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(54) Title: ISOTHIAZOLONE/AMINE OXIDE WOOD PRESERVATIVES

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a wood preservative composition comprising an amine oxide and an isothiazolone. Another embodiment of the present invention is a method for preserving and/or waterproofing a wood substrate by contacting the composition with the wood substrate.

ISOTHIAZOLONE/AMINE OXIDE WOOD PRESERVATIVES

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Serial No. 60/135,561, filed May 24, 1999.

Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to wood preservative and waterproofing compositions containing an amine oxide and an isothiazolone.

Background of the Invention

Any discussion of the prior art throughout the specification should in no way be considered as an admission that such prior art is widely known or forms part of common
10 general knowledge in the field.

Isothiazolones are known to be effective as wood preservatives. Many isothiazolones, however, have low water solubility. As a result, solutions containing them often have two or more phases.

U.S. Patent No. 5,536,305 provides compositions comprising (a) a water insoluble
15 wood preservative compound, such as an isothiazolone; (b) a surfactant system consisting of one or more surfactants selected from the group consisting of sulfated anionics, sulfonated anionics, sulfosuccinated anionics, quaternary ammonium cationics, and amphoterics; and (c) optionally non-polar organic solvents.

There is a continuing need for improved isothiazolone wood preservatives and
20 waterproofing compositions which have only one phase.

Summary of the Invention

Applicants have discovered that amine oxides enhance the performance of isothiazolones as wood preservatives and provide waterproofing properties. Amine oxides also aide in solubilizing isothiazolones into aqueous solutions.

25 According to a first aspect, the present invention provides an improved wood preservative composition comprising

(A) a preservative enhancing effective amount of one or more amine oxides selected from

- (i) a trialkylamine oxide;
- 30 (ii) an N-alkylcyclicamine oxide;
- (iii) a dialkylpiperazine di-N-oxide;

- (iv) an alkyldi(poly(oxyalkylene))amine oxide;
 - (v) a dialkylbenzylamine oxide;
 - (vi) a fatty acylamidopropyldimethylamine oxide;
 - (vii) a diamine oxide;
 - 5 (viii) a triamine oxide; and
 - (ix) any combination of any of the foregoing; and
- (B) an isothiazolone.

According to a second aspect, the present invention provides a one phase composition comprising:

- 10 (A) a preservative enhancing effective amount of one or more amine oxides selected from
 - (i) a trialkylamine oxide;
 - (ii) an N-alkylcyclicamine oxide;
 - (iii) a dialkylpiperazine di-N-oxide;
 - 15 (iv) an alkyldi(poly(oxyalkylene))amine oxide;
 - (v) a dialkylbenzylamine oxide;
 - (vi) a fatty acylamidopropyldimethylamine oxide;
 - (vii) a diamine oxide;
 - (viii) a triamine oxide; and
 - 20 (ix) any combination of any of the foregoing; and
- (B) one or more isothiazolone.

According to a third aspect, the present invention provides a method for preserving a wood substrate, said method comprising contacting said wood substrate with a composition according to the first or second aspect of the invention.

25 According to a fourth aspect, the present invention provides a method for waterproofing a wood substrate, said method comprising contacting said wood substrate with a composition according to the first or second aspect of the invention.

Another embodiment of the invention is an article comprising a wood substrate and the composition of the present invention.

30 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, throughout the description and the claims, the words 'comprise', 'comprising', and the like are to be construed in an

inclusive sense as opposed to an exclusive or exhaustive sense; that is to say, in the sense of "including, but not limited to".

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention provides a composition comprising an amine oxide and an isothiazolone. The amine oxide enhances penetration of the isothiazolone into wood substrates and improves leach resistance. Furthermore, the amine oxides aide in solubilizing the isothiazolone in water. As a result, aqueous solutions containing isothiazolones and amine oxides may be formed which have only one phase. The compositions of the present invention also have low volatility.

