

Base : FAMPAT

SEARCH STRATEGY

SS Results

18	20	7 AND 9
17	30	10 AND ORANGE/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX
16	0	7 AND 8
15	0	10 AND 12
14	0	10 AND 11
13	0	10 AND 11 AND 12
12	369	((PYROLISIS)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (PYROLYSIS)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX)
11	565	(PYROLISIS)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX
10	914	1 AND 9
9	951210	(PHOSPHORIC 1D ACID)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX
8	36	((PYROLISIS)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX AND (PHOSPHORIC 1D ACID)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX)
7	46	5 AND 6
6	2207319	(PICKUP OR GATHER OR HARVEST)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX
5	587	3 AND 4
4	10808980	(SELECTI+ OR CHOIC+)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX
3	1421	1 AND 2
2	804151	((COCOANUT OR COCONUT) OR ORANGE OR PINAPPLE)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX
1	7353	(C01B-031/08)/IPC

20 Documents

Publication numbers	Title	Current assignees
US20080152577 A1	Ordered mesoporous carbons and method for manufacturing same	CORNING
WO200366522 A1	Method for producing self-supporting activated carbon structures	CALGON
BR102012032479 A1	Coal activated from [endocarpo] of the fruit of the palm [macauba] ([acrocomia] aculeata), process of attainment and uses	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - UFMG
GB200506278 D0	Porous carbon materials	BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO
TW200628400 A	Active charcoal with improved mechanical strength and its uses, in particular, as catalyst support	CECA
WO200595276 A1	Method for producing spherical activated carbon	KUREHA
WO2006126721 A1	Electric double layer capacitor	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL
JP2007284337 A	Adsorbent removing trace component in hydrocarbon oil and its manufacturing method	JX NIPPON OIL & ENERGY
US20080207443 A1	Sorbent comprising activated carbon , process for making same and use thereof	CORNING
WO200911590 A1	Method for preparing chemically activated carbon	CABOT NORIT NEDERLAND
CA2845374 A1	Method of forming an acid-impregnated activated carbon and its use	CARBON SOLUTIONS
JP2009160561 A	Porous carbon material composite, method for producing same, adsorbent, cosmetic preparation, purifying agent and photocatalyst composite material	SONY
IT94MI1883 D0	Process and materials for cleansing areas affected by pollutants	BLUECHER HASSO VON
CA2856336 A1	Apparatus and method for processing biomass	CARBONSCAPE
JP11082891 A	Method and apparatus for storing and feeding gaseous compound	TAKACHIHO CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL
WO200594845 A1	Adsorbent for oral administration, therapeutic or preventive agent for kidney disease, and therapeutic or preventive agent for liver disease	KUREHA
IL-116379 A	Carbon black reacted with diazonium salts and products	CABOT
CA2906917 A1	Carbon purification of concentrated sugar streams derived from pretreated biomass	SWEETWATER ENERGY
CA2998637 A1	Specialized activated carbon derived from pretreated biomass	SWEETWATER ENERGY
WO200308120 A2	Oxidative thermochemical drying process for changing hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristics of natural organic	LIANG ZI VEJ, ...

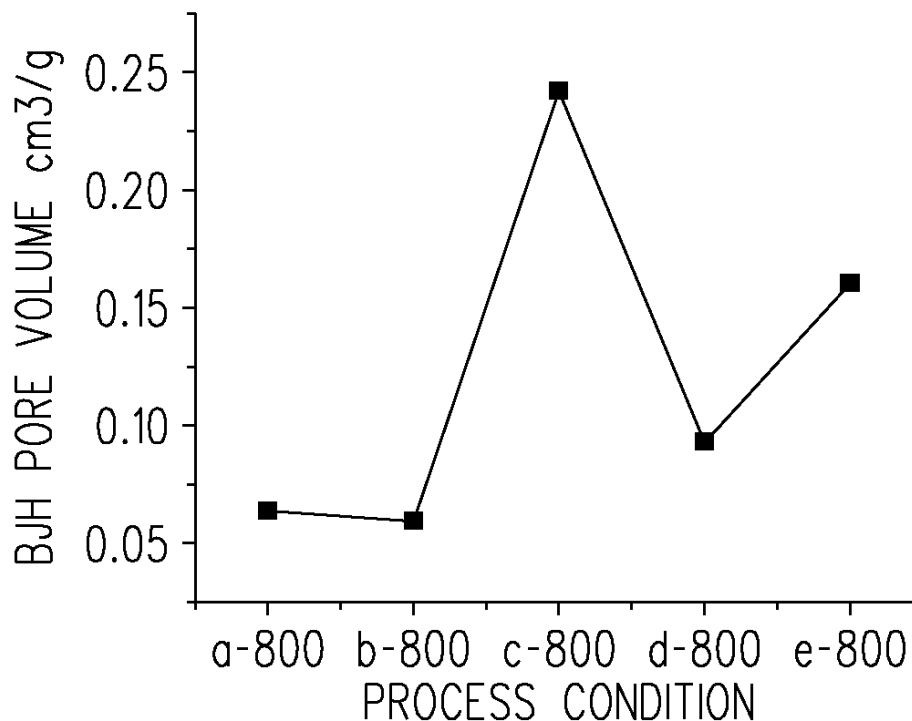
Publication numbers	Title	Current assignees
	substances	

Family 1/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2094606)

Ordered mesoporous carbons and method for manufacturing same

Images**Publication data including kind & date**

US20080152577	A1	2008-06-26	US20080152577
WO2008088529	A2	2008-07-24	WO200888529
TW200900350	A	2009-01-01	TW200900350
WO2008088529	A3	2009-03-26	WO200888529
US20090214413	A1	2009-08-27	US20090214413
EP2094606	A2	2009-09-02	EP2094606
KR20090104055	A	2009-10-05	KR20090104055
CN101610978	A	2009-12-23	CN101610978
IN4041/DELNP/2009	A	2010-04-16	IN2009DN04041
JP2010513215	A	2010-04-30	JP2010513215
CN101610978	B	2012-11-21	CN101610978B
JP5366825	B2	2013-12-11	JP5366825
TWI438146	B	2014-05-21	TWI438146
KR101423356	B1	2014-07-24	KR101423356
IN270563	B	2016-01-01	IN-270563

**Abstract**

(EP2094606)

The present invention relates to an ordered mesoporous **carbon** and method for manufacturing the ordered mesoporous **carbon** which is made from a surfactant, a **carbon** precursor, water (possibly mixed with an acid) and a water immiscible oil. In addition, the present invention relates to a method of formulating a composition which is used to manufacture the

ordered mesoporous **carbon**. Moreover, the present invention relates to an **activated carbon** which is made by partially oxidizing an ordered mesoporous **carbon**.

Inventors

ADDIEGO WILLIAM P

BACA ADRA S

DAWES STEVEN B

SENARATNE WAGEESHA

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

CORNING

Family 2/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1472183)

Method for producing self-supporting **activated carbon** structures

Publication data including kind & date

WO03066522	A1	2003-08-14	WO200366522			
AU2003209000	A1	2003-09-02	AU2003209000			
TW200306949	A	2003-12-01	TW200306949			
US6682667	B1	2004-01-27	US6682667			
KR20040086338	A	2004-10-08	KR20040086338			
EP1472183	A1	2004-11-03	EP1472183			
JP2005516879	A	2005-06-09	JP2005516879			
CN1639061	A	2005-07-13	CN1639061			
CN1285502	C	2006-11-22	CN1285502C			

Abstract

(EP1472183)

A method for producing self-supporting **activated carbon** structures is disclosed. The method comprises the steps of mixing a granular **activated carbon**, a binder material, a carbonization agent, and a liquid to produce a semi-plastic mixture; compacting the mixture using compacting pressures of (a) greater than about 100 pounds per square inch to form a three-dimensional structure; and heating the structure to an elevated temperature of or greater than about 300 °C to produce a self-supporting **activated carbon** structure. The granular **activated carbon** is of any particle size between approximately 4 and 325 mesh U.S. Sieve Series, and the binder is a ground cereal grain, cereal grain flour or a tuber flour. The resultant structure may then be cooled to near-ambient temperatures under an essentially inert atmosphere. Such structures can exhibit good mechanical strengths, adsorption capacities nearly equivalent to those of the **activated carbon** used in their preparation, and appreciable electrical conductivity. Such structures can also exhibit the chemical inertness, very high temperature tolerance (> 1000 °C in non-oxidizing environments, and the elevated temperature tolerance in mildly oxidizing environments typically associated with **activated** carbons.

Inventors

MATVIYA THOMAS M

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

CALGON

Family 3/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(BR102012032479)

Coal **activated** from [endocarpo] of the fruit of the palm [macauba] ([acromia] aculeata), process of attainment and uses

Images



(21) BR 10 2012 032479-2 A2



(22) Data de Depósito: 19/12/2012
 (43) Data da Publicação: 02/09/2014
 (RPI 2278)

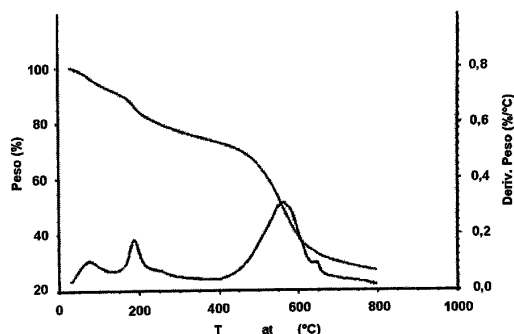
(51) Int.Cl.:
 C01B 31/08

54) Título: CARVÃO ATIVADO A PARTIR DO ENDOCARPO DO FRUTO DA PALMEIRA MACAÚBA (ACROCOMIA ACULEATA), PROCESSO DE OBTENÇÃO E USOS

73) Titular(es): Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais

72) Inventor(es): Silva Juliana Marinho de Faria

(57) Resumo: CARVÃO ATIVADO A PARTIR DO ENDOCARPO DO FRUTO DA PALMEIRA MACAÚBA (ACROCOMIA ACULEATA) PROCESSO DE OBTENÇÃO E USOS. A matéria tratada descreve processo de obtenção de um carvão ativado quimicamente mesoporoso, utilizando como matéria-prima o pó de partículas endocarpo do fruto da Macaúba, coco de Macaúba (Acrocomia aculeata). Adicionalmente também descreve os produtos desenvolvidos que apresentam características adequadas para como material adsorvente na remoção de substâncias indesejáveis na recuperação de substâncias desejáveis contidas em meios gasosos líquidos em geral, como, por exemplo, no tratamento de água, purificação de ar, na remoção de poluentes orgânicos e inorgânicos sistemas efluentes industriais gasosos e líquidos, na recuperação de substâncias específicas em variados processos industriais, tais como a recuperação de ouro, prata e outros metais nobres, na recuperação de solventes voláteis de interesse em vários processos, entre outros.



