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(54) **Methanol automotive fuel.**

(57) A composition for use as a gasoline substitute. The composition includes either ethanol or methanol and an alkyl peroxide.

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TITLE :

see front page

Background of the Invention

With the world's supply of petroleum diminishing, much emphasis has been placed on finding substitutes for fuels such as gasoline which are derived from petroleum. For example, a combination of gasoline and ethyl alcohol sometimes called "gasohol" has been widely heralded because it lowers the amount of gasoline required to run an internal combustion engine. Of course, gasohol contains a large amount of gasoline (90%). It would, of course, be desirable to find a substitute for gasoline which does not employ any petroleum derivatives at all. The use of straight ethanol as an engine fuel has been explored. This approach, however, suffers from a number of deficiencies, one of which is that the principal source of ethanol is grain which would otherwise be directed to food products. Of course, if the efficiency of ethanol could be improved, its use would be more attractive.

It would, of course, be highly desirable to utilize coal as a fuel for powering automobiles and other vehicles. One method suggested for utilizing coal as a fuel for internal combustion engines involves converting the coal to methanol. A suggested use for methanol is to add it to gasoline to make a fuel similar to gasohol. As an additive or extender for gasoline, methanol could fulfill a function similar to that of ethanol; but, adding methanol to gasoline presents problems. If even a small quantity of water gets into an automobile tank, a methanol-gasoline blend will separate. The methanol and water fall to the bottom of the tank, get into the engine and stall it.

The use of straight methanol as a fuel has been suggested. With minor modifications to the engine, such as

raising the engine's compression ratio and adding a heating system for cold starts, an automobile can run on straight methanol. However, methanol produces only about half the calories per gallon as conventional gasoline. In connection with the foregoing, the heat of combustion figures for gasoline and methanol appear below:

Gasoline: 10.5 kilocalories per gram

Methanol: 4.7 kilocalories per gram

The significance of the foregoing is that studies anticipate that the price at the plant gate for converting coal to methanol is about 55-65% of the retail price of gasoline. Thus, unless the combustion characteristics of methanol is somehow improved, it would not be competitive with gasoline as it is presently priced. It would, of course, be highly desirable to increase the combustion characteristics of methanol so that it would be economical to use methanol as a substitute for gasoline. Of course, it should also be noted that in addition to producing methanol synthetically from coal, it can also be produced from forest and farm wastes such as wood chips, garbage, plant stocks and manure.

Summary of the Invention

In accordance with the present invention, the properties of methanol and ethanol (or other lower alcohols) as a fuel for an internal combustion engine are greatly improved by an additive which is an alkyl peroxide. Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a methanol or ethanol (and other lower alcohols) based fuel which can be utilized as a substitute in whole or in part for gasoline as a fuel for an internal combustion engine.

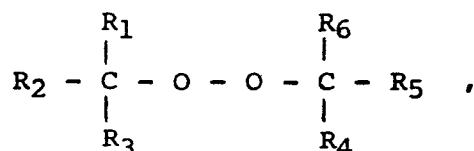
Brief Description of the Drawing

The sole figure of the drawing is a graph showing increase in miles per gallon versus percent of DTBP by volume.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

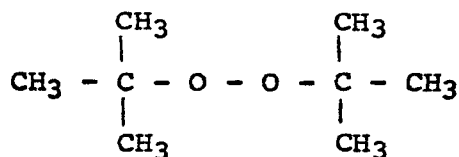
At the outset, the present invention is described in its broadest overall aspects with a more detailed description following. In its broadest overall aspect, the present invention is a fuel composition for an internal combustion engine. It includes methanol or ethanol or other lower alcohols and an additive. The fuel composition may be utilized directly as a fuel for a typical gasoline engine or it may be mixed with gasoline in any proportion for use in such engines.

The additive itself is an alkyl peroxide. The preferred alkyl peroxide is a ditertiary alkyl peroxide of the general formula:

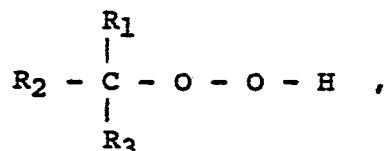


where R_1 through R_6 are lower alkyl radicals.

The most preferred additive is di-t-butyl peroxide of the formula:

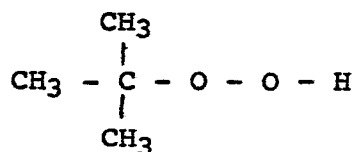


Tertiary alkyl hydroperoxides having the following formula may also be used:



where R_1 to R_3 are lower alkyl radicals.

