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**ENCLOSURE (J)**

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**ENCLOSURE (J)**

**R E P O R T   O N**

**T E I K O K U   N E N R Y O   K . K .   U B E   W O R K S**

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report records and summarizes technical information obtained by the Petroleum Section of NavTechJep during an inspection of the Ube Works of Teikoku Nenryo K. K. on 28 October 1945. The following Japanese personnel were interviewed and assisted in supplying the information presented herewith:

Mr. K. IWAMOTO, Plant Manager  
Mr. ITO, Head of General Affairs Dept.  
Mr. UWABA, Head of Production Dept.  
Mr. IKI, Gas Engineer  
Mr. TAWARDA, Business Manager

II. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

The Ube Works was founded in August, 1939, with a capitalization of 50,000,000 yen invested by the Teikoku Nenryo and the Ube Kosen K. K., and was called the Ube Yuka Kogyo K. K. (Ube Synthetic Oil Co.). In October, 1944, the company was taken over by Teikoku Nenryo and designated as its Dai-Ichi Jigyosho (First Plant). At the outset, it was planned to produce annually 40,000 kl. of gasoline by low-temperature carbonization of Ube brown coal and by hydrogenation of the light tar oil, and also synthetic ammonia.

Construction of the Koppers low-temperature ovens was started in February, 1942, together with auxiliary coal handling and oil recovery and refining apparatus. In October, 1941, the decision was made to install ten Lurgi retorts to produce 90,000 kl. tar, per year of low temperature and the first of these was completed in October, 1943.

Construction of a plant to make lubricating oil from rubber was started in February, 1943, and operation began in October of the same year. The methanol plant was also started in 1943.

The plant suffered very severe damage in four bombing raids, July 2nd, 15th, 23rd and August 5th, 1945, which stopped operations completely. Prior to these raids, two Koppers ovens and four Lurgi ovens were operating; but six Lurgi ovens, the hydrogen manufacturing plant, the oil hydrogenation plant, the ammonia synthesis unit, and the methanol plant had not yet been completed.

In spite of the extensive damage, plans were being laid to repair and convert the plant to manufacture synthetic ammonia to the extent of 150,000 tons per year.

The total number of plant employees before the bombing was 350 staff officials and 1,200 workmen.

III. DESCRIPTION OF PLANT EQUIPMENT

A layout map of the Ube Works, which also shows the extent of air raid damage is given by Plate I(J) and an over-all process flowsheet by Figure 1(J). Process flowsheets for the Koppers low-temperature carbonization ovens and oil recovery system, the methanol plant, and the oil hydrogenation unit are given by Plates II(J), III(J), and IV(J), respectively. Data relative to the designers and constructors of the several units are summarized in Table I(J).

The process, utilized for manufacturing lubricating oils from rubber was as follows: Shredded natural rubber was mixed with calcined natural clay from Sendai Province, and with light oil recycled from the process, in the following proportions:

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Rubber.....	100 kg
Clay.....	100 kg
Light Oil.....	230 kl

This mix was charged to batch retorts 6 meters long and 2 meters in diameter and heated by direct firing and steam coils for a period of 24 hours to 300°C maximum. The mix was filtered to remove clay and sludge, and batch-distilled to produce light oil and machine oil of the desired viscosity.

IV. PRODUCTION OUTPUT AND QUALITY

Data on actual throughputs at the Ube Works, for the period April, 1944-June, 1945, are summarized in Table II(J). Data for other years was not available, due to destruction of records by fire.

Typical inspections of refined products are given in Table III(J).

Table I(J)  
DATA ON EQUIPMENT AT UBE WORKS

Unit	Designer	Constructor	Catalyst
Koppers Ovens	Hainrich Koppers, A. U.	Kubota, I. W. Mitsubishi Kakoiki, K. K.	
Lurgi Ovens	Lurgi, A. U.	Hitachi Kosen, K. K.	
Oil Hydrogenation	Third Naval Fuel Depot, TOKUYAMA	Kobe Gaike, K. K.	Navy Ofuna
Hydrogen Manufacture	Kobe Seiko, K. K.	Kobe Gaike, K. K.	
Lubricating Oil from Rubber	Tosha Nenryo, K. K.	Hitachi Kosen, K. K.	
Ube Methanol synthesis	Teikoku Nenryo, K. K.	Osaka, K. K.	Navy Ofuna
Ammonia Synthesis		Nobuhara	Fusser

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Table II(J)  
ACTUAL PRODUCTION. - UBE WORKS

