



Procedeu de obtinere a materialului de tip ciment compozit pe baza de cenusa zburatoare cu sau fara adaus fibre de lemn cu posibile aplicatii ca materiale de constructie

Furtos Gabriel, Silaghi-Dumitrescu Laura

Cerere de brevet A 2019 00278

Tabelul 1. Compozitia probelor

Nr.	Cod cenusa/rumegus	Cenusa (wt.%)	Rumegus (wt.%)
1	Fly100	100	0
2	Fly95/Wood5	95	5
3	Fly90/Wood10	90	10
4	Fly85/Wood15	85	15
5	Fly80/Wood20	80	20
6	Fly75/Wood25	75	25
7	Fly70/Wood30	70	30
8	Fly65/Wood35	65	35

Nota: Codurile Fly: cenusa zburatoare, Wood: rumegus

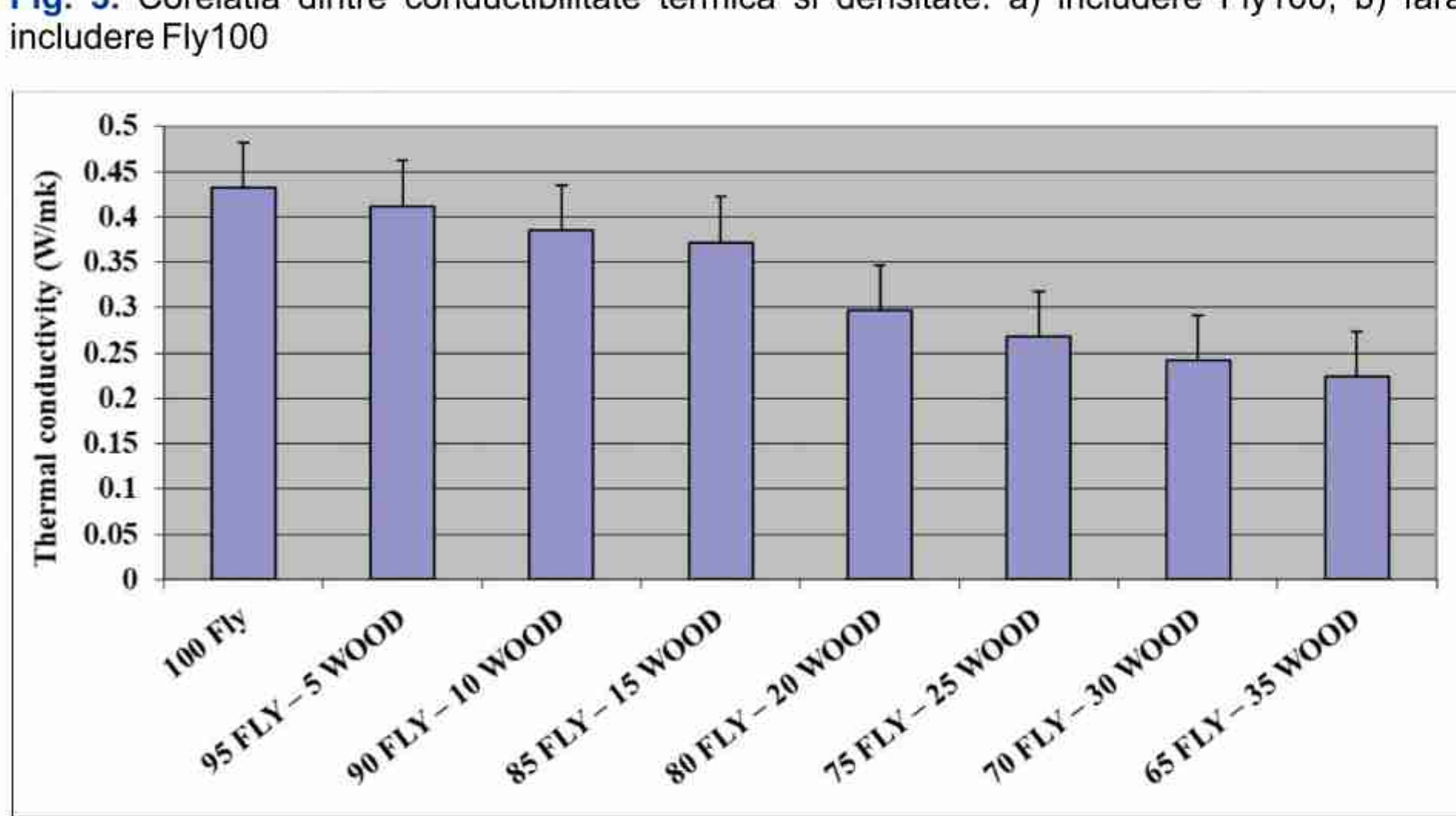
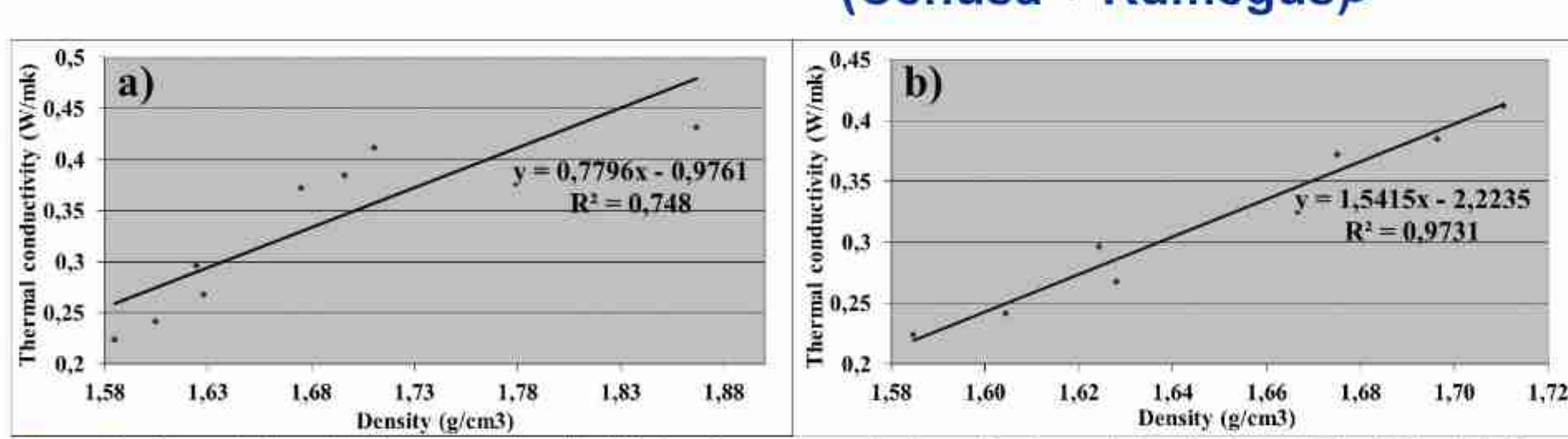
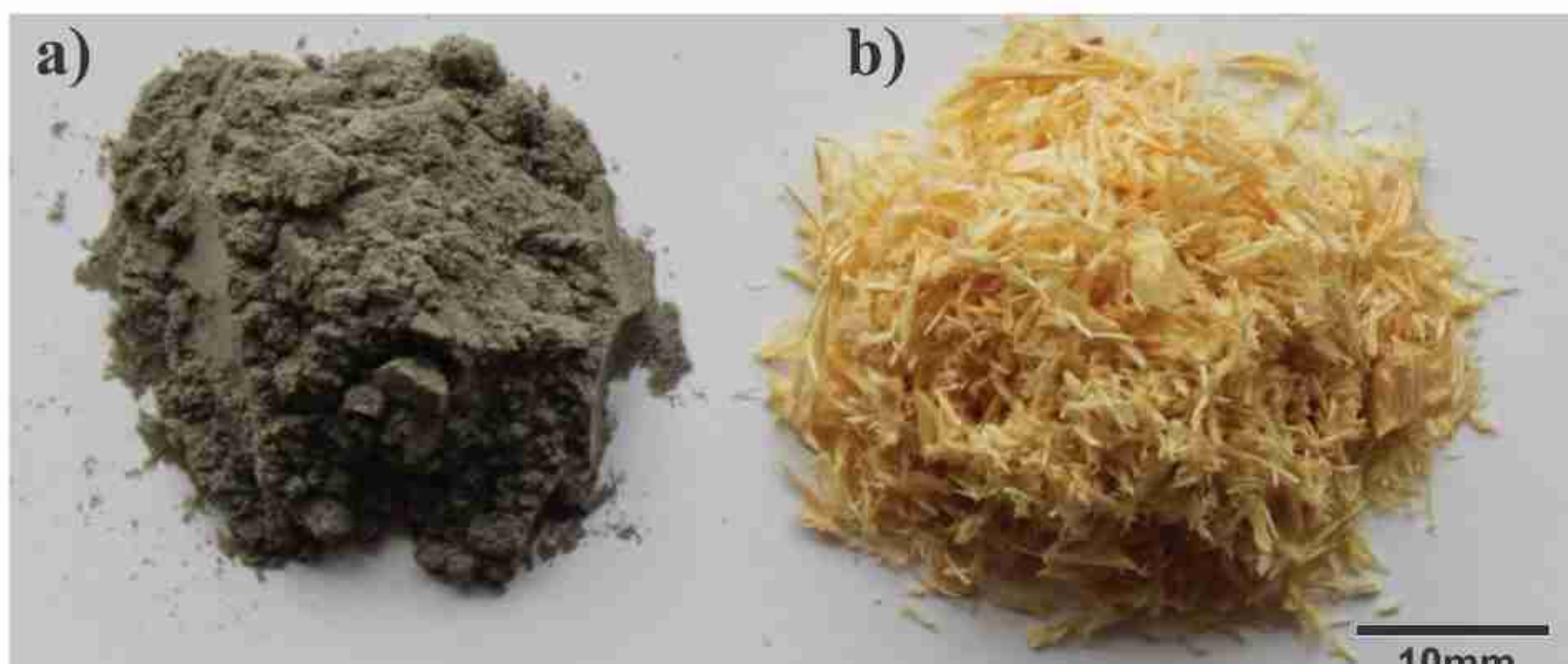


