



# **Transforming Values for an Alternative Destiny**

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condenser while the second removes water from the top steam then travels through a straight interior pipe to the water, which condenses it.

It flows into the separator where the water rises to the top of a metal tub previously fitted with a tap on the bottom of the tub. The operator opens the tap to allow water to flow out. The operator monitors the water level in the separator. If necessary, because oil is less dense than water, the operator opens the valve on the top of the separator to release some of the water.

When the oil in the tube is satisfactory the oil is collected in a small metal pipe positioned in the glass tube. The operator opens a valve on the pipe allowing the siphon to work. The oil is then weighed and recorded.

Readings are taken every 30 minutes once the oil is flowing consistently. This allows the operator to make sure that the processor is working correctly; the amount of oil is either increased or level out with every measurement. This removal process is done by the operator deciding that sufficient oil has been collected. With a load of leaves weighing 120 kilograms, Pacific Spices can expect to produce three to five litres of oil. The oil is then packaged and stored for shipping (see Figure 10).

The entire process there is a checklist the operator goes through that includes tasks such as: first steam, consistent steam, first oil flow, consistent oil flow, etc.

**Oil Market Consequence: Patchouli**

The processing of patchouli at Pacific Spices has produced a higher purity form of patchouli oil than is typically found in the market. Both the distillation and separation process affords the production of two marketable products. First, patchouli is the essential oil. In addition, the nature of the fluid management process allows for the production of scented water. A growing hospitality market is using this fragrant water for laundry and room fresheners. Companies like S. C. Johnson – manufacturers of Glade™ – could be local partners. The distillation process and

Figure 9: The oil has just risen to the top of the tank and because oil is less dense than water it floats. The oil is siphoned off and weighed to be recorded.

Figure 10: A one ton shipping container containing Pacific Spices patchouli oil.

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**Renewable Power Desalination**

Choosing between clean water and a clean environment is irrational. The power consumption required for desalination in most installations is environmentally unsustainable. Therefore, we have profiled innovations which include water desalination in combination with carbon alternative technologies. The carbon-alternative technologies include tidal power, biomass energy, solar and thermal power, wind turbine power.

**Renewable Power Desalination (SD)**

**Business Model**

Entity Name	Count
General Electric Company	25
The Dow Chemical Company	24
United Technologies Corporation	24
Infiniti Ltd.	23
The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Navy	23
General Industries Ltd.	22
Genoa Corporation	21
Grand Energy Technologies, Inc.	20
Thomas Jefferson University	20
General Atomics LLC	19
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.	19
UDR Inc.	19
Alexander S. Kalina	18
Proxima AG	18
Sealed Technology, Inc.	14
Mitsubishi Electric Industrial America	14
Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha	14
The Babcock & Wilcox Company	14
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	13
BBG Global Corporation	12
The Regents of the University of California	12
Water Treatment Laboratories, Inc.	12
Energy, Inc.	12
Energy Corporation	12
United States Fiber Corporation	11
Tsing Industries, Inc.	11
A. Roland Whippo	10
Rubert S. Behrens	10
Union Carbide Corporation	10
Sumner International Corporation	8

[Water dispenser assembly and method of assembling same](#)

[Desalination system and method](#)

Expires: 3-29-2027

Assignee: Aquic Technology, Inc.

Inventors: Andrew F. Kozak, III

A desalination system for converting a saltwater solution to a purified water composition is provided. The desalination system (1000) has a primary tank (40) which contains a heated silicone composition zone (210) and water globules (30) which pass through the heated silicone zone (14) to form an initially treated or initially heated water zone (50) within the primary tank (40). The initially heated water zone (50) then is fluidly displaced through a heating conduit (115) for passage into a secondary tank (120) in the form of steam (180). The steam (180) then condenses within a condensation zone (200) and forms a purified water zone (140) within secondary tank (120). The water within the purified water zone (140) of the secondary tank (120) may be removed through a water output line (150) from secondary tank (120).

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