

中外工商企業名錄

化工・石油專冊

DIRECTORY OF CHINESE AND
FOREIGN INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES
SPECIAL ISSUE ON
CHEMICALS AND PETROLEUM



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《中外工商企业名录化工·石油专册》

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前 言

实行改革开放以来,随着中国化学工业的发展,化工进出口贸易额有了很大增长。根据中国对外经济贸易部年报统计资料整理,1987年全国化工进出口总额就已达到62.4亿美元,比1977年增长近4.5倍。

从中国工农业生产情况和资源特点看,化学工业的发展与国际市场有着十分密切的联系。因此,积极发展对外贸易,特别是出口贸易,使中国化工产品更多地参与国际交换和竞争,同时更有效地运用国外资源、产品、技术和资金,无疑会对发展中国的化学工业带来有利条件。这些年来,化工各个行业在引进技术、利用外资、进出口产品方面都做了不少工作。以橡胶制品行业为例,据不完全统计,八十年代以来引进技术250项,利用外资改造大中型轮胎厂7项,近三年兴办三资企业23项,吸收外资1800万美元,用于进口生胶和辅料。通过出口轮胎、胶鞋、乳胶制品等产品,1988年出口创汇超过4亿美元,近几年出口额每年递增30%以上,出口产值已占橡胶行业总产值的8~10%。进出口贸易促进了橡胶行业的发展,也使该行业增加了活力。但是,从化学工业整个行业的对外贸易看,仍存在着不少急待解决的问题。其中,主要问题是贸易逆差。据有关部门统计,1987年化工外贸逆差额达30亿美元。在此情况下,如何进一步扩大出口,增加创汇,使进出口额趋于相对平衡,已是整个化工行业普遍关注的一个问题。

化学工业扩大出口创汇是有潜力的。在治理、整顿、深化改革方针指引下,要充分利用中国某些资源和劳动力的优势,进一步发展有民族特色的劳动密集型产品;要根据国内和国际市场需要,认真研究化工产品在国际市场各地的使用条件,积极开发适销对路的出口产品,对国内短缺的原料,要积极组织进口,以进养出;生产企业和外贸企业要在自愿、互利的基础上,采取多种形式的联合;有权直接从事出口业务的工业企业也要搞好与外贸企业的协作联合。

竭诚欢迎世界各国、各地区的企业家前来洽谈贸易、开展多种形式的合作;欢迎来华投资、兴办独资、合资企业,促进和发展中国和世界化工石油领域的经济、贸易和科技合作。

正是出于如上考虑,中国化工统计学会、中国化工进出口总公司、新华通讯社主管部门汇集了400余家中国化工出口企业和部分外国化工、石油企业的情况,用中、英两种文字编辑出版了《中外工商企业名录化工·石油专册》。因时间关系,未将有关企业全部汇编到这本书中,望谅解。愿这部书能对促进中外化工、石油的贸易与合作起到积极的促进作用。

Foreword

Since the beginning of its economic reform and opening to the outside world, China has made a big stride in the development of its chemical industry and registered a marked increase in its import and export of che-

mical products. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the total import and export volume of China's chemical products jumped up to 6.24 billion U. S. dollars in 1987, up by 4.5 times over that of 1977.

The growth of China's chemical industry is closely related to the world market, if it is viewed from the country's industrial and agricultural production and the characteristics of its natural resources. Therefore, favorable conditions will be undoubtedly created for the further development of China's chemical industry if vigorous efforts are made to boost its foreign trade, especially its export, so as to place more of its chemical products into international exchanges and competition and make a more effective use of overseas resources, products, technology and funds.

In the past few years, a lot of work has been done in the chemical field in importing advanced technology, using foreign capital and promoting the import and export of chemical products. Take the rubber products for an example. Incomplete statistics show that since 1980 China has imported 250 pieces of advanced technology and upgraded seven large and medium-sized wheel tyre plants with foreign funds. In the past three years, it has set up 23 joint, cooperative and solely foreign-invested enterprises, and absorbed foreign capital of 18 million U. S. dollars, which has been used to import crude rubber and supplementary materials. As a result, China has increased its export of wheel tyres, rubber shoes and emulsion products, which, in 1988 alone, earned 400 million U. S. dollars; in recent years, the export volume of these items has been growing at an annual average rate of 30 percent and the export value of these products has made up eight to ten percent of the total output value of the rubber industry. In one word, the expansion of the import and export has invigorated the whole rubber industry and promoted its development.

However, if looking from the import and export of the entire chemical industry, problems crying for prompt settlement still exist. Of these, the trade deficit is a major one. According to statistics, the trade deficit of the chemical products in 1987 was as high as three billion U. S. dollars. Under such circumstances, the expansion of export in a bid to earn more hard currency and achieve a relative balance of the import and export has become an issue of common concern among the people in the industry.

