

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID BLACKBURN, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

WATERPROOFING COMPOUND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 327,514, dated October 6, 1885.

Application filed April 16, 1885. Serial No. 162,470. (No specimens) Patented in Canada March 26, 1885, No 21,323.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID BLACKBURN, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal and Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of

5 Canada, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Waterproofing Compounds; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

10 The object of my invention is to produce a compound which shall be thoroughly efficient for rendering canvas, cotton, linen, cloths, and other textile fabrics impervious to water, and which shall consist of cheap and readily-

15 obtainable ingredients, easily mixed, and applied in a simple manner.

My compound consists of glue, soap, flour, salt, and water mixed in the following manner: I take two gallons of soft water and heat

20 same to about the boiling-point, and then add three-quarters of a pound of glue, (either in solid form, or as size, or part solid and part size,) and when same has dissolved I then add one-half pound of good bar-soap previously

25 cut into small pieces or shavings, and one pound of flour and one-quarter pound of salt, and allow the same to simmer long enough to insure the thorough dissolution and admixture of the ingredients. The admixture may be

30 facilitated by stirring, if desired, and in most cases it will be found preferable to allow a short interval of time after the insertion of each ingredient, so as to allow thorough in-

corporation before adding the next ingredient. Any scum which may then have accumulated 35 is removed, and the compound bottled while warm.

The above are the proper proportions to make sufficient of my compound to render water-proof a fabric of about five yards long 40 by twenty-nine inches wide.

In using the compound it will be well warmed, so as to allow it to flow easily, and then applied with a brush to one or both sides of the fabric, as desired, in one or more coats. 45 With most fabrics—such as canvas and the like—it will be found desirable to treat it first with alum-water of about the proportion of four gallons of water to one pound of alum, as it is well known that this will kill any grease 50 and draw the mesh tightly together.

After my waterproofing compound has been applied and the fabric dried the surface may be again hardened and set by washing it with the alum solution; or the same effect may be 55 produced by giving the material one or more coats of paint mixed with oil.

What I claim is—

The waterproofing compound composed of glue, soap, flour, salt, and water in substan- 60 tially the proportions specified.

DAVID BLACKBURN.

Witnesses:

OWEN W. EVANS,
ARTHUR HARRIS.