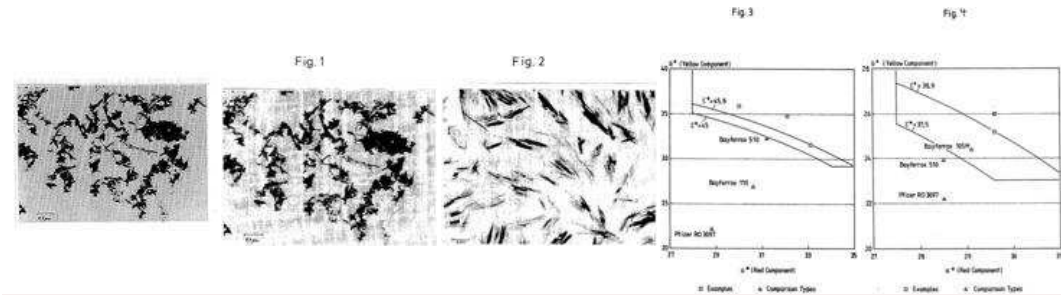
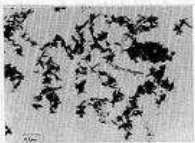


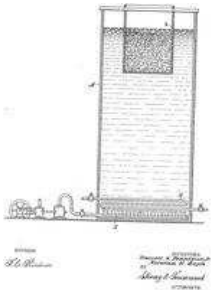
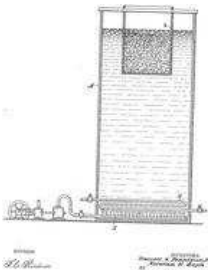
15 results for Cited Patents In any categories - Collection: FAMPAT

#	Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Improved method for producing particulate hematite and iron oxide red pigments	CA2849957	2012-09-28	LANXESS DEUTSCHLAND* LANXESS A· DEUTSCHLAND A· GEMHEMEBER	2013-04-04	2013-04-04
The invention relates to an improved method for producing finely divided haematite and iron oxide red pigments composed of the finely divided haematite, and to the use of the finely divided haematite and iron oxide red pigments produced according to said method.						
2.	Process for producing granular hematite particles	EP1293480	2001-10-19	TODA KOGYO*	2003-03-19	2003-03-19
A process for producing granular hematite particles which process comprises i) passing an oxygen-containing gas through an aqueous ferrous nitrate solution in the presence of iron materials and hematite seed crstals at a temperature of from 80 to 90 DEG C, thereby obtaining reddish brown precipitates containing granular haematite particles; ii) subjecting the reddish brown precipitates to filtration, washing with water and then drying; and iii) heat-treating the reddish brown precipitate in air at a temperature of from 450 to 900 DEG C. In accordance with the process of the present invention, the granular haematite particles exhibit a high purity, a small equilibrium water content and a reduced oil absorption and can be produced using inexpensive iron raw materials without the use of a specific device such as an autoclave.						
3.	Production of precipitated red iron (iii) oxide pigment relatively free of .alpha.-feooH	BE805704	1972-10-07	BAYER*	1974-04-05	1974-04-05
In the production of a precipitated red iron (III) oxide pigment of hematite structure wherein an aqueous iron (II) salt solution is mixed with an aqueous alkali solution in substantially equivalent quantities to produce an aqueous suspension of iron (II) hydroxide or carbonate, the suspension is oxidized by passing oxygen-containing gases through it with stirring under atmospheric pressure at a temperature of about 0.degree. to 50.degree.C, and the resulting iron (III) seed suspension is allowed to grow into precipitated red iron (III) oxide pigment by further oxidation with an oxygen-containing gas at a temperature of about 50.degree. to 100.degree.C in the presence of more iron (II) salt and alkali solution or in the presence of iron (II) salt and metallic iron at a pH-value kept in the acid range, the improvement which comprises producing the iron (III) seed suspension in the presence of a foreign modifying substance so that lattice-distorted, chemically reactive finely divided delta-FeOOH seeds are formed, whereby the resulting red iron (III) oxide pigment contains less than about 15 % by weight of .alpha.-FeOOH. The modifying substance may be a chloride of magnesium, calcium or aluminum, vanadium pentoxide, sodium phosphate, erythritol, mannitol, glyceric acid, K, Na-tartrate, Na-citrate, ribose, glucose, fructose, tannin, or NH.sub.4 --, Ca--, Al--, Fe or Mg-lignin sulfonate.						
4.	Process for producing red iron oxide	WO2009100767	2008-02-15	ROCKWOOD ITALIA*	2009-08-20	2009-08-20
The present invention relates to a process for producing red iron oxide with only marginal goethite content, wherein a ferrous chloride feedstock is employed as starting material. The process comprises precipitating lepidocrocite seeds having a high BET surface area by mixing the ferrous chloride feedstock with an alkali and oxidizing the obtained mixture, and growing the lepidocrocite seeds, whereby the lepidocrocite converts into red iron oxide.						
5.	Method of preparation for iron oxide pigments	CA2326765	1999-12-02	BAYER LANXESS DEUTSCHLAND*	2001-06-02	2001-06-02
A red iron oxide pigment (I) has a color saturation value (C asterisk) of greater than 39 Cielab units. An Independent claim is included for the preparation of the pigment (I) by producing a fine suspension of hematite by mixing dilute nitric acid with elemental iron at above 90 degrees C followed by reaction of the suspension with iron (II) salts and alkali hydroxide in the presence of an oxygen containing gas or reaction of iron, iron (II) salt and oxygen-containing gas to form a hematite pigment suspension with optional isolation of the resulting pigment.						
6.	Pure-colored iron oxide direct red pigments, process for their manufacture and their use	BRPI9403815	1994-09-12	BAYER*	1994-12-29	1994-12-29
The invention relates to iron oxide pigments which are characterised in that the red content in the building material test is more than 33 CIELAB units. The precipitated pigments are subjected with stirring to a ripening process, preferably at pH values from 3 to 5.5 and temperatures from 70 to 95 DEG C. The pigments are used in the form of pastes, slurries or granules.						

This invention relates to new pure-colored iron oxide direct red pigments, to a process for their production and to their use for pigmenting lacquers, plastics, building materials and ceramics.



8.	Production of red oxide of iron pigments	US2937927	1956-11-13	C K WILLIAMS*	1960-05-24	1960-05-24
No abstract available						
9.	Process of manufacturing iron compounds and product	US1368748	1920-01-05	NATIONAL FERRITE*	1921-02-15	1921-02-15
No abstract available						
10.	Process of manufacturing iron compounds	US1327061	1917-06-20	WEST COAST KALSOMINE*	1920-01-06	1920-01-06
No abstract available						



11.	Extremely high conductivity low cost steel	CA2942442	2015-03-18	INNOMAQ 21 INNOMAQ 21 SOC INNOMAQ 21 SOCIEDAD LIMITADA* INOMAKU 21 SOCIEDAD LIMITER	2015-09-24	2015-09-24
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The present invention relates to tool steels which present an extremely high conductivity while maintaining high levels of mechanical properties, and to the manufacturing process thereof. Tool steels of the present invention are able to undergo low temperature hardening treatments with good homogeneity of the microstructure and can be obtained at low cost.