China's chemical industry is a potential exporter and hard currency earner. Guided by the policies of "streamlining and consolidating the economy and deepening the economic reform," China should make a full use of its advantages in natural resources and manpower, further develop the labor-intensive products, manufacture and export more commodities that can meet the need of foreign consumers on the basis of the market demand at home and abroad and a serious study on how the Chinese products are accepted and used overseas, and import more raw materials that are in short supply on the domestic market to back up the production of export commodities. It should also encourage the industrial manufacturers and foreign trade firms to cooperate in various forms on a voluntary and mutual beneficial basis, and urge those manufacturers that have been authorized to conduct direct export businesses to improve their cooperation with the foreign trade firms. At the same time, China sincerely welcomes business corporations of various countries and regions to come and start business discussions with it, so as to build up cooperation of various forms, which include direct investment and the establishment of joint ventures and solely foreign-invested enterprises, and promote and expand its economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation in the petroleum industry with other countries.

It is out of the above consideration that the China Chemical Statistics Society, the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation and the Editorial Board of the China Directory of Industry and Commerce under Xinhua News Agency came together and compiled the Chemical and Petroleum Volume of the Sino-Foreign Directory of Industry and Commerce in English and Chinese, which includes information on 400 Chinese export chemical enterprises and some foreign chemical and petroleum corporations. Pressed by time, however, we failed to have listed all such enterprises into the book. We hope this will be understood. May this book play an active role in promoting the trade and cooperation in the chemical and petroleum industries of China and the rest of the world.

编 辑 说 明

《中外工商企业名录化工·石油专册》(中英文对照)系新华通讯社同国务院各部委合作编辑出版的《中国工商企业名录》行业专册系列书之一。

本书由名录、广告和附录组成。每条名录稿内容均介绍企业的主要产品或经营范围,以及该企业名称、地址、邮政编码、负责人姓名、电话、电报、电传、注册资金、出口情况等。附录部分收录了中国化学工业出口情况统计和化学工业商品出口目录。

本书编排以工业企业、商业企业(其中包括部分外国石油化工企业)为单位,总顺序按中华人民共和国行政区划,各省、自治区、直辖市部分中则按企业名称第一个汉字笔划为序。如企业名称第一个汉字相同,则按第二个汉字笔划为序,其余类推。

在本书稿件征集编辑过程中,我们得到了有关单位的支持和协作,在此谨表谢意。限于水平,本书难免有错误,欢迎读者指正。

《中外工商企业名录化工·石油专册》编辑部 1989年

Editor's Note

Directory of Chinese and Foreign Industrial and Commercial Enterprises Special Issue on Chemicals and Petroleum is one of the trade fasciculi of the China Directory of Industry and Commerce compiled and published by Xinhua News Agency in cooperation with the relevant ministries and commissions under the State Council.

The volume consists of entries on enterprises, advertisements and appendices. Each entry begins with the main products and business scope of an enterprise, followed by its address, postal code, name of the executive, telephone number, telex number, registered capital, export situation, etc. Provided in the appendices are statistics of China's chemical export and lists of its chemical products for export.

The entries are classified into two categories, the industrial firms and commercial corporations, which include some foreign petro-chemical enterprises.

Under each category are entries arranged in the order of China's administrative divisions, and under each province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the State Council are entries listed in the order of the number of strokes of the beginning character in the name of the enterprise. In case two enterprises share the same beginning character, they will be arranged in the order of the number of strokes of the second character. And the rest may be deduced by analogy.

In collecting the entries and compiling the book, we have benefited from the support and cooperation of many relevant organizations. We herewith express to them our appreciation. Due to our limited knowledge and ability, the book can hardly be free from errors, and readers are sincerely welcomed to offer their criticisms and suggestions.

Editorial Board

Directory of Chinese and Foreign Industrial and Commercial
Enterprises Special Issue on Chemicals and Petroleum.

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中国化学工业概况

中国化学工业包括化学肥料、化学矿山、无机化工原料、有机化工原料、合成树脂和塑料、合成橡胶、合成纤维单体、精细化学品、橡胶制品和化工机械等行业，是一个多品种、多层次、服务面广、配套性强，与各行各业和人民生活有密切关系的重要产业。经过近40年的建设，中国化学工业已经取得伟大成就。1988年化学工业总产值已超过1000亿元，其中由化工部主管的部分为686亿元。主要产品产量：化学肥料1727万吨(折纯)，居世界第三位；合成氨1979万吨，居世界第二位；硫酸1111万吨，纯碱262万吨，均居世界第三位；烧碱298万吨，轮胎2991万条。据不完全统计，化工产品的品种有37000余种，质量、规格都有很大提高，有些品种在国际市场上享有较高的声誉。

中国化学工业拥有400万职工，其中专门人才约占10~12%。通过多渠道、多层次的在职培训，中国化工队伍的素质在逐步提高。

中国化学工业现有25000个企业，其中大中型企业700余个。经过引进、吸收、改造、创新，一些企业生产技术和装备已经达到国际上七、八十年代的先进水平。企业布局已经展开，上海、江苏、吉林、辽宁、北京、天津、山东、浙江、广州、四川、重庆等地已成为化学工业的重要生产基地和技术开发中心，其他各省、市化学工业也都比过去有较大的发展。