The preferred alkyl hydroperoxide is t-butyl hydroperoxide of the formula:



In accordance with the present invention, it has been discovered that an appropriate mixture of peroxides and methanol produces a fuel composition which burns with approximately double the efficiency of straight methanol giving approximately the same miles per gallon as gasoline. However, this fuel composition has combustion characteristics which can produce auto-ignition and accompanying knocking in a conventional gasoline engine. This problem, of course, can be overcome by engine design. However, to overcome this problem with existing engines, it has been discovered that a quantity of water and isopropanol when added to the fuel composition results in a fuel that can be substituted for conventional petroleum fuels or mixed with them as an extender without producing auto-ignition or knocking. Furthermore, the isopropanol reduces problems associated with water-methanol mixtures.

Tests with methanol also indicate that the peroxide additives will improve the performance of straight ethanol and gasohol.

Thus, the fuel composition of the present invention is a mixture of methanol and/or ethanol and a peroxide, but may contain additives to improve the overall characteristics and performance of the fuel.

The use of peroxides as additives for fuel has been suggested. For example, U.S. Patent No. 1,766,501 to Buerk entitled "Liquid Combustible" discloses adding peroxides in general to improve the combustion effect of gasoline.

U.S. Patent No. 3,108,864 to Barusch entitled "Engine Starting Fluid" describes the mixture of large quantities of dimethyl peroxide with diethyl ether as a starting primer for gasoline engines under sub-freezing conditions.

U.S. Patent Nos. 2,011,297 to Moser entitled "Process for Preparing Motor Fuel"; 2,092,322 to Moser entitled "Process for the Production of Organic Peroxides"; 2,093,008 to Egerton entitled "Fuel for Internal Combustion Engines"; 2,107,059 to Moser entitled "Motor Fuel Composition"; 2,174,680 to Badertscher et al. entitled "Diesel Fuel"; 2,240,145 to Moser entitled "Motor Fuel Composition" and 2,891,851 to Bailey et al. entitled "Fuel for Internal Combustion Engines" disclose the use of peroxides as additives to diesel fuels.

U.S. Patent No. 2,696,806 to Mingle, Jr. entitled "Removal of Combustion Chamber Deposits in Spark-Ignition Engines" discloses adding a peroxide to a fuel for removing deposits in spark-ignition engines.

U.S. Patent No. 3,869,262 to Mayerhoffer et al. entitled "Fuel and Additive for the Production Thereof" is

illustrative of a large number of patents disclosing the use of isopropanol in gasoline.

In accordance with the present invention, the fuel composition preferably contains about 1.5-6% peroxide with the balance being substantially methanol. As used throughout this specification and claims, all percentages are by volume at room temperature unless otherwise specified. To this composition, other additives may be added. The composition may be used straight or mixed with gasoline in any proportion. Also, all or part of the methanol may be replaced by ethanol to yield an improved fuel.

In accordance with the present invention, the following tests were run using a 1973 Lincoln Continental. The series of experiments indicated that a proper mixture of a peroxide with methanol, plus a minor adjustment in the carburetor, eliminates the problems of methanol-gasoline mixtures.

1. Mileage

A di-tertiary alkyl peroxide (specifically di-tertiary butyl peroxide) and methanol was blended. A mixture of 10% peroxide and 90% methanol was quite efficient but it was found that a 15%-85% mixture was a more optimum ratio. The viscosity of this mixture, being higher than gasoline, necessitated a change in the size of the Lincoln carburetor jets from 61 thousandths to 69 thousandths. With this size jet the peroxide mixture flows freely through the carburetor. This was the only modification made on the Lincoln for all experiments.

August 12, 1979 - Drove the Lincoln 120.8 miles using 10.3 gallons of regular 89 octane gasoline, giving a mileage of 11.73 miles per gallon.

August 30, 1979 - Drove 104.5 miles using 9 gallons of a 50-50 blend of methanol 85-peroxide 15 with regular 89 octane gasoline, giving a mileage of 11.61 miles per gallon.

Both tests were run under similar conditions indicating that the mixture had approximately the same mileage as gasoline.

2. Separation of the Mixture with Water

September 21, 1979 - Added 3 oz. of water to 1 gallon of a 50-50 blend of methanol 85, peroxide 15 with 93 octane no lead gasoline. The water separated the mixture into 2 layers. Unexpectedly the peroxide, although more soluble in gasoline, stayed with the methanol and water. The mixture, in its separated form, was then added to the test tank installed in the Lincoln. The Lincoln, taken out on the road, ran perfectly with the separated mixture. The Lincoln also ran perfectly with a mixture of methanol and peroxide with water, but no gasoline.

