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GLOSSARY OF SOME GERMAN NAMES
FOR CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

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RESTRICTED
COMBINED INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES
SUB-COMMITTEE

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GLOSSARY OF SOME GERMAN NAMES
FOR CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Reported by

HARRY A. CURTIS, U.S.

on behalf of the

U.S. Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee

CIOS Item No. 22
Miscellaneous Chemicals

COMBINED INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES SUB-COMMITTEE
G-2 Division, SHAEF (Rear) APO 413

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION
TOP SECRET COMINT

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INTRODUCTION

Amongst the I.G. Farbenindustrie documents taken to London by one of the investigating teams is a quarterly record from all the I.G. laboratories listing all new chemical compounds or new chemical products made. The file containing the record is labelled "Neue Produkte - Meldungen 1935 - ". The period covered is from 1935 to 1944 inclusive. This document has been used as one source of information in the preparing of a glossary of some of the I.G. names for chemical products. No attempt has been made to include all the I.G. chemical names recorded in the document mentioned, but a selection has been made of some which may be found useful to readers of chemical records from I.G. and other German sources.

The naming of complex organic compounds has always been a troublesome matter. National and international agreements have been made with respect to systems of nomenclature, the object of which was so to name complex organic compounds that any organic chemist, on seeing the names, could at once write the structural formulas. The most commonly used system which has resulted from these efforts is a highly informative one but is very cumbersome, so cumbersome, in fact, that thousands of simpler names have been accepted in lieu of the more informative, strictly scientific, names. The simplified names so frequently used by organic chemists usually reveal something of the structures of the chemicals but often leave uncertainties, particularly in the case of isomers.

The I.G. record mentioned above gives the full name of the organic compounds of definite structure, and then gives the simplified name as an "I.G. Name". The I. G. chemists, however, went far beyond the common practice of organic chemists in adopting simplified names, as the following examples will illustrate:

HYDROSAURE is dimethyl tetrahydro diphenyl carbonic acid
ORKRONITRIL is 1 methyl, 2 cyan, 4 chlor, 5 nitrobenzene
NITROPYRAZOLMEKRYLSAURE is 2' methyl, 3' nitro, 5' sulpho
1 phenyl, 3 methyl, 5 pyrazolone
BENZA-GUANAMIN is 4,6 diamino, 2 phenyl, 1,3,5 triazine

ETC.

In the present glossary, very few of the simplified or "I.G. Names" for organic compounds have been included, primarily for the reason that there are literally thousands of such names in the I.G. documents, and at present the writer does not have time to unravel the extremely tangled records. For

the most part, the glossary on the following pages is a selection of the I. G. names for materials that are actually or potentially of industrial importance. Some of these names, such as nylon, vinilite, asplit, etc., are already familiar in America.

Information as to production of some of the synthetics mentioned in the glossary will be found in an evaluated I.G. document labelled "Kunststoffe und Lackharze" and in various C.I.O.S. reports which have been filed.

After preparing the glossary from the I.G. document "Neue Produkte", mentioned above, the reports of many C.I.O.S. investigators, were searched and the information contained therein was used to supplement the glossary. Where the products were mentioned in a C.I.O.S. final report, a reference has been included. Thus "Ref. 22-22-16" indicates C.I.O.S. Report Item No. 22, File XXII-16. Unfortunately, only a few of the hundreds or thousands of C.I.O.S. reports which will eventually be issued have as yet appeared, and therefore references to these reports are scanty. The London office of the Chemical Warfare Service, Intelligence Division, has to a considerable extent overcome the delay in issuing C.I.O.S. reports by getting out the reports in a ditto form. Where the C.I.O.S. report is not available at present, a reference has been given to the CWS ditto report, i.e., "Ref CWS 3996". Inasmuch as the CWS "quickie" will eventually appear as a formal C.I.O.S. report, it is planned later to issue a correlation of the references between the two series of reports. In a few instances, the information used had not appeared in either a C.I.O.S. report or in a CWS "quickie". In such cases the author of the report from which the information was taken is shown. Later on, all references may be given in terms of C.I.O.S. reports. Where no reference is given, it is to be understood that the information was taken from the German documents mentioned above.

GLOSSARY OF GERMAN NAMES FOR
VARIOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

ACRONAL 1,2,4 (Hasche and Boundy) Dispersion of mixed polymer of 1 part methyl acrylate, 2 parts ethyl acrylate and 4 parts of n-butyl acrylate.

ACRONAL Bi (10,20, etc) Mixed polymer from acryl nitrate and the indicated proportion of maleic acid isobutyl ester.

ACRONAL 500-D (Hasche and Boundy) Copolymer of 50% butyl acrylate, 50% vinyl acetate, with 2% free acrylic acid needed. Used for waterproofing textiles. Emulsified with ammonia and used as a paint.

ACRONAL V6 Mixed polymer from equal parts of methyl acrylate and isohexylic acid vinyl ester.

ACRONAL V26 Mixed Polymer from vinyl acetate and isohexylic acid vinyl ester (1-1) equal parts.

"
ADIPINSAURESESTER The methyl ester.

AGLUTOL 5 Softeners made from lump glucose (Brockenglukose)
AGLUTOL 6

AKARDIT II A stabilizer made from diphenylamine, phosgene, and methylamine.

ALAL (Ref CWS 3994) A liquid catalyst used in preparing ethyl acetaldehyde.