中国化学工业科技、教育有很大发展，拥有一支约10万人的科研、设计队伍和12万职工的设备制造队伍。近10年来，化工部系统共得到国家级科技进步奖149个，部级进步奖882个。化工装备的现代化、国产化已有较好的进展。化工高等院校(含有化工专业的院校)现已达到109所，中等专业学校36所，化工专业在校学生共8万人，各重点企业均办有技术工人培训校所。

中国丰富的煤炭、石油、原盐、磷、硫等化工资源，已经得到相应的开发，为化学工业的生产提供了坚实的原料基础。

中国化学工业虽然取得了很大的发展，但目前仍不能满足国民经济各部门发展的需要。党的十二大确定了中国经济建设的总目标，到本世纪末，在不断提高经济效益的前提下，使全国工农业总产值翻两番。党的十三大进一步明确我国经济发展战略，十分重视基础工业的建设和十分强调农用化学品的生产供应，这从总体上确定了今后化学工业的发展方向。

化学工业为人民生活达到小康水平担负着极为重要的任务。在中国人口不断增加，耕地面积还有所减少的情况下，如年人均粮食仍保持400公斤，则化肥的需要量必将大幅度增长。无论从发展畜牧养殖业，以改变人们食物结构，改善营养质量或发展纺织业，丰富人们穿戴来看，也无论从发展耐用消费品生产，或发展现代建材工业和交通运输业来说，都已经并将继续对化学工业提出新的要求。这些都将会有力地促进化学工业的迅速发展，促使化学工业在增加品种的同时，使产品结构更加合理，更加注意经济效益。

今后,预计化学肥料、农药、合成材料以及相应的化学矿山、基本化工原料将会有较快地发展,染料、塑料、日用化工、橡胶制品等行业也将增加更多的花色品种,质量也会有较大提高;新领域精细化工、新型材料将得到开发和发展。

科学技术进步作为工业发展的支柱,也将为化学工业提供发展上述领域的科技成果,使实现大规模化工生产技术和装备的现代化,以及为建立若干个大型化工生产基地或形成若干个大企业集团成为可能。在此过程中,现有企业必将从技术上得到进一步改造;以坚持社会主义方向的高、中级人才结构为主的教育系统,必将继续得到巩固和发展。

中国今后时期的化工资源综合利用程度将普遍提高,节能型工艺也会随之被广泛应用,在煤炭、石油、天然气等含碳资源中仍将以煤为主体,煤的气化和深度加工将取得新的成就。随着岩盐、湖盐、井盐的开发及电力供应条件的改善,盐化工将有更大的发展。中西部磷、硫资源加速开发,将成为复合肥料生产基地,农产品仍是化工原料的重要来源,但生物化工技术的成就将大大提高综合利用的深度。

增加出口、多创外汇、缩小进出口逆差,是今后化学工业外贸工作的重要方针,中国化学工业在继续增加无机盐、橡胶制品等传统出口产品之外,要逐步增加深加工和附加值高的精细化学品,以提高竞争能力和经济效益。充分利用外资是中国的一条重要政策。我们热诚欢迎国外企业家来中国兴办独资、合资化学企业,特别是生产化学肥料、有机原料、合成材料、精细化学品等产品的企业。

总之,中国化学工业将在党的以经济建设为中心,坚持四项基本原则,坚持改革、开放的总方针指引下,在为国民经济各部门服务,逐步提高为人民生活和为国际市场服务过程中,得到迅速地发展和提高。

中国化工统计学会

A Brief Introduction to China's Chemical Industry

China's chemical industry consists of chemical fertilizer, chemical mining, organic and inorganic chemical industrial materials, synthetic resin, plastics, synthetic rubber, synthetic fiber, fine chemicals, rubber products, chemical machinery, etc. An important industry with a multi-layer structure, it embraces many branches, turns out a wide range of products, serves a good number of economic sectors, and is closely linked to the life of the people. Great achievements have been made in the industry in the past 40 years since the founding of New China. In 1988, its total output value registered more than 100 billion yuan, of which 68.6 billion yuan was made by the manufacturers under the direct administration of the Ministry of Chemical Industry. The yields of China's major chemical products of the year were: 17.27 million tons (in terms of pure tons) of chemical fertilizer, ranking the third place in the world; 19.79 million tons of synthetic ammonia, the second

place in the world; 11.11 million tons of sulfuric acid and 2.62 million tons of soda, both being the third place in the world; 2.98 million tons of caustic soda and 29.91 million pieces of wheel tyres. Incomplete statistics show that the country now has 37,000 varieties of chemical products with improved quality and specifications, some of which have built up a fairly high reputation on the world market.

The industry has four million employees, ten to 12 percent of whom are those with professional skills. In the past few years, the quality of the rank and file has been raised, thanks to the on—job—training conducted through various channels and at various levels.

