

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PROCESS OF MAKING AND PURIFYING SOAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,547, dated May 21, 1895.

Application filed September 27, 1894. Serial No. 524,294. (No specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SIGMUND ROSENBLUM, of Longton House, Keynsham, near Bristol, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Soap, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to produce a soap of peculiar cleansing and sanitary properties, and which will have no detrimental effect on the texture of the clothes or other materials with which it is employed.

In carrying out this invention I employ as a basis for my improved soap, any kind of completely saponified fatty matter. It is desirable in view of subsequent treatment that this basis matter shall contain a less percentage of water than is usual, that is to say, the quantity of water employed in the course of saponification shall be less than that usually employed. To this completely saponified matter or soap, while in a heated state, say, at a temperature of about 50° to 60° centigrade, I add a watery solution of an alkaline peroxide which solution I stir into the hot soap. The alkaline peroxide which I prefer to use for various reasons is peroxide of sodium ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$ ).

The amount of water used for the solution should be such as to make up for the lesser quantity of water used in the manufacture provided it is always enough to completely dissolve the peroxide. I prefer for obvious reasons, to make this addition during the course of manufacture, when the basis soap is practically completed, that is to say, when it is neutral, or only slightly alkaline, and when the whole of the fatty matters are completely saponified at which time, under ordinary circumstances, it would be allowed to cool down in the molds prior to being cut into bars for sale.

The quantity of the peroxide used may vary between one half per cent. and two or more per cent. but I have found that good results are obtained from the use of one half per cent. The action of the peroxide is to give to the soap which has been treated with it, peculiar cleansing properties, so that the rubbing of

the clothes, to get the dirt out, is entirely obviated.

The improved soap has also the property of thoroughly disinfecting any clothes with which it is used, thus making it a valuable sanitary agent in the laundry.

I may here remark that although I have particularly mentioned sodium peroxide as the alkaline peroxide, I do not confine myself to such material, as other alkaline peroxides may also be employed for the purposes of my invention; neither do I wish to confine myself to the exact proportions given, as these may be varied, to a less or greater extent, according to the material employed.

It will be obvious that an alkaline peroxide may be used in the manufacture of the soap, that is to say, for the saponification of the fatty matter but if so used, an excess in or about the proportions given must be added, in order to produce the bleaching effect, and give the cleansing and disinfecting properties before mentioned.

What I claim is—

1. The process of bleaching or purifying soap which consists in adding to a basis of completely saponified fatty matter an alkaline peroxide, as set forth.

2. The process of producing soap as herein described, and consisting in adding to a melted soap an alkaline peroxide in or about the proportions given and in a state of solution as set forth.

3. The process of producing soap, as herein described, and consisting in adding to soap, during the course of manufacture, and when the whole of the fatty matters have become completely saponified, an alkaline peroxide, in or about the proportions given, and in a state of solution, as set forth.

4. The process of producing soap as herein described, and consisting in adding to a neutral, or but slightly alkaline melted completely saponified fatty matter an alkaline peroxide in a state of solution, as set forth.

5. The process of producing soap as herein described, and consisting in making a soap

with a less percentage of water than usual, and then adding an alkaline peroxide, in or about the proportions given, dissolved in an amount of water sufficient to make up the  
5 requisite percentage of water in the soap, as set forth.

6. The improvement in the manufacture of soap consisting in heating soap to a tempera-

ture of between 50° to 60° centigrade, and then adding with continuous agitation, a solution of an alkaline peroxide, as set forth.

SIGMUND ROSENBLUM.

Witnesses:

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