Fig. 4. Proprietatile mecanice: a) rezistenta la compresiune; b) rezistenta la compresiune; c) modulul de compresiune; d) modulul de compresiune

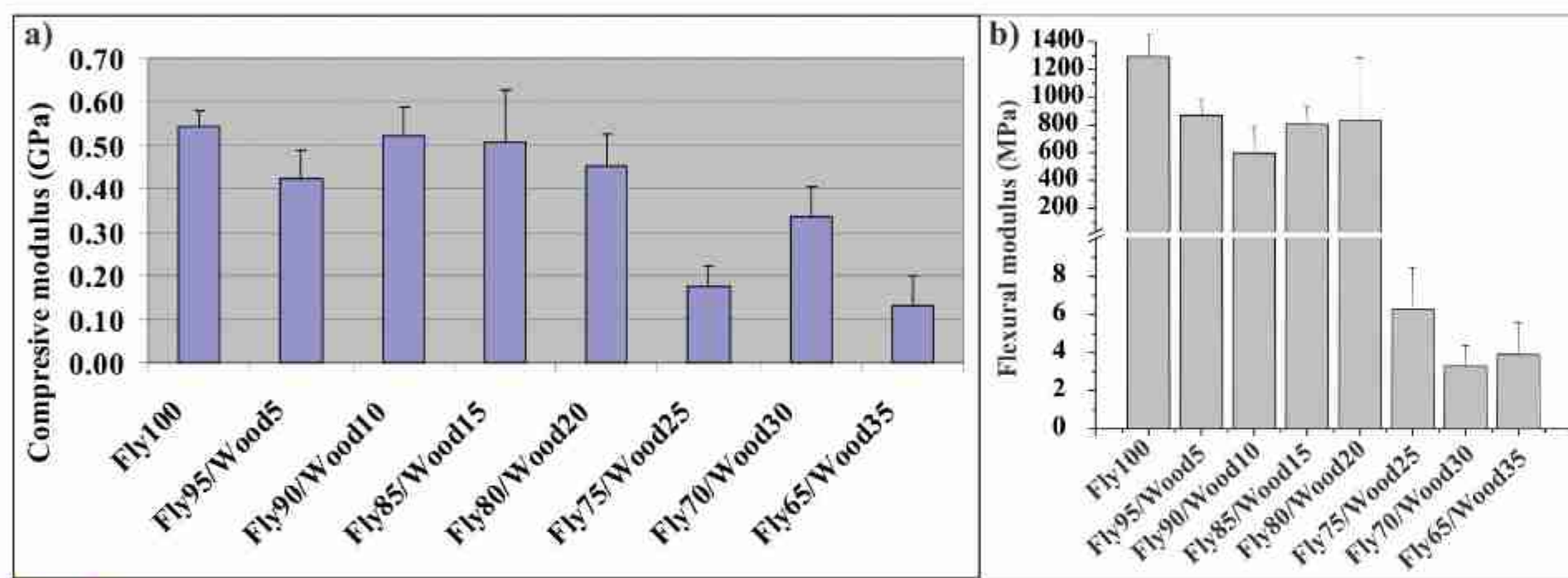


Fig. 5. Proprietatile mecanice: a) modulul de compresiune; b) modulul de compresiune