The country boasts 25,000 chemical enterprises, including 700 large and medium—sized ones. Over the years, a number of them have attained the advanced world level of the 1970s or the 1980s in technology and equipment, due to the efforts made in importing and absorbing advanced technology, in innovation and in revamping outdated factories. The distribution of the major enterprises has become more rational. Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Guangzhou and Chongqing, as well as Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Shandong, Zhejiang and Sichuan provinces have all been turned into important production bases and technical development centers, and other provinces and cities have also made remarkable successes in this field.

Striking development has also been achieved in the scientific researches, technical work and education of the industry. Today, the country has a total of 100,000 research and design workers, with 120,000 employees involved in the manufacture of machines for the system. In the past ten years, institutions under the Ministry of Chemical Industry have won 149 Prizes for Scientific and Technical Progress of the national level and 882 such Prizes of the ministerial level. Notable progress has also been made in up—dating the old machines or replacing them with home—made equipment. At present, China has 109 chemical institutions of higher learning, which include those universities and colleges that have a chemical department or speciality, and 36 secondary vocational schools. Students in these institutions and schools stand at 80,000. Large enterprises also run affiliating technical schools to provide the workers with on—job—training.

China's rich resources of coal, petroleum, salt, phosphorus and sulphur have been tapped accordingly and this has helped lay a solid foundation on which to further develop its chemical industry.

However, such achievements, striking as they are, still fail to meet the growing demand of the various economic sectors. The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China held in 1982 set forth the general goal of China's economic construction, that is, by the end of the present century China will quadruple the total Output value of its industry and agriculture on the basis of a continuous improvement in the economic returns. The Party's 13th congress held in 1987 further defined the nation's economic development strategy, which laid great emphasis on the development of basic industries and the production and supply of chemical products for farm use. This has determined the general direction for the development of China's chemical industry in the future.

The chemical industry shoulders an important task in raising the living standard of the people to a comparatively well—off level. At a time when China's population continues to grow and the size of its cultivated land keeps on shrinking, the demand on chemical fertilizers will definitely increase by a big margin, if China hopes to keep its per capita grain at 400 kilograms. The development of animal—husbandry to change the people's food structure and improve their nourishment, the growth of the textile industry to provide the people with better quality clothing, the increase in the production of durable consumer goods, and the advance of the modern building material industry and of the transportation system will continue to put forward new demands on the chemical industry. These will combine to expedite the development of the industry, further rationalize the structure of its products, and help ensure that more attention be paid to achieving higher economic returns while increasing the varieties of the products.

In the years to come, it is expected that chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, synthetic materials, chemical mining and basic raw materials will experience a faster development, and more stresses will be placed on the variety and quality in the production of dyes, plastics, daily chemicals and rubber products. New types of fine chemicals and new raw materials will be explored and developed.

The scientific and technical progress, the mainstay of industrial development, will provide research results for the growth of the chemical industry in the above fields. They will make it possible to modernize the production technology and equipment, build up a number of large chemical production centers, and form a number of large enterprise groups. In the meantime, the existing enterprises will be technologically revamped and an educational system that focuses on the training of medium and high level professionals with firm socialist orientation will be consolidated and advanced.

The comprehensive use of the chemical resources will be improved and the energy-saving technology will be popularized. Of the carbon-rich resources, which include coal, oil and gas, coal will remain the prime material and its gasification and in-depth processing will be further emphasized. The salt chemicals will experience a faster growth alongside the development of rock salt, lake salt and well salt and the improvement of the power supply. The phosphorous and the sulphuric resources in central and western China will be tapped with an accelerated pace, and production bases of compound fertilizers will be set up there. Farm produce will continue to be an important source of the chemical materials and the latest achievements in biological chemical studies will drastically improve the comprehensive utilization of the materials.

Expanding the export to earn more hard currency and narrow the gap between the export and import will remain a major policy of China's foreign trade in this field. While continuously increasing the export of its traditional export products, such as the inorganic salts and rubber products, China will gradually expand the export of its deeply-processed fine chemicals, which have an additional value, so as to improve the competitiveness and economic returns of China's exports.

Making a full use of foreign capital is an important policy of the country. We enthusiastically welcome foreign entrepreneurs to come and start joint ventures or solely foreign-invested enterprises in the chemical field, especially in the production of chemical fertilizers, organic materials, synthetic materials, fine chemicals, etc.

All in all, China's chemical industry, under the guidance of the Party's general policy of taking the economic construction as the central task, adhering to the four cardinal principles, and persisting in the reform and opening to the outside world, will experience a fast growth and enhancement while providing services to the various sectors of the national economy, to the gradual improvement of the livelihood of the people and to the world market.