The amine oxide may be a trialkylamine oxide; and N-alkylcyclicamine oxide; a dialkylpiperazine di-N-oxide; an alkyl-di-(poly(oxyalkylene))amine oxide; a dialkylbenzylamine oxide; a fatty acylamidopropyl-dimethylamine oxide; a diamine oxide; a triamine oxide; and any combination of any of the foregoing. Preferably, the amine oxide includes at least one C₈-C₁₈ alkyl moiety.

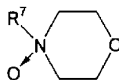
Preferred trialkylamine oxides have the formula R¹R²R³N→O, wherein R¹ is a linear, branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C₈ to C₄₀ saturated or unsaturated group; and R² and R³ independently are linear, branched, or any combination thereof C₁ to C₄₀ saturated or unsaturated groups. R¹, R², and R³ independently may be alkyl, alkynyl, or alkynyl groups. More preferably, R¹ is a linear, branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C₈ to C₂₂ saturated or unsaturated group, such as coco, hydrogenated tallow, soya, decyl, and hexadecyl; and R² and R³ independently are linear, branched, or any combination thereof C₁ to C₂₂ saturated or unsaturated groups, such as coco, hydrogenated tallow, soya, decyl, and hexadecyl.

A preferred trialkylamine oxide is a dialkylmethylamine oxide having the formula R¹R²CH₃N→O, where R¹ and R² are defined as above. Another preferred trialkylamine oxide is an alkyl-dimethylamine oxide having the formula R¹(CH₃)₂N→O, where R¹ is defined as above. More preferred alkyl-dimethylamine oxides have the formula R¹⁹(CH₃)₂N→O, where R¹⁹ is a linear or branched C₈-C₁₈ alkyl or alkynyl. Preferably, R¹⁹ is

a linear or branched C₈-C₁₆ alkyl. Alkyldimethylamine oxides are non-toxic and non-mutagenic surfactants. Suitable alkyldimethylamine oxides include, but are not limited to, a C₁₀ alkyldimethylamine oxide, a C₁₀-C₁₄ alkyldimethylamine oxide, a C₁₂-C₁₆ alkyldimethylamine oxide, a C₁₆-C₁₈ alkyldimethylamine oxide, and any combination of any of the foregoing.

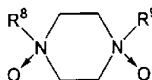
Preferred N-alkylcyclicamines oxide have the formula R⁴R⁵R⁶N→O where R⁴ is defined as R¹ above and R⁵ and R⁶ are linked to form a cyclic group. The cyclic group typically contains from about 4 to about 10 carbon atoms and may optionally contain oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, or any combination of any of the foregoing. More preferred alkylicyclicamine oxides include, but are not limited to, an alkylmorpholine N-oxide, a dialkylpiperazine di-N-oxide, and any combination of any of the foregoing.

Preferred alkylmorpholine N-oxides have the formula



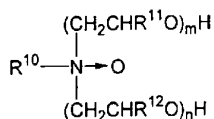
where R⁷ is defined as R¹ above.

Preferred dialkylpiperazine di-N-oxides have the formula



where R⁸ is defined as R¹ above and R⁹ is defined as R² above.

Preferred alkyldi(poly(oxyalkylene))amine oxides have the formula

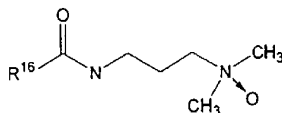


where R¹⁰ is defined as R¹ above; R¹¹ and R¹² independently are H or CH₃; and m and n independently are integers from about 1 to about 10.

Preferred dialkylbenzylamine oxides have the formula R¹³R¹⁴R¹⁵N→O, where R¹³ is defined as R¹ above; R¹⁴ is defined as R² above; and R¹⁵ is benzyl. More preferred dialkylbenzylamine oxides include, but are not limited to, alkylbenzylmethylamine oxides having the formula R¹³R¹⁵CH₂N→O where R¹³ and R¹⁵ are defined as above.

