

OIL REFINING

E.O.C. Reports

3415-27

RECORDED

**INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE
FOR THE
ACQUISITION OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS**

**ABSTRACTS
RELATING TO
FUELS AND LUBRICANTS**

NOTE

This publication contains complete information as found in the European and Far Eastern press on all aspects of the fuel problem. The arrangement is by country. Articles of economic or political interest are abstracted completely. *Technical articles* are indexed only and are cited by author, title and brief annotation. Abstracts or photo-copies of the technical articles are available upon request.

Photo-copies

The IDC Analysis and Abstract Section will prepare and deliver upon request a full-size photo-copy of any original article analyzed in this *Index*; Photo-copies are made only on request and must be prepared when the request is made. To order a photo-copy telephone OSS, EXecutive 6100, Extension 631. If it is not possible to use the language of the original article an abstract in English may be requested instead of a photo-copy. The following information should be given when ordering a photo-copy or abstract: Country; heading and subheading; and source.

Form of Reference:

Newspaper items are referred to in this order:

<u>Key to Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Page-Column</u>	<u>Microfilm Roll (if one)</u>
NT	7 O 44	3-3	

Periodical references are referred to in this order:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Volume: Page</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Microfilm Roll (if one)</u>
MMW	91:80-90	25F44	R4363

KEY TO TITLES: SEE: "*Key to Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals and Newspapers referred to in the 'Subject Index to Foreign Publications'*", Revised Edition, issued on 1 January 1945. Information concerning abbreviations not included in this list can be obtained by telephoning Extension 631-632.

FUELS AND LUBRICANTS

DENMARK

-PRODUCTION The Danish engineer Pape, employed at the Copenhagen Water Works, has discovered several natural gas deposits on Seeland, Denmark. The new deposit has been called the "second gas belt" and extends from the Swedish coast through North Seeland to the district of Taarbæk and Fredrikssø north of Copenhagen. In the west, it extends to the district of Vendsyssel on Jutland. A natural gas works has already been established on the island of Aero. Here 270 cubic meters of gas with a heating value of 7,000 heating units supplies at present 400 households. Oel und Kohle 39:65
8 Jan 43.

FINLAND

-PRODUCTION 419,000 cubic meters of methane gas were produced in the two sewage purification plants in Helsinki in 1942. The municipal gas works received about 207,000 cubic meters, and municipal vehicles consumed 175,000 cubic meters, an equivalent of 3 million kilometers. Oel und Kohle 39:167 8 Feb 43.

FRANCE

-COMPANIES Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches des Carburants et des Lubrifiants de Remplacement. 1942 period: increase in capital stock from 500,000 to 5,000,000 French francs. Oel und Kohle 39:167 8 Feb 43.

GERMANY

-COMPANIES Generatorkraft Aktiengesellschaft für Tankholz und andere Generatorstoffe has changed its name to Generatorkraft Aktiengesellschaft. Oel und Kohle 39:108 22 Jan 43.

Prolignit A.G. für Braunkohle-Veredlung, Cologne. Sponsored by Bankhaus Sponholz und Co., the company was founded in

1942 with a capital stock of RM. 700,000 for the production and sale of the refinery products of lignite with a low bitumen content. Oel und Kohle 39:108
22 Jan 43.

Siemens-Schuckert A.G. 1941-1942 period: balance: RM. 3,759,945; net profit: RM. 13,359,945; capital: RM. 240,000,000; dividend: 4%. Oel und Kohle 39:157 8 Feb 43.

-PRODUCTION Broz, J. "Further observations concerning the heavy mineral method." Practical suggestions are made for the stratigraphic determination of oil sand by the heavy mineral method; discusses breunerit ($MgCO_3 + FeCO_3$), ilmenite ($FeTiO_3$), pyrite, mica, garnet. Table. Full details. Oel und Kohle 39:41-45 8 Jan 43.

The 45 regulations concerning the petroleum industry which became invalid on 1 January 1943 have been replaced by 11 new regulations. These are published in their entirety in Oel und Kohle, 39:84-86, 103-107, 162-166, 230-231 (8, 15, 22 Jan; 1, 8, 15, 22 Feb). Full details. Oel und Kohle 39:64 8 Jan 43.

HUNGARY

-COMPANIES Generatoren Holz Industrie und Handels A.G. has been founded for the production and sale of generator wood. The capital stock is 400,000 pengos. Chemische Industrie 67:167 25 Aug 44 R5751.

Gigant A.G. has been founded with a capital stock of 1,600,000 pengos for the production of charcoal from wood scraps and for the utilization of by-products. The company intends to set up movable retort ovens. Production has already begun. Chemische Industrie 67:169 25 Aug 44 R5752.