China Chemical Statistics Society

《中外工商企业名录化工·石油专册》

Directory of Chinese and Foreign Industrial and Commercial Enterprises Special Issue on
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工业 企业

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

北京化工厂

厂 长: 于向东
副 厂 长: 段长强 虞 芳 黄彬初 齐云海
开业时间: 1950 年 11 月
地 址: 北京朝阳区化工路
邮政编码: 100022
电报挂号: 9122
电 传: 222248 BCW BJ CN
电 话: 7713216
注册资金: 5000 万元 (人民币)
开户银行: 工商银行北京九龙山分理处
帐 号: 33041—14

主要产品:

化学试剂和精细化工产品共 5000 余种, 其主要产品门类及品种有: 通用试剂、仪分试剂、教学试剂、玻璃着色剂、增塑剂、成色剂、高纯试剂、特效试剂、临床诊断试剂、植物生长促进剂、引发剂、荧光粉、基准试剂、核磁共振试剂、玻璃增强剂、食品防腐剂、印刷感光胶、单晶、生化试剂、MOS 试剂、医用试纸、饲料添加剂、502 胶、增感屏、指示剂、PH 试纸、生物染色剂、光刻胶。

BEIJING CHEMICAL PLANT

Manager: Yu Xiangdong
Deputy Manager: Yu Fang, Huang Binchu, Qi Yunhai, Duan Changqian
Date of Establishment: Nov., 1950
Address: Hua Gong Lu, Chaoyang District, Beijing
Cable: 9122
Telex: 222248 BCW BJ CN
Telephone: 7713216
Registered Capital (RMB): 50,000,000.00
Associated Bank: Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Jiulongshan Office, Beijing Branch
Account No.: 33041—14

MAIN PRODUCTS:

Major chemical reagents and fine chemical products of more than 5,000 kinds including universal reagent, high-purity reagent, standard reagent,

biochemical reagent, indicator, instrumental analysis reagent, specific reagent, nuclear magnetic resonance reagent, MOS reagent, PH test paper, reagent for teaching, clinical diagnose reagent, glass reinforcing agent, medical test paper, biological coloring agent, glass colorant, plant growth promoter, food anti-mildew agent, fodder additive, plasticizer, initiator, sensitive glue for printing, 502 glue, glue for photoetching, color forming agent, fluorescent powder, single crystal, intensifying screen.

北京化工三厂

地 址: 北京市永定门外宋家庄
邮政编码: 100075
厂 长: 王德福
电 话: 7211409
电 报: 8663
开户银行: 丰台区铁匠营分理处
帐 号: 330021—78

主要产品:

1-抗氧剂 KY-7910
化学名称: 四[β-(3, 5-二叔丁基-4-甲基苯基)丙酸]季戊四醇酯;
分子式: $C_{73}H_{108}O_{12}$;
性状: 白色或微黄色粉末, 熔点 116~123℃, 溶于苯、丙酮、氯仿, 微溶于乙醇, 不溶于水, 抗热、水萃取性能优异, 挥发性低;
规格: 执行企标 Q/HG3-581-80;
外观: 白色或浅黄色结晶粉末;
灰分: <0.1%;
挥发分: <0.5%;
水分: <0.5%;
透光率: (10g/100ml 甲苯) 425mμ>90%, 500mμ>95%;
甲苯中溶解度: (10g/100ml 甲苯) 澄清。
注: 本标准与日本 MPC 公司抗氧剂 1010 标准相同。1983 年荣获国家质量金质奖。

用途: 是一种高效、不变色、无污染的受阻酚型无毒抗氧剂, 用于烯烃树脂如聚丙烯、聚乙烯、聚酯、聚氨基甲酸酯、聚甲醛、ABS 树脂、聚酰胺、

合成橡胶等,以及动植物油类、汽油、润滑油等的抗氧剂;

最高年产量: 150 吨/年;

包装: 纤维板桶内衬塑料袋装, 每桶净重 20 公斤。

②抗氧剂 KY-7920

化学名称: β - (3, 5-二叔丁基-4 羟基苯基) 丙酸十八碳醇酯;

分子式: $C_{35}H_{62}O_3$;

性状: 白色或微黄色粉末, 溶于苯、丙酮、脂类等溶剂, 不溶于水;

规格: 执行企标 Q/HG3-732-86;

外观: 白色结晶粉末;

灰分: $<0.1\%$;

挥发分: $<0.5\%$;

透光率: (10g/100 mL 甲苯) $425m\mu >90\%$, $500m\mu >95\%$;

熔点: $49\sim54^\circ\text{C}$;

甲苯中溶解度: (10g/100mL 甲苯) 澄清;

用途: 该产品为优良的非污染无毒抗氧剂, 广泛用于聚乙烯、聚丙烯、聚苯乙烯、聚酰胺、聚甲基酯、ABS 树脂、聚酯、合成橡胶、油脂、涂料、润滑油等的受阻酚型抗氧剂, 与抗氧剂 DLTP 协同使用, 可提高抗氧效果;

包装: 纤维板桶内衬塑料袋, 每桶净重 15 公斤;

③季戊四醇

化学名称: 四羟甲基甲烷; 2, 2-二羟甲基, 3-丙二醇;

分子式: $C(CH_2OH)_4$;

性状: 白色结晶, 微有甜味, 微溶于冷水, 易溶于水, 极难溶于乙醇及其它有机溶剂;

规格: 执行国标 GB7815-87, 1987 年荣获国家质量金质奖;

用途: 用于醇酸树脂、油漆、油墨、干性油、高级润滑油及增塑剂等生产的原料;