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Procedeu de obtinere a cimenturilor compozite pe baza de cenusa zburatoare armate cu fibre de canepa cu aplicatii in domeniul materialelor de constructie

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Cerere de brevet A/00793-2019

Tabelul 1. Compozitia probelor

Cod probe	Cenusa (wt.%)	Fibre de Canepa (wt.%)
Fly100	100	0
Fly95/Hemp fiber5	95	5
Fly90/Hemp fiber10	90	10
Fly85/Hemp fiber15	85	15
Fly80/Hemp fiber20	80	20
Fly75/Hemp fiber25	75	25
Fly70/Hemp fiber30	70	30
Fly65/Hemp fiber35	65	35
Fly60/Hemp fiber40	60	40
Fly55/Hemp fiber45	55	45
Fly50/Hemp fiber50	50	50

Nota: Codurile Fly: cenusa zburatoare, Hemp fiber: fibre de canepa

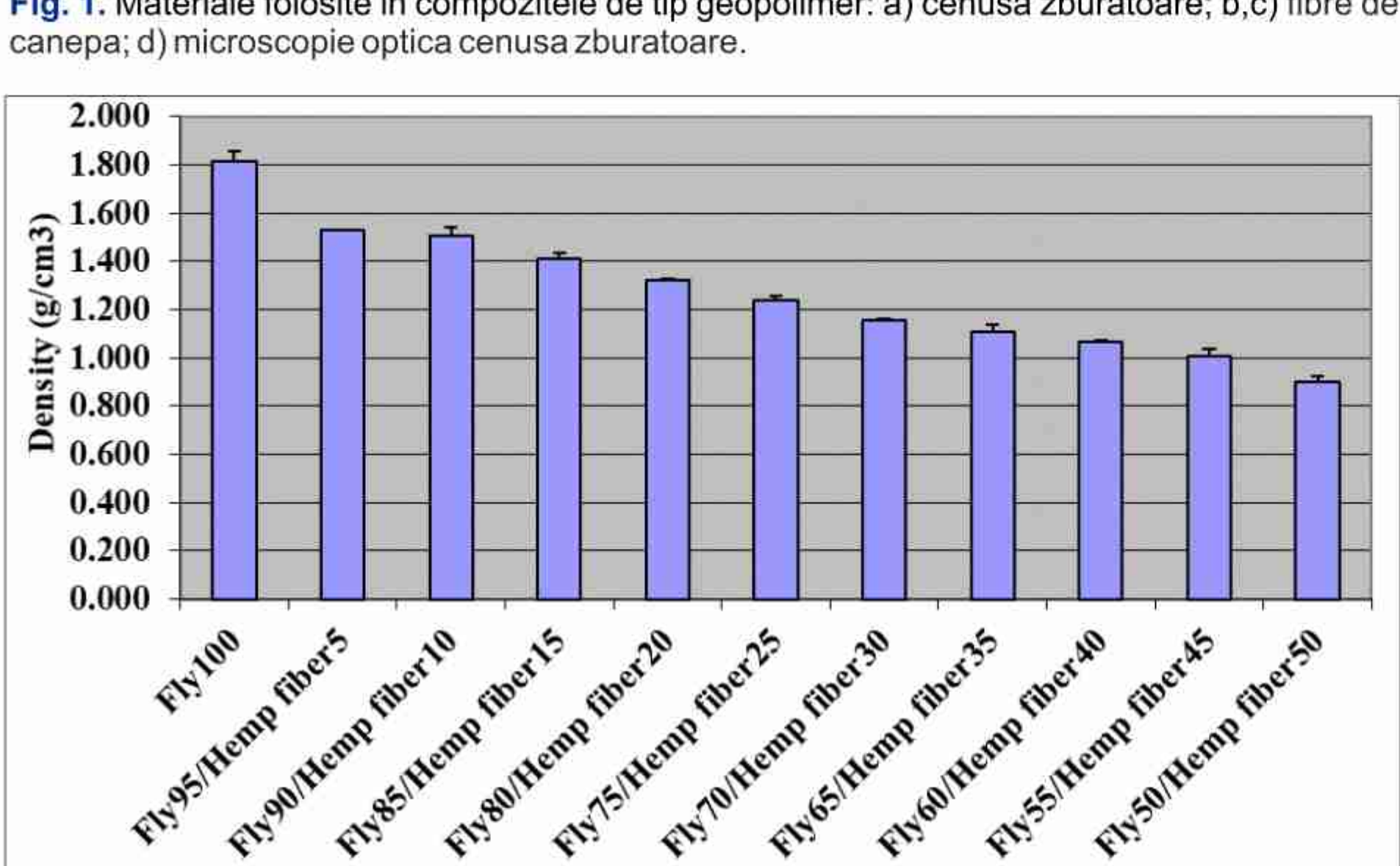


Fig. 2. Densitatea probelor de geopolimer cu fibre de canepa.

