



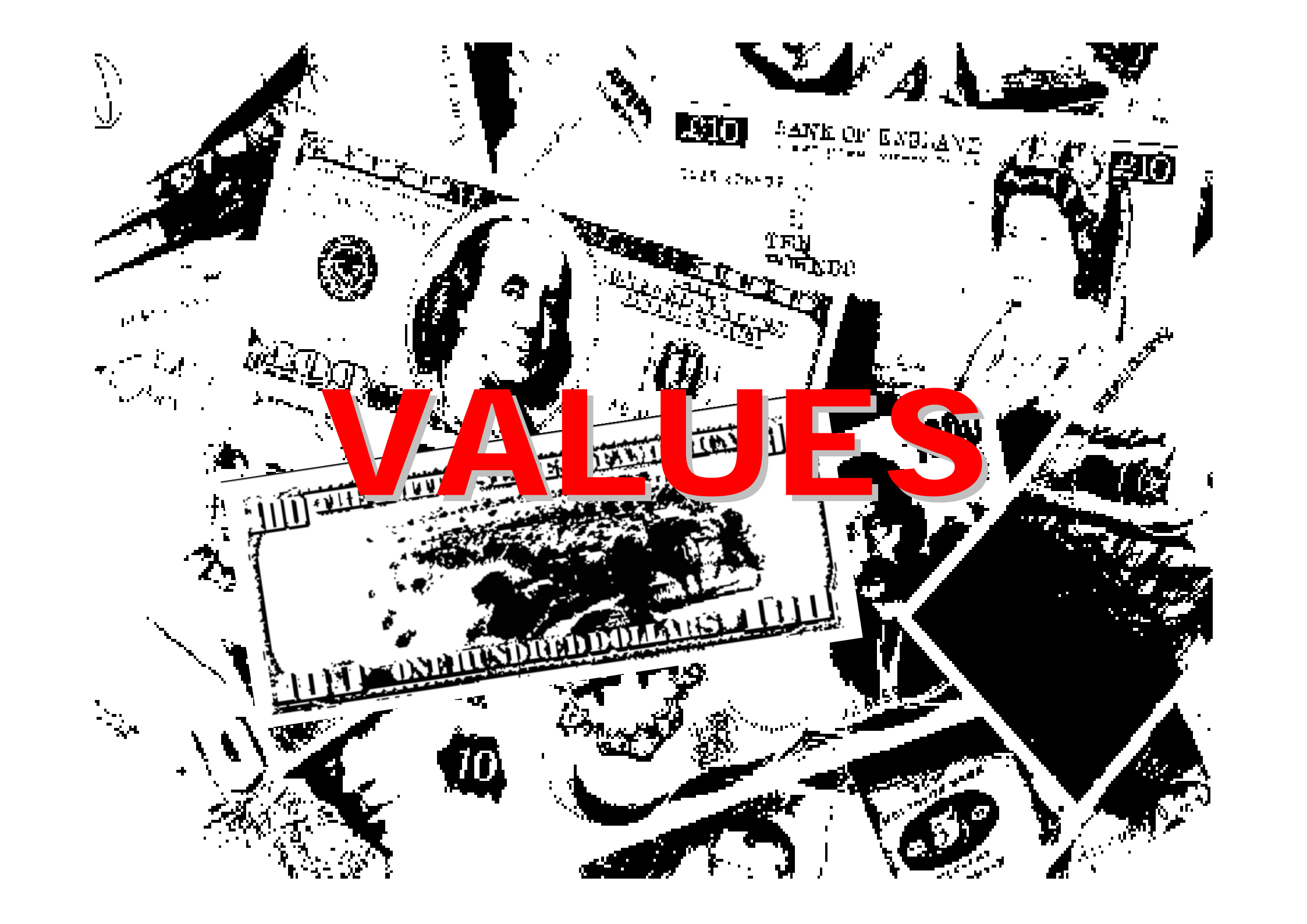
Transforming Values for an Alternative Destiny

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VALUES



Heritable Innovation Trust

The World's First Heritable Innovation Trust under the Stewardship of
The Communities of East New Britain

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

As it flows into the separator, the level in the water rises to the top of a metal tub previously equipped with a tap on the bottom of the tub designed to allow water to flow out. The operator monitors the water level in the separator. When the water level rises to the top of the tub, the operator opens the valve on the bottom of the tub as necessary. Because oil is less dense than water, it rises to the top of the separator and into the glass tube. For example, to monitor the oil level, the operator opens the valve on the bottom of the tub to release some of the water.

When the oil level in the tube is satisfactory the oil is released into a small metal pipe positioned in the glass tube. This is done by opening a valve on the pipe allowing the siphon to work. The oil is then weighed and recorded.

Recordings 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 should either increase or level out with every measurement. This removal process is repeated until the operator decides that sufficient oil has been collected. With a load of 120 kilograms, Pacific Spices can expect to produce three to five kilograms of oil. The oil is then packaged and stored for shipping (see Figure 10).

