

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN JOHNSTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

PROCESS OF MAKING MEDICINAL SOAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,938, dated June 22, 1897.

Application filed February 3, 1892. Serial No. 420,242. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN JOHNSTON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Process of Making Medicinal Soap, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of my invention to provide an antiseptic soap or wash for cleansing and disinfecting the skin and removing disagreeable odors therefrom and for washing and cleansing sores and diseased parts.

Both ether and bichlorid of mercury have been used as antiseptic washes for cleansing sores and diseased parts, but while they are effective as antiseptics they do not possess the desirable cleansing properties for removing impurities, and it is the object of my invention to combine ether with alkali in the formation of a soap or wash possessing in a high degree both antiseptic and cleansing qualities, the product being an ethereal antiseptic soap, which may be used either separately or in combination with bichlorid of mercury.

In carrying out my invention I dissolve a quantity of soap in ether and add thereto a sufficient quantity of water to produce a liquid saponaceous mixture of the required strength, to which may be added a small quantity of essential oil, such as oil of lavender-flowers, to scent the liquid.

The following are the proportions which I have found in practice to produce excellent results, but they may be varied without departing from my invention: sulfuric ether, twenty-four fluid ounces; white castile soap, sixteen avoirdupois ounces; water, twenty-four fluid ounces; oil of lavender-flowers, one-fourth fluid ounce.

The soap is finely cut or grated and is placed in a bottle or jar with the ether. The bottle is lightly corked and allowed to stand for about twenty-four hours. Nearly all the alkali will then be taken up by the ether in solution. The water is then added and the mixture, after it has been thoroughly shaken,

is allowed to stand for about twenty-four hours. The essential oil is then added and the mixture is again shaken and the gases are allowed to escape. The mixture is then allowed to settle for about four days to precipitate the impurities of the soap, oil, and water. The mixture is then ready for use and may be poured off and bottled. Distilled or boiled water should be used. It is also desirable that the temperature of the room in which the process is being carried on should be maintained between 65° and 75° Fahrenheit.

In using the soap the parts to which it is to be applied should first be wet with water and a small quantity of the soap should then be poured on or applied with a towel or cloth. If desired, a quantity of the soap may be poured into a basin of water and may be used as a solution.

When it is desired to use bichlorid of mercury with the soap, the desired quantity of the bichlorid is added to the solution. The mixture takes up the bichlorid and holds it free in solution to the strength of about one to one thousand.

The quantity of the bichlorid of mercury to be added is governed by the judgment of the surgeon, but in ordinary cases it will be found satisfactory to employ a solution of bichlorid of mercury of about double the strength that would be used with water alone and to add an equal quantity of the ethereal soap.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

The herein-described process of making a liquid ethereal antiseptic soap, which consists in first dissolving a quantity of soap in sulfuric ether, allowing the mixture to stand and then adding thereto a quantity of water, substantially as described.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Witnesses:

M. F. VAN BUREN,
D. F. SWISHER.