyrolidones or piperidones to absorbed S-containing compounds), 1337 Removing sulfur from gases (Use of alkali metal carbonates and oxides and hydroxides of Fe as polyhydric alcohol, an aliphatic amine, and water), 529 carbonates and oxides and hydroxides of Fe as catalysts), 448 Removing sulfur compounds from gas (Desulfurization of hydrocarbon gas), 696 Removing sulfur impurities from hydrocarbon gases and oils (Removal of  ${\rm H_2S}$  by countercurrent contact with an alkali carbonate solution), 329 Removing sulfur compounds from coal gas, etc. (Removal of Removing sulfur compounds from coal gas, etc. (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from distillation gases by washing with alkaline solutions of compounds of As, alkali, S, or 0), 483 Removing sulfur from industrial gases containing carbon dioxide (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution used and also Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>), 922 Removing weak gaseous acids from gases (Use of diamines, polyamines, and salts of amino-, imino-, or tertiary Nacid derivatives), 458 Restricting emission of hydrogen sulphide and other sulphur-containing compounds, except sulphur dioxide.

sulphur-containing compounds, except sulphur dioxide, from gas generators in coke, gas, and coal-constituent processing plants (Specifications on air pollution),

sulfide from gases by wet methods (Discussion of Thylox

Review of recent processes for the removal of hydrogen

1216 (PB-221191-T)

(Girdler), Katasulf, and Alkazide methods), 491 Review on primary processes of purification of coal gas, Rostin processes for desulfurizing gas and for refining coal gas and benzene (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by bubbling through NH<sub>4</sub>OH which is circulated over CuO), 411 Scrubbing of coal-distillation gas (Removal of naphthalene, H2S, H2G, and benzene from coal distillation gas as high pressure), 990 Scrubbing of hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas (Using NH<sub>3</sub> liquor at 5 atmospheres pressure at temperatures as low as 50), 1218 Scrubbing ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, and carbon dioxide from coal-distillation gases (Using H<sub>2</sub>O or aqueous NH<sub>3</sub>), 600 Scrubbing gases, as in removing hydrogen sulfide (Using an alkaline scrubbing solution containing a compound such as a hydroxybenzoic or hydroxynaphthoic acid salt or substitution derivative in alkaline solution), 522 Selective removal of hydrogen sulfide from natural gas KOH, NaOH, or salt of weak organic acid with strong inorganic base), 1233 Selective adsorption to remove H₂S (Use of Ca aluminosilicate to more economically sweeten natural gases with  $CO_2/H_2S$  above 3:1 than by use of amines), 1237 Selective absorption of hydrogen sulfide from synthesis gas (Effective absorption of hydrogen sulfide from synthesis gas (Effectiveness of K<sub>3</sub>PO, and glycine solutions), 843 Selective absorption of hydrogen sulfide in carbonate solutions (H<sub>2</sub>S mixed with CO<sub>2</sub> and N), 1090 Selective absorption of hydrogen sulfide (From coke-oven gas using carbonates and sulfides of alkali metals), 535 Selective absorption of acid gases (H2S, HCN, and SO2 absorbed from gaseous mixtures containing CO<sub>2</sub> by limiting time of contact with alkaline scrubbing medium to less than 0.05 sec), 198
Selective adsorbent for hydrogen sulfide (Prepared by treating a cupric salt with an orthophosphate of Na or K), 783 Selexol process (Gas purification and removal of H sulfide, C dioxide, COS, mercaptans, etc., from gas streams by physical absorption), 1964 Separating acid gases from gas mixtures (Addition of activating substances, such as proteins and amino acids, to absorbing solution), 1042 Separating  $\rm H_2S$  and  $\rm NH_3$  from coke-oven gas (Cooling at approximately atm pressure to 0° to separate naphthalene and water then further cooling to -40 to -50 to separate NH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S), 588
Separating weak acid gases from gas mixtures (Washing of mixtures containing CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, etc., with solutions of salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amino acids containing at least 2N atoms), 478 Separating ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas (Removal as NH,HS), 562
Separating carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (By cooling as mush as 559F), 1180 Separation of acid gases from gaseous mixtures, 743 Separation of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (Absorption by scrubbing at about 100 psi with hot 30-40%  $K_2\text{CO}_3$  solution; techniques), 1092 Separation and recovery of hydrogen sulfide from gases ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  recovered from coal-carbonization gases by continuous absorption—desorption process), 1288
Separation of tar, naphthalene, ammonia, hydrogen
sulfide, hydrogen cyanide, and pyridine from coke-oven
gas (Gas scrubbed with ammoniacal liquor), 1175
Separation of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from gas mixtures (Plant designs with explanation of details), 1114
Separation of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (By scrubbing under pressure with hot  $K_2CO_3$  solution), 926 Separation of hydrogen sulfide from methane or natural gas (Gas stream of CH<sub>a</sub> containing <6 mole% H<sub>2</sub>S subjected to at least 450 p.s.i. and temperature low enough to form 2 liquid phases, one rich in CH, and one in H<sub>2</sub>S; H<sub>2</sub>S solidified by cooling to <-1610), 1178 Separation and recovery of hydrogen sulfide from gases with higher carbon dioxide contents (Use of alkazide solution for preliminary desulfurization of  ${\rm CO_2}{\mbox{-rich}}$  gases), 1282 Separation of carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and organic sulfur compounds from coke-oven gases, 1036
Separation of sulfur from Hungarian coals (Comparison of methods using ferric hydroxide and activated carbon), 729 Separation of hydrogen cyanide and sulfide and nitrogen oxides from coal distillation gases (Gases are free from tar), 995 Separation of sulfur from Lurgi generator gas (Removal of  $\rm H_2S$  by adsorption on active coal), 975 Simultaneous desulfurization and dehydration of natural

gas at Coalinga, California (Absorbing solution containing NH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH, diethylene glycol, and H<sub>2</sub>D),

SNFA-DEA process (Removal of H sulfide and C dioxide from raw gas streams at operating pressures of 500 psig or hicherl. 1963

Soda-potash method for absorbing hydrogen sulfide from

Soda-potash method for absorbing hydrogen sulfide from coke-cven gas, 1278
Sodium phosphate in hydrogen sulfide removal from gases, with an alkaline suspension of iron oxide (Efficiency of scrubhing H<sub>2</sub>S from gases with alkaline suspension of oxide, hydrated oxide, or basic carbonate of Fe improved by addition of alkali metal phosphate), 1028
Sodium thiosulfate recovery from coke-cven gas (During removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by the Thylox process), 1121
Solid chemical absorbents for gases. Part A: removal of hydrogen sulphide from coal gas. (Chap. 8) (Catalytic removal of organic sulfur compounds from fuel gas), 1648

1648

Solvent mixtures for selectively absorbing sulfur dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from gaseous mixtures (Using a mixture of water, hydroxy or alkoxy amines, and glycal), 1592

giyed:), 1992
Some experiences in the purification of coke-oven gas
(HgS removal in exide boxes), 403
Some overseas developments which may affect the future of
the gas industry in Australia (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S with Fe<sub>2</sub>0<sub>3</sub>), 3727

Staatsmijnen-Otto process for the desulfurization of gas and removal of cyanogen. II. Removal of hydrogen sulfide and recovery of sulfur (Using ferric

sulfide and recovery of sulfur (Using ferric ferrocyanide in ammoniacal solution), 597
Start and operation of a sulfur-containing gaspurification department by using the arsenic-soda method (H<sub>2</sub>S is absorbed by Na<sub>2</sub>As<sub>3</sub>Ss<sub>0</sub>2, which can be regenerated; schematic diagrams), 965
Stretford process (Sweetening of natural and industrial gases bycomplete removal of H sulfide and partial removal of organic S compounds), 1950
Studies and experiments on the dry purification of coal gas, I. Paview of the known facts and the technique of

Studies and experiments on the dry purification of coal gas. I. Beview of the known facts and the technique of dry purification (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), 725 Studies and experiments on the dry purification of coal gas. II. Experimental research on laboratory samples of purifying masses (Activity of pyrites ashes and red

mud), 726
Study of sulfur recovery from coal refuse (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and SQ<sub>2</sub> with recovery of sulfur), 1594 (PB-203488)
Suitability of indigenous active carbons for removing

hydrogen sulfide from synthesis gas, 1012
Suitability of mixtures of bog iron ore and pickling

Suitability of mixtures of bog iron ore and pickling sludges for removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Mixtures containing 40-60% bog Fe ore and the rest pickling sludge absorb hydrogen sulfde more efficiently than does either component alone), 1276
Sulfinol process (Removal of acidic gas constituents such as H sulfide, C dioxide, and mercaptans from neutral, refinery, and synthesis gases), 1962
Sulfur behavior and sequestering of sulfur compounds during coal carbonization, gasification, and combustion (Theoretical, experimental, and practical problems associated with desulfurization of coal), 1571
Sulfur behavior and sequestering of sulfur compounds during coal carbonization, gasification, and combustion. Final report (Desulfurization and gasification of bituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, and pyrite), 5227 (PB-211 481)
Sulfur-free water gas (Reducing organic S compounds in

Sulfur-free water gas (Reducing organic S compounds in

water gas), 822 Sulfur from sour gas (Absorption of H<sub>2</sub>S by HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> solution), 591

solution), 691
Sulfur recovery in brown coal low-temperature carbonization (Flowsheet and production data for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from coal by Alkacid method), 774
Sulfur recovery from Turnar Valley (natural) gas (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>G and CG<sub>2</sub> by scrubbing with cold mono-or diethanolamine), 796
Sulfur removal at the Zolinensk gas-benzene plant (Operation of a monoethanolamine plant for the removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and CG<sub>2</sub>), 1016
Sulfur removal from hot producer gas (Gasification in stirred fixed bed to produce low Btu gas: 32 materials

Sulfur removal from hot producer gas (Gasification in stirred fixed bed to produce low Btu gas; 32 materials used as sorbents for H sulfide), 1850
Sulfur removal from industrial gases (H<sub>2</sub>O of single washing steps is recycled through each step), 982
Sulfur removal from gases (Organic S compounds converted to H<sub>2</sub>S by Ni catalyst; S removed by passage over limestone purifier or Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> catalyst to remove S),

Sulfur removal from industrial gases (Removal of H2S by

washing with ammoniacal solutions), 927
Sulfuric acid from coke-oven gas (Description of the hotactivation 5-recovery process, a modification of the
Seaboard process, for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and production of H₂SO4), 667

Supplemental dipeline gas from coal by the hydrane process (Direct conversion of coal with H to give CH; 1100 psi of H flowing upward through free-falling pulverized coal at 7250), 5351
Synthame - a candidate for success (Advantages of

Synthane process for gasification of coal; use of Claus process for removal of  $\rm H_2S$  from synthesis gas), 5299 Synthetic fuel gas purification by the Selexol process

(Selective removal of H2S and COS), 1967

Synthetic crude oil from coal (Carbonization of coal and hydrotreating of coal tar products), 6919
Synthiol process converts coal into clean fuel oil (Hydrodesulfurization for converting coals into nonpolluting fuel oil with very low S and ash

nonpoliuting fuel oil with very low 5 and 45% contents), 6991
Takahaz process (Removal of up to 99.9% of H sulfide from gas streams particularly those with low initial H sulfide concentration and/or high C dioxide/H sulfide ratios), 1951

ratios), 1951
Technological improvement of the process for removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke oven gas, 1505
Technological problems in the production of sulfuric acid from hydrogen sulfide by catalytic wet method in the Zdzieszowice coking plant (Conversion of H sulfide to sulfuric acid was 97%), 1501
Ten years of experience at the pressure-gasification plant at Most (Czechoslovekia) (Gasification ratio of steam to oxygen). 4188

steam to oxygen), 4188

The use of activated carbon in technical processes for purification of gases from hydrogen sulfide with recovery of the sulfur, 406

Theory and practice of the desulfurization of low-

temperature carbonization gas with the potash process under normal pressures as carried out at the VEB combinate Espenhain (Kinetics of  $\mathrm{CG}_2$  and  $\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{S}$  removal), 7438

Thylox process and its technical and scientific results

(For removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from gases), 514
Thylox process for removing hydrogen sulfide from gas
(Complete summary of the Thylox process and cost of operation), 538

Total gasification of coal dust (Koppers process for

Total gasification of coal dust (Koppers process for making water gas), 4055 Town gas (Gases containing CO, H, ad S, especially from gasification or degasification of brown coal, treated at 20-40 atm and 400-420° with catelysts of Mo and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; CO<sub>2</sub> and S removed from product), 1265 Town gas free of hydrogen sulfide (By passage through a mixture of natural bog-iron ore and Fe oxide hydrate), 1265

1050

Treatment of gases rich in hydrogen sulfide, 885
Treatment of gases with solids and especially a
continuous purification of coal gas and continuous
revivification of spent oxide (Use of Fe oxide to remove H2S), 644

remove H<sub>2</sub>S), 644

Treatment of gases produced by the carbonization of coal (Removal of organic S by hydrogenation using sulfide of Mo or Ni and subsequent removal of H<sub>2</sub>S), 654

Treatment of coal-distillation gases (A method for removing NH<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, and HCN in which the products of each step are recycled for use in preceding steps of the cycle), 556

Treatment of waste gas containing flammable sulfur compounds (Gas is burned and passed through metal halide solution to precipitate metal sulfite and sulfate), 2084

halide solution to precipitate metal sulfite and sulfate), 2084

Treatment of sulfur compound-containing waste gases from the Claus process in coke oven plants (Waste gas from Claus process, by which H<sub>2</sub>S from coke-oven gas is converted to S, mixed with crude coke-oven gas before tar separator to remove S compounds), 2015

Treatment of gases containing hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide (HCN and H<sub>2</sub>S removed with alkaline solution), 2027

hydrogen sulfide (HCN and H<sub>2</sub>S removed with alkaline solution), 2027
Treatment of natural gas at Lacq (High H<sub>2</sub>S content reduced by ethanolamine treatment; by-product is S; gas dried and cooled for fractionation), 1159
Two-stage removal of hydrogen sulfide from coke oven gas by arsenious oxide-soda ash method, 955
Two-stage ''Thylox'' process for hydrogen sulfide

removal, 435

removal, 435
Use of oxygen carriers from removal of hydrogen sulfide from [generator] gas by a wet method (Hydrogen sulfide absorbed in aqueous solution carbonate and aqueous ammonia containing D carriers, such as hydroquinone, sulfohydroquinone, anthraquinone, and sulfoanthraquinones, salts of Fe, V, and Cu activated regeneration of absorbing solutions), 1326
Use of pyrite cinders in town-gas purification (Comparison with natural iron oxides for H<sub>2</sub>S removal), 912

Use of water-works mass in dry (sulfur) purification (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from manufactured gas), 1015

Vacuum carbonate process for recovery of hydrogen sulfide and cyanides (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S, CO<sub>2</sub>, HCN, pyridine, and naphthalene from coke-oven gas by scrubbing with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution), 966

Washing of hydrogen sulfide from coal-distillation gases with ammoniacal solutions (Washing with NH<sub>3</sub> solution), 935

Washing of hydrogen sulfide from coke oven gas (Washing

with ammonia-containing water), 1521
Washing out carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from raw gases (Use of acetone; CH3COOC2H5, CH3COOC3H7; use of metal halides to react with H2S), 930
Washing out hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas (H

sulfide washed from coke-oven gas with Na carbonate-containing solution of Na arsenate), 1413 Waste gas desulfurization and environmental protection (Discussion of several methods with 23 references). Water washing for acid gas removal (Design and economic report on use of H<sub>2</sub>O to remove H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub> from natural gas; process particularly effective for high H<sub>2</sub>S/CO<sub>2</sub> ratios), 1152 Westfield high-pressure coal-gasification plant (Plant Westfield high-pressure coal-gasification plant (Plant operation and  $\rm H_2S$  removal), 4732 Wet processes for sulfur removal from coal gas (Review of 4 oxidation processes, 3 neutralization processes, and 1 physical process for removal of  $\rm H_2S$ ), 973 Wet purification of illuminating gas. I. Separation of S by metal thicsulfate. Qualitative study of the reactions  $\rm SO_2 + 2H_2S = 2H_2O + 3S$  and  $\rm H_2S_2O_3 + 2H_2S = 3H_2O + 4S$ . Blank tests made at the 'Catalana de Gas,' Barcelona, August and September, 1918, 617 Wet purification of gas (Desulfurization of coal gas by washing with alkaline solution), 890 Wet purification of coke-oven gas (Use of Na ferrocyanide (NHa)\_2SO\_4, NH3, and FeSO\_6 in purification of coke-oven Wet purification of coke-oven gas (Use of Na ferrocyanide (NH<sub>h</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>h</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, and FeSO<sub>h</sub> in purification of coke-oven gas), 437
Wet purification of gases such as those from coal distillation (Removal of NH<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, and a benzene hydrocarbon by scrubbing with an acid solution of NH<sub>4</sub> thionate, sulfite, or bisulfate followed by oxidation (heat and catalyst) then washing oil treatment to remove hydrocarbons), 518
Zinc process for extraction of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from [coal] gas, 238
HYDROGEN SULFIDES/SCRUBBING
Gas scrubbing for HaS regoval and CH<sub>2</sub> enrichment (3-stage Gas scrubbing for  ${\rm H_2S}$  removal and CH, enrichment (3-stage injector-type scrubber with Cl $_2$  as aid), 1195 HYDROGEN SULFIDES/SOLUBILITY Solubility of hydrogen sulfide in methanol at low temperatures, 1186 HYDROGENATION Destructive hydrogenation (Review), 2479 HYDRCGENATION/BIBLIOGRAPHIES Bibliography of pressure hydrogenation. I. Review and compilation of the literature on pressure hydrogenation of liquid and solid carbonaceous materials (2503 digests of literature dealing with hydrogenation), 2728
Work in the past ten years in the laboratory of chemical
engineering of Delft University (Bibliography of 70
journal references and 5 theses), 2277 HYDROGENATION/CATALYSIS Catalytic hydrogenation of ccal, 3039 HYDROGENATION/CATALYSTS Coal holds jet fuel raw material potential (Hydrogenation of coal tar in presence of S-resistant catalysts), 2943
Hydrogenation of coal paste. I. Chemical changes in coal
paste (Classification of catalysts), 2670
HYDROGENATION/CHEMICAL RADIATION EFFECTS
Problems and methods in distillation and gasification of lignite (Review of modern methods, with references to Italian practice; catalytic hydrogenation with nuclear radiation), 4743 HYDROGENATION/CHEMICAL REACTION KINETICS City College studies of the Coalplex (Cutline of work on reaction of coal with H; kinetics of C gasification; fast fluidized bed; agglomerating fluidized beds; S absorption kinetics; panel bed filter and flowsheet and system studies), 3112 (PB-229101/1) system studies), 3112 (PB-229101/1)

Hydrogen pressure and two-stage mechanism for hydrogenation of coal to methane (Two-stage process for methane production; mechanism of attack of H on coal changes in 40 atm pressure range), 5027

Hydrogenation of solid fuel (Review of methods for obtaining liquid fuels from coal), 6937

Hydrogenation of a Wyoming coal (Kinetics of coalhydrogenation reaction determined and reaction mechanism postulated to explain results observed), 3007

Hydrogenolysis of Hokkaido coals under high pressure (Batch autoclave study), 3083

Hydrogenolysis of coal (Hydrogenation of coal paste; reaction should be carried out at highest temperature and pressure; minimum density oils recommended for and pressure; minimum density oils recommended for paste formulation), 2941

Infra-red spectroscopic investigation of the mechanism of transformation of high-molecular fraction of semi-coked tar during destructive hydrogenation (Infrared absorption spectra of neutral components separated from pitch of Cheremkhovo semicoked tar), 2915 pitch of Cheremkhovo semicoked tar), 2915
Kinetic relation of coal hydrogenation, pyrolysis, and
dissolution (Catalytic hydrogenation gave 30% gasoline,
5% diesei oil, 35% high Btu gas, and 30% char), 3063
Kinetics of coal hydrogenation. Conversion of anthraxylon
(Role of asphaltene in reaction mechanism), 2757
Kinetics of hydrogenolysis of coal tar, 3036
Kinetics of destructive hydrogenation of coal (At 420460° and 300 atm using red mud and Fe<sub>2</sub>SO, as
catalysts), 2823
Kinetics of hydrogenolysis of low-temperature coal tar
(Batch mutoclave with Mo oxide catalyst produced
gasoline at 475° and 3000 psi; rate-determining step is

chemisorption of tar molecules on catalyst), 6859 Kinetics of coal hydrogenation (Urder of reaction varies with respect to pressure, temperature, and concentration of reactants), 3087
Liquefaction of Utah coal (Conversion of bituminous coal to fluid feed studied using pyrolysis, solvent extraction with tetralin, and catalytic hydrogenation; optimum conditions were 515°, H pressure 2000 psi, and Sn chloride catalyst concentration 15% of coal), 6964 Mechanism of the hydrogen-transfer process to coal and coal extract (Study of solvent extraction of coal using tetralin in an autoclave), 7327
Mechanism of hydrogenation of coal to methane, 4973 Mechanism of hydrogenolysis of coal under high pressure (Hydrogenation under 220-230 Kg/sq. cm. H pressure at 400 and 450° with "'red mud' catalyst), 3018 Medium-pressure hydrogenation of neutral oil fractions of low-temperature tar into diesel oil (Use of commercial catalyst (W and Ni sulfides); hydrogenation at 300 to 450°C, 70 to 100 atm), 6818 Reaction kinetics of coal hydrogenation under high pressure (Batch autoclave study on kinetics for 2 coals and 1 asphaltene), 3003 Recent progress of coal chemistry. Pt. II. Hydrogenation of coal and utilization of its products (Review of works on coal hydrogenation; mechanism of process; composition of products obtained; application to synthesis), 2992 Solvent effect of vehicle oil in coal hydrogenolysis reaction under high pressure, 3044
Studies of the kinetics of hydrogenation reactions.
Hydrogenation of cresol (Effects of temperature, pressure, residence time, gas-to-oil ratio, and cresol concentration in original product on process of high-pressure hydrogenation of tars and cils in presence of solid catalysts), 2944 Studies on coal hydrogenation process (Use of autoclave that handles 8 liters/hr of coal paste to prepare aromatic compounds; study of kinetics of process), 2955 HYDROGENATION/COMPARATIVE EVALUATIONS Foreign developments in coal gasification (Hydrogasification appears to offer more economic method for making higher beating value gases than method for making higher heating value gases than catalytic methods), 4915 HYDROGENATION/ECONOMICS Can coal compete for liquid fuels (Includes flow chart for future plant for coal hydrogenation and processing of by-products), 6802 Development and prospects for the hydrogenation of coal (Review), 3037 Oils and basic organic chemicals from coal by hydrogenation (a literature review) (Work published from World War II until 1969 on coal hydrogenation and its economics and on production of chemicals from coal criticality reviewed), 6891 Problems involved in the industrialization of coal hydrogenation processes, 2940
Problems in the hydrogenation of coal (Effective coal hydrogenation requires production of cheap H, elimination of ash, and development of high-pressure equipment; production of gasoline not believed to be justifiable in Federal Republic of Germany because of high coal price), 6908 HYDROGENATION/EQUIPMENT Apparatus for coal hydrogenation with special reference to the patent literature (Review), 2306

Coal hydrogenation using pretreatment reactor (Improved operation obtained by initially passing pressurized and preheated coal-oil slurry through pretreatment reactor), 3127 List of patents on apparatus for coal hydrogenation (Revieus), 2305

Low-pressure hydrogenation of coal (Reaction zone kept at H partial pressure of 500-700 psi and temperature at 825-8750F), 3067 Low-temperature hydrogenation of Northern-Bohamian browncoal tars (Continuous process for production of motor fuels, alkanes, lubricating oils, phenols, and cresols), 2916 Processing of low-temperature tar oil fractions to diesel oils (Sketches of experimental equipment; development of catalyst for diesel oil production), 6723
Special equipment in the coal-hydrogenation demonstration plant, 2726
Use of spherical catalyst in coal extract hydrogenation (Coal extracts hydrogenated in fixed bed downflow reactor; Co-molybdate catalyst; hydrogenation at 650-900°F and 1000-4000 psig), 3065
HYDROGENATION/FLOWSHEETS American coal-hydrogenation plant (Pilot plant with simplified flow chart; capacity of 100 tons coal/day; plant operates at 450 to 550°C), 2913
Can coal compete for liquid fuels (Includes flow chart for future plant for coal hydrogenation and processing of by-products), 6802 Coal holds jet fuel raw material potential (Hydrogenation of coal tar in presence of S-resistant catalysts), 2943 HYDROGENATION/FLUIDIZED BED

Catalytic fluidized-bed coal hydrogenation (Crushed coal slurried with liquid hydrocarbons), 3051

HYDRUGENATION/HIGH PRESSURE
Hydrogenation techniques at combined high temperatures
and pressures (Batch and continuous reactors), 2942
HYDROGENATION/HIGH TEMPERATURE
Hydrogenation of lean coals and anthracites at hydrogen
pressures exceeding 1,000 atm (Destructive
hydrogenation in autoclave at 480 to 600°C at 1200 to 1700 atm), 2910

Hydrogenation techniques at combined high temperatures and pressures (Batch and continuous reactors), 2942 HYDROGENATION/HOMOGENEOUS MIXTURES

Hydrogenation in a homogenous phase (Hydrogenation of coal ter from brown coal; production of alcohols containing 6 C atoms), 2926
HYDRUGENATION/PHESSURE DEPENDENCE

Effect of reaction variables on hydrogenation of Baragolai (Assam) coal (Ammonium molybdate catalyst at moderate pressures; investigation of effect of agitation, pressure, temperature, and time on H

consumption and production of liquid fuels), 6967

Hydrogen pressure and two-stage mechanism for
hydrogenation of coal to methane (Two-stage process for
methane production: mechanism of attack of H on coal
changes in 40 atm pressure range), 5027

HYDROGENATION/RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Present state and trend of coal hydrogenation research (Discussion of investigations in the USA for production of gasoline, a high-energy fuel for jet-propulsion engines, and aromatic hydrocarbons; coal is not liquefied completely to reduce H consumption), 6856 HYDROGENATION/REVIEWS

Chemistry of destructive hydrogenation (Review; 23

references), 2709 Converting coal to more valuable fuels (Review of developments in coal hydrogenation for preceding decade; economic feasibility of coal conversion into liquid fuels; hydrogenation and cracking at 100 to 200 atm and up to 450°C with catalyst in fluidized bed), 6790

Development and prospects for the hydrogenation of coal

(Review), 3037

(Review ), 303/ Hydrogenation at Billingham in Retrospect, 2914 Hydrogenation of reactive groups in Yallourn brown coal (Review of papers on hydrogenation of low-rank coals; production of methane; hydrogenation at 40 atm and

production of methane; hydrogenation at 40 atm and 800°C), 4920
Gils and basic organic chemicals from coal by hydrogenation (a literature review) (Work published from World War II until 1969 on coal hydrogenation and its economics and on production of chemicals from coal criticality reviewed), 6891
Research on the improvement of catalysts for hydrogenation of tars and medium oils (Brief history of development of hydrogenaton catalysts; most of new catalysts are oxides), 2949

catalysts are exides), 2949
Solid fuel research (Review of solid fuel research as well as fundamental research on combustion in fluidized bed, extraction of chemicals from coal tar and production of metallurgical coke, nonfuel uses of coal, e.g., solvent extraction and hydrogasification at high

temperatures and pressures), 39
HYDROGENATION/TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE

Effect of reaction variables on hydrogenation of

Effect of reaction variables on hydrogenation of Baragolai (Assam) coal (Ammonium molybdate catalyst at moderate pressures; investigation of effect of agitation, pressure, temperature, and time on H consumption and production of liquid fuels), 6967 Hydrogenation of coal at extreme conditions (Conversion at 20,000 psi was 90% at 4000 and 97% at 6000), 3017 Studies on hydrogenation of low-temperature tar products. Hydrorefining of neutral oil. Part I (Hydrorefining of neutral oil (boiling 200 to 305°C) obtained from noncaking coal studied in laboratory plant at 350 to 450°C and 25 to 100 atm using Co-Mo-Al oxide catalyst; at 400°C conversion level of stock decreased, and at 450°C catalyst lost its activity), 6853

and at 450°C catalyst lost its activity), 6853
HYDROGENATION/TIME DEPENDENCE
Effect of reaction variables on hydrogenation of Effect of reaction variables on hydrogenation of baragolai (Assam) coal (Ammonium molybdate catalyst at moderate pressures; investigation of effect of agitation, pressure, temperature, and time on H consumption and production of liquid fuels), 6967 HYDROGENATION/VERY HIGH PRESSURE Hydrogenation of lean coals and anthracites at hydrogen pressures exceeding 1,000 atm (Destructive hydrogenation in autoclave at 480 to 600°C at 1200 to 1200 atm.). 2910

1700 atm), 2910 HYGAS PROCESS

Clean energy from coal (Review of fundamental chemistry and contacting schemes for gasification processes),

Clean energy from coal - a national priority (Status of coal gasification, liquefaction, and solvent extraction programs), 5372 (EN-2281)
Clean fuels from coal. HYGAS process (Review with no references), 5357
Coal desulfurization aspects of the Hygas process, 1690

Coal gasification: state of the art (Status of arious gasification processes), 5431
Coal technology: key to clean energy. Annual report, 1973-74 (Production of synthetic fuels from coal), 5567

(NP-20078) Commercial concept designs (6 processes), 5350 Development of the HYGAS process for converting coal to synthetic pipeline gas (Coal-oil slurry used; hydrogasfication in 2 steps-at 1300-1500°F to produce

nydrogasileation in 2 steps—at 1300-1500°r to produce methane from volatile matter and then at 1700-1800°r to produce methane and to effect steam—coal reaction to generate H), 5325

Economic comparison of processes for producing pipeline gas (methane) from coal. Paper No. 14 (NGNE), 5151 Electrothermal Hygas process escalated costs, 5277 (EN-

2286)
Evaluation of coal-gasification technology. Fart I. Pipeline-quality gas (Discussion of shortage of natural gas and possible solutions to problem; description of various processes for coal gasification), 5257 (NP-

20088)
Fate of trace constituents of coal during gasification. Finel report (Fate of trace elements (Sb, As, Be, Cd, Cr, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, Te, and V) during Hygas coal gasification, 5494 (PB--223 001/9) Gasification moves from research to development (Current gasification projects and processes in USA (1972)),

5320

Gasification of bituminous coal — status and prospects (Economic evaluation of 4 processes for producing SNG),

Hygas-converting coal to gas (Plant operations), 5222 HYGAS pilot yields operating data (Production of

HYGAS pilot yields operating data (Production of substitute natural gas from lignite gasification), 5599 HYGAS process (Status of coal gasification process development on pilot plant scale described), 5378 IGT Hygas Process. Paper No. 13 (Development of pilot plant facilities), 5204 Large scale high Btu gas from coal on its way, 5225 Methanation for coal gasification (Performance of 37 catalysts evaluated), 5408 Process design and cost estimate for production of 265 million SCF/day of pipeline gas by the. hydrogasification of bituminous coal, 4969 (PB-176982) Process design and cost estimate for production of 266

nyarogasilication of bituminous coal, 4969 (PB-176982) Process design and cost estimate for production of 266 million SCF/day of pipeline gas by the hydrogasification of bituminous coal - hydrogen by the steam—iron process, 5016 (PB-174064) Staff report on coal gasification: processes and effects (Review of processes for production of high Etu gas), 5523

5523 State of trace elements of coal during gasification

State of trace elements of coal during gasification
(Analysis of effluents of Hygas pilot plant), 5502
Status of HYGAS process - operating results (Pilot plant
tests at 1000 psig pressure producing pipeline quality
gas of 1000 Btu/SCF on nitrogen-free basis), 5541
Status report: the AGA/OCR coal gasification program
(Status of various gasification processes), 5432
Synthetic fuels from hydrocarbon sources: technology,
economics, markets, 5562 (NP-19993)
HYGAS PROCESS/ECONOMICS
Economic study of pipeline gas production from coal

Economic study of pipeline gas production from coal (Critical analysis of several processes), 5205 (Critical analysis of several processes), 5205
Electrothermal hygas process escalated costs. R and D
development report No. 22, interim No. 6 (Pipeline gas
from bituminous coal and from North Dakota lignite;
cost escalation; revised costs), 5220 (NP-20094)
Gasification: rediscovered source of clean fuel (Coal can
be gasified into S-free synthetic natural gas, but it
is economically useful in only some applications), 5321
Hygas process (Conversion of coal of any rank or S
content to high Btu gas interchangeable with natural
gas). 3106

content to Righ Btu gas interenangeable with network gas), 3106
HYGAS PROCESS/FLOWSHEETS
Synthetic pipeline gas from coal by the HyGas process
(Production of all-methane gas), 5158
Synthetic pipeline gas from coal by the HyGas process
(Gas is all methane), 5166

HYGAS PROCESS/REVIEWS

Coal gasification (Review of coal gasification fundamentals including coal characteristics, coal

fundamentals including coal characteristics, coal processing, chemical reactions, and thermodynamics; low and high Btu gas production), 5461 (NP-20097)

Coal gasification: a review. Paper No. 71-15 (Underground and above-ground gasification; environmental effects of coal gasification by 1990's discussed in appendix), 5242 (PB-228887)

SNG - where will it come from, and how much will it cost (Chemical reactions for production of substitute natural gas; flowsheet for naphtha gasification; diagram or fluidized bed gasification; fuels refinery for SNG diagram for lurgi pressure gasification: for SNG; diagram for Lurgi pressure gasification; flowsheets or coal for gasfication, power; descriptions of various processes; SNG is principally methane), 5306

I. G. PROCESS

Methanol, coal liquefaction, combined hydrogenating, and cracking processes (Review of patents and literature on Bergius and I. G. processes), 5649

cesium-137 source), 1357

```
IRON COMPOUNDS/REDUCTION
                                                                                                                                                 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gases (Fe(III) saits oxidize H<sub>2</sub>S to S and are reduced to Fe(II); oxidation of H<sub>2</sub>S is: 3H<sub>2</sub>S + 3Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>6</sub>)<sub>3</sub> + 3S + 3H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>6</sub> + 6Fe<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>6</sub>; regeneration: 3H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>6</sub> + 3Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> + 3Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>6</sub>)<sub>3</sub> + 6H<sub>2</sub>O and 6Fe<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>6</sub>: 1.5O<sub>2</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O + 3Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>), 1163 IRON ORES/REDUCTION
ICI PROCESS
Sulfur removal from combustion gases, 466 IFP PROCESS
     IFP develops its flue-gas desulphurization method
Claus unit tail gas and stack clean-up to reduce amount of S dioxide), 7392

IG PROCESS
     (Aqueous ammonium sulfite solution is abscribent), 1921
IFP process (Removal of H sulfide and S dioxide from
                                                                                                                                                      Underground gasification of coal as a basis for direct reduction of iron ore, 3194
                                                                                                                                                  IRON OXIDES/CATALYSTS
                                                                                                                                                      Influence of mineral constituents, particularly iron
     Complete gasification by the G.I. process, 4634
Hydrogenation: South Africa and the Luena works, 2244
                                                                                                                                                           oxide, on the hydrogenation of solid fuels, 2178
                                                                                                                                                  IRON OXIDES/CHEMICAL PREPARATION
                                                                                                                                                      Application of fluidized bed techniques in gas
purification (Use of Fe oxide catalyst to remove H<sub>2</sub>S
INCOLOY 800/CORROSION RESISTANCE
     Materials selection. Coal gasification pilot plant
                                                                                                                                                           purification (Use of Fe oxide catalyst to remove n_2S from coke-oven gas; catalyst prepared by mixing FeSO, (ground), Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>, and H<sub>2</sub>C in rotary mixer; Fe(OH)<sub>2</sub> oxidizes in air to Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and CaSC, acts as binder and carrier; description of apparatus), 1324
(Corrosion resistance problems of components), 5415 INDIA/COAL GASIFICATION
     Hydrogasification. Efficient method for the exploitation
         of low-grade Indian coals (Discussion of relative
merits of 3 processes for gasification of Indian
                                                                                                                                                      Hydrated ferric oxide for use in gas purification (Highly reactive Fe(III) oxide for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S prepared by precipitating Fe(II) hydroxide from solution of Fe(II) soit and inert selt and separating, washing, shaping, and drying precipitate), 1343
           coals), 5040
     MHD [magnetohydrodynamic] power generation and its
adoption in India (Review on problems; resources and
properties of Indian coals; coal gasification; no
references), 5272
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS/CONSTRUCTION
                                                                                                                                                  IRON OXIDES/CHEMICAL REACTIONS
                                                                                                                                                      Chemistry and physics of combustion, gasification, and metallurgical processes (Reactions include MnO, FeO,
     Economy of liquid fuel production from coal (H-coal process economics; construction cost of plant for conversion of coal into liquid products will be about three times the cost of usual petroleum refinery), 6848
                                                                                                                                                 metallurgical processes (Reactions include And, FeO, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, or Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, with CO), 3529

Desulfurization of generator gas and catalytic hydrogen production (Desulfurization by bringing gas into contact with fine-grained Fe oxide), 1590

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas streams (Suspension of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in polyhydric alcohol brought into contact with gas to be purified), 980

IRON OXIDES/PRODUCTION

Iron oxide reggent (Use for removal of H-S in fuel
Reducing the sulfur content of Donets coals (Construction of industrial plants), 1019
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS/DESIGN
     Air pollution control at the Northern States Power
         Company Sherburne County Generating Plant (Review of design, operation, economics, and emission controls of low-sulfur coal-fired electric generating plant;
                                                                                                                                                  Iron oxide reagent (Use for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S in fuel gases), 764
IRON DXIDES/REDUCTION
          discussion of solid waste and effluent disposal
          methods), 1542
                                                                                                                                                       Two-stage reduction process for producing metal catalyst
                                                                                                                                                           (Preparation of Fe or Co catalysts by reducing corresponding oxides in two-stage process for use in
 INDUSTRIAL PLANTS/PLANNING
     QUUSTRIAL PLANTS/PLANNING
Gasoline-from-coal produced on pilot plant (Planned construction of plant for processing 10,000 to 30,000 tons of coal into 480 to 1,000 cu m gasoline/day; yield of gasoline approaches 480 liters/ton coal), 5933
Plant for H-coal project (Plant for conversion of 3 tons coal/day by catalytic hydrogenation in entrained state; hydrogen is obtained from coal and char), 6847
                                                                                                                                                  synthesis of compounds from CD and H), 6338 IRON OXIDES/REGENERATION
                                                                                                                                                       Humidity effects in the iron oxide process for the
                                                                                                                                                 Humidity effects in the iron oxide process for the removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas, 262
Hydrogen sulfide removal from coal gas with fluidized iron oxide (Raw gas saturated with H<sub>2</sub>D at 50-100° sent to fluidized bed of Fe oxide at 50-70°), 1289
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas streams (Suspension of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in polyhydric alcohol brought into contact with gas to be purified), 980
Sulfur removal (Use of iron oxide mass to remove organic S compounds from gases), 921
IRDN OXIDES/SORPTIVE PROPERTIES
 INDRGANIC COMPOUNDS/DESULFURIZATION
 Treatment of gases and liquids (Patent), 2115 INTERMEDIATE BTU GAS/DESULFURIZATION
     Evaluation of coal-gasification technology. Part II. Low-
and intermediate-BTU fuel gases (Review with 48
references; recommendations for future work; brief
 descriptions of various processes), 5571 (NP-20080-P2) INTERMEDIATE BTU GAS/PRODUCTION
                                                                                                                                                       Action of hydrogen sulfide on commercial oxides of iron,
      Economic evaluation of COED process plus cha-
                                                                                                                                                           346
           gasification, period of performance April 1971-April
                                                                                                                                                   IRON OXIDES/X-RAY SPECTROSCOPY
                                                                                                                                                       Influence of catalysts on the liquefaction of Fushun coal in the Bergius process. II. X-ray spectral analysis of ferric oxide catalyst, 5680
           1972, 3144
      Evaluation of coal-gasification technology. Part II. Low-
 Evaluation of coal-gasification technology, Part II. Low-
and intermediate-BTU fuel gases (Review with 48
references; recommendations for future work; brief
descriptions of various processes), 5571 (NP-20080-P2)
INTERMEDIATE BTU GAS/PURIFICATION
                                                                                                                                                   IRON SULFATES/IRRADIATION
                                                                                                                                                       Purification of hydrogen sulfide-containing gases
                                                                                                                                                            (Oxidation of H2S carried out catalytically by means of
      Evaluation of coal-gasification technology. Part II. Low-
and intermediate-BTU fuel gases (Review with 48
references; recommendations for future work; brief
descriptions of various processes), 5571 (NP-20080-P2)
                                                                                                                                                           FeSO, solution; gas or catalyst may be ozonized or irradiated with uv light to speed up oxidation), 1220
                                                                                                                                                   IRON SULFATES/LEACHING
                                                                                                                                                  Desulfurizing coal, especially to reove pyritic sulfur (Pyrites converted by 5% nitric acid to Fe(III) sulfate; process temperature is 78°), 1527 IRON SULFIDES/CATALYSTS
 IRON/CATALYSTS
      Metallic ions as catalysts for the removal of sulfur dioxide from boiler-furnace gases (Fe<sup>3+</sup> and Mn ions),
                                                                                                                                                       Influence of mineral constituents, particularly iron
           303
                                                                                                                                                   oxide, on the hydrogenation of solid fuels, 2178 IRON SULFIDES/RECOVERY
  IRON/CHEMICAL REACTIONS
       Reactions of Iron and Iron compounds with hydrogen and
          hydrogen sulfide (Tests made to determine chemical changes in Fe catalysts when used in coal
                                                                                                                                                        Iron pyrites from high-sulfur coals (Economics of
                                                                                                                                                   desulfurization of coal to recover FeS2 for sulfuric acid production), 1422
IRON SULFIDES/REMOVAL
  hydrogenation; 26 references), 2924 IRON CARBIDES/CHEMICAL PREPARATION
      Hydrocarbon synthesis (Powdered Fe catalyst with total O content of about 5-10% treated with CO to produce Fe
                                                                                                                                                        Problems in lowering the sulfur content of coke during its production (Review; 38 references), 1423
           carbide), 6553
                                                                                                                                                    ISOMERS/PRODUCTION
                                                                                                                                                        High-pressure hydrogenation of carbon monoxide to
 IRON CARBIDES/PRODUCTION
Reaction mechanism of the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. III.
                                                                                                                                                        predominantly isoparaffinic hydrocarbon compounds (isosynthesis) (Pressure of 300-600 atm at 450°; ThO<sub>2</sub> is best catalyst, ZrO<sub>2</sub> and CeO<sub>2</sub> are suitable, and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is considerably poorer), 6284

Isomer distribution in the hydrocarbon products of the
          Carbide formation on iron catalysts during carbon monoxide hydrogenation (Formation and properties of Fe_2C; Fischer's carbide theory of hydrogenation of CC:
  effect of alkali and Cu promoters on carbide
formation), 6292
IRON COMPOUNDS/CHEMICAL REACTION KINETICS
                                                                                                                                                            Fischer--Tropsch synthesis (Use of Co--ThO<sub>2</sub>--MgO--
kieselguhr catal:st in reaction of CO with H), 6604
       Hydrocarbon synthesis catalyst studies. Use of deuteriochloric acid, 6462
  IRON COMPOUNDS/CHEMICAL REACTIONS
Reactions of iron and iron compounds with hydrogen and hydrogen sulfide (Tests made to determine chemical changes in Fe catalysts when used in coal hydrogenation; 26 references), 2924
IRON COMPOUNDS/RADIATION EFFECTS
Publication of town cas (Activity of Ferrontaining
```

