

compound derivatives represented by formula of: (*See Patent for Chemical Structure*) (I) wherein: R is C2-4 lower alkyl, cyclohexyl or thiophene; phenyl substituted with hydrogen, C1-6 alkyl, haloalkyl, halogen or alkoxy; and, R_f is fluorinated C1-3 lower alkyl. The fluorinated alkyl compound derivatives of the invention can be used as agrochemicals, drugs and intermediates therefor. The present invention also provides a novel process for preparing the fluorinated alkyl compound derivatives (I).

5498759

SURFACE TREATMENT METHOD FOR ALUMINUM

Nakada Kazuya; Yoshida Masayuk Hiratsuka, JAPAN assigned to Henkel Corporation

PCT No. PCT/US92/04698 Sec. 371 Date Dec. 27, 1993 Sec. 102(e) Date Dec. 27, 1993 PCT Filed Jun. 11, 1992 PCT Pub. No. WO93/00457 PCT Pub. Date Jan. 7, 1993. The cleaned surface of an aluminum or aluminum alloy product, for example, aluminum coil, is treated with a 0.5 to 3 second spray of a chromating bath heated to 40 degrees to 60 degrees C., said bath having a pH of 1.0 to 3.0 and containing 0.1 to 3.0 g/L of tungstate ions and/or molybdate ions, 0.5 to 4.0 g/L of hexavalent chromium ions, 5.0 to 30.0 g/L of phosphate ions, and 0.05 to 2.0 g/L of free fluoride ions. A highly corrosion-resistant, highly paint-adherent chromate coating can thereby be formed on the surface of aluminum in less time than that required by prior phosphoric acid-based chromating treatments.

5498818

METHOD FOR SUPPRESSING THE EVAPORATION OF HYDROGEN FLUORIDE FROM A MIXING OF HYDROGEN FLUORIDE AND SULFONE

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A novel alkylation catalyst is described which is used in processes for alkylating olefin hydrocarbons with isoparaffin hydrocarbons to produce high octane alkylate products suitable for use as blending components of gasoline motor fuel. The novel catalyst comprises a mixture of a hydrogen halide, a sulfone and water and has suitable corrosion properties which permit its utilization in alkylation process systems. The novel alkylation catalyst is utilized in a novel process for alkylating olefin hydrocarbons with isoparaffin hydrocarbons. Also, described is a method for suppressing the rate of evaporation of hydrogen fluoride from a mixture of hydrogen fluoride and sulfolane that has been exposed to the atmosphere.

5499754

FLUXLESS SOLDERING SAMPLE PRETREATING SYSTEM

Bobbio Stephen; Koopman Nicholas G; Nangalia Sundeep Wake Forest, NC, UNITED STATES assigned to MCNC

A fluxless soldering sample pretreating system includes a sample chamber having an opening therein and a sample holder. A sample chamber extension extends outwardly from the opening to define a passageway from the sample chamber extension, through the opening, and into the sample chamber. A fluorine-containing gas is supplied into the sample chamber extension. An energy source such as a microwave oven surrounds the sample chamber extension. The microwave oven produces microwave energy in the sample chamber extension to form a plasma therein and dissociate the fluorine-containing gas into atomic fluorine. A perforated aluminum plate extends transversely across the passageway and blocks the plasma from traversing the passageway from the sample chamber extension into the sample chamber, while allowing the atomic fluorine to traverse the passageway from the sample chamber extension into the sample holder. A second chamber extension, gas supply and microwave oven may be added to improve uniformity for large samples.