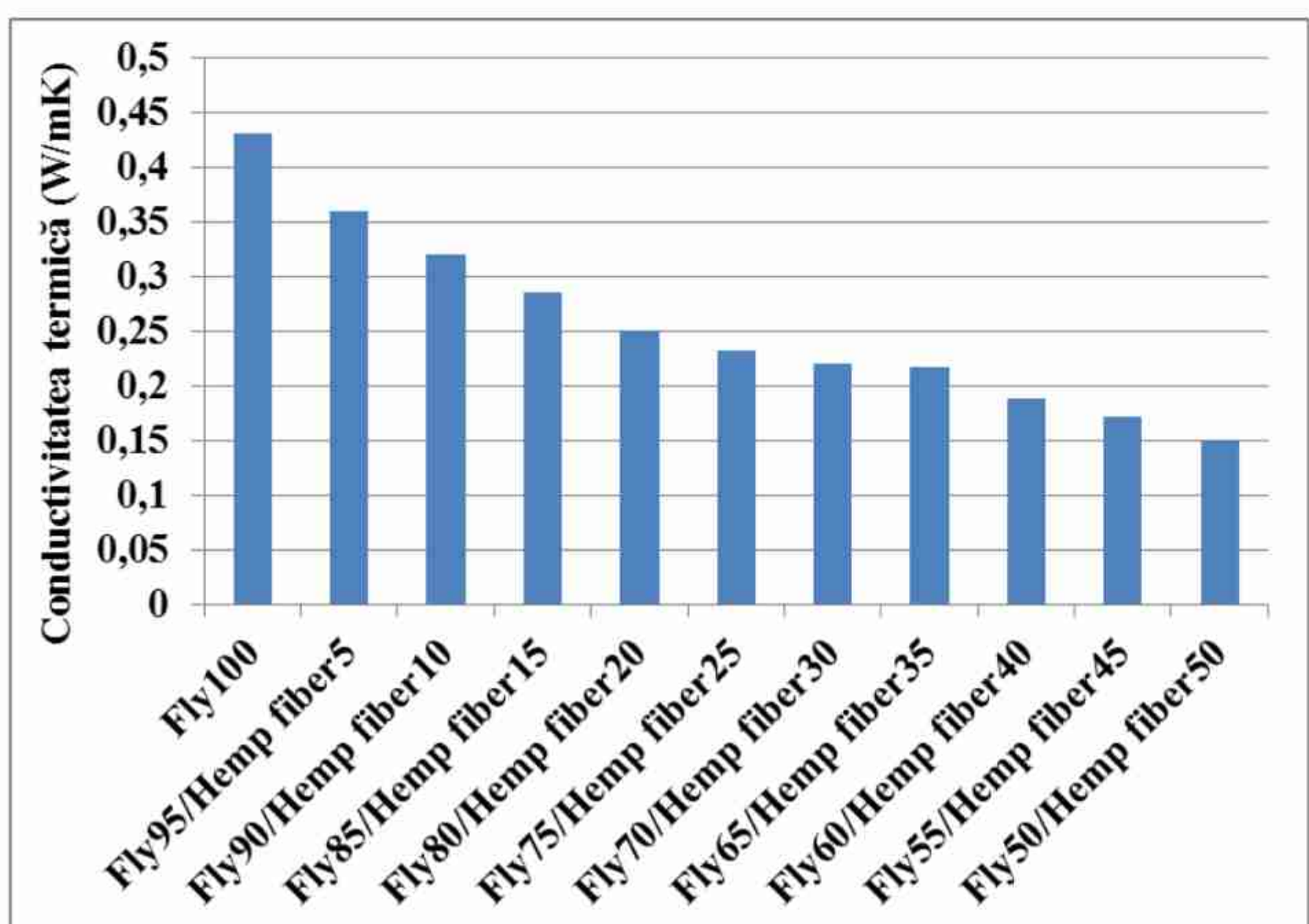


Fig. 3. Conductivitatea termica a probelor cu geopolimer cu fibre de canepa.