Bench-scale studies of the Kellogg coal gasification process (Details of experimental procedure and effect of variables on rate of gasification with steam and various carbonacous olids in molten Na carbonate), 5043 Bench-scale studies of the Kellogg coal-gasification process, 4987
Coal gasification approaches pilot-plant stage (Survey

KELLOGG PROCESS

Purification of town gas (Activity of Fe-containing materials used in dry removal f H2S from own gas raised

by treating material with gamma radiation; use of bog iron ore continuously irradiated with 700 mr./hr from

```
and description of 4 processes that promise to be competitive with natural gas by early 1970's: hydrogasification process; carbon dioxide acceptor process; Kellogg moiten salt process; and superpressure entrained gasification process), 5005 Kellogg's coal gasification process (Gasification of coal in moiten Na carbonate through which steam is passed), 5350
        and description of 4 processes that promise to be
```

Kellogg coal gasification process (Gasification process carried out in presence of molten salt that serves as heat transfer medium and as catalyst for coal gasification and hydrogenation reactions; gasification carried out with steam at 1200 psig), 5202

Kellogg coal gasification process. Single vessel operation (Review with 5 references), 5358 KELLOGG PROCESS/ECONOMICS

Economic study of pipeline gas production from coal (Critical analysis of several processes), 5205
KEHUGEN/GASIFICATION

Gasification of fossil fuels in a microwave discharge in argon (Chief products were H and CO with methane, acetylene, and ethylene as major hydrocarbons), 5206 KEROSENE/PRODUCTION

Catalytic hydrogenation of low-temperature tar fractions (Neutral oils from low-temperature tar can be processed to middle distillates (diesel or kerosene-type fuels) by hydrogeation over sulfide catalyst), 6327

Destructive hydrogenation of coal (Evaluation of S, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, MoO<sub>3</sub>, Sn(OH)<sub>4</sub>, CuO, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>, ZnO, Cu, and Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> as catalysts), 2389

Destructive hydrogenation of coals (At 364-480° and 0-233 atm pressure; NIO and NH<sub>4</sub> molybdate as catalysts), 2309

High-pressure hydrogenation of low-temperature tar (Production of gasoline, kerosene, and heavy oil), 2483

Hydrocracking of low-temperature coal tars. 2.

Hydrocracking of a neutral fraction (250-350°) (Use of active C and NIS-impregnated active C as catalysts), 6905 Catalytic hydrogenation of low-temperature tar fractions

6905

6905

Hydrocracking of low-temperature coal tars. 3.

Hydrocracking of a neutral oil fraction (250-3500) (Use of catalysts containing Ni, Co, and Mo on molecular sieves and silica-alumina cracking catalyst), 6906

Hydrogenating coal, etc. 2186

Possibilities of producing middle distillates from low-temperature tar fractions (Kerosene type product

obtained), 6972
Report of experimental work on the hydrogenation of
Canadian coal, coal tar, and bitumen for the production
of motor fuel. I. Batch experiments on the hydrogenation and cracking of low-temperature coal tar (Up to 5720 using Cu, MoD3. Fe oxide, MoS2, or MoD3 + S as catalyst), 2272 KETONES/DISTILLATION

Frocessing the products of the Fischer-Tropsch process, 6555

KETONES/REDUCTION

Hydrogenation of carbon oxides and catalysts therefor (Use of CO. CO2, aldehydes, or ketones to produce hydrocarbons or oxygenated organic compounds; catalyst may be Fe, Co, or Ni with metal oxide promoter such as MgO, Al2O3, KnO, or TiO2), 6716
KETONES/SEPARATION PROCESSES

Processing the products of the Fischer--Tropsch process, 6555

KLEVER PROCESS

Hydrogenation of brown coal tar by the Klever process
(formerly B.R.P.301,773,1923) (Use of Mo catalyst
yields 70 percent S-free benzine), 2265
KGELBEL-ENCELHARDT REACTION/CHEMICAL REACTION KINETICS
Synthesis of hydrocarbons from carbon monoxide and water
vapor. VII. Kinetics, mechanism and technique of the technical reaction using from catalysts, 6762 KOPPERS PHOCESS

Desulfurization of gas with ammonia water, 621

ROPPERS PROCESS

Desulfurization of ges with ammonia water, 621

Gasification of coal by the Koppers—Totzek process (With air—steem or 0-steem mixture at 12000), 3505

Integral gasification of fuels by the Koppers process (Production of gas for use in Fischer—Tropsch synthesis of synthetic motor spirit), 3500

Oxygen gasification processes in Germany, 3477

Oxygen in the production of hydrogen synthesis gas (58 references, description of Koppers, Winker, Lurgi, Thyssen—Galocsy and Leuna processes), 3581

Present status of desulfurization of coke—oven gas, 271

Production of synthetic gas (Description of Koppers and Lurgi processes), 3784

Recovery of by-product nitrogen and sulfur in the coke—oven and gas industries, 235

Synthesis—gas production by the Koppers generator gas process (Using brown coal briquets), 3692

Synthesis—gas from coal (Lurgi pressure process; Wellman—Galusha process; Winkler process; Koppers process; underground gasification; 54 references), 3723

Use of oxygen to gasify combustibles (Lurgi process for gasifying lignites at 20-30 kg/sq. cm. and Koppers process of cracking fuels), 3599

KOPPERS—TOTZEK PRUCESS

Clean energy from coal (Review of fundamental chemistry and contacting schemes for gasification processes),

Clean energy from coal (Review of fundamental chemistry and contacting schemes for gasification processes),

5574 Coal gasification plants may be solution to U. S. gas

shortages, 1761
Development and application of the gasification of peveropment and application of the gasification of pulverized coal by the Koppers-Totzek process, 4095 Gasification of solid fuels (Gasification of low temperature lignite coke with C and steem), 4587 Gasification of pulverized coal by the Koppers-Totzek

Gasification of pulverized coal by the Koppers-Totzek process, 4656
K-T coal gasification process - a pollution-free process for producing synthetic gas fuel, 1733
Koppers-Totzek gasification process (Gasification using coal dust and 0), 4472
Koppers-Totzek process for the gasification of pulverized coal, 3719
Manufacture of synthesis gas by gasification of all kinds of fuels by the Koppers-Totzek process, 4222
Production of crude synthesis gas from ash-rich coal by. the Koppers-Totzek process; purification of the crude synthesis gas and preparation of the purified synthesis gas for ammonia synthesis, 4978
Production of gas from coal by the Koppers-Totzek process. (Ratio of calorific value of gas to that of coal was 75-77%), 5407
Production of gas from coal through a commercially proven process, 5347

process, 5347
Production of synthetic gas from Joban coal and natural

Production of synthetic gas from Joban coal and natural gas (Operation report on Koppers--Totzek furnace), 4564 Suspension gasification of Indian coals: pilot-plant studies (Use of Koppers--Totzek-type suspension gasification plant), 4937

Synthesis gas production by the Koppers--Totzek [process] (Discussion of necessity for constant composition of synthesis gas because of its use in preparation of various fuels, etc.), 4855

Synthetic fuels from hydrocarbon sources: technology, economics, markets, 5562 (NP-19993)

KOPPERS-TOTZEK PROCESS/ECONOMICS

Town gas production from coal by the Koppers--Totzek

Town gas production from coal by the Koppers--Totzek process (Economics), 4856
KOPPERS-TOTZEK PROCESS/EQUIPMENT

Newer gasification techniques (Air replaced by 0 in modern gas works, especially in production of synthesis gas; use of fine coal dust and coarse grain coal), 3845 KOPPERS-TOTZEK PROCESS/REVIEWS

Coal gasification (Review of coal gasification

fundamentals including coal characteristics, coal

rundamentais including coal characteristics, coal processing, chemical reactions, and thermodynamics; low and high Btu gas production), 5461 (NP-20097) Waste heat recovery and its application to the gas industry (Review describing design features and working principles of different types of heat-recovery appliances and waste-heat practice in solid fuel gasification industry; 14 references), 5026

LASER RADIATION

Gasification of coal with laser light irradiation, plasma jet, and discharge-generated excited species (Review with 25 references), 5160 LEAHY PROCESS

LEAHY PROCESS
Cleaning high-sulfur gases (Review; Feld process; soda-ash process; Leahy process), 440
LEAKS/PRESSURE DEPENDENCE
Underground gasification of fuels. Effect of some technological parameters of the underground gasification of coal on the amount of gas leakage (Leakage and relative loss increase with rise in static pressure in underground gas generator), 4766
Underground gasification of fuels. Decreasing the leakage of blast and gas in the underground gasification of Moscow brown coal (23 references), 4767
LEUNA PROCESS

LEUNA PROCESS Gasification of solid fuels in Germany by the Lurgi,
Winkler, and Leuna slagging-type gas-producer processes
(Use of O as gas-making fluid), 3535
LICHTENBERG PROCESS

Lichtenberg gasification process in molten salt and its significance for heat economy (NaCl at 900 to 1000°C),

LIGNITE/CARBONIZATION

Changes in state of combination of inorganic constituents during carbonization of Victorian brown coal (0 to 1000°C), 192

Diesel oil from coal tar, 6806

Findings about gas formation in the early stages of the carbonization process based on proclemin

carbonization process based on pyrolytic experiments, 5237

Trumble low-temperature carbonization process (Light

gasoline product), 61
LIGNITE/CHEMICAL REACTIONS
Dissimilar behavior of carbon monoxide plus water and of hydrogen in hydrogenation (CD-water mixture compared hydrogen in hydrogenation of lignite, hitumingus. with H as agent for conversion of lignite, bituminous, and subbituminous coal to benzene-soluble oil), 6968

```
State of the gasification of lignite, especially that of rough lignite, 3707
                                                                                                                                                         Technical utilization of the Velenje lignite (Economics
                                                                                                                                                             of Lurgi and Fischer--Tropach syntheses in production of CH4), 3752
LIGNITE/COKING
     Coking process and apparatus (Recovery of distillates and
                                                                                                                                                        Thermal requirements for the gasification of lignite in
an externally heated retort, 3972
Water-gas-shift equilibrium in the gasification of
lignite with steam, 3858
smokeless fuel residue), 23
LIGNITE/DESULFURIZATION
     Sulfur behavior and sequestering of sulfur compounds
    Sulfur behavior and sequestering of sulfur compounds during coal carbonization, gasification, and combustion. Final report (Desulfurization and gasification of bituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, and pyrite), 5227 (PB--211 481)
Use of sulfur-rich lignite (Removal of sulfur compounds from coal, lignite, coal gas, flue gas, and coke-oven gas), 976
                                                                                                                                                    LIGNITE/HYDROGENATION
                                                                                                                                                         Colloidal solution and hydrogenation of lignite (At 400 to 430° and 200 atm using Mo oxides as catalyst), 2267
                                                                                                                                                         Destructive hydrogenation of carbonaceous materials
                                                                                                                                                         (Catalyst containing Re in colloidal form), 2220
Destructive hydrogenation (Catalysts of Cr, W, U, Mn, Co, Ni, or Fe, their compounds or mixtures, in colloidal form), 2199
Destructive hydrogenation of materials such as coal, brown coal, and lignite (Using Prussian blue as a
LIGNITE/DISTILLATION
     Constituents of lignites and their behavior on low-
     temperature distillation (Benzene and benzene--ethanol mixture as extractants), 7196
Distilling solid carbonaceous materials (In contact with
                                                                                                                                                         brown coal, and lignite (Using Prussian blue as a catalyst), 2353
Gaseous hydrocarbons by hydrogenation of coals and chars
     superheated steam and heated refractory material), 25
Light hydrocarbons from distillation of fuels in presence
of alkali or alkaline earth salts of fatty acids, 7050
                                                                                                                                                         (Comparison of products from lightie, bituminous coal, athracite, and char on a Mo catalyst), 2921
Hydrocarbons from phenolic tars. II. Catalytic
     of alkali or alkaline earth saits of latty action, 7000 Liquid hydrocarbons by dry distillation of bituminous or oil-containing materials (Dry distillation at 450-6500 of coal, lignite, cil shale, or oil sand), 7151 Muldenstein lignite distillation plant (Production of locomotive fuel (plant description)), 5667 Phenols crystallizable from lignite tar, 7054
                                                                                                                                                         hydrogenation under pressure (Co<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> and MoO<sub>3</sub> catalysts at 460 to 480° and 80 to 275 atm pressure), 5704

Hydrogenation of coal, tar, oils, etc. (At 100 atm and 460 to 490°C using Mo catalyst, addition of I compounds), 5694

Hydrogenating carbonaceous materials such as lignite or coal, Mixing with clay and hydrogenating accent), 2215
 LIGNITE/GASIFICATION
     CONITE/GASIFICATION
Coal gasification (Use of fluidized bed), 4122
Cost data for gasification of lignite in an externally
heated retort (Production of synthesis gas), 4310
Development of an experimental slagging, fixed-bed
gasifier for production of synthesis gas at pressures
to 400 psig (Gasification of North Dakota lignite and
                                                                                                                                                          coal (Mixing with clay and hydrogenating agent), 2215
Hydrogenation and petrography of subbituminous coals and
                                                                                                                                                               lignites (Catalyzed hydrogenation at 200 to 300 atm and
                                                                                                                                                               430 to 450°C), 5883
                                                                                                                                                          Hydrogenating coals and lignites (Alkali or alkaline
                                                                                                                                                               earth metals or their alloys or salts as catalysts),
     bituminous coal char), 4880
Effect of certain lignite properties on fire drift
                                                                                                                                                               2418
                                                                                                                                                          Hydrogenation of lignite (Bergius process), 2263
                                                                                                                                                          Hydrogenation at high pressure in the production of fuels
and lubricants (Review on hydrogenation of lignite,
     movements advancing toward the blow, 4613 Fixed-bed pressure-gasification pilot plant for operating
                                                                                                                                                          and lubricants (Review on hydrogenation of lightle, cool, and tar), 2693
Hydrogenation of coal, etc. (Coal mixed with fused metallic Sn, hydrogenated at 500°C and 100 atm), 2155
Hydrogenation of coal (Production of liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons at 450 to 600°C and 35 to 420 atm using ammonium molybdate as catalyst), 2998
           under slagging conditions (Description of pressure
           gasifier, slagging technique, and comparison of Lurgi
process), 4878
     Gasification of solid fuels in a fluidized bed (Reactions with air and with \rm CO_2 at 800, 850, and 900° at 1 atm
      pressure), 4179
Gasification of lignite in the commercial-scale pilot
                                                                                                                                                           Manufacture of synthetic liquid fuels (Address on evolution of technic of hydrogenation of coal and
      plant at Grand Forks, 3700

Gasification of lignite in a commercial-scale pilot plant. Progress report for 1947-48 (Corrosion of
                                                                                                                                                                lignites), 5794
                                                                                                                                                           Multistage ebullated-bed coal-oil hydrogenation and hydrocracking (Hydrogenation at 750-950°F and 1000-4000 psig in ebullated bed), 3117
           vessels), 3987
      Gasification of subbituminous coal and lignite in externally heated retorts (Production of CD and H), 3585
                                                                                                                                                           Recent progress in the hydrogenation of coal, lignite, tar products and other suitable materials for the
                                                                                                                                                                manufacture of motor fuel and lubricating oils
       Gasification of solid fuel (Process described in which
      uasification of solid fuel (Process described in which fuel is brought into close contact with liquid slag in rotatable container), 4930 Gasification of lignite in a gas-producer of ordinary construction (Analysis of lignites used and products found), 4663 Gasification of young fuels (lignites) under pressure with preliminary draine, 3666
                                                                                                                                                           (Sichromal alloys), 2320
Solvation process for carbonaceous fuels (Use of solvent extraction to obtain low-ash and low-sulfur fuel from
                                                                                                                                                      fossil solid fuel), 7329 LIGNITE/PYROLYSIS
                                                                                                                                                            ONITE/PYRULISIS
Pyrolytic conversion and coking of finely divided solid
bituminous material and hydrocarbon oil (Fractionation
      with preliminary drying, 3666
Gasification of solid or liquid fuels, 4002
Gasification of lignite by BCR [Bituminous Coal Research]
                                                                                                                                                      of products; design of apparatus), 7077
LIGNITE/SEPARATION PROCESSES
           usification of lightite by BCR [Bituminous Goal Research] two-stage superpressure process (Hot synthesis gas generated internally by reaction of benzene or cyclohexane, 0, steam in simulated first stage that entrains and gasifies pulverized coal feed; equipment),
                                                                                                                                                       Compound isolation from brown coal by low-temperature evacuation (35°C), 7388
LIGNITE/SOLVENT EXTRACTION
                                                                                                                                                           Constituents of lignites and their behavior on low-
temperature distillation (Benzene and benzene—ethanol
mixture as extractants), 7196
Extracts of coal, etc. (Solvent extraction using
       Gasification of solid fuels for the direct preparation of converter gas (Gasification of semicoked brown coals),
                                                                                                                                                            hydrogenated oils, acid oils, or mixture of tetralin and cresol under pressure), 7244
Hydrocarbons by extraction of carbonaceous materials,
            4377
       Gasification of lignite in a commercial
           plant. Progress report January 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950 (18 month period; 7.8 to 16.4 thousand ft3/hr of gas),
                                                                                                                                                                 7297
                                                                                                                                                            Solvation process for carbonaceous fuels (Use of solvent extraction to obtain low-ash and low-sulfur fuel from fossil solid fuel), 7329
Solvent extraction of oil-bearing shales, coals, and
             3961
        Gasification of water-containing fuels (Use of alkali
       Gasification of water-containing ruess (use of alkalimetal, alkaline earth metal, Fe aluminates and silicates, or Al silicates as catalysts), 4586 Gasification of solid carbonaceous materials (Two-stage process for coal, lignite, oil shale, etc.), 3947 Graphical representation of some gasification process parameters on Dolinski's hexagon[al diagram] (Review and discussion of gasification process parameters),
                                                                                                                                                                 lignites, 7302
                                                                                                                                                            Solvent extraction of lignite and carbonization of
                                                                                                                                                                 lignite extraction of lighter and carbonization of lignite extracts (Solvents were tetrallin, cresol, naphthalene, octahydroanthracene, phenanthrene,
                                                                                                                                                                 octahydrophenanthrene, octahydrochrysene, decalin, and
                                                                                                                                                            some mixtures), 7315
Solvent extraction of lignites and bituminous coals
       b076
HYGAS pilot yields operating data (Production of substitute natural gas from lignite gasification), 5599
Improving the calorific value of fuel gases (Calorific value of gases from pressure gasification of coal, etc. by steam and 0 improved by enriching with CH, obtained by reaction at 350-400° between CO<sub>2</sub> and H in the gases), 4925
                                                                                                                                                                 (Comparison of dioxane, propanol, and pyridine followed
                                                                                                                                                            by CHCl<sub>3</sub>), 7296
Solvent extraction of Saskatchewan lignites. II. Note on
                                                                                                                                                       the properties of the extract, 7320
LIMESTONE/CHEMICAL REACTIONS
                                                                                                                                                             mathematical modelling of the limestone-sulfur dioxide reaction in a fluidized-bed combustor, 1961
        New technological systems of underground gasification of
        lignites and the preliminary results of their use, 4305 daygen gasification of lignite at Neyveli, 4979
                                                                                                                                                        LIMESTONE/COMPARATIVE EVALUATIONS
                                                                                                                                                            Dispersed-phase additive tests for SQ<sub>2</sub> control. Progress report on pilot plant investigation to evaluate the potential of direct limestone-dolomite additive for
```

control of sulfur dioxide from combustion flue gas
(Determination of reactivity of limestone and dolomite

with S dioxide; dolomite more effective than limestone

in general), 1416

Pipeline gas from lignite gasification (Using the Consol Carbon Dioxide Acceptor Process), 4962 (PB-166817) Production of crude ammonia-synthesis gas from North

Dakota lignite in an annular-retort gasifier, 4461 Slagging fixed-bed gasification of North Dakota lignite at pressures to 400 psig, 5177 (BM-RI-7408)

```
LICUID FUELS/COMBUSTION
Coal and oil-shale processing and combustion. Subpanel report V used in preparing the AEC Chairman's report to the President (Higher-efficiency fluidized-bed systems), 2064 (WASH-1281-5)
LIQUID FUELS/SYNTHETIC FUELS
    Coal gasification: the COED process plus char
```

gasification, 5452 LIQUÍD PRODU**CT**S

Characterization of coal liquefaction products by high-resolution, low-voltage mass spectrometry, 6885 Coal liquefaction (Coal and solvent in presence of H sulfide yield liquid hydrocarbons from coal extract),

Liquid fuel obtained by thermal solution of solids (Use of tetralin as solvent), 7267
Low-temperature distillation of solid fuels, its

significance for production of coke and liquid fuels (Review), 5949

LIQUID PRODUCTS/CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Chemical composition of liquid products of coal hydrogenation, 7001
LIQUID PRODUCTS/CHEMICAL REACTION YIELD
Garrett's coal pyrolysis process (Pyrolysis at 1075°F for short time; yields of 35% of liquid products; tar hydrogenated to give low-S fuel oil), 7024
LIQUID PRODUCTS/DESULFURIZATION

Coal-oil-gas refinery offers SNG, refinery feed, low-sulfur fuel cil (Process design, operating variables, costs, product values, and economic feasibility of coal-conversion complex for production of high-Btu gas, liquid feedstock for petrolem refinery, and low-S fuel for power plants were examined), 5473
Desulfurized liquids and gases from coal (Use of hydrocracking catalyst such as Co, Mo, W, or Fe), 2083

LIQUID PRODUCTS/DISTILLATION

LIQUID PRODUCTS/PISTILLATION

Coal hydrogenation (Hydrogenation under conditions producing mainly heavy oils with minor amounts of middle oils and gasoline), 2873

Fractions from the vacuum distillation of a coal. hydrogenate (Higher-boiling material contains higher percentage of aromatic fraction), 7163

LIQUID PRODUCTS/FRACTIONATION

Fractionating coal liquefaction products with light organic solvents (Light organic solvents with critical temperatures less than 800°F, e.g., benzene, pyridine, or hexare), 6957

Fractionation of coal liquefaction products in a mixture of heavy and light organic solvents (Preferred heavy

of heavy and light organic solvents (Preferred heavy organic solvents include anthracene oil, tetralin,

organic solvents include anthracene oil, tetralin, catalytic cracker recycle stacks, and thermally cracked stacks; light solvents include benzene, pyridine, and hexane), 6958
LIQUID PRODUCTS/HYDROGENATION
Catalytic hydrotreating of coal-derived liquids (Laboratory investigation to determine suitable catalysts and hydrotreating system for converting liquid products or tars from coal to raw material for production of gasoline), 6849
Destructive hydrogenation of coal and other materials (Also includes catalytic hydrogenation of liquid products), 2162

products), 2162 Hydrogenation of high molecular weight substances after

Hydrogenation of high molecular weight substances after removal from middle cils by adsorption on silica gel or aluminia gel, 2190.

Hydrogenolysis of coal hydrogenation products
(Noncatalytic hydrogenation at 525 to 700°C, 150 to 250 atm, H supply of 4 to 20 mole/mole, and residence time of less than 15 min), 6779

LIQUID FREDUCTS/MASS SPECTROSCOPY

Analysis of liquid products from coal hydrogenation by mass spectrometry, 6724
LIQUID PRODUCTS/PRODUCTION

LIQUID PRODUCTS/PRODUCTION

Hydrogenation of low-temperature tar under various conditions (Use of (NH<sub>\*</sub>)<sub>Z</sub>MoO<sub>\*</sub> en silica gel or Al(OH)<sub>3</sub> as catalysts to produce liquid products; 450 to 5000 and 100 to 350 atm pressure), 2428

Prospects for utilization of gases containing carbon monoxide and hydrogen in synthesis of chemicals and fuels (Use of CO and M from cheap brown coals in synthesis of chemicals, liquid fuels, and high calorific value gas; equipment), 4744

LIQUID PRODUCTS/PURIFICATION

Coal idquefaction solids removal (Removal by adding coal extract-enriched solvent containing at least 20 vol% coal extract materials boiling below ca. 400°F or above ca. 1000°F), 7031

LIQUID PRODUCTS/PYROLYSIS

Hydrogenolysis of coal hydrogenation products

Hydrogenolysis of coal hydrogenation products
(Noncatalytic hydrogenation at 525 to 700°C, 150 to 250 atm, H supply of 4 to 20 mole/mole, and residence time of less then 15 min), 6779
LIQUID PRODUCTS/RECOVERY

Desulfurized liquids and gases from coal (Use of hydrocracking catalyst such as Co, Mo, W, or Fe), 2083 LIQUID PRODUCTS/REFINING

Refining of coal hydrogenation product (One hundred parts of hydrogenate combined with 50 to 100 parts aromatic hydrocarbon and 2 to 5 parts of coagulant, such as sulfuric acid; top and bottom layers processed separately), 2981

LIQUID WASTES/CHEMICAL ANALYSIS Analyses of tars, chars, gases, and water found in effluents from the Synthane process. Technical progress report, 5578 (PB-229218/3)
LIQUID WASTES/DESULFURIZATION

Removal of hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide from gas works and coke-oven liquid effluents (Use of ferric compounds; HCN converted into cyanates and complex compounds), 1345 LIQUID WASTES/PURIFICATION

Removal of hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide from gas works and coke-oven liquid effluents (Use of ferric compounds; HCN converted into cyanates and complex compounds), 1345
LIQUIDS/DESULFURIZATION

QUIDS/DESULFURIZATION

Cyclic use of calcined dolomite to desulfurize fuels
undergoing gasification (Use of CaO plus MgO or Ca
carbonate plus MgO to desulfurize fluid fuels has been
hampered by lack of means to recover elemental S from
CaS plus MgO while also recovering original solid in
form suitable for reuse in desulfurization step), 1404 LIQUIDS/GASIFICATION

Gasification of solid or liquid fuel (Gasification in

descending bed of solid heat carrier), 4869
Gasification of liquid and solid fuels without formation of combustion-chamber deposits (Fuel gasified at 600-

9000), 4899
Gasification studies (Annotated bibliography on gasification of solid fuels, decomposition of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons, and goals of gasification; 54

references), 4980 Production of city gas from solid and liquid fuels (Study of gasification of coal under pressure and combination with gasification of liquid hydrocarbons or with carburetion of H-rich gas from natural gas), 4984 LIQUIDS/HYDROGENATION

Gases for use as fuel (Liquid and solid fuels hydrogenated at 50-150 atm and 800-900° to give gases ich in methane), 3006 LOW BTU GAS

Future of low Btu gas in power generation, 5400 LOW BTU GAS/DESULFURIZATION

Coal gasification (Review of coal gasification fundamentals including coal characteristics, coal processing, chemical reactions, and thermodynamics; low and high Btu gas production), 5481 (NP-20097) Coal technology: key to clean energy. Annual report,

Coal technology: key to clean energy. Annual report, 1973-74 (Production of synthetic fuels from coal), 5567 (NP-20078)

Evaluation of coal-gasification technology. Part II. Lowand intermediate-BTU fuel gases (Review with 48 references; recommendations for future work; brief descriptions of various processes), 5571 (NP-20080-P2) Production of low-btu gas from coal in combination with advanced power cycles (Efficiency increases hightemperature desulfurization), 5323 (PB-228857/9)

LOW BTU GAS/PRODUCTION

OW BTU GAS/PRODUCTION
Clean energy from coal (Winkler gasification process for production of low Btu gas), 5592
Coal gasification, a state-of-the-art review (Chemical principles of coal gasification, developments from 1935 to 1950, and from 1950 to 1973, production of synthetic natural gas and low btu fuel gas from coal, and underground gasification of coal; reviews with 52 references; diagrams and flowsheets), 5327
Coal gasification. Low BTU for power station emission control (Efficiency of gasification plant is 80%), 5382
Coal gasification: low B.t.u. gas for power station emission control, 5439

Coal gasification: low B.t.u. gas for power station emission control, 5439
Coal gasification (Review of coal gasification fundamentals including coal characteristics, coal processing, chemical reactions, and thermodynamics; low and high Btu gas production), 5481 (NP-20097)
Coal-oil-gas refinery offers SNG, refinery feed, low-sulfur fuel oil, 5474
Coal technology: key to clean energy. Annual report, 1973-74 (Production of synthetic fuels from coal), 5567 (NP-20078)

(NP-20078)

(NF-2007a)
Conversion of solid fuels to low Btu gas, 5572
Conversion techniques. Subpanel report VI used in preparing the AEC Chairman's report to the President, 5552 (WASH-1281-6)
Development of the CO<sub>2</sub> acceptor process directed towards

Development of the CO<sub>2</sub> acceptor process directed towards low-sulfur boiler fuel. Annual report 1 Sep 1970--1 Nov 1971 (Production of low-sulfur fuel gas by coal gasification), 5241 (PB--210 840)

Directional properties of coal and their utilization in underground gasification experiments, 5545

Economics of generating clean fuel gas from coal using an air-blown two-stage gasifier (Low Btu gas version of BI-GAS Process using air at 300 psig), 5234 (NP-20087)

Evaluation of coal-gasification technology. Part II. Lowand intermediate-BTU fuel gases (Review with 48 references; recommendations for future work; brief descriptions of various processes), 5571 (NP-20080-P2)

Gas-from-coal. Update (Coal gasification), 5617

Hydrogen as a fuel source (Production of low-Btu hydrogen of hydrogen-rich mixed gas from coal), 5435

```
exchangers, and superheaters), 4192
Chemically mining coal (Merits of underground
gasification), 5508
     IGT U-GAS (clean utility gas) process (Flowsheets for
                                                                                                                                              Clean energy from coal (Review of fundamental chemistry and contacting schemes for gasification processes),
          retrofit plant, separate new low-btu gas facility, and combined cycle; economic considerations), 5421
                                                                                                                                              5574
Clean fuel gas from coal gasification (Lurgi process
followed by Alkazid wash to remove H<sub>2</sub>S from the fuel
         for producing synthetic gas fuel (Koppers-Totzek
     process), 1733
Low Btu gas for power plants (Review with 35 references),
                                                                                                                                              Coal and technical alternatives (Power production based
         5367
                                                                                                                                             on lean fuels produced by coal gasification), 5201
Coal gasification in Great Britain, 4839
Coal gasification for clean energy (Description of Lurgi
    Low sulfur boiler fuel using the CONSOL CO<sub>2</sub> acceptor process. Feasibility study, 5068 (PB-176910)

New technologies in coal utilisation in the USA - key to future energy supplies (Production of syngas, low Btu gas, and synthetic liquid fuels), 5587

Noncaking coal gasified in a stirred-bed producer, 5609

Preliminary results released for Myoming in situ gasification test, 5559
                                                                                                                                                  process), 5604
                                                                                                                                             Coal gasification: state of the art (Status of arious gasification processes), 5431
Coal research in US. Part II (Research on underground
                                                                                                                                             gasification, Lurgi process, and permeation method of oxygen production), 3822
Commercial concept designs (6 processes), 5350
Construction and operation of oxygen-pressure
     Present and future potential of US coal (Discussion of
     desulfurization, gasification, and liquefaction
technologies in USA), 2071
Production of electricity via coal and coal-char
                                                                                                                                             gasification plants, 3639
Dedication of the Dorsten pressure gasification plant for
         gasification. R and D report No. 65, interim report No. 3 (First phase of study of potential process alternatives for converting coal or coal char into electricity via the production of low Btu gas for combustion in an advanced combined gas-and-steam turbine power cycle), 5480 (NP-20075)
                                                                                                                                                 bituminous coal (Lurgi gas producer modified so coals of Ruhr region could be gasified with C and steam et
                                                                                                                                             of Runr region could be gasilied with U and steam Et 20-30 atm), 4301
Evaluation of coal-gasification technology. Part I.
Pipeline-quality gas (Discussion of shortage of natural gas and possible solutions to problem; description of various processes for coal gasification), 5257 (NP-
     Production of low Btu gas involving coal pyrolysis and gasification, 5462
                                                                                                                                                  20088)
     Production of low-btu gas from coal in combination with
                                                                                                                                             Fixed-bed pressure-gasification pilot plant for operating
         advanced power cycles (Efficiency increases high-
temperature desulfurization), 5323 (PB-228857/9)
                                                                                                                                                  under slagging conditions (Description of pressure
                                                                                                                                                 gasifier, slagging technique, and comparison of Lurgi process), 4878
     Results of experiments with underground gasification of
                                                                                                                                             process), 4878
four new ways to manufacture high BTU gas from coal
(Diagrammatic illustrations of Fischer--Tropsch, Lurgi,
Bergius, and underground gasification processes), 3562
Fuel revolution (A review of coal liquefaction and
gasification and of the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis),
6201
     brown coal in Northern Bohemia (Czechoslovakia), 4641
Status of SO<sub>2</sub> removal systems (Limestone scrubbing seems
         to be the only technologically feasible method),
     Sulfur developments: low b.t.u. gas for power plants,
         5563
    Sulfur removal from hot producer gas (Gasification in
stirred fixed bed to produce low Btu gas; 32 materials
used as sorbents for H sulfide), 1850
Technological alternatives to flue gas desulfurization
                                                                                                                                             Gas for gas turbines by Lurgi pressure gasification of coal, 5143
                                                                                                                                             Gas from coal (Feasibility of Lurgi process for
         (Status of coal liquefaction and gasification
                                                                                                                                             production of SNG), 5525
Gas making from brown coal (Description of Lurgi gas
         processes), 1853
     Technology and cost of coal gasification (Compares Lurgi
process with a variety of new processes), 5181
Technology and cost of coal gasification (Economics of
                                                                                                                                             plant in Morwell, Australia), 4200
Gas manufacture. I. Process survey (Growth and development of British gas industry 1955-65 and major coal-based gas-production processes (Lurgi,
         new gasification processes), 5471
                                                                                                                                             carbonization, and water gas) are reviewed), 4947 Gasification of solid fuels under pressure (Coal
     Trends in gas manufacture (Historical review of synthetic
         gas production), 3964
     when will synthetic fuels begin flowing from coal (Status of several coal gasification and liquefaction processes
                                                                                                                                                 gasification can compete with petroleum products only in localities where transportation costs make economics
         in USA), 5584
                                                                                                                                                  of former attractive), 4654
     Winkler process for the production of low-Btu gas from coal (Review with no references), 5353
                                                                                                                                             Gasification of solid fuels in Germany by the Lurgi,
                                                                                                                                             Winkler, and Leuna slagging-type gas-producer processes (Use of O as gas-making fluid), 3535
Gasification moves from research to development (Current gasification projects and processes in USA (1972)),
LOW BTU GAS/PURIFICATION
     Evaluation of coal-gasification technology. Part II. Low-
and intermediate-BTU fuel gases (Review with 48
references; recommendations for future work; brief
                                                                                                                                                  5320
descriptions of various processes), 5571 (NP-20080-P2) LUBRICANTS/DESULFURIZATION
                                                                                                                                             Gasification of bituminous coal - status and prospects (Economic evaluation of 4 processes for producing SNG),
Desulfurization of waste gases and fuels (Literature survey including legislative measures, cost calculations, and processes.), 1947
LUBRICANTS/HYDROGENATION
                                                                                                                                                  5273
                                                                                                                                             Gasification of fuels. Pressure gasification of brown coal for town gas production in Victoria, Australia,
                                                                                                                                                  4322
Hydrogenating carbonacecus materials (Halogen or S compounds of solid metalloids or of NH, as catalysts; compounds of P, Se, Te, As, Sb, Si, Zr, and B as catalysts), 2475
LUBRICANTS/PRODUCTION
                                                                                                                                             Gasoline from coal via the Synthol process, 6745
                                                                                                                                             General facilities offsite, and utilities for coal gasification plants, 5413

German utility plans 800 MW combined cycle plant using coal gasifier (Uses Lurgi coal gasifier), 5535

Hard coal mining in the USA and its future prospects (Gasification, liquefaction, and flue gas
Refining of brown coal to oil and lubricants by hydrogenation (Review), 2801
LUBRICATING OILS/PRODUCTION
                                                                                                                                             desulfurization offer solutions to SO<sub>2</sub> emission problems when coal is used as energy source), 1928 How American coals are being evaluated in a Lurgi
    Coal tars (Continuous process for production of motor
         fuels, alkanes, lubricating oils, phenols, and
                                                                                                                                                 gasifier for SNG production (Tests of 4 American
         cresols), 2916
                                                                                                                                                   oals), 5581
    Low-temperature hydrogenation of Northern-Bohemian brown-
                                                                                                                                             Hydrogenation, chromatography and thermodiffusion of electrostatically purified low-temperature tar (Primary tar extracted in electrostatic tar extractor during
    coal tars (Tar is hydrogenation of Northern-Bonemian brown-
coal tars (Tar is hydrogenated at approximately 3410
and 300 atm with use of WS<sub>2</sub> catalyst), 6721
Principle effects of the low-temperature, high-pressure
hydrogenation contact catalyst and its influence on the
TTH process (Production of saturated hydrocarbon
                                                                                                                                                  low-temperature carbonization in Lurgi ovens; autoclave
                                                                                                                                                  hydrogenation at 180 to 350°C in presence of Mo sulfide
                                                                                                                                                  catalyst), 2979
         mixture containing gascline, diesel oil, lubricating
                                                                                                                                             Investigation of the use of oxygen and high pressure in
gasification, and Part IV. Synthesis of gaseous
         oil), 2803
    Report on the investigation by fuels and lubricants teams at the Wintershall A. G., Lutzkendorf, near Mucheln, Germany (Fischer-Tropsch process; manufacture of
                                                                                                                                                  hydrocarbons at high pressure (Comparison of 4
                                                                                                                                             gasification processes), 3461
Large-scale low-temperature carbonization and production
                                                                                                                                            Large-scale low-temperature carbonization and production of a gas mixture for synthesis of fuels (Lurgi, Didier, and Fischer-Tropsch processes), 5738
Liquid gas and coal (Reserves of gas and coal for synthetic liquid fuel processes), 3499
Low-temperature carbonization of bituminous coal for the production of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels (Properties and uses of low-temperature tar, gasoline, gas, and liquefied gas), 115
Lurgi gasification experimental work carried out at the University of Melbourne, 3648
Lurgi gasification process, 4660
         catalysts; production of gasoline and lubricating oils), 6158
    oils), bibs
Two-stage gasification of sapropelitic matter (Production of oil from sapropeletic coal), 4294
Two-stage process for production of chemical intermediates, motor oil and gases by hydrogenation of Cheremkhovo coal tar (Hydrocarbon gases), 2911
LURGI PROCESS
    Behavior of the low-temperature tar produced at Most
        during high-pressure hydrogenation (Behavior of
fractions of coal tar in hydrogenation preheaters, heat
```

Lurgi gasification process, 4640

```
Lurgi gasification plant to be used for methanol (Lurgi
  brown coal gasification plant in Morwell, Australia), .
  5538
```

Lurgi-gasifier tests of Pennsylvania anthracite (Gasification with G and steam in fixed bed), 4565 Lurgi high-pressure gasification. From British Intelligence Objectives Sub Committee Final Report, No.