Publication data including kind & date

BR102012032479	A1	2013-03-26	BR102012032479
BR102012032479	A2	2014-09-02	BR102012032479



Abstract

(BR102012032479)

COAL **ACTIVATED** FROM THE [ENDOCARPO] OF THE FRUIT OF PALM [MACAUBA] ([ACROCOMIA] ACULEATA), PROCESS OF ATTAINMENT AND USES. The treated substance describes the process of attainment of a chemically **activated** coal [meso] and [microporous], using as raw material the particle dust of [endocarpo] of the fruit of the [Macauba], I scratch of [Macauba] ([Acrocomia] aculeata). Additionally also it describes the developed products that in general present characteristics adjusted for [adsorvente] use as material in the undesirable substance removal or desirable the substance recovery contained in half [gasos] and liquids, as, for example, in the water treatment, the air [purificacao], the removal of organic and inorganic pollutants of systems gaseous and liquid industrial effluents, in the recovery or separation of specific substances in varied industrial processes, such as the gold recovery, silver and other noble metals, in the recovery of volatile solvents of interest in varied processes, among others.

Inventors

FARIA SILVA JULIANA MARINHO DE

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - UFMG

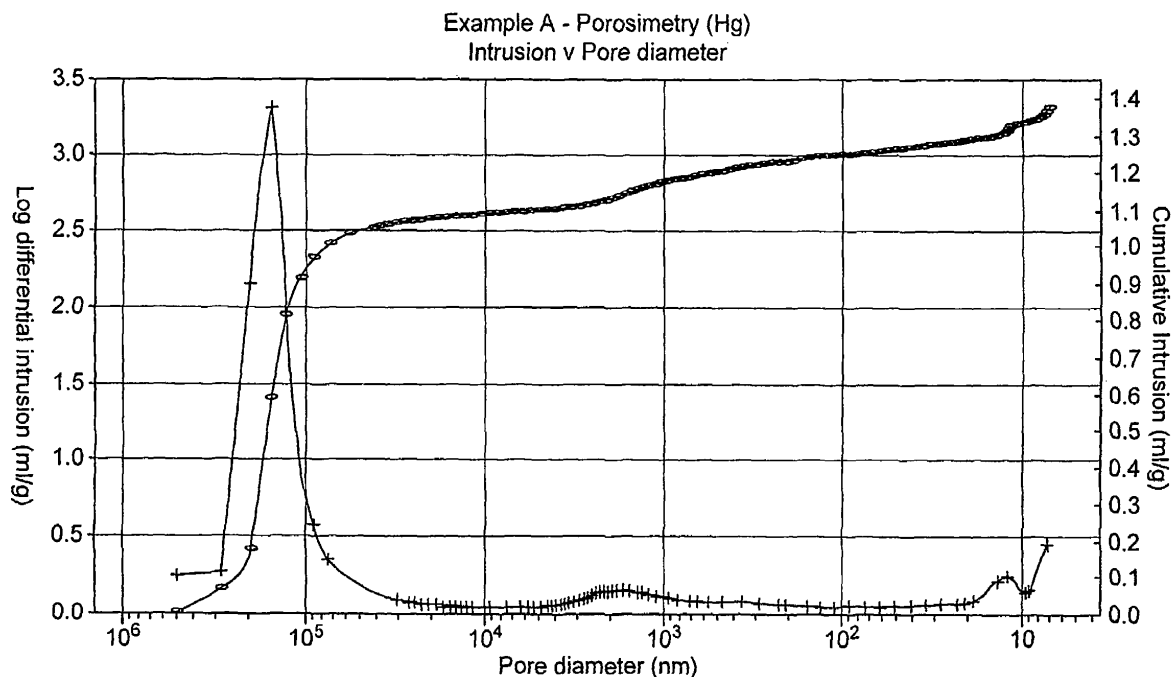
Family 4/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2263484)

Porous **carbon** materials

Images



Publication data including kind & date

GB0506278	D0	2005-05-04	GB200506278
WO2006103404	A1	2006-10-05	WO2006103404
CA2598763	A1	2006-10-05	CA2598763
AU2006228283	A1	2006-10-05	AU2006228283
TW200711713	A	2007-04-01	TW200711713
AR055893	A1	2007-09-12	AR--55893
MX2007012119	A	2007-12-05	MX2007012119
EP1863361	A1	2007-12-12	EP1863361
KR20070121807	A	2007-12-27	KR20070121807
IN4811/CHENP/2007	A	2008-01-25	IN2007CN04811
CN101150965	A	2008-03-26	CN101150965
JP2008535754	A	2008-09-04	JP2008535754
ZA200707242	B	2008-10-29	ZA200707242
US20090038632	A1	2009-02-12	US20090038632
RU2007139751	A	2009-05-10	RU2007139751
AU2006228283	B2	2009-09-17	AU2006228283
CA2598763	C	2010-08-17	CA2598763
UA92483	C2	2010-11-10	UA--92483
EP2263484	A1	2010-12-22	EP2263484
RU2407409	C2	2010-12-27	RU2407409
MY142813	A	2011-01-14	MY-142813
BRPI0608762	A2	2011-03-15	BR200608762
EP1863361	B1	2012-02-22	EP1863361
AT546421	T	2012-03-15	ATE546421
ES2379639	T3	2012-04-30	ES2379639
PL1863361	T3	2012-07-31	PL1863361
HK1114313	A1	2012-10-05	HK1114313
CN101150965	B	2012-10-10	CN101150965B
JP5202295	B2	2013-06-05	JP5202295
TWI403351	B	2013-08-01	TWI403351



EP2263484	B1	2013-08-14	EP2263484				
KR101336486	B1	2013-12-03	KR101336486				
ES2433581	T3	2013-12-11	ES2433581				
HK1149179	A1	2014-02-14	HK1149179				
IN263446	B	2014-10-31	IN-263446				
AR098385	A2	2016-05-26	AR--98385				
BR122017015165	A2	2017-07-25	BR122017015165				
BRPI0608762	B1	2017-12-12	BR200608762				
US9907336	B2	2018-03-06	US9907336				
BR122017015165	B1	2018-05-02	BR122017015165				

Abstract

(EP2263484)

A porous **carbon** material suitable for incorporation in smoke filters for cigarettes has a BET surface area of at least 800 m²/g and a pore structure that includes mesopores and micropores. The pore volume (as measured by nitrogen adsorption) is at least 0.9 cm³/g and from 15 to 65% of the pore volume is in mesopores. The pore structure of the material provides a bulk density generally less than 0.5 g/cc. The material may be produced by carbonising and **activating** organic resins and may be in the form of beads for ease of handling.

Inventors

CASHMORE MARIA

WHITE PETER REX

KOZYNCHENKO OLEKSANDR

BLACKBURN ANDREW

TENNISON STEPHEN ROBERT

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO

Family 5/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(TWI312765)

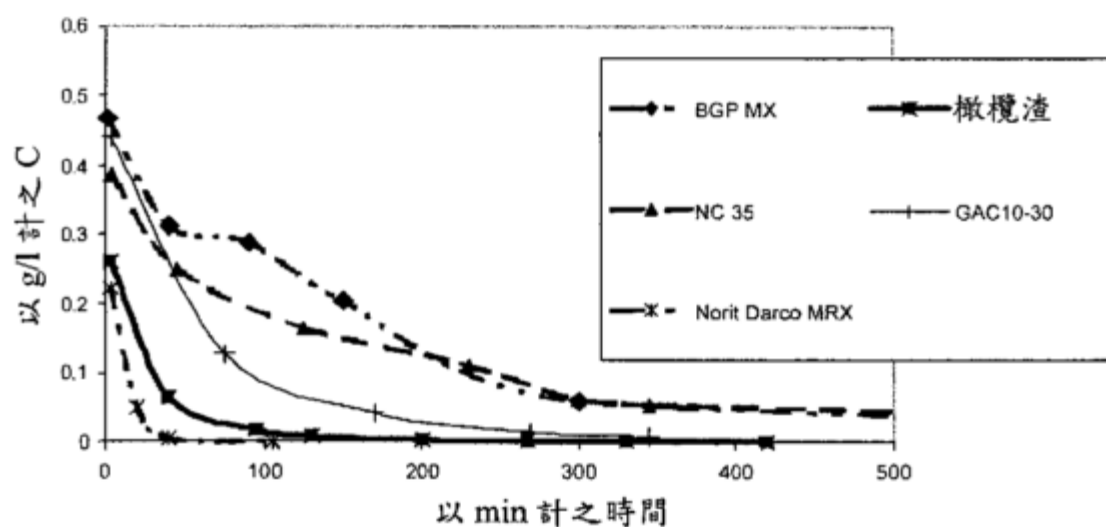
Active **charcoal** with improved mechanical strength and its uses, in particular, as catalyst support**Images**

圖 1

Publication data including kind & date

TW200628400	A	2006-08-16	TW200628400
TWI312765	B	2009-08-01	TWI312765

**Abstract**

(TWI312765)

The present invention relates to active charcoals with improved mechanical properties. They can advantageously be used in the sweetening of petroleum fractions, as oxidation catalyst support in the conversion of mercaptans to disulphides, but also in any other type of reaction, such as, for example, for the oxidation of cyanide present in water or in the synthesis of glyphosate, and in processes for purification and/or separation by **selective** adsorption in a liquid phase and/or in a gas phase (decolouration of liquid foodstuffs, water treatment, air treatment, recovery of solvents, and the like).