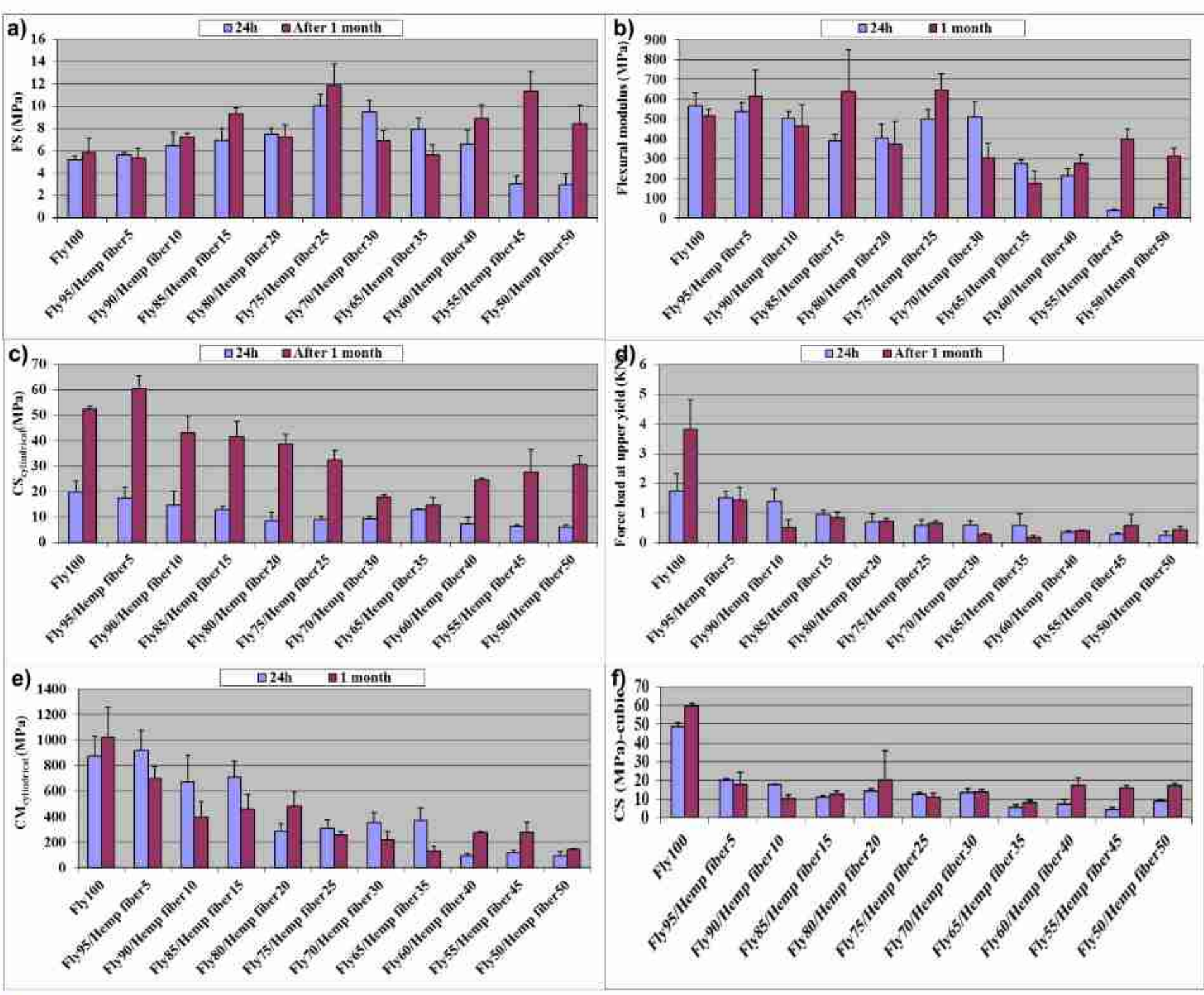


Fig. 4. Proprietatile mecanice: a) Rezistenta la incovoiere; b) Modulul de incovoiere; c) Rezistenta la compresiune; d) Forța la compresiune; e) Rezistenta la compresiune; f) Rezistenta la compresiune

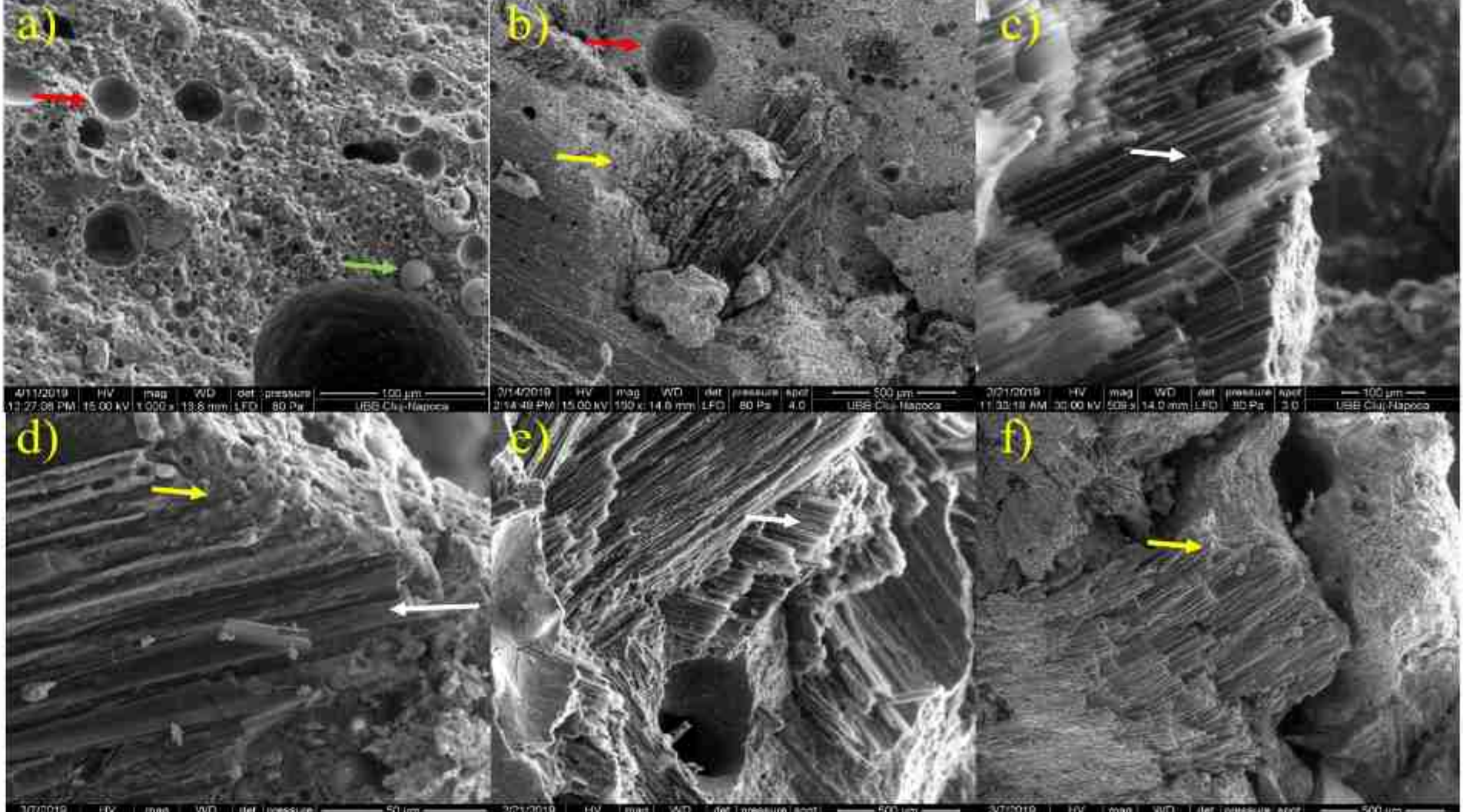


Fig. 5. Imagini SEM a suprafetii fracturate de WFRGC dupa testul de incovoiere: a) Fly100; b) Fly95/Hemp fiber5; c) Fly85/Hemp fiber15; d) Fly75/Hemp fiber25; e) Fly70/Hemp fiber30 si f) Fly50/Hemp fiber50.



Fig. 6. Probele de incovoiere de geopolimer cu fibre de canepa.

Concluzii:

Inventia se refera la un procedeu de obtinere a unor amestecuri compozite armate cu fibre de canepa folosind o matrice anorganica de tip geopolimer. Amestecurile compozite conform inventiei au aplicatii deosebit de importante, si anume, in domeniul materialelor de constructii. Amestecurile compozite conform inventiei sunt armate cu fibre de canepa (5-50% procent de masa), dispuse in structura compozitului dezordonat, oferind o ranforsare 3D cu proprietati mecanice si densitate variabila in functie de cantitatea de fibre de canepa. Aceste amestecuri ofera posibilitatea utilizarii ca material de constructie sau izolant. S-a observat ca cresterea cantitatii de fibre de canepa adaugate in compozit conduce la scaderea proprietatilor mecanice ale compozitelor testate. Practic in timp ploaia sau umezeala absorbita din exterior vor face ca solutia de activator sa actioneze din nou si degradeze in mod continuu suprafata cenusei zburatoare si sa elibereze noi cationi care sa se uneasca din nou in alta retea polimerica anorganica tridimensionala care consta formarea de noi legaturi Si-O-Al si Si-O-Si care face materialul compozit mai rigid la sollicitari mecanice. S-a constatat ca geopolimerii cu fibre de canepa prezinta valori ale proprietatilor mecanice superioare altor materiale de tip polistiren sau vata basaltica folosite la izolarea termica a cladirilor.

