

[SS 1] calcium and carbonate and dispersant and fatty acid and sorption and D50 and dry

Results in EPODOC 0

EPODOC: term 'FATTY ACID' not found in index 'BI'. *WARNING(1)*

[SS 2] calcium and carbonate and dispersant and fatty acid and sorption and D50

Results in EPODOC 0

EPODOC: term 'FATTY ACID' not found in index 'BI'. *WARNING(1)*

[SS 3] calcium and carbonate and dispersant and fatty and acid and sorption and D50

Results in EPODOC 0

[SS 4] calcium and carbonate and fatty and acid and sorption and D50

Results in EPODOC 0

[SS 5] calcium and carbonate and fatty and acid and sorption

Results in EPODOC 0

[SS 6] calcium and carbonate and fatty and acid and sorption and dry

Results in EPODOC 0

[SS 7] calcium and carbonate and dry

Results in EPODOC 3.030

[SS 8] calcium and carbonate and dry and sorption

Results in EPODOC 5

[SS 9] ..li



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PN - [CN104311227](#) A 20150128

PR - CN20141498537 20140926

AP - CN20141498537 20140926

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)

[CN102260108](#) A 20111130 [A]

[A]

[CN103641586](#) A 20140319 [A] (MAANSHAN KEBANG ECO FERTILIZER)

[A]

[CN103535239](#) A 20140129 [A] (ANHUI HUANLYU ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURAL INVEST DEV CO LTD)

[A]

[CN104030810](#) A 20140910 [X] (HEFEI JIANGSHI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CO LTD)

[X]

CNOI - [C05B1/02](#) ; [C05G3/00](#) ; [C05G3/04](#)
CNOL - C05B1/02, C05B7/00, C05C3/00, C05C9/00, C05D1/00, C05D3/02, C05D9/00, C05F3/00, C05G3/00, C05G3/04, INV
PA - ZHAO GANG
TI - Organic fertilizer for nectarine plantation and preparation method thereof
AB - The invention discloses organic fertilizer for nectarine plantation and a preparation method thereof. The organic fertilizer is prepared from 8-12 parts by weight of limestone, 1-2 parts by weight of gelatin powder, 8-10 parts by weight of **dry** duck manure, 6-8 parts by weight of plant ash, 12-15 parts by weight of cottonseed cake, 8-10 parts by weight of bentonite, 5-8 parts by weight of waterweed, 2-3 parts by weight of a biological fermentation microbial agent, 6-8 parts by weight of monoammonium **carbonate**, 12-14 parts by weight of urea, 8-10 parts by weight of potassium fulvate, 5-7 parts by weight of manganese sulfate, 4-6 parts by weight of potassium dihydrogen phosphate, 7-9 parts by weight of **calcium** superphosphate, 4-5 parts by weight of an assistant and a proper amount of water. Nectarine is suitable for being planted in sandy soil with high organic matter content. The organic fertilizer guarantees strong root and stems of nectarine. Reasonable fertilization is an important factor for ensuring a yield. Life waste such as **dry** duck manure, cottonseed cake and waterweed are fermented to produce organic matters, bentonite and crushed sandy limestone are used as carriers, the used inorganic chemical materials can provide basic nutrients needed by nectarine plantation and a drying and granulation process is finished, wherein used gelatin powder can be used for binding and **sorption**. The organic fertilizer can prevent soil hardening and nutrient loss, has obvious effects in nectarine plantation and also has substantial effects in environment protection and energy saving.

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PN - [RU2007103059](#) A 20080810

PNFP - RU2342982 C2 20090110

PR - RU20070103059 20070125

AP - RU20070103059 20070125

DT - I

PA - (C2)
FGUP VRNII KHIM T [RU]; FGUP URAL SKIJ EHLEKTROKHIMICH [RU]

TI - (C2)
MIXED INORGANIC CHEMICAL ABSORBER

AB - (C2)
FIELD: chemistry. ^ SUBSTANCE: in fresh prepared pulp of **calcium** hydroxide, obtained by

slaking of **calcium** oxide in presence of sodium hydroxide, **calcium carbonate** is added. From formed paste granules of composition, wt % of **dry** substance equivalent: **calcium carbonate** 66-90, **calcium** hydroxide 10-30, sodium hydroxide not more than 4 are formed. Quantity of water during slaking of **calcium** hydroxide is taken in such way that in further mixing of **calcium** hydroxide pulp with **calcium carbonate** paste with humidity 20-27% without its additional drying is obtained. ^ EFFECT: high structural-mechanical characteristics, sufficient **sorption** capacity by uranium hexafluoride, fluorine, fluoric hydrogen and considerably lower of water steams formation during catching process. ^ 1 tbl, 3 ex

