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WOOD PRESERVATIVE AND PROCESS OF PREPARING THE SAME

Hilarion G. Henares, Manila, P. I.; vested in the Alien Property Custodian

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The present invention relates to a preservative for wood or the like, and the process of preparing the same, and more particularly to a wood preservative comprising the distillation products resulting from the destructive distillation of cocoanut (cocos nucifera) shells.

An object of this invention is to provide a wood preservative which is also an insect repellant, possessing the property of repelling termites or the like.

Another object is to provide a wood preservative which when applied to wood easily dries and does not leach out upon exposure to rain or sun.

Other and further objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent from the following description thereof and from the claims appended thereto.

The preservative constituting the present invention comprises the combined distillate derived from the destructive distillation of cocoanut shells, and comprising primarily pyroligneous acids and tar, which subjected to fractional distillation yield methyl alcohol, acetic acid, light and heavy oils, carbolic compounds and creosote.

The distillation is carried on in a retort or other suitable distilling apparatus. The cocoanut shells, preferably dry, are placed in the said retort and the temperature thereof gradually raised by external firing until the gas inside the retort reads between 300° C to 550° C. This temperature is maintained for a period from eight to twelve hours.

It is to be understood that the temperature range and time of heating referred to above is not critical, so long as the temperature range used and the time period for heating are sufficient to bring about the destructive distillation of the cocoanut shells to obtain the desired distillate.

The hot gases are led from the retort or carbonizing chamber through a suitable condenser and gas separator to catch all the distillate. The noncondensable gases are preferably led into the furnace of the retort after leaving the condenser.

A typical run on the destructive distillation of cocoanut shells gives after an overall analysis the following approximate percentage composition:

	Per cent
Water, acetic acid, methyl alcohol and light oils	74.15
Creosote and carbolic portions	8.29
Residue	6.29
Gases and losses	11.27
	100.00

In the above example, the acetic acid, methyl alcohol, oils, creosote and carbolic compounds comprise the principal ingredients of the destructive distillation product of cocoanut shells which is both a wood preservative and an insect repellant. A typical distillate comprises approximately 90% acetic acid, methyl alcohol, and oils and approximately 10% of creosote and carbolic compounds.

In treating the wood with the distillate, the product to be known as Nadeco wood preservative, conventional methods of application may be employed. The wood preservative may be applied to the wood with a brush, or if deeper penetration of the product is desired, the wood can be heated and the preservative applied under pressure.

The preservative is particularly important because it dries easily after application to the wood, withstands exposure to sun and rain without losing its wood preserving and insect repelling characteristics, and increases resistance of the wood to the rotting effect of water.

HILARION G. HENARES.