		April, 1944 March, 1945	April, 1945 June, 1945
Coal Charged	Koppers	178,930 tons	
	Lurgi	143,090 tons	
	Total	322,020 tons	
Products	Motor Gasoline	2831 kl	543 kl
	Light Oil	1423 kl	186 kl
	Heavy Oil No. 1	207 kl	1157 kl
	Heavy Oil No. 2	13825 kl	2920 kl
	Machine Oil	1720 kl	16 kl
	Motor Oil	kl	3 kl
	Total	20,006 kl	4,825 kl
	Cresols	598 tons	89 tons

Table III(J)  
TYPICAL INSPECTION OF REFINED PRODUCTS  
UBE WORKS - JUNE, 1945

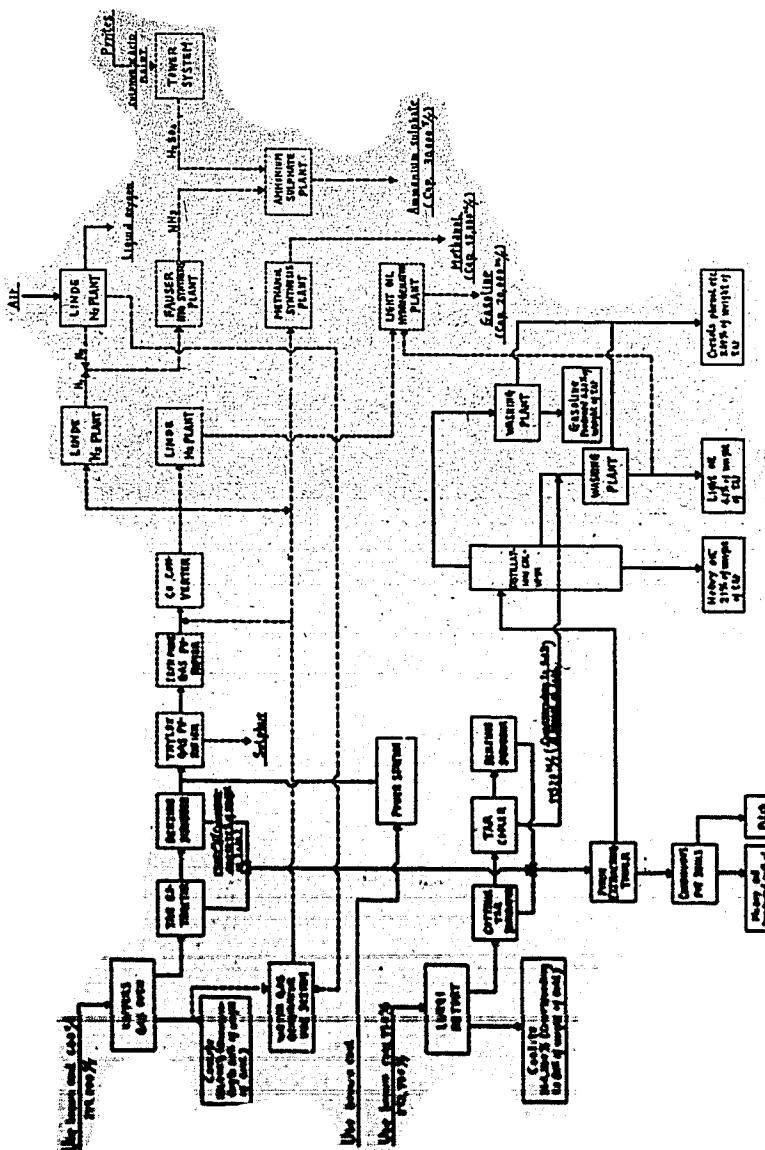
	Motor Gasoline	Light Oil
Sp. Gravity ( $d_4^{15}$ )	.612	0.910
IBP	- 64°C	231°C
50%	95°C	
50%	141°C	253°C
90%	205°C	284°C
97%	223°C	
F.P.		310°C
Sulfur (wt %)	0.9	
Reaction	neutral	
Ignition point		78°C
Appearance		yellowish-red and clear

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Table III(J) (cont.)  
TYPICAL INSPECTION OF REFINED PRODUCTS  
UBE WORKS - JUNE, 1945