ALBERTOL (Ref CWS 3999) Phenolic resins made by the chemische
ALPHENATE Werks Albert

ALRESENE

ALNOVOL

PHANODURE

DUROPHENALRESAT

ALRESAT

ALIPAL (Ref CWS 3996) Soap substitute

ALIPAL CI 35% (Ref CWS 3996)

ALIPAL D 35% (Ref CWS 3996)

ALIPON OAN 70% sodium salts of ester from the chloride of oxidized fatty acids plus 2 to 4% of soap plus salt.

ALKYDAL K1397, K1388, 1-4, K1365, Lk339/4, K1339/5, K1328/1, K1339/2. All made from phthalic acid, and glycerine, with various oils such as "Tallol", "Leinol" "Holzol" etc. They are the raw materials for various resins.

ALKYDAL Kn 67/XIII Made from paraffin oxydation fatty acids trimethylol propane, phthalic acid and adipinic acid.

ALKYDON 50 } Raw materials for lac synthetics made from
ALKYDON 65 } "Sardineutrau".

AMIN T32 4 amino-n-oxethyl ethyl aniline 180 - a photographic developer.

AMIDONITROPAME Sodium salt of 1 amino, 4 nitroanthrachinone-2 sulphonic acid.

AMILIN 5 2 amido, 5 naphthol, 7 sulphonic acid.

APPRETAN H (Hasche) Polyvinyl acetate 95%, crotonaldehyde 5% in solution in alcohol, with ammonia added to form emulsion. Used as lacquer and as stiffener for hats.

APPRETAN M A dye emulsion.

APPRETAN P Sodium salt of compound.

ORIGINAL (Ref CWS 4001) Methyl formate insecticide.

ARUBREN A fire extinguisher made from "Pergut", "Chlophen" and "Niprewachs".

ARUBREN (Nibrenswacher RN 88) Used in rubber industry.

ASPLIT (Ref CWS 4004)

p-Toluene sulphone chloride	10%
Silica	20%
Quartz powder	70%
Phenol-formaldehyde resin	90%
Benzyl alcohol	10%

Cement for brick and tile

ASPLIT A (Ref CWS 4004)

P-Toluene sulphone chloride	10%
Barium sulphate	70%
Quartz powder	20%

Phenol-formaldehydresin	75%
Benzyl alcohol	5%
Triethyl phosphate *	20%

* Or dichloropropanol or chlorobenzaldehyde

ASPLIT EI (Ref CWS 4004)

P-Toluene sulphone chloride	6.5%
Polymer of vinyl chloride and maleic anhydride	1.5
Kieselguler	1.0
Silica	10.0
Quartz sand	41.0
Quartz powder	40.0

ASPLIT EL, cont. Phenol-formaldehyde resin 75%
Benzyl alcohol 5
Triethyl phosphate (or subst) 20

ASTRALON See Igolit MP-A

AZAMIN 2,4,6, triamino 1,3,5 Eriazin (melamine)

B STOFF OR L.B. STOFF Hydrazine hydrate

BAKELIT

IDONIT)
KONDENSITE) Tar acid resins made by Bakelit, GmbH
RESINIT)

BARDIONAL (Ref CWS 3756) Sulfathiourea

BINDEMITTEL AG3 - Trimethylol acetoguanamine
AG4 - Tetramethylol acetoguanamine
TL2 - Condensation product of 2 amino, 4
methyl, thozol, formaldehyde and
butanol.

BINDEMITTEL 28 (Desmophen 900) (Ref 22-22-16) Polyester of
4.2 mols of trimethylol propane and 3 mols of adipinic acid.

BINDEMITTEL 28H Corresponding ester.

BINDEMITTEL 38 Polyester of trimethylol propane, adipinic
acid anhydride.

BLADAN (Ref CWS 3756, 3892) Insecticide $(E_2H_5O)_2OP_xPO$

BRAUN-ANIL 4-5 benzo, 3 oxy-thionaphthene, 2 (p-dimethylonnido)
aniline

BS-EMULSION 1/1 A binder made from a 1 to 1 mixture of acrylic
acid butyl ester and styrol.

BUNA CHEMICALS Alkydal 149/3, OKC-Harz, Trithinol roh flussig
(1,2,4 trichlor, 6 phenol)

BUNA S-111 First quality bunas as made at Ludwigshafen

BUNA S-V Offgrade buna s

BUNA S-A Buna scrap

BUNALIT Chlorinated buna S

BUTYLWEICHMACHER N-butylamide of benzoisulphonic acid.

C-ACID Crotonic acid

C OR J₂R STOFF Hydrazine hydrate in methanol-water solution.

CARBOXYSAURE 1 carbethoxyamine, 7 naphthol, 3 sulphonic acid

CASTRILK (Ref CWS 3892) Rat poison.

CELLON (Ref CWS 3937) A cellulose acetate product used for gas masks.

CERESAN (Ref CWS 9001) Insect repellent, active principle is ethoxy ethyl mercuric phosphate.

CLOPHENHARZ ROH NEUTRAL Crude heptachlor terphenyl.

COHAERIT (Bindemittel LI 160) Condensation product of trimethylol propane, hexantriol and adipic acid.

COLORESIN (Ref CWS 3996) Cellulose O-CH₂ COONa

CORIALÖL K Solution of the dye in methyl alcohol.

COSAL W (400) Emulsion of the dye.

