

United States Patent Office.

CAMILLE KREJCI, OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 94,220, dated August 31, 1869.

IMPROVED PRINTERS' INK.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Dr. CAMILLE KREJCI, of Scranton, in the county of Luzerne, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Printers' Ink; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

To enable others skilled in the art to construct and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

My invention relates to printers' ink; and consists in the production of a new article of the same by combining coal-tar, wood charcoal, and nitric acid, and then adding lamp-black, soap, and water, as hereinafter explained.

In the use of coal-tar for many purposes in the arts, as is well known, the great difficulty to be overcome is to get rid of its peculiar and offensive odor.

After conducting a series of experiments during many years, both in Europe and in this country, I have succeeded in producing this desired result, and am now able to use coal-tar for many useful purposes in the arts, and especially for the purpose of producing a cheap and useful article of printers' ink, by combining it with other substances, in such a manner as to leave the result free from any odor of the tar.

I take of coal-tar, one hundred (100) parts, and of wood charcoal, five (5) parts, and mix them, and then to this mixture add gradually of commercial nitric acid, three (3) parts, and allow the compound to stand about eight (8) days, stirring it in the mean time occasionally. The quantity of the ingredients may be varied, but the above gives good results.

At the end of eight (8) days, the tarry odor will not only have disappeared, but will be found succeeded by one of rather a pleasant character than otherwise. And, besides this, the compound will be found changed into a mass of much greater consistency than it was originally.

This mass I then reduce to any desired consistency, by the addition of common soap and water united in about the proportions of two (2) parts of soap to ten

(10) parts of water, or by any equivalent substance, and further add, for printing on ordinary printing paper, five (5) parts of lamp-black, but for printing on glazed paper, only about two (2) parts.

The addition of these substances in about the proportion given, I find produce the best results, though they may be varied, and, if desired, the color may be varied by the introduction of any suitable pigment.

When thus prepared, I subject the whole to a thorough trituration, when it is ready for use in the usual way.

My ink thus produced, has many advantages:

It costs less to manufacture, and at the same time, possesses many characteristics that render it more desirable than the ordinary printers' ink.

It spreads easily and readily upon the rollers and type, and makes a bright and clear impression upon the paper; and it dries with such rapidity that as soon as the paper is printed on one side, it may be immediately printed on the other. The paper, however, should not be moistened before printing.

It does not injure the metal of the types, as the nitric acid is chemically united or combined with the tar.

In addition to these advantages, I have found that the paper printed upon with this ink can be readily worked over into new paper, as the ink separates completely from it in the process.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim, is—

1. An ink for printing purposes, produced by combining coal-tar with wood charcoal and nitric acid, or their equivalents, in the manner substantially as herein described, as a new article of manufacture.

2. Combining coal-tar with wood charcoal and nitric acid, or their equivalents, as herein described, and for the purpose set forth.

DR. CAMILLE KREJCI.

Witnesses:

FREDR. WAGNER,

C. H. FISHER, M. D.