Preferred fatty acylamidopropylidimethylamine oxides have the formula

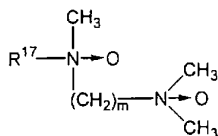
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where R¹⁶ is defined as R¹ above.

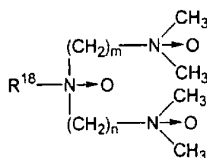
Preferred diamine oxides have the formula



10

where R¹⁷ is defined as R¹ above; and m is an integer from about 1 to about 10.

Preferred triamine oxides have the formula



15

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where R¹⁸ is defined as R¹ above; and m and n independently are integers from about 1 to about 10.

Long chain (C₁₆ or greater) amine oxides, such as hexadecylamine oxides and hydrogenated tallow amine oxides, are particularly preferable for imparting waterproofing properties to the composition. Short chain (C₁₄ and shorter) amine oxides aid in solubilizing the isothiazolone and long chain amine oxides.

25

A blend of long chain and short chain amine oxides is also contemplated in one embodiment of the present invention. For example, the composition may contain a mixture of C₁₆-C₁₈ long chain amine oxides to impart waterproofing properties and C₁₀-C₁₄ short chain amine oxides to solubilize the long chain amine oxides. The long chain amine oxides may be blended with the short chain amine oxides in a ratio of about from about 1:10 to 10:1 in order to yield a stable preservative solution. More preferably, the ratio ranges from about 1:1 to about 2:1.

30

Suitable isothiazolones include, but are not limited to, benzisothiazolone (such as 1,2-benzisothiazolone), 4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, 2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, 4,5-trimethylene-3(2H)-isothiazolone, and any combination of the foregoing.

35

Preferred isothiazolones include, but are not limited to, 3-isothiazolones, such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,105,431 and 3,761,488, both of which are herein incorporated by reference.

The composition may include a solvent, such as water and water miscible solvents, including, but not limited to, alcohols, such as ethanol; glycols; esters; 5 ethers; polyethers; and any combination of any of the foregoing. Preferably, the composition does not include xylene and more preferably does not include a solvent other than water.

The weight ratio of amine oxide to isothiazolone broadly ranges from about 100:1 to about 1:1 and preferably from about 50:1 to 5:1.

According to one embodiment of the invention, the composition in 10 concentrated form contains broadly from about 5 to about 100%, preferably from about 10 to about 50%, and more preferably from about 20 to about 35% by weight of combined amine oxide and isothiazolone based upon 100% weight of total composition.

Use dilutions of the composition typically comprise a biocidally effective amount of isothiazolone and a preservative enhancing and/or waterproofing effective amount 15 of the amine oxide. Use dilutions preferably comprise from about 0.1 to about 5.0% by weight of amine oxide and from about 0.005 to about 0.5% by weight of isothiazolone based upon 100% weight of total composition.

Other adjuvants may be included in the composition as known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Other biocides, fungicides and insecticides may be include in the 20 composition. Any organic insecticide or fungicide that can be solubilized by an aqueous amine oxide solution is suitable for use in the present composition. Suitable insecticides include, but are not limited to, chloropyrifos, folpet, captafol, captan, pyrethroids, and any combination of any of the foregoing. Suitable fungicides include, but are not limited to, 25 iodopropargyl butylcarbamate, tributyltin oxide, 2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole, iodo-sulfones, azoles, isothiazalones, and any combination of any of the foregoing.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a method for preserving and/or waterproofing a wood substrate by contacting the composition of the present invention with the wood substrate. The composition may be applied to the wood substrate by any method 30 known to one of ordinary skill in the art including, but not limited to, brushing, dipping, soaking, vacuum impregnation, and pressure treatment using various cycles.

The composition of the present invention may be prepared by mixing the isothiazolone, amine oxide, solvents, and adjuvants. The mixture may be heated and/or stirred to expedite mixing.