COSIALGRUND N Sodium salt of the dye.

CROVOLIT MB, AB, BB, MC, AVC, BVC, MAM, AAM, BAM, MST, AST, BST.

All these are synthetic lac materials made from crotonic acid esters. The M indicates methyl, A the ethyl ester, B is butadien B is butadiene and the butylester, VC is vinyl chloride, AM is acrylic acid, S ethyl ester, AAM is the acrylic acid ethyl ester, the St is styrene, as an example, Crovolit MST, is a mixed polymer of 25% Crotonic acid methyl ester with 75% of styrene.

CYOMYL 3,4 dicyandiphenyl.

CYSTOGAN (Ref CWS 4001) (CH₃)₂ NCSSNH₂ (CH₃)₂ Insecticide.

FORBIAT Insecticide with same active principle as Cystogan.

DL210 (Ref CWS 3832) Mixture of W-chloromethyl phenyl-sulphone and 3,4 dichlorobenzyl alcohol. Bedbug killer.

DELLATOL Mixture of 75% "Weichmacher IMA" and 25% "Butyl-Weichmacher".

DENSODRIN (Hasche and Boundy) A low mol. wt. polymer of vinyl isobutyl ether. Used in waterproofing.

DENSODRIN NH) Poly-beta-dekalol vinyl ether.
I.G. WACHS NH)

DENSODRIN V)
I.G. WACHS V) "Wax alcohol" vinyl ether.

DENSODRIN W Mixed polymer from vinyl octodecyl ether and vinyl coconut oil ether.

DESMODUR H (Ref. 22-22-16) Hexamethylene di-isocyanate.

DESMODUR R (Ref 22-22-16) Triphenylmethane-p-tri-isocyanate.

DESMODUR T (Ref 22-22-16) Toluene di-isocyanate.

DESMOPHEN 0-0 Polyester of oxalic acid and "hexantroll".

DESMOPHEN 800S Polyester of trimethylol propane with adipic and phthalic acids.

DESMOPHEN 100 A condensation product of 3 mols of adipic acid 2 mols of 1-4 butylene glycol with 2 mols of Hexantriol H or trimethylolpropane.

DESMOPHEN 300 HH Condensation product of "XI OIL" and "Desmophen 900 HH".

DESMOPHEN 900 (Bindemittel 28) (Ref 22-22-16) Ester of 3 mols of adipic acid and 4.2 mols of trimethylol propane.

DESMOPHEN 1100 Polyester of 3 mol. adipic acid, 2 mols 1,4 butylene glycol and 2 mols of trimethylol propane.

DESMOPHEN 1200 (Ref 22-22-16) Polyester from 3 mols. adipic acid, 3 mols 1,4 butanediol and 1 mol trimethylol propane.

DESMODUR T Toluene di-isocyanate.

DESMODUR H Hexamethylene di-isocyanate $\text{OCN}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NCO}$.

DESMOSIT C (Ref 22-22-16) 1 chlorophenylene - 2,4 di-isocyanate.

DESMOSIT O Polyhexamethylene di-isocyanate. A glue material.

DESMOSIT T 1-2-4 toluylene di-isocyanate.

DICHLORD NITROCARBAZOLE FEUCHT 1-8 dichlor 3-6 dinitrocarbazole. An insecticide.

DIKRESYLMETHAN-S A 50% solution in styrene of a resin from phenol oil and formaldehyde.

DIMULGEN A demulsifying agent.

DISMULGAN III (Ref CWS 3996) Emulsion breaking agent.

DISMULGAN IV The sulphuric acid ester of oleic acid am ethyl-anilide.

DITHIOSALZ Sodium dithiodiglycolate.

DOLANIN 1-methyl, 4 phenylpiperidin, 4 carbonic acid ethyl ester. An analgesic used in obstetrics.

EULAN (Ref CWS 3892) Moth repellants

ELAN NEU

EULAN NK (Ref CWS 3892)

EULAN AL  $(C_6H_5)_3 - \overset{Cl}{\underset{|}{P}} - \text{C}_6H_4 - Cl$

EULAN CN A moth repellent. Sodium salt of 4,3', 5', 3'', 5'' pentachlor 6,6'' dioxxytriphenyl methane 2 sulphonic acid.

ELEUDRON SALZ 4 amino benzene sulphamino thiazol.

ELEUDRON (Ref CWS 3756)

EMULPHOR Emulsifying agent.

EMULPHOR A EXTRA (Ref CWS 3996)

EMULPHOR MW (Ref CWS 3996)

EMULPHOR ELW (Ref CWS 3996)

EMULSION MU Made from vinyl acetate and polyvinyl alcohol. 10% solution.

EMULSION 614 Made from same as above.

EMULSION 683 Made from vinyl acetate and "amphoseife".

EMULSION L:355 Polymer from acrylic acid ethyl ester, vinyl isobutyric ether and styrene.

EMULSION MVIW Made from vinyl acetate, polyvinyl, alcohol and "Palatinol C".

EMP 58/6 Softening material made from polymerized acrylic acid ethyl ester and vinyl ethyl ether.

ESHALIT) Tar acid resins made by Siemens-Schuckert, Werke,
LINAX) A.G.
REPELIT)
RESOPAL)

ETROL (Ref CWS 3994) Ethyl acetate

EXPYROL Z A fireproofing agent made from ammonium sulphate

F-GELBKÖRPER Difurfurilidene acetone. A glycerine substitute.