521, 3472

Lurgi process for complete gasification of coal with oxygen under pressure (Description of large-scale experimental plant; mixture of steam and 0 under 20 to 30 atm pressure), 3246

Lurgi process (Production of SNG from coal), 5460 Lurgi process: Use for complete gasification of coals with steam and oxygen under pressure (Possibilities for Alebama coals), 3758
Methanation of coal gas for SNG (Coal gas produced by Lurgi gasification process), 5620
New developments in the manufacture and use of brown-coal

gas, 3172

Operating and economic possibilities of using processes for the complete gasification of bituminous coal, 3644 Oxygen gasification processes in Germany, 3477

Oxygen in the production of hydrogen synthesis gas (58 references, description of Koppers, Winker, Lurgi,

Thysen-Galocsy and Leuna processes), 3561
Panhandle to build big coal substitute natural gas plant
(Lurgi gasification plant to produce SNG), 5528
Peak load problem in gas production, 4609
Possibility of obtaining synthesis gas [CO + H<sub>2</sub>], in
semicoking furnaces through the enrichment of the blast

with oxygen, 4672

Fower plant integrated with pressure gasification of coal (Production of fuel gas to run gas turbines), 5221

Frepare coal for gasification (Preparations for Lurgi process and for operations using fluid-bed reactors), 5606

Pressure gasification of fuels (Lurgi generator and other processes compared), 4625
Pressure gasification of bituminous coal in Dorsten (Use

of Lurgi high pressure gasifiers), 4890
Problem of complete gasification, 3360
Production of high-caloric gases in Lurgi-system furnaces

by low-temperature carbonization of lignite (Gasification of lignite briquets at 610-50°), 4552 Production of SNG from coal (Hydrogenation route is preferred; Lurgi process (gasification) has disadvantages), 5554

Production of illuminating gas in pressure generators (Using the Lurgi process), 3478 Production of synthetic gas (Description of Koppers and

Lurgi processes), 3784 Production of domestic gas in a semicoking generator on

steam-oxygen blast, 4708
hecovery and utilization of nitrogen and sulfur produced in coal carbonization (Recovery as useful products), 688

circeen gasification plants possible by 1985 (First plants would be based on Lurgi technology), 5533 Staff report on coal gasification: processes and effects (Review of processes for production of high Btu gas), 5523

Status of coal liquefaction technology (Comparison of economics and feasibility of liquefaction processes), 7019

Status report: the AGA/OCR coal gasification program

(Status of various gasification processes), 5452
Synthesis gas from coal (Lurgi pressure process; WellmanGalusha process; Winkler process; Koppers process;
Winttershall-Schmalfeldt process; Metallgesellschaft
process; Pintsch process; Thyssen-Galocsy process;
underground gasification; 54 references), 3723
unthesis cas production by Lurgi pressure gasification

underground gesification; 54 references), 3723
Synthesis gas production by Lurgi pressure gasification of coal, 5142
Synthetic gas production by oxygen-steam gasification (Applications to the Winkler producer and the Lurgi process), 3314
Synthetic fuels from hydrocarbon sources: technology, economics, markets, 5562 (NP-1993)
Technological alternatives to flue gas desulfurization (Status of coal liquefaction and gasification processes), 1855
Technology and cost of coal gasification (Compares Lurgi

Technology and cost of coal gasification (Compares Lurgi process with a variety of new processes), 5181 Technology and cost of coal gasification (Economics of

new gasification processes), 5471
Timing of an initial pipeline-gas-from-coal enterprise (Economics of Lurgi-produced pipeline quality gas), 3965

Transforming coal into synthetic gas or oil (Flow diagrams of gasification (underground), enrichment process, Lurgi process, and hydrogenation and fluidization process), 3620

Treatment of low-temperature tar. I. Phenol treatment of low-temperature tar, 6045

Trials of American coals in Lurgi pressure - gasification plant at Westfield, Scotland (Modification in gasifier design), 5361

Use of axygen to gasify combustibles (Lurgi process for gasifying lightes at 20-30 kg/sq. cm. and Koppers process of cracking fuels), 3509

Use of oxygen and high pressure in complete gasification.

I. Gasification with oxygen. Rept. 39 of Joint Research Committee, Inst. Gas Eng. and Univ. Leeds (Lurgi plant using lignite; use of 02--N2 and 02--CO2, air—steam, and 02--steam mixtures), 3235

When will synthetic fuels begin flowing from coal (Status of several coal gasification and liquefaction processes in ISA). 5584

in USA), 5584
World's first synthetic natural gas from coal plant on stream (Commissioning of Lurgi plant at Westfield), 5534

LURGI PROCESS/COAL GASIFICATION

Lurgi pressure gasification as a modern method for

processing coal into synthetic gas (Review with special application to India), 5140

Production of low-btu gas from coal in combination with advanced power cycles (Efficiency increases hightenperature desulfurization), 5323 (PE-2288579)

temperature desditurization), 5323 (FB-2285079)
SNG - where will it come from, and how much will it cost
(Chemical reactions for production of substitute
natural gas; flowsheet for naphtha gasification;
diagram or fluidized bed gasification; fuels refinery
for SNG; diagram for Lurgi pressure gasification;
flowsheets or coal for gasfication, power; descriptions
of various processes; SNG is principally methane), 5306
LURGI PROCESS/ECONDMICS
Discussion of town-gas production from high-ash brown

Discussion of town-gas production from high-ash brown coal (Calculations on effects of coal ash on gasification results in Lurgi high pressure 0 gasification installation; economics; 36 references), 3995

Gasification: rediscovered source of clean fuel (Coal can

be gasified into S-free synthetic natural gas, but it is economically useful in only some applications), 5321 Long-distance transmission of gas from works making gas by carbonization and high-pressure processes, 3516 Pressure gasification of solid fuels (Review of history of Lurgi fixed-bed gasifier; economy of process; 48

references), 4838
Pressure gasification of solid fuel (Principal features incorporated in high-capacity Lurgi gasifier; advantages and disadvantages of process; economics of

advantages and disadvantages of process; economics of process), 4953

Technical utilization of the Velenje lignite (Economics of Lurgi and Fischer—Tropsch syntheses in production of CH<sub>4</sub>), 3752

LURGI PROCESS/EQUIPMENT

Comparative tests with Lurgi carbonizing equipment, 4090 Lurgi-gasifier tests of Pittsburgh-bed coal (Description of apparatus), 5002

Pressure gasification with oxygen of solid fuels in Germany (Pressure carbonics and other carbonics)

Pressure gasification with oxygen of solid fuels in Germany (Process changes needed to use bituminous coal in Lurgi brown coal gasifiers; temperature of high-pressure steam has to be lowered), 4796
SNG - where will it come from, and how much will it cost (Chemical reactions for production of substitute natural gas; flowsheet for naphtha gasification; diagram or fluidized bed gasification; fuels refinery for SNG; diagram for Lurgi pressure gasification; flowsheets or coal for gasfication, power; descriptions of various processes; SNG is principally methane), 5306
LURGI PROCESS/REVIEWS
Coal gasification (Review of coal gasification

LURGI PROCESS/REVIEWS

Coal gasification (Review of coal gasification fundamentals including coal characteristics, coal processing, chemical reactions, and thermodynamics; low and high Btu gas production), 5481 (NP-20097)

Low-temperature gas from Lurgi ovens (Review), 3993

Lurgi pressure gasification as a modern method for processing coal into synthetic gas (Review with special application to India), 5140

Waste heat recovery and its application to the gas industry (Review describing design features and working principles of different types of heat-recovery appliances and waste-heat practice in solid fuel gasification industry; 14 references), 5026

LURGI PROCESS/THERMAL EFFICIENCY

Fossil-fuel power plant process based on Lurgi pressure

Fossil-fuel power plant process based on Lurgi pressure gasification of coal (Gas desulfurization), 5168

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDES/CATALYSTS Catalyst for use in destructive hydrogenation of carbonaceous materials (Use of Mg salt along with molybdic acid or ZnC), 2194

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDES/CHEMICAL REACTIONS
Neutralization of acid gas components (Removal of S dioxide and HCl using MgO or Mg hydroxide with V oxide catalyst). 2137

catalyst), 2137
MAGNESIUM OXIDES/CHEMICAL REACTIONS

Desulfurization of fuels with calcined dolomite. 1.
Introduction and first kinetic results, 1567 Neutralization of acid gas components (Removal of S dioxide and HCl using MgO or Mg hydroxide with V oxide catalyst), 2137

```
MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS
MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS
Coal utilization in brown coal (lignite) countries in connection with developments in the fuel economy, 166 MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS/POWER PLANTS
    Economic evaluation of MHD-steam powerplants employing
coal gasification, 5405
MANGANESE/CATALYSTS
    Metallic ions as catalysts for the removal of sulfur
        dioxide from boiler-furnace gases (Fe3+ and Mn ions),
MANGANESE OXIDES/CHEMICAL REACTIONS
Chemistry and physics of combustion, gasification, and metallurgical processes (Reactions include MnO, FeO, Fe<sub>Z</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, or Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> with CC), 3529
MANGANESE SULFIDES/REGENERATION
    Reactions involved and reaction velocities for the
regeneration of the scrubbing solutions in the metal thionate processes for purifying coal gas from ammonia and hydrogen sulfide, 865
MEASURING INSTRUMENTS/ENERGY SOURCES
    Instrumentation systems development for in situ
processing, 5504 (SLA-73-919)
METALLGESELLSCHAFT PROCESS
    Synthesis gas from coal (Lurgi pressure process; Wellman-
       Galusha process; Winkier process; Koppers process; Wintershall-Schmalfeldt process; Metallgesellschaft
        process; Pintsch process; Thyssen-Galocsy process; underground gasification; 54 references), 3723
METAMORPHIC ROCKS/DISTILLATION
    Extracting volatile hydrocarbons from coal, etc., 7079
METHANATION/CATALYSTS
New catalytic needs for synthetic fuels. Paper No. 17 (Catalysts for unimproved gasification and methanation), 5260
METHANATION/CHEMICAL REACTION KINETICS
    Catalytic methanation (Review with 130 references), 3101
Methanation for coal hydrogasification (Substantial
        fraction of product gas is CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, and H, which are catalytically converted to CH_3; Ni-on-alumina catalyst
used), 5139
METHANATION/COST
   Engineering study and technical evaluation of the bituminous coal research, Inc., two-stage super pressure gasification process (Concept has been reviewed and is judged to be theoretically sound and to offer genuine practical advantages in coal gasification although it has not ust been desponstrated), 3130 (CR-
METHANATION/DPTIMIZATION
   Optimization of fixed bed methanation processes (Heat of reaction of methanation process is so large that heat removal from reactor is major problem in process deisgn), 5121 (NP-20095)
```

although it has not yet been demonstrated), 3130 (OCR-

METHANATION/THERMODYNAMICS
Catalytic methanation (Review with 130 references), 3101
METHANE/CHEMICAL REACTIONS

Influence of carbonization gases on bituminous coal under pressure, 4986

METHANE/COMBUSTION

Preparation of synthesis gas in the Otto engine with simultaneous power production (Incomplete combustion of CH<sub>4</sub> with  $\theta_2$  in diesel or internal combustion engine),

METHANE/DESULFURIZATION

Purifying gases containing hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S is removed from CH, and other gas streams by absorption in diethanolamine; 50% diethanolamine is more efficient than 100%), 1198

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (By Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures (By treatment with moist Ag<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, Hg<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, Cu<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, Zn<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or Cd<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> supported on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or C), 1213 Separation of hydrogen sulfide from methane or natural gas (Gas stream of CH<sub>4</sub> containing <6 moiex H<sub>2</sub>S subjected to at least 450 p.s.i. and temperature low enough to form 2 liquid phases, one rich in CH<sub>4</sub> and one in H<sub>2</sub>SS; H<sub>2</sub>S solidified by cooling to <-161°), 1178 ITHANE/ENRICHMENT

and one METHANE/ENRICHMENT

Gas scrubbing for H<sub>2</sub>S removal and CH<sub>4</sub> enrichment (3-stage injector-type scrubber with Cl<sub>2</sub> as aid), 1195 METHANE/LIQUEFACTION

Liquefaction of methane according to recent investigations (Benzine production (review)), 5669

METHANE/PRODUCTION

"'Synthetic' natural gas from coal (Research on production of CH<sub>n</sub> directly from coal), 3442 49th Report of the Joint Research Committee of the Gas Research Board and the University of Leeds. Catalytic synthesis of methane for town-gas manufacture (Preparation of catalyst and purification of gas), 3420

Apparatus for producing pipeline gas by hydrogenation of coal (Coal converted to methane by reaction of H at elevated temperatures and pressures), 5219
Behavior of nickel methanation catalysts in coal-steam reactions. Paper No. 14 (One-step gasification and

methanation), 5267 Carbonization and gasification. Catalytic production of

methane, 3534 Catalyst for producing methane from hydrogen and carbon

monoxide (Ag--Al and Co--Al catalysts), 4297

monoxide (Ag-Al and Co-Al catalysts), 4297 Catalysts for gas reactions (Preparation of catalyst by combining  $Ni(NO_3)_2$ ,  $Th(NO_3)_3$ , and  $SiO_2$  and precipitating with  $K_2CO_3$ ), 3490 Catalytic methanization of carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide in gases containing hydrogen (Conversion of CO (and/or  $CO_2$ ) in H-containing gases into  $CH_4$  occurs at  $100-400^{\circ}$  over mixture of Nioxide with finely divided Fe hydroxide (and/or Fe oxide) and alkali metal and(or) alkaline earth metal compound), 5231 Catalytic reduction of carbon dioxide to methane and higher hydrocarbons at ordinary pressure. Preliminary

higher hydrocarbons at ordinary pressure. Preliminary communication (Ruthenium powder, ruthenium—thorium asbestos as contact catalysts), 3229

Catalytic manufacture of methane or methane-containing

mixtures from carbon monoxide and hydrogen (Using a Ni--Mn--Al catalyst), 6720
Catalytic activity of silicon dioxide in the carbon monoxide and hydrogen synthesis (At 350-500° and 20-100 atm), 6605

Catalytic synthesis of methane. Experimental work at the

Fuel Research Station (Using a Ni:Thū<sub>2</sub>:kieseiguhr (100:22:100) catalyst), 3418

Catalytic synthesis of methane. Experimental work on the Fuel Research Station (Using Ni catalyst supported on kieseiguhr and promoted with Thū<sub>2</sub> and MgO), 3604

Catalytic formation of methane from carbon monoxide—hydrogen mixtures (Ni--Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalysts; correlation found between Ni or Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> content and surface size with

found between Ni or Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> content and surface size with activity of catalyst), 6700

Catalytic process for preparation of a CH<sub>n</sub>-rich fuel gas from manufactured gas (NONE), 3361 Coal breakage with nuclear explosion for in situ

gasification (Four nuclear explosions cases are analyzed), 5232 (NVO-544-1)

Coal breakage with nulear explosions for in situ

gasification (Coal to be converted to  $C_{\bullet}$ ), 5190 Coal gasification in a low-pressure, low-residence-time, entrained flow reactor, 5466

Coal gasification: the new energy source, 5326
Coal gasification (Production of high-methane-content natural gas subtitute), 5566
Coal pyrolysis using laser irradiation (Product high in methane but very low in acetylene when done at coking temperatures but high in acetylene with lasers), 7148
COED coal-to-crude process moves into allocated at the

temperatures but high in acetylene with lasers), 7148 CDED coal-to-crude process moves into pilot-plant stage (Process development unit yielded following products (wt % of dry coal): char 54.3, oil 23.6, gas 15.0, water 7.0 with the gas consisting of (vol. %) CO 22.1, hydrogen 51.0, methane 20.9, and ethane 6.0), 6842 Converting the carbon monoxide content of gases into methane (Catalyst containing metal of Fe group; use of kieselguhr, alumina, bauxite, SiC, etc., as carriers), 3814

3814

Dealkylation of tar oil in the presence of an alumina catalyst. Effects of pressure and temperature (Formation of benzene, toluene, xylene, and naphthalene by hydrodealkylation of methylnaphthalene fraction from tar oil in presence of Al oxide at 600 to 650°C and H pressure of 30 to 50 atm), 2948
Deeply buried coal can be converted to methane
(Underground gasification with an oxygen-water

mixture), 5464
Development of catalysts and reactor systems for methanation (Catalyst consists of Raney Ni sprayed onto

plates), 4912

Development of the HYGAS process for converting coal to synthetic pipeline gas (Coal-oil slurry used; hydrogasfication in 2 steps-at 1300-1500°F to produce methane from volatile matter and then at 1700-1800°F to produce methane and to effect steam--coal reaction to

generate H), 5325 Effect of operating conditions on the formation of methane in pressure gasification, 5075

methane in pressure gasification, 5075 Evolution of gases from subbituminous coal (Coal heated at 2.80/min from 150 to ca. 1000°; gases studied were O, N, CO, C dioxide, H, methane, ethane, propane, and ethylene; preheating to 600° would produce useful gas and some tar products and leave char that is useful for reduction), 7143

Experiments with a self-generated, carbon-expanded iron catalyst for the synthesis of methane (Synthesis of high Btu gas using Fischer-Tropsch reaction), 6804 Findings about gas formation in the early stages of the carbonization process based on pyrolytic experiments, 5237

Formation of methane from carbon monoxide-hydrogen Formation of methane from carbon monoxide-hydrogen mixtures in contact with low-temperature coke at increased pressures, 3306

Formation of methane by passing hot gas containing CO and H into contact with Ni catalyzer, 3160

Formation of methane in the process of carbonizing gas coals (Mechanism of formation), 78

Fuel gas (Heating value of 15000 Btu/m³; made by gasification of solid fuel; 3 reaction zones; obtain gas high in CH.). 4011

gashication of solid fuel; 3 reaction zones; obtain gas high in CH<sub>0</sub>), 4011
Fuel gas containing methane from solid fuels (Pressure of 40 atmospheres at 700° favors formation of CH<sub>0</sub>), 3923
Gas from coal (Mixture of water and O piped into top of broken layer of coal to ignite it and produce mainly methane, CO, H, and C dioxide), 5564

- Cas pipe line transmission of methane derived from pressure gasification and synthesis (NONE), 3656
  Gas Research Soard. Report of the Director for the year
- 1949, 3697
  Gaseous hydrocarbons, mainly besides methane, from reduction of carbon monoxide (Use of mixed catalyst of Fe. Cu. Mn. H<sub>2</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>, and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>), 3391
  Gasification (Of coal with oxygen and steam in 2-stage
- process to produce CH4-rich gas and synthesis gas),
- Gesification of fossil fuels in a microwave discharge in argon (Chief products were H and CO with methane, acetylene, and ethylene as major hydrocarbons), 5206 Gasification of solid or liquid fuels, 4002
- Gesification of solid or liquid rules, 4002
  Gesification of solid carbonaceous materials (In C at
  1800-2000@F to form CO and in steam at 1500-1700@ to
  form H and CO), 4258
  High-Bu gas from coal via gasification and catalytic
  methanation (40-atm fluidized-bed gasifier used at 98
  to produce high yields of methane; Raney Ni used as
  catalytic 5155 at 950°
- catalyst), 5155

  High-calorific-value gas from coal for pipeline transportation (Gas high in methane produced from char from low-temperature carbonization of cal at 800-1400F, char treated with H and steam at 1200-2000F and 50-150 atm), 4967
  High-pressure hydrogenation of low-temperature tar (Use
- of molybdenum exide catalyst; 4650, 100 atm initial
- pressure), 2444
  High-temperature reactors for coal gasification (Use of heat from nuclear reactors for gasification of coal to yield H, CO, and CH,; no references), 5269 Hydrocarbon-oxygen mixtures (Production of Fischer--
- Tropsch synthesis gas), 6431
  Hydrocarbons and oxygen-containing organic compounds from
- carbon monoxide and steam (Reduction at 150-400° and 1-200 atm using Group VIII catalysts), 6628

  Hydrogasification of brown coal to produce methane natural gas (Equipment and procedures), 5189
- Hydrogenation of carbon monoxide (Starting gas obtained the day drogenation of call to methane (Two-stage process for methane production; mechanism of attack of H on coal changes in 40 atm pressure range), 5027

  Hydrogenation of carbon monoxide (Starting gas obtained
- by gasification of fuels under pressure with steam and 0 or 0-enriched air), 2874

  Hydrogenation of coal to gaseous hydrocarbons (Pilotscele test on nonfluidized and fluidized process at
- high temperature), 4102 Hydrogenation of carbon dioxide on nickel-
- -kieselguhr
- Hydrogenation of carbon dioxide on nicker-klessights catalyst (Production of CH, and CD), 2849
  Hydrogenation of reactive groups in Yallourn brown coal (Review of papers on hydrogenation of low-rank coals; production of methane; hydrogenation at 40 atm and 8009C), 4920
  Hydrogenation of carbon monoxide under pressure and with
- extraction of the catalyst in the reactor (Using Co, Ni, and especially Fe catalysts), 6694
- Hydrogenation of coal to give methane-confaining gases, 5126
- Hydrogenation of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide on
- Hydrogenation of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide on supported ruthenium catalysts at moderate pressures (Molecular weight of product decreases sharply with increasing H/CO ratio of feed gas), 6813

  Hydrogenation of coal (Dry pulverized coal entrained in stream of H at 500-600 p.s.i. and passed through elongated heating tube to heat stream in <1 min to 600-1000; reaction time is short; product contains higher % of aromatic hydrocarbons than usual), 4866

  Hydrogenation of coal in producing gaseous hydrocarbons
- Hydrogenation of coal in producing gaseous hydrocarbons (Comparison of fluidized-bed and fixed-bed reactions),
- Improving the calorific value of fuel gases (Calorific value of gases from pressure gasification of coal, etc. by steam and O improved by enriching with CH, obtained by reaction at 350-4000 between CO<sub>2</sub> and H in the
- og reaction at 350-4000 between dog and it in the gases), 4925 Improving the heating values of fuel gases by methanation (Reaction of CO and/or CO<sub>2</sub> with H in presence of W sulfide to produce methane; catalyst preparation), 5119 Influence of carbonization gases on bituminous coal under
- pressure, 4985
  Investigations with a small pressure gasifier. I. Study
  of the reactions occurring in the fuel bed, 4091
  Investigations on synthetic fuels carried out at the
  Kaiser Wilhelm Institut fur Kohlenforschung (Catalysts consisting of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> + Th oxide or ZnO-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), 6145 netics of methane synthesis (1 atm pressure, 300 to
- Kinetics of methane synthesis (I atm pressure, 300 to 350°), 3608

  Kinetics of gas synthesis using recycle systems

  (Conversion of coal to gaseous fuels; hydrogenation of CO and C dioxide over Raney Ni catalyst and a nitrided,
- dusted Fe catalyst), 5034
  Kinetics of lignite char gasification. Relation to carbon dioxide acceptor process, 5103
  Laboratory-scale investigation of catalytic conversion of synthesis gas to methane (Catalyst made by precipitating Al-Mn-promoted Ni salts on china clay with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution from solution containing Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> 100, Mn nitrate 20, Al nitrate 13.6, china clay 25, and K<sub>2</sub>CÓ<sub>3</sub> 97 parts), 4117

- Manufacture of town gas from gasification gas and its economic aspect, 3359
- Mechanism of synthesis of methane from carbon monoxide and hydrogen on a nickel catalyst, 3344 Mechanism of hydrogenation of coal to methane, 4973
- Mechanism of hydrogenation of coal to methane, 4973 Mechanism of methane synthesis on a fluidized nickel catalyst (Possible reactions:  $CO + 3H_2 \rightarrow CH_* + H_2O$  and  $CO + H_2O \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2)$ , 4529 Methantion for coal hydrogasification (Substantial fraction of product gas is CO,  $CO_2$ , and H, which are catalytically converted to  $CH_3$ ; Ni-on-alumina catalyst used). 5139
- used), 5139
  Methanation catalysts (Preparation of catalysts for production of methane from CO and H; evaluation of catalyst performance), 6965
- thane (Removal of organic sulfur compounds using hydrated oxide of Fe; removal of H<sub>2</sub>S using ZnO; production of methane using Ni catalyst promoted by A1), 3390
- Methane by catalytic hydrogenation of carbon exides (H2S and other S compounds removed), 4265 Methane formation during gasification of the Velenje
- lignite (Maximum methane yield at 15 atm and 750-9000), 4918
- Methane formation in carbon monoxide- and dioxidecontaining gas mixtures with various nickel catalysts, 3228
- Methane from coal (Hydrogasification for production of gaseous hydrocarbons), 4840
- gaseous hydrocarbons), 4840
  Methane from carbon monoxide and hydrogen (Using an Ni-Mn-Al catalyst), 4131
  Methane manufacture from carbon dioxide and hydrogen (Gas of >15% CO<sub>2</sub> converted to CH, in 2 stages over Ni catalyst at 180-250° at atmospheric or elevated pressure; catalyst of 60% Ni, 30% kieselguhr, 10% MgO; CO<sub>2</sub>-H conversion 84.5% in 1st stage and 90% in 2nd or 98-9% total yield), 4270
  Methane production from solid fuels and steam (CH, produced by coal and steam at 20 atm and 300-550°).
- produced by coal and steam at 20 atm and 300-550°), 4354
- Methane synthesis from  $H_2$ --CO mixtures by means of sulfur-resistant catalysts (Using a Mo--Al $_2$ G $_3$ catalyst), 4711
- New concept for in situ coal gasification, 5312 (URCL-51217(Rev. I))
  New concept for in situ coal gasification (Coal shattered
- with conventional explosives, then retorted with 0-H<sub>2</sub>O mixture at 700-1300°K; reactants pumped into deposit at 500-1000 psi and carbon dioxide and methane removed from bottom), 5387
  New concept for in situ coal gasification (Use of .
- conventional explosives and oxygen-water retorting), 5298 (UCRL-51217)
- New horizons for pressure gasification. Production of clean energy (Review of processes for converting fossil fuel feedbacks into CH<sub>8</sub>; no references), 5262
  Performance of slurry reactor for Fischer—Tropsch and related syntheses (Catalyst was precipitated Fe), 6782
  Pipeline gas from coal (Gasification of coal to produce
- synthesis gas from which CH, is produced catalytically), 4054
  Preliminary coal gasification experiments (Reaction rates
- of subsituminous coal heated in steam and steam—H mixture investigated up to 725°; at ca. 500° pyrolysis produces CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, and char; mimimum temperature for rapid reaction of coal or char is ca. 625° giving mostly H and CO<sub>2</sub>; CH<sub>4</sub> production increased by addition
- of H to steam), 5377

  Pressure extraction of brown coals (Effects of pressure on CH, production), 7258

  Pressurized hydrogasification of raw coal in a dilute
- Pressurized hydrogasification of raw coal in a dilutephase reactor (Production of pipeline quality gas after
  minor methanation), 5465
  Process for producing hydrogen-enriched hydrocarbonaceous
  products from coal (Solvent extraction at 300 to 500°C;
  catalytic hydrogenation of extract; use of Co oxide—Mo
  oxide—Al oxide catalyst at 440°C, 245 atm, and
  residence time of 2.8 hr), 4965
  Process to make high-Btu gas from coal (By gasification
  in fluidized bed process), 5171 (PB-192413)
- in fluidized bed process), 5171 (PB-192413)
- Processing of coal, 3295
  Production of methane from coal. Economic study (Economic

- Production of methane from coal. Economic study (Economic study of high-Btu pipe-line gas), 3833
  Production of hydrogen from coal char in an electrofluid reactor (Steam gasification of char), 5291
  Production of pipeline gas by hydrogasification of coal (Pressures up to 3800 psig and temperatures to 2100°F with H, steam, and steam-H feed gases used), 5275
  Production of gaseous hydrocarbons by the hydrogenation of coal (At 800-900° and 20-50 atm pressure), 3405
  Production of hydrogen from coal char in an electrofluid reactor, 5293
  Production of gases containing methane (Finely divided carbonaceous material is heated at 800-1000° in H), 5018
- 5018
- Purification and methane formation from gas mixtures containing oxides of carbon and hydrogen (Combined desulfurization and methane formation on fluidized Ni

catalyst), 1040 Rapid high-temperature high-pressure hydrogenation of bituminous cosi (Noncaking high-volatile coal gasified in H at 850-950°; product gas contained 25% methane at 500 atm and 900°), 5048

Rapid high-temperature hydrogenation of coal chars. I.
Hydrogen pressures up to 100 atmospheres (Reaction
between H and coal char, prepared from high-volatile
coal by heating in N to 700°, to produce methane was
investigated at 600 and 1000° up to 100 atm), 4956
Rapid high-temperature hydrogenation of coal chars. Part

I. Hydrogen pressure mydrogenation of coal chars. Particle of the pressure of the complete of the complete of the coal chars. Particle of the coal chars, 800 to 950°C, and flow rate of 80 to 280 liters/hr; hydrogenation gas consists of methane,

ethane, and CO), 4959
Rate of formation of methane from carbon monoxide and hydrogen with a nickel catalyst at elevated pressures,

Reaction kinetics of the gasification of carbon with H<sub>2</sub>0-H mixtures under pressures (Pure C and coke contacted with water--Ar and water--H--Ar mixtures at

ontacted with materian and co formed; water partial pressures of 5, 125, and 250 atm; H partial pressures from 0 to 50 atm; total pressure of 50 atm), 4943 Reaction mechanisms of the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. VIII. Formation of methane during hydrogenation-cracking (Use of 1°C compounds over Co, Fe, and Ni

catalysts), 6789
Reaction of coal with steam at high pressures (Use of tungsten sulfide as catalyst to convert carbon oxides and hydrogen to methane), 5097 (BM-RI-7209) Separation of carbon on a nickel catalyst during the

hydrogenation of carbon monoxide (Formation of nickel carbide intermediate in methane synthesis), 2770
Steam-oxygen gasification of fine sizes of coal in a

fluidized bed at elevated pressure. I. Reaction of carbon with hydrogen (Review of literature; formation of methane in fluidized bed gasification; 54

references), 4799
Study of coal hydrogenation by atomic hydrogen (Atomic H

Study of coal hydrogenation by atomic hydrogen (Atomic H produced by electric discharge; equipment), 2976
Study of methane synthesis with a fluidized catalyst (Nickel catalyst), 4185
Study of the process of methane synthesis in an apparatus with a pseudo-liquid catalyst layer (Fluidized Ni catalyst (prepared by dissolving Al from Al-Ni alloy); reaction 3CO + 5H<sub>2</sub> + 2CH<sub>4</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O + CO<sub>2</sub>), 4333
Synthesis gas also useful as fuel gas (Plant in which production of synthesis gas in combined with production of fuel gases; Fe or Co catalysts; part of CH<sub>4</sub> used as fuel gas and rest cracked with 0 and recycled as synthesis gas), 4123

synthesis gas), 4123
Synthesis of methane (By methanation of synthesis gas on Ni or Fe catalyst), 4180
Synthesis of high-Btu gas in a Raney nickel-coated tubewall reactor (Practically complete conversion of 3:1 molar H/CO ratio synthesis gas to high Btu gas

(methane)), 5028

Synthesis of methane (From CO and steam in presence of carbide forming metal), 4156

Synthesis of CH, (Consideration of reaction between CO and H), 3433

Synthesis gas (Solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel burned with insufficient O; CO2 and dust removed and remaining gases liquefied and fractionated to give CH,, synthesis gas, and N), 4339 Synthesis of methane by the hydrogenation of carbon

monoxide in a tubular reactor (Dissertation), 3865 Synthesis of methane by hydrogenation of carbon monoxide in a tubular reactor (Reaction kinetics), 3988

in a tubular reactor (Reaction Kinetics), 3900 Synthesis of methane from hydrogen and carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Use of catalysts such as Ni, Co, Pt, and Fe at up to 400°; new Ni catalyst most effective— contained Ni 100, Al<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub> 350, Mn 20, quartz sand 100

parts), 4733
Synthesis of methane from carbon monoxide and hydrogen on a nickel catalyst. Study of the mechanism of the reaction, 3646

Synthetic natural gas and hydrogen from the gasification of carbonaceous materials (Synthetic natural gas made by producing  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  from  $\mathrm{CO}$  with  $\mathrm{Co}$  oxide catalyst, reacting CO<sub>2</sub> with C which is caused to react with steam to produce H and CH<sub>4</sub>-rich gas; gas with calorific value of 975 Btu/cu. ft obtained), 5497
Synthetic liquid fuels (Review of the manufacture of gasoline by hydrogenation of coal or from CO + H<sub>2</sub>, and synthesis of CH<sub>4</sub>), 6199
Synthetic gireline are from coal by the HuGas process.