Inventors

LE BEC REMI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

CECA

Family 6/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1748031)

Method for producing spherical **activated carbon****Images**

[equation 1]

$$S = [MA \times (6.02 \times 10^{23})] / [22414 \times 10^{18} \times (b+c)]$$

Publication data including kind & date

WO2005095276	A1	2005-10-13	WO200595276
CA2562144	A1	2005-10-13	CA2562144
TW200538390	A	2005-12-01	TW200538390
KR20070001211	A	2007-01-03	KR20070001211
EP1748031	A1	2007-01-31	EP1748031
CN1938226	A	2007-03-28	CN1938226
IN5885/DELNP/2006	A	2007-04-27	IN2006DN05885
JP3941962	B2	2007-07-11	JP3941962
US20080031972	A1	2008-02-07	US20080031972
JPWO2005095276	A1	2008-02-21	JP2005095276W
RU2006138611	A	2008-05-10	RU2006138611
RU2375302	C2	2009-12-10	RU2375302
CN1938226	B	2010-11-03	CN1938226B
EP1748031	A4	2011-03-09	EP1748031
IN254744	B	2012-12-14	IN-254744
KR101227423	B1	2013-01-29	KR101227423
TWI385120	B	2013-02-11	TWI385120
CA2562144	C	2013-03-05	CA2562144

**Abstract**

(EP1748031)

A process for manufacturing a spherical **activated carbon**, characterized by comprising the steps of: (1) forming a spherical substance of a heat-fusible resin, (2) oxidizing the spherical substance of a heat-fusible resin to form a heat-infusible spherical substance, and (3) **activating** the heat-infusible spherical substance to form the spherical **activated carbon** is disclosed. According to the process for the manufacture, a spherical **activated carbon** having desirable properties, such as

an average particle diameter, a particle size distribution, a pore volume, or a specific surface area, can be easily prepared.

Inventors

SONOBE NAOHIRO

WAKAHOI TAKASHI

KUWAHARA MIEKO

OHTA HIROSHI

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

KUREHA

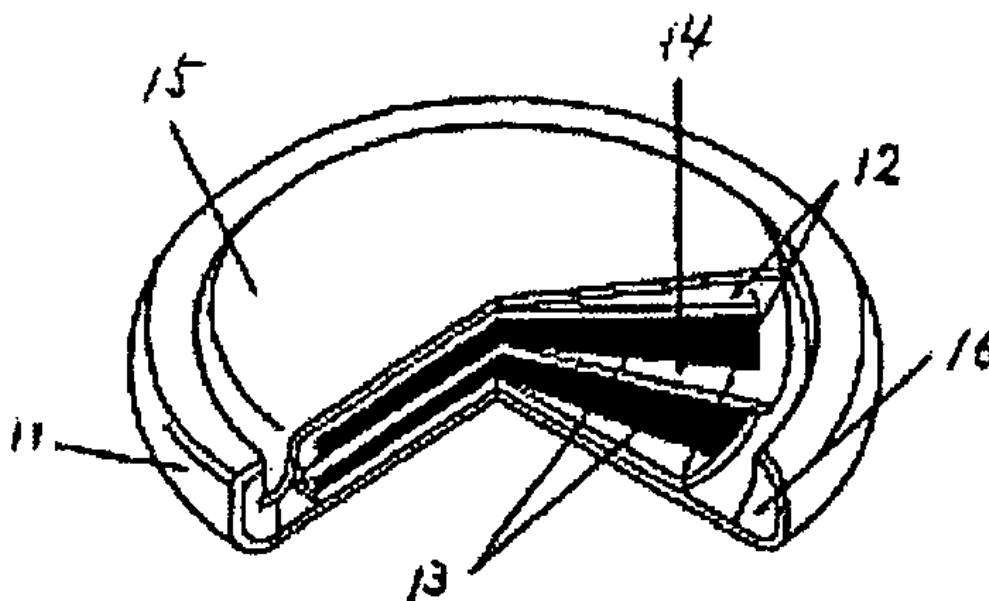
Family 7/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1905740)

Electric double layer capacitor

Images



Publication data including kind & date

WO2006126721	A1	2006-11-30	WO2006126721				
TW200706239	A	2007-02-16	TW200706239				
KR20080009743	A	2008-01-29	KR20080009743				
EP1905740	A1	2008-04-02	EP1905740				
CN101184691	A	2008-05-21	CN101184691				
IN5960/CHENP/2007	A	2008-06-27	IN2007CN05960				
US20090103241	A1	2009-04-23	US20090103241				
EP1905740	A4	2010-03-17	EP1905740				
US7785495	B2	2010-08-31	US7785495				
KR101257966	B1	2013-04-24	KR101257966				
TWI399239	B	2013-06-21	TWI399239				

Abstract

(EP1905740)

An **activated carbon** comprising a carbonized and **activated** compound represented by the formula (1): (wherein, R represents a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 12 **carbon** atoms, said hydrocarbon group may be optionally substituted with hydroxyl group, alkyl group, alkoxy group, aryl group, aryloxy group, sulfonyl group, halogen atoms, nitro group, thioalkyl group, cyano group, carboxyl group, amino group or amide group, R' represents hydrogen atom or methyl group, and n represents an integer of 4, 6, or 8).

Inventors

KIKUCHI TAKETOSHI

ITAHASHI TAMON

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SUMITOMO CHEMICAL

Family 8/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(JP2007284337)

Adsorbent removing trace component in hydrocarbon oil and its manufacturing method

Publication data including kind & date

JP2007284337	A	2007-11-01	JP2007284337
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JP4963616	B2	2012-06-27	JP4963616
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**Abstract**

(JP4963616)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an adsorbent efficiently and economically removing sulfur compounds, polycyclic aromatic compounds and the like in a hydrocarbon oil by adsorption and its manufacturing method, to provide a method for removing trace components, especially sulfur compounds, in the hydrocarbon oil by using the adsorbent and to provide a fuel cell system preparing the adsorbent.

SOLUTION: Carbonization-treated matter or **activation-treated** matter having a specific surface area of 200 m²/g or more and having an average pore diameter of 20 Å or more is obtained by that plant biomass is carbonization-treated at 300-900°C under reduced pressure or further **activation-treated** after carbonization-treating at 200-900°C under reduced pressure and/or an inert atmosphere and then the adsorbent removing the trace compounds in the hydrocarbon oil is manufactured from the carbonization-treated matter or the **activation-treated** matter. The adsorbent manufactured by the method, the method for removing the trace components in the hydrocarbon oil by using the adsorbent and the fuel cell system using the adsorbent are provided.

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Inventors

Yasuhiro Toiida

Seiji Kumagai

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

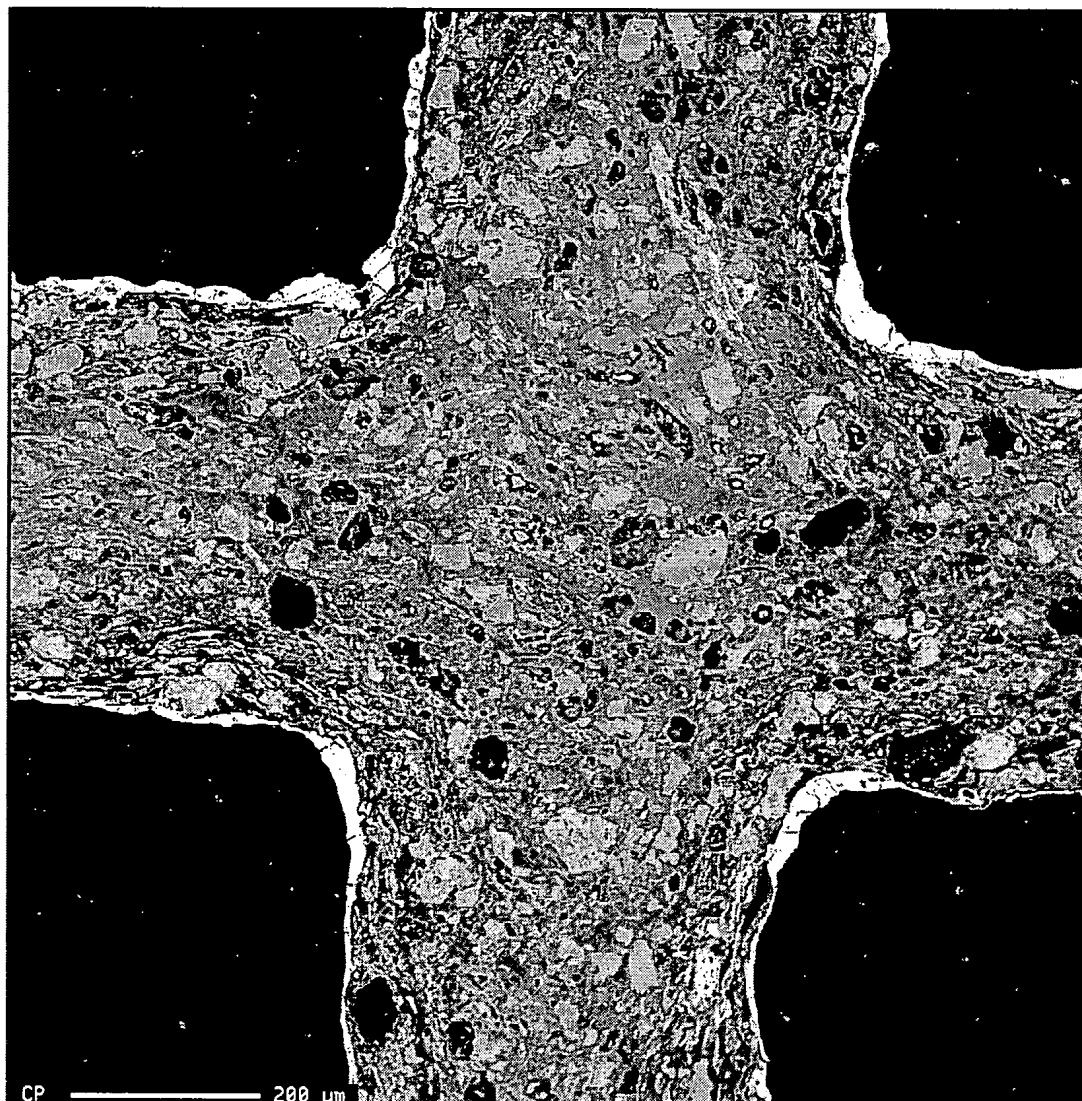
JX NIPPON OIL & ENERGY

Family 9/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2129623)