Italienisch-Deutsche Lagerbiet Mineralolindustrie A.G. 1943/44 period: assets: 11,000 pengos; capital stock: 2,200,000 pengos. Chemische Industrie 67:169 25 Aug 44 R5753.

PRODUCTION Österreich, Österreich. Ungarisches Wirtschafts-Jahrbuch 1942.
Industrie, Fachhandlung R. Gergely, 1942. 485 p.
 Section on fuel: Hungarian raw material economy; problem
 of supplying the important branches of industry; develop-
 ment of the Hungarian coal industry since World War I;
 capital supply in the Hungarian coal industry; German-
 Hungarian exports during 1941. Oil und Kohle 39:81
 15 Jan 44.

The Hungarian Minister of Finance issued a decree on
 23 June 1944 demanding that fuels with a specific weight
 of 0.78 to 0.785 at a temperature of 12° Ceanar must be
 mixed with alcohol in such a way that 100 weight units will
 be composed of 78 parts of heavy gasoline and 22 parts
 of Eehydrated spirits with an alcohol content of 99.5%.
 Chemische Industrie 67:162 25 Aug 44 P5751.

JAPAN

PRODUCTION According to the Japanese paper Yomiuri, a new
 butanol factory will be built in Taiwan. The Minister
 of Industry has guaranteed his support. Oil und Kohle
 59:168 8 Feb 44.

Shoko Kaizankai (商工経済会 - Commerce-Industrial
 Economy Society), Fukuoshinken, published sometime ago a
 pamphlet on a method of petroleum production from hard
 coal. The old name of Joban (常盤) coal mine is
 Iriyama (伊里山). The president of the present mining
 company is Ochi Yoshio (大木 義生). The raw material,
 hard coal, is of three kinds: black, red, and
 Hakken (黒炭). The inflammable rate of black is
 40.92%, of red, 31.74 %, and of Hakken, 6.05%. Black as
 well as red hard coal, excluding Hakken, is used as raw
 material because only these two have a sufficient rate of
 inflammability.

The furnace used to burn hard coal is a carbonizing furnace
 with a low temperature. Shokinara, inventor of the
 furnace, named it Kotan Makunetsu Kenryuro (坑炭 固炭 炭化 炉).
 (Hard Coal Incandescence Carbonization Furnace);
 its capacity is two tons. First, the furnace is filled
 with hard coal which is burned from the bottom by regular
 coal. The filling of the furnace may be operated by
 machine later. Then the burning coal is cut off as soon as

the hard coal is burned by its own heat. The smoke which comes by burning the hard coal flows into a side iron pipe and separates into gas and light tar as soon as it gets cool. The gas may be used later for fuel. The tar may be distilled. The distilled tar produces gas, light and heavy oils, and drags. In case of a large quantity of tar, Brume scale of the oils is as follows: gas, more than 200; light oil, 200-250; heavy oil, 250-340; drags, more than 540. A small quantity of tar may be separated into only two kinds of oil: light oil whose percentage is 28, less than 260, and low class lubrication oil whose percentage is 72, more than 260. Hard coal produces about 10 litres of petroleum per ton, but it may produce 50 litres later. Burning one ton of coal takes 24 hours. The station has 50 furnaces with which the station may produce about 5,000 koku of petroleum yearly. The height of the furnace is five metres. The diameter of its bottom is two metres and that of its top one-half metre. The furnace is divided into three sections: cooler, carbonizer, and heater. The inventor plans to make a furnace with a capacity two and one-half times greater in the future. The iron wall of the carbonizer has a wide and uneven surface to touch a large quantity of air in order to cool the tar. Diamond 25.9-30
1 Sep 44.

KOREA

-COMPANIES

Chosen Seiyu Kaisha (朝鮮石油株式会社 - Korea Petroleum Company). 5,000,000 yen out of the total amount of capital, which was not yet paid up, may be paid up by 1 November 1944. That amount is the increased amount of the capital for 1944. In 1943, 20,000,000 yen may be increased to a larger capital to supply more petroleum for military operations. The company was founded in 1935 with a total amount of capital of 10,000,000 yen. The total amount of capital was 20,000,000 yen in 1938 and 30,000,000 yen in 1940. The profit rate was about 16% until 1944. The amount of profit for the first term of 1944 is 2,052,000 yen. The profit rate is 15.2%. The reduced amount of profit for the term in comparison with that of the previous term is 550,000 yen. Diamond 27.14
21 Sep 44.

PORTUGAL

-IMPORTS AND EXPORTS The Portuguese Government has newly regulated the export of domestic oils, particularly of sperm whale oil, fish oil, and sulfoarbon oil. The oils are to be used to supplement the fuel supply, unless they are utilized for technical purposes. All quantities of available oils must be registered. Export of sperm whale oil and of sulfoarbon oil is prohibited. Fish oil may be exported in limited quantities.