Synthetic pipeline gas from coal by the HyGas process (Gas is all methane), 5166
Tar cracking. 2. Cracking of volatile matter from 500° static-bed coal carbonization on beds of coke or catalysts in a static-bed reactor between 500° and 1000° (Cracking at 500-1000°), 5115
Technical utilization of the Velenje lignite (Economics

of Lurgi and Fischer-Tropsch syntheses in production of CH<sub>4</sub>), 3752

Test of hydrogenation of a coal by atomic hydrogen

(Reaction velocity increased by 3% H<sub>2</sub>O, but gaseous

products were mainly methane and CO), 2966
The catalytic formation of methane from carbon monoxide in industrial gases (Catalyst consisting of 84 percent

Ni and 16 percent Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: 400°), 3247
The catalytic reduction of carbon monoxide to methane at atmospheric pressure (Nickel catalyst; molybdenum catalyst; molybdenum sulfide catalyst; 200 to 550°), 3236

Thermodynamic evaluation of high-pressure coal gasification (At 1000°K there is large increase in methane formation in going from 1 to 31 atm; increase in temperature has markedly adverse effect on methane formation), 4893

Two-stage gasification of pretreated coal (Process for

production of methane-rich gas), 5633

Two-stage gasification of pretreated coal (Two-stage process for production of methane; 1st stage, fine particulate coal and steam react at 1370° and 50° atm to give H-rich synthesis gas; methanation in 2nd stage when partially carbonized coal reacts with synthesis gas at  $870^\circ$  and above 50 atm; final product is fuel gas of at least 70% CH,), 5531

Two-stage gasification of coal (Production of CH. enriched fuel gas; charred material reacts with 0 above 1370° and above 70 atm to give synthesis gas; this reacts with coal and steam above 870° and 70 atm to

give product gas containing H, CH<sub>a</sub>, and oxides), 5521 Water gas and large-scale syntheses (Review; Bublag-Didier and Winkler processes), 3436 Work of the Gas Research Board. Report of the Director (Review of complete gasification; synthesis of CH<sub>a</sub> catalyst; removal of organic sulfur from coal using Ni

gas), 3400 METHANE/REDUCTION

Coal gasification (Gas containing 94.8% CH, and solid fuel containing 0.72% S of high calorific value manufactured by 2-step process; final product of methane 94.8, carbon dioxide 1.14, CO 0.06, H 2.0, and N 2.0%), 5456
METHANE/REMOVAL

(Coke-oven gas after removal of tar and ammonia, is cooled to eliminate impurities such as benzene, S compounds, carbon dioxide, water, nd methane), 1351 METHANE/SYNTHESIS

Catalytic enrichment of industrial gases by the synthesis of methane (2000-3000 lb CH<sub>e</sub>/lb catalyst), 3989
Synthesis of methane from carbon dioxide and hydrogen, 3726

METHANE/VAPOR CONDENSATION

Progress in the technology of motor fuels (Liquefaction of CH, from coke gases, condensation of CH, by passing over ZnO at 250°C and through electric field of 8000 V and 12,000 frequency, and other studies), 5834 METHANOL/PRODUCTION

CHANGL/PRODUCTION

Gasification of solid fuel by 0, water vapor, and heat to give mixture of Co, H, and CO<sub>2</sub> suitable for synthesis of alcohols, 3232

Hydrogen and other synthetic fuels. Summary of the work of the synthetic fuels panel (Review; nonfossil fuels; especially H, including production, storage, transmission, and end uses), 49 (PE--224 482/0) Hydrogenation and synthesis (Fundamental principles),

2271

Lurgi gasification plant to be used for methanol (Lurgi brown coal gasification plant in Morwell, Australia), 5538

Methanol. New fuel from coal (Review of preparation of methanol for use as fuel for automobiles; 20 references), 7025

Methanol, coal liquefaction, combined hydrogenating, and cracking processes (Review of patents and literature on Bergius and I. G. processes), 5649

Methanol: a versatile fuel for immediate use (Production of methanol from coal), 3122
Methanol from coal for the automotive market (Use of

Lurgi, Winkler, or Koppers--Totzek processes), 5597

Methyl fuel could provide motor fuel (Coal is processed

to synthesis gas which is then catalytically converted to methanol and  $C_2$ — $C_4$  alcohols), 5518

Dil from coal: hydrogenation (Bergius process), 5683

Dutlook bright for Methyl-Fuel (Methanol with controlled amounts of  $C_2$ — $C_4$  alcohols), 7014

Production of hydrogen from coal char in an electrofluid

reactor, 5293

Review of Office of Coal Research program and research problems (Review of coal research programs), 5366

Status of coal liquefaction technology (Comparison of economics and feasibility of liquefaction processes), 7019

Synthesis of alcohols by hydrogenation of carbon monoxide (Review of various processes considers catalysts, condition of operation, nature of products, and reaction mechanisms), 3875
Synthetic liquid fuels resulting from the reduction of

carbon monoxide by hydrogen: methanol, Fischer gasoline (General description, description, and comparison of relative merits of production of methanol and of gasoline by Fischer-Tropsch synthesis), 5785

```
The gasification of low-grade fuels for the synthesis of gasoline and methanol (Production of gas rich in CO and H and some tar), 3266
```

The synthesis of methanol from coal (Copper oxide catalyst; 87 percent of gas CO + H<sub>2</sub> is converted to CH<sub>3</sub>OH at 250° and 100 atm pressure), 5769

Treatment of coal for the production of power materials (28 references), 2540
METHANOL/SYNTHETIC FUELS

Best substitute for petrol may be petrol, 7028 MEYERS PROCESS

Chemical desulphurisation of coal to meet pollution control standards (Removal of pyritic sulfur by Meyer's process using ferric sulfate solution), 2097
Engineering, economic, and pollution control assessment of the Meyers process for removal of pyritic sulfur

from coal, 1651

from coa!, 1651

Plant design of a method for chemical desulphurisation of coal (Removal of pyritic sulfur by Meyer's process using ferric sulfate solution), 2099

Plant development for chemical desulfurization of coal (Meyers process uses aqueous ferric sulfate solution for leaching), 2093

Preliminary commercial scale process engineering and pollution control assessment of the Meyers process for removal of pyritic sulfur from coal (NONE), 1970

ED GENERATORS MHD GENERATORS

Assessing advanced methods of generation, 5403 MHD GENERATORS/THERMODYNAMICS

MHD system with dual pressure melt gasification and  ${\rm CO_2}$  recycle. Research and development report No. 58, 5134 (NP-19944)

MICHOT-DUPONT METHYLATION PROCESS/REVIEWS

Treatment of imperfect fuels by methylation to obtain aromatic fuels. (Michot-Dupont methylation process), 5822

MINERAL DILS/CRACKING

Purifying oils (Purification of oils from hydrogenation of coal or cracking of mineral oils), 2173 MINERAL DILS/HYDROGENATION

Addition of gaseous olefins to increase yield of liquid

Addition of gasecus olefins to increase yield of liquid hydrocarbons from hydrogenation of coals, tars, mineral oils, and other carbonaceous materials, 2631
Catalyst for hydrogenation of coal, tars, mineral oils, and their distillates, extracts, or bottoms (Use of organic Cl compounds as catalysts), 2684
Catalyst for the hydrogenation of coal, tar, and mineral oil (Re or Re compounds), 5914
Destructive hydrogenation of coal, tars, mineral oils, etc (Using Mo or Mo compounds as catalyst in first stage and I or I compounds as catalyst in second or subsequent stages), 2345
Destructive hydrogenation of coal, etc. (Hydrogenation of coal, tars, mineral oils in presence of catalyst that

coal, tars, mineral oils in presence of catalyst that is added in a finely divided form after the material has been heated to the reaction temperature), 2525
Destructive hydrogenation of coals, tars, mineral oils, etc. (Catalysts of metal halides with metal of the 6th

periodic group or their compounds), 2538 Destructive hydrogenation (Coprecipitated Fe and Al

oxides as catalysts), 2185
Destructive hydrogenation of tars, mineral oils, etc.
(Using a catalyst comprising active C and an O compound

(Using a catalyst comprising active C and an O compour of F or As), 2257
Destructive hydrogenation of coals, tars, mineral oils, etc. (Use of Cl, Br, or I compounds of V, Mo, or W as catalysts), 2519
Destructive hydrogenation (MoO3 pretreated with CO2 or SO2 or WO3 pretreated with NO as catalysts), 2159
Enriching carbonaceous materials (Elevated temperature and pressure in presence of H2s and Mo or W or their compounds), 2191
Hydrocarbon oils from coals, tars, mineral oils, and their products (Using catalysts of tin ammonium chloride and halogen or H halide), 2644
Hydrocarbons (Prevention of fixation of high molecular weight substances on catalyst by addition of liquid

nyaroceroons (Frevention of lixation of high molecular weight substances on catalyst by addition of liquid solvents), 2193 Hydrogenating tar, etc. (Using Mo-Zn contact agent), 2297 Hydrogenation and synthesis (Fundamental principles),

Hydrogeneticn of coal, tar, and mineral oils (At 400° and under 200 atm pressure, Mo<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> as catalyst), 2284

Hydrogenation of coal, tar, and mineral oils (Equipment),

Hydrogenating distillable carbonaceous materials such as coal or mineral cils (Use of Ni or Co iodides and Mo sulfide as catalysts), 2464 Hydrogenating coal, tar, mineral cils, etc. (At high

pressure in the presence of a contact mass containing oxides of Th, rare earths, U, Mn, or V, or carbonates of U, Mn, or V), 2294 flydrogeneticn of various ters and oils (In 2 reaction chembers in series, catalyst of NH, thiomolybdate; also hydrogenation of middle oils using molybdic oxide catalyst). 2561

hydrogenation (Addition of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>, or HNO<sub>3</sub> to hydrocarbon oils from coal, tar, mineral oils before or during hydrogenation), 2671
Hydrogenation of carbon compounds (Use of slightly oxidized Fb, Sn, Bi, Cd, Ni, Zn, Sb, Cu, Al, and alloys

as catalysts), 2289
Hydrogenation of coal distillates (At 400 to 550° using

Sb or its compounds), 2653
Low-boiling hydrocarbons from coal, tar, mineral oil, etc., by hydrogenation (Using additions of acetic, formic, or oxalic acids and sulfides, halides, phosphides, oxides, carbonates, or oxalates of Zn, A Ti, Sn, Pb, V, Bi, Cr, Mo, W, U, Mn, Fe, Ni, or Co), Ti, :

Manufacture of liquid hydrocarbons by the catalytic hydrogenation under pressure of coals, ters, and mineral oils (At 350-500° and 100 to 10,000 atm pressure using metals of group I-IV of the periodic table as catalysts), 6040

Oily hydrocarbons (Catalytic hydrogenation of carbonaceous materials in presence of alkali or alkaling earth sulfides and Fe compuneds as catalyses

alkaline earth sulfides and Fe compounds as catalysts).

Pressure hydrogenation of coal, tar, mineral cil, or their distillation or reaction products (Use of Fecontaining bauxite, clay, or zeolite catalysts as effective as molybdena catalysts in hydrogenation to form gasoline provided H<sub>2</sub>S is present to 1-12% of

form gasoline provided 122 12 production of 266
Production of hydrocarbons by hydrogenation of coal products, tars, and mineral oils in presence of Mo-Zn catalyst at 200 atm pressure, 2424

MINERAL GILS/PRODUCTION

Synthetic mineral oils, 6382

MOISTURE/ABUNDANCE

Devices determining moisture in gas during underground coal gasification (Stationary and portable equipment), 4627

Gasification of coal having high moisture content (Heat may be provided by nuclear reactors), 5217 MOISTURE/REMOVAL

Coal desulfurization (Coal treated in reducing atmosphere in fluid bed reactor to partially devolatilize it, remove all moisture and some  $H_2S$  and  $SO_2$ ), 2043 MOLECULAR SIEVE PROCESS

Removal of sulphur dioxide and NO/sub x/ by molecular sieve-zeolites. Paper 61, 1848 MOLECULAR SIEVE PROCESS/ECONOMICS

Molecular sieve process (Dehydration and removal of C dioxide and S compounds from natural gas), 1953 MULECULAR STRUCTURE/RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Research on the structure of the higher phenols obtained from Cheremkhovo coal tar (Research on composition and structure of phenols obtained from heavy fraction boiling at 230 to 310°C), 7428
MOLTEN SALT PROCESS

Economic comparison of processes for producing pipeline gas (methane) from coal. Paper No. 14 (NONE), 5151 Economic evaluation of COED process plus char

gasification, period of performance April 1971—April 1972 (Coal pyrolysis process producin char which is subsequently gasifid to produce 921 Btu gas), 7180 (EN-2348)

Molten salt process for SO2 control (Flue gas

desulfurization), 2091
Results from pilot tests of the Molten Carbonate Process
for SO<sub>2</sub> removal (From flue gas), 2090
MOLTEN SALT PROCESS/ECONOMICS

MOLTEN SALT PROCESS/ECONOMICS

Kellogg reveals new coal gasification figures (Economics of molten salt proces), 5541

Kellogg updates synthetic natural gas process economics (Economics f molten salt gasification process), 5537

MOLTEN SALT PROCESS/REVIEWS

Coal gasification (Review of coal gasification fundamentals including coal characteristics, coal processing, chemical reactions, and thermodynamics; low and high Btu gas production), 5481 (NP-20097) MOLTEN SALTS/HEAT TRANSFER

MOLTEN SALTS/HEAT TRANSFER

Kellogg coal gasification process (Gasification process carried out in presence of molten salt that serves as heat transfer medium and as catalyst for coal gasification and hydrogenation reactions; gasification carried out with steam at 1200 psig), 5202

MOLYBDENUM COMPOUNDS/CATALYSTS

Catalyst for use in destructive hydrogenation of

carbonaceous materials (Use of Mg salt along with molybdic acid or ZnO), 2194
MOLYBDENUM OXIDES/CATALYSTS
Role of catalysts in hydrogenation cracking, 2237
MOLYBDENUM SULFIDES/CHEMICAL PREPARATION Catalysts for destructive hydrogenation (Sulfides of Mo or W), 2450

NAPHTHA/PRODUCTION Coal can yield low-sulfur fuel oil (Use of H-coal process to produce fuel oil and crude naphtha), 6933 Naphtha and gas from coal, 4892 NAPHTHALENE/ABSORPTION

Purification of a coke-oven gas (Purification under pressure for removal of naphthalene, absorption of

naphthalene from coke-oven gas by scrubbing with  $Na_2CO_3$  solution), 966 NAPHTHALENE/ABSORPTION NAPHTHULS/REDUCTION Catalytic reduction of tar components by molybdenum trisulfide. II. Bicyclic hydrocarbons (diphenyl). III. Monocyclic phenols. IV. Condensed-nucleus phenols (a-and B-naphthols) (Effects of pressure, temperature, and residence time on hydrogenation of biphenyl), 2895 benzene hydrocarbons and hydroger sulfide, removal of H oxides, and drying), 1775 NAPHTHALENÉ/DESULFURIZATION PHTHALENE/DESULFURIZATION

Desulfurization of aromatic hydrocarbons (S impurities removed from coal tar or fractions containing C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, and C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub> in vapor phase by hydrogenation to H<sub>2</sub>S in presence of catalyst), 1285

Purification of coal-tar hydrocarbons (Metallic thiotungstate catalyst), 589 Catalytic hydrogenation of coal-tar components by molybdenum sulfide (Good yields of benzene below 250°C; phenol, cresols, and ethylphenol reduced with yield up to 40%), 2970 NAPHTHALENE/HYDROGENATION NATURAL GAS Proceedings: energy resource conference, October 24 and Relative rates of hydrogenation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (Rates for hydrogenation of biphenyl, naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, chrysene, 25, 1972 (2nd). Annual rept (Extraction of natural gas and crude oil; interfuel conversion; Lurgi process; supply and transmission and transportation of energy, 5487 (PB--224 750/0)
NATURAL GAS/COAL pyrene, and caronene in presence of skeleton Ni catalyst and industrial ferric catalyst), 2935 NAPHTHALENE/PRODUCTION American coal-hydrogenation plant (Pilot plant with simplified flow chart; capacity of 100 tons coal/day; plant operates at 450 to 550°C), 2913
Chemical by-products from coal (Production of alkenes, Coal and the present energy situation, 2126
NATURAL GAS/COAL GASIFICATION
Evaluating the Bi-Gas SNG process, 5453
NATURAL GAS/CRACKING aromatics, H, ammonia, S tar acids; conceptual all-chemical refinery), 7380 (PB-180878)

Dealkylation of tar oil in the presence of an alumina catalyst. Effects of pressure and temperature Gas generation under pressure from coal, gasoline, and natural gas (Quantity of steam necessary for gasification reduced and content of CD lowered by conversion of CO; cracking of raw gas increased H (Formation of benzene, toluene, xylene, and naphthalene by hydrodealkylation of methylnaphthalene fraction from tar oil in presence of Al oxide at 600 to 650°C and Hydrogenated coal tar products (Review with 126 conversion of Cu; cracking of raw gas increased in content), 4985

Progress in manufacture of pipeline gas by high-pressure gasification of coal and high-pressure cracking of natural gas, both with oxygen (Calorific value specified as 4600-4800 Kcal/cu. m.; N added to keep references), 3033 heating value as specified), 4829
NATURAL GAS/DEHYDRATION Production of chemical raw materials from coal by the combination of high-pressure liquid-phase hydrogenation Combined dehydration and hydrogen sulfide removal from with hydro-dealkylation (Hydrodealkylation of neutral natural gas (Girbotol process), 627
Gas dehydration and desulfurization operating problems
(Discussion of liquid glycols and dry desiccants), 1247
Simultaneous desulfurization and dehydration of natural
gas at Coalinga, California (Absorbing solution
containing NH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>DH, diethylene glycol, and H<sub>2</sub>O), oil and high-boiling oil that are main products of liquid-phase hydrogenation of coal; Cr oxide--K oxide--Al oxide catalyst at 30 atm and 500 to 580°C; products are oxide catalyst at 30 atm and 300 to 300 to include benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, gaseous hydrocarbons), 3014

Production of coal chemicals by the combination of high pressure liquid phase hydrogenation with hydrodealkylation (Production of aromatic chemicals from dealkylation (Production of aromatic chemicals from coal by hydrogenaton and hydrodealkylation), 3013

Production of chemicals from the anthracene fraction of coal tar by high-temperature hydrogenation (Study of hydrogenation in continuous plant of first anthracene fraction crystallized from coal tar; flow chart proposed for production of solvents, C. to C. aromatics, naphthalene and other products), 2953

Two-stage process for production of chemicals by hydrogenation of Cheremkhovo coal tar (Two-stage (liquid and vapor phase) process yields 60 to 56% chemicals ad intermediates (aromatics and C5 to C8 phenols, naphthalene, diluents, etc.) and 33 to 37% hydrocarbon gases (alkanes) at H expenditure of 5.7 to 6.0% of coal tar weight), 2954

NAPHTHALENE/RECOVERY

1.G.E. and the development of gas purification processes NATURAL GAS/DESULFURIZATION Alkazid process (For selective absorption of H sulfide and for the simultaneous removal of H sulfide and C dioxide at atmospheric or higher pressures), 1958 Benfield process (Removal of C dioxide, H sulfide, and COS from sour natural gas and raw gases produced during manufacture of substitute natural gas by partial manufacture of coal or oil or by naphtha reforming), 1957 Catalytic oxidation of hydrogen sulfide to sulfur dioxide in purifying natural gas (Using Ni, Pb, Bi, Ag, Mo, and Al in all combinations as catalysts), 672 Combined dehydration and hydrogen sulfide removal from natural gas (Girbotol process), 627 Cyclic adsorption process or recovery or removal of hydrogen sulfide from natural gas (Adsorption in a hydrogen sulfide from natural gas (Adsorption in a series of SiO<sub>2</sub>-gel beds), 1045 Cyclic adsorption process for removing hydrogen sulfide from natural gas (Adsorption on SiO<sub>2</sub> gel), 1029 Desulfurization of hydrocarbon gases (Natural gas treated with liquid hydrocarbon to remove thiols; liquid hydrocarbon treated with NaH to remove thiols), 817 Desulfurization and dehydration of natural gas, 797 Desulfurization industrial gases (Gas purified by passage through fluidized bed of Fe oxide catalyst), 1333 Developments in the removal of hydrogen sulfide from natural and (petroleum-) refinery gases (Use of carbon I.G.E. and the development of gas purification processes I.G.E. and the development of gas purification processes (32 references; ammonia recovery; hydrogen sulfide removal; benzene and naphthalene recovery; organic S compound removal; CG and  $CQ_2$  removal; gas drying), 4875 Separation of tar, naphthalene, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen cyanide, and pyridine from coke-oven gas (Gas scrubbed with ammoniacal liquor), 1175  $\frac{1}{1}$ NAPHTHALÈNE/REMOVAL Electrostatic gas purification at the Stuttgart—Gaisburg coke oven plant (Efficiency for removal of tar, naphthalene, NO, light oil, HCN, and H<sub>2</sub>S), 910
Gas purification (Tar and moisture condensed by spraying gas with NH<sub>3</sub>; use of alkaline solution, such as Na<sub>2</sub>ClO<sub>3</sub> to remove H<sub>2</sub>S, HCN, and NH<sub>3</sub>), 886
Modern practices in gas purification and hydrocarbon recovery. 917 natural and (petroleum-) refinery gases (Use of carbon black,  $K_3PO_4$ , FeO, and amine or phenolate treatment), Drying and desulfurization of gases under pressure (Removal of  $\rm H_2S$  from natural gas under pressure by absorption), 1037 Engineering and construction of Santa Maria Valley (absorption) plant (Use of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> to remove H<sub>2</sub>S by formation of Fe<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> which, in presence of 0, gives Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Modern practices in gas purification and hydrocaroon recovery, 917
Perox plant for removal of hydrogen sulfide from cokeoven gas (NH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S re aremoved by washing after removal of naphthalene; operating details of plant and formation of Fe<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> which, in presence of D, gives Fe<sub>2</sub>U<sub>3</sub> and S), 647
Gas dehydration and desulfurization operating problems
(Discussion of liquid glycols and dry desiccants), 1247
Giammarco--Vetrocoke processes (Gases, such as natural and synthesis gas, freed from CO<sub>2</sub> by treatment with alkali carbonate solution containing As<sub>2</sub>U<sub>3</sub>; H<sub>2</sub>S removed by treatment with alkali arsenites and arsenates; S is removed by filtration; economic analysis), 1135
Giammarco Vetrocoke--sulfur process (Continuous removal of H sulfide from natural gas or synthesis gases by scrubbing with solution of alkali arsenate or arsenite), 1952
Hot potash process purifies gas at Lone Star's Fashing plant (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub>; final purification using aqueous monoethanolamine solution), 1123
Hot potash-amine treating of sour gas at Fashing plant (Description of operation of purification system for natural gas), 1197 costs are discussed), 951 costs are discussed), 951
Purification of coke-oven gas (Removal of water, tar, naphthalene, and sulfur), 624
Purification of coke-oven gases and production of a combustible gas rich in hydrogen and carbon monoxide (Crude coke-oven gas purified and most of ar, aromatics, naphthalene, nitrogen compounds, and S compounds removed using steam and oxide or sulfide catalyst), 1371 catalyst), 1371
Purification of a coke-oven gas (Purification under pressure for removal of naphthalene, absorption of benzene hydrocarbons and hydrogen sulfide, removal of H oxides, and drying), 1775
Scrubbing of coal-distillation gas (Removal of

natural gas), 1197

Hydrocarbon synthesis (Conversion of synthesis gas to hydrocarbon mixtures; desulfurization by scrubbing with HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, or (HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH), 6408

Hydrogen sulfide removal and recovery from natural gas (Cyclic adsorption process with 2 activation cycles), 1124

natural gas), 1197

Scrubbing of coal-distillation gas (Removal of naphthalene, H<sub>2</sub>S, H<sub>2</sub>O, and benzene from coal distillation gas as high pressure), 990
Separating ammonia and hydrogen sulfide from coke-oven gas (Removal as NH<sub>6</sub>HS), 562
Separation of tar, naphthalene, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen cyanide, and pyridine from coke-oven gas (Gas scrubbed with ammoniacal liquor), 1175
Vacuum carbonate process for recovery of hydrogen sulfide and cyanides (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S, CO<sub>2</sub>, HCN, pyridine, and

```
Lacq is a source of natural gas and sulfur (Gas contains light hydrocarbons with 15.2% \rm H_2S and 9.6 CO2; \rm H_2S
   removed by Girbotol process and converted to S by Claus
method), 1153
Molecular sieve process (Dehydration and removal of C
```

dioxide and S compounds from natural gas), 1953
Natural gas processing plant (Separation of gaseous compounds and liquid condensate; production of fuel compounds and liquid condensate; production of fuel gas, stabilized condensate for gasoline blending, low pressure gas for industrial and domestic fuels, and elemental S; hgS absorbed from gaseous streams with 20% aqueous monoethanolamine and oxidized to S), 1142 Natural-gas desulfurization. IV. Iron-sponge desulfurization gains popularity, 965 New sulfur process (Removal of HgS from natural gas), 776 New two-way process sweetens gas and recovers sulfur (Townsend process), 1058 Operating problems in gas treating for hydrogen suifide removal (Corrosion problems in desulfurization of natural gas), 759

- netural gas), 759
  Organic sulfur and its elimination (Organic S compounds eliminated by physical absorption by solvents, chemical reaction with solutions, adsorption by solids, catalytic hydrogenation or oxidation, or reaction with solid metallic oxide; review of principal methods), 100 1408
- Practical design considerations for gas purification processes (Use of amine, Fe sponge box, and  $\rm K_2CO_3$  processes for removing  $\rm H_2S$  and  $\rm CO_2$  from natural gas), 1077
- Practical design considerations for gas purification processes (Comparison of amine, iron sponge, and hot
- potesh methods), 1087

  Purification of gases (Equipment; stepwise method), 993

  Purification of sour gas in South Arkansas (Reduction of H<sub>2</sub>S content of natural gas), 642

  Purification of combustible gases from sulfur compounds

(Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by As--soda method), 1064
Purification of gases (Washing with polar organic liquid to remove H<sub>2</sub>S, organic S compounds, etc.; CH<sub>3</sub>OH is preferred absorber), 1127

Purification of commercial gases at elevated temperatures. II. Simultaneous removal of hydrogen sulfide and organic sulfur (Use of Cu--V-clay and Cu-Cr-clay), 429 Purifying natural gases (Natural gases cooled in presence

neutral polar organic solvents, such as  $CH_3OH$  or acetone, and washed with them and (or) nonpolar solvents), 1165

solvents), 1,05
Purisol process (Removal of acid gases from syngas and natural gas streams using physical absorption in N-methylpyrrolidone), 1966
Futting to work the natural gas deposits at Lacq (Gas contains 20% by volume H<sub>2</sub>S and 9.7% CO<sub>2</sub>; acidic gases removed by mone- and diethanolamine, conversion of H<sub>2</sub>S to S by Claus process, and recovery of higher hydrographons), 1157

to S by Claus process, and recovery of higher hydrocarbons), 1157

Recovery of mulfur from hydrogen sulfide-containing gases (Recovery from coal gas, cil gas, or producer gas in 3-step process; dilute Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> used as absorbent for H<sub>2</sub>S; H<sub>2</sub>S stripped from absorbent by Seaboard process; gas then scrubbed with solution of picric acid and Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

to exidized H<sub>2</sub>S to S), 1263

Recovery of hydrogen sulfide from natural gas (Cyclic adsorption process using SiO<sub>2</sub> gel), 1164

Removal and recovery of H<sub>2</sub>S from natural gas by contacting with aqueous solution of K<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 447

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from industrial or natural passes with recovery of elemental sulfur (S recovered from H<sub>2</sub>S-containing gas with minimum amount of thiosulfate formation by absorption in H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub> solution containing exidation catalyst; equipment), 1173 Femoval of hydrogen sulfide from gases - documentation for 1965 (Review of absorption and scrubbing methods), 1457

Removal of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide with

potassium carbonate, 1270
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from hydrocarbon

gases (By passage through SiO<sub>2</sub> gel), 991
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gas mixtures for synthesis. XI. Removal of carbon disulfide and

synthesis. XI. Removel of carbon disulfide and thiophene from water gas and natural gas (Ni, Cu, and Sn catalysts for removal of CS<sub>2</sub>; Fe; Ni, Cu, Mn, Cr, Al, and Mg catalysts for removal of thiophene), 685 Removal of oxidizable sulfur compounds from gas (Use of Kaclin, Al<sub>2</sub>U<sub>3</sub>, Fe, or their oxides as catalysts), 811 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from natural gas (Review of processes including Fe oxide, ferrox, Ni, Thylox, Seaboard, phenolate, caustic soda, lime, and aqueous amine), 1205

amine), 1205 Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gas mixtures for Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gas mixtures for synthesis. XII. Removal of ethyl mercaptan and ethyl sulfide from hydrogen, natural gas, and cracking gas (Ethyl mercaptan easily removable by Fe, Ni, Cu, Mn, Cr, Ai, and Mg catalysts; diethyl sulfide removable by Cu and Ni catalysts), 686
Removing hydrogen sulfide from natural or other gases (Using aqueous solution of NaCl containing dissolved Ca(CH)<sub>2</sub>), 338
Removing hydrogen sulfide from hydrocarbon gases such as

Removing hydrogen sulfide from hydrocarbon gases such as Texas natural gas (By passing over an absorbent

material (Fuller's earth) impregnated with an aqueous meterial (ruller's earth) impregnated with an aqueous solution of an inorganic acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and ions of a metal (insoluble sulfide of Cu, Cd, Ag, Hg, or Pb), this aqueous solution having low pH), 585 Selective removal of hydrogen sulfide from natural gas

containing carbon dioxide (Method described that gives conversion of 90% of the H<sub>2</sub>S to sulfides to leave gas with H<sub>2</sub>S content of 1 g·/m³), 1284
Selective adsorption to remove H<sub>2</sub>S (Use of Ca aluminosilicate to more economically sweeten natural

gases with CO2/H2S above 3:1 than by use of amines),

Separation of hydrogen sulfide from methane or natural gas (Gas stream of CH, containing <6 mole% H<sub>2</sub>S subjected to at least 450 p.s.i. and temperature low enough to form 2 liquid phases, one rich in CH, and one in H<sub>2</sub>S; H<sub>2</sub>S solidified by cooling to <-161°), 1178
Simultaneous desulfurization and dehydration of natural

gas at Coalinga, California (Absorbing solution containing  $NH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ , diethylene glycol, and  $H_2O$ ),

SNPA-DEA process (Removal of H sulfide and C dioxide from raw gas streams at operating pressures of 500 psig or higher), 1963

Stretford process (Sweetening of natural and industrial gases bycomplete removal of H sulfide and partial removal of organic S compounds), 1950 Sulfinol process (Removal of acidic gas constituents such

as H sulfide, C dioxide, and mercaptans from neutral, refinery, and synthesis gases), 1962 Sulfur dioxide (Removal from effluent gases and recovery

of useful products), 635
Sulfur recovery from Turner Valley (natural) gas (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>D and CD<sub>2</sub> by scrubbing with cold mono-or diethanolamine), 796
Sulfur removal from industrial gases (Gas scrubber with variable free diameter; desulfurization of natural

gas), 984
Texas Co. builds hydrogen sulfide-removal plant (Using iron oxide sponge in water), 546

Three ways to purify gas (Removal of S compounds from natural gas by use of amines, Fe sponge, or hot K2CO3; advantages and disadvantages of each method;

advantages and disadvantages of each method; economics), 1116 Treatment of natural gas at Lacq (High H<sub>2</sub>S content reduced by ethanolamine treatment; by-product is S; gas dried and cooled for fractionation), 1159 Water washing for acid gas removal (Design and economic report on use of H<sub>2</sub>C to remove H<sub>2</sub>S and CC<sub>2</sub> from natural gas; process particularly effective for high H<sub>2</sub>S/CC<sub>2</sub>

ratios), 1152 NATURAL GAS/ENERGY RESERVES

Western states plan huge fossil fuel development, 5608 NATURAL GAS/PRODUCTION

Advanced methods of oil and gas production from fossil fuels. Subpenel report VII used in preparing the AEC Chairman's report to the President, 5553 (WASH-1281-7) Conversion of coke oven gas to a gas interchangeable with natural gas (Conversion of coke-oven-water gas mixture to gas equivalent to natural gas requires 2 steps), 1410

NATURAL GAS/PURIFICATION

Alkazid process (For selective absorption of H sulfide and for the simultaneous removal of H sulfide and C dioxide at atmospheric or higher pressures), 1958 Benfield process (Removal of C dioxide, H sulfide, and

sentield process (Removal of C dioxide, H sulfide, and COS from sour natural gas and raw gases produced during manufacture of substitute natural gas by partial oxidation of coal or oil or by naphtha reforming), 1957 Cleaning and purification of gas by ethanolamines (Removal of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S; review with 29 references), 899

By Desulfurization of gas in the McKamie field, Arkansas (Absorption in 20 to 25% solution of ethanolamine), 648 El Paso Natural's San Juan River plant gets gas from two sources (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub> using monoethanolamine-diethylene glycol solution), 847 Giammarco---Vetrocoke processes (Gases, such as natural and synthesis gas, freed from CO<sub>2</sub> by treatment with alkali carbonate solution containing As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; H<sub>2</sub>S removed by treatment with alkali arsenites and arsenates: S is

alkali carbonate solution containing As<sub>2</sub>U<sub>3</sub>; H<sub>2</sub>S removed by treatment with alkali arsenites and arsenates; S is removed by filtration; economic analysis), 1135. Hot potash process purifies gas at Lone Star's Fashing plant (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and CU<sub>2</sub>; final purification using aqueous monoethanolamine solution), 1123. Hot potash-amine treating of sour gas at Fashing plant (Description of operation of purification system for natural cash, 1107.

(Description of operation of purification system for natural gas), 1197

Molecular sieve process (Dehydration and removal of C dioxide and S compounds from natural gas), 1953

New potassium carbonate process (Removal of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S from natural gas by scrubbing with aqueous K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution), 1190

Practical design considerations for the constitutions

Practical design considerations for gas purification processes (Use of amine, Fe sponge box, and K2CO3 processes for removing H2S and CO2 from natural gas),

Purification of gases containing hydrocarbons and

hydrogen sulfide (By low-temperature absorption with toluene or xylene), 1049
Purification of gases (Equipment: stepwise method), 993
Purifying natural gases (Natural gases cooled in presence neutral polar organic solvents, such as CH<sub>3</sub>OH or acetone, and washed with them and (or) nonpolar solvents), 1165 Removal of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide from hydrocarbon gases (Using ß, ß\*-hydroxy amino ethyl ether or a mixture of monoethanolamine and diethylene glycol), 933 Removal of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide with Removal of caroon dioxide and hydrogen suffice with potassium carbonate, 1270
Removing carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, etc., from gaseous mixtures such as coal gas, natural gas (Using a solution of a compound of an alkali-forming metal and a solution of a compound o phenol in properties to form an immiscible phase in the absorbent liquid), 389 Removing moisture and acid gases from natural gas, etc.
(By contact with an absorbent composed of a liquid polyhydric alcohol, an aliphatic amine, and water), 529
SNPA-DEA process (Removal of H sulfide and C dioxide from raw gas streams at operating pressures of 500 psig or higher), 1963 Sulfinol process (Removal of acidic gas constituents such as H sulfide, C dioxide, and mercaptans from neutral, refinery, and synthesis gases), 1962 Water washing for acid gas removal (Design and economic report on use of  $\rm H_2O$  to remove  $\rm H_2S$  and  $\rm CO_2$  from natural gas; process particularly effective for high  $\rm H_2S/CO_2$ ratios), 1152 NATURAL GAS/RESEARCH PROGRAMS Advanced methods of oil and gas production from fossil fuels. Subpanel report VII used in preparing the AEC Chairman's report to the President, 5553 (WASH-1261-7) Buresu of Mines Energy Program, 1972. Information circular, prepared in cooperation with Morgantown Energy Research Center, WV, and Bartlesville Energy Research Center, DK. See also Energy Program 1971, PB-211 456 (Review of 20 research areas by Bureau of Mines), 5488 (PB--224 399/6)
Bureau of Mines energy program, 1972 (Review of research in 20 major areas. 185 refereces), 17 (BM-IC--8612) NATURAL GAS/SCRUBBING Newest sulfur-recovery process (Process cannot be carried out with gases containing excessive amounts of  $CO_2$ ), 1055 Removal of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide with potassium carbonate, 1270 NATURAL GAS/SYNTHETIC FUELS Optimization of coal gasification processes for synthetic natural gas production, 5336 NICKEL/CATALYSTS Activating action of ammonia upon the reduction and activity of nickel catalysts (Benzine synthesis from CO and  $H_2$ ), 3174 NICKEL HYDROXIDES/CATALYSTS Role of catalysts in hydrogenation cracking, 2237 NITRIC ACID/CHEMICAL REACTIONS Desulfurizing coal, especially to reove pyritic sulfur (Pyrites converted by 5% nitric acid to Fe(III) sulfate; process temperature is 78°), 1527
NITROGEN/DISTRIBUTION Distribution of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, and oxygen in the hydrogenation products of an eocene brown coal (110 atm and 470° in presence of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), 2206 NITROGEN/PRODUCTION Evolution of gases from subbituminous coal (Coal heated at 2.80/min from 150 to ca. 1000°; gases studied were 0, N, CD, C dioxide, H, methane, ethane, propane, and ethylene; preheating to 600° would produce useful gas and some tar products and leave char that is useful for reduction), 7143 Industrial production of gas mixtures for large-scale chemical synthesis (Review; production of  $\rm H_2--N_2$  and  $\rm H_2--CU$  by water gas process), 3376 NITROGEN/REMOVAL Chemical removal of nitrogen and organic sulfur from coal  $(C_6H_5NO_2$  appears to be most efficient solvent for removal of organic S; particle size has no discernible effect), 1676 Evaluation of beta radiation as a hydrogenation catalyst. Interim technical status report No. 3, September 1--December 31, 1962 (Hydrocracking of coal derivatives), 2980 (NYO-10186)
Evaluation of beta radiation as a hydrogenation catalyst. Interim technical status report, March 1, 1962--Oct 31, 1963 (Effects on hydrorefining, removal of N and S from distillate cils derived from hydrogenated coal

distillate oils derived from hydrogenated coal extract), 2997 (NYO-2978-34)
Kinetics of the hydro-removal of sulfur, oxygen, and nitrogen from a low temperature coal tar (Batch hydrogenolysis of S, O, and N compounds in presence of W sulfide catalyst indicates that the hetero-atoms can be completely removed at 500° and 1500 ps; 13 references), 1431

Recovery and utilization of nitrogen and sulfur produced in coal carbonization (Recovery as useful products),

Removing noncombustibles from fuel gas (Removal of excess N by scrubbing with liquid  $SD_2$ ; amine scrubbing; activated C), 717 NITROGEN/SULFUR Evaluation of beta radiation as a hydrogenation catalyst.