Sorbent comprising **activated carbon**, process for making same and use thereof**Images**

**Publication data including kind & date**

US20080207443	A1	2008-08-28	US20080207443
WO2008106111	A1	2008-09-04	WO2008106111
TW200904525	A	2009-02-01	TW200904525
EP2129623	A1	2009-12-09	EP2129623
CN101657382	A	2010-02-24	CN101657382
JP2010520046	A	2010-06-10	JP2010520046
IN5538/DELNP/2009	A	2010-09-10	IN2009DN05538

**Abstract**

(EP2129623)

A sorbent body adapted for abating toxic elements from a fluid stream, such as a **carbon** combustion flue gas stream or a syngas stream produced in coal gasification process, and process for making such sorbent. The sorbent body comprises an **activated carbon** matrix defining a plurality of pores, sulfur and an additive adapted for promoting the abatement of toxic elements from the fluid stream. The sorbent is useful for abatement of, e.g., arsenic, cadmium, mercury and selenium from gas streams.

Inventors

GADKAREE KISHOR P

JOHNSON BENEDICT Y

SHI YOUCHUN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

CORNING

Family 10/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2183186)

Method for preparing chemically **activated carbon**

Images

植物性物质 (VM)	木材 (WM)	VM/WM 比率	BWC	丁烷保持力
OSF	WF		g/100cm ³	g/100g
5%<8.3μm; 95%<150 μm	5%<25 μm; 95%<600 μm	80/20	13.0	3.9
5%<8.3μm; 95%<150 μm	5%<8,1 μm ; 95%<336 μm	80/20	12.7	3.2
5%<8.3μm; 95%<150 μm	5%<5,1 μm ; 95%<182 μm	50/50	13.4	2.9
5%<250μm; 95%<560 μm	5%<7.2 μm ; 95%< 160μm	80/20	难以挤出	
5%<250μm; 95%<560 μm	5%<8,1 μm ; 95%<336 μm	80/20	难以挤出	

Publication data including kind & date

WO2009011590	A1	2009-01-22	WO200911590				
EP2183186	A1	2010-05-12	EP2183186				
KR20100074107	A	2010-07-01	KR20100074107				
CN101790491	A	2010-07-28	CN101790491				
MX2010000761	A	2010-08-02	MX2010000761				
JP2010533638	A	2010-10-28	JP2010533638				
US20100298134	A1	2010-11-25	US20100298134				
CN101790491	B	2013-03-13	CN101790491B				
US8759253	B2	2014-06-24	US8759253				
BRPI0814272	A2	2015-02-03	BR200814272				
KR20150090277	A	2015-08-05	KR20150090277				
JP5773647	B2	2015-09-02	JP5773647				
EP2183186	B1	2017-02-15	EP2183186				
ES2620420	T3	2017-06-28	ES2620420				
PL2183186	T3	2017-07-31	PL2183186				

Abstract

(EP2183186)

The invention is directed to a chemically **activated carbon**, based on a combination of wood particles and comminuted carbonaceous vegetable material selected from kernel or shell material, in a weight ratio of between 5- 95 to 90-10, preferably between 15-85 and 90-10, further optionally containing a binder, said **carbon** having been chemically **activated** using **phosphoric** acid or zinc chloride and to a process for producing same.

Inventors

DE LEEDE RALPH RICHARD

STAAL EDUARDUS GERARDUS JOHANNES

RODGERS MICHAEL

REIMERINK-SCHATS WILHELMINA MARGARETHA

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

CABOT NORIT NEDERLAND

CA2845374	C	2015-12-22	CA2845374
EP2081676	B1	2016-05-25	EP2081676
RU2595658	C2	2016-08-27	RU2595658
ES2588212	T3	2016-10-31	ES2588212
PL2081676	T3	2016-12-30	PL2081676
MX353962	B	2018-02-06	MX-353962



Abstract

(EP2081676)

An acid-impregnated **activated carbon** matrix is formed from a carbonaceous material by the addition of a mineral acid, and may be used to chemisorb ammonia from a gas stream. The ammonia reacts with the acid to form a fertilizer salt. The spent matrix may be used as a fertilizer, or the fertilizer salt may be elutriated from the matrix.

Inventors

JOHNSON RICHARD L

KUZUB R EUGENE

TAK JIN KWON

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

CARBON SOLUTIONS

Family 12/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

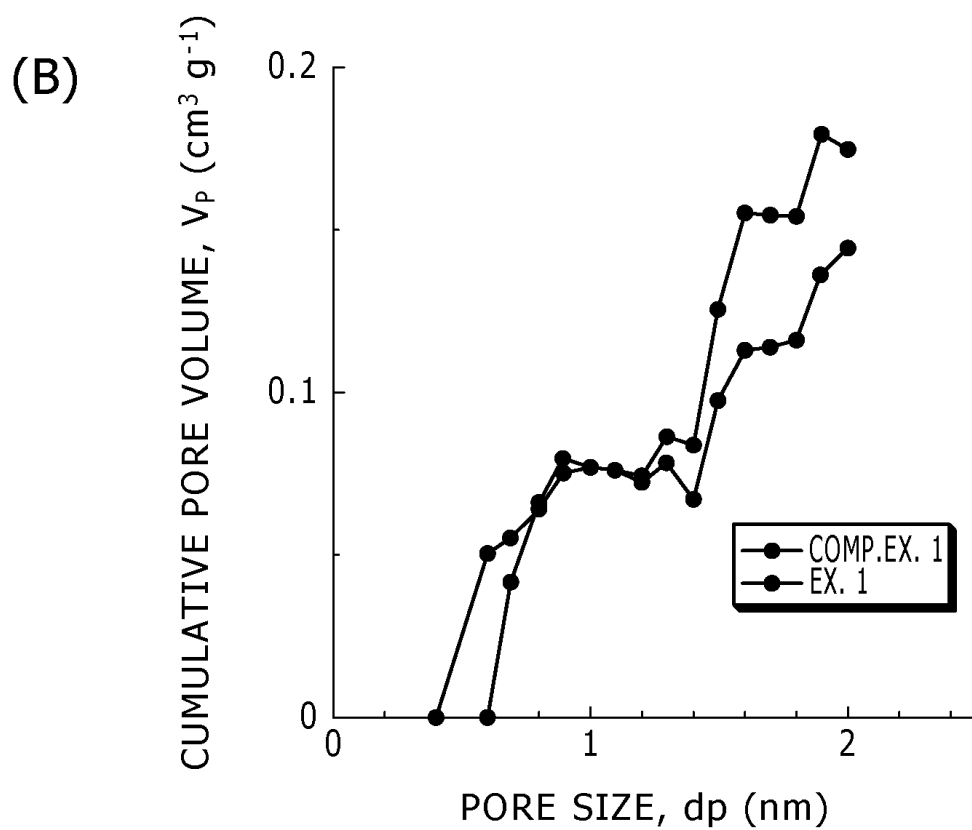
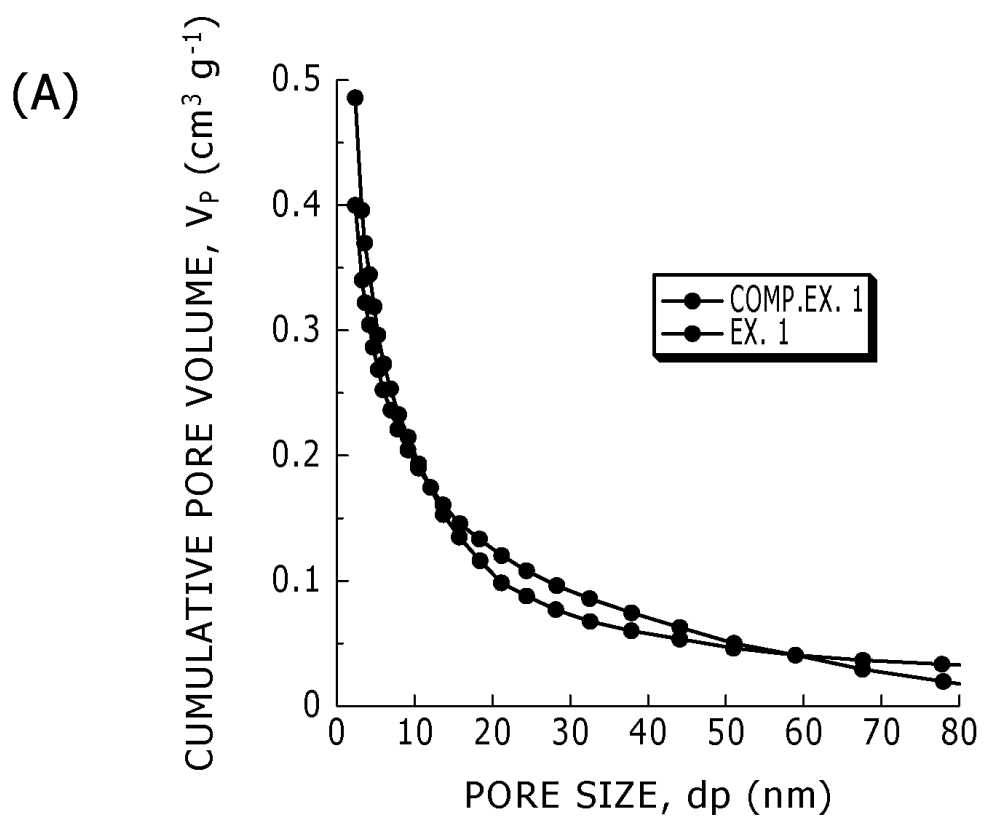
Title

