

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONATHAN SCHARR, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

DETERGENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,135, dated January 6, 1891.

Application filed March 13, 1890. Serial No. 343,752. (Specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONATHAN SCHARR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Soap Compounds; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of my invention is to produce a soap compound for general disinfecting purposes and for household and factory use.

To produce two hundred and fifty gallons of the compound I first dissolve one hundred and ninety pounds of carbonate of soda of forty-eight degrees strength and eighteen pounds of carbonate of potash in one hundred and seventy-five gallons of boiling water, adding thereto thirty-six pounds of soap-bark and thirty pounds of crude turpentine, four pounds of gum-arabic, and ten pounds of sal-ammoniac. After boiling two and one-half hours the above ingredients are strained and then boiled one hour more, adding while boiling ten gallons of heavy crude petroleum and six pounds of oleine, preferably the red oil from candle-factories, which have been previously mixed together. I then dissolve thirty pounds of caustic potash of one hundred degrees strength in fifty-five gallons of hot water, to which I add twenty gallons of olive-oil, and stir the mixture until a fine soap is formed. This soap thus formed is then mixed with the above-described compound, and the two boiled together, and when the boiling-point is reached I add one and one-half pounds of carbolic acid, one pound of salicylic acid, and one pound of camphor, which have all been previously cut in alcohol and thoroughly mixed by stirring.

If a hard soap is wanted, I use soda and

cocoanut-oil instead of caustic potash. If a thicker soap is wanted, I add a small quantity of starch.

One hundred and forty pounds of olive-oil soap dissolved in sixty-five gallons of water may be used instead of the second compound of caustic potash and olive-oil.

I would have it understood that I do not limit myself to the exact proportions given, (which are taken as approximate.) The quantity of each ingredient may be varied in accordance with the nature or quality of the materials or the purpose for which it is required.

If the soap is not to be used for disinfecting purposes, the carbolic acid, salicylic acid, and camphor may be omitted; but the best results are obtained when all the ingredients are used and manipulated as herein described.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The herein-described soap compound, consisting of water, carbonate of soda, carbonate of potash, soap-bark, crude turpentine, gum-arabic, sal-ammoniac, crude petroleum, oleine, olive-oil, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, and camphor, substantially in the proportions specified and prepared in the manner set forth.

2. The herein-described soap compound, consisting of water, carbonate of soda, carbonate of potash, soap-bark, crude turpentine, gum-arabic, sal-ammoniac, crude petroleum, oleine, and olive-oil, substantially in the proportions specified and prepared in the manner set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JONATHAN SCHARR.

Witnesses:

THOS. D. MOULDS,
CHARLES E. LEX.