EXAMPLES

The following examples illustrate the invention without limitation. All parts and percentages are given by weight unless otherwise indicated. All of the amine oxides in the examples are dimethylamine oxides unless otherwise indicated.

5

Example 1

0.9 g of a 50% (w/w) 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-3-isothiazolone solution in xylene was dissolved in 30 g of a 30% (w/w) cocodimethylamine oxide (coco-DMAO) solution in water and 14.1 g of water with stirring to yield a solution containing 20% by weight of coco-DMAO and 1% by weight of 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-3-isothiazolone.

10

Example 2

0.9 g of a 50% (w/w) 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-3-isothiazolone solution in xylene was dissolved in 30 g of a 30% (w/w) hexadecyldimethylamine oxide (hexadecyl-DMAO) solution in water and 14.1 g of ethanol with stirring to yield a solution containing 20% by weight of coco-DMAO and 1% by weight of 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-3-isothiazolone.

15

Example 3

0.63 g of 72% (w/w) 1,2-benzisothiazolone in water was dissolved in 30 g of 30% (w/w) coco-DMAO in water and 14.37 g of water with stirring to yield a solution containing 20% by weight of coco-DMAO and 1% by weight of 1,2-benzisothiazolone.

20

Example 4

The procedure in Example 3 was performed substituting decyldimethylamine oxide (decyl-DMAO) for the coco-DMAO.

25

Example 5

The procedure in Example 3 was performed substituting branched alkyl(C₁₀-C₁₄) dimethylamine oxide (branched alkyl (C₁₀-C₁₄)-DMAO) for the coco-DMAO. The branched alkyl (C₁₀-C₁₄)-DMAO is available as Barlox® 12i from Lonza Inc. of Fair Lawn, NJ.

30

Example 6

The efficacy of aqueous 1,2-benzisothiazolone/amine oxide solutions containing the amine oxides in Table 1 against the wood rot fungi *T. versicolor* (white rot fungi), *G. trabeum* (brown rot fungi), *P. placenta* (brown rot fungi), and *C. globosum* (soft rot decay fungi) were determined using the agar dilution plate method well known in the art. The water in the solution was evaporated to form an agar/biocide mixture and then tested. Each solution was tested at dilutions ranging from 10 to 5000 ppm of benzisothiazolone. The weight ratio of amine oxide to 1,2-benzisothiazolone was either 20:1 or 10:1 in each solution. The percent retardation of the fungi was determined by the percentage change in the diameter of the fungi on the agar plate (i.e. Percent Retardation = ((Diameter of Control) - (Diameter of Treated Fungi))/(Diameter of Control) * 100%).

The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Amine Oxide	Concentration of Amine Oxide (ppm)	Concentration of 1,2-Benzisothiazolone (ppm)	Percent Retardation			
			<i>T. versicolor</i>	<i>G. trabeum</i>	<i>P. placenta</i>	<i>C. globosum</i>
Coco-DMAO	5000	250	100	100	100	100
	1000	50	100	100	100	71
	750	75	100	100	100	83
	500	50	82	100	100	81
	500	25	100	100	100	74
	250	12.5	70	77	87	60
	100	10	52	79	87	40
	100	5	52	75	78	44
	100	5	58	66	74	54
	50	5	26	72	76	38
	25	2.5	17	69	72	41
	10	0.5	15	31	80	12
Decyl-DMAO	5000	250	100	100	100	100
	1000	50	100	100	100	100
	100	5	41	78	83	19
	10	0.5	11	23	53	-13
Branched alkyl (C ₁₀ -C ₁₄) DMAO	5000	250	100	100	100	100
	1000	50	100	100	100	100
	100	5	54	68	57	19
	10	0.5	14	9	17	-13
None	-	1000	100	100	100	100
	-	500	100	100	100	83
	-	250	100	100	100	77
	-	100	72	89	89	70
	-	50	55	70	78	54
	-	25	50	79	86	44
	-	10	49	72	64	5
	-	5	10	7	21	10

10

Example 7

The efficacy of aqueous 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-3-isothiazolone/amine oxide solutions containing the amine oxides in Table 2 against the wood rot fungi *T. versicolor* (white rot fungi), *G. trabeum* (brown rot fungi), *P. placenta* (brown rot fungi), and *C. globosum* (soft rot decay fungi) were determined as described in Example 6.

