

INFORMATION DIVISION TRANSLATION T46-68

41

API-TOM Reel 67, Frames 1232-1233
Oberhausen-Holten July 8, 1940
Paraffin Wax Emulsions

Water-containing paraffin emulsions or mineral oil-containing pastes of usually salve-like consistency serve as polishing wax, polishing materials and leather protective agents. For the production of such variously used products one needs an admixture of montan wax and/or oxidation products of montan and emulsion agents to paraffin as the principal constituent of the wax component.

It has been found that in place of the difficult-to-secure montan wax and its derivatives, oxidation products of high molecular paraffin of the carbon monoxide hydrogenation can be used. The emulsifiers can be replaced by primary fatty acids of carbon monoxide reaction, or by the mentioned oxidation products of the paraffins. The primary fatty acids are produced from the primary products of the carbon monoxide hydrogenation in the known manner by washing out with sodium hydroxide and subsequent acid treatment. The oxidation of the paraffin is conducted with aid of heavy metal salts that give off oxygen, particularly, with alkali dichromates in acid solution. The use of unoxidized paraffin has the particular advantage that the wax component consists of only a single material, the high molecular fatty acid, depending on the production method. This fatty acid can be processed directly with alkali carbonate or hydroxide and water into emulsions of salve-like consistency.

The following explanatory example of the process permits disclosure of different means of carrying out the discovered process.

Patent Applications

1. Process for the preparation of water-containing paraffin emulsions that are particularly useful as polishes. These are characterized thereby that oxidized paraffin above a carbon number region of 18 carbon atoms together with hard paraffin, both from the carbon monoxide hydrogenation are emulsified by the addition of emulsifiers and water to a mixture solidifying on cooling to a salve-like consistency.

2. Operation of the process according to claim 1 is characterized by the use of primary fatty acids of the carbon monoxide hydrogenation as emulsifiers which are emulsified by the addition of alkali hydroxide or carbonate.

3. Process according to claim 2 and 3 is characterized by emulsifying the oxidized paraffins and hard paraffins without further addition of emulsifiers with alkali hydroxide or carbonate and water.

4. Process according to claim 1 to 3 is characterized by emulsifying oxidized paraffins without hard paraffins and emulsifiers with alkali carbonate and water.

5. Operation of process according to claims 1 to 4 is characterized by the use of oxidized paraffin as mixing components which have been chlorinated before the oxidation and then subjected to a chlorine cleavage.

Translated Oct. 22, 1946- Rochelle H. Bondy
Checked Nov. 22, 1946 - CGM