(EP2330078)

Porous **carbon** material composite, method for producing same, adsorbent, cosmetic preparation, purifying agent and photocatalyst composite material

Images

FIG. 1



JP2009160561	A	2009-07-23	JP2009160561				
WO2010035823	A1	2010-04-01	WO201035823				
JP2010100516	A	2010-05-06	JP2010100516				
CN101888970	A	2010-11-17	CN101888970				
US20100291167	A1	2010-11-18	US20100291167				
EP2330078	A1	2011-06-08	EP2330078				
IN2907/DELNP/2010	A	2011-10-21	IN2010DN02907				
RU2010120700	A	2011-11-27	RU2010120700				
JP5471142	B2	2014-04-16	JP5471142				
RU2521384	C2	2014-06-27	RU2521384				
BRPI0905960	A2	2015-06-30	BR200905960				
EP2330078	A4	2016-03-02	EP2330078				
US20160243529	A1	2016-08-25	US20160243529				
CN106365141	A	2017-02-01	CN106365141				

Abstract

(EP2330078)

Provided is a porous carbon material composite formed of a porous carbon material and a functional material and equipped with high functionality. A porous carbon material composite is formed of (A) a porous carbon material obtainable from a plant-derived material having a silicon (Si) content of 5 wt% or higher as a raw material, said porous carbon material having a silicon (Si) content of 1 wt% or lower, and (B) a functional material adhered on the porous carbon material, and has a specific surface area of 10 m²/g or greater as determined by the nitrogen BET method and a pore volume of 0.1 cm³/g or greater as determined by the BJH method and MP method.

Inventors

IIDA HIRONORI

TABATA SEIICHIRO

YAMADA SHINICHIRO

NOGUCHI TSUTOMU

YAMANOI SHUN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SONY

Family 13/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(WO9507735)

Process and materials for cleansing areas affected by pollutants

Publication data including kind & date

ITMI941883	D0	1994-09-15	IT94MI1883			
GB9418767	D0	1994-11-02	GB9418767			
IL110908	A	1994-11-28	IL-110908			
LU88532	A1	1995-02-01	LU--88532			
ITMI941883	A1	1995-03-17	IT94MI1883			
IE940736	A1	1995-03-22	IE9400736			
WO9507735	A1	1995-03-23	WO9507735			
CA2147648	A1	1995-03-23	CA2147648			
FR2709969	A1	1995-03-24	FR2709969			
AU7607994	A	1995-04-03	AU9476079			
GB2282982	A	1995-04-26	GB2282982			
FI952282	A	1995-05-11	FI9502282			
FI952282	A0	1995-05-11	FI9502282			

DK54395	A	1995-05-11	DK9500543			
NO951940	A	1995-05-16	NO9501940			
NO951940	D0	1995-05-16	NO9501940			
SE9501839	D0	1995-05-17	SE9501839			
SE9501839	L	1995-05-17	SE9501839			
NL9420007	A	1995-08-01	NL9420007			
HU9501768	D0	1995-08-28	HU9501768			
PL309010	A1	1995-09-18	PL94309010			
SI9420004	A	1995-10-31	SI9420004			
CZ9501252	A3	1995-11-15	CZ9501252			
SK62895	A3	1995-12-06	SK9500628			
CN1114825	A	1996-01-10	CN1114825			
EE9500070	A	1996-02-15	EE9500070			
CH686584	A5	1996-04-30	CH-686584			
HUT72859	A	1996-05-28	HU-T72859			
JPH08506762	A	1996-07-23	JP08506762			
FR2709969	B1	1996-11-15	FR2709969			
HRP940542	A2	1997-06-30	HRP940542			
IT1274772	B	1997-07-24	IT1274772			
AU684307	B2	1997-12-11	AU-684307			
GB2282982	B	1998-06-17	GB2282982			
ES2123407	A1	1999-01-01	ES2123407			
SE509651	C2	1999-02-22	SE-509651			
ES2123407	B1	1999-12-16	ES2123407			
JP3285873	B2	2002-05-27	JP3285873			
NL194752	B	2002-10-01	NL-194752			
NL194752	C	2003-02-04	NL-194752			

Abstract

(WO9507735)

The invention relates to a process for cleansing areas affected by pollutants and materials usable therefor. In the process for preventing the emission of odorous and polluting substances, the emission source is directly covered with a material containing the adsorbent particles. The invention also relates to an adsorbent material containing a flat substrate taking the form of a water-vapour-permeable screen or to which an additional water-vapour-permeable screen is applied, and a layer containing adsorbent particles laid thereon.

Inventors

VON BLUECHER HASSO

DE RUITER ERNEST

KAMES JOST HEINER

TOERNBLOM JONAS

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

BLUECHER HASSO VON

Family 14/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP2782667)

Apparatus and method for processing biomass

Images

recarburiser carbon, or nut coke by means of microwave energy. The apparatus has a rotatable tube (5) for receiving biomass (108), an electromagnetic generator (7). One method provides applying electromagnetic energy to the biomass (108) and an absorbing material (109). An alternative method provides allowing an indirect, black body radiation field to develop, and exposing the biomass (108) to the black body radiation field and the electromagnetic energy. Another method provides allowing plasma to form and exposing the biomass to the plasma and the electromagnetic energy. Another method provides introducing the biomass to a second container (205), introducing the second container to a first reaction container (5), applying electromagnetic energy to the biomass and an absorbing material (109), allowing a plasma to form in the first container, which heats the biomass in the second container.

Inventors

CONNER GREGORY THOMAS

TYRRELL-BAXTER FORREST JOHN

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

CARBONSCAPE

Family 15/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

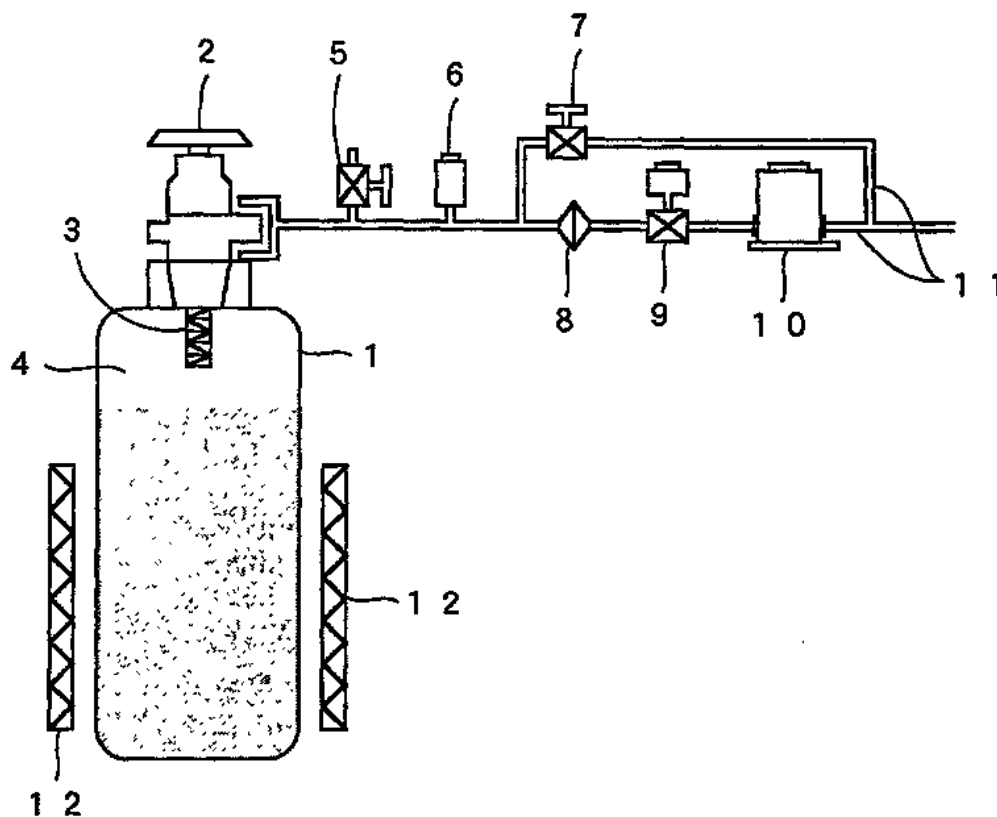
Title

(EP1134023)

Method and apparatus for storing and feeding gaseous compound

Images

Fig 1



Publication data including kind & date

[JPH1182891](#)

A 1999-03-26

JP11082891

[WO200009257](#)

A1 2000-02-24

WO200009257

[JP3021412](#)



	B2	2000-03-15	JP3021412				
CN1270542	A	2000-10-18	CN1270542				
KR20010024230	A	2001-03-26	KR20010024230				
EP1134023	A1	2001-09-19	EP1134023				
CN1136961	C	2004-02-04	CN1136961C				
EP1134023	A4	2004-05-12	EP1134023				
KR20050046014	A	2005-05-17	KR20050046014				
KR100531194	B1	2005-11-28	KR100531194				
KR100531195	B1	2005-11-29	KR100531195				