15

The results are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2

Amine Oxide	Concentration of Amine Oxide (ppm)	Concentration of 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-isothiazolone (ppm)	Percent Retardation			
			<i>T. Versicolor</i>	<i>G. trabeum</i>	<i>P. placenta</i>	<i>C. globosum</i>
5 Coco-DMAO	5000	250	100	100	100	76
	1000	100	100	100	100	82
	1000	50	100	100	100	81
	1000	50	100	100	100	75
	750	75	100	100	100	74
	500	50	100	100	100	69
	250	25	67	89	100	62
	100	25	65	78	100	61
	50	12.5	64	77	85	57
	50	2.5	58	54	72	50
5 Octyl-DMAO	5000	250	100	100	100	100
	1000	50	100	100	100	84
	100	5	72	64	93	55
	10	0.5	15	3	26	43
5 Decyl-DMAO	5000	250	100	100	100	100
	1000	50	100	100	100	79
	100	5	18	67	65	63
	10	0.5	9	16	50	34
10 Branched alkyl (C ₁₀ -C ₁₄) DMAO	5000	250	100	100	100	100
	1000	100	100	100	100	100
	1000	50	100	100	100	100
	750	75	100	100	100	100
	500	50	100	100	100	100
	250	25	100	100	100	79
	100	10	79	78	100	63
	100	5	50	64	56	63
	50	5	62	64	87	56
10	.5	5	8	12	7	
10 Hexadecyl-DMAO	5000	250	87	72	85	78
	1000	50	80	70	84	73
	100	5	64	55	79	67
	10	0.5	16	29	63	39
None	-	750	100	100	100	100
	-	500	88	88	100	100
	-	250	87	87	100	89
	-	100	87	85	100	78
	-	50	82	83	100	67
	-	5	51	63	83	60

Amine Oxide	Concentration of Amine Oxide (ppm)	Concentration of 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-isothiazolone (ppm)	Percent Retardation			
			<i>T. Versicolor</i>	<i>G. trabeum</i>	<i>P. placenta</i>	<i>C. globosum</i>
	-	0.5	12	11	42	63

All patents, applications, articles, publications, and test methods mentioned above are hereby incorporated by reference.

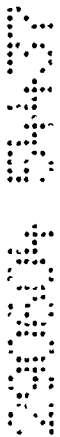
- 5 Many variations of the present invention will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art in light of the above detailed description. Such obvious variations are within the full intended scope of the appended claims.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

1. An improved wood preservative composition comprising
- (A) a preservative enhancing effective amount of one or more amine oxides
5 selected from
- (i) a trialkylamine oxide;
 - (ii) an N-alkylcyclicamine oxide;
 - (iii) a dialkylpiperazine di-N-oxide;
 - (iv) an alkyldi(poly(oxyalkylene))amine oxide;
 - 10 (v) a dialkylbenzylamine oxide;
 - (vi) a fatty acylamidopropyl dimethylamine oxide;
 - (vii) a diamine oxide;
 - (viii) a triamine oxide; and
 - (ix) any combination of any of the foregoing; and
- 15 (B) an isothiazolone.
2. A composition as defined in claim 1, wherein said trialkylamine oxide has the
formula $R^1R^2R^3N \rightarrow O$, wherein R^1 is a linear, branched, cyclic, or any combination
thereof C_8 to C_{40} saturated or unsaturated group; and R^2 and R^3 independently are linear,
20 branched, or any combination thereof C_1 to C_{40} saturated or unsaturated groups.
3. A composition as defined in claim 2, wherein R^1 is a linear, branched, cyclic or
any combination thereof C_8 to C_{22} saturated or unsaturated group; and R^2 and R^3
independently are linear, branched, or any combination thereof C_1 to C_{22} saturated or
unsaturated groups.
- 25 4. A composition as defined in claim 3, wherein R^2 and R^3 independently are linear,
branched, or any combination thereof C_8 to C_{22} saturated or unsaturated groups.
5. A composition as defined in claim 2, wherein said trialkylamine oxide is a
dialkylmethylamine oxide having the formula $R^1R^2CH_3N \rightarrow O$, wherein R^1 is a linear,
branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C_8 to C_{40} saturated or unsaturated group;
30 and R^2 is a linear, branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C_1 to C_{40} saturated or
unsaturated group.