3. Cold Start

The addition of di-tertiary butyl peroxide to methanol starts a cold motor more easily than does straight methanol. This test is merely indicative and not conclusive since it was done in warm Florida weather.

4. Emissions

The emissions from the Lincoln were tested September 21, 1979 with the following results:

(Present Government Specifications, at idling speed:

less than 400 P.P.M. Hydrocarbons

less than 2% Carbon Monoxide)

Methanol Peroxide 85-15 mixture:

60 P.P.M. Hydrocarbons

0.1% Carbon Monoxide

Compare: Texaco no lead 87 octane gas:

250 P.P.M. Hydrocarbons

10% Carbon Monoxide

Amoco no lead hi-test 93 octane gas:

180 P.P.M. Hydrocarbons

7% Carbon Monoxide

50/50 mixture of Amoco no lead hi-test 93 octane gas with 85-15 Methanol-Peroxide mixture:

100 P.P.M. Hydrocarbons

2.6% Carbon Monoxide

Many tests were run with the Lincoln. There was no noticeable difference with gaskets or hoses.

Although the di-tertiary alkyl peroxides are among the most stable of all the commercially available organic peroxides, the stability of a methanol-peroxide mixture over a long period of time was a concern. One gallon of methanol 85-ditertiary butyl peroxide 15 mixture was blended in a tin can on May 17, 1977, and stored until September 22, 1979. In the test tank on the Lincoln, it gave approximately identical mileage as the same quantity of newly blended mixture. On the same day, September 22, 1979, the same quantity of straight methanol yielded 1/2 the mileage of above old and new mixtures.

The invention is further illustrated by the following non-limiting examples.

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Experiments 18(B) and 18(C)

Here is demonstrated the fact that by admixture of di-t-butyl peroxide and methanol (ratio 15/85 by volume), mileage is increased by 61% over that of burning methanol alone (5.96 mpg versus 9.60 mpg)

Experiments 16 and 18(H)

The data in these two experiments would suggest that gasoline diluted 50% with a 45/5 mixture of methanol and DTBP will give about 91% of the mileage produced by gasoline alone.

Experiments 17(B) and 18(C)

The data suggest the possibility that something of the order of an 80/20 or 75/25 mix of methanol/DTBP might give better mileage than an 85/15 mixture.

<u>EXPT</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>Methanol</u>	<u>DTBP</u>	<u>Gasoline</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Mi/Gal</u>	<u>MPM</u> <u>Speed</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
16	17A	45	5	50	2.50	5.67'	10.00	35	Fine Carb Jet 61ths
17(B)	17A	90	10	--	2.05	3.78'	8.20	35	Coarse Carb Jet 69ths
18(B)	---	100	--	--	1.49	2.72'	5.96	35	Coarse Carb Jet 69ths
(C)	18A	85	15	--	2.40	4.48'	9.60	35	Coarse Carb Jet 69ths
(D)	---	---	--	100	2.85	5.40'	11.40	35	Coarse Carb Jet 69ths

In addition to the foregoing tests which were performed on an actual automobile, earlier tests were performed on a small motor. The details of these tests appear below:

MOTOR: Kohler, Model K91, cast iron, air-cooled, 4 cycles, Bore 2 3/8", Stroke 2", Displacement 8.86 cu. in., Spark plug gap setting .025 in., breaker point gap .020 in., Horse power rating 4 HP.

Engine equipped with hand brake (with crude spring balance guage). Throttle setting at approximately 4,000 rpm with no load. Attempted to run all mixtures as near 2,500 rpm as possible using hand brake to slow motor.

Experiment #1: Ran 5 oz. Texaco no lead gasoline, reported to be approximately 91 octane. Speed 2,500 rpm, Brake pressure 3 lbs., Time 12 1/3 minutes.

Experiment #2: Ran mixture 4 1/2 oz. methanol and 1/2 oz. di-tertiary butyl peroxide. Speed 2,700 rpm, Brake 3 lbs., Time 14 minutes.

Experiment #3: Ran 4 1/4 oz. methanol and 3/4 oz. di-tertiary butyl peroxide. Speed 2,700 rpm, Brake 3 lbs., Time 15 1/4 minutes.