	Heavy Oil	Lube 011		
	No. 1	No. 2	Machine	Mobile
Rotation	neutral	neutral		
Ignition point	80°C	129°C	110°C	130°C
at 500°, sec., Red. #1				
	4.5	259		
at 20°, sec.				
			151	
at 80°, sec.				
			75	210
at 100°, sec.				
			4.1	51
Floating point	150°	230°	below 0°C	below 5%
Gumbo Residue	0.665%	1.6%		0.8%
Ash	0%	0.08%		
Water	0.3%	0.9%		
Sulfur		0.9%		
Tar solids	23%	25%		
Specific gravity at 50°			0.964%	

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**Figure 1(J)**  
**FLOW SHEET OF OPERATIONS**  
**Teikoku-Nenryo K.K. - Use Works**

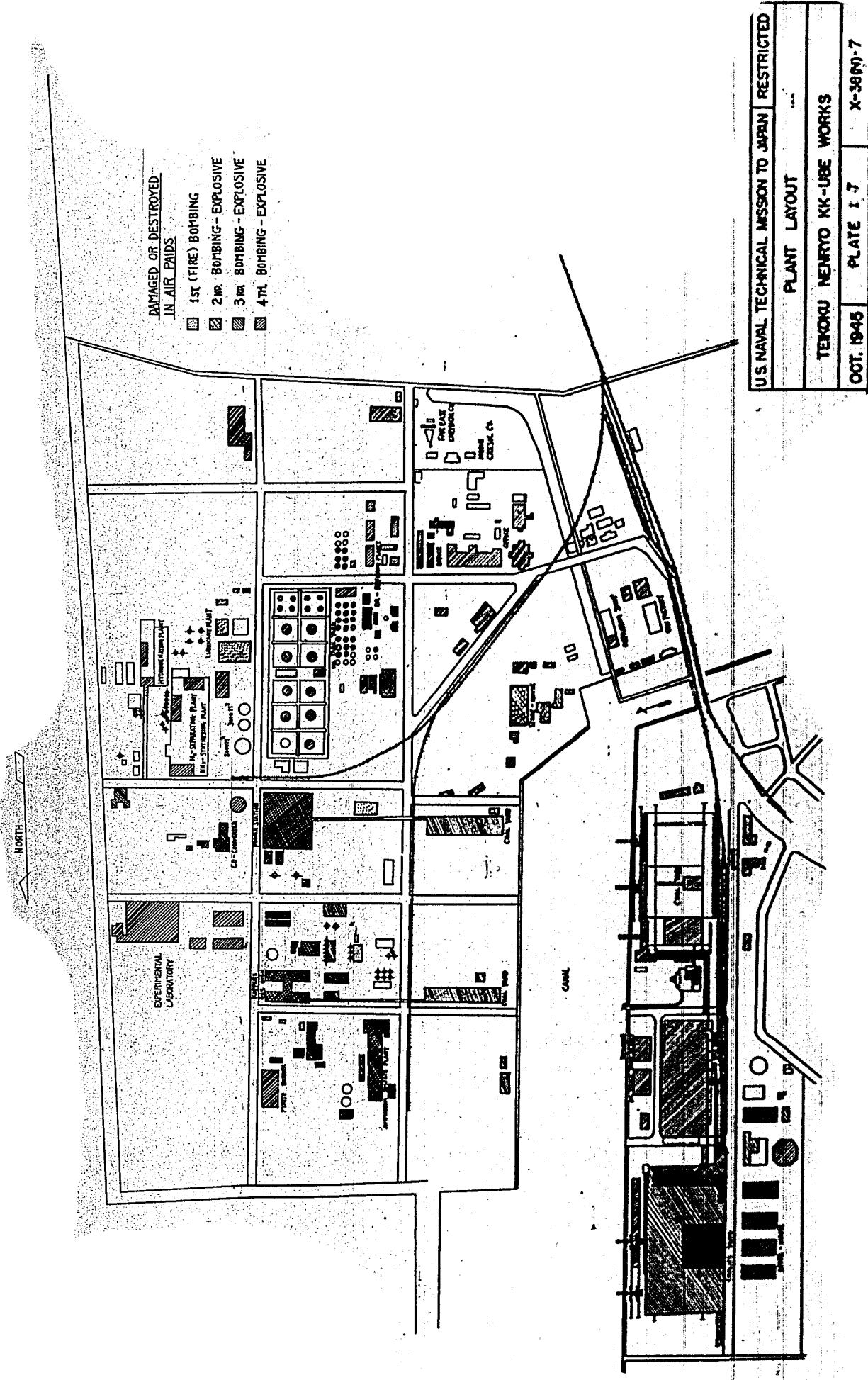


PLATE II  
FLOW SHEET OF CARBONATOR GAS PURIFICATION  
AND RECOVERY SYSTEM

