

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. TALLMADGE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FLUID INK-ERASER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 358,901, dated March 8, 1887.

Application filed June 9, 1886. Serial No. 204,662. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. TALLMADGE, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chemical Fluid Ink-Erasers, which I have called "Perennial Ink-Eraser," of which the following is a specification.

My invention is intended for the use of merchants, lawyers, book-keepers, clerks, and the writing community in general, to be used instead of a lance or scraper for erasing ink from paper or parchment, in order to instantly rectify a mistake or clean off a blot without any injury whatever to the printers' ink upon any printed form—such as a deed, mortgage, or bill-head; or the ruling upon any mill-ruled paper—such as legal cap, foolscap, &c.—saving the time and labor of scratching, and leaving the paper or parchment as clean and good to write upon as it was before the mistake or blot was made.

My invention consists of the following recipe, compounded in the proportions arbitrarily as set forth, or with so slight deviation as to make no substantial or easily-perceptible difference.

Recipe.—To one ounce of solution of chloride of lime add two drops of acetic acid.

I also suggest the following to be the best method of using my said invention.

Directions.—To remove ink from paper or parchment, dip end of pen-holder into bottle and apply without rubbing. When the ink has disappeared, absorb the fluid with a blotter. To remove stains from laces, &c., dip the stained part into the fluid, then rinse in clean water.

Solution of chloride of lime is water impregnated with chloride of lime. It is used in laundries, and is made by placing one pound of chloride of lime in four quarts of water, thoroughly shaken when first put together and allowed to soak twelve hours, then filtered through filtering-paper.

Acetic acid is a sour acid, and used in making vinegar, &c.

With the aid of my invention a mistake or blot can be rectified in an instant, without laying the pen down, by simply reversing the pen-holder in the hand and dipping it into the bottle of eraser and applying it to the word, figure, or blot you wish to erase, and the ink will instantly disappear. Then immediately absorb the fluid with a blotter, and the

paper is as good as new to write upon again at once. The old way of scratching out ink-blots and mistakes not only consumes valuable time and spoils the surface of the paper, but the ink will spread and blot when written over again; and in case of a blot on any printed form, you cannot scratch it off without spoiling the form if it is done with a knife or scraper.

This eraser is perfectly harmless to the hands or clothing, and does not contain poison. It also removes stains, made by ink, fruit, &c., from cotton, linen, and the finest laces without the least injury to any goods that water will not injure; therefore it is invaluable to all, from a school to a bank, as a companion to the writing-desk for erasing ink from paper and parchment, and to every housewife for cleaning stains from laces, linens, &c.

I am aware that chloride of lime has been used with acids for the purpose above proposed; but in all previous processes, except as patented to myself January 16, 1872, so far as I am aware, chloride of lime has been mixed with acids that burn and destroy the paper, and for this reason it has proved worthless, and the recipe in the above-named patent to me, dated January 16, 1872, No. 122,867, has proved of little value, because acetic acid is used to excess (a tea-spoonful, instead of two drops.) That quantity of acetic acid sets the chloride free, and forms a strong, offensive, and expansive gas, which will blow the stoppers from the bottles in forty-eight hours after mixing, and therefore it loses its strength and erasing quality by evaporation; but my invention compounded in the proportions given in my recipe above stated will not form any offensive gas, will not blow the corks out of the bottles, and will not evaporate or lose its strength or erasing qualities.

I therefore claim—

The herein-described compound to be used as and for the purposes stated, consisting of acetic acid and solution of chloride of lime in the proportions specified, to wit: to one ounce of solution of chloride of lime add two drops of acetic acid.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES W. TALLMADGE.

Witnesses:

W. HAYNES,
H. DUNHAM.