Experiment #4: Ran 4 1/2 oz. methanol and 1/2 oz. Cumene hydroperoxide. Speed 2,700 rpm, Brake 3 lbs., Time 17 3/4 minutes.
(Objectionable sweet odor from exhaust)

Experiment #5: Ran 4 3/4 oz. of #2 mixture and 1/4 oz. water. Speed 2,000 rpm, Brake 3 lbs., Time 18 3/4 minutes. (had to run leaner mixture with throttle adjustment)

Experiment #6: Ran 5 oz. methanol with throttle adjustment of #5. Speed 2,600 rpm, Brake 3 lbs., Time 10 3/4 minutes.

The following experiments were run at higher speed with throttle open more and brake used to bring speed to approximately 3,200 rpm.

Experiment #10: Ran 4 1/2 oz. 190 proof grain alcohol and 1/2 oz. di-tertiary butyl peroxide. Speed 3,200 rpm, Brake 3 1/2 lbs., Time 7 1/2 minutes.

Experiment #12: Ran 5 oz. Texaco no lead gas. Speed 3,200 rpm, Brake 9 lbs., Time 6 minutes. (Blue smoke emission visible.)

Experiment #13: Ran 5 oz. methanol, open throttle to almost maximum to obtain nearly same speed with greater brake pressure. Speed 3,000 rpm, Brake 7 1/2 lbs., Time 5 minutes.

More recent tests run on a General Motor's Chevrolet Citation have indicated that the most dramatic increase in miles per gallon for di-t-butyl peroxide (DTBP) and methanol occur with between 1.5-6% by volume DTBP with even negligible amounts being effective. As is shown in the sole figure of the drawing at 1% DTBP the mileage of methanol increased about two miles per gallon. With between 1.5-6% DTBP the increase was between about six to seven miles per gallon. In the drawing the X's represent actual measurements and the O's are an extrapolation of the Lincoln results appearing above multiplied by 2 to approximate Citation mileage results.

The invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics

thereof. The present embodiments are therefore to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are therefore intended to be embraced therein.

Claims

1. A fuel for use in an internal combustion engine comprising a lower alcohol and an effective amount of a tertiary alkyl peroxide.
2. The fuel as set forth in claim 1 wherein said alcohol is methanol and said tertiary alkyl peroxide is a ditertiary alkyl peroxide.
3. The fuel as set forth in claim 2 wherein the ditertiary alkyl peroxide is ditertiary butyl peroxide.
4. The fuel as set forth in claim 3 wherein the composition of the fuel includes about 1.5-6% ditertiary butyl peroxide.
5. The fuel as set forth in claim 1 also including additives to reduce problems associated with water-methanol mixtures, auto-ignition and knocking.
6. The fuel as set forth in claim 2 also including additives to reduce problems associated with water-methanol mixtures, auto-ignition and knocking.
7. The fuel as set forth in claim 3 also including additives to reduce problems associated with water-methanol mixtures, auto-ignition and knocking.
8. The fuel as set forth in claim 4 also including additives to reduce problems associated with water-methanol mixtures, auto-ignition and knocking.

9. The fuel as set forth in claim 5 wherein the additive includes isopropanol.

10. The fuel as set forth in claim 6 wherein the additive includes isopropanol.

11. The fuel as set forth in claim 7 wherein the additive includes isopropanol.

12. The fuel as set forth in claim 8 wherein the additive includes isopropanol.

13. A fuel for use in an internal combustion engine comprising gasoline and an additive comprising a lower alcohol and an effective amount of a tertiary alkyl peroxide.

14. The fuel as set forth in claim 13 wherein said lower alcohol is methanol and tertiary alkyl peroxide is a ditertiary alkyl peroxide.

15. The fuel as set forth in claim 14 wherein the ditertiary alkyl peroxide is ditertiary butyl peroxide.

16. The fuel as set forth in claim 15 wherein the composition of the additive includes about 1.5-6% ditertiary butyl peroxide and 85% methanol and the additive is mixed with gasoline in any proportion.

17. The fuel as set forth in claim 13 also including further additives to reduce problems associated with water-gasoline mixtures, auto-ignition and knocking.

18. The fuel as set forth in claim 14 also including further additives to reduce problems associated with water-gasoline mixtures, auto-ignition and knocking.

19. The fuel as set forth in claim 15 also including further additives to reduce problems associated with water-gasoline mixtures, auto-ignition and knocking.

20. The fuel as set forth in claim 16 also including further additives to reduce problems associated with water-gasoline mixtures, auto-ignition and knocking.