FIREPROOFING CHEMICALS Expyrol z
Intravan BK, NK and several U's.
Aktivator

FLOTOL A Crude terpentine oil sulphate

FORMOSE A sugar-like condensation product from formaldehyde

FRIGEN Dichlorodifluemethane I.G. Farbenindustrie
OR
FREON 12

GALLOPHENIN HB BASE 1 oxy-3 anilido-5 methyl-7 dieksylamido-2 phenoxazon-4 carbonamide

GELEVAN Chlorinated Mepasin".

GERBSTOFF B'S A tanning material made by condensing a mixture of brenzcatechin and homobrenzcatechin with sodium bisulphite and formaldehyde.

GERBSTOFF BO Condensation product of benzene (40°) and oxybutane disulphonic acid with "formaldehyd"

GERBSTOFF KN Condensation product of sulphonated beta-naphthalene with eresol and formaldehyde.

GERBSTOFF NR Condensation product of a naphthalenic acid and benzene (40%) with formaldehyde.

GESAROL German name for DDT

GIX (Ref CWS 3892) Like DDT except made from flourbenzene instead of chlorbenzene.

GM-1 (Ref CWS 3997) Nitrous oxide

GP 4243 (Ref CWS 3892) Active principle is p-dimethylamino phenyl diazo sodium sulphonate, $(CH_3)_2N-N-SO_3N$

HARNSTOFF BR 1 methoxy, 2 ethoxy, 5 phenyl, 1 thourea

HOSTAPHEN (Ref. WS 3996) Mepasin sulphonic acid

HOSTALON O B (MOWITAL) Polyvinyl alcohols with cyclohexanone and acetaldehyde or partly acetalized butyraldehyde.

HYDRO Hydrazo diaarbonic acid di-ethyl ester.

IDONIT A tar acid resin. See Bakelit.

IGAMID A (Ref 22-22-7) Equivalent of American Nylon.

IGAMID B (Ref 22-22-7) A nylon-like material made from amino caproic acid.

IGAMID BS (Ref 22-22-7) Of lower mol. wt. than Igamid B, developed for tire cord.

IGAMID CA (Ref 22-22-7) A mixture of Igamid A and B interpolymerized.

IGAMID U (Ref 22-22-16) A polyurethane of 1,6 hexamethylene di-isocyanate (Desmodur H) 1,4 butenedbl in monochlorobenzene and o-dichlorobenzene.

IGANIL Aniline formaldehyde resin.

IGELIT MP Polymer of 80 parts vinyl chloride, 10 parts dimethyl maleic acid ester, 10 parts diethyl maleic acid ester. Other esters of maleic acid may be used.

IGELIT MP-A 80 parts vinyl chloride polymerized with 20 parts dimethyl maleic acid ester. Stabilized with sodium carbonate and pressed into sheets. Sold under trade name "Astralon".

IGELIT MP-D Same as MP-K except emulsifier removed. Used for dentures.

IGELIT MP-K Copolymer of 80 parts vinyl chloride and 20 parts methyl acrylate. Cable covering.

IGELIT MP-AK Used in making battery jars.

IGELIT MP-S 60 parts vinyl chloride polymerized with 40 parts vinyl acetate.

IGELIT MP-400 Copolymer of equal parts of vinyl chloride and vinyl isobutyl extra.

IGELIT PC (Same as vinoflex) Rechlorinated polyvinyl chloride (65% Cl)

IGELIT PCU (Fest) A highly polymerized but not rechlorinated polyvinyl chloride (55% Cl) Basis for preparing "Vinidur".

IGELIT UJB 10 A cable material (Astralon) made by polymerizing 90 parts of vinyl chloride with acrylic acid isobutyl ester.

IGELIT V2, V6, 10JB, MM, K, DC, Cl. These are all mixed vinyl polymers. V2 is vinyl acetate with vinyl chloride; V6 is vinyl chloride with isohexylic acid vinyl ester; 10 JB is 86 parts of vinyl chloride polymerized with 14 parts of Leuna isobutyl ester; MM is from vinyl chloride with MM ester (50:50); the K is from vinyl chloride with vinyl methyl (80-20); the DC is vinyl chloride with ethylene glycol dicrotonate (80-20); Cl is vinyl chloride with 0.5% of symmetrical dichorethylene.

IGELIT VB 10 A mixed polymer of 86 parts vinyl chloride and 14 parts acrylic acid butyl ester.

IGELIT (VB) MPTYP Polymer of vinyl chloride, acrylic ester, maleic ester, etc.

IGELIT VV A synthetic lac bonding material made from 1 part vinyl chloride and 1 part vinyl acetate.

IGEPAL B,C,F,M,W,Etc (Ref CWS 3996) Washing materials. Typical formula: $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{SO}_2$

IGEPONS Water conditioning chemicals emulsifiers etc. made from sodium sulphonates of aliphatic glycols.

IGEPON A

IGEPON T (Ref CWS 3996) Essentially the sodium salt of oleyl methyl taride.

IGEPON AP EXTRA CONC (Ref 22-23-9) Sodium salt of the oleyl ester of oxy-ethane sulphonic acid containing very little salt.

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$

IGETEX Igetex S is a 30% dispersion of Buna S

IGEVIN A Polyvinyl ethyl ether.