最高年产量: 4000 吨/年。

包装: 编织袋内衬塑料袋装, 每袋净重 25 公斤;

出口情况: 远销芬兰、西班牙、澳大利亚等 20 多个国家和地区;

④单季戊四醇

化学名称: 四羟甲基甲烷, 2, 2-二羟甲基, 3-丙二醇。

分子式: $C(CH_2OH)_4$;

性状: 白色结晶粉末, 微有甜味, 微溶于冷水, 易溶于水, 极难溶于乙醇及其它有机溶剂;

规格: 执行企标 Q/HG3-662-84;

外观: 白色结晶粉末;

含量: $>99\%$;

熔点: $>245^\circ\text{C}$;

水分: $<0.2\%$;

灰分: $<0.02\%$;

羟基含量: $>49\%$;

用途: 是季戊四醇硝酸炸药的主要原料;

最高年产量: 300 吨/年;

包装: 内衬塑料袋的编织袋装, 每袋净重 25 公斤;

出口情况: 销往美国;

⑤二季戊四醇 (别名: 双季戊四醇)

分子式: $(CH_2OH)_2CCH_2OCH_2C(CH_2OH)_2$;

性状: 它是双季戊四醇单脱水物, 白色结晶, 微有甜味, 熔点 $205\sim224^\circ\text{C}$, 微溶于冷水, 极难溶于乙醇与其它有机溶剂;

规格: 执行企标 Q/CH2-673-84;

外观: 白色结晶;

二季含量: $>85\%$;

三季含量: $<5.5\%$;

单季含量: $<5.5\%$;

单季二缩醛: $<0.5\%$;

羟值: $38\sim40\%$;

灰分: $<0.2\%$;

水分: $<0.9\%$;

用途: 与酸酐化后制成高级润滑油, 具有良好的耐高温性能, 也可作为聚烯烃薄膜的抗雾剂;

包装: 内衬塑料袋的编织袋装, 每袋净重 25 公斤;

出口情况: 销往美国。

⑥甲酸钠

分子式: $HCOONa$;

性状: 白色结晶粉末, 熔点 253°C , 易溶于水, 难溶于乙醇, 不溶于乙醚、丙酮等有机溶剂;

规格: 执行企业暂定标准;

外观: 白色结晶;

水分及挥发分: $<6\%$;

有机物 (以干基计): $<5\%$;

甲酸钠含量 (以干基计): $>94\%$;

氯化钠含量: $<1.5g/100ml$;

铁: $<0.05\%$;

用途: 用于合成连二亚硫酸钠 (保险粉) 及生产甲酸、草酸;

包装: 内衬塑料袋的编织袋装, 每袋净重 25 公斤。

BEIJING No.3 CHEMICAL PLANT

Address: Songjiazhuang, Yongdingmenwai, Beijing

Post Code: 100075

director: Wang Defu

Tel: 7211409

Cable: 8663

Bank: Industrial and Commercial Bank, Beijing
City Branch, Fengtai District Subbranch,
Tiejiajing Office

Account No.: 330021-78

MAIN PRODUCTS:

1. Antioxidant KY-7910

Chemical Name: Tetrakis (methylene- β -
(-3, 5 -di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-phenyl) -pro-
pionate) methane

Molecular Formula: $C_{73}H_{108}O_{12}$

Properties: White or yellowish powder, melting
point 116-123°C, soluble in benzene, acetone and
chloroform, slightly soluble in ethanol, insoluble in
water, high resistance to hot-water extraction and
low volatility.

Specification: Conforming to enterprise stand-
ard (Beijing) Q/HG3-581-80.

Appearance: White or yellowish crystalline
powder

Ash <0.1%

Volatility <0.5%

Moisture <0.5%

Transmittancy: (10g / 100ml toluene) 425m μ >
90%, 500m μ >95%

Solubility in toluene: (10g / 100ml toluene)
clear

Note: The standard used is identical to the
MPC corp. (Japan) standard of antioxidant
1010; the product won national gold medal in 1983.

Usage: Highly effective, colour-fast, non-contami-
nated, phenol-inhibited, poisonless antioxidant, used
for olefin resins such as polypropylene, polyethylene,
polyester, polyurethane, polyformaldehyde, ABS
resin, polyamide, and synthetic rubber, and for animal
and vegetable oils, gasoline, lubricating grease / oil, etc.

Max. Annual Output: 150t.

Packaging: Fibreboard drum lined with plastic
bag, 20 kg / drum (net wt.)

2. Antioxidant KY-7920

Chemical Name: Octadecyl β - (-3, 5-di-
tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate

Molecular Formula: $C_{33}H_{62}O_3$

Properties: White or yellowish powder, soluble
in benzene, acetone, fat and other solvent,
insoluble in water.

Specification: Conforming to enterprise standard
(Beijing) Q/HG3-732-86.