Gel und Kohle 39:168 8 Feb 43.

ROMANIA

-COMPANIES Astra-Romana S.A., Bucharest. 1943 period: capital stock: 2,58 billion lei; net profit: 9,500,000 lei (440,500,000 lei in 1942). Chemische Industrie 67:170 25 Aug 44 R5751.

Colombia Rumänische Petroleum A.G., Bucharest. 1943 period: net profit: 5.1 million lei; capital stock: 380 million lei. Chemische Industrie 67:169 25 Aug 44 R5751.

Forajul A.G. für Sonden, Erdöl und Bergwerke, Bucharest. 1943 period: net profit: 10,600,000 lei; capital stock: 35,000,000 lei. Chemische Industrie 67:170 25 Aug 44.

"Neo Petrol" S.A.R., Bucharest. 1943 period: capital stock: 20,000,000 lei; loss: 5,790,000 lei. Chemische Industrie 67:170 25 Aug 44 R5751.

At the suggestion of the Ministries of War Equipment and Finance, a new joint stock company, Rompron, has been founded in Bucharest for the production of synthetic rubber. The method is that of Prof. G. Radulescu, making petroleum the raw material basis for rubber production. The initial capital will be 5,000,000 lei; the state's control rights are guaranteed by 10 original shares, or 10% of the capital. One of the two auditors of the accounts will be appointed by the state. All shares may be sold only with the express permission of the managing council and may pass only into the hands of ethnic Romanians. Petroliana Company, which has contributed one-tenth of the capital stock, has made available a petroleum refinery.

Gel und Kohle 35:35 1 Jan 43.

The following Rumanian companies have been granted the right to prospect and produce natural gas in the districts of Jassy and Vaslui: "Unirea" S.A.R. de Petrol, Romana Americana A.G., Creditul Minier Rumänische A.G. für die Förderung der Bergwerkindustrie, "Concordia" Rumänische Petroleum Industrie A.G., "Colombia" Rumänische Petroleum A.G., Kontinentale Öl G.m.b.H.

The Rumanian state railway was granted the right to mine coal in the district of Prahova. Chemische Industrie

67:170 25 Aug 44 R5751.

-PRODUCTION Gândes, C. and Kühn, J. "Hydrogenation experiments with Rumanian lignite." Reported from the Chemical Institute of the Polytechnicum at Timisoara. Discusses effects of pressure and temperature on the process of hydrogenation; gives tables. Full details. Oel und Kohle 59:58-60 8 Jan 48.

USSR

-PRODUCTION Deposits of natural gas in the foothills of the Carpathians are estimated at tens of billions of cubic meters and occur at a depth of 250 to 400 meters. Carpathian gas from the regions of Stryj and Opatov has been used for industrial and household purposes of Lvov.

The branch of Giprogastoprom in the Ukraine is finishing a project on construction of a new pipe line, Dnipro-Kiev, extending over 520 kilometers and requiring 50,000 tons of pipes. Compressor stations requiring 20 compressors of 1,000 hp. each will be established.

Simultaneously a project to supply gas to the city of Kiev is in operation. Trud 7 Feb 45 3-4.

Oil was found in Yablono-Ovrag, Zhigulev mountains, during the second five-year plan. During the war Yablono-Ovrag has developed into a big industry. By now it has surpassed the oil production of Syzran, and has nearly caught up with Kineft trust. In 1943 rich oil deposits were found in Zolenskaya area. Last year, for the first time in the USSR, oil was found in the Devonian strata of Yablono-Ovrag. The new oil deposits are described as the largest in the East. Devonian oil is opening up new possibilities for the fuel industry. The part played by the

Volga oil fields in the "Second Baku" is already great. However, the wealth of the Zhiguley mountains has only been scratched; so far only two sites have been drilled in the Davonian strata of Yablony Ovrak.

The economic significance of the Volga area is changing. From now on the river is not only a transport artery between an important oil producing region. Volga mesut supplies motive power to steamships. Volga gasoline, ligroin, and lubricants are being supplied to collective farms, industry, and automobile transport in oblasts lying along the Volga.

Intensive drilling in Yablony Ovrak and the Zolnenski oil-bearing area looks in all its importance. Izvestia 30 Jan 45 8-5f.

Probst, A.E. "The fuel industry of the Ural Mountains and methods of reconstructing it." (From: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, v. 10, p. 23, 1940).

The total fuel stocks of the Ural district are estimated at 10 billion tons. The entire local consumption of the district can be met quantitatively by local resources. Oil und Kohle 39:Sch 4 1 Jan 43.

YUGOSLAVIA

-COMPANIES

Petrolej A.G., Agram. 1943 period: capital stock increased from 30 million to 50 million koruny.
Chemische Industrie 67:170 25 Aug 44 R5751.