Abstract

(EP1134023)

The present invention is directed to a method of and an apparatus for adsorbing a gaseous hydrogenated compound or a gaseous halogenated compound to high-purity **activated carbon** under a storage environment at a pressure which is not more than atmospheric pressure and storing the adsorbed gaseous compound upon bringing the gaseous compound into contact with the **activated carbon**, and desorbing at least a part of the adsorbed gaseous compound and delivering the part to a work environment, wherein the **activated carbon** is treated by a series of steps comprising a step of adsorbing the gaseous hydrogenated compound or the gaseous halogenated compound upon bringing the gaseous compound into contact with the **activated carbon** in advance in a sealed space, a step of accelerating a reaction of a system passing through the adsorbing step, and a step of expelling the gaseous compound passing through the reaction accelerating step from the sealed space. <IMAGE>

Inventors

NAKANOYA TSUTOMU

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IBARAKI SATOSHI

TAKAUCHI AKIRA

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

TAKACHIHO CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL

Family 16/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1745793)

Adsorbent for oral administration, therapeutic or preventive agent for kidney disease, and therapeutic or preventive agent for liver disease

Images

Figure 1

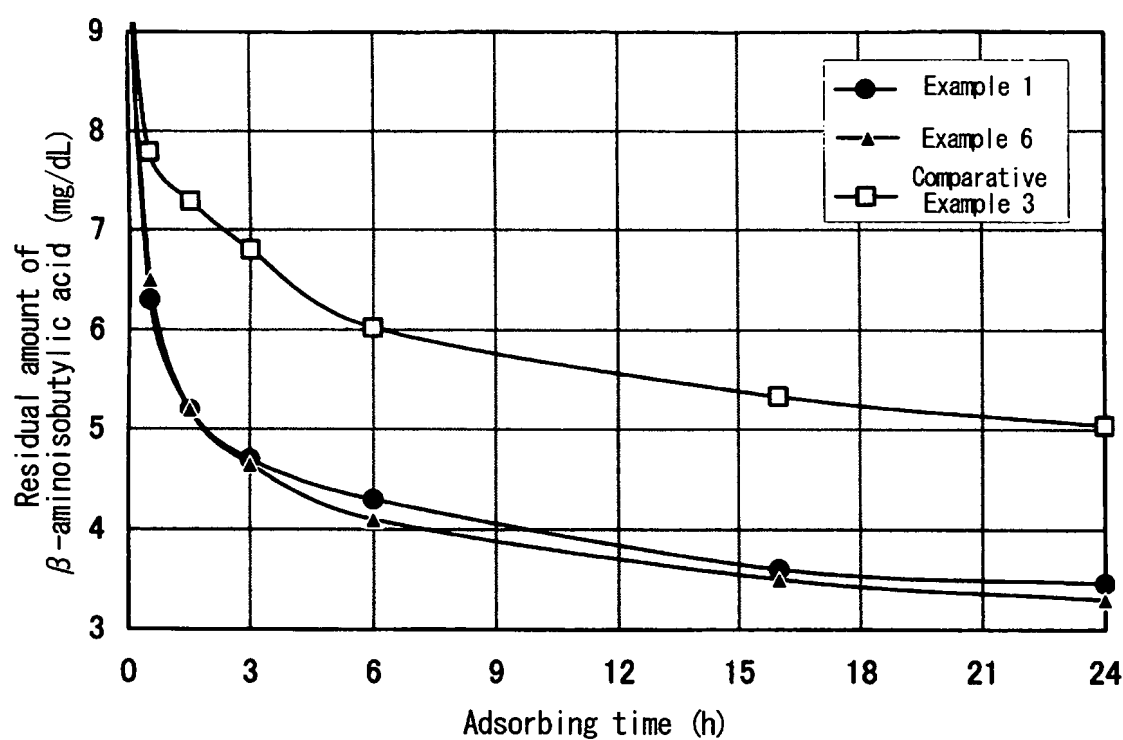
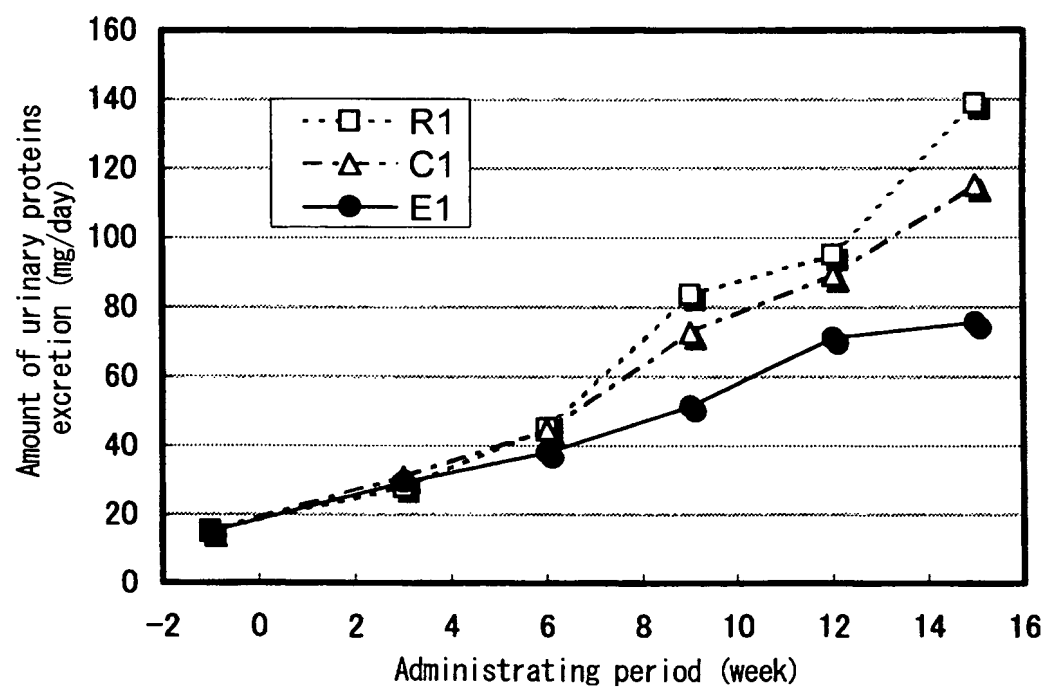


Figure 2



Publication data including kind & date

WO2005094845	A1	2005-10-13	WO200594845
CA2561731	A1	2005-10-13	CA2561731
JP2005314416	A	2005-11-10	JP2005314416
TW200536605	A	2005-11-16	TW200536605



KR20060135012	A	2006-12-28	KR20060135012				
JP3865400	B2	2007-01-10	JP3865400				
EP1745793	A1	2007-01-24	EP1745793				
CN1942196	A	2007-04-04	CN1942196				
IN5888/DELNP/2006	A	2007-04-27	IN2006DN05888				
JPWO2005094845	A1	2008-02-14	JP2005094845W				
US20080081073	A1	2008-04-03	US20080081073				
RU2006138602	A	2008-05-10	RU2006138602				
RU2396965	C2	2010-08-20	RU2396965				
CN101904867	A	2010-12-08	CN101904867				
JP4641304	B2	2011-03-02	JP4641304				
EP1745793	A4	2012-05-23	EP1745793				
TWI370013	B	2012-08-11	TWI370013				
KR101183046	B1	2012-09-20	KR101183046				
CN1942196	B	2012-09-26	CN1942196B				
US20120244195	A1	2012-09-27	US20120244195				
US8357366	B2	2013-01-22	US8357366				
IN255263	B	2013-02-08	IN-255263				
CA2561731	C	2014-05-27	CA2561731				
US8865161	B2	2014-10-21	US8865161				

Abstract

(EP1745793)

An adsorbent for an oral administration, comprising a surface-modified spherical **activated carbon** wherein an average particle diameter is 50 to 200 μm , a specific surface area determined by a BET method is 700 m^2/g or more, a bulk density is less than 0.54 g/mL , a total amount of acidic groups is 0.30 to 1.20 meq/g , and a total amount of basic groups is 0.20 to 0.9 meq/g is disclosed. The adsorbent for an oral administration has a high adsorbability, and is capable of adsorbing a large amount of toxins during a retention period in an intestine, and of remarkably reducing an amount of urinary proteins excretion.

Inventors

SONOBE NAOHIRO

WAKAHOI TAKASHI

KUWAHARA MIEKO

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

KUREHA

Family 17/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1942156)

Carbon black reacted with diazonium salts and products**Images**

Example	Aryl amine	Carbon black product Surface Area m ² /g	Carbon black product DBPA ml/100 g	Treatment Level, $\mu\text{mol/g}$ CB	Cl Analysis $\mu\text{mol/g}$	N Analysis $\mu\text{mol/g}$	Fraction of bonded groups as %	Substituted phenyl groups $\mu\text{mol/g}$
68	4-Chloro aniline	230	64	300	196	-	65	196
69	4-Chloro-3-methyl aniline	230	64	300	215	-	72	215
70	4-Chloro-2-methyl aniline	230	64	300	170	-	57	170
5 71	4-Chloro -3-nitro aniline	230	64	300	209	-	70	209
72	4-Chloro-2-nitro aniline	230	64	300	123	-	41	123
73	Sodium 3 Amino 6-chloro benzene sulfonate	230	64	300	64	-	21	64
74	3-Amino Pyridine	350 *	120	580	-	461	79	461
75	4-Amino benzoni trile	230	70	300	-	263	88	263
10 76	4-Bromo-2-chloro aniline	230	70	407	264	-	65	264