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Patent RO 134174B1

Nutritive and stimulation solution for increases egg laying by the queen bee and its method of administration

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Background

Declining queen fertility presents a significant challenge for beekeepers. Current solutions frequently prove to be either ineffective or expensive. An effective, natural intervention is required to enhance egg production. Ecochemical mediators stimulate worker bees to ingest substantial amounts of the protein component for nutrishment and queen reproduction, while concurrently activating the hypopharyngeal and mandibular glands of the workers to produce royal jelly. Pheromonal stimulation, combined with proper bee nutrition, will facilitate the generation of robust, prolific queens and ultimately enhance the bee populations.

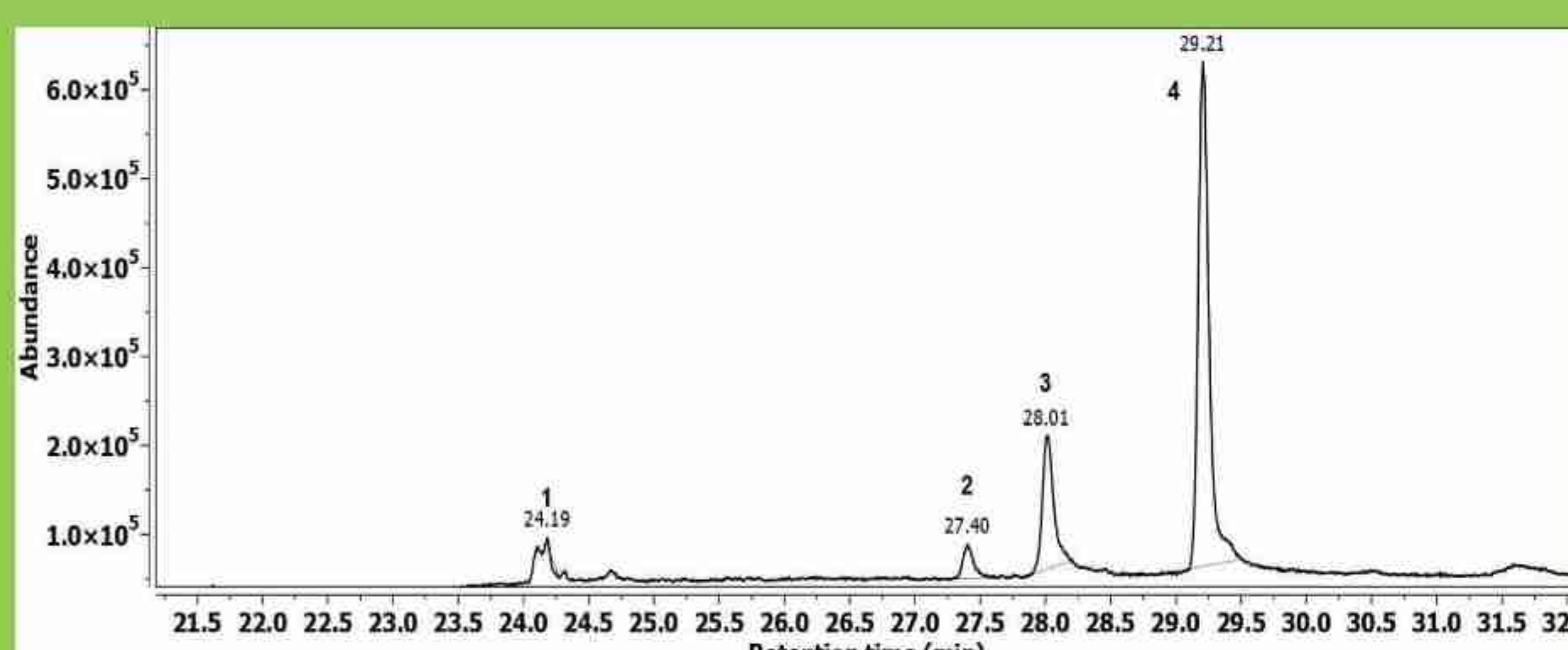
Description of the invention

The invention relates to the development of a component designed to stimulate the worker bees’ feeding of the queen bee, therefore enhancing the queen’s egg-laying rate. The nutritional and stimulatory solution has two components.

- The protein component –essential for nutrition, includes an artificial feed formulated from amino acids, carbohydrates, vitamins, lipids, and minerals.
- The stimulation component for the hypopharyngeal and mandibular glands, comprises a blend of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids serving as chemical mediators, stabilized by the incorporation of tocopherol.
- The technology readiness level (TRL) has advanced from TRL 3 to TRL 5.

The composition of the stimulation component

was established using GC-MS analysis of volatiles released by live larvae aged 7–9 days, collected via the SPME technique.



Product conditioning

The fatty acid mixture is packed in a controlled-release device (textile matrix) and sealed within a polyethylene pouch until use.



Areas of application

- Individual beekeepers
 - Beekeeping farms
 - Sustainable agriculture
 - Queen rearing (certified suppliers)
 - Companies in the beekeeping industry
- Distributors of nutritional supplements for bees

Application in the apiary

The final product contains 1 mg of a fatty acid mixture per dispenser, used in utilized together with 500 g of artificial protein feed for a 12-frame bee colony. The dispenser and feed are substituted every seven days. The duration of the solution’s application period is four weeks.



Benefits and Advantages

- The product is applied in early spring, during times of natural feed lack, when the colony has been weakened following overwintering.
- The application of these compounds in beekeeping practice leads to an increase in brood number, consequently facilitating the growth of the bee colony.
- The experimental group that got both the nutritional and stimulatory solution had an 80% larger increase in brood comb surface area compared to the control group, which received only the protein component without the stimulatory agent.
- The product is organic, non-harmful, and cost-effective.
- The method used is ecological, environmentally friendly, and safe for the hive and the bee colony. It presents no risk to hive products—honey, pollen, wax—or the beekeeper.