6. A composition as defined in claim 5, wherein R^1 is a linear, branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C_8 to C_{22} saturated or unsaturated group; and R^2 is a linear, branched, or any combination thereof C_1 to C_{22} saturated or unsaturated group.
7. A composition as defined in claim 2, wherein said trialkylamine oxide is an alkyldimethylamine oxide having the formula $R^1(CH_3)_2N \rightarrow O$, wherein R^1 is a linear, branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C_8 to C_{40} saturated or unsaturated group.
8. A composition as defined in claim 7, wherein R^1 is a linear, branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C_8 to C_{22} saturated or unsaturated group.
9. A composition as defined in claim 7, wherein said alkyldimethylamine oxide is selected from the group consisting of a C_{10} alkyldimethylamine oxide, C_{12} - C_{14} alkyldimethylamine oxide, C_{16} - C_{18} alkyldimethylamine oxide, and any combination of any of the foregoing.
10. A composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein said isothiazolone is selected from the group consisting of benzisothiazolone, 4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, 2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, 4,5-trimethylene-3(2H)-isothiazolone, and any combination of the foregoing.
11. A composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 10, further comprising a solvent.
12. A composition as defined in claim 11, wherein said solvent is water.
13. A composition as defined in claim 11, wherein said solvent is selected from the group consisting of alcohols, glycols, esters, ethers, polyethers, and any combination of any of the foregoing.
14. A composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein said composition comprises a biocidally effective amount of said isothiazolone.
15. A composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein said composition comprises a preservative enhancing and/or waterproofing effective amount of amine oxide.

16. A composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein the weight ratio of said amine oxide to said isothiazolone ranges from about 100:1 to about 1:1.
17. A composition as defined in claim 16, wherein said weight ratio ranges from about 50:1 to about 5:1.
- 5 18. A composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein said composition comprises from about 0.1 to about 5% by weight of amine oxide and from about 0.005 to about 0.5% by weight of isothiazolone based upon 100% weight of total composition.
19. A method for preserving a wood substrate, said method comprising contacting said wood substrate with a composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 18.
- 10 20. A method for waterproofing a wood substrate, said method comprising contacting said wood substrate with a composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 18.
21. A one phase composition comprising:
- (A) a preservative enhancing effective amount of one or more amine oxides selected from
- 15 (i) a trialkylamine oxide;
- (ii) an N-alkylcyclicamine oxide;
- (iii) a dialkylpiperazine di-N-oxide;
- (iv) an alkyl-di(poly(oxyalkylene))amine oxide;
- (v) a dialkylbenzylamine oxide;
- 20 (vi) a fatty acylamidopropyl dimethylamine oxide;
- (vii) a diamine oxide;
- (viii) a triamine oxide; and
- (ix) any combination of any of the foregoing; and
- (B) one or more isothiazolones.
- 25 22. A composition as defined in claim 21, wherein said trialkylamine oxide has the formula $R^1R^2R^3N \rightarrow O$, wherein R^1 is a linear, branched, cyclic, or any combination thereof C_8 to C_{40} saturated or unsaturated group; and R^2 and R^3 independently are linear, branched, or any combination thereof C_1 to C_{40} saturated or unsaturated groups.