Interim technical status report, March 1, 1962--Oct 31,
1963 (Effects on hydrorefining, removal of N and S from distillate oils derived from hydrogenated coal extract), 2997 (NYO-2978-34) NITROGEN COMPOUNDS/CHEMICAL REACTIONS Kinetics of the hydro-removal of sulfur, oxygen, and nitrogen from a low temperature coal tar (Batch hydrogenolysis of S, O, and N compounds in presence of W sulfide catalyst indicates that the hetero-atoms can be completely removed at 500° and 1500 psi; 13 references), 1431 references), 1431
NITROGEN OXIDES/ABSORPTION Purification of coke-oven gas for high-pressure underground storage (Aromatic hydrocarbons and butadiene removed by activated carbon following removal of H sulfide, HCN, and NO by suitable absorbers), 1406 NITROGEN OXIDES/POLLUTION Radiative flame cooling for reduction of nitric oxide emissions (From fossil fuels), 2119 NITROGEN OXIDES/REMOVAL CONTROL OF FORMAL TORSING THE PROPERTY OF THE of flue gases by fluidized bed coal gasification process), 5243 (PB--211 494) Examination of simultaneous removal of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides in stack gases by ammonia (Use of activated manganese for desulfurization), 1993
Gas purification, especially desulfurization and sulfur recovery (Review of methods for removing dust, tar, NH<sub>3</sub>,  $C_6H_6$ , NJ, and S. 55 references), 544 Mathematical model for simulation of the dynamic behavior of the Tyco process for  $SO_2$  and NO/sub x/ removal, 2009 Purification of a coke-oven gas (Purification under pressure for removal of naphthalene, absorption of benzene hydrocarbons and hydrogen sulfide, removal of H oxides, and drying), 1775 Purification of fuel gases (Removal of  $H_2O$ ,  $O_2$ ,  $H_2S$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $NH_3$ , HCN, NO, and organic compounds), 773 Purification of coke-oven gas for high-pressure underground storage (Aromatic hydrocarbons and butadiene removed by activated carbon following removal of H sulfide, HCN, and NO by sulfable absorbers), 1406 Reduction of atmospheric pollution. Volume 1. Main report. Final report June 1970-June 1971. See also Volume 2, PB--210 674 (Reduction of SO<sub>2</sub>, nitrogen oxide, and particulate emissions in flue gas by use of Volume 2, PB--210 674 (Reduction of SO<sub>2</sub>, nitrogen oxide, and particulate emissions in flue gas by use of fluidized bed coal combustion process with added limestone or dolomite), 1597 (PB--210 673)
Reduction of atmospheric pollution. Volume 2. Appendices 1-3. Final report Jun 1970--Jun 1971. See also Volume 1, PB--210 673 and Volume 3, PB--210 675 (Reduction of SO<sub>2</sub>, nitrogen oxide, and particulate contents of flue gas by fluidized bed combustion of coal), 1595 (PB--210 674) Reduction of atmospheric pollution. Volume 3. Appendices 4-9. Final report Jun 1970-Jun 1971. See also Volume 2, PB--210 674 (Reduction of  $SO_2$  content of flue gas by fluidized bed combustion of coal), 1598 (PB--210 675) fluidized bed combustion of coal), 1070 (rp-210 070) Removal of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO/sub x/ by molecular sieve zeolites (Desulfurization of stack gases), 1837 Removal of nitric oxide, hydrogen cyanide, and hydrogen sulfide from gases (Use of Fe oxide), 813 Removal of traces of acidic components from gas mixtures (Albert Total cambonate on other alkaling solution uses (Alkali metal carbonate or other alkaline solution used as absorber for trace amounts of  $H_2S$ , HCN,  $NO_2$ , etc.), 1230 Removal of acidic constituents from gases (Removal of Removal of acidic constituents from gases (Removal of HCN, H<sub>2</sub>S, and NO from coke-oven gas using hydrated FeO), 932
Removal of SO/sub x/, NO/sub x/ gas by active carbon (Flue gas purification), 2052 Removal of sulphur dioxide and NO/sub x/ by molecular sieve zeolites. Paper 61, 1848 Separation of hydrogen cyanide and sulfide and nitrogen oxides from coal distillation gases (Gases are free from tar), 995 Survey of methods of controlling stack gas emissions from power plants (Removal of N and S oxides), 1638 (PB-227860/4GA) Technology and use of lignite. Information circular, Technology and use of lignite. Information circular, pub-in proceedings: Bureau of Mines--University of North Dakota Symposium, Bismarck, ND, 12-13 May 1971 (Liquefaction of lignite and removal of nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides from flue gases), 6985 (PB--211 826) Treatment of exhaust smoke with an electron beam (Removal of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides), 2031 Waste gas desulfurization accompanied by denitration (Desulfurization processes can also remove nitrogen oxides if properly used), 1720

OIL DRILLING/RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Advanced methods of oil and gas production from fossil fuels. Subpanel report VII used in preparing the AEC Chairman's report to the President, 5553 (WASH-1281-7) OIL SANDS/DISTILLATION

Liquid hydrocarbons by dry distillation of bituminous or cil-containing materials (Dry distillation at 450-6500 of coal, lignite, oil shale, or oil sand), 7161

L SHALE/SOLVENT EXTRACTION

Solvent extraction of oil-bearing shales, coals, and lignites, 7302
DIL SHALES/AVAILABILITY

Oil shale, coal, and the energy crisis, 1981 OIL SHALES/CARBONIZATION

Carbonizing materials such as coal, oil shale, etc. (Air

blown through granular layer at carbonizing temprature), 82
Licuid fuels from coal, other fossil hydrocarbons
(Processes under development by different companies for commercial conversion of coal into liquid fuels; economic enalyses of coal and oil shale processing),

OIL SHALES/CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Potential pollutants in fossil fuels. Final rept (Composition of typical US fossil fuels by source location), 1934 (PE--225 039/7)
OIL SHALES/COKING

Coking process and apparatus (Recovery of distillates and smckeless fuel residue), 23
OIL SHALES/COMPARATIVE EVALUATIONS

Coal gains favour as new source for liquid fuels (Coal has taken lead over shale oil as supplementary source of hydrocarbon energy in the USA; economics), 6839 OIL SHALES/CRACKING

Motor fuel from coal and oil shales, 7060

OIL SHALES/DISTILLATION

Apparatus for destructive distillation of coal, shale, etc. (Apparatus using horizontal retort and endless-chain conveyer), 22

Distilling solid carbonaceous materials (In contact with

Distilling solid carbonaceous materials (In contact with superheated steam and heated refrectory material), 26 Distilling solid carbonaceous materials, 7086 Liquid hydrocarbons by dry distillation of bituminous or oil-containing materials (Dry distillation at 450-6500 of coal, lignite, oil shale, or oil sand), 7161 Process and apparatus or recovering petroleum products from shale, etc. (Distillation of mixture of oil shale and coal; scrubbing of gaseous products, hydrogenation of oils), 25

OIL SHALES/ÉNERGY CONVERSION

Instrumentation systems development for in situ processing (Energy sources), 5504 (SLA-73-919) OIL SHALES/ENERGY RESERVES

Western states plan huge fossil fuel development, 5608 OIL SHALES/EXPLORATION

Synthetic fuels: will government lend the oil industry a hand, 5601 OIL SHALES/GAS FUELS

Coal and oil—shale processing and combustion. Subpanel report V used in preparing the AEC Chairman's report to the President, 2064 (WASH-1281-5)
OIL SHALES/GASIFICATION

A.G.A. coal gasification research, 5349
Advances in synthetic fuels technology (Progress report on production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal and

oil shale), 3998
Carbonization and gasification of carbonaceous solids
(Carbonized in fluidized bed to remove part of volatiles), 168
Case for synthetic pipeline gas from coal and oil shale,

Coal gasification (Use of fluidized bed), 4122
Effect of preheating on the thermal conductivity of
blocks of Nascow coal and of oil shale (In relation to
underground gasification), 4444
Experimental application of shale to gasification in

Hilger gas producers and an attempt to utilize the obtained gas in the Siemens-Martin furnaces of the Putilov steel mill (Operation using 25% coal and 75%

Putilov steel mill (Operation using 25% coal and 75% shale), 3170
Gasification of solid fuel with superheated water vapor (Gasification of semicoke (brown coals and shales), anthracite, and charcoal; feed rate of steam was 20-200 g/min at 650-10000), 4639
Gasification of solid fossil fuels in a microwave discharge (Extent of gasification depended on C content of solid), 5210
Gasification of coal and oil shale, 4220
Gasification of Moscow coals and fuel shales underground, 3505

3305 Gasification of fossil fuels in a microwave discharge in argon (Chief products were H and CO with methane, acetylene, and ethylene as major hydrocarbons), 5206 Gasification of solid carbonaceous materials (Two-stage

process for coal, lignite, oil shale, etc.), 3947

Heat-transfer phenomena and the combined method of the

underground gasification of oil shale, 4678
Main results of the work of the Institute of Combustible
Minerals, Academy of Sciences USSR, on underground
gasification of fuels, and tasks for future research
(Gasification of brown coal, hard coal, and oil shales), 4445

Method of underground electrolinking and

693

electrocarbonization of mineral fuels (Patent), 4490
Process of underground electrocarbonization (Results of

Process of underground electrocarbonization (Results of studies on coal and oil shale), 3890
Situ recovery for carbonaceous deposits (Underground gasification of coal or shale; patent), 4781
Slurries of solid carboniferous fuels (Equipment), 5529
Synthetic fuel studies (Underground gasification of coal and oil shale), 3945
Synthetic natural gas in the US energy balance. Part 2
(Tabulation of SNG projects in USA (April 1973)), 5492
GIL SHALES/HYDROGENATION
A.G.A. coal gasification research, 5349

A.G.A. coal gasification research, 5349 ACS symposia show coal still has many uses (Brief ACS symposia snow coal still has many uses (brief abstracts of papers on preparation of humic acids, manufacture of phthalic anhydride, hydrogenation of shale oil, upgrading of iron concentrate, etc.), 2977 Conversion of solid fossil fuels into hydrocarbons (Production of liquid fuels, city gas, and chemicals), 3010

3010

Conversion of fossil fuels to liquid fuels (Liquid fuels sufficient to satisfy current (1966) and future markets can be produced from USA extensive carbonaceous deposits), 6819

Destructive hydrogenation of coal, etc. (Treatment of

coal, wood, oil shale or other solid carbonaceous material with stream of H at 450° and 200 atm), 2406

Destructive hydrogenation of coal, etc. (Treatment with H at 450° and 200 atmospheres pressure until tarry product is obtained after filtration further treatment with H in presence of catalyst), 2407

Gasoline and other fuels from coal and oil shale

Gasoline and other fuels from coal and oil shale
(Review), 2327

Hydrogenation of topped-crude and of petroleum cracks
residues, primary shale and coal tars, asphalts and
phenols (29 references), 2340

Hydrogenation reaction of coal and lignite. Reactions of
the catalytic high-pressure hydrogenation of coal and
oil and their control (Outline of chemical and physical
process occurring), 2607

Liquid fuels from coal, other fossil hydrocarbons
(Processes under development by different companies for
commercial conversion of coal into liquid fuels;
economic analyses of coal and oil shale processing),
6803

Process and apparatus or recovering petroleum products from shale, etc. (Distillation of mixture of oil shale

from shale, etc. (Distillation of mixture of oil shale and coal; scrubbing of gaseous products, hydrogenation of oils), 25

Some studies of Ohio coals, shales, and oils (Possibilities of producing from coal, oil shales, and tar oils), 2710

OIL SHALES/LIQUID FUELS

Coal and oil-shale processing and combustion. Subpanel report V used in preparing the AEC Chairman's report to the President, 2064 (WASH-1281-5)

OIL SHALES/MINING

Development of torbanite in South Africa, 24

Development of torbanite in South Africa, 24
Fracture of coal and oil shale for in-situ processing or remote removal: a proposal support document, 5522 (SLA-73-946)

OIL SHALES/PROCESSING

Process and apparatus for recovering oil from shales, etc. (Distillation of shales, cracking of heavier fractions), 27
GIL SHALES/PYROLYSIS
Coal gasification. TGSCOAL process for low temperature

coal pyrolysis (Shale or coal heated and conveyed uplift pipe by concurrent flow with hot flue gas from ball heater), 5332

Perspectives of utilization of pulverized fuel for production of technical and heating gas (Pyrolysis carried out in tubular reactors with exterior heating; carried out in tubular reactors with exterior heating; flow of steam used to carry fuel dust through reactor; fuels are good raw materials for gas production; calorific value of raw gas from bituminous shale was >2500 Kcal/m³; achieved complete decomposition of tar and increased yield of light gasoline), 7117

Pyrolytic conversion and coking of finely divided solid bituminous material and hydrocarbon oil (Fractionation of products; design of apparatus), 7077

GIL SHALES/RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Advanced methods of oil and gas production from fossil fuels. Subpenel report VII used in preparing the AEC Chairman's report to the President, 5553 (WASH-1281-7) Bureau of Mines Energy Program, 1972. Information circular, prepared in cooperation with Morgantown Energy Research Center, UV, and Bartlesville Energy Research Center, UK. See also Energy Program 1971, PB-211 456 (Review of 20 research areas by Bureau of Mines), 5488 (PB--224 399/6)

```
Bureau of Mines energy program, 1972 (Review of research
   in 20 major areas. 185 refereces), 17 (BM-IC--8612)
Review of Bureau of Mines energy program, 1970, B.
Linville (Bartlesville Energy Res. Cent, OK) (Includes
   bibliography), 14 (BM-IC--8526)
Synthetic Liquid Fuels. 1948 annual report of the
       Secretary of the Interior. I. Oil from ccal (Oil from coal; oil from cil shale; liquid fuels from agricultural residues; and secondary recovery, and
       petroleum chemistry and refining research), 6289
OIL SHALES/RETORTING
   Apparatus (with groups of spaced retorts) for heating
   coal, shale, etc. (Design), 7076
Development of torbanite in South Africa, 24
   Relations between the composition of retortable
       carbonaceous minerals and their yield of crude oil,
       5689
OIL SHALES/REVIEWS
   Gasoline and other fuels from coal and oil shale
       (Review), 5729
OIL SHALES/SOLVENT EXTRACTION
   Extracting coal or oil shale (Digestion in NaOH followed
       by extraction of pily constituents), 7279
DILS
   Catalytic destructive hydrogenation of coals and tars in
      Germany with conversion almost entirely to low-boiling products, 2499
DILS/AROMATIZATION
   Aromatization of heptane-heptene fraction from Fischer-
Tropsch synthetic oil. I. Selection and durability of catalysts, 805
DILS/CHEMICAL COMPOSITION
Study of the tars and oils produced from coal, 7411 {\tt DILS/CRACKING}
   Catalytic cracking of oils from low-temperature brown-
      coal tar (Catalyst is mixture of SiO_2 and Al_2O_3; cracking at 430^\circ), 7113
   Catalytic cracking of the oil from brown coal tar
(Hydrated synthetic aluminium silicate catalysts), 6568
Cracking of middle oil from the Fischer-Tropsch process
   (Thermofor and catalytic cracking), 6152
Gaseous and liquid fuel problem (Cracking methods of
Dubbs, Sabatier, and Mailhe), 7047
   Production of benzine and colloidal fuel residuum by direct cracking of coal-oil fuel, 5699
OILS/DECOMPOSITION
   Catalytic decomposition of coal light oil (Liquefaction
      of Kawakami coal), 5999
OILS/DEHYDROGENATION
   Refining, hydrogenation, and dehydrogenation of oils from
      low-temperature gasification of brown coal (Suitable catalysts based on Mo, Co, Fe, Pt, Re, Cr, or Al compounds), 4593
OILS/DESULFURÍZATION
   Desulfurization technique of flue gases in Japan
(Discussion of processes in use or under pilot plant
   tests), 1661
Production of low sulfur fuel oils from Utah coals (Fuel
   oils containing 0.5 and 0.25% = S were produced by desulfurization of whole oil), 7003
Purifying hydrocarbons (At 320 to 380°C using activated C
and powdered Ni or Cu), 563
Sulfur removal and recovery from fuels (Review of inaugural conference), 868
Treatment of gases and liquids (Patent), 2115
OILS/DISTILLATION
   Notes on the constitution of heavy oil from the hydrogenation of bituminous coal (Fractionation
   products of heavy oils), 6187

Synthesis of gasoline from carbon monoxide and hydrogen.

LXVIII. Analysis of the synthetic oil by fractional
       distillation (2), 6059
OILS/FILTRATION
Filtering oils from destructive hydrogenation products, etc., 5656
OILS/FRACTIONATION
   Liquid fuels (Fractionation catalyzed by Ni-Cr alloy),
       5676
OILS/GASIFICATION
   City-gas generation by simultaneous gasification of c
and oil (Gasification in water gas generator), 4298
Hydrogasification of carbonaceous material (Materials
      such as coal, tar, petroleum residues, oils, and chars; production of high calorific value gas using Al
       chloride catalyst), 5218
OILS/HYDROGENATION
   Action of catalysts in the high-pressure hydrogenation of phenols and hydrocarbons (WS3, MoO3, MoS3, CoS, and ZnS
       as catalysts), 2236
   Catalytic hydrogenation of phenolic oil in low-
  temperature tar. II. Effects of hydrogenating conditions (Powdered nickel catalysts), 2311
Catalytic hydrogenation of phenolic oil in low-temperature tar. VI. Comparison of each fraction from phenolic oil, 5823
Catalytic hydrogenation of phenolic oil in low-temperature tar. IV. Effect of catalysts on the composition of hydrocarbons formed (Use of Mo oxide,
```

```
\mathrm{Ni}_2\mathrm{O}_3 , and I as catalysts; addition of S to Mo oxide to increase gasoline content and naphthalene
hydrocarbons), 2481
Conversion of solid and liquid fuels, etc., into more
valuable liquid products (300 to 500°; 20 atm
valuable liquid products (300 to 500°; 20 atm pressure), 2216
Conversion of middle cils (end b.p. 325-350°) into benzines by treating 30-50% of crude material with hydrogenating gases at 350-450° in presence of catalysts; sulfides of Ni, Co, Fe, Zn, Mn, 2507
Destructive hydrogenation (Catalysts containing 3 constituents; Zn or Mg oxide or Zn sulfide; oxides and sulfides of Ni and Co; oxides of V and metals of 6th group), 2250
 group), 2250
Destructive hydrogenation of materials such as brown coal, tar, or oil residues (At about 500° and at least
 20 atm pressure using ammonia as a catalyst), 2253
Destructive hydrogenation (Using Fe, Ni, Mo, Cr, Sn, or
      their compounds as catalysts), 2187
Destructive hydrogenation of bituminous materials uch as coal, tar, and oil (At 50 atm in presence of catalyst
      containing two constituents one comprising Ag, a mixture of Cu with Zn, or a mixture of Cu with Cd),
Destructive hydrogenation (Production of benzines from
     middle cils containing phenols by fractionation and hydrogenation at 370 to 440° in presence of Mo and 2n
      catalyst), 2459
Destructive hydrogenation of materials such as brown coal, tar, or oil residues (At 300-700° and at least 20
      atm pressure using nitrides of Cr, Mn, Si, Ti, or V as
      catalysts), 2254
 Destructive hydrogenation of bituminous materials such as
     coal, tars, or oils (Greater than 20 atm pressure and 450° temperature using Ru, Pt, Pd, or Ag deposited on support of MgJ, magnesite, or Cr oxide as catalysts).
Destructive hydrogenation (400 to 7000, Al, Si, Cu-Fe,
porous carbon, silica, hydrosilicates, alumina and mangnesia catalysts), 2249
Destructive hydrogenation of carbonaceous substances (250
 to 700° and 100 to 500 atm pressure; W catalysts), 2210
Destructive hydrogenation of bituminous materials (Using
       solid, finely divided catalyst of tungstic acid,
 molybdic acid, and ZnO), 2256

Destructive hydrogenation (At 250 to 700°C and 100 to 500 atm pressure in presence of Mo catalyst and H<sub>2</sub>S), 2197
Destructive hydrogenation of various carbonaceous materials such as tars, oils, coal, etc (At 300-7000 and at least 20 atmospheres pressure using a catalyst contaning a heavy metal sulfide together with a free heavy metal and a difficultly reducible metal oxide),
      2348
 Development of the technique of the hydrogenation of
      solid fuels and of their by-products (Hydrogenation of
fuel at 300 to 5000 and simultaneously fractionating
fuel at 300 to 500° and simultaneously fractionating products; hydrogenation catalyst of Fe sulfide supported on activated C), 2711

Evolution of the technique of the hydrogenation of coal and heavy oils (Review), 2605

Hydrocarbon of oils from coal, tar, oil, and their products (Hydrogenation of fraction with b.p. >300°C using halide catalysts and alkaline earth compounds; fluid residue treated at 20 to 100°C with 0.5 to 2% halogen-free alkali or NH, salts (sulfates, phosphates, or carbonates)), 2645
or carbonates)), 2645
Hydrogasification of carbonaceous material (Materials
nyurogasification of carbonaceous material (Materials such as coal, tar, petroleum residues, oils, and chars; production of high calorific value gas using Al chloride catalyst), 5218

Hydrogenation of coal, tar, oils, etc. (At 100 atm and 460 to 490°C using Mo catalyst, addition of I compounds), 5694
       compounds), 5694
Hydrogenating carbonaceous materials (Halogen or S compounds of solid metalloids or of NH, as catalysts;
compounds of P, Se, Te, As, Sb, Si, Zr, and B as catalysts), 2475
Hydrogenation of topped-crude and of petroleum cracks
residues, primary shale and coal tars, asphalts and phenols (29 references), 2340
Hydrogenation reaction of coal and lignite. Reactions of
hydrogenation reaction of coal and lightie. Reactions of the catalytic high-pressure hydrogenation of coal and oil and their control (Outline of chemical and physical process occurring), 2607

Hydrogenation of coal, tar, or oil at 300 to 700° at 20 atm pressure in presence of Mo or Zn catalyst, 2198

Hydrogenation of carbon and oils (Emphasis on accelerating action of catalyzers), 2316

Hydrogenation of COED process coal-derived oils
(Hydrogenation of COED process coal-derived oils
(Hydrogenation at 3000 psig over fixed bed of Ni--Mo
catalyst; S removal), 6940
Hydrogenation of coal and oil (Review), 2266
Hydrogenated CDED oil (Conversion of coal by fluidized
     bed pyrolysis into gas, oil, and char; catalytic hydrogenation plant constructed to hydrogenate oil;
desulfurization; production of gasoline, middle distillate, gas oil, and bottoms), 5254
Hydrogenation of extracted oils from low-temperature tar
```

(4500; 100 atm pressure), 5956
Hydrogenation of coal, oil, etc. (Using salts of alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, and precious metals),

Hydrogenation of tars and tar oils (Description of small plants; MoS<sub>3</sub> pollets as catalysts), 5806 Hydrogenating carbonaceous materials (Halogen compounds

of Mo. W, or V: Ag, Cu, Ti, Sn, Mn, Ni, or Co iodides),

Hydrogenation of COED coal oils (Hydrogenation at 3000 psig over fixed bed of Ni--Mo catalyst; H consumption and O, N, and 3 removal correlated with operation conditions), 6304

Hydrogenated COED oil. Paper No. 3 (Hydrogenation of oil

produced by the CGED process), 6974 Hydrogenation and cracking (Using CoS and  $MoS_2$  as catalysts), 2276

Hydrogenation of COED process coal-derived oils (Over fixed bed nickel--molybdenum catalysts), 7170

Hydrogenation of COED process coal-derived oils, 6959 Hydrogenating coal, etc. (Catalysts produced by action of volatile S compounds on metals or their compounds), 2219

Hydrogenating coal, etc. (Treatment under pressure in presence of NH<sub>4</sub>OH solution of H<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>), 2468
Hydrogenated benzines [gasolines]. Influence of raw material, catalyst and processing method, 5821
Low-boiling liquids by destructive hydrogenation (200 atm pressure, 300 to 700°; solid Ag or Cu compound as catalyst), 227

catalyst), 2221
National motors fuels. Low-temperature distillation (Of

coals, lightiz, and bituminous schists), 7092

New horizons for pressure gasification. Production of clean energy (Review of processes for converting fossil fuel feedbacks into Cha; no references), 5262

Possibilities of producing middle distillates from low—

temperature tar fractions (Kerosene type product obtained), 6972
Pressure hydrogenation with iodine as catalyst, 2233

Problem of coal hydrogenation (Catalytic hydrogenation

under precsure), 2402
Properties of 'Diesel' oils prepared from low-

Properties of "Diesel" oils prepared from low-temperature tar, cannel tar, and Kimmeridge shale tar (Use of MoS<sub>2</sub> as catalyst), 6094 Research on the improvement of catalysts for hydrogenation of tars and medium oils (Brief history of development of hydrogenaton catalysts; most of new

development of hydrogenator catalysts; most of new catalysts are exides), 2949
Secondary hydrogenation of liquefied coal oil at high pressure (MoS<sub>2</sub> as catalyst), 2695
Secondary hydrogenation of oil obtained by the liquefaction of coal. III. Effect of material oil on quantity and properties of oil product, 6080
Thermal treatment of carbonaceous materials (Using phosphates or sulfates of Mn, Fe, Cu, or Zn and one or more of the metals Mc, Sn, W, Re, U, V, Cr, Ni, or Co or compounds thereof), 2591
Vapor-phase hydrogenation of oils derived from coal and oil shale (Gasoline from middle oil from hydrogenation of bituminous coal using German Mo-Zn-Cr catalyst; Co molybdate especially effective catalyst for S removal),

malybdate especially effective catalyst for S removal), 6811

OILS/INFRARED SPECTRA

1.1-Diphenylethane in coal hydrogenation products
(Neutral oil extracted from coal hydrogenation products
contains compound with chare absorption band at 14.3 micrometers in ir spectrum identified as 1,1-diphenviethane), 2969

**GILS/MIXING** 

Method of coal-paste preparation, 7453

OILS/PRODUCTION

American Fischer—Tropsch plant (Use of jiggling-catalyst bed in production of liquid fuels), 6541
Benzine and oil synthesis from water gas, 5792
Better utilization of coal for the production of oil and petrol, 6092

Better utilization of coal for the production of oil and gasoline, 6084
Catalytic synthesis of hydrocarbon oils from carbonaceous

solids (Gas mixtures of H and CO prepared from lignites, brown coals, peat, oil shale, tar sands, cokes, etc. converted catalytically to hydrocarbons and

O-containing organic compounds), 6553
Clean fluid fuels from coal and wastes (Review with 27 references), 7002
Coal's new industry—the production of oil, 5746
Coal hydrogeration (Portion of coal liquefied in medium

Coal hydrogeration (Portion of coal liquefied in medium containing substantial amount of water in liquid phase; some of liquid is hydrocarbon; in most runs conversion of coal to oil and asphaltenes was 35-47%), 7010

Commercial production of synthesis gas from low-grade coal. I. Gasification process (Commercial installation at Sasolburg, Orange Free State, Scuth Africa), 4423

Destructive hydrogenation (200 atm pressure; 4000; and catalyst containing Mo and Zn), 2169

Dissimilar behavior of carbon monoxide plus water and of hydrogen in hydrogenation (CO--water mixture compared with H as agent for conversion of lignite, bituminous, and subbituminous coal to benzene-soluble oil), 6968

Distribution of average molecular weight and average structural parameters of oil produced by coal hydrogenolysis under pressure (Hydrogenolysis at 200-220 kg/sq cm and 390-4100 produced oils that were fractionated), 3076

Effect of reaction variables on hydrogenation of Baragolai (Assam) coal (Ammonium molybdate catalyst at moderate pressures; investigation of effect of agitation, pressure, temperature, and time on H consumption and production of liquid fuels), 6967 Fluidized-bed low-temperature carbonization of bituminous

coal and thermal cracking of the tar vapors, 176 (BM-RI-7322)

RI-7322)
Gaseous synthesis from carbon monoxide and hydrogen at elevated pressures. IX. Influence of the composition of the raw gas on the reaction (Catalysts of Fe-Cu-kieselguhr-K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> at 10 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and 210°), 6228
Gaseous synthesis from carbon monoxide and hydrogen at elevated pressures. X. Dependence of the oil yields on the gas flow (Catalysts of Fe-Cu-kieselguhr-K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> at 10 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>), 6229
Gaseous synthesis from carbon monoxide and hydrogen at

Gaseous synthesis from carbon monoxide and hydrogen at elevated pressures. XII. Catalyst carrier (Substitution of alkali salts for kieselguhr; oil yields decrease in order: Kaolin > active earth > acid earth > bentonite; most favorable: Fe + Cu25 + Kaolin 150 + K<sub>2</sub>CU<sub>3</sub>4), 6231 Gasification of solid fuel, 4867

Gasification of solid fuel, 4867
Gasoline, oil, and chemicals from coal (Description of South Africa's solution to oil shortage), 6812
Gasoline synthesis from carbon monoxide and hydrogen at moderately high pressure. VI. Promoter action of various oxides (Fe catalysts with Cu, Mg, kieselguhr and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>), 6176
High-pressure hydrogenation of low-temperature tar (Production of gasoline, kerosene, and heavy oil), 2463
Hydrocarbon oils from gaseous mixtures of hydrogen and carbon monoxide (Using a Co-ThO<sub>2</sub> catalyst at 175-

carbon monoxide (Using a Co-ThO2 catalyst at 175-

220°), 6136 Hydrocarbon oils (Production at 180 to 210°C using Co

catalyst impregnated with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>), 5865 Hydrogenation of carbon monoxide (Reaction carried out in several steps with Fe catalysts; use of H-rich gas; yield is 42% hard wax, 18% paraffins, 17% oil, and 23% gasoline), 2867 Hydrogenation of coal (Coal catalyzed with ammonium

molybdate solution, maximum conversion at 1500-3000

molybdate solution, maximum conversion at 1200-2000 psig), 6808

Hydrogenation of coal (Dry pulverized coal entrained in stream of H at 500-600 p.s.i. and passed through elongated heating tube to heat stream in <1 min to 600-1000°; reaction time is short; product contains higher % of aromatic hydrocarbons than usual), 4866

Hydrogenating carbonaceous materials (Recovery of oily constituents from residues from destructive

constituents from residues from destructive hydrogenation by heating residues in presence of hot fused metals and alloys), 2470
Hydrogenation of COED process coal-derived oils (Over fixed bed nickel-molybdenum catalysts), 7170
Hydrogenation of COED coal oils (Hydrogenation at 3000 psig over fixed bed of Ni-Mo catalyst; H consumption and O, N, and S removal correlated with operation conditions), 6904
Hydrogenated products of phenolic oil in low-temperature

conditions), 6904
Hydrogenated products of phenolic oil in low-temperature
tar. I and II (250° and 100 atm of H<sub>2</sub> in presence of
Ni<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst), 2258
Hydrogenation of coal: English factories of Billingham
Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Drawings and
description of plant; 150,000 tons of oil produced by
Bergius process), 2396
Hydrogenated COED oil (Conversion of coal by fluidized
bed pyrolysis into gas. oil. and char: catalytic

bed pyrolysis into gas, oil, and char; catalytic hydrogenation plant constructed to hydrogenate oil;

hydrogenation plant constructed to hydrogenate oil; desulfurization; production of gasoline, middle distillate, gas oil, and bottoms), 5254
Hydrogenolysis of Hokkeido coals under high pressure (Batch autoclave study), 3083
Improving the oil results in a water-gas machine (Operation of carbureted water-gas plant), 5803
Investigations on agglomeration during low-pressure hydrogenation of coal in a fluidized bed (Agglomeration is main difficulty during low pressure hydrogenation of dry, bituminous coal in fluidized bed; pretreatment of coal with alkali carbonate or ammonium molybdate in presence or absence of H prevents agglomeration). 2900

coal with alkali carbonate or ammonium molybdate in presence or absence of H prevents agglomeration), 2900 Iron catalysts for hydrogenation of carbon monoxide (Hydrogenation at 220° and 245° at 3 atm; [Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> X 9H<sub>2</sub>O, Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> X 6H<sub>2</sub>O, and Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> X 3H<sub>2</sub>O]), 6562 Japan's coal-liquefaction process explained by naval expert (Hydrogenation of coal by Bergius process followed by distillation to produce gasoline and heavy oi) \). 5808

oil), 5808

oil), 5808
Light-oil recovery in the low-temperature carbonization of brown coal, 120
Liquefaction of coal (Desirable characteristics of coal for hydrogenation include low content of minerals and moisture and C:H ratio less than 15; metal catalysts must be S-resistant; yields gas, gasoline, medium oil, heavy oil, asphalts; 125 references), 6786
Liquid-phase coal hydrogenation in an experimental flow plant (Hydrogenation at 6 atm: plant capacity of 50kg/day), 2939
Low-pressure hydrogenation of coal in a continuous pilot plant (Hydrogenation at 2000 psig and 6450 using Fe and

products, 6088 6817 refining of oils obtained), 5748 OILS/REMOVAL coke, and coal, 7403 ORES/ROASTING ORGANIC COMPOUNDS/MELTING synthesis), 2992 ORGANIC NITROGEN COMPOUNDS/PRODUCTION

Mo catalysts), 3086 no catalysis), 3000 Low-temperature carbonization of coal in the presence of Japanese acid clay. I. Effects of addition of acid clay upon the low-temperature carbonization of coal (Oil yields), 79 Manufacture of light oils from lignite by catalytic hydrogenation under pressure, 5774 Modern oil-absorption plants for light-oil recovery (from manufactured gas) (Review of patents), 7361 Modern trends in utilization of and oil production from coal, 5644 New developments in the production of town gas (Four systems of gas manufacture by carbonization plants are described), 4299
Oil and gasoline from coal, 5706
Oil from coal (A review of distillation and hydrogenation methods), 5716 Oil from coal (Review of hydrogenation, straight distillation, and distillation followed by converting coke to water gas to oil), 5715 Oil production from coal. Its technical and economical valuation from an Australian viewpoint, 5819
Oils and basic organic chemicals from coal by hydrogenation (Review with 22 references), 3082

Dils and basic organic chemicals from coal by hydrogenation (a literature review) (Work published from World War II until 1969 on coal hydrogenation and its economics and on production of chemicals from coal criticality reviewed). 5801 its economics and on production of chemicals from coal criticality reviewed), 6891
Oils and chemicals from coal (Review), 6095
Production of synthetic lubricating oils by hydrogenation reactions (Review of Bergius process from 1911 to 1948; 37 references), 6179
Production of low sulfur fuel oils from Utah coals (Fuel oils containing 0.5 and 0.25% = S were produced by desulfurization of whole oil), 7003
Production of oils from high-temperature carbonization Production of oils from high-temperature carbonization production of oils from high-temperature carbonization processes, 5827

Production of hydrocarbon oils by hydrogenation of carbonaceous materials in oil suspension in presence of Cr. W, or Mo oxide catalyst, 2218

Production of oil from coal by the Fischer--Tropsch process, 6172 Production of chemical raw materials from coal by the combination of high-pressure liquid-phase hydrogenation with hydro-dealkylation (Hydrodealkylation of neutral oil and high-boiling oil that are main products of liquid-phase hydrogenation of coal; Cr oxide--K oxide--Al oxide catalyst at 30 atm and 500 to 580°C; products Al oxide catalyst at 30 atm and 500 to 580°C; pro-include benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, gaseous hydrocarbons), 3014 Production of oils from coal, 5817 Production of oil from coal by the Fischer--Tropsch Production of oil from coal by the Fischer--Tropsch process (Review), 5850

Progressive action of hydrogen on coal (Using compounds of Ge, Sn, and Pb as catalysts), 2275

Refining of brown coal to oil and lubricants by hydrogenation (Review), 2801

Report on the investigation by fuels and iubricants teams at the I. G. Farbenindustrie A.-G. (Includes studies of hydrogenation; catalytic cracking; German oil production:), 6155 production;), 6155 Restricted hydrogenolysis of high-sulfur coal from Assam, India (Ca--Cu--chromite catalyst at 375° and hot H Restricted nydrogenolysis of the process of and hot H pressure of 3300 p.s.i.), 2738

Synthetic diesel oil from water gas (Increase in yield by alkali washing of filtrate from catalyst), 6168

Synthetic production of hydrocarbon oils (Heating of water gas, blue water gas, or gas from complete gasification of coal to 160-250°), 6164

Tar and tar products (Review; 110 references plus 11 pages supplementary bibliography), 6836

TOSCOAL process coal liquefaction and char production (Description of techniques of process), 6992

Treatment of coal with tetralin (Comparison of oil yields using tetralin, naphthalene, and tricresol), 5838

Two-stage synthesis of hydrocarbons (Fluid catalyst; Co and Fe catalysts), 6244

ILS/PURIFICATION OILS/PURIFICATION Conversion of coal to clean fuel (Production of low mineral content fuel; suspended solids effectively removed from liquid by using precipitating solvent), 7032 Purification of light oils from the dry distillation of bituminous coals. I. Introduction, literature, and patents, 470
Purification of light oils from the dry distillation of bituminous coals. II. Original work, 7088
Purifying oils (Purification of oils from hydrogenation of coal or cracking of mineral oils), 2173 OILS/REFINING Fischer--Tropsch synthesis may prove a major [oil-]
refining process. III. Catalysts and their preparation
(Group VIII metals), 6099
Fischer--Tropsch synthesis may prove a major [oil-) refining process. II. Methods of operation, 6093 Fischer--Tropsch synthesis may prove a major [oil-] refining process. I. Reaction, its mechanism, and its

Hydrorefining coal oils to fuels for supersonic aircraft, oci/ Principles of the production and refining of synthetic liquid fuel (Distillation of crude peat tar and Refining tars, oils, etc (Treatment with mineral acid such as H<sub>2</sub>SO, of HCl dissolved in alcohol), 7039 Purification of synthesis gas (Removal of organic S Purification of synthesis gas (Removal of organic S compounds using strongly alkaline Fe(OH)<sub>2</sub>), 1105
Recent experiences in the waste-water treatment of coal-hydrogenation plants (Purification operations include oil separation; phenol extraction, NH<sub>2</sub> recovery), 724
OILS/SEPARATION PROCESSES
Production of diesel and fuel oils from coal tar (Separation of pitch and oil from coal tar by fractional solution), 5804
Separating oils from residues from destructive hydrogenation of coal (Addition of alkal) hydrogenation of coal (Addition of alkyl naphthalenesulfonate and centrifugation), 2223 DILS/SPECIFIC HEAT Determination of the specific heat of tar and tar oils, Temperature control of excthermic reactions (Use of fluidized solid technique in reactor divided into 2 sections; use of process in manufacture of producer gas from coal or in roasting of sulfide ores), 3914 ORGANIC CHLORINE COMPOUNDS/REMOVAL Gas purification (Removal of organic chlorine and organic sulfur compounds from CO and H mixtures using activated C and KOH at 550°C), 778

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS/CHEMICAL PREPARATION Some chemicals from synthetic liquid fuel processes, 6267 Bituminous and brown coals as a raw material for the preparation of fusible and soluble products, 7431 ORGANIC COMPOUNDS/PRODUCTION Bituminous and brown coals as a raw material for the Bituminous and brown coals as a raw material for the preparation of fusible and soluble products, 7431 Catalytic synthesis of organic compounds, 7370 Chemical utilization of coal, 7432 Chemicals from coal (Economics of chemical refinery using coal as raw material instead of crude oil; material balance given with regard to all processing stages of the products), 7385

Coal and chemicals (Review of chemical products obtained from coal by carbonization, hydrogenation, and other treatment), 170

Recent progress of coal chemistry. Pt. II. Hydrogenation of coal and utilization of its products (Review of works on coal hydrogenation; mechanism of process; composition of products obtained; application to Solid fuel research (Review of solid fuel research as well as fundamental research on combustion in fluidized bed, extraction of chemicals from coal tar and production of metallurgical coke, nonfuel uses of coal, e.g., solvent extraction and hydrogasification at high temperatures and pressures), 39

Synthesis of organic compounds (Use of two reaction zones; Fe, Co, Ni catalysts), 7365

Synthesis of organic compounds (Hydrogenation of CO to form liquid organic compounds), 7368

Two-stage process for production of chemical intermediates, motor oil and gases by hydrogenation of Cheremkhovo coal tar (Hydrocarbon gases), 2911

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS/REMOVAL Purification of fuel gases (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>C, D<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, SD<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, HCN, NO, and organic compounds), 773 ORGANIC COMPOUNDS/SOLUBILITY Bituminous and brown coals as a raw material for the preparation of fusible and soluble products, 7431 ORGANIC NITROGEN COMPOUNDS/HYDROGENATION Method of hydrogenating hydrocarbon-nonhydrocabon mixture (Method for hydrogenating hydrocarbons mixed with nonhydrocarbon compounds, e.g., phenols, N bases, or S compounds; catalysts contain W and Ni sulfides and active alumina; all nonhydrocarbons and olefins are converted into saturated or aromatic hydrocarbons), Catalytic hydrogenation of carbon monoxide (In presence of alkaline N-containing compounds (methylamine); product is high in alcohols and organic N compounds), 6621 ORGANIC NITROGEN COMPOUNDS/REMOVAL Removal of sulfur and nitrogen from coal-tar and coal-gas light-oil fractions (Compounds of S and N from aromatic hydrocarbon fractions produced in destructive nydrocarbon iractions produced in destructive distillation of coal removed by hydrogenation; S and N converted to H<sub>2</sub>S and NH<sub>3</sub>, resp.), 1269
Solvent extraction of organic sulfur and nitrogen compounds from coal (40% reduction of organic S with no change in Btu value), 1600
URGANIC DXYGEN COMPOUNDS/PRODUCTION
Catalytic hydrogenation of carbon monoxide (In presence of alkaline N-containing compounds (methylamine); product is high in alcohols and organic N compounds).

product is high in alcohols and organic N compounds).

