

5503967**SILVER HALIDE PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL HAVING IMPROVED ANTISTATIC PROPERTIES**

Furlan Fulvio; Torterolo Renzo Savona, ITALY assigned to Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company

The present invention relates to a silver halide photographic material comprising a support and at least one silver halide emulsion layer coated thereon, wherein said silver halide emulsion layer comprises from 5 to 15% by weight of a water-soluble, electrically conductive copolymer (1) containing carboxylic groups and sulfonic groups and wherein a hydrophilic colloid layer comprising a combination of a fluorinated surfactant (2), a non-ionic polyoxyethylene surfactant (3) and an anionic polyoxyethylene surfactant (4) is coated on said at least one silver halide emulsion layer.

5504214**FLUORINATED BENZOTRIAZOLES**

Marhold Albrecht; Baasner Bernd; Hanssler Ger Leverkusen, GERMANY assigned to Bayer Aktiengesellschaft

Substituted benzotriazoles, which contain at least 2 fluorine atoms per molecule, are excellent intermediates for preparing active compounds for pharmaceuticals and plant-protection agents; however, they themselves also exhibit a fungicidal effect.

5504248**PREPARATION OF HALOGENATED COMPOUNDS**

Krusic Paul J; Yang Zhen-Y Wilmington, DE, UNITED STATES assigned to E I Du Pont de Nemours and Company

Halogenated compounds are prepared by ring opening reactions of highly fluorinated cyclopropanes with chlorine, bromine, iodine, or mixtures thereof at

temperatures over 100 degrees C. A novel compound, which is one type of compound produced, is a highly fluorinated and halogenated ether and other novel compounds are starting materials or products. The products of the process are useful as chain transfer agents for certain free radical polymerizations, and as chemical intermediates in the preparation of various products such as surfactants and textile surface treatments.

5504263**PRODUCTION OF HYDROFLUOROCARBONS**

Burgess Leslie; Butcher Jane L; Ryan Thomas A; Clayton Peter P Runcorn, UNITED KINGDOM assigned to Imperial Chemical Industries PLC

A process for the production of a hydro(halo)fluorocarbon which comprises heating an alpha-fluoroether in the vapor phase at elevated temperature. alpha-fluoroethers are obtained by reacting a non-enolizable aldehyde with hydrogen fluoride to form an intermediate and reacting the intermediate with an alcohol or a halogenating agent. Novel alpha-fluoroethers are also provided.

5505927**PRODUCTION OF URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE**

Nieuwenhuis Johan P Pretoria, SOUTH AFRICA assigned to Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa Limited

A process for producing uranium hexafluoride comprises bringing fluorine gas into contact with reactive particles comprising uranium metal, as well as with non-reactive particles which are substantially inert and which are in contact with the reactive particles. The reactive particles are kept distinct from the non-reactive particles. The fluorine gas is allowed to react with the uranium metal at elevated temperature, thereby to produce gaseous uranium hexafluoride. The uranium hexafluoride is separated from any residual fluorine.