

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM K. WYCKOFF, OF RIPON, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVED COMPOSITION OF MATTER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 58,532, dated October 2, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM K. WYCKOFF, of Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac, in the State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and improved mode of preparing and combining materials to serve as a leather and metal preservative, being an oil, blacking, and polish compound called the "Naiad Water-Proof;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

The nature of my invention consists in providing a composition that will penetrate deeply into the pores of leather, notwithstanding that they may be filled with the wax and oil stuffing commonly made use of by tanners and curriers, and the character of the ingredients being not volatile, this preparation is retained to an indefinite length of time in a viscid condition in the body of the leather, thereby making and keeping it soft and pliable, and no residuum can ever collect upon the surface, drying into a gummy consistence, which is so well known to be destructive to leather.

Nearly every component part of this preparation of itself strongly resists the action of water, and when in combination it is thoroughly water-proof. Suitable colors added makes it a desirable blacking.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the method of manufacture.

I procure a good article of petroleum residuum or tar, free from sediment and coke, or that part remaining at the bottom of stills after the distillation of crude petroleum has been effected, which retains a large share of its oil properties, with enough of crude paraffine to attain the desired object of not being volatile yet penetrating, softening leather and rendering it water-proof. This crude residuum I first treat in an iron or other metallic boiler over a slow moderate fire, by putting in for each gallon about one pound of dry chloride of sodium, or by adding about one pint to the gallon of a strong solution of chloride of sodium. Frequent stirring or agitation is necessary, and in using the solution a larger boiler

is required to prevent overflowing, and the water should be nearly or quite all evaporated out. This treating process refines and deodorizes or destroys that peculiarly offensive odor so common to petroleum and its products.

After thus treating, I separate the refined residuum from the sediment that may remain at the bottom of the boiler, and putting it in a clean boiler, for each five gallons of residuum I add five bars, or about three and a half pounds, of common yellow rosin or palm soap, and five pounds of pulverized strained rosin. After dissolving the soap and rosin with a slow heat, I add to each five gallons, as above, about one pound of finely-pulverized prepared carburet of iron, and a quantity sufficient of ground ivory-black, or of drop-black, to give the desired color. For boots and shoes I add tallow enough to harden in boxes of suitable sizes.

This completes the process of manufacturing, care being necessary in not scorching or burning the preparation.

This composition is found to be an excellent article when applied to any metallic surface, or to the bright parts of steel and iron work of agricultural and other implements or tools, to prevent rust and to remove it where rusting has commenced. Never drying, it will readily separate from the metal when the implement or tool is put in use; or it is easily wiped off where it has been applied.

This is also a superior lubricating compound for wagon and carriage axles and the bearings and gearings of machinery.

I claim--

1. The use of residuum as above described, and for the purposes specified.
2. The treating and refining process substantially as herein described.
3. The within-described composition, made of the ingredients set forth, and mixed together substantially in the manner and for the purposes specified.

WILLIAM K. WYCKOFF.

Witnesses:

S. G. COE,
JOHN CORBETT.