Products from hydrocarbon synthesis, 6534 Stagewise process for the hydrogenation of carbon monoxide (Process for producing hydrocarbons and oxygenated hydrocarbons; use of Fe catalyst), 2765
Synthesis of organic compounds (Reaction of H and CO in

presence of Co catalyst promoted by  $Th\Omega_z$  at 150 to 500  $lb/in^2$  and 250 to 650°F), 3793 DRGANIC OXYGEN COMPOUNDS/REDUCTION

Hydrogenation process (Catalytic treatment of oxygenated compounds in liquid hydrocarbons from Fischer—Tropsch synthesis; catalyst of CoMoD,—MoD, 2768
GRGANIC GXYGEN COMPOUNDS/SEPARATION PROCESSES
Segregating oxygenated hydrocarbons (From reaction other reaction products of Fischer—Tropsch synthesis), 6484
GRGANIC POLYMERS/PRODUCTION

Extraction of plastic materials and binders from coals (Moderate-temperature hydrogenation process for preparation of products having valuable plastic and binding properties), 2571
GRGANIC SOLVENTS/PRODUCTION

RGANIC SOLVENTS/PRODUCTION

Composition of udex extract produced from hydrogenate of coal tar light oil (Solvent produced from hydrogenate of light oil and extracted by diethylene-glycol contains 30 to 40% archaetics, 60 to 70% hydrocarbons of pareffin and naphthene series and is practically free of olefins), 2947

Hydroarcmatic solvents (Preparation of hydroaromatic solvents by destructive hydrogenation of resins from underground gasification of coal in 2 stages, first above 700% at 50 atm and then at 350-80% and atm pressure; catalyst 5% NiO, 4-7% Cr oxide on active Al oxide), 5095

ox(ce), 5096

Production of chemicals from the anthracene fraction of coal tar by high-temperature hydrogenation (Study of hydrogenation in continuous plant of first anthracene hydrogenation in continuous plant of first anthracene fraction crystallized from coal tar; flow chart proposed for production of solvents, C<sub>6</sub> to C<sub>8</sub> eromatics, naphthalena and other products), 2953 Production of chemicals from unpyrolyzed tar derived from continuous carbonization of Kuznetsk coals (Characteristics of tar and hydrogenation products),

ORGANIC SULVENTS/RECOVERY

Fractionating coal liquefaction products with light organic solvents (Light organic solvents with critical temperatures less than 800°F, e.g., benzene, pyridine,

temperatures less than 800°F, e.g., benzene, pyridine, or hexane), 6957
Removal of sulfur from coal by treatment with hydrogen. Phase I. The effect of operating variables and raw material properties (Effects of reaction teperature, prescure, reaction time, solvent type, and solvent to coal ratio; coal-solvent slurry caused to react with in the temperature, and solvent slurry caused to react with in the temperature. at high temperatures and pressures in autoclave), 1990 (NP-20075)

Solvation of coal in by-product streams (Coal solubilized in highly aromatic petroleum by-product streams to produce cost solution having low viscosity with decreased ash and S content), 47 DRGANIC SOLU-ENTS/REGENERATION Removing sulfur compounds from gas mixtures (H2S and

Removing sulfur compounds from gas mixtures (H<sub>2</sub>S and other S-containing compounds poison catalysts; cooled gas is washed by N-alkylated pyrolidones or piperidones to absorbed S-containing compounds), 1337
DRGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS/ABSORPTION
Organic sulfur and its elimination (Organic S compounds eliminated by physical absorption by solvents, chemical reaction with solutions, adsorption by solids, catalytic hydrogenation or oxidation, or reaction with solid metallic oxide: review of principal methods). solld metallic oxide; review of principal methods), 1408

ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS/ADSORPTION

Organic sulfur and its elimination (Organic S compounds eliminated by physical absorption by solvents, chemical reaction with solutions, adsorption by solids, catalytic hydrogenation or exidation, or reaction with solld metallic exide; review of principal methods), 1408

ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS/CHEMICAL REACTION KINETICS Behavior of pyritic and organic sulfur during the coking of coals, 909

ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS/CHEMICAL REACTIONS

Organic sulfur and its elimination (Organic S compounds eliminated by physical absorption by solvents, chemical reaction with solutions, adsorption by solids, catalytic hydrogenation or oxidation, or reaction with solid metallic oxide; review of principal methods), 1408

Pebble heater adapted to coal gasification (Apparatus for use with low-ash-fusion-temperature coals and coals

with relatively high S content; conversion of organic S compounds to H<sub>2</sub>S), 4035
Possibility of converting the organic sulfur of coals into calcium sulfide by coking in the presence of calcium hydride, 1151
Removal of organic sulfur from coke oven gas. I. Purpose of the experiments, procedure (Operating process

of the experiments, procedure (One-stage process involves converting S compounds catalytically and binding converted S for removal; 2-stage process converts S compounds, by hydrogenation to  $\rm H_2S$  to first stage and absorbs  $\rm H_2S$  for removal in second stage),

ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS/CHEMISORPTION Removal of organic sulfur from coke oven gas. II. Test Removal of organic suitur from coke oven gas. II. le:
results with single-step processes (Use of Ca
carbonate, Ba carbonate, Znū, or Fe oxide as
absorbent), 1562
ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS/DECOMPOSITION
Origin and decomposition of organic sulfur compounds

under gas-making conditions with particular reference to the role of the carbon sulfur index, 315 ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS/EXTRACTION

ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS/EXTRACTION

Extracting sulfur compounds from coal (Organic S content in coal decreased by extraction with solvents, e.g., o-chlorophenol, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, or HPF<sub>6</sub>), 1973

ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS/HYDROGENATION

Desulfurization of coal (Mixture of equal volume of, 5-bearing coal and calcined limestone treated with H in fluidized bed at 600-800° and 1 atm; most pyrite S, ca 34% organic S, and some sulfate S removed), 1701

Method of hydrogenating hydrocarbon-nonhydrocabon mixture. (Method for hydrogenating hydrocarbons mixed with nonhydrocarbon compounds, e.g., phenols, N bases, or S compounds; catalysts contain W and Ni sulfides and active alumina; all nonhydrocarbons and olefins are converted into saturated or aromatic hydrocarbons), converted into saturated or aromatic hydrocarbons), 2959

Organic sulfur and its elimination (Organic S compounds eliminated by physical absorption by solvents, chemical reaction with solutions, adsorption by solids, catalytic hydrogenation or oxidation, or reaction with solid metallic oxide; review of principal methods),

Removal of organic sulfur from coke oven gas. I. Purpose of the experiments, procedure (One-stage process involves converting S compounds catalytically and binding converted S for removal; 2-stage process converts S compounds, by hydrogenation to H<sub>2</sub>S to first stage and absorbs H<sub>2</sub>S for removal in second stage),

Removal of organic sulfur from coke oven gas. III. Test results with two-step processes (5 compounds hydrogeneted over Pt/Al oxide and H sulfide absorbed by

hydrogenated over Pt/Al oxide and H sulfide absorbed by Zn- or Fe-based material), 1566
ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS/OXIDATION
Catalytic oxidation of organic sulfur compounds in coal gas (Ni subsulfide catalyst), 795
Gas purification from organic sulfur compounds by oxidation on activated carbon, 810
Organic sulfur and its elimination (Organic S compounds eliminated by physical absorption by solvents, chemical reaction with solutions, adsorption by solids, catalytic hydrogenation or oxidation, or reaction with solid metallic oxide; review of principal methods),

1408 ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS/REMOVAL

45th report of the Joint Research Committee of the Gas Research Board and the University of Leeds. Removal of sulfur compounds from coal gas and synthesis gas at atmospheric pressure (Effective catalysts for removal of organic S compounds from water gas and coal gas), 668

Actions, reactions, and side reactions of catalytic sulfur removal (Reduction of organic S to 2.8-5.9 grains/100 ft<sup>3</sup> in a Holmes--Maxted plant using catalyst bed), 1074 Adsorption purification of coke gas from organic sulfur

compounds and heavy hydrocarbons. II. Investigation of adsorption methods of purification by using industrial coke gas (Use of activated carbon as absorbing agent), 948

Behavior of the so-called organic coke sulfur in coke at temperatures over 1000° (Volatilization of organic sulfur compounds at 1500 to 2000° in N or H

surfur compounds at 1500 to 2000° in N or n atmosphere), 541
Behavior of sulfur compounds in coal during treatment with a solution of sodium in ammonia (Samples of coal treated at -35 to -40° under dry N; treatment reduced amount of S present as pyrite and as organic compounds), 1456
Bengine synthesis from carbon managide and hydrogen. Le

amount of S present as pyrite and as organic compounds), 1456

Benzine synthesis from carbon monoxide and hydrogen. L. Removal of organic sulfur compounds from water gas (Effectiveness of Luxmasse, Luxmasse + 10% NaOH, Luxmasse + Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2:1), ignited Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>—Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>— diatomaceous earth—NaOH (1:1:2 with 10% NaOH), ignited Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>—Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>—pumice—NaOH (1:1:2 with 10% NaOH), or ignited Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>—bentonite (10% Fe)), 5889

Benzine synthesis from carbon monoxide and hydrogen. LI. Highly active sulfur-fixation agent which purifies water gas to the highest degree at comparatively low temperatures such as 200-2500 (Effectiveness of Luxmasse, Luxmasse + Ni hydroxide, Luxmasse + Ni hydroxide + NaOH, Luxmasse + Cu hydroxide, Luxmasse + Cu hydroxide + NaOH, and Luxmasse + CuO + NaOH in various combinations), 5891

Catalysts for coke oven—gas purification (Oxides of Ni or

Catalysts for coke oven-gas purification (Gxides of Ni or Cu, especialy Ni, with addition of carries, ground, moistened with  $\rm H_2O$ , agglomerated, screened), 892 Catalysts for purification of gases (Hydrogenation

catalysts used in purification of gases), 1043
Catalytic removal of organic sulfur compounds from coal
gas (Most suitable industrial catalyst is Ni subsulfide
on a china-clay support), 698
Catalytic removal of organic S compounds from coal gas

- (Ni subsulfide as catalyst on china clay pellets), 650 Catalytic purification of gas (Use of copperized steel wool for conversion of organic S compounds to H<sub>2</sub>S and SO<sub>2</sub>; conversion of organic S compounds, except thiophene to H<sub>2</sub>S and SO<sub>2</sub>), 710 Catalytic removal of organic S compounds and other
- impurities from gas (Comparison of effectiveness of Luxmasse, Luxmasse with soda, Ni--kieselguhr, and cerium as catalysts), 595
- Catalytic removal of organic sulfur compounds from coal gas, 720
- Catalytic conversion of sulfur compounds in gases (Oxides
- Catalytic conversion of sulfur compounds in gases (Oxides of Fe, Ni, and Mo as catalysts), 450 Catalytic removal of organic sulfur compounds from fuel gases (Use of fuel gas previously freed of  $\rm H_2S$ ; organic S compounds converted to  $\rm H_2S$  prior to removal; Ni or Cu molybdophosphates are suitable catalysts), 1131 Catalytic conversion of fuel gases containing carbon monoxide and organic sulfur compounds (CO converted to  $\rm CO_2$  and H by steam and elimination of  $\rm H_2S$  and organic S compounds by means of Fe oxide catalysts that may contain inert carriers and Mn, Cr, or Cu promoters in fixed or fluid beds), 1335 fixed or fluid beds), 1335 Catalytic removal of organic sulfur compounds from coal
- gas by metallic thiomolybdates (Use of CoMoS, supported on bauxite granules as catalyst; absorption of H<sub>2</sub>S by Fe oxide or Cu<sub>3</sub>(PO,)<sub>2</sub>), 670

  Chemical removal of nitrogen and organic sulfur from coal
- $(C_6H_8MO_2$  appears to be most efficient solvent for removal of organic S; particle size has no discernible effect), 1676
- Chemical removal of nitrogen and organic sulfur from coal. Final report (By solvent extraction using weak organic acids, nitrobenzene, and strong inorganic acids), 1587 (PB--204 863)
- Coal desulphurisation: costs/processes and recommendations (Low temperature process to remove pyrite and some organic sulfur from coal), 2101 Complete removal of organic sulfur compounds by the
- Desorex process (Use of series of absorption stages),
- Contact mass for removing organic sulfur compounds from gases or vapors, 855
- Continuous production of combustible gases (Combustible gases (fuel gas, synthesis gas, and H) produced by reformation or gasification of carbonaceous material),
- Control of sulfur emissions from combustion processes
- Control of sultur emissions from combustion processes
  (Review with 110 references), 1540
  Conversion of organic compounds of sulfur on a cobalt-molybdenum catalyst in the scrubbing of gases, 1156
  Decomposing sulfur compounds in gases and in byproducts
  therefrom (Removal of fixed or organic S by treatment

- therefrom (Removal of fixed or organic S by treatment with H<sub>2</sub> internally generated), 417
  Desulfurizing water gas (Organic sulfur removed by activated C impregnated with oxidizing agent), 593
  Desulfurization of gas (Removal of organic sulfur compounds using either the oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate (or mixture of them) of an alkali or alkaline earth metal), 718
  Desulfurization of gases, 781
  Desulfurization of coal during carbonization with added gases (Removal of S in all forms by addition of NH<sub>3</sub>, H, or N), 734
- or N), 734
- Desulfurization of gases (Removal of organically combined sulfur using natural ores of Ni, Co, and Fe (oxides or
- sulfides)), 1038

  Desulfurization during coking process of coals
  (Carbonizing tests carried out at 400-1000° in presence of gaseous reagents (N, H, and C dioxide), active H sources (tetralin, isopropyl alcohol, cyclohexene), Fe
- compounds, and other desulurizing agents), 1453

  Desulfurizing fuel gases (Removal of organic sulfur compounds by passage over activated carbon), 554

  Desulfurization of coke-oven gas at Appleby--Frodingham (Use of fluidized stream of Fe oxide at about 350°; H<sub>2</sub>S and organic S compounds removed to about same extent), 1082
- Desulfurizing gases and vapors (Effectiveness of Sn, Pb, Cu, Zn, or Cr, or their oxides or salts as catalysts), 364
- Desulfurization kinetics of energetic coals (Steam-air mixture used under fixed-bed conditions), 1320
  Desulfurizing coal-distillation products (Pre-
- desulfurization cracking using catalysts of oxides and salts of Ca, Al, Pb, Zn, Cu, Ho, and metallic selenides), 579
  Desulfurization of coal during carbonization. High-sulfur
- Indian coal (Removal of organic S compounds), 753
  Desulfurization of high-sulfur coals by hydroseparation
- (Modification of centrifugal separation of coal fines in heavy medium, slow-moving centrifugal thickeners; removal of 51-1% of sulfide S, 85-3% of sulfate S, and

- 19.4% of organic S), 1428 Desulfurization of industrial gases (Mixture of white PB 70 and PbO 30 parts by wt. used to treat gas containing organic S compounds), 1097
  Desulfurization of some high-sulfur Tertiary coals of
- Assam. I. Laboratory methods for reducing sulfur content of the coke (Use of NaCl or NH.Cl, hydrogenation and quenching), 639
- Desulfurization of gases or vapors (Using pelleted Mn oxide catalyst at 250-500° for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and
- organic S compounds), 738

  Desulurization of gases (Use of FeDOH or Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> X H<sub>2</sub>O to desulfurate gases), 652

  Developments in Claus catalysts (Catalysts for
- desulfurization of stack gases), 1919
  Fischer--Tropsch synthesis in a tubular reactor with an 18.1 liter catalyst bed. I. Reactor with a constant temperature wall (Catalyst of Fe $_3$ D, 93.25, Al $_2$ D $_3$ 3, CaD 1, MgO 1, WO $_3$ 1, CuCl 0.25, and K $_2$ O 0.5 part by wt.), 6763
- Flotation of coals of high sulfur content (Effects of  $Cr(NO_3)_3$ , FeSO<sub>4</sub>, KMnO<sub>4</sub>, CuSO<sub>4</sub>, and Na<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub> on floatability in relation to removal of sulfur compounds and pyrite), 1071
- and pyrite), 10/1
  Gas purification (Removal of organic S compounds by scrubbing with hydrocarbon oils containing amine, phenol, and compound thereof), 768
  Gas purification (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and organic sulfur
- compounds by passing over absorbent containing Cu and Cr or U), 333
- Gas purification from organic sulfur compounds by oxidation on activated carbon, 810
- Gas purification -- wet and dry (Review including use of lime, Fe oxide, Dacteria and activated carbon and liquid purification processes), 701 s purification (Extraction of  $\rm H_2S$  and organic sulfur
- compounds by metal in 5th, 6th, or 7th group), 243
  Gas-purification process (Fine stage process for removal

- Gas-purification process (Fine stage process for removal of CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, and organic sulfur compounds), 742
  Gas-purification process (Scrubbing of gas with oil-amine mixture; morpholine; piperidine), 677
  Gas purification (Removal of organic chlorine and organic sulfur compounds from CO and H mixtures using activated C and KOH at 550°C), 778
- Gas Research Board. Report of the Director for the year 1949, 3697
- Hydrodesulfurization of bituminous coal chars (About 10%
- of S content of char not removed), 1495 I.G.E. and the development of gas purification processes (32 references; ammonia recovery; hydrogen sulfide
- removal; benzene and naphthalene recovery; organic S compound removal; CO and CO, removal; gas drying), 4875 Low-sulfur fuel oil from coal (Hydrodesulfurization of coal on cobalt molybdate on alumina catalyst), 1591 (PB-203889)
- Lowering the sulfur content of coke by heating to high temperatures (46% of sulfide S removed at 1100° and 50-70% at 1500°; organic S eliminated in amounts of 1.6% at 1100° a 20% at 1600°), 1560

  Manufacture of motor fuels by the Fischer-Tropsch process
- (Desulfurization; catalysts-description of a plant), 6085
- Methane (Removal of organic sulfur compounds using hydrated oxide of Fe; removal of H<sub>2</sub>S using ZnO; production of methane using Ni catalyst promoted by Al), 3390
- Al), 3390

  Modern systems for gas purification (Review of processes for H<sub>2</sub>S and organic S removal), 757

  Multistage low-temperature washing of sulfurous gases rich in carbon dioxide (Solvents used whose dissolving power for organic S compounds, H<sub>2</sub>S, and CO<sub>2</sub> is greatly different and decreases in this order), 882

  Nickel and cobalt sub-sulfide catalysts for decomposing organic sulfur compounds in water gas or coal gas, 612

  Organic sulfur compounds (Removal from gases by catalytic conversion to H<sub>2</sub>S and catalytic oxidation to SO<sub>2</sub> which
- conversion to  $\rm H_2S$  and catalytic oxidation to  $\rm SO_2$  which is removed by alkali), 896 Organic sulfur in synthesis gas: occurrence, determination, and removal (Progress report on experimental work; use of hydrated lime to reduce organic S content), 756
- Organic sulfur compounds in town gas. Experimental plant or their removal (Using thiomolybdate as catalyst), 687
- Organic sulfur and its elimination (Organic S compounds eliminated physical absorption reaction we solutions by solvents, chemical reaction wide solutions, adsorption by solids, catalytic hydrogenation or oxidation, or reaction with solid metallic oxide; review of principal methods), 1408
- Organic sulfur in synthesis gas occurrence
- Organic sulfur in synthesis gas occurrence, determination, and removal (Coal gasification as source of synthesis gas), 750

  Organic sulfur removal process (Desulfurization of water gas; MgSO<sub>4</sub>--ZrO catalyst; operating costs), 682

  Organic sulfur compounds in town gas and their removal (Review of various methods), 689

  Organic sulfur in manufactured gas (Literature survey with 54 references). 1143
- with 54 references), 1143
- Organic sulfur in [town] gas (Removal using Rectiso) process), 1241

Performance of a gas-synthesis demonstration plant for production of A gas-synthesis demonstration plant for producting liquid fuels from coal (Production of gasoline and diesel oil; dust in raw gas removed by cyclone separation, wash scrubbing, and electrostatic precipitation;  $CO_2$ ,  $H_2S$ , and organic S compounds were removed with diethanolamine, Fe oxide, and activated C), 6751 Position of the problem of the removal of poisons from

gas (Removal of CO and organic sulfur), 408

Preparation of metallurgic coke by desulfurization of Hungarian bituminous coals (Removal of organic S compounds from coal or coke in a reducing atmosphere),

Preparation characteristics and desulfurization potential of lowe coals (High S content (4.2-10.4%); organic S was 0.8-3.8%; pyritic S content reduced by crushing and washing), 1894

Production of town gas with reduced CO content (Gas produced by coal carbonization; CO converted to CO<sub>2</sub> by steam and B o final content of 1% from about 12%), 4813

Purification of gases containing hydrocarbons and hydrogen sulfide (By low-temperature absorption with toluene or xylene), 1049

Purification of fuel gases with the use of liquids that absorb organic sulfur compounds (Effectiveness of primery, secondary, and tertiary alighatic and aromatic

primary, secondary, and tertiary aliphatic and aromatic amines), 1002

Purification of gases (Washing with polar organic liquid

to remove H<sub>2</sub>S, organic S compounds, etc.; CH<sub>3</sub>OH is preferred absorber), 1127
Purification of the gaseous raw-material used for benzine synthesis. II. Removal of organic sulfur compounds at high temperature (Passing gases through pipes heated to 500°C using catalysts of Ag, CuO--CrO+--Pb, Ni, Fe-

Cu), 509
Purification of gases and vapors and recovery of sulfur (Gases containing organic S compounds, gum formers, hydrocarbone, etc., are purified by passage through bed of preheated refractory solids), 1115
Purification of synthesis and fuel gases (Washing of gases with polar agent, e.g., MeOH, at <0° and at least

20 atm), 850

Purification of gases (Equipment and procedure for removal of H<sub>2</sub>S, CO<sub>2</sub>, organic S compounds, hydrocarbons, or steam from gases), 1338

Purification of commercial gases at elevated temperatures. II. Simultaneous removal of hydrogen sulfide and organic sulfur (Use of Cu--V-clay and Cu-Cr-clay), 429

Purification and methane formation from gas mixtures containing oxides of carbon and hydrogen (Combined desulfurization and methane formation on fluidized Ni

catalyst), 1040 Furification of coal gas (Removal of organic sulfur compounds by passing das over a mixture of an active Fe<sub>2</sub>Q<sub>3</sub> and a reduced alkali carbonate at 300° or above),

Purification of games (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S produced from organic S compounds by H and Fe), 665
Purification of combustible games from organic sulfur compounds (Review with 27 references), 967
Purification of the gameous rew-material used for benzine

synthesis. I. Removal of organic sulfur compounds at Synthesis. I. Headval of organic suitur compounds at low temperature (Use of adsorbents, dry purificants (FaO<sub>3</sub> on pumic support and Luxmasse), and H<sub>2</sub>S scrubbing materials (Thylox solution and triethylamine to which Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was added)), 508
Purification of coal-tar hydrocarbons (Metallic

Purification of coal-tar hydrocaroons (metallic thiotungstate catalyst), 589

Purification of commercial gases at elevated temperatures. I. Elimination of organic sulfur (Catalysts consisting of U oxide mixed with Cu or Ce oxide; conversion of organic S to H<sub>2</sub>S), 439

Purification of synthesic gases (For use in Fischer—Tropsch process; evaluation of purification masses),

Purification of synthesis gas (Removal of organic S

Purification of synthesis gas (Removal of organic S compounds using strongly alkaline Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>), 1105
Purifying gases containing carbon monoxide and hydrogen (Removal of organic S compounds using Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> catalyst at 150 to 300°C), 488
Purifying gases (Conversion of organic sulfur compounds to H<sub>2</sub>S using contact agents containing Au and Ag), 207

Purifying natural gases (Natural gases cooled in presence neutral polar organic solvents, such as CH<sub>3</sub>OH or acetone, and washed with them and (or) nonpolar

solvents), 1165
Reactions of organic sulfur compounds in town gas with mechanically activated a-ferric oxide. I. Ethyl mercaptan (Above 350° total S in ethanethiol is converted to FeS in solid phase and gas is freed from S), 1442

Recovery of sulfur from synthesis gas (Cost estimates),

Rectisol process for the purification of pressure gases (Purification for use in Fischer--Tropsch reactor), 959

Reducing the sulfur contents of coals and cokes (Reduction of S content by treatment with ethylene at 1100° in oven; propane-butane mixture used at 800°),

Reducing the sulfur content of coal (Organic S (40% of

total) cannot be removed by physical means; remainder is pyrites; costs to be invested to remove S from solid fuel largely outweighs loss and injury to equipment due

toel largely outweights loss and injury to equipment to S dioxide corrosion), 1452
Refining of motor-fuel gas (Removal of organic sulfur compounds by oxidation with air in the presence of Fe<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub> acting as a catalyst), 630
Regeneration of desulfurizing material for gases and

regeneration of desulturizing material for gases and vapors (Material consists of compounds of general formula  $M_2 \Omega_3$  X M'O, in which N is metal that forms sesquinoxide, such as Fe, Mn, or Co, and M' is alkaline earth metal or other metal of Group II, such as Mg, Zn, of Cd), 1107

Removal of organic sulfur compounds from industrial gases (Catalutt of Compounds and compounds)

(Catalyst of Cu chromite or chromate supported on

(Catalyst of Cu chromite or chromate supported on  $\mathrm{Al}_2\mathrm{O}_3$ ), 1046 Removal of hydrocyanic acid and organic sulfur compounds from coke-oven gas (Gas purified by scrubbing with solution containing As and hydroquinone or

solution containing As and hydroquinone or naphthoquinone), 2028
Removal of organic sulfur and unsaturated hydrocarbons from coal gas (Removal of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> and CS<sub>2</sub> by scrubbing with liquid CH<sub>4</sub> at atmospheric pressure), 679
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from brown coal high-temperature (BHT-coke oven) gas by pressure-washing processes (Flow disgrams of washing and analytical procedures; discussion of recycling and regeneration of wash liquids). 1346 wash liquids), 1346

Removal of sulfur compounds from town gas by catalytic hydrogenation (Co thiomolybdate catalyst at 340° to convert organic sulfur compounds to H2S), 666

convert organic sulfur compounds to H<sub>2</sub>S), 666
Removal of organic sulfur from gases and vapors such as city gas (Using an activated alkali carbonate such as that of Na), 613
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from city gas (Use of Luxmasse impregnated with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, or NaOH—Ti(OH)<sub>4</sub>—Co(OH)<sub>4</sub>—Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub>, or Cr(OH)<sub>3</sub> at 250-300°), 748
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gases (Review; some 150 references), 502
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from coaldistillation gases, 1286
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gas mixtures for synthesis. X. Influence of impurities on the

Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gas mixtures for synthesis. X. Influence of impurities on the purification of industrial gases (Deleterious effects of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> on Fe and Al catalysts), 684
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gas mixtures for synthesis. XI. Removal of carbon disulfide and thiophene from water gas and natural gas (Ni, Cu, and Sn catalysts for removal of CS<sub>2</sub>; Fe, Ni, Cu, Hn, Cr, Al, and Mg catalysts for removal of thiophene), 685
Removal of organic sulfur compounds in water gas by means of yellow other. 618

Removal of organic sulfur compounds in water gas by means of yellow ocher, 618
Removal of sulfur from gas by the mixture of alcohols and ethanolamines (Use of C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>GH + NH(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>GH)<sub>2</sub> to remove 98% of S; also used CH<sub>3</sub>GH, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>GH, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>GH, NH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>GH, and N(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>GH)<sub>3</sub>), 1112
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from town gas, 1277
Removal of sulfur and nitrogen from coal-tar and coal-gas light-oil fractions (Compounds of S and N from aromatic hydrocarbon fractions produced in destructive distillation of coal removed by hydrogenation; S and N converted to H<sub>2</sub>S and NH<sub>3</sub>, resp.), 1269
Removal of organic S compounds from town gas (Using a catalyst consisting of a bauxite support impregnated with a solution of Cu thiomolybdate), 657
Removal of organic sulfur from coke oven gas. III. Test

with a solution of Cu thiomolyodate), 657
Removal of organic sulfur from coke oven gas. III. Test
results with two-step processes (S compounds
hydrogenated over Pt/Al oxide and H sulfide absorbed by
Zn- or Fe-based material), 1566
Removal of disulfides from synthesis gas (Ni, Co, Fe, and
Cu catalysts fix disulfides, and Ni, Co, and Cu convert
them to H-S). 1252

Cu catalysts fix disulfides, and Ni, Co, and Cu convert them to H<sub>2</sub>S), 1252

Removal of the hydrogen sulfide content from soft coal distillation gas by absorption in sodium biphenolate solution (Gas contained approximately 25% CO<sub>2</sub>, 14% H<sub>2</sub>S, and 1.52 g organic S/m<sup>3</sup>, continuous method for lowering H<sub>2</sub>S content; gas washed with NaOH and then pyrocatechol), 1204

Removal of organic sulfur from coals (Review with 16 references), 1688

Removal of organic sulfur compounds from manufactured gas

references), 1688
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from manufactured gas
(Using Ni borings or turnings as catalyst), 399
Removal of sulfur compounds from coke gas with sludge
from production of potassium permanganate (Removal of
COS, CS<sub>2</sub>, RSH, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>S, and its homologs by means of
sludge obtained by anodic dissolution of carbonaceous
ferromanganese in KOH), 1279
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gases (Using
Cu—Cr catalyst on activated carbon followed by Ni
hydroxide catalyst to remove H<sub>2</sub>S), 674
Removal of organic sulfur-containing compounds from the
ethylene fraction of coke-oven gas with the aid of
poly(alkylbenzenes) (Removal of thiophene and carbon
disulfide), 1344

poly(alkylbenzenes) (Removal of thiophene and carbon disulfide), 1344
Removal of traces of acidic components from gas mixtures
(Alkali metal carbonate or other alkaline solution used as absorber for trace amounts of H<sub>2</sub>S, HCN, NO<sub>2</sub>, etc.),

scrubber). 839

Removal of organic sulfur from coke oven gas. II. Test results with single step processes (Results of experiments with 1-stage process; CaO, Zn, and Fe tried as catalysts and final binding materials), 1574
Removal of organic sulfur from coke oven gas. III. Test

results with two step processes (Experiments with different hydrogenation catalysts (Pt--Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Co--Mo, Ni--Mo, Ni )), 1575

Ni-mo, Ni), 10/5
Removal of organic sulfur from gas by catalytic cracking (Addition of molybdic acid on clay and use of Fe oxide carrier results in 75% removal of S), 1275
Removal of hydrogen sulfide from industrial gases with Koppers fine-particle coke (Comparison of effectiveness

Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gases (Removal of S compounds at  $120-40^\circ$ ; gases passed through cylinder containing alternating layers of  $Al_2O_3$  and  $ThO_2$  or  $CoO_2$ ;  $H_2S$  oxidized to S and separated by active C), 1299

Removal of sulfur-containing organic compounds from coke oven gas (Coke-oven gas washed with higher-boiling fraction of crude benzene), 1412

Removal of organic sulfur from coke oven gas. I. Purpose of the experiments. Procedure (Organic S compounds converted to H sulfide that is then absorbed), 1561

Removal of organic sulfur from coke oven gas. II. Test results with single-step processes (Use of Ca carbonate, Ba carbonate, ZnO, or Fe oxide as absorbent), 1562

Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gases by conversion into hydrogen sulfide (In presence of Ni catalyst), 1031
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gas mixtures for

synthesis. XII. Removal of ethyl mercaptan and ethyl sulfide from hydrogen, natural gas, and cracking gas (Ethyl mercaptan easily removable by Fe, Ni, Cu, Mn,

(Ethyl mercaptan easily removable by Fe, Ni, Cu, Mn, Cr, Al, and Mg catalysts; diethyl sulfide removable by Cu and Ni catalysts), 686
Removal of organic sulfur from coal gas (Coal gas containing 15-20% CO; S compounds onverted to H<sub>2</sub>S over Nimox (Ni-Mo) conversion catalyst; H<sub>2</sub>S removed by Luxmasse (a prepared Fe oxide)), 1559
Removal of organic S compounds from gases (Removal of CS<sub>2</sub> and COS by washing with water under pressure), 637
Removal of sulfur from gases by use of carbon-containing ash from organic S (Removal of HS and organic S

ash from producers (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and organic S

ash from producers (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and organic S compounds), 985
Removal of sulfur compounds from fuel gases (Using Fe, Co, Ni, Zn, or Sn molybdate as catalyst), 659
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from city gas by wood charcoal (Passage of gas over charcoal for removal of organic sulfur compounds), 623
Removal of organic sulfur from coke oven gas. I. Purpose

of the experiments, procedure (One-stage process involves converting S compounds catalytically and binding converted S for removal; 2-stage process converts S compounds, by hydrogenation to  $\rm H_2S$  to first stage and absorbs  $\rm H_2S$  for removal in second stage),

Removal of sulfur compounds from gases (S compounds adsorbed on solid adsorbers; organic S compounds adsorbed on dolomite), 1166
Removal of organically bound sulfur from crude coke oven gas (Light oil obtained during coking used to remove S

1572

by washing), 1438

Removal of organic sulfur compounds from hydrocarbon mixtures (Treatment with nascent H at 350 to 410° and

mixtures (Treatment with nascent H at 350 to 410° and 50 atm using FeS<sub>2</sub> as a catalyst), 359
Removal of organic sulfur from gas (Using oxides or sulfides of Cr, Cu, Mo, or Ni as catalysts), 716
Removal of oxidizable sulfur compounds from gas (Use of Kaolin, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Fe, or their oxides as catalysts), 811
Removal of organic sulfur from gas (Removal of compounds such as CS<sub>2</sub>, COS, and thiols in 6-stage process), 746
Removal of organic sulfur compounds from hydrocarbon gases (By passage through SiO<sub>2</sub> gel). 991

Removal of organic sulfur compounds from hydrocarbon gases (By passage through  $\mathrm{SiO}_2$  gel), 991 Removal of sulfides from synthesis gas (Ni and Co catalysts suitable for fixing sulfides, and Ni, Co, Mo, and Cd for converting them to  $\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{S}$ ), 1253 Removal of organic sulfur compounds from gases (Review with 129 references), 907 Removal of sulfur from gases (Use of oxidized and sulfurated Ni catalysts for hydrogenation of organic S compounds with formation of  $\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{S}$ ), 1224 Removal of organic sulfur compounds from industrial gases (Gas passed into washing tower to be washed with petroleum solvent), 876

petroleum solvent), 876

petroleum solvent), 876 Removal of sulfur compounds from fuel gases (Removal of organic S compounds by passage of gas over catalyst of active oxide or sulfide of Fe), 1309 Removal of sulfur compounds from gases (Most of  $\rm H_2S$  and organic S compounds (except thiophene) removed from gas by passage through Zn at 350-5000 after passage through hot Fe or Mn oxide layer; ZnO regenerated by heating in oxidizing atmosphere at 700-9000), 1330 Removal of organic sulfur from town gas (Reduction of organic S to 10 grains/100 cu. ft. or less by oxidation of CS2, COS, and thiols to SO2; removal of SO2 by

Removal of organic sulfur from gas (Use of Fe oxide purifier, catalytic purifier, and Fe oxide purifier in series), 695

Removing organic sulfur from coal gases (By conversion to

Removing organic sulfur from coal gases (By conversion to  ${\rm H}_2{\rm S}$  and passage over a catalyst consisting of Cr, Cr oxide, or Cr sulfide on activated carbon), 680 Removing organically bound sulfur from water gas (Gas mixed with oxidents before passing through activated C; other variations), 604
Removing organic sulfur from gases (Using activated

carbon), 610

Removing organic sulfur compounds from coal gas or similar gas (By passing gas over a metallic thiomolybdate catalyst at temperatures of 300 to 600°, the H2S formed being absorbed by hydrated Fe oxide),

Removing organically combined sulfur from gases (Treating with oxygen, and under alkaline conditions with activated charcoal), 516

Removing organic sulfur compounds from fuel gases (By passing gases from which  $\rm H_2S$  has been removed over Cu catalyst at 570 to 650°), 527

Removing organic sulfur compounds from gases (Use of Cr, CrO, and CrS as catalyst), 653 Removing organic sulfur compounds from water gas, 923

Removing organically combined sulfur from gases (Use of strong bases or basic-reacting salts of strong inorganic or organic bases at high temperatures to convert S to  $H_2S$ ), 476 Removing sulfur from gases (Use of alkali metal

carbonates and oxides and hydroxides of Fe as

catalysts), 448
Removing sulfur compounds from gas (Desulfurization of hydrocarbon gas), 696

Removing sulfurous impurities from combustible gases such as coal gas (Removal of organic sulfur compounds from Resolve gases by contact with a catalyst of the sub-sulfide of Ni or Co at temperatures between 200° and 3500), 557

Report of Organic Sulfur Committee (Use of piperidine and morpholine for removal of organic sulfur compounds from gases), 690

Report of Committee of Enquiry on Sulfur Removal [from town's gas] (Removal of organic S compounds using active C or oil washing), 622
Separation of carbon dioxide, hydrogen suifide, and

organic sulfur compounds from coke-oven gases, 1036 Solid chemical absorbents for gases. Part A: removal of hydrogen sulphide from coal gas. (Chap. 8) (Catalytic removal of organic sulfur compounds from fuel cas).

Solvation and hydrogenation of coal in partially hydrogenated hydrocarbon solvents (Removal of organic

and inorganic S compounds), 1601
Solvent extraction of organic sulfur and nitrogen compounds from coal (40% reduction of organic S with no

change in Btu value), 1600

Stretford process (Sweetening of natural and industrial gases bycomplete removal of H sulfide and partial removal of organic S compounds), 1950

Sulfur-free water gas (Reducing organic S compounds in water gas), 822

Sulfur removal from carbon monoxide—hydrogen mixtures (Removal of S-containing organic compounds in 2-stage process by conversion to  $\rm H_2S$  by oxidized and sulfurized Ni catalyst on kieselguhr and subsequent oxidation of H<sub>2</sub>S), B79

Sulfur removal. Report of the Institution of Gas
Engineers' Committee of Inquiry (Removal of organic S
compounds from town gas by the active carbon process, the oil-washing process, and the catalytic process),

Sulfur removal (Use of iron oxide mass to remove organic

S compounds from gases), 921
Sulfur removal from gases (Organic S compounds converted to H<sub>2</sub>S by Ni catalyst; S removed by passage over limestone purifier or Ca(OH)2 catalyst to remove S),

Supported catalysts for removal of organic sulfur compounds from combustible gases (Activated  ${\rm Al}_2{\rm D}_3$  is dehydrated and heated to 1250-1350° to give corundum dehydrated and heated to 1250-1350° to give corundum ( $\alpha$ --Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>); porous product soaked in solution of Ni sulfate; pellets are dried at 100°; Ni sulfate reduced by coal gas to Ni<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub> to be used for decomposition of organic S compounds), 1222 Synthesis of gasoline from carbon monoxide and hydrogen at ordinary pressures. XLIV. Purification of the gaseous raw material used for gasoline synthesis. 3. Removal of organic sulfur by means of Luxmasse and

admixtures (Using Luxmasse with 10% NaOH and 10% ThO2), 498

Synthesis of gasoline from carbon monoxide and hydrogen. LXVII. Desulfurizing ability of various metal hydroxides (Removal of organic S compounds using hydroxides of Fe, Ni, Co, Cu, Mn, or Cd with kieselguhr), 6053 Synthesis of gasoline from carbon monoxide and hydrogen

at ordinary pressures. XLV. Purification of the gaseous raw material used for gasoline synthesis. 4. Removal of organic sulfur by means of synthetic agents (Using

```
\rm Fe_2G_3--Al_2G_3--brimstone and NaOH; Luxmasse and diatomacecus earth with NaOH; or \rm Fe_2G_3--bentonite--
NaOH), 499
```

Synthetic fuel gas purification by the Selexol process (Selective removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and COS), 1967
Total gasification of coal dust (Koppers process for making water gas), 4055
Treating coal (Precipitation of organic S with Cu, Pb,

their oxides, or CaO), 339

Treatment of games produced by the carbonization of coal (Removal of organic S by hydrogenation using sulfide of Mc or Ni and subsequent removal of H<sub>2</sub>S), 654

Work of the Gas Research Board. Report of the Director (Review of complete gasification; synthesis of Ch. using Ni catalyst; removal of organic sulfur from coal cas). 3400 3400

gas), 3400
GRGANIC SULFUR COMPOUNDS/SOLVENT EXTRACTION
Chemical removal of nitrogen and organic sulfur from coal
(CoHeNO2 appears to be most efficient solvent for
removal of organic S; particle size has no discernible effect), 1676 OTTO PROCESS

Desulfurization of gas with ammonia water, 621

GXIDATION/CHEMICAL REACTION KINETICS

Kinetics of the catalytic oxidation and heterogeneous sulfation of sulfur dioxide at low concentration (Investigation of various mixed metal oxides for recovery of S dioxide from simulated flue gas), 1846 OXIDATION/REVIEWS

Fuel processing fluidized bads (Review of literature; 68 references), 5070

OXYGEN/CHEMICAL REACTIONS

Carbon oxygen steam reactions studied (1 to 100 atm pressure and 900 to 1750°K), 3594 Coa! gasification (Reaction of aqueous slurry of coal or coke with 0 above 1800°F and 100 psig to produce CO and

H). 5182

Ges production from steam, air, and coal (Slag production minimized by passing through the hot fuel alternate streams of steam containing less than 10% O and more than 25% O; process reduces steam consumption), 4933 feection of hydrogen and oxygen atoms with carbons and coals (Review with 35 references), 7430

Underground gasification of fuels. Stoichiometric analysis of the three joint reactions taking place during the analysis of carbon with hydrogen (Tabulated deta; 3-dimensional model showing stoichiometric relations of principal reactions between C and O), 4757

OXYGEN/DISTRIBUTION
Distribution of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, and

Distribution of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, and oxygen in the hydrogenation products of an eccene brokens (110 atm and 470° in presence of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), 2206 OXYGEN/PRODUCTION

Evalution of gases from subbituminous coal (Coal heated Evolution of gases from sublituminous coal (Coal heated at 2.80/min from 150 to ca. 10000; gases studied were 0, N. CD, C dioxide, H. methane, ethane, propane, and ethylene; preheating to 6000 would produce useful gas and some tar products and leave char that is useful for reduction), 7143

Hydrocarbon-exygen mixtures (Production of Fischer—Tropsch synthesis gas), 6431

VOCEM (PROMING)

OXYGEN/REMOVAL

Coal gas as a substitute for synthesis gas in the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis (Removal of O from coal gas by passage over Cu turnings at 320-500; gas freed of S by passage over alkalized Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at 2500; catalyst of 100 Co., 5 ThD<sub>2</sub>, 8 MgO, 80 kieselguhr), 6671 Evaluation of beta radiation as a hydrogenation catalyst. Interim technical status report No. 3, September 1-

Interim technical status report No. 3, September 1—
December 31, 1962 (Hydrocracking of coal derivatives),
2980 (NYG-10186)
Kinetics of the hydro-removal of sulfur, oxygen, and
nitrogen from a low temperature coal tar (Batch
hydrogenalysis of S, O, and N compounds in presence of
W suifide catalyst indicates that the hetero-atoms can
be completely removed at 500° and 1500 psi; 13
references), 1431
Purification of fuel gases (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>O, O<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>2</sub>,
NH<sub>3</sub>, HCN, NO, and organic compounds), 773

CXYGEN COMPOUNDS/CHEMICAL REACTIONS
Kinetics of the hydro-removal of sulfur, oxygen, and

Kinetics of the hydro-removal of sulfur, oxygen, and nitrogen from a low temperature coal tar (Batch hydrogenolysis of S, 0, and N compounds in presence of W sulfide catalyst indicates that the hetero-atoms can be completely removed at 500° and 1500 psi; 13 reference;), 1431

CXYGEN COMPOUNDS/REMOVAL

from 0 compounds by passing it over bauxite at 700-950°F and repeating at 600-950°F with 20-65 lb. steam per barrel of gasoline), 6410

PAMCO PROCESS/REVIEWS Ccal [conversion to synthetic crude oil] (Review with 14 references), 6945
PARAFFIN/PRODUCTION

Carbon monoxide hydrogenation on ruthenium catalysts. II.