IGEVIN D Poly-beta-dekalol vinyl ether. Apparently same as Densodrin NH and I.G. Wachs NH

IGEVIN D J Mixed polymer from vinyl isobutyl and dekolol vinyl ether.

IGEVIN J Polyvinyl isobutyl ether

IGEVIN M Polyvinyl methyl ether

INSECTICIDES (Ref CWS 4004)

Gralit	Brassian
Nosprasit	Bulbosan
Vitigran	Tristisan
Nitrosan	Dizan
Nikopren	Gwodyl
Venetan	Raupenleim
Brassikol	Gix

INTRAVAN BK Fireproofing material made from ammonium sulphate.

INTRAVAN NK A fireproofing chemical made from diammonium phosphate.

INTRAVAN U. A fireproofing material made from zinc hydroxide slurry.

IPORNA Urea formaldehyde foam used as insulation - D15 Kq/cu.m. $K=0.22$ (U.S. units) Destroyed by heat but will not support combustion.

KARBIDSPRIT Acetaldehyde.

KAURIT MKF (Ref CWS 3957) Essentially tetramethylol melamine.

KLEBELÖSUNG V 80E Solution of "Desmophen 800 HH in ethyl acetate.

KLEBEMITTEL TN A collar stiffener (starch) made from vinyl acetate and vinyl chloride in proportion of 70-30.

KOGASIN (Ref CWS 3828) Fischer-Tropsch fraction boiling in range 230-330°C. Straight chain hydrocarbon mixture with average of 15 carbon atoms per molecule.

KORESIN (Ref 22-22-7) Polymer made from acetylene and p-isobutyl phenol.

KONDENSITE A tar acid resin. See Bakelit.

KUNSTHARZ G143 Made from phthalic acid, glycerine and adipinic acid.

KUNSTHARZ UX A shellac substitute made from craton aldehyde and acetic aldehyde.

KYBOL

LACQUER RESINS AND LACQUER RAW MATERIALS

Membranit FB 137 (etc)
Alkydal STK, S45, S100 (etc)
Kunsthartz He44, 18 PH, KPM
Weichharz 166 S
Luphen B, AT 50% neu, AMH, BW (etc)
Chlorbuna
Sulphone red

LATEKOLL Ammonium salt of polyacrylic acid - A thickener for latex

LAUSETO-alt (Ref GWS 3756, 3792) An analog of DDT made with 1 mol of chlorbenzol and 1 mol of benzol combined with chloral in presence of sulphuric acid.

LAUSETO NEU (Ref GWS 3756, 3892) $Cl-C_6H_4SO_2CH Cl$

LEATHER CHEMICALS Eukanoltop matt NJ
Eukanoltop I Teig
Eukanolbinder A.J.
Dispergiermittel Z
Lederöl H⁸ 190

LEDERÖL 265 Condensation product of di-ethylbenzene and formaldehyde.

LEDERÖL 266 Ethylated product from Leuna alcohol (160-180°) with "Weichharz XF". The "Weichharz XF" is a condensation product of Xylol and formaldehyde.

LENOROL ROH Mixture of mono-acid dipropyl dichorbenzene.

Li lo A floor coating made by polymerizing methyl ethyl vinyl ether and di-ethylene glycol di-vinyl ether with subsequent addition of a resin.

LINAX A tar acid resin made by Siemen-Schnckert.

LUCEX (Ref CWS 3756, 3892) Insecticide produced by ethylating chlorobenzene and chlorinating the side chain in light.

LUCYONAL (With various designations) Mixed polymers used in making lacquers and other synthetics.

LUCRONAL JFM (50-30-20 etc) Polymer from isobutylene or vinyl chloride with the indicated proportion of fumaric acid dimethyl ester.

LUCRYLAN I

ACRONAL)
COSIALGRUND D) All these are apparently polyacrylic
COSIALGRUND D) acid methyl ester. The I refers to
APPRETAN A) carbon atoms.

LUCRYLAN IV

ACRONAL IV) Polyacrylic acid butyl esters

LUPOLEN N (I.G. WACHS A) A relatively low molecular weight polyethylene.

LUPRENAL

PASTOPAL Mixed condensation product of adipic acid, trimethylol propane and urea, formaldehyde resin.

LUPRETIN

LURAN

LUTONAL 13 and 5 Polyvinyl isobutyl ether. If a number is given in the name, this is the K value.

LUTONAL M

LUTONAL A

LUTONAL MW Mixed polymer from vinyl methyl ether plus "wax alcohol" vinyl ether.

LUPAMID A (Igamid A) Condensation product of adipic acid and hexamethylene diamine.

LUPAMID 13 (Perluran, Igamid 13) Condensation product of e-aminocaproic acid lactam.

LUAPMID 6A (Igamid 6A) Mixed condensation product from hexamethylene, adipic acid plus e-aminocaproic acid lactam (LuranN)

LUPAMID 5A (Igamid 5A) Mixed condensation product from hexamethylene, adipate and caprol lactam.

LUPAMID 85B, 70B, (Igamid 85B, 70B) Mixed polymer from e-aminocaproic acid plus ketopimelic acid hexamethyl diamine.

LURAN-N E-aminocaproic acid lactam

LURISIN F PT Condensate of ammonium sulphate, formaldehyde and acetaldehyde.

LUVICAN Name used either for polyvinyl carbazole or a mixed polymer with styrene.