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Patent RO 133111

Method for control *Varroa destructor* mite, *Apis mellifera* bees parasite

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Background

The mass disappearance of bees, in an absolutely mysterious way, phenomenon called CCD - Colony Collapse Disorder have been attributed causes such as: insecticide pollution - neonicotinoides affect the bees nervous system [M.J. Palmer, Nature Comm., 2013; S.M.Williamson, J.Exp.Biol. 2013], ectoparasite *Varroa destructor* mite, microfungi *Nosema* or virus *Kashmir*. Even if accept the CCD plurifactorial etiology scientists agree that the ectoparasitic *Varroa destructor* mite plays a major role in collapse of the honeybee colonies. In the hive as in any ecosystem, the bees and parasites communicate by "chemical language" in which "words" are volatiles emitted by an organism and received by another. This kind of "chemical signal" that induce a certain behavior are pheromones - intraspecific messengers and Kairomone - interspecific messengers. Biotechnique proposed used synthetical chemical “messengers” to control the ectoparasite *Varroa destructor*, a new, specific and selective eco-technique, harmless to bees and ecosystem.

Varroa destructor mite [identified Anderson & Trueman, 2000] an external parasite that attacks honey bees of the species *Apis cerana* and *Apis mellifera*. It has an evolutionary cycle of 7-8 days, feeds on hemolymph and leaves open wounds prone to infection. When there are brood in an infested colony the life span of the parasite is 3-4 months. In the absence of brood the life span can be much longer. Following infestation, the bee's immune system is weakened, favoring the installation of viruses: deformed wing virus (DWV) and Israeli Acute Bee Paralysis Virus (IAPV) (Welsh, J. (2012). Contamination is done with the help of robber bees, drones, swarms and brood combs, as well as by practicing pastoral beekeeping.



Fig. 1. Material biologic, individual Varroa, colectat și pregătit pentru analiză (din zona Cluj)
Fig. 2. Imagine la lupa binoculară cu exemplare de Varroa destructor
Fig. 3. Imagine partea ventrală a corpului la Varroa destructor
Fig. 4. Imagine la lupa binoculară, partea dorsală a corpului la Varroa destructor
Fig. 5. Imagine appendici locomotorii și aparat bucal la Varroa destructor

Analyses of volatile organic compounds involved in *Varroa* life
Techniques used are Solid Phase Micro Extraction for collected samples and GC-MS analysis of volatiles VOCs from beehive and VOCs emitted by drone brood



Figure 6 Gas chromatogram VOCs from beehive atmosphere
Legend: 1. Benzene (rt 5.547); 2. α-Pinene (5.849); 3. Camphor (6.089); 4. β-Pinene (6.531); 5. Decalin (6.823); 6. β-Caryophyllene (7.185); 7. 1,4-Cyclohexadiene (7.185); 8. p-Cymene (7.265); 9. Eucalyptol (7.387); 10. Dodecane (7.737); 11. 1,4-Dimethylcyclohexadiene (8.422); 12. 1,4-Dimethylcyclohexadiene (8.506); 13. Tricosane (11.032); 14. Tetraosane (11.293); 15. Heptacosane (11.661)

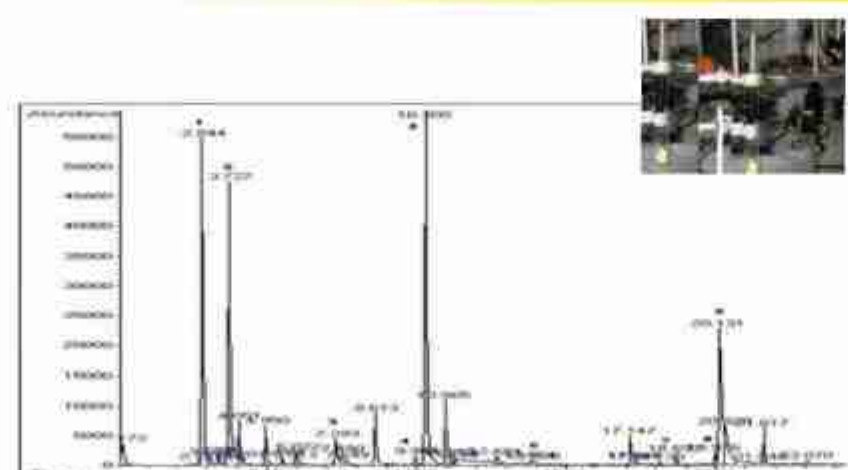


Fig. 7 Gas chromatogram VOCs identified from drone brood by SPME techniques
Legend: 1. Pentan (rt 2.844); 2. Hexan (3.727); 3. 3-Methyl-3-buten-2-ol (7.293); 4. Octan (9.961); 5. Cis-3-hexen (10.305); 6. Nonan (11.811); 7. Decan (18.692); 8. 2-Nonanone (19.976); 9. Methyl benzoate (20.131)

The most attractive variant as bait for the *Varroa* parasite after field experiments is the mixture of acids: butyric, isobutyric and iso-valerianic (V3), but also the compound 2-ethyl-hexanol (V2). Considering that we identified V3 acids by the SPME-GC-MS technique in volatiles emitted by drone brood and in ethyl acetate extracts of drone brood. Teal et al. (2014) showed in GC-EAD tests the response of the *Varroa* parasite to butyric acid and isobutyric acid stimuli, these can be considered kairomonal mediators, informing the *Varroa* "receptor" about the presence of larval food - the drone brood.