Appearance: White crystalline poser

Ash <0.1%

Volatility <0.5%

Transmittancy: (10g / 100ml toluene) 425m μ >
90%, 500m μ >95%

Melting point: 49-54°C

Solubility in toluene: (10g / 100ml toluene)
clear

Usage: Non-contaminated, poisonless antioxi-
dant, widely used as phenol-inhibited antioxidant for
polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene,
polyamide, polyformaldehyde, ABS resin, polyester,
synthetic rubber, oil and fat, coating, lubricating oil,
etc. Resistance to oxidation will be increased when used
together with antioxidant DLTP.

Packaging: Fibreboard drum lined with plastic
bag, 15 kg / drum (net wt.)

3. Pentaerythrite

Chemical Name: Tetramethylomethane; 2,2-
dihydroxymethyl-1, 3-propanediol

Molecular Formula: $C(CH_2OH)_4$

Properties: White crystal with a bit sweet
taste, slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in
hot water, hard to dissolve in ethanol and other or-
ganic solvent.

Specification: Conforming to national standard
GB7815-87 and winning national gold medal in 1987.

Usage: Used as raw material in producing alkyd
resin, paint, printing ink, dry oil, high-grade lu-
bricant and plasticizer, etc.

Max. Annual Output: 4,000t.

Packaging: Woven bag lined with plastic bag,
25kg / bag (net wt.)

The product has found a good market in more
than 20 countries and regions such as Finland, Spain
and Australia.

4. Monopentaerythritol

Chemical Name: Tetramethylomethane; 2, 2-
dihydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol

Molecular Formula: $C(CH_2OH)_4$

Properties: White crystal with a bit sweet
taste, slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in
hot water, hard to dissolve in ethanol and other or-
ganic solvent.

Specification: Conforming to enterprise standard
(Beijing) Q/HG3-662-84

Appearance: White crystalline powder

Content >99%

Melting point >245°C

Moisture <0.2%

Ash <0.02%

Hydroxyl content >49%

Usage: Main raw material of pentaerythrite

terranitrate explosive.

Max. Annual Output: 300t.

Packaging: Woven bag lined with plastic bag,
25kg/bag (net wt.)

The product is exported to USA.

5.Dipentaerythritol (Bispentaerythritol)

Molecular Formula: $(CH_2OH)_5CCH_2OCH_2C$
(CH_2OH).

Properties: Single dehydrate of bispentaerythritol, white crystal with a bit sweet taste, melting point 205–224°C, slightly soluble in cold water, but hard to dissolve in ethanol and other organic solvent.

Specification: Conforming to enterprise standard (Beijing) Q/CH2-673-84

Appearance: White crystal

Dipentaerythritol ≥ 85%

Triptaerythritol ≤ 5.5%

Monopentaerythritol ≤ 5.5%

Monopentaerythritol diacetal ≤ 0.5%

Hydroxyl value 38–40%

Ash ≤ 0.2%

Moisture ≤ 0.9%

Usage: Esterified with acid to form high-grade lubricant with excellent resistance to high temperature; also used as anti-vapour agent for polyolefine film.

Packaging: Woven bag lined with plastic bag,
25kg/bag (net wt.)

The product is exported to USA.

6. Sodium Formate

Molecular Formula: $HCOONa$

Properties: White crystalline powder, melting point 253°C, easily soluble in water, hard to dissolve in methanol and ethanol, insoluble in organic solvents such as ether, acetone, etc.

Specification: Conforming to provisional enterprise standard

Appearance: White crystal

Moisture and volatility ≤ 6%

Organic compound (dry basis) ≤ 5%

Sodium formate (dry basis) ≥ 94%

Sodium chloride ≤ 1.5g/100ml

Iron ≤ 0.05%

Usage: Used for synthesis of sodium hydrosulfite and production of formic acid and oxalic acid.

Packaging: Woven bag lined with plastic bag,
25kg/bag (net wt.)

北京化工四厂

地址: 北京市房山区马各庄

邮政编码: 102400

厂长: 吴晓光

电话: 3012386

电报: 8834

开户银行: 工商银行房山城关办事处

帐号: 331203

主要产品:

① II型超氧化钾空气再生药粒

分子式: (主要成分) $K_2O_4 (KO_2)$;

性状: 浅黄色无规则颗粒;

质量及标准: 有效氧重量百分含量不小于 30%, 二氧化碳重量百分含量不大于 0.7%, 视比重为 0.68 克—0.75 克/毫升, 粒度分布 $\phi 4-7mm$ 为基本颗粒, $\phi 7mm$ 以上不大于 10%, $\phi 3mm$ 以下不大于 3%, 无可燃物质;

制法: 超氧化钾+催化剂混合压制而成;

最高年产量: 100 吨/年;

用途: 与隔绝或供氧面具配套, 装配成可靠的安全防护仪器, 适用于石油、化工、煤矿、军工、消防等高强度有害气体条件下的维修检查、抢险、救护等工作;

包装: 25 公斤铁桶密闭包装或 10 公斤方桶密闭包装;

产品远销美国、联邦德国、波兰等国家及香港转口。

② 溴酸钠

分子式: $NaBrO_3$;