Selectivity and microstructure of ruthenium contact

catalysts (Solid paraffin yield increases with increasing average pore size of catalyst), 6613 Low-temperature hydrogenation of Northern-Bohemian browncoal tars (Tar is hydrogenated at approximately 3410 and 300 atm with use of WS2 catalyst), 6721 PARAFFIN/PURIFICATION

Complex utilization of Ukrainian brown coals. XIV. Purification of paraffin obtained from lignite tar (Solvent extraction using (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at 50°), 7311 PARTICLES/REMOVAL

Cleaning stack gases (Removal of grit and dust as well as sulfur acids), 1582
Limestone test results at the EPA alkali wet-scrubbing test facility at the TVA Shawnee Power Plant (Removal of S dioxide and particulates from flue gases), 1847
PATENTS/INDEXES

Index of selected gasification patents. III. Belgian, French, German, Italian, and Swedish patents (Abstracts of patents issued between 1914 and 1955), 4945

PATENTS/REVIEWS

Unconventional methods of hydrogenating coal (Usual methods regarded as uneconomical; propose use of monatomic H, electrical discharges, ultrasonic effects, etc.; review of research and patents), 2154 PEAT/CARBONIZATION

Utilization of the chemical energy of solid fuels (Lowcalorific gas), 138
PEAT/DISTILLATION

Distilling solid carbonaceous materials (In contact with Distilling solid carbonaceous materials (In contact with superheated steam and heated refractory material), 26 Principles of the production and refining of synthetic liquid fuel (Distillation of crude peet tar and refining of oils obtained), 5748
PEAT/GASIFICATION
Gasification of solid fuel (Process described in which

fuel is brought into close contact with liquid slag in rotatable container), 4930 Gasification of peat with coal in an AVG gas generator,

Gasification of water-containing fuels (Use of alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, Fe aluminates and silicates, or Al slicates as catalysts), 4586 Gasification of fuels by oxygen (Gasification is more effective when enriched gas and steam-0 blowing were

used instead of steam-air blowing), 4751
Pressure gasification of solid fuels with steam and oxygen (Testing of Russian coals of low caldrific value and peat; use of air, air + steam, and 0), 4558
PEAT/HYDRUGENATION

PEAT/HYDRUGENATION

Gils from catalytic hydrogenation of carbonaceous
materials (At 300 to 500°C and 20 to 500 atm using zinc
acetate or zinc formate catalysts), 5926

Solvation process for carbonaceous fuels (Use of solvent
extraction to obtain low-ash and low-sulfur fuel from
fossil solid fuel), 7329

PEAT/PYROLYSIS

Perspectives of utilization of pulverized fuel for production of technical and heating gas (Pyrolysis carried out in tubular reactors with exterior heating; flow of steam used to carry fuel dust through reactor; fuels are good raw materials for gas production; calorific value of raw gas from bituminous shale was >2500 Kcal/m³; achieved complete decomposition of tar

and increased yield of light gasoline), 7117

Pyrolytic conversion and coking of finely divided solid bituminous material and hydrocarbon oil (Fractionation of products; design of apparatus), 7077

PEAT/SQLVENT EXTRACTION

Extracts of coel, etc. (Solvent extraction using hydrogenated oils, acid oils, or mixture of tetralin and cresol under pressure), 7244

Solvation process for carbonaceous fuels (Use of solvent extraction to obtain low-ash and low-sulfur fuel from fossil solid fuel), 7329 fossil solid for PENTANE/PRODUCTION

Process for producing hydrogen-enriched hydrocarbonaceous products from coal (Solvent extraction at 300 to 500°C; catalytic hydrogenation of extract; use of Co oxide—Mo oxide—Al oxide catalyst at 440°C, 245 atm, and residence time of 2.8 hr), 4965 PEROX PROCESS

Waste gas desulfurization and environmental protection (Discussion of several methods with 23 references), 1882

PETIT PROCESS

PETIT PROCESS

Petit process for sulfur purification (of gas), 272

Present status of desulfurization of coke-oven gas, 271

Recovery of by-product nitrogen and sulfur in the cokeoven and gas industries, 235

Recovery of sulfur from coking gas (Description of the
Bahr, Petit, Seaboard, Girdler-Girbotol, Ferrox, and
Taylox processes), 671

Sulfur recovery from the gas from coal distillation, 274

PETRICHEMICALS/PRODUCTION

Chemicals from coal: illusion or reality (Feacibility of

Chemicals from coal: illusion or reality (Feasibility of economic production of petrochemical feedstocks), 5632 PETROLEUM

PETROLEUM/CARBONIZATION

PETROLEUM/CRACKING

PETROLEUM/DISTILLATION

5107

processing of petroleum), 3012 PETROLEUM/GASIFICATION

carbonization, 191
PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

```
702
     Proceedings: energy resource conference, October 24 and
         25, 1972 (2nd). Annual rept (Extraction of natural gas and crude oil; interfuel conversion; Lurgi process; government role in insuring adequate, reliable energy
          supply and transmission and transportation of energy), 5487 (PB--224 750/0)
     Formation of anisotropic mesophase from various carbonaceous materials in early stages of
     Fotential pollutants in fossil fuels. Final rept (Composition of typical US fossil fuels by source location), 1994 (PB--225 039/7)
PETROLEUM/CRACKING

Cracking process in gas-making industry (1250 Btu), 7046

Synthetic oil from coal (Catalytic hydrogenation in
autoclave at 140-210 atm up to 475° in presence of
ammonium molybdate and Sn chloride or Zn chloride gave
crude oil, gas, coke, and water; hydrorefining with Co0
and Mo oxide on Al oxide followed by cracking), 6877

PETROLEUM/DESULFURIZATION
     Desulfurization of coal and petroleum. A bibliography
     with abstracts, 1997 (NTIS-WIN-73-17)

Identification, determination and separation methods of sulfur compounds in brown-coal tar, bituminous-coal ta and petroleum according to the literature and patents,
     Technology of coal and petroleum hydrogenation (Review on high-pressure hydrogenation of coal and tar and thermal
     High-pressure fluidized beds [for production of natural gas substitute from coal or oil] (Three-stage process),
```

Synthetic natural gas in the US energy balance. Part 2 (Tabulation of SNG projects in USA (April 1973)), 5492 PETROLEUM/HYDROGENATION Catalytic hydrogenation of coal, etc. (Use of halogen acid, nonmetailic halogen compounds, Zn, Fe, or Sn and their compounds as catalysts), 2508 H-oil- and H-coal-processes (Use of fluidized catalyst), PRRA Hydrogenation of coal, pitch, and petroleum (Review), Hydrogenation techniques at combined high temperatures and pressures (Batch and continuous reactors), 2942 Hydrogenation of topped-crude and of petroleum cracked phenols (Catalytic hydrogenation under pressure), 2334

Obtaining fuels and chemical products from mixtures of coal and oil (Hydrofining distillates with boiling point to 320°), 3097

Status of hydrogenation of petroleum, bitumen, coal tar, and coal (Bibliography), 2240

Technology of coal and petroleum hydrogenation (Review on high-pressure hydrogenation of coal and tar and thermal processing of petroleum), 3012

PETROLEUM/PRODUCTION

Advanced methods of oil and gas production from fossil fuels. Subpanel report VII used in preparing the AEC Chairman's report to the President, 5553 (WASH-1281-7) Distiliation of tar to give gasoline, phenols, and residue that is cracked to produce coke, crude oil, gas oil, and gases, 5703
Relations between the composition of retortable carbonaceous minerals and their yield of crude oil, 5689

5689 Synthetic crude oil from coal (Low-temperature carbonization of coal followed by hydrotreating of coal

tar products), 6920 Synthetic oil from coal (Catalytic hydrogenation in Synthetic oil from coal (Catalytic hydrogenation in autoclave at 140-210 atm up to 475° in presence of ammonium molybdate and Sn chloride or Zn chloride gave crude oil, gas, coke, and water; hydrorefining with CoO and Mo oxide on Al oxide followed by cracking), 6877 Synthetic crude oil from coal (Carbonization of coal and hydrotreating of coal tar products), 6919 Synthetic fuels from coal (Discussion of potential processes for production of synthetic crude oil and refined "petroleum products" from coal), 6883 ETROLEUM/RESEARCH PROGRAMS

PETROLEUM/RESEARCH PROGRAMS Advanced methods of oil and gas production from fossil fuels. Subpanel report VII used in preparing the AEC

fuels. Subpanel report VII used in preparing the AEC Chairman's report to the President, 5553 (WASH-1281-7) Bureau of Mines energy program, 1972 (Review of research in 20 major areas. 185 refereces), 17 (BM-IC--8612) Bureau of Mines Energy Program, 1972. Information circular, prepared in cooperation with Morgantown Energy Research Center, WV, and Bartlesville Energy Research Center, OK. See also Energy Program 1971, PB-211 456 (Review of 20 research areas by Bureau of Mines), 5488 (PB--224 399/6)
Review of Bureau of Mines energy program, 1970, B. Linville (Bartlesville Energy Res. Cent, OK) (Includes bibliography), 14 (BM-IC--8526)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS/PRODUCTION Jotaining fuels and chemical products from mixtures of coal and oil (Hydrofining distillates with bolling point to 320°), 3097
PHENANTHRENE/HYDROGEMATION Relative rates of hydrogenation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocerbons (Rates for hydrogenation of biphenyl, naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, chrysene, pyrene, and caronene in presence of skeleton Ni catalyst and industrial ferric catalyst), 2935 PHENOL/PRODUCTION American coal-hydrogenation plant (Pilot plant with simplified flow chart; capacity of 100 tons coal/day; plant operates at 450 to 550°C), 2913 Carbonization of coal in rectangular gas-combustion retort for the production of small blast-furnace coke, liquid fuels, and gas (Yield as high as 90%), 152 PHENOLS/BOILING POINTS Research on the structure of the higher phenols obtained from Cherenkhovo coal tar (Research on composition and structure of phenols obtained from heavy fraction boiling at 230 to 310°C), 7428 PHENOLS/HYDROGENATION Action of catalysts in the high-pressure hydrogenation of phenols and hydrocarbons (WS3, MoO3, MoS3, CoS, and ZnS as catalysts), 2236 Catalytic hydrogenation of phenolic oil in low-temperature tar. I, 2283 Catalytic hydrogenation of low-temperature tar and its main constituents (Use of NiO, MoO<sub>3</sub>, ZnCl<sub>2</sub>, Cr(QH)<sub>3</sub>, and Al(QH)<sub>3</sub> as catalysts), 5666

Destructive hydrogenation of phenols in a continuous apparatus (MoS<sub>2</sub>, MoS, S, and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + S as catalysts), Hydrocarbons from phenolic tars. II. Catalytic hydrogenation under pressure (Co<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> and MoO<sub>3</sub> catalysts at 460 to 480° and 80 to 275 atm pressure), 5704 Hydrogenation of topped-crude and of petroleum cracks residues, primary shale and coal tars, asphalts and phenols (29 references), 2340

Hydrogenation of phenolic distillate from lignite at high pressure using Co<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>, 2205

Hydrogenation of topped-crude and of petroleum cracked residues, primary shale and coal tars, asphalts and phenols (Catalytic hydrogenation under pressure), 2334 Method of hydrogenating hydrocarbon-nonhydrocabon mixture (Method for hydrogenating hydrocarbons mixed with compounds; catalysts contain W and Ni sulfides and active alumina; all nonhydrocarbons and olefins are converted into saturated or aromatic hydrocarbons), 2959 Production of hydrocarbons from phenolic tars, 2203 PHENCLS/PRODUCTION Chemical by-products from coal (Production of alkenes, aromatics, H, ammonia, S tar acids; conceptual all-chemical refinery), 7380 (PB-180878)

Conversion of higher phenols into phenols, cresols, and xylenois, 7379

Current trends in the American coal tar industry (Prospects for production of chemicals by coal hydrogenation and hydrogen production from coke-oven 153

Distillation of tar to give gasoline, phenols, and residue that is cracked to produce coke, crude oil, gas oil, and gases, 5703

Formation of lower phenois during liquid-phase hydrogenation (Semi-coked tar was used), 2928 Formation of the phenois in the process of the destructive hydrogenation of the low-temperature tar

(Effects of contact time, temperature, and pressure), 2853

Fuels and chemicals from coal hydrogenation (Production of ter acids, aromatics, LPG, and gasoline), 2826 Hydrogenated coal tar products (Review with 126 references), 3033

Low-temperature hydrogenation of Northern-Bohemian browncoal tars (Continuous process for production of motor fuels, alkanes, lubricating oils, phenols, and cresols), 2916

New aspects in coal-tar processing (Description of

methods for conversion of brown coal into paraffins, phenols, pyridine, and electrode coke; most efficient method is hydrogenation at 40 atm and 330°c), 2956

Phenols in oil obtained from hydrogenation of coal Phenois in oil obtained from hydrogenation of coal

(Production of o-, m-, and p-cresol; o-, m-, and pethylphenol; 2,3-, 2,4-, 2,5-, 3,5-, and 3,4-xylenol;
3-methyl-5-ethylphenol; 4- and 5-indenol; mesitol; oand p-phenylphenol), 2725
Preparation of phenois and aromatics from coals by
directed hydrogenation, 3027
Process for dry hydrogenation of low rank coals with high

yields of phenolics. Paper No. 29 (At 300 to 1000 psi hydrogen partial pessure and 490° to 570°C), 3040 Production of coal chemicals by the combination of high

pressure liquid phase hydrogenation with hydro-dealkylation (Production of aromatic chemicals from coal by hydrogenaton and hydrodealkylation), 3013

Two-stage process for production of chemicals by hydrogenation of Cheremkhovo coal tar (Two-stage (liquid and vapor phase) process yields 60 to 66%

```
chemicals ad intermediates (aromatics and C6 to C8 phanols, naphthalana, diluents, etc.) and 33 to 37% hydrocarbon gases (alkanes) at H expenditure of 5.7 to 6.0% of coal tar weight), 2954
PHENOLS/REDUCTION
Cotalytic hydrocartics
      Catalytic hydrogenation of coal-tar components by
          molybdenum suifide (Good yields of benzens below 250°C; phenol, cresols, and ethylphenol reduced with yield up
           to 40%), 2970
     to 40%), 2970

Estalytic reduction of tar components by molybdenum trisulfide. II. Bicyclic hydrocarbons (diphenyl). III. Monocyclic phanols. IV. Condensed-nucleus phenols (a- and \beta-naphthols) (Effects of pressure, temperature, and residence time on hydrogenation of biphenyl), 2895
      Developments in catalytic hydrogenation of tar and tar
products and reduction of phenois, 2324
PHENOLS/REMOVAL
      Recent experiences in the wasta-water treatment of coal-
hydrogenation plants (Purification operations include
oil separation; phenol extraction, NH<sub>3</sub> recovery), 724
  PHENOLS/SEPARATION PROCESSES
      Separation of phenols by distillation with special reference to phenols from hard coal and lignite. I. Vapor pressures and other physical data of phenols,
 PHENOLS/SOLVENT EXTRACTION
PHENOLS/SELVENT EXTRACTION

Use of formic acid for extracting phanols from brown coal tar, middle tar oils, benzine, etc., 5675

PHENOLS/SPECIFIC HEAT

Separation of phenols by distillation with special reference to phenols from hard coal and lignite. I. Vapor pressures and other physical data of phenols, 7369
  PHENOLS/SURFACE TENSION
Separation of phenols by distillation with special reference to phenols from hard coal and lignite. I.
            Vapor pressures and other physical data of phenols,
            7369
  PHENOLS/VISCOSITY
       Separation of phenols by distillation with special reference to phenols from hard coal and lignite. I. Vapor pressures and other physical data of phenols,
  PILOT PLANTS/COST
  Rapid City - step three for coal gas (Filot plant for testing Carbon Dioxide Acceptor Process), 5319
PILOT PLANTS/EQUIPMENT
       Proposed process and equipment revisions to the Synthetic Fuels Process Pilot Plant, Cresap, West Virginia. Final environmental impact statement, 7004 (EIS-WV--73-0270)
  PINTSCH PROCESS
 PINISCH PRUCESS

Synthesis gas from co2l (Lurgi pressure process; Wellman-
Galusha process; Winkler process; Koppers process;
Wintershall-Schmalfeldt process; Netallgesellschaft
process; Pintsch process; Thyssen-Galocsy process;
underground gasification; 54 references), 3723
PINISCH-HILLEGRAND PROCESS
       Brown coals as raw material for town's gas and "synthesis" gas (Pintsch—Hillebrand process for production of gas suitable for Fischer—Tropsch
  synthesis), 3245
PIPERIDINES/PRODUCTION
       Hydrogenated coal tar products (Review with 126
  references), 3033
PIPES/CORROSION RESISTANCE
  Materials selection. Coal gasification pilot plant (Corrosion resistance problems of components), 5415 PIPES/LEAK TESTING
        Underground gasification of coal (Detection of
  underground leaks in piping using askr), 4816 PIICHES/DESULFURIZATION
       Desulfurization and destructive hydrogenation of pitch, etc (At 440° and 75 atmospheres pressure using CaC<sub>2</sub> mixed with KOH as catalyst), 414
   PITCHES/GASIFICATION
Slurries of solid carboniferous fuels (Equipment), 5529
   PITCHES/HYDROGENATION
       ITCHES/HYDROGENATION
Destructive hydrogenation (Alkali or alkaline earth
metals as catalysts), 2452
Desulfurization and destructive hydrogenation of pitch,
etc (At 440° and 75 atmospheres pressure using CaC<sub>2</sub>
mixed with KOH as catalyst), 414
Hydrogenation of coal tar and pitch (425 and 225 atm
pressure using oxide or sulfide of W as catalyst), 2691
Hydrogenation of coal, pitch, and petroleum (Review),
2304
```

Hydrogenations in a tetralin medium. I. Destructive hydrogenation of bitumen and pitch (Solvent effects),

Hydrocracking of pitch distillates (Obtaining low- and medium-boiling hydrocarbons), 6794

Carbonization of coal in rectangular gas-combustion retort for the production of small blast-furnace coke, liquid fuels, and gas (Yield as high as 90%), 152

chromate, Cu, Ag, Au, or metal of group 8 as catalysts), 5671

Liquid hydrocarbons from tars, pitches, etc. (Preliminary thinning with hydrocarbon solvents; use of oxides or sulfides of 3rd to 7th group metals; NH, molybdate or

2304

2371

PITCHES/DXIDATION

PITCHES/PRODUCTION

```
Fluidized-bed low-temperature carbonization of bituminous coal and thermal cracking of the tar vapors, 176 (BM-
          RI-7322)
     Review of coal tar technology. IV. Pitch (9 references),
          6874
PITCHES/REVIEWS
     Review of coal tar technology (Over 100 periodicals
abstracts (Jan-Jun, 1969) covering tars, light oils, middle oils, pitch, tar bases, etc.), 6878
PITCHES/SEPARATION PROCESSES
     Production of diesel and fuel oils from coal tar (Separation of pitch and oil from coal tar by
fractional solution), 5804
PITCHES/SOLVENT EXTRACTION
     Characteristics of groups of compounds separable from coal pitch by solvents (Review of classification of compounds and quality requirements of pitch for
industrial uses), 7325
PITCHES/STABILITY
     Reproducibility and thermal stability of coal-tar pitch,
7434 (Y-1922)
PLASMA JETS
      Gasification of coal with laser light irradiation, plasma
jet, and discharge-generated excited species (Review with 25 references), 5160
POLAND/COAL GASIFICATION
     Remarks concerning the future of coal chemistry (Discussion with 11 references), 5083
(Discussion with 11 references), 5083
POLYAMIDES/REGENERATION
Removal of SO<sub>2</sub> from flue gas mixtures with fibers
containing polymeric amines (Styrene—
dimethylaminopropylmaleimide (SDM) used as sorbent for
S dioxide; absorption increased with increased moisture
and decreased temperature), 1485
POLYMERS/CARBONIZATION
      Formation of anisotropic mesophase from various
           carbonaceous materials in early stages of
carbonization, 191
POTASSIUM PHOSPHATES/REGENERATION
POTASSIUM PHOSPHATES/REGENERATION
Purification of gas (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and CO<sub>2</sub> from
synthesis, cracking, or natural gas by contact with
aqueous K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> under pressure), 1024
POTT AND BROCHE PROCESS
New German plant for the hydrogenation of coal by the
process of Pott and Broche (Involves dissolution of
coal in a solvent), 2558
Process of Pott and Broche for pressure extraction and
bydrogenation of coals 2557
 hydrogenation of coal, 2557
POTT AND BROCHE PROCESS/REVIEWS
Coal [conversion to synthetic crude oil] (Review with 14
 references), 6945
POWDERS/GASIFICATION
      APPERS/GASIFICATION

Apparatus for the gasification of solid fuel powder under simultaneous liquefaction of the ash (Fuel injected at bottom of reactor), 4825

Introduction of pulverized solid fuel into gasification chambers at superatmospheric pressure (Fuel introduced by means of screw feeder into high-velocity stream of air at slightly less than atmospheric pressure), 5013
      air at slightly less than atmospheric pressure), 5013
Pressure gasification of pulverized solid fuels (Slurry
of pulverized fuel is fed to pressure gasifier), 4791
 POWDERS/MIXING
Method of coal-paste preparation, 7433
 POWER/PRODUCTION
      Impacts of new energy technology, using generalized
 input-output analysis. Final Rept., see also report dated Aug 1972, PB-220 622 (Comparative economic and environmental impacts of high and low Btu coal gasification), 5436 (PB-226 139/4)
Role of coal in the supply of power, 6871
POWER GENERATION/INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
       Gasification and desulfurization of coal for power generation (Program for development of coal-burning
            yeneration (Program for development of coal-burning
power station that can meet future stack emission
standards; coal-processing system that produces S-free
gas), 5418
  POWER PLANTS/MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS
       Economic evaluation of MHD-steam powerplants employing coal gasification, 5405
 ECONOMIC evaluation of MHD-steam powerplants employing coal gasification, 5405

POWER PRODUCTION/ENERGY CONVERSION

Conversion techniques. Subpanel report VI used in preparing the AEC Chairman's report to the President, 5552 (WASH-1281-6)

POWER REACTORS
   POWER REACTORS
  Energy: new directions and challenges (Power production forecasts), 5457
PROCESS HEAT REACTORS
       Atomic Energy Commission—Bureau of Mines process heat reactor program. Quarterly progress report, May 1—Ju 31, 1962 (Construction of 250-psig pilot scale He recycle loop), 4833 (TID-19443)
Atomic Energy Commission—Bureau of Mines process heat reactor program. Quarterly progress report, February 1—April 30, 1962 (Fabrication and testing of Induction—Heated Simulated Nuclear Reactor (ISR)
```

gasification system), 4835 (TID-19551) Atomic Energy Commission-Bureau of Mines process heat Atomic Energy Commission—Bureau of Mines process heat reactor program. Quarterly progress report, November 1, 1962—January 31, 1963 (Tests on Induction-Heated Simulated Nuclear Reactor (ISR) for producing superheated steam, heat from high-temperature He to reform natural gas, and He—graphite and N—graphite suspension), 4882 (TID-19552)

Atomic Energy Commission—Bureau of Mines process heat reactor program. Quarterly progress report, February 1--April 30, 1963 (Tests on fixed-bed coal gasifier in He-recycle system), 4883 (TID-19553)
High-temperature energy systems. Quarterly progress report, February 1--April 30, 1965 (Research progress, including studies on alloys for fluidized-bed coal gasifiers using nuclear reactor heat), 4957 (TID-22009)
High-temperature energy systems. Quarterly progress report, August 1--October 31, 1964 (Research progress on 250 psig simulated nuclear coal gasification system), 4922 (TID-21596)
Pipeline gas from coal using nuclear heat: technical and economic evaluation (Production of 915-Btu gas), 4886 (CONF-393-5)
Present state-of-research in gas generation from coal reactor program. Quarterly progress report, February sent state-of-research in gas generation from coal through steam gasification with use of heat generated in high temperature, gas cooled, nuclear reactors, 5561 in high temperature, gas cooled, nuclear reactors, 5561
Process heat reactor program. Quarterly progress report,
February 1--April 30, 1964 (Progress in design,
development, and testing of fluidized-bed gasifier for
He recycle induction-heated simulated reactor; studies
on new test loop), 4919 (TID-20830)
Process heat reactor program. Quarterly progress report,
August 1--October 31, 1963 (Design and development of
fluidized-bed gasifier for He recycle induction-heated
simulated nuclear reactor), 4884 (TID-20319)
Process heat reactor program. Quarterly progress report,
May 1--July 31, 1964 (Research progress on fluidizedbed gasifier, test loop, gas turbing system, and gasnay 1-July 31, 1964 (Research progress on fluidized-bed gasifier, test loop, gas turbine system, and gas-solids flowmeter), 4923 (TID-21286) Synthetic natural gas as a nuclear energy carrier over long distances (Production from fossil fuels using heat from HTGR-type reactor), 5386 What hydrogen from coal costs [coal gasification, steamiron process or nuclear heat gasification], 4926 PROCESS HEAT REACTORS/USES Fundamental studies on coal gasification in the utilization of thermal energy from nuclear hightemperature reactors, 5476 PRODUCER GAS Progress review No. 10. Recent developments in gasification (Producer gas, water gas, oil gas, and O gasification developments), 3693
PRODUCER GAS/COMBUSTION HEAT PRODUCER GAS/COMBUSTION HEAT

British trials in underground gasification (If coal is heated in absence of air, volatiles representing 15-40% of bituminous coals are driven off as coal gas), 4288

Gasification of solid fuels (Part of recycled coke formed in low-temperature carbonization is gasified to give producer gas), 4347

PRODUCER GAS/DESULFURIZATION Absorption of hydrogen sulfide by a monoethanolamine solution in a foam system, 1449 Desulfurization of carbureter gas (By passage over limestone or dolomite), 988 Desulfurizing reducing gases (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S from coke-oven gas, producer gas, water gas, and hydrocarbon gases; fluidized solid bed of Cu-SiJ<sub>2</sub> gel used to remove H<sub>2</sub>S by decomposition), 1331 H<sub>2</sub>S extraction from coal-water gas mixtures with Koppers coke, 1070 Low-sulfur char as a co-product in coal gasification (Production of low-S producer gas in gasification-desulfurization process; calcium carbonate used as S acceptor), 5388 Possibility of producing a sulfur-free producer gas (Use of CaD to eliminate  $\rm H_2S$  from gas), 4534 Purification of combustible gases from sulfur compounds Purification of combustible gases from sulfur compounds (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S by As--soda method), 1064
Purifying gases of sulfur by using waste products from acetylene manufacture (Producer gas cooled and scrubbed with saturated aqueous solution of Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>), 956
Recovery of sulfur from hydrogen sulfide-containing gases (Recovery from coal gas, oil gas, or producer gas in 3-step process; dilute Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> used as absorbent for H<sub>2</sub>S; H<sub>2</sub>S stripped from absorbent by Seaboard process; gas then scrubbed with solution of picric acid and Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> to oxidized H<sub>2</sub>S to S). 1263 to oxidized H<sub>2</sub>S to S), 1263 Removal and recovery of sulfur from gases (Nonoxidizing gases freed of S by treatment with V derivatives such gases freed of S by treatment with V derivatives such as acids, oxides, previously oxidized sulfides, and vanadates of Cu, Ni, or Cr; best results from  $V_{20_5}$  with NiO, CuO, and  $Cr_{20_3}$ ; regeneration of reagents), 4246 Removal of hydrogen sulfide from simulated producer gas at elevated temperatures and pressures (Use of absorbent bed of sintered pellets of fly ash and Fe oxide or red mud at  $1000-1500\,^{\circ}$ F), 1689 Removal of inorganic sulfur compounds from industrial gases (Gas passed over catalyst of  $Fe_2O_3$  and  $CasO_4$ ),

Sulfur removal from hot producer gas (Gasification in stirred fixed bed to produce low Btu gas; 32 materials used as sorbents for H sulfide), 1850
PRODUCER GAS/PRODUCTION British trials in underground gasification (If coal is heated in absence of air, volatiles representing 15-40% of bituminous coals are driven off as coal gas), 4288 Continuous distillation of coal and hydrogenation of condensable volatiles (Continuous multistage, pressurized coal distillation and gasification system pressurized coal distillation and gasilication system in single vertical vessel), 7125
Gas of low heating value from the gasification of coal preparation plant waste, 3848
Gas producer (Equipment), 4585
Gasification of coal dust (Production of producer gas), Gasification of coal in producers and water-gas generators (8 references), 4073 Gasification of bone anthracite (Efficiency for producer gas formation), 4777 Gasification of low-grade fuels (Use of washery refuse and dump slurry from coal-washing plant), 3706
Gasification of lignite in a gas-producer of ordinary
construction (Analysis of lignites used and products found), 4663 Gasification of solid fuels (Part of recycled coke formed in low-temperature carbonization is gasified to give producer gas), 4347
Gasification of the tailings of coal-beneficiation plants. I (Carbonization in N stream at 950°; quality of producer gas given as function of gasification rate), 4611 Generating producer gas (4100-4200 Kcal/m³), 3526 Hydrocarbon fuels by pyrolysis of coal (First portion of char passed to fuel cell or MHD device to produce d.c. and second portion to apparatus where char with steam forms producer gas), 7153
Innovations in the field of gas production in 1936. (Preparation of water-, hydrocarbon-, carbureted water-, producer-, and mixed gases), 3258

Low-sulfur char as a co-product in coal gasification (In a gasification-desulfurization operation), 5317 (PB--214 162/0) Low-sulfur char as a co-product in coal gasification (Production of low-S producer gas in gasification-desulfurization process; calcium carbonate used as S acceptor), 5388 Low-sulfur char as a co-product in coal gasification (Production of low-S producer gas), 5316 (PB--214 162/0) Making producer gas a competitive fuel, 3984

Manufacture of cold clean producer gas (Review with 37 references), 4447

New methods for producer—gas generation from bituminous New methods for producer-gas generation from bituminous coal (Economics), 3871
Possibility of producing a sulfur-free producer gas (Use of CaO to eliminate  $\rm H_2S$  from gas), 4534
Preparation, gasification, and smelting of high-iron content cokes for producer-gas manufacture, 3832
Processes for the gasification of solid fuels (Review of 180 processes), 4118
Producer gas (Rate of gasification, fuels, theory, and economics), 3374 economics), 3374
Producer gas from carbonaceous material (Use of fluidized Producer gas from carbonaceous material (Use of fluidized carbonaceous materials), 3681

Production of domestic gas in a semicoking generator on steam-oxygen blast, 4708

Temperature control of exothermic reactions (Use of fluidized solid technique in reactor divided into 2 sections; use of process in manufacture of producer gas from coal or in roasting of sulfide ores), 3914

Two-stage gas producer (Apparatus using 2 stages for making producer gas from caking coals), 5128

PRODUCER GRS/PURIFICATION Absorption of hydrogen sulfide by a monoethanolamine solution in a foam system, 1449 PRODUCER GAS/SCRUBBING Purifying gases of sulfur by using waste products from acetylene manufacture (Producer gas cooled and scrub with saturated aqueous solution of  $Ca(OH)_2$ ), 956 PRODUCTION/HYDROCARBONS Catalytic production of hydrocarbons from hydrogen and carbon monoxide (Using Co activated with thoria at pressure from <0.5 atm to >0.5 atm), 5905
PROMOTERS/CHEMICAL PREPARATION Destructive hydrogenation catalysts (Optimum atomic proportion of promoters for use with Mo catalyst), 2211 PROMOTERS/EFFICIENCY Action of alkali promoters upon iron catalysts. VI.

Influence of potassium carbonate upon selectivity. 1

(Conversion efficiency of Fe catalysts in production of hydrocarbons from CO and H reaches maximum at 0.2 part K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/100 parts Fe), 6787

PROPANE/PRODUCTION Evolution of gases from subbituminous coal (Coal heated at 2.80/min from 150 to ca. 1000°; gases studied were O, N, CO, C dioxide, H, methane, ethane, propane, and ethylene; preheating to 600° would produce useful gas and some tar products and leave char that is useful for reduction), 7143

```
Gasecus hydrocarbons, mainly besides methane, from
reduction of carbon monoxide (Use of mixed catalyst of Fe, Cu, Mn, H<sub>3</sub>80<sub>3</sub>, and K<sub>2</sub>C0<sub>3</sub>), 3391

Medium-pressure-refining by hydrogenation of brown-coaltar products (At 15 to 70 kg/sq. cm, MoO<sub>3</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
```

tar products (ht. 10 to 10 mg, 27 mg,

PROFAMOLS/DECOMPOSITION

Decomposition of elcohols over a Fischer-Tropsch iron catalyst, 6669
PROPYLENE/PRODUCTION

Chemical by-products from coal (Production of alkenes, aromatics, H, ammonia, S tar acids; conceptual all-chemical refinery), 7380 (FB-180878)

Gaseous hydrocarbons, mainly besides methane, from reduction of carbon monoxide (Use of mixed catalyst of

Fe, Cu, Mn, H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>, and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>), 3391 PURIFICATION/MELECULAR SIEVE PROCESS

Removal of sulphur dioxide and NO/sub x/ by molecular sieve zeolites. Paper 61, 1848 PURISOL PROCESS

Purisal process (Removal of acid gases from syngas and natural gas streams using physical absorption in N-methylpyrrollidone), 1966

NUITAMEDERSCHYSMERYS

Relative rates of hydrogenation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (Rates for hydrogenation of biphenyl, naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, chrysene, pyrene, and caronane in presence of skeleton Ni catalyst and industrial ferric catalyst), 2935

PYRIDINES/PRODUCTION

Extractions from praheated coal with solvent (Extraction yields using chloroform and pyridine), 7335

New aspects in coal-tar processing (Description of methods for conversion of brown coal into paraffins, phenols, pyridine, and electrode coke; most efficient method is hydrogenation at 40 atm and 330°c), 2956
PYRIDINES/RECOVERY

RECOVERY of chemicals from underground coal gasification gas in a large-scale laboratory apparatus (Pilot-scale laboratory apparatus), 5035
Seperation of tar, naphthalene, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen cyanide, and pyridine from coke-oven gas (Gas scrubbed with ammoniacal liquor), 1175 PYRIDINES/REDUCTION

Catalytic hydrogenation of coal-tar components by molybdenum sulfide (Good yields of benzene below 250°C; phenol, cresols, and ethylphenol reduced with yield up to 40%), 2970 PYFIDINES/REMOVAL

Purification of coke-oven gases and production of a combuctible gas rich in hydrogen and carbon monoxide (Crude coke-oven gas purified and most of ar, aromatics, naphthalene, nitrogen compounds, and S compounds removed using steam and oxide or sulfide catalyst), 1371 Separation of tar, naphthalene, ammonia, hydrogen

Separation of tar, maphthalene, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen cyanide, and pyridine from coke-oven gas (Gas scrubbed with ammoniacal liquor), 1175

Vacuum carbonate process for recovery of hydrogen sulfide and cyanides (Removal of H<sub>2</sub>S, CO<sub>2</sub>, HCN, pyridine, and naphthalene from coke-oven gas by scrubbing with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution), 966

PYPIDINES/SQLVENT EXTRACTION

Pyridine bases from heavy "gasoline" fraction obtained from low-temperature distillation of coal (Gasoline fraction from distillation of coal in Lurgi ovens at 700-8000 dephenolized by alkali; solvent extraction of pyridine bases with CH<sub>3</sub>OH), 6668 PYRITES/CHEMICAL REACTION KINETICS

Behavior of pyritic and organic sulfur during the coking of costs, 909
PYRITES/CHEMICAL REACTIONS

Desulfurizing coal, especially to reove pyritic sulfur (Pyrites converted by 5% nitric acid to Fe(III) sulfate; process temperature is 78°), 1527
PYRITES/DESULFURIZATION

Flotation of coels of high sulfur content (Effects of Cr(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3+</sub> FeSO<sub>4</sub>, KMnO<sub>4</sub>, CuSO<sub>4</sub>, and Na<sub>C</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub> on floatability in relation to removal of sulfur compounds and pyrite), 1071

and pyrite), 10/1
Sulfur behavior and sequestering of sulfur compounds
during coal carbonization, gasification, and
combustion. Final report (Desulfurization and
gasification of bituminous coal, lignite, anthracite,
and pyrite), 5227 (PB--211 481)
PYRITES/FLOTATION

Flotation of pyrite from coal: pilot plant study. Rept. of investigations, prepared in cooperation.with Pittsburgh Energy Research Center, PA, 2037 (PB--224

571/0)
Flotation of pyrite from coal (Removal of pyrites from coal by 2-stage froth flotation), 2141
Flotation of pyrite from coal. Pilot plant study (70-90% of pyritic S in coal may be separation by 2-stage froth flotation with K amyl xanthate collector), 1889

Flotation of pyrite from coal. Pilot plant study

(Tabulated and graphic results plus pilot plant flowsheet and photograph of flotation cells in

operation), 1893
Reducing the sulfur content of coal (Organic S (40% of total) cannot be removed by physical means; remainder is pyrites; costs to be invested to remove S from solid

is pyrites; costs to be invested to remove S from solid fuel largely outweighs loss and injury to equipment due to S dioxide corrosion), 1452
Removal of sulfur from coal by the flotation process (Laboratory flotation unit designed for testing process of flotation of pyritic material in coal), 1680
PYRITES/HYDROGENATION
Desulfurization of coal (Mixture of equal volume of S-bearing coal and calcined limestone treated with H in fluidized bed at 600-800° and 1 atm; most pyrite S, ca 34% organic S, and some sulfate S removed), 1701
PYRITES/DXIDATION PYRITES/OXIDATION

Desulfurization of coal (Treatement of some coals with aqueous Fe<sup>3+</sup> solution removes 40-75% of S content through nearly complete oxidation of pyritic S), 1677 PYRITES/REMOVAL

Apparatus for automatic removal of pyrites from coal

pulverizers, 1433 Bacterial oxidation in upgrading pyritic coals (Removal

Bacterial oxidation in upgrading pyritic coals (Removal of pyritic sulfur during agglomeration by treatment with Thiobacillus ferroxidens), 2070

Basic methods of removing sulfur from coal (Review of methods; electrostatic, thermal treatment in absence of U to give H sulfide, leaching with acids or alkalines, and leaching in presence of ferrobacillus ferroxidens; 34 references), 1500

Behavior of coal pyrite during flotation and practical

Behavior of coal pyrite during flotation and practical aspects of flotation-desulfurization of coals (Optimum

aspects of ilotation-desulfurization of coals (optimum conditions for flotation-desulfurization of a coal are also optimum for flotation deashing), 1255

Behavior of sulfur compounds in coal during treatment with a solution of sodium in ammonia (Samples of coal treated at -35 to -40° under dry N; treatment reduced amount of S present as pyrite and as organic compounds), 1456

Chemical desulfurization of coal: report of bench-scale developments. Volume 2. Final report (Meyers process).

developments. Volume 2. Final report (Meyers process), 1926 (PB-221406-2)
Chemical desulfurization of coal: report of bench-scale

developments. Volume 2 (Using aqueous feric salt solutions), 1917 (PB-221406)
Chemical desulphurisation of coal to meet pollution

Chemical desulphurisation of coal to meet pollution control standards (Removal of pyritic sulfur by Meyer's process using ferric sulfate solution), 2097
Chemical desulfurization of coal: report of bench-scale developments. Volume 2. Final report. See also Volume 1, PB--221 405 (Computer programs for analysis of leach processes; tables), 1925 (PB--221 406/2)
Chemical desulfurization of coal: report of bench-scale developments. Volume 1 (Use of aqueous ferric salt solutions), 1915 (PB-221405)
Chemical desulfurization of coal: report of bench-scale developments. Volume 1. Final report (Meyer's process; 50 to 130°C; 1 to 10 atm; and coal sizes of 1/4 in. to 100 mesh), 1916 (PB-221405-4) 100 mesh), 1916 (PB-221405-4)

Chemical desulfurization of coal: report of bench-scale developments. Volume 1. Final report. See also Volume 2, PB--221 406 (Meyer process for oxidation of pyrite S by ferric compounds to soluble form), 1913 (PB--221

Chemical removal of pyritic sulfur from coal (Aqueous ferric salts selectively oxidize pyrite S to forms that can be removed by vaporization, steam, or solvent extraction), 1891
Coal and sulfur dioxide pollution. Preprint (Methods for

reducing  $SO_2$  emissions), 1411 Coal demineralisation by magnetic forces (Removal of

Coal demineralisation by magnetic forces (Removal of pyritic sulfur), 2094
Coal desulphurisation: costs/processes and recommendations (Low temperature process to remove pyrite and some organic sulfur from coal), 2101
Coal desulfurization (Reduction n pyrific S), 1534
Combined wet and air preparation process for pyritecontaining brown coal of the Brunswick coal mine in Helmstedt, 1192
Desulfurization of soft coal, especially coal washings (Precipitation of pyrite from coal-water suspension), 1499

1499

Desulfurizing coal, especially to reove pyritic sulfur (Pyrites converted by 5% nitric acid to Fe(III) sulfate; process temperature is 780), 1527
Desulfurization of Donets Basin coals by flotation (Flotation inefficient in desulfurizing pyrite coals), 1322

Desulfurization kinetics of energetic coals (Steam-air mixture used under fixed-bed conditions), 1320
Dry process for removal of pyrite from coal (Separations by particle size and particle mass), 1537
Dry separation of pyrite from coal (Use of centrifugal and electrostatic methods), 1682
Economic feasibility study of coal desulfurization.
Volume II, 1378 (PB-176846)
Effect of molten caustic on pyritic sulfur in bituminous

Effect of molten caustic on pyritic sulfur in bituminous

coal (Fyrite S converted to sulfides that are soluble in molten caustic and are completely removed), 1361

Electrophoretic-specific gravity separation of pyr from coal. Laboratory studies, 1532 (BM-RI-7440)

- Energy in the chemical and petroleum processing industry.