LUVIMAL (With various designations) All are polymers of vinyl chloride with various other materials. The number in the name indicates the percentage of the second component. LL 10-20-30 etc. is the mixed polymer of vinyl chloride with maleic and "Lenua" ester. AG (10,15 etc) is with maleic ethyl glycol ester. BG (10,15 etc) is with maleic butyl glycol ester. MM (10,15, etc) is with maleic methyl ester.

LUVIMAL (with various designations) Mixed polymers in which vinyl chloride used as one of raw materials. Used in making lacquer and other synthetics.

LUVIMAL FM 20, FJB 20. ^{FMG 20} Made from 80 parts vinyl chloride polymerized with 20 parts of FM, ie, fumaric acid methyl ester; of FMG, ie, fumaric acid methyl glycol ester; of FB, ie, fumaric acid butyl ester; or of FJB, ie, fumaric acid isobutyl ester.

LUVIMAL MG Mixed polymer from 80 parts vinyl chloride and 20 parts maleic acid methyl glycol ester.

LUVIMAL BI (10,15 etc) Mixed polymer from vinyl chloride with indicated parts of maleic acid isobutylester. Luvimal B is from butyl instead of isobutyl ester.

LUVIMAL JP 18 Made from 82 parts of vinyl chloride and 18 parts of maleic acid di-isopropyl ester.

LUVISAN Polymerized vinyl carbazole m.p. plus 200°C, M150 is pure polyvinyl carbazole. M125 is vinyl carbazole polymerized with small proportion of styrene. M100 is vinyl carbazole polymerized with 20% styrene.

LUVINTT A paint material made from 1 to 1 mixture of acrylic acid methyl ester and isohexylic acid vinyl ester.

LUZIMAL B2 (10,20 etc) Mixed polymer from vinyl chloride and indicated proportion of maleic acid benzyl ester.

MEDIALAN A (Ref CWS 3996) Essentially the sodium salt of the condensation product of oleyl chloride and saracosine.

MAPRENAL A.G. A 66% solution of isobutylene of a condensation product of one benzoguaname with four molecules of formaldehyde.

MAPRENAL MJB (Ref CWS 3957) Condensate of melamine and formaldehyde in butanol.

MAPRENAL BG (Ref CWS 3957) Condensate of benzaguanamine with formaldehyde:

MARFANIL (Ref CWS 3756) $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2\text{HCl}$

MAPASIN Resin of the phenol - formaldehyde type

ME 1700 (Ref CWS 3756)(3892)(Cl-C₆H₄)₂ CH CH Cl₂

MEPASIN (Ref CWS 3996) Intermediate made from Kogasin II and subsequently converted to Mersol.

MEPRANOL Melamine-formaldehyde condensation product. I.G.Barb.

MARKAPTO E Mercaptobenzene thiazol for "Englebert" shaped with Bulkazit DM

MERSOL (Ref CWS 3996) Raw material for making mersolates, which is a soap substitute. Mersol is made from Kogasin II, which is one of the higher boiling fractions of the Fischer-Tropsch oil.

METHYL STOFF (Ref CWS 3997) Aluminum chloromethyl.

MIPOLAM (Ref 22-21-3) Several types:

- I. Plasticized polyvinyl chloride
- II. Copolymers of polyvinyl chloride and acrylic esters
- III. Polyvinyl chloride and maleic esters.

MITTEL MA 20% Made from acetocyanhydride.

MITTEL S NA 100% A polymer made by the sodium polymerization of acrylic acid.

MORPHOLON 3,4,3', 4', dimorpholin diphenyl.

MOSQUITO REPELLENT 50/181 (Ref CWS 3892) Trichloroacetyl, chlorethylamines, $\text{C Cl}_3\text{CONHC}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}$

MOWILITH 20,30,50,70,90 (Ref CWS 4004)

MOWILITH 20,30,50,70,90 etc (Hasche) Polymers of vinyl acetate with various proportions of propion-aldehyde. The 20 and 30 varieties are mass polymers, the 50,70,90 are emulsions polymers, the emulsifying agent being a low polymer sodium polyacrylate or polystyrene.

MOWILITH A B (Hasche) Emulsion polymer of 85% polyvinyl acetate and 15% polyvinyl benzoate. Use as a water repellent in treating paper.

MOWILITH ABC (Hasche) Polyvinyl acetate 81%, polyvinyl benzoate 15%, crotonic acid 4%. Mixed with phenol and used in coating tin cans.

MOWILITH D 300 (Hasche) Copolymer of 70% vinyl acetate and 30% vinyl chloride. Emulsion in water, compounded with pigments and plasticizer, used as washable paint.

MOWITAL (Ref CWS 4004)

MOWITAL	NNF) These are all made from Mowiliths, the first letter indicating the Mowilith used. The second letter refers to aldehyde used, i.e., F is formaldehyde; A is acetaldehyde; B is butyraldehyde; E is a Mowilith emulsion.
	NF	
	NB NHF	
	MNB HF	
	HB EF	
	MxB ExF	
	HxK	
	MNA	
	HA	
	ED	

NEKAL Sodium dibutyl naphthalene sulphonate, emulsifying agent used in compounding rubber.

NEKAL BX (Ref CWS 3829)

NETZMITTEL A (Intravan A) Sodium isohexylate, a fire protection material.

NEUTRIGAN Used in tanning. Tamol K, used in tanning.

NIBRENWACHS D 130 L II Hexachlor naphthalene mixed with Luvican - molding material.