Throughout the entire process there is a checklist the operator goes through that includes tasks such as ensuring the tank is filled, first steam, consistent steam, first oil flow, consistent oil flow, etc.

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, the essential oil, obviously, 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 fragranced water for laundry and room fresheners. Companies like S. C. Johnson – manufacturers of Glade® – could be ideal 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.



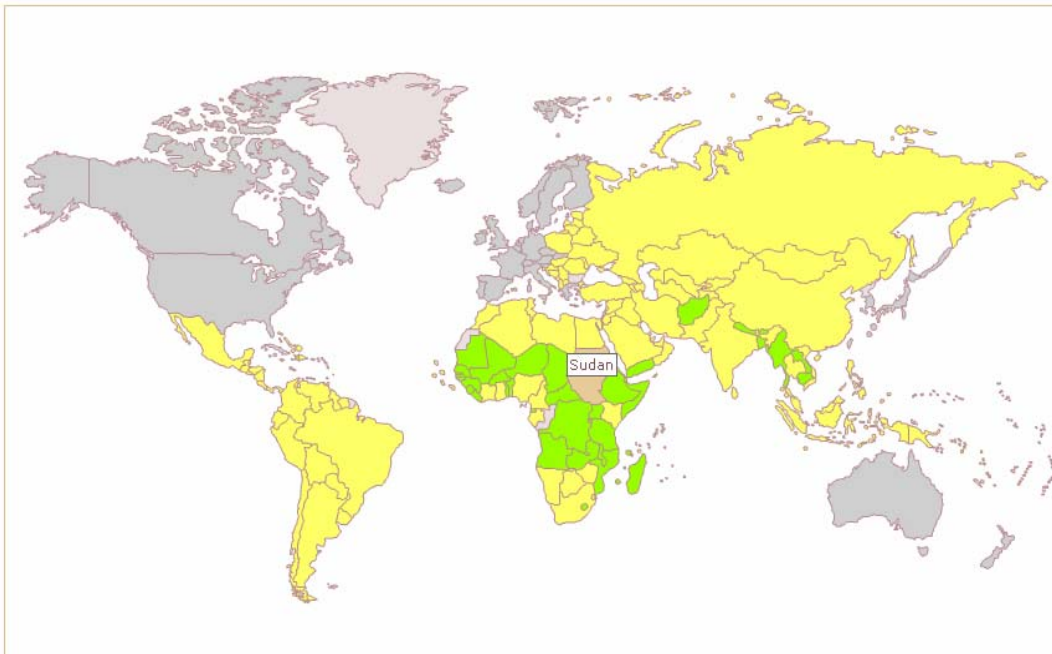


RESOURCES



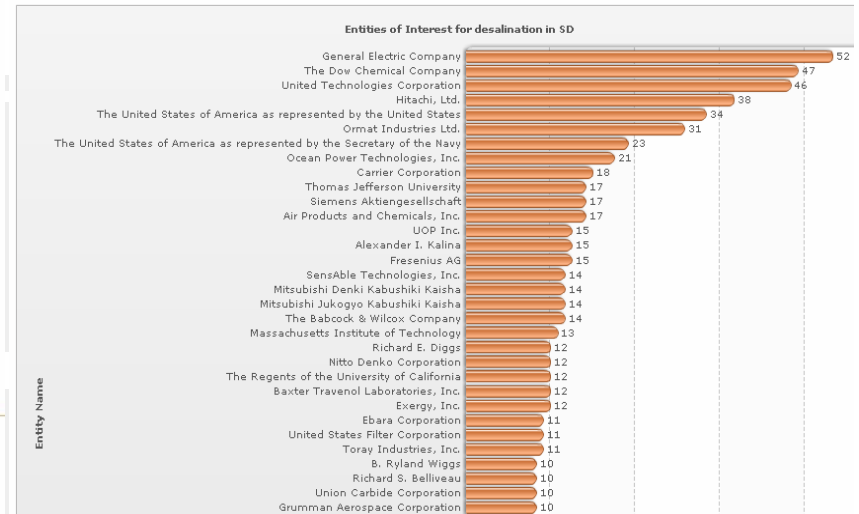
Renewable Power Desalination

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

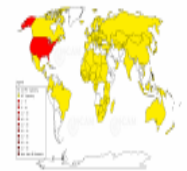


- Water dispenser assembly and method of assembling same
- Desalinization system and method

Expires: 3-29-2027


Assignee: Aquitic Technology, Inc.

Inventors: Andrew F. Kozak, III



A desalinization system for converting a saltwater solution to a purified water composition is provided. The desalinization system (1000) has a primary tank (40) which contains a heated silicone composition within 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 (60) within the primary tank (40). The initially heated water zone (60) 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).





LEADERSHIP

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