## ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

PRODUCT FOR OVERCOMING THE CRYPTO-GAMIC DISEASES OF PLANTS AND ITS MANUFACTURING PROCESS

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It is known to use copper ammonide for overcoming the cryptogamic diseases of plants. The said process has been repelled because the copper apprayed upon the parts to be protected is entrained by rain and dew, so that the length of efficiency of the ammonide is rather restricted.

On the other hand it is known that copper ammonide dissolves cellulose.

The present invention is based upon the use of the said last feature for preventing the en- 10 trainment of copper by rain and dew.

The present invention has for its object a product for overcoming the cryptogamic diseases of plants, which is constituted by a mixture of copper ammonide and of an adhesive material 15 and particularly by a dissolution of cellulose in copper ammonide, the said dissolution being advantageously additioned with colloidal, plastic, adhesive or viscous elements.

In order to obtain the said cellulosic dissolution, cellulose is introduced in the ammonide, the said cellulose is dissolved, thus obtaining a liquid which is more or less thick according to the amount of cellulose being added. The dissolution of cellulose is facilitated by grinding.

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A short time after them the water evaluations. The cellulation of cellulose is facilitated by grinding.

As colloids or plastic materials colloidal clay can be mentioned, the said clay being sufficiently ground for remaining suspended in the liquid to be sprayed, such materials being for instance kaolin, kieselguhr which further have the advantage of leaving if necessary after addition of a dye,—upon the leaves visible traces which enable to control the reality and the rate of the treatment.

In order to obtain a given viscosity, fat materials and particularly a small proportion of rosin oil can be used, the said materials remaining incorporated in the ammonide in the form of ammonia soap.

When the said product is to be used, be it under the form of paste or of a liquid, it is mixed to a more or less great amount of water, according to the copper content desired for the liquid to be sprayed. It will be noted that the cellulose is suspended in the form of very light flakes. The said flakes are very easily dispersed in a persistent way by stirring and will be sprayed on to the vegetal parts to be protected simultaneously with the liquid.

A short time after appraying, the ammonia, then the water evaporate and the copper remains sticked to the leaf, under various combinations. The cellulose and the plastic materials (clay, etc.) form a kind of protective varnish or coating. The ammonia soap imparts a given viscosity the said coating and loses by evaporation most of the ammonia which it contains.

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