NIBRENWACHS R N 88 Crude tetrachloronaphthalene.

NITRACYL 4-nitro, p-aceto, diphenyl.

NITRIL A H Z M-amido cinnamic acid nitrile.

NITRIL M G U An oil resisting material made by polymerizing equal parts of acrylic acid nitrile and methyl glycol vinyl ether.

NITRIL N H Z m-nitro-a-chlorhydrocinnamic acid nitrile.

NITRILE V6 An oil resisting polymer made from equal parts of acrylic acid nitrile and isohexylic acid vinyl ester.

NITROSO T32 4-Nitroso-mo-oxothyl ethyl aniline chlorohydrate 194.

NITRYLAURE p-nitrodiphenyl carbonic acid.

NIVOSOL

NOVOBACK

OPM-HARZ Condensation product of dipentene with phenol.

OPPANOL B Polyisobutylene.

OPPANOL C Polyvinyl isobutyl ether.

OPPANOL U Isobutylene copolymerized with isoprene or butadiene.

ORCINOL An emulsifying agent from a mixture of crude alcohols, C₈-C₁₆. I. G. Farben.

P B N (Ref 22-22-7) Phenyl beta-naphthylamine. An anti-oxidant.

PAINTS AND OTHER PROTECTIVE COATINGS Luvinit.

PALAMOLL Polymer of fumaric acid diethyl ester plus butadiene.

PAPER CHEMICALS Papierleime A, B, etc. Harz-3925.

PARALEUKANILIN 4-4'-4" - triamido triphenyl methane.

P B N Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine.

PEREN An isomerized natural rubber.

PERBUNAN Mixed polymer of 75 parts butadiene and 25 parts acrylic acid nitrile.

PERCACHINON (Ref C-13 3997)

FLUORLES

LUMOGENES Chemical used to detect mustard gas.

PERDURAN G Dichloro diethyl ether condensed with Na₂S₂O₈.

PERDURAN H Dichloro diethyl formaldehyde hydracetal plus Na₂S₂O₈.

PERFUROL Made from methylene chloride.

PERLON Perlon B is probably same as Igamid B, i.e., a variety of nylon.

PERVINAN Polymer of vinyl chloride with vinyl acetate or maleic ester.

PERISTON A synthetic material used as blood plasma

PHONOLITH

PHOSPHOSTRITAN Tri phenyl triphenyl methyl phosphonium chloride.

PLANT PROTECTING CHEMICALS AND INSECTICIDES Netzmitt 2377 N

PLASTICIZER III Prepared from butyl crotonate, hydrogen sulphide.

PLASTIKATOR 32 A sodium polymerized butadiene as is also Buna 85

PLASTIKATOR 88 The butyl ester of methylene dithioglycolic acid

PLASTOMOLL SW Vinyl methyl ether.

PLASTOROB UKK A softener made from coal tar.

POLEFINAL

Lucrylan (200, 300 etc) } These are all emulsions of vinyl
Lucrylan G.I. } isobutyl ether, methyl acrylate
Collacral } with acrylnitrite.
Todescan }

POLMIN Aqueous solution of polyethylene amine.

POLYAL (50 und 90) Polyvinyl alcohols

VINAROL

POLYSOLVAN (with various designations) All are solvents as the name suggests.

POLYSOLVAN AO A lac solvent made from chloroacetic acid and Poly-solvan A.

POLYSOLVAN HS Made from isobutyl oil (Leuna oil).

POLYSOLVAN A Made from isoamyl alcohol.

POLYSOLVAN J Made from crude isobutyl alcohol.

POLYSTAL (Ref 22-22-16) Adhesives made from Desmodur T and Desmophen 1200 used in making plywood.

POLYSTAL H 1 Solution of Desmophen 900 in acetic ester.

POLYSTYROL E H Made from 50 parts styrol, 25 parts acryl nitrite and 25 parts of vinyl carbazole.

POLYSTYROL EN (70-30) Made from 70 parts styrol and 30 parts acryl nitrile.

POLYSTYROL 30B Made from styrene monomer with acrylic acid-butyl ester.

POLYURETHAN 4153 B (Igamid U) Condensation product from hexandi isocyanate and 1,4 butylene glycol.

POROFOR 505A Azo dicarbonamide

POROFOR 476 Azo dicarbonic acid di-ethyl ester. Used in buna.

POVIMAL (with various designations) Polymers used as additions to acetate silk and other synthetics.

PROVIMAL A E, MA, AA All made from maleic acid anhydride with AE for vinyl formate, MA for vinyl methyl ether. AA for vinyl ethyl ether.

PROVIMAL C Mixed polymer of maleic anhydride and vinyl chloride.

PROVIMAL St Same as Povimal C except that styrene is used instead of vinyl chloride.

PROVIMAL EE Made from vinyl acetate and maleic acid anhydride. Used in making Provimal silk.

PVA-OEL (K-Wert 21-14) Made from vinyl ethyl ether.

PVJ OEL Made from vinyl isobutyl ether.

PUM OEL Made from vinyl methyl ether.

REGENERAT II

REPELIT A tar acid resin made by Siemens-Schuckert

RESIN A C (22-22-1) Made at Huls from acetophenone, formaldehyde and methanol.

RESIN S A X (Curtis and Folger 22-22-1) Made from styrene, acetophenone, xylene and hydrofluoroboric acid.

RESINIT A tar acid resin made at Raschig plant.