  More recent results in the field of coal treatment (Wet
- more recent results in the field of coal treatment (W and dry coal desulfurization methods), 1458
  Engineering, economic, and pollution control assessment of the Meyers process for removal of pyritic sulfur from coal, 1651
- Evaluation of coal cleaning processes and techniques for removing pyritic sulfur from fine coal, 1713 (PB--210
- Evaluation of coal cleaning processes and techniques for removing pyritic sulfur from fine coal, 1473 (BCR-L-339)
- Evaluation of coal cleaning processes and techniques for removing pyritic sulfur from fine coal, 1512 (BCR-L-362)
- Evaluation of coal cleaning processes and techniques for removing pyritic sulfur from fine coal, 1583 (BCR-L-404)
- Feasibility study of the recovery of sulfur and iron from coal pyrites, 1396 (PB-176844)
  Flotation of pyrite from coal. Technical
- Report on coal preparation program, 1698 (PB--208 015) Flotation of pyrite from coal. Pilot plant study (70-90% of pyritic S in coal may be separation by 2-stage froth flotation with K amyl xanthate collector), 1889
- Flotation of pyrite from coal. Pilot plant study (Tabulated and graphic results plus pilot plant flowsheet and photograph of flotation cells in
- operation), 1893 Floration of pyrite from coal. Patent application No. 279
- 903, 1753 Fluidized-bed desulfurization of noncoking coals (Airsteam treatment of noncoking coals in fluidizing
- chamber), 1318 High sulfur combustor. Study of systems for coal refuse processing. Volume I. Narrative summary (Extraction of energy and sulfur products from coal washing reject fractions), 1579 (PB-203958)
  Hydrodesulfurization of bituminous coal chars (About 10\*\*
- of S content of char not removed), 1495
  Hydrolyzed metal ions as pyrite depressants in coal
  flotation: laboratory study (Use of FeCl<sub>3</sub>, AlCl<sub>3</sub>,
  CrCl<sub>3</sub>, and CuSO, as pyrite depressants), 1586 (BM-RI-7518)
- Iron pyrites from high-sulfur coals (Economics of desulfurization of coal to recover  ${\sf FeS_2}$  for sulfuric acid production), 1422 Magnetic separation of pyrite from coals (Review of
- previous studies of magnetic separation of pyrites from
- previous studies of magnetic separation of pyrites from coal), 1421

  Plant design of a method for chemical desulphurisation of coal (Removal of pyritic sulfur by Meyer's process using ferric sulfate solution), 2099

  Plant development for chemical desulfurization of coal (Meyers process uses aqueous ferric sulfate solution for leaching), 2093

  Possibilities of eliminating pyritic sulfur while enriching coal from the Balkan coal basin (Use of flotation and centrifugation), 1349

  Preliminary commercial scale process engineering and

- Preliminary commercial scale process engineering and pollution control assessment of the Meyers process for removal of pyritic sulfur from coal, 1970
- Preparation characteristics and desulfurization potential of lows coals (High S content (4.2-10.4%); organic S was 0.8-3.8%; pyritic S content reduced by crushing and washing), 1894

  Process costs and economics of pyrite-coal utilization,
- 1440 (PB-182358)
- Pyritic sulfur removal from coal using solutions containing ferric ions (FeCl<sub>3</sub> solution is used; not necessary to use high pressure and temperatures), 1755 Reduction of sulfur in minus-28-mesh bituminous coal
- (Pyritic S occurs in increasing amounts in high-gravity fractions), 1362
  Reduction of the sulfur content in brown coals of the
- North Bohemian Brown Coal District (Pyrite oxidation in cal grains consining 4.59-18.10% S studied by heating in electric furnace, shock heating in superheated steam, high-frequency heating, and electric discharge),
- Removal of pyrite from coal by dry methods (Combinaton of grinding, centrifugation, and electrostatic separation), 1549
- Removal of pyritic sulphur from coal using solutions containing ferric ions (Ferric, chloride treatment process), 1875
- process), 1875
  Removal of pyrite from coal by dry separation methods.
  Report of investigations, 1976 (PB-221627-3)
  Removal of mineral matter including pyrite from coal.
  Patent application No. 354 023 (Treatment of coal with aqueous alkali at about 175-300°C followed by acidification with strong acid), 2002
  Removal of pyrite from coal by dry separation methods.
  Report of investigations, prepared in cooperation with

- Morgantown Energy Research Center, WV (Reduction of SO, emissions from coal-burning power plants by removing pyrites from coal prior to burning; equipment), 1978 (PB--221 627/3)
- Removal of pyritic sulfur from coal by bacterial action (With small sizes of coal more than 80% of pyrites was removed; mechanism of pyrite removal by bacteria is discussed), 1317
- Separability of pyrite particles in some pulverized coals
- (By the float-and-sink method), 1136 Sulfur reduction of Illinois coals. Washability tests (Pyrite S removed by washing), 1490
- Symposium on environmental pollution control 2, 3, 1756 TEW zeroes in on leaching method to desulfurize pyrite coals (Description of Meyers process using aqueous
- ferric sulfate solution), 1796
  Two-stage flotation selectively floats pyrite from coal, 2020
- Use of pyrite-depressing and -activating reagents during desulfurization of coal slurries by flotation (Flotation of coal slurries with pyrite-depressing CaO, NaCN, or collectors such as ethyl or butyl vanthate). 1381
- Use of sulfur from coals (Review of practice in sulfuric acid production from pyrites; steam-air desulfurization of coal), 1503
- PYROLYSIS/CHEMICAL REACTION KINETICS
- Advances in research on coal pyrolysis (Coal pyrolysis at extremely high temperatures reviewed; ethylene formation; 63 references), 7150
  flash pyrolysis of coal. Effect of nitrogen, argon, and
- other atmospheres in increasing olefin concentration and its significance on the mechanism of coal pyrolysis and its significance on the mechanism of coal pyrolysis (Pyrolysis at about  $1150^\circ$  for 30 sec in vacuo and in N, Ar, NH<sub>4</sub>, and  $C_6H_6$ ), 7178
  Kinetic study of the pyrolysis of a high-volatile bituminous coal (19 references), 7135
  Kinetics of pyrolysis of high volatile bituminous coal,

- Kinetics of the thermal decomposition of coal (Review with 41 references on experimental methods used in investigation of coal decomposition kinetics and
- theories of pyrolysis), 7132
  Liquefaction of Utah coal (Conversion of bituminous coal to fluid feed studied using pyrolysis, solvent extraction with tetralin, and catalytic hydrogenation; optimum conditions were 515°, H pressure 2000 psi, and Sn chloride catalyst concentration 15% of coal), 6964
- Mechanisms of coal pyrolysis. VI. Reaction patterns in the range 650-850°, 7128 Progresses made in the research of pyrolysis of
- bituminous coal (Reaction kinetics of gas formation). 7151
- Reduced coals. I. Mechanism of coal pyrolysis (Pyrolysis at 600°), 7129 PYROLYSIS/COED PROCESS
- - COED [Char Oil Energy Development] plant for coal conversion (Pyrolysis of coal with heating value 12.800 Btu/lb), 7165 Hydrogenation of COED process coal-derived oils (Over
- fixed bed nickel--molybdenum catalysts), 7170 PYROLYSIS/ECONOMICS
- Multistage pyrolysis of coal (High-volatile bituminous coal pyrolyzed steps at 600, 850, 1000, and 1600°F with N as fluidizing medium), 7133
  PYROLYSIS/FLUIDIZED BED
- fluidized-bed pyrolysis of Western bituminous coals
- (Multistage pyrolysis at 600-650, 850, 1000, and 1600°F), 7138
  PYROLYSIS/LASERS
- Solid and gaseous products from laser pyrolysis of coal,
- PYROLYSIS/SOLVENT EXTRACTION
  Liquefaction of Utah coal (Conversion of bituminous coal to fluid feed studied using pyrolysis, solvent extraction with tetralin, and catalytic hydrogenation; optimum conditions were 515°, H pressure 2000 psi, and coally 6764 chloride catalyst concentration 15% of coal), 6964 PYROLYSIS/TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE
  - Influence of the coking temperature on certain raw coke-gas chemical products (Increase of coking temperature from 1350-60 to 1370-80° affected products; yield of H sulfide, HCN, and ammonia increased with temperature), 7140
- PYROLYSIS/THERMODYNAMICS
  - Thermodynamic analysis of the formation process of aromatic hydrocarbons during coal pyrolysis, 7104

0

QUINOLINES/PRODUCTION

American coal-hydrogenation plant (Pilot plant with simplified flow chart; capacity of 100 tons coal/day; plant operates at 450 to 550°C), 2913 QUINOLINES/REDUCTION

Catalytic hydrogenation of coal-tar components by molybdenum sulfide (Good yields of benzene below 250°C; phenol, cresols, and ethylphenol reduced with yield up to 40%), 2970 R

```
RECOVERY/ECONOMICS
```

On desulphurization and removal of sulphur from smoke gases in Japan (Economics of S recovery; methods of desulfurization), 1441

RECTISOL PROCESS

Gas purification by means of the Rectisol process (Use of polar or organic liquids (such as MeOH) cooled to  $-75^{\circ}$  for removal of GO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S from gas), 1144

Organic sulfur in [town] gas (Removal using Rectisol

process), 1241 Rectisol process (Purification of crude gas produced by

coal gasification), 1965
Rectisol process for the purification of pressure gases
(Purification for use in Fischer-Tropsch reactor), 959
Technological possibilities of the Rectisol process, 5100
Waste gas desulfurization and environmental protection

(Discussion of several methods with 23 references), 1882

REDUCTION/EFFICIENCY

SO, converted to sulfur in stackgas cleanup route (Catalytic reduction using natural gases reducing Catalytic reduction using natural gases reducing agent; conversion efficiency is 90% or better), 1790 REDUCTION/ELECTROCHEMISTRY
Similarity between the electrochemical elimination of sulfur from coal and from dibenzothiophehe, 1429
REGENERATION

Removal and recovery of SD2 from power station flue gases (Discussion of Chemico (aqueous suspension of magnesium oxide) process), 1881

REINLUFT PROCESS

Coel and sulfur dioxide pollution. Preprint (Methods for reducing SU<sub>2</sub> emissions), 1411
Environmental protection and safety (Reinluft process for removel of SU<sub>2</sub> from power plant stack gas), 1778
Methods of reducing emission of oxides of sulfur from coal (Absorpton of S oxides by alkalized alumina at 625°F; Reinluft process; catalytic conversion of  $SO_2$  to  $SO_3$  resulting in formation of  $H_2SO_4$ ), 1369
Present state of flue gas desulphurization (Comparison of

economics and effectiveness of various processes for

removing  $SD_2$ ); 1451 Removal of  $SD_2$  from flue gases (Discussion of various wet and dry methods), 1432 REMOVAL/TYCO PROCESS

Mathematical model for simulation of the dynamic behavior of the Tyco process for SD<sub>2</sub> and NO/sub x/ removal, 2007 RESEARCH PROGRAMS/REVIEWS

Unconventional methods of hydrogenating coal (Usual methods regarded as uneconomical; propose use of monetomic H, electrical discharges, ultrasonic effects, etc.; review of research and patents), 2154
RESIDUES/HYDROGENATION

Use of hydrogen and carbon in the destructive hydrogenation of fuels (Review of effects of various catalysts and operating conditions on yields in hydrogenation of coal, tars, and oil residues), 2869 RESINS/HYDROGENATION

Hydrogramatic solvents (Preparation of hydrogramatic solvents by destructive hydrogenation of resins from underground casification of coal in 2 stages, first above 7000 at 50 atm and then at 350-800 and atm pressure; catalyst 5% NiO, 4-7% Cr oxide on active Al oxide), 5096 REXCU PROCESS

Fig. 1. Fig. 1 HIC PROCESS

Fuels with low sulfur content and smokeless fuels (Review; smoke and S dioxide emissions), 1502 ROBINSON-BINDLEY PROCESS

Production of fuels by catalytic hydrogenation of carbon monoxide (Fischer-Tropsch and Robinson-Bindley processes for production of synthetic gasoline), 5795

Effect of permeability of enclosing rocks and of borehole diameter on output, 3439

ROSTIN PROCESS

Present status of desulfurization of coke-oven gas, 271

Gasification of low-grade fuels (Use of washery refuse and dump slurry from coal-washing plant), 3706 SACCHAROSE/HYDROGENATION

SACCHARDSE/HYDROGENATION

Hydrogenation products from bituminous coal and sucrose at elevated temperatures; spectral comparison (Nearly identical products were obtained), 2912

SASOL PROCESS/COMPARATIVE EVALUATIONS

Production of liquid fuels from coal in Central Queensland (Two methods presented are: Fischer--Tropsch synthesis and direct hydrogenation; comparison of Sasol

and H-Coal processes; latter was considered to be more economical; hydrogenation of coal paste at 400 to 500°C and 100 to 200 atm), 6861
SASOL PROCESS/ECONOMICS

Production of liquid fuels from coal in Central Queensland (Two methods presented are: Fischer-Tropsch synthesis and direct hydrogenation; comparison of Sasol synthesis and direct hydrogenation; comparison of Sasol and H-Coal processes; latter was considered to be more economical; hydrogenation of coal paste at 400 to 500°C and 100 to 200 atm), 6861

SCHMALFELDI-WINTERSHALL PROCESS

Application of the Fischer-Tropsch process at the Lutzkendorf plants of the Wintershall Company (Comparison of merits and disadvantages of Schmalfeldt-Wintershall and Winkler processes for gasification of lignite to obtain gas suitable for Fischer-Tropsch

lignite to obtain gas suitable for Fischer-Tropsch process), 6160

Oxygen gasification processes in Germany, 3477

Report on the investigation by fuels and lubricants teams at the Wintershall A. G., Lutzkendorf, near Mucheln, Germany (Fischer-Tropsch process; manufacture of catalysts; production of gasoline and lubricating oils), 6158

Synthesis gas from coal (Lurgi pressure process; Wellman-Galusha process; Winkler process; Koppers process; Wintershall-Schmalfeldt process; Metallgesellschaft process: Pintsch process; Thyssen-Galocsy process;

process; Pintsch process; Thyssen-Galocsy process; underground gasification; 54 references), 3723 SCOT PROCESS/EFFICIENCY

New Shell process treats Claus off-gas (SCOT Process for removal of residual S present in off-gas of Claus-type S recovery units), 2078 Shell Claus off-gas treating (Scot) process (Increase of S recovery efficiency from Claus units), 7391

SCRUBBING/EQUIPMENT Sulfur removal from industrial gases (Gas scrubber with variable free diameter; desulfurization of natural

gas), 984 SEABOARD PROCESS

Liquid purification (of gas) by soda ash solution, 273 Recovery of sulfur from coking gas (Description of the Bahr, Petit, Seaboard, Girdler-Girbotol, Ferrox, and Thylox processes), 671
Recovery of by-product nitrogen and sulfur in the cokeoven and gas industries, 235
Sulfur recovery from the gas from coal distillation, 274
SEACOKE PROCESS/FLUWSHEETS

Project Gasoline in final development stage (NONE), 6834
SEACOKE PROCESS/REVIEWS
Coal [conversion to synthetic crude oil] (Review with 14 references), 6945
Office of Coal Research continues liquid extraction

projects (Review of projects for coal conversion into city gas and gasoline), 6828
Project Gasoline in final development stage (NUNE), 6834
SELEXOL PROCESS

Selexal process (Gas purification and removal of H sulfide, C dioxide, COS, mercaptans, etc., from gas streams by physical absorption), 1964

Synthetic fuel gas purification by the Selexal process (Selective removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and COS), 1967

SHALE GIL/GASIFICATION

Fuel gasification Advances in the selexal process (Selective removal of H<sub>2</sub>S and COS), 1967

Fuel gasification. Advances in chemistry series 69 (Review), 5022 Hydrogen - a clean fuel for urban areas (Production of

hydrogen by gasification of coal and shale oil or by electrolysis of water), 3133

SHALE OIL/HYDROGENATION

Hydrogenation of various tars and oils (In 2 reaction chambers in series, catalyst of NH, thiomolybdate; also hydrogenation of middle oils using molybdic oxide nyurogenetion of middle oils using molybdic exide catalyst), 2561
Hydrogenation of coal distillates (At 400 to 550° using Sb or its compounds), 2653
Hydrotreatment of fossil fuels (Patent), 7054
SHALE OIL/PRODUCTION
Synthetic fuels from hydrocenter

Synthetic fuels: from hydrocarbon sources: technology, economics, markets, 5562 (NP-19993)

SHALE OIL/SYNTHETIC FUELS

Synthetic fuels: will government lend the oil industry a

hand, 5601
SHALE TAR GILS/HYDROGENATION
Hydrogenation of topped-crude and of petroleum cracked

résidues, primary shale and coal tars, asphalts and phenols (Catalytic hydrogenation under pressure), 2334 SHALES/CARBONIZATION

Trumble low-temperature carbonization process (Light gasoline product), 61
SHALES/DISTILLATION

Cracking bituminous material (Destructive distillation at 200 lb pressure and 850°F), 7068
SLAGS/GASIFICATION

Pilot-plant experiments in slagging gasification, 4949 SMGKES/DESULFURIZATION

Desulfurization of smoke by the electrically desorptionable active carbon method (II) (Smoke from burning of city gas), 1635

```
SMOKES/REMOVAL
    Commercial plant for removal of smoke and oxides of sulphur from flue gases (Scrubbing towers use alkaline water for removal of smoke, dust, and acid constituents
    from boiler flue gas), 451
Fuels with low sulfur content and smokeless fuels
         (Review; smoke and S dioxide emissions), 1502
           DEA PROCESS
    SNPA-DEA process (Removal of H sulfide and C dioxide from
         raw gas streams at operating pressures of 500 psig or
         higher), 1963
SODA-ASH PROCESS
    Cleaning high-sulfur gases (Review; Feld process; soda-
ash process; Leahy process), 440
SODIUM COMPOUNDS/RECOVERY
Proc. Assoc. Prev. Ind. Pub. Nuisance, Symp. (Method is
very satisfactory), 1656
SODIUM COMPOUNDS/SOLUBILITY
    Flue gas desulfurization by Wellman--Lord process (Use of
         caustic soda wash to absorb S dioxide; process takes advantage of difference in solublilities of Na sulfite
         and NaH sulfite), 1657
SOLAR CELLS
    Energy: new directions and challenges (Power production
forecasts), 5457
SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION
    Land, sea, and air. Survey of some auxiliary sources of
energy for electricity generation (Includes geothermal
heat, underground gasification, tidal power, wind
         power, and solar energy), 4018
SOLAR POWER PLANTS
Assessing advanced methods of generation, 5403
SOLID WASTES/ENERGY SJURCES
Direct combustion of high-sulfur coal using today's gas
         turbines (CPU-400 waste disposal unit converted to
coal-burning unit), 19
SOLID WASTES/GASIFICATION
    Gasification of low-grade fuels, 4951
SOLIDS/CARBONIZATION
    Carbonization of solid fuels at low and medium temperatures (Review), 160
SOLIDS/COMBUSTION
    Combustion or gasification of solid fuel (Fuel preliminarily pulverized to fine-grained state), 5058
Main chemical-technological problems in the use of solid
    fuels for power production (Review with proposals for
future work; 15 referenes), 5024
Pressurized fluidized beds for intensifying the
combustion and gasification of solid fuels (Pressures of 5-20 atm), 5156
SOLIDS/DESULFURIZATION
Desulfurization of solid fuels (Removal of S by mixing with acceptor solids such as metallic oxides; MnO is
preferred), 1093
SOLIDS/FILTRATION
    Coal solvation with non-hydrogenated solvent in the
         absence of added hydrogen (Methods described for
         obtaining solutions of practically ash-free carbonaceous matter from coals and brown coals; coal
         mixed with aronatized solvent; mixture heated for complete decomposition), 7331
SOLIDS/FLUIDIZATION
Theoretical and experimental studies on fluidized gasification of solid fuels (System operates below fusion point of mineral matter in coal), 5082 SOLIDS/GASIFICATION
    DLIDS/GASIFICATION
Apparatus for the gasification of solid fuel powder under simultaneous liquefaction of the ash (Fuel injected at bottom of reactor), 4826
Combustion or gasification of solid fuel (Fuel preliminarily pulverized to fine-grained state), 5058
Continuous flameless gasification of powdered or fine-grained solid fuels (Gasification with H<sub>2</sub>O vapor and/or CO<sub>2</sub> in externally directly heated reactors at 600-10000 and 90 atm in metal tubes with turbulent flow), 5284
Conversion of solid fossil fuels to high-Btu. pipeline gas (Method described for making fuel gas that is interchangable with natural gas), 5067
Conversion of solid fossil fuels to high-heating-value pipeline gas (Destructive hydrogenation at 500-2000
    pipeline gas (Destructive hydrogenation at 500-2000 psig and 1400-1700°F), 4950
Economics of the production of high-heat-content gas by
    means of a complex gas-chemical use of solid fuel. (For example, the treatment of Itat coals), 4566
Fuel gas (Heating value of 15000 Btu/m³; made by gasification of solid fuel; 3 reaction zones; obtain
         gas high in CH.), 4011
    Fuel gas, 1305
Fuel gas from solid fuels (Fuel gasification with 0 and steam at 15-30 atm and under dry ash-removal
   steam at 15-30 atm and under dry ash-removal conditions), 4898
Gases containing carbon monoxide (Gases rich in CD made by gasification of solid fuels under pressure), 4375
Gasification of solid fuels (Gasification of low temperature lighte coke with D and steam), 4597
Gasification furnace (Gasifier for solid fuels; production of high-calorific-value gas free of H<sub>2</sub>S and
        production of high-calorific-value gas free of \rm H_2S and \rm CO_2 ), 4871
```

```
Gasification of solid particles containing carbon (Basis
for equipment design), 5261
Gasification of solid fuels (Operation of industrial
 fuel-gas generators), 4941
Gasification of solid fuels with a high content of coal
fines (Process inhibited wing to poor aerodynamics of
       fuel bed when coal fines fraction of 0-5 mm exceeds
       5%), 4942
 Gasification of solid fuels for the direct preparation of converter gas (Gasification of semicoked brown coals),
 Gasification of solid fuel (Process described in which
fuel is brought into close contact with liquid slag in rotatable container), 4930
Gasification of solid or liquid fuel (Gasification in descending bed of solid heat carrier), 4869
Gasification of liquid and solid fuels without formation
       of combustion-chamber deposits (Fuel gasified at 600-
       9000), 4899
 Gasification studies (Annotated bibliography on
      gasification of solid fuels, decomposition of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons, and goals of gasification; 54
references), 4980
Gasification of finely divided carbonaceous solid,
liquid, or gaseous fuel (Gas consisting largely of H
       and CO made by partial combustion of powdered coal),
      4589
 Gasification of solid fuels at elevated pressures (Low CO
gas can be produced by gasification of solid fuels with mixtures of D plus steam or D, steam, and \rm CO_2), 4927 Gasification of solid fuels (Part of recycled coke formed
in low-temperature carbonization is gasified to give
producer gas), 4347
Gasification of solid carbonaceous materials (Finely
      divided coal or charcoal in fluidized state alternately
      heated in presence of air and gasified in presence of
neared in present the steam), 4605
Gasification of carbonaceous solids, 4351
Gasification of caroonaceous solids, 4351
Gasification of solid fuels in a slagging producer (In gas producer in wich molten slag in sprayed into furnace as principal heat source, use of C or highly enriched air preheated to at least 1000° as gasification agent allows use of low-grade coal or coke as fuel) 5012
      as fuel), 5012
 Gasification of solid fuel (Gasification by thermal
      decomposition of suspended layer of fuel carried out in 2 steps), 4825
Gasification of solid fuel, 4867
Gasification of solid carbonaceous material in suspension
(Gases cooled by addition of finely divided
(Gases cooled by addition of finely divided carbonaceous materials), 4603 Gasification of solid fuels for the direct production of converter gas with circulatory use of water gas (Steam conversion and CO content increased), 4379 Gasifying solid fuels (Consumer gas produced by gasifying solid fuel with O-containing media and steam at high pressure, converting CO to \mathrm{CO}_2 (producing H), and washing out \mathrm{CO}_2), 5057 Gasifying solid fuels in the gas industry (Review of process and commercial installations in Britain and South Africa), 4841
       South Africa), 4841
History of the development of solid-fuel gasification.
      4661
Improvement of gases obtained by gasification of combustible solids (Relatively low calorific value of gases obtained by gasification of coke, etc., improved by spraying coke, etc., during gasification with combustible liquid), 3896

Introduction of pulverized solid fuel into gasification
Introduction of pulverized solid fuel into gasification chambers at superatmospheric pressure (Fuel introduced by means of screw feeder into high-velocity stream of air at slightly less than atmospheric pressure), 5013 Main chemical-technological problems in the use of solid fuels for power production (Review with proposals for future work; 15 referenes), 5024

Pressure gasification of solid fuels with oxygen in Germany (Practical operation of coal gasification plant), 4804

Pressure gasification of solid fuel (Principal features
Pressure gasification of solid fuel (Principal features incorporated in high-capacity Lurgi gasifier;
     advantages and disadvantages of process; economics of process), 4953
 Pressure gasification of solid fuels (Calorific value of
     gases produced by pressure gasification of solid fuels with \Omega or \Omega-enriched air and steam is increased by
with U or U-enriched air and steam is increased by catalytic cracking of tar produced), 4348

Pressure gasification of solid fuels with steam and oxygen (Testing of Russian coals of low calorific value and peat; use of air, air + steam, and U), 4558

Pressurized fluidized beds for intensifying the combustion and gasification of solid fuels (Pressures of 5-20 atm), 5156
                     of the gasification of solid fuels on a carbon
dioxide-air jet (CO<sub>2</sub> passed over brown coal at 8000 gave product containing 0.8% CO<sub>2</sub>, 39.4% CO, and 59.75% N<sub>2</sub> yielding 1200 Kcal/m³), 4403
Production of city gas from solid and liquid fuels (Study of gasification of coal under pressure and combination with gasification of liquid hydrocarbons or with
```

Gasification of fuels. Developments in the gasification

of solid fuels in Great Britain (Review), 4312

```
Waste heat recovery and its application to the gas industry (Review describing design features and working principles of different types of heat-recovery appliances and waste-heat practice in solid fuel gasification industry; 14 references), 5026
SQLIDS/HYDROGENATION
        Gases for use as fuel (Liquid and solid fuels
        hydrogenated at 50-150 atm and 800-900° to give gases rich in methane), 3006
Hydrogenation techniques at combined high temperatures
       and pressures (Fatch and continuous reactors), 2942
Solvent extraction of coal by a heavy oil (Coal converted to liquid products by solvent extraction with heavy carbonaceous liquid containing C-H, insoluble material; solvent and solid heated to 55-935°F at 500-1000 psig in presence of H to liquefy fraction of solid), 7348
 SOLIDS/REMOVAL
         Coal liquefaction solids removal (Removal by adding coal
       extract-enriched solvent containing at least 20 vol% coal extract materials boiling below ca. 400°F or above ca. 1000°F), 703°.

Coal liquefaction solids removal, 6987

Conversion of coal to clean fuel (Production of low mineral content fuel; suspended solids effectively account from liquid by using procipitating solvent).
                 removed from liquid by using precipitating solvent),
                 7032
 SCLVENT EXTRACTION/CHEMICAL REACTION KINETICS
EXTRACTION/CHEMICAL REACTION KINETICS

Extractive disintegration of bituminous coals (Using diphenylamine and 9,10-dihydroanthracene), 7295

Liquefaction of Utah coal (Conversion of bituminous coal to fluid feed studied using pyrolysis, solvent extraction with tetralin, and catalytic hydrogenation; optimum conditions were 5150, H pressure 2000 psi, and Sn chloride catalyst concentration 15% of coal), 6964

SOLVENT EXTRACTION/COMPARATIVE EVALUATIONS
Solvent extraction of liquites and bituminous coals
         Solvent extraction of lignites and bituminous coals
  (Comparison of dioxane, propanol, and pyridine followed by CHCl<sub>3</sub>), 7296
SOLVENT EXTRACTION/EQUIPMENT
 Making liquid fuels from coal by solvent extraction, 7338 SOLVENT EXTRACTION/REACTION KINETICS
 Mechanism of solvent extraction from coal and its chars with chloroform (Extraction of raw and preheated coal at various temperatures), 7341
SOLVENT EXTRACTION/TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE
         Mechanism of solvent extraction from coal and its chars with chloroform (Extraction of raw and preheated coal at various temperatures), 7341
Solvent extraction of bituminous coal. III. Influence of
         extraction temperature on extract composition (Extraction with tetrahydrofuran, morpholine, and tetralin in the temperature range of 65° to 350°), 7316 Variation in extraction yields from coal caused by preheating (Chloroform and pyridine extraction), 7342
       DIVENT-REFINED COAL

Clean energy from coal — a national priority (Status of coal gasification, liquefaction, and solvent extraction programs), 5372 (EN-2281)

Cleaning coal by solvent refining, 2146

Controlling 502 emissions from coal-burning boilers: status report, 1751

Controlling emissions from fossil-fueled power plants (Gasification, solvent extraction, and flue gas desulfurization processes are described), 2033

Development of a process for producing an ashless, low-sulfur fuel from coal. Volume I. Engineering studies. Part 4. Impact of the solvent refined coal processe. R and D report No. 53, interim report No. 5 (Approach to marketing and environmental problems), 7356 (NP-20133)

Developmental and rate studies in processing of coal minerals, 50
  SOLVENT-REFINED COAL
                  minerals, 50
         Economic evaluation and process design of a coal-oil-gas (COG) refinery (Process including coal preparation, solvent-refined coal process, hydrocracking and
         solvent-refined coal process, hydrocracking and hydroconversion, Bi-Gas process, and cryogenic separation; economic evaluation), 5419

Processes for coal liquefaction and the production of low sulfur boiler fuels. Paper No. 6 (Description and comparison of several processes with emphasis on Solvent Refined Coal Process), 6936

Proposed pilot plant, Fort Lewis, Washington (For desulfurization of coal by solvent refining), 1585 (PB-198861-D)
                  198861-D)
          Removal of sulfur from coal by treatment with hydrogen
         Removal of sulfur from coal by treatment with hydrogen. Phase I. The effect of operating variables and raw material properties. Research and development report No. 77, interim report No. 1 (325 and 400°C at 600 and 1200 psig, respectively), 1992 (NP-19947)
Solvent refined coal - a potential low sulfur utility fuel (removes fly ash and sulfur), 7344 (EN-1872)
Solvent refining of coal (Pilot plant studies), 7357
Solvent refining gets the sulfur out - of coal, 1999
Study of cost of sulphur oxide and particulate control
```

carburetion of H-rich gas from natural gas), 4984 Theoretical and experimental studies on fluidized

fuel), 5020

gasification of solid fuels (System operates below fusion point of mineral matter in coal), 5082
Thermal treatment and gasification of solid fuel (Coal or previously heated solid fuel heated in retort in

ascending stream of products from thermal treatment of

```
using solvent refined coal, 1519 (PB-193420)
SOLVENT-REFINED COAL/CSF PROCESS
Project Gasoline. Paper No. 5 (Extraction of coal and hydrocracking of extract to produce gasoline), 7333
SOLVENT-REFINED COAL/PRODUCTION
Emission controls - status at coal burning power plants
               (Various methods for reduction of SO2 emissions in
       (verious methods for reduction of 302 emissions in stack gas), 1982
Pittsburgh and Midway Coal Mining Company solvent refined coal process (Discussion of process and costs), 7349
Proposed pilot plant, Fort Lewis, Washington (Research on solvent-refined coal), 1602 (PB-198861-F)
Solvent-refined coal, its merits and market potential,
        Summary presentation: an overview of coal conversion technology, 52
 SOUTH AFRICA
Coal processing in South Africa (Review with 21 references), 6969
SPRAYS/EFFICIENCY
Ontario hydro S prototype limestone scrubber for SO<sub>2</sub> removal from clean flue gas (Review of design and operating variables; particulate material removed by electrostatic precipitators), 1554
STAATSMIJNEN-OTTO PROCESS
Developments in the complete removal of sulfur from coal-
distillation gases. The autopurification process and
the Staatsmijnen-Otto process (Economics), 721
STACK DISPOSAL/FOSSIL-FUEL POWER PLANTS
Clean stack gas gets top priority and award at Duquesne,
               2003
 STACK DISPOSAL/MONITORING
 Can emissions from coal-fired boilers be monitored effectively, 2077
STAINLESS STEEL-440/CORROSION RESISTANCE
        Materials selection. Coal gasification pilot plant
(Corrosion resistance problems of components), 5415
STEAM/CHEMICAL REACTION KINETICS
Kinetic study of the steam-carbon reaction (Effects of temperature, partial pressure, and graphitization of
 C), 2851
STEAM/CHEMICAL REACTIONS
       TEAM/CHEMICAL REACTIONS

Bench-scale studies of the Kellogg coal gasification
process (Details of experimental procedure and effect
of variables on rate of gasification with steam and
various carbonacous olids in molten Na carbonate), 5043

Carbon oxygen steam reactions studied (1 to 100 atm
pressure and 900 to 1750°K), 3594

Chemical reaction of carbon with steam (Reactions CO<sub>2</sub> + C

2CO, C + H<sub>2</sub>O + CO + H<sub>2</sub>, C + 2H<sub>2</sub>O + CO<sub>2</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>, CO +
H<sub>2</sub>O + CO<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>), 7429

Chemistry of the carbon-steam reaction, 5023

Cyclic use of calcined dolomite to desulfurize fuels
undergoing gasification (Use of CaO plus MgO or Ca
        Cyclic use of calcined dolomite to desulfurize fuels undergoing gasification (Use of CaO plus MgO or Ca carbonate plus MgO to desulfurize fluid fuels has been hampered by lack of means to recover elemental S from CaS plus MgO while also recovering original solid in form suitable for reuse in desulfurization step), 1404 Gas production from steam, air, and coal (Slag production minimized by passing through the hot fuel alternate streams of steam containing less than 10% O and more than 25% O; process reduces steam consumption), 4933 Hydrocarbon fuels by pyrolysis of coal (First portion of char passed to fuel cell or MHD device to produce d.c. and second portion to apparatus where cher with steam
         char passed to fuel cell or non device to produce d.c. and second portion to apparatus where char with steam forms producer gas), 7153
Influence of residence time, temperature, and steam concentration on coal-steam gasification reactions,
         Kinetic study of the reaction of coal char with hydrogen-
steam mixtures (37 references), 6835
Kinetic study of the reaction of coal char with a
         hydrogen-steam mixture (35 references), 4995
Reaction of carbon with steam at elevated temperatures
         (1150°), 3971
Reaction of coal with steam at high pressures
         (Experiments with bench-scale apparatus to produce high
Btu gas from coal; 12 references), 5080
Reactions of carbon with carbon dioxide and steam (At
         teamroxygen gasification of fine sizes of coal in a fluidized bed at elevated pressure. II. Reaction of carbon with steam (Fluidized bed hydrodynamics have
        carbon wth steam (Fluidized bed hydrodynamics have important effect on steam—C reaction kinetics; 9 references), 4849

Suspended specimen method for determining the rate of the steam-carbon reaction (Steam passed over graphite suspended in electrically heated tube), 4830

Underground gasification of fuels. Effect of the concentration of steam on the rate of its reaction with
  carbon, 4759
STEAM/REMOVAL
Purification of gases (Equipment and procedure for
  rurilication of gases (Equipment and procedure for removal of \rm H_2S, \rm CU_2, organic S compounds, hydrocarbons, or steam from gases), 1338 STEAM GENERATORS/CONTROL EQUIPMENT Power from coal. III. Combustion controls and pollution controls, 2139
```