* CTAB Surface area

Publication data including kind & date

IL116379	A	1996-03-31	IL-116379				
IL116377	A	1996-03-31	IL-116377				
ZA9510659	B	1996-05-30	ZA9510659				
WO9618696	A1	1996-06-20	WO9618696				
WO9618688	A1	1996-06-20	WO9618688				
CA2207455	A1	1996-06-20	CA2207455				
CA2207414	A1	1996-06-20	CA2207414				
AU4472096	A	1996-07-03	AU9644720				
AU4378496	A	1996-07-03	AU9643784				
ZA9510664	B	1996-07-09	ZA9510664				
TR199501579	A2	1996-07-21	TR199501579				
TR199501578	A2	1996-07-21	TR199501578				
PE36596	A1	1996-09-16	PE9600365				
PE36496	A1	1996-09-16	PE9600364				
NO972736	D0	1997-06-13	NO9702736				
NO972737	D0	1997-06-13	NO9702737				
AR000349	A1	1997-06-18	AR----349				
CO4480703	A1	1997-07-09	CO4480703A1				
AR000510	A1	1997-07-10	AR----510				
NO972737	A	1997-08-08	NO9702737				
NO972736	A	1997-08-13	NO9702736				
US5672198	A	1997-09-30	US5672198				
EP0797637	A1	1997-10-01	EP-797637				
EP0799281	A1	1997-10-08	EP-799281				
PL320731	A1	1997-10-27	PL95320731				
BR9510016	A	1997-10-28	BR9510016				
BRPI9510016	A1	1997-10-28	BRPI9510016				
MX9704387	A	1997-10-31	MX9704387				
MX9704384	A	1997-10-31	MX9704384				
PL320830	A1	1997-11-10	PL95320830				
CZ9701841	A3	1997-11-12	CZ9701841				
YU77095	A	1997-12-05	YU9500770				
HUT76985	A	1998-01-28	HU-T76985				
CO4560479	A1	1998-02-10	CO4560479A1				
CN1175270	A	1998-03-04	CN1175270				
CN1175272	A	1998-03-04	CN1175272				
KR987000379	A	1998-03-30	KR19987000379				
KR987000385	A	1998-03-30	KR19987000385				
SI9520129	A	1998-04-30	SI9520129				
YU76995	A	1998-05-15	YU9500769				
SI9520133	A	1998-06-30	SI9520133				
CZ9701842	A3	1998-07-15	CZ9701842				
CO4650141	A1	1998-09-03	CO4650141A1				
JPH10510861	A	1998-10-20	JP10510861				
JPH10510863	A	1998-10-20	JP10510863				
US5851280	A	1998-12-22	US5851280				
TW354804	B	1999-03-21	TW-354804				

US5900029	A	1999-05-04	US5900029				
AU706229	B2	1999-06-10	AU-706229				
AU706060	B2	1999-06-10	AU-706060				
NZ298327	A	1999-06-29	NZ-298327				
NZ298988	A	1999-10-28	NZ-298988				
EG20775	A	2000-02-29	EG--20775				
US6042643	A	2000-03-28	US6042643				
MX198172	B	2000-08-18	MX-198172				
RU2157394	C2	2000-10-10	RU2157394				
TW419510	B	2001-01-21	TW-419510				
RU2173326	C2	2001-09-10	RU2173326				
CN1321708	A	2001-11-14	CN1321708				
EG21734	A	2002-02-27	EG--21734				
CN1080748	C	2002-03-13	CN1080748C				
PL182912	B1	2002-04-30	PL-182912				
AR020693	A2	2002-05-22	AR--20693				
MX209137	B	2002-07-23	MX-209137				
EP1225205	A2	2002-07-24	EP1225205				
EP0799281	B1	2002-07-24	EP-799281				
CN1088730	C	2002-08-07	CN1088730C				
AT221106	T	2002-08-15	ATE221106				
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ES2176357	T3	2002-12-01	ES2176357				
US6494946	B1	2002-12-17	US6494946				
MY114908	A	2003-02-28	MY-114908				
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YU48993	B	2003-04-30	YU--48993				
HK1003644	A1	2003-05-09	HK1003644				
US20030095914	A1	2003-05-22	US20030095914				
IL116377	B	2003-05-29	IL-116377				
RU2211230	C2	2003-08-27	RU2211230				
IL154538	A	2003-09-17	IL-154538				
BRPI9510016	B1	2003-09-30	BR9510016				
KR100382527	B1	2003-10-17	KR100382527				
IL116379	B	2003-12-10	IL-116379				
EP1225205	A3	2004-03-03	EP1225205				
US6740151	B2	2004-05-25	US6740151				
KR100414313	B1	2004-05-31	KR100414313				
BR9510056	A	2004-06-22	BR9510056				
BRPI9510056	A1	2004-06-22	BRPI9510056				
YU49177	B	2004-07-15	YU--49177				
JP3588123	B2	2004-11-10	JP3588123				
EP1475420	A2	2004-11-10	EP1475420				
EP0797637	B1	2005-02-09	EP-797637				
AT288946	T	2005-02-15	ATE288946				
US20050034629	A1	2005-02-17	US20050034629				
DE69534009	D1	2005-03-17	DE69534009				

CZ294938	B6	2005-04-13	CZ-294938				
SI9520133	B	2005-04-30	SI9520133				
NO319259	B1	2005-07-11	NO-319259				
TWI236493	B	2005-07-21	TWI236493				
RO120143	B1	2005-09-30	RO-120143				
HK1003649	A1	2005-11-18	HK1003649				
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EP1475420	A3	2006-01-04	EP1475420				
EP0799281	B2	2006-03-29	EP-799281				
HU225022	B1	2006-05-29	HU-225022				
MX238319	B	2006-07-03	MX-238319				
JP2006199968	A	2006-08-03	JP2006199968				
DK0799281	T4	2006-08-07	DK-799281T				
JP3808504	B2	2006-08-16	JP3808504				
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CZ297334	B6	2006-11-15	CZ-297334				
ES2176357	T5	2006-12-16	ES2176357				
IN193950	B	2007-02-23	IN-193950				
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BRPI9510056	B1	2007-08-14	BRPI9510056				
CA2207414	C	2007-10-16	CA2207414				
US7294185	B2	2007-11-13	US7294185				
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CA2207455	C	2008-04-29	CA2207455				
RO121817	B1	2008-05-30	RO-121817				
EP1942156	A1	2008-07-09	EP1942156				
CN101240119	A	2008-08-13	CN101240119				
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EP1942156	B1	2010-04-14	EP1942156				
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EP1225205	B1	2010-10-06	EP1225205				
AT483767	T	2010-10-15	ATE483767				
DE69536111	D1	2010-11-18	DE69536111				
CN101240119	B	2011-05-11	CN101240119B				
JP4685652	B2	2011-05-18	JP4685652				

Abstract

(EP1942156)

The present invention is directed to **carbon** black products having an aliphatic group attached to the **carbon** black and processes for their preparation. In one process at least one diazonium salt reacts with a **carbon** black in a protic reaction medium. Uses of such **carbon** black products in aqueous inks, aqueous coatings, plastic compositions, rubber compositions, paper compositions, and textile compositions are also disclosed.

Inventors

BELMONT JAMES A

AMICI ROBERT M

GALLOWAY COLIN P

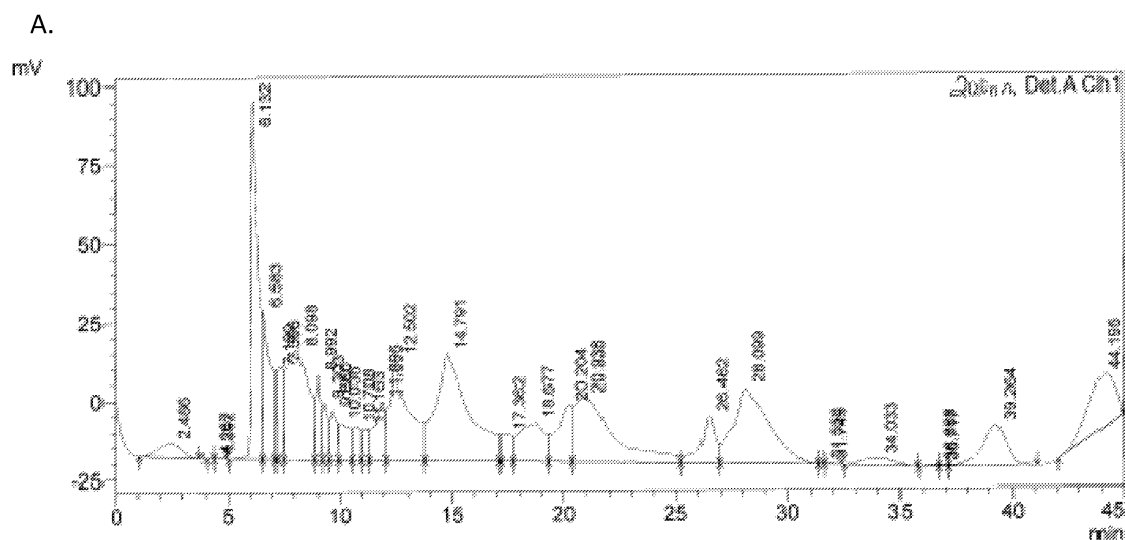
Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

CABOT

Family 18/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(WO2014143753)

Carbon purification of concentrated sugar streams derived from pretreated biomass**Images**

Total Peak Area: 25,590,756 mV

Publication data including kind & date

CA2906917	A1	2014-09-18	CA2906917
WO2014143753	A1	2014-09-18	WO2014143753
US20160032414	A1	2016-02-04	US20160032414
US9809867	B2	2017-11-07	US9809867

**Abstract**

(WO2014143753)

Provided are methods and compositions using **activated carbon** for optimizing purification and clarification of sugar streams produced from cellulosic or lignocellulosic biomass. Also provided are methods and compositions for decreasing one or more undesirable products during pretreatment.