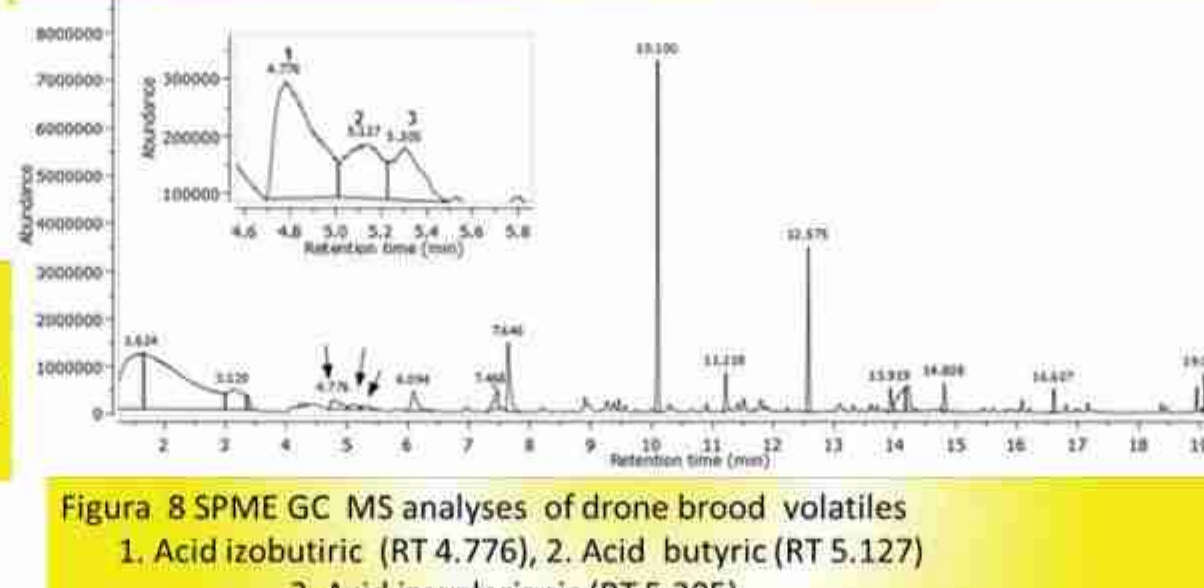


Figure 8 SPME GC-MS analyses of drone brood volatiles
1. Acid isobutyric (RT 4.776); 2. Acid butyric (RT 5.127)
3. Acid isovalerianic (RT 5.305)

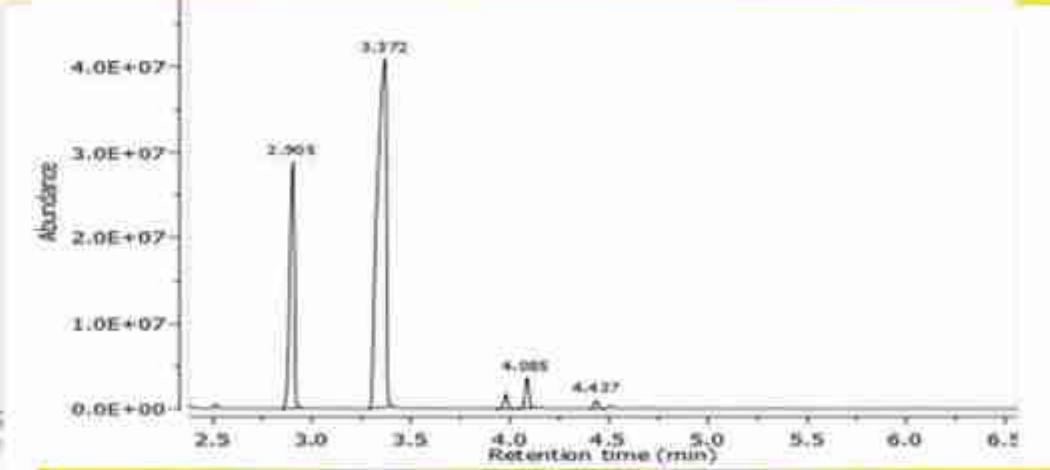


Figure 9 SPME GC-MS analyses of drone brood. Ethic extracts
1. Acid isobutyric (RT 2.905); 2. Acid butyric (RT 3.372)
3. Acid isovalerianic (RT 4.085)

Description of the invention

The invention refers to a technique, a process for control the pest *Varroa destructor*, parasite of *Apis mellifera* bees, using ecochemical mediators - kairomones and pheromones - identified as attractants for the *Varroa destructor* mite, the adults of the parasite being attracted, captured and removed from the hive, reducing the population and interrupting the biological cycle of the pest.

PATENT CLAIMS

1. Method for controlling the mite *Varroa destructor*, harmful to bees *Apis mellifera*, by capturing the parasite using an attractant composition, a chemical mixture butyric acid: isobutyric acid: isovalerianic acid ratio 1:1:1.
2. Method according to claim 1, in which the attractant bait is represented by a rubber stopper in which the mixture formed by butyric acid: isobutyric acid: isovalerianic acid in a ratio of 1:1:1 is conditioned.
3. Method according to claim 1, in which the *Varroa destructor* parasites are attracted to a trap represented by a white plastic plate, measuring 25x 25 cm, having a sticky upper surface, covered with glue, on which the attractant bait is glued. The sticky plate with the attractant bait is installed on the bottom of the hive.

Benefits and Advantages

The advantages of this eco-friendly product:

- ❑ does not affect the bees, the hive products or the beekeeper's health as in the case of chemical treatments
 - ❑ decreases the pest population in the hive, so that it does not reach the brood cells where, feeding on the larval material, the new generation of bees cannot develop normally
 - ❑ does not create resistance
 - ❑ reduction of treatments applied in the hive,
 - ❑ reduction of bee colony mortality due to the parasite,
 - ❑ increased hive productivity, increased quality of honey and hive products which will no longer have the toxic load given by conventional insecticides
- This protection technique using the *Varroa* bait trap product has great economic market potential.

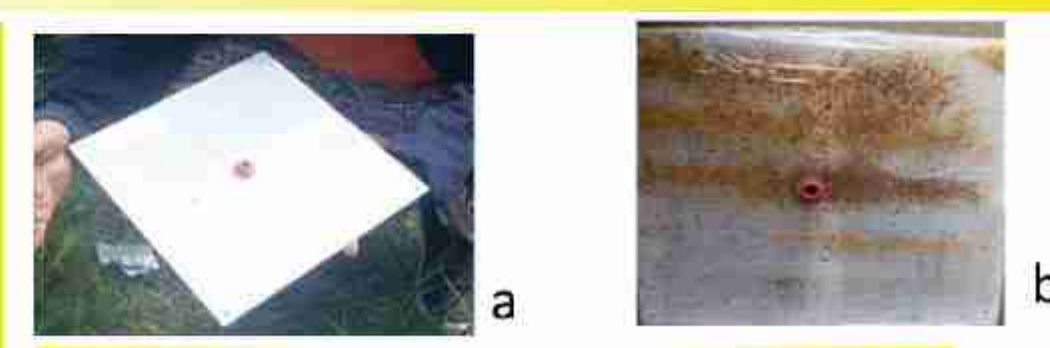


Figure 10 Sticky trap Plate glued with conditioned bait on rubber stopper (a) ready for installation (b) removed from hive for analysis



Application Areas

Hives of Individual beekeepers
Beekeeping farms
Sustainable agriculture
Companies in the beekeeping industry
Distributors of protect apiaries clean techniques.

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