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- PN - [WO9841309](#) A1 19980924
- PR - DE1997111529 19970319
- AP - WO1998EP01613 19980319
- DT - **
- CT - |EP| ISR (A1)
[EP0203430](#) A1 19861203 [AD] (PHOENIX GES FUR RAUCHGASREINIG [DE])
 [AD] 1-13
 * figures 1-3 *;
[DE3904500](#) A1 19891005 [AD] (SUEDDEUTSCHE KALKSTICKSTOFF [DE])
 [AD] 1-13
 * claims 1-11 *;
[EP0328874](#) A2 19890823 [A] (KLOECKNER HUMBOLDT DEUTZ AG [DE])
 [A] 1-13
 * figure 1 *;
[WO9620038](#) A1 19960704 [A] (FLAEKT AB [SE], et al)
 [A] 1-13
 * figure . *;
[EP0587426](#) A1 19940316 [A] (FOSTER WHEELER ENERGY CORP [US])
 [A] 1-13
 * figure 1 *;
[WO8703214](#) A1 19870604 [A] (MUELLER LOTHAR)
 [A] 1-13
 * figure 2 *
- CCI - [B01D53/10](#) ; [B01D53/508](#) ; [B01D53/565](#) ; [B01D53/685](#) ; [B01D53/83](#)
- CCA - [B01D2251/404](#)
- PA - SCHNEIDER ENGINEERING [DE]
- TI - METHOD FOR REMOVING HARMFUL ACID SUBSTANCES FROM WASTE GASES
- AB - The invention relates to a two-stage method for removing harmful acid substances from the waste gases produced by furnaces or fusion processes. In the first stage, a fine-particle additive consisting of **calcium carbonate** or **calcium** hydroxide is added to the waste gas at temperatures of 800 to 1250<o>C. The pre-cleaned waste gas is then re-treated in a self-cleaning reactor located downstream, optionally by adding water or water vapour, by means of intensive mixing at temperatures of 60 to 300<o>C. Said additive consists preferably of 80 to 95 weight per cent precipitated **calcium carbonate** and 5 to 20 weight per cent graphitic carbon and can also contain up to 5 weight per cent organically bonded nitrogen. This technique of combining a **dry**-additive and **dry**-

sorption process and using a self-cleaning reactor provides a reliable means of eliminating the additive/fly ash deposits in installations which have been the cause of so much concern until now, with overall separation efficiency rates of up to 90 %.

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PN - [DE19711529](#) A1 19980924
 PR - DE1997111529 19970319
 AP - DE1997111529 19970319
 DT - *
 CT - [DE19511673](#) A1 []; [DE3904500](#) A1 [];
[EP0203430](#) A1 []
 CTNP - [] Chem.-Ing.-Tech. 56 (1984) Nr.11 S.819-829
 CCI - [B01D53/10](#) ; [B01D53/508](#) ; [B01D53/565](#) ; [B01D53/685](#) ; [B01D53/83](#)
 CCA - [B01D2251/404](#)
 PA - SUEDEDEUTSCHE KALKSTICKSTOFF [DE]
 AB - The invention relates to a two-stage method for removing harmful acid substances from the waste gases produced by furnaces or fusion processes. In the first stage, a fine-particle additive consisting of **calcium carbonate** or **calcium** hydroxide is added to the waste gas at temperatures of 800 to 1250<o>C. The pre-cleaned waste gas is then re-treated in a self-cleaning reactor located downstream, optionally by adding water or water vapour, by means of intensive mixing at temperatures of 60 to 300<o>C. Said additive consists preferably of 80 to 95 weight per cent precipitated **calcium carbonate** and 5 to 20 weight per cent graphitic carbon and can also contain up to 5 weight per cent organically bonded nitrogen. This technique of combining a **dry**-additive and **dry-sorption** process and using a self-cleaning reactor provides a reliable means of eliminating the additive/fly ash deposits in installations which have been the cause of so much concern until now, with overall separation efficiency rates of up to 90 %.

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PN - [CZ9903091](#) A3 20000412
 PNFP - CZ297608 B6 20070207
 PR - DE1997111529 19970319
 AP - CZ19990003091 19980319
 DT - I
 CT - || STSE (B6)
[DE3904500](#) A1 19891005 [] (HUBER PETER [DE], et al)
[CS274269](#) B2 19910411 [] (HAEMAELAE SIRPA [FI])
[CS1991706](#) A 00000000 []
 CCI - [B01D53/10](#) ; [B01D53/508](#) ; [B01D53/565](#) ; [B01D53/685](#) ; [B01D53/83](#)
 CCA - [B01D2251/404](#)
 PA - (A3)
 SCHNEIDER WOLFGANG [DE]
 TI - (A3)
 Process of removing acid harmful substances from relief gases

- (B6)

Process for removing acid harmful substances from relief gases

AB

- (B6)

The present invention relates to a two-stage process for removing harmful acid substances from relief gases produced by furnaces or fusion processes. In the first stage, a fine-particle additive consisting of **calcium carbonate** or **calcium** hydroxide is added to the relief gas at a temperature ranging from 800 to 1250 degC. Subsequently a pre-purified relief gas is re-treated in a self-cleaning reactor located downstream, optionally by adding water or steam, by means of intensive mixing at a temperature in the range of 60 to 300 degC. Said additive consists preferably of 80 to 95 percent by weight of precipitated **calcium carbonate** and 5 to 20 percent by weight of graphitic carbon and can also contain up to 5 percent by weight of organically bonded nitrogen. This technology involving combining a **dry**-additive and **dry-sorption** process and using a self-cleaning reactor provides a reliable means of eliminating the additive/fly ash deposits in installations, which have been the cause of so much concern until now, with overall separation efficiency rates of up to 90 percent.