21. The fuel as set forth in claim 17 wherein the further additive includes isopropanol.

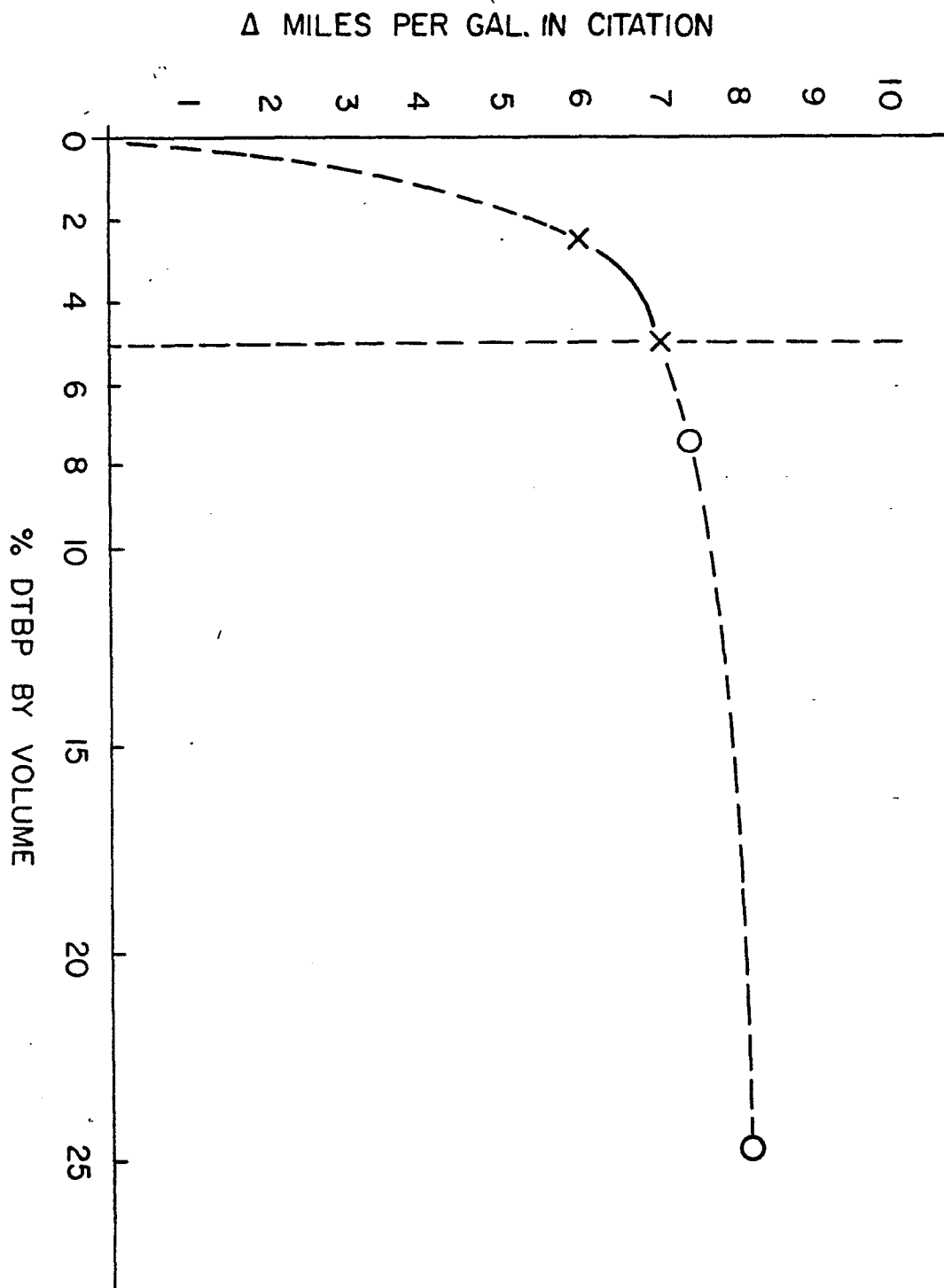
22. The fuel as set forth in claim 18 wherein the further additive includes isopropanol.

23. The fuel as set forth in claim 19 wherein the further additive includes isopropanol.

24. The fuel as set forth in claim 20 wherein the further additive includes isopropanol.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number

EP 81 10 9236

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. ³)
A	US-A-4 045 188 (HIRSCHEY) *Claims 1,2,3*	1,2,3, 13,14, 15,16	C 10 L 1/02
A	US-A-4 294 999 (GRANE et al.) *Claim 1; examples III-IV*	1	
A	FR-A- 775 851 (COUSTAL et al.) -----		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. ³)
			C 10 L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 08-07-1982	Examiner DE HERDT O.C.E.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			