23. A composition as defined in claim 22, wherein R^1 is a linear, branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C_8 to C_{22} saturated or unsaturated group; and R^2 and R^3 independently are linear, branched, or any combination thereof C_1 to C_{22} saturated or unsaturated groups.
- 5 24. A composition as defined in claim 23, wherein R^2 and R^3 independently are linear, branched, or any combination thereof C_8 to C_{22} saturated or unsaturated groups.
25. A composition as defined in claim 22, wherein said trialkylamine oxide is a dialkylmethylamine oxide having the formula $R^1R^2CH_3N \rightarrow O$, wherein R^1 is a linear, branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C_8 to C_{40} saturated or unsaturated group;
10 and R^2 is a linear, branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C_1 to C_{40} saturated or unsaturated group.
26. A composition as defined in claim 25, wherein R^1 is a linear, branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C_8 to C_{22} saturated or unsaturated group; and R^2 is a linear, branched, or any combination thereof C_1 to C_{22} saturated or unsaturated group.
- 15 27. A composition as defined in claim 22, wherein said trialkylamine oxide is an alkyldimethylamine oxide having the formula $R^1(CH_3)_2N \rightarrow O$, wherein R^1 is a linear, branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C_8 to C_{40} saturated or unsaturated group.
28. A composition as defined in claim 27, wherein R^1 is a linear, branched, cyclic or any combination thereof C_8 to C_{22} saturated or unsaturated group
- 20 29. A composition as defined in claim 27, wherein said alkyldimethylamine oxide is selected from the group consisting of a C_{10} alkyldimethylamine oxide, C_{12} - C_{14} alkyldimethylamine oxide, C_{16} - C_{18} alkyldimethylamine oxide, and any combination of any of the foregoing.
30. A composition as defined in any one of claims 21 to 29, wherein said isothiazolone
25 is selected from the group consisting of benzisothiazolone, 4,5-dichloro-2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, 2-octyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, 4,5-trimethylene-3(2H)-isothiazolone, and any combination of the foregoing.

31. A composition as defined in any one of claims 21 to 29, further comprising a solvent.
32. A composition as defined in claim 31, wherein said solvent is water.
33. A composition as defined in claim 31, wherein said solvent is selected from the group consisting of alcohols, glycols, esters, ethers, polyethers, and any combination of any of the foregoing.
34. A composition as defined in any one of claims 21 to 33, wherein said composition comprises a biocidally effective amount of said isothiazolone.
35. A composition as defined in any one of claims 21 to 34, wherein said composition comprises a preservative enhancing and/or waterproofing effective amount of amine oxide.
36. A composition as defined in any one of claims 21 to 35, wherein the weight ratio of said amine oxide to said isothiazolone ranges from about 100:1 to about 1:1.
37. A composition as defined in claim 36, wherein said weight ratio ranges from about 50:1 to about 5:1.
38. A composition as defined in any one of claims 21 to 35, wherein said composition comprises from about 0.1 to about 5% by weight of amine oxide and from about 0.005 to about 0.5% by weight of isothiazolone based upon 100% weight of total composition.
39. A method for preserving a wood substrate, said method comprising contacting said wood substrate with a composition as defined in any one of claims 21 to 38.
40. A method for waterproofing a wood substrate, said method comprising contacting said wood substrate with a composition as defined in any one of claims 21 to 38.
41. A composition comprising an amine oxide and an isothiazolone, substantially as herein described with reference to any one of the examples but excluding comparative examples.
42. A one phase composition, substantially as herein described with reference to any one of the examples but excluding comparative examples.

43. A method for preserving a wood substrate, substantially as herein described with reference to any one of the examples but excluding comparative examples.

44. A method for waterproofing a wood substrate, substantially as herein described with reference to any one of the examples but excluding comparative examples.

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DATED this 29th day of June 2004
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