性状: 白色菱状结晶, 比重 3.34, 熔点 381°C, 继续加热分解成溴化钠和氧气, 易溶于水、微溶于醇, 具有强氧化性, 与有机物或还原性物质接触, 易产生燃烧或爆炸;

规格及质量: 含量 99% 以上, 水分不大于 0.5%, 重金属 (pb) 不大于 (ppm) 10;

用途: 本品为氧化剂, 可与溴化钠混用作为金矿中的黄金溶解剂, 也可用于制造其它无机化合物, 亦用作头发冷烫美容药剂;

制法: 电解法;

最高年产量: 100 吨/年;

包装: 25 公斤铁桶装, 内衬聚乙烯薄膜袋;

产品销往香港及泰国、日本、马来西亚、南朝鲜等地。

BEIJING NO. 4 CHEMICAL PLANT

Address: Magezhuang, Fangshan District, Beijing

Post Code: 102400

Director: Wu Xiaoguang

Tel: 3012386

Cable: 8834

工 业 企 业

Bank: Industrial and Commercial Bank, Beijing
City Branch, Fangshan Chengguan Office

Account No.: 331203

MAIN PRODUCTS:

1. II Type Potassium Peroxide

Molecular Formula: (main composition) K_2O_4 (KO_2)

Properties: Pale yellow irregular granule

Specification and Quality: Effective oxygen content > 30% (w), carbon dioxide < 0.7% (w), apparent gravity 0.68-0.75g/ml; particle distribution: ϕ 4-7mm(basic), above ϕ 7mm < 10%, below ϕ 3mm < 3%, without flammable substance.

Process: Pressing KO_2 +catalyst mixture

Max. Annual Output: 100t.

Usage: Used together with isolated mask or oxygen mask to form a reliable safety device for use in performing maintenance check-up, emergency, or first-aid under conditions of a high concentration of poisonous gas in the petroleum, chemical, coal and defence industries and infire-fighting.

Packaging for Export: Sealed metal drum (25 kg) or square drum (10 kg)

The product is exported to USA, Federal Republic of Germany and Poland, or transitted via Hong Kong.

2. Sodium Bromate

Molecular Formula: $NaBrO_3$

Properties: White rhombus crystal, gravity 3.34, melting point 381°C. When heated continuously, it will be decomposed into sodium bromide and oxygen. It is easily soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol. It has strong oxidability, easily resulting in burning or explosion in contact with organic matter or reducing substance.

Specification and Quality: Sodium bromate content 99%, moisture < 0.5%, heavy metal (pb) < 10 ppm.

Usage: This oxidant can be mixed with sodium bromide to be used as solvent for gold in gold mine, also used in producing other inorganic compounds or used as perm agent.

Process: Electrolysis

Max. Annual Output: 100t.

Packaging: Metal drum lined with polyethylene bag, 25kg/drum.

The product is exported to Hong Kong, Thailand, Japan, Malaysia, South Korea, etc.

北京化工八厂

地 址: 北京市朝阳区南豆各庄1号

邮政编码: 100023

厂 长: 陈永清

电 话: 784031

电 报: 1600

开户银行: 工商银行九龙山分理处

帐 号: 33047-75

主要产品:

① 十水四硼酸钠 (别名: 硼砂)

分子式: $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$

性状: 白色半透明棱形晶体。无臭, 味咸。在空气中逐渐风化。易溶于多羟基化合物和水, 难溶于醇。其水溶液呈碱性。比重: 1.73。熔点 741°C, 加热至 350~400°C 失去全部结晶水。

规格及质量: 执行国标 GB537-84, 部优产品;

用途: 是硼化合物的基本原料。用于玻璃、搪瓷、陶瓷、医药、防腐、洗涤剂、冶金、焊接、纺织、印染、制革、造纸、建筑材料, 是农作物的重要微量元素肥料之一;

制法: 磺解法;

最高年产量: 7000 吨/年;

包装: 50kg/袋, 25kg/袋, 编织袋内衬塑料袋;

出口情况: 远销亚洲、非洲各国。

② 硼酸

分子式: H_3BO_3

性状: 细小洁白晶体, 触之有脂肪感。味苦。水溶液呈微酸性。易溶于热水及甘油等溶液中, 它的水溶液在煮沸时能和水蒸汽一起挥发;

规格及质量: 执行国标 GB538-82, 国家银牌产品;

用途: 用于搪瓷、玻璃、无碱玻璃纤维、高级耐火材料、高级合金钢及电器、制药、国防工业;

制法: 磺解法;

最高年产量: 2000 吨/年;

包装: 50kg/袋或 25kg/袋装, 编织袋内衬塑料袋。

③ 硬脂酸

化学组成: $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$ } 不小于 98% 以上;
 $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$

性状: 洁白或浅黄色至黄色片状结晶。比重 0.9408 (20/4°C)。熔点 70~71°C, 沸点 383°C。不溶于水, 溶于丙酮、乙醚、苯、氯仿、二硫化碳、四氯化碳及热乙醇中。凝固点: 54°C 以上。

规格及质量: 执行 QB523-66 标准;

用途: 用于化妆品、橡胶制品硫化促进剂、文教