VIGOPAS Another resin from same source.

VIGORIT Ditto

RESOLE

RESOPAL A tar acid resin made by Siemens-Schuckert.

RIZIMAL Rizinusöl plus maleic acid anhydride. Used as a bonding material for sandpaper.

RONILLA Polymerized styrene.

SARIN Poison gas.

SB-SALZ O-sulpho benzoic acid

SCHAUMPULVER I.B. (Ref 22-23-9)

24.4% Igepon AP extra conc
30.9% Sodium bicarbonate
44.7% Benzoic acid

SELINON (Ref CWS 4001) Insecticide.

SELLOXINE (1,13,52 etc)(Ref CWS 3992) Material for making cloth protective against mustard gas.

SERVITAL AC CONC (Ref CWS 3996) Lubricant for acetate silk yarn.

SERVITAL OL CONC (Ref CWS 3996) Textile lubricating oil.

SILIRON

SOLAGEN A dryer for oils. The manganese or cobalt salts of higher fatty acids from the Fischer-Tropsch "Kogasin".

SCHWEFELÖL Dimethyl disulphide.

SOFTENERS-PLASTICIZERS

Teolan P	Triacetin H and
Formanilid	many number
Diacetin H	"Weichmacher"

SOLVENT A (Made at Hüls)

SOLVENT AH (Made at Hüls)

SCROMIN FFB Elyester of adipinic acid

SCROMIN SG (Ref CWS 3996) Stearyl poly (6 molecules) glycolether.

STABILIZATOR D B G Polymer of di isobutyl phenol and epichlorhydrine.

STABILISATOR 5 2 phenylindol

STYRONIL (10,20, etc) Made from polystyrene with the indicated proportion of acryl nitrite.

STYRONAL B (10,20, etc) Mixed polymer from styrene and indicated proportion of maleic acid butyl ester.

SULFASTHAN The methyl oxyethyl amide of methane sulphonic acid.

T. STOFF German name for concentrated H_2O_2 (82%)
Neutralin } Other code
Subsidol } name for 80-86%
Aurol } H_2O_2

TANNING CHEMICALS Gerbstoff G, Tanigan U N

TANIGAN EXTRA A tanning material produced by condensing di-oxylphenenysylphone with ligninsulpho acid and formaldehyde.

TANIGAN (SK SK7 HN HZ G GB etc) (Ref CWS 4004) Tanning agents.

TARBUN (Trilon or T-83) Poison gas.

TEDESCAN A lac made from abietic acid B powder, maleic acid hydrate and pentaerythrite.

<u>TEXTILE CHEMICALS</u>	Emulphor MW	Ramasit BK
	Alipon B	Phenylmepasin
	Chrombeize MG	Soromin FL, FL, FEB, etc.
	Igepol M,B,C,W,F	Persistol N 940
	Chlormepasin	Dewanil Zn 1674

TEXTILVEREDLUNGSMITTEL MA 424 46% of a condensation product of 1 mol of melamine with 4 mols of formaldehyde and 1/3 mol of triethanolamine. 54% water.

THIODIPHERYLAMIN S Crude phenothiazin.

TONALON

TORALIT SM 18 Styrene, methyl, acrylate and acrylic acid polymer.

TRIPEN (Ref CWS 3994) Hexachlorbutene.

TROLIT (Ref CWS 3937) A molding powder made from cellulose acetate and a plasticizer such as dimethyl phthalate.

TYLOSE (Ref CWS 3996) Cellulose-O-CH₂COONa. Same as Coloresin.

ULSTRASAN

URESIN B Plasticizer for nitrocellulose, made from urethane and formaldehyde.

VB-EMULSION 1/1 Made from a 1 to 1 mixture of vinyl acetate and acrylic acid butyl ester.

VESDICKUNGSMITTEL T 724 Made from vinyl methyl ether plus vinyl octodecyl ether.

VINIDUR Polyvinyl chloride without plasticizers.

VINOFLEX Same as Igelit PC, i.e., highly chlorinated (65%) polyvinyl chloride. Used in making non-flammable lacquers.

VINOFLEX S A relatively low molecular weight not rechlorinated polyvinyl chloride. Same as Igelit PCU except less polymerized.

VISCOL S Na Sodium salt of Viscol S.

VISCOL S NH₄ The ammonium salt of Viscol S.

WACKER 83 Insecticide containing copper and fine sulphur.

WASHING CHEMICALS Kalunit A,B, etc. Lu 3/115A, Igepal Na, etc.

WEICHLARZ XF A condensation product of xylol and formaldehyde.

SOFTENING AGENTS FOR SYNTHETICS

Weichmachungsmittels (with various designations)
Teolan P
Formilid
Diacetine H
Triactin H
Weichmacher (with various designations)
Dellatol

WEICHMACHER 77 Thiodiglycolic acid dibutyl ester.

WEICHMACHUNGSMITTEL 102 and 102a From glucose and butylene glycol.

WETTING AGENT 2406 (Ref CWS 3996) Wetting agent used with insecticides. Tri-isobutyl-beta naththyl polymerized with 10 molecules of glycol ether.

WOFATTI KN A water softener made from "aldehyd disäure".

X-STOFF (Ref CWS 3997) Tetranitro methane

X F S HARZ Condensation product of xylene benzosulphamide and formaldehyde.

Z-STOFF (Ref CWS 3922) Sodium or calcium permanganate.