Inventors

PAREKH SARAD

FELICE CARL P

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SWEETWATER ENERGY

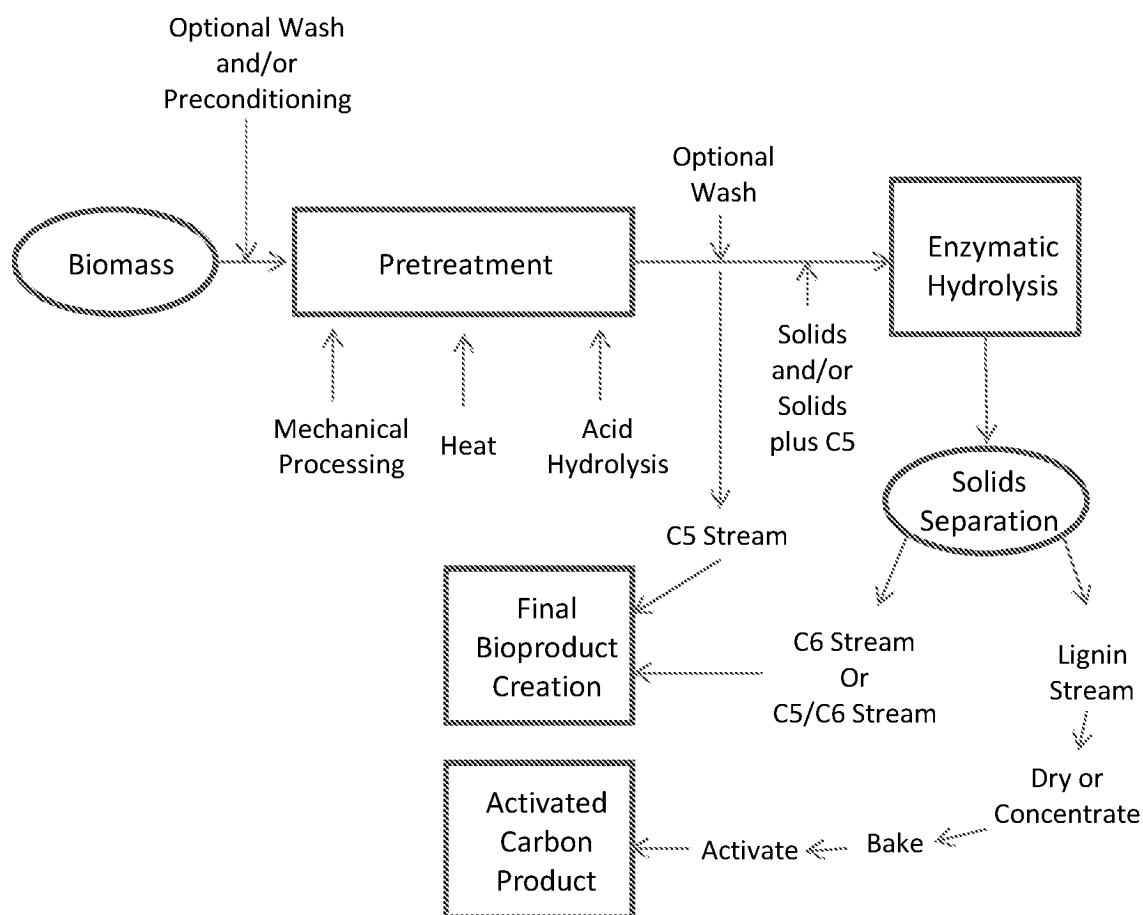
Family 19/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP3350336)

Specialized **activated carbon** derived from pretreated biomass**Images**

Fig. 1

**Publication data including kind & date**

CA2998637	A1	2017-03-23	CA2998637
WO2017049090	A1	2017-03-23	WO201749090
US20170226535	A1	2017-08-10	US20170226535
CN108136453	A	2018-06-08	CN108136453
EP3350336	A1	2018-07-25	EP3350336
IN201817012027	A	2018-08-10	IN201817012027
JP2018534233	A	2018-11-22	JP2018534233

**Abstract**

(EP3350336)

Provided are methods, systems, and compositions for producing **activated carbon** from lignin residues produced from cellulosic or lignocellulosic biomass after hydrolysis of saccharides. The **activated carbon** is low in ash and sulfur, high in oxygen content and iodine number.

Inventors

TUDMAN SCOTT

Latest standardized assignees - inventors removed

SWEETWATER ENERGY

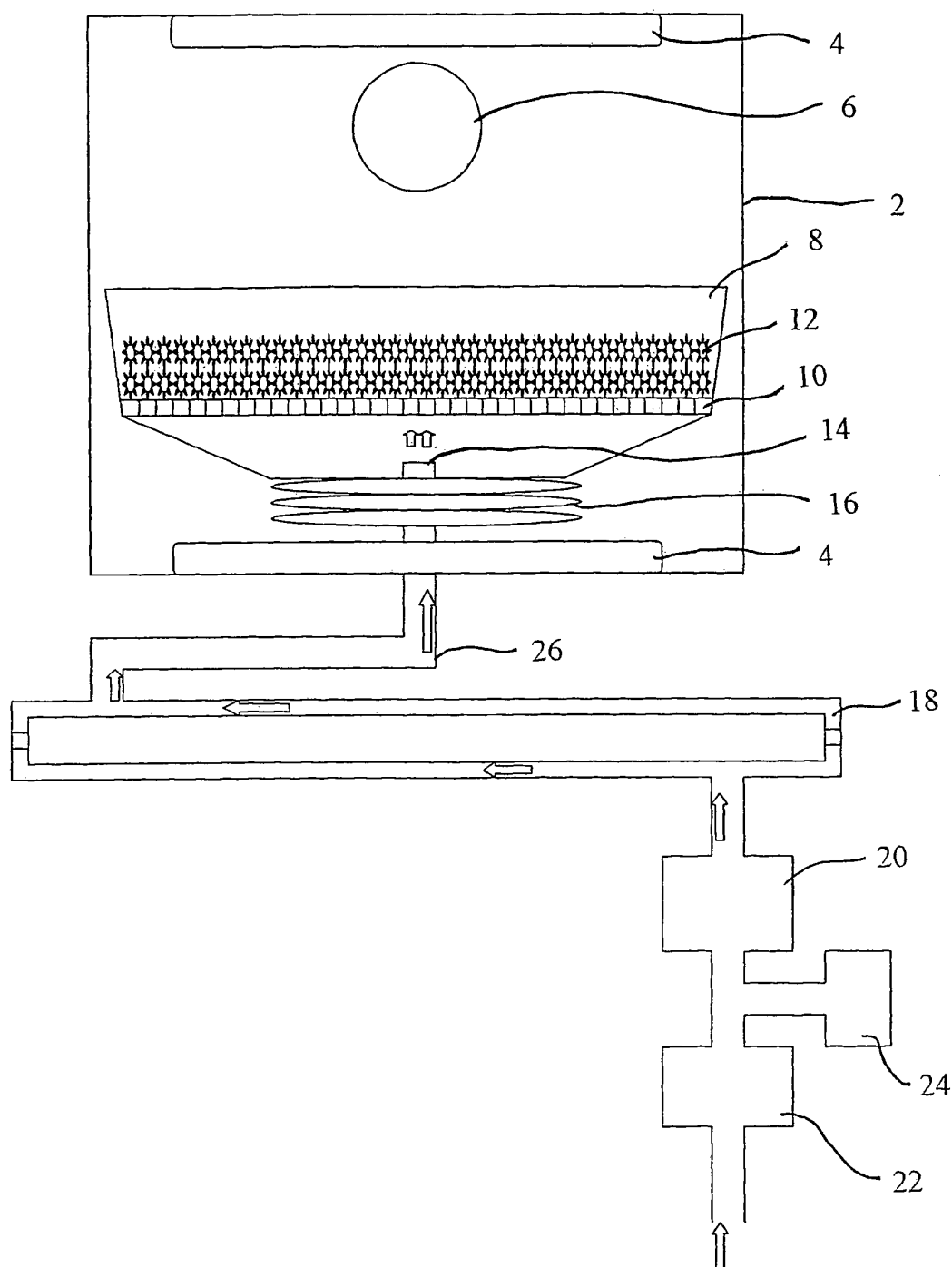
Family 20/20 - FAMPAT - ©Questel

Title

(EP1409130)

Oxidative thermochemical drying process for changing hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristics of natural organic substances

Images



Publication data including kind & date

WO03008120	A2	2003-01-30	WO200308120
CA2451444	A1	2003-01-30	CA2451444
WO03008120	A3	2003-10-02	WO200308120
EP1409130	A2	2004-04-21	EP1409130
US20040167019	A1	2004-08-26	US20040167019
CN1529632	A	2004-09-15	CN1529632
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RU2277967	C2	2006-06-20	RU2277967				
CN1262347	C	2006-07-05	CN1262347C				
AU2001275621	B2	2006-12-21	AU2001275621				
US7544635	B2	2009-06-09	US7544635				
CA2451444	C	2010-06-15	CA2451444				

Abstract

(EP1409130)

The invention relates to an oxidative thermochemical drying process for changing the hydrophilic and hydrophobic characteristics of organic substances, in particular naturally occurring organic substances, to prepare a new class of hydrophobic oleophilic products, and a new class of hydrophilic oleophilic ones. The process comprises moistening and heating the raw materials in a thermochemical convection apparatus or kiln equipped with a gas flow system, in an oxidizing medium for a predetermined period of time. The efficiency of the treatment can be improved by pretreatments of the raw materials, such as by boiling in water, by soaking in acidic or alkaline solution, by mechanically expanding, by adding volatile reagents and by freezing. One unique pretreatment with carbonate or bicarbonate of the raw materials results in hydrophilic oleophilic bi-functional products. The series of the hydrophobic oleophilic and hydrophilic oleophilic products made from different natural substances under various oxidative thermochemical drying processes have different characteristics and are low-cost, efficient, biodegradable, environmentally harmless and widely useful.

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