

J. BERLIK.
CLEANSING CLOTH AND METHOD OF PRODUCING SAME.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 12, 1908.

952,868.

Patented Mar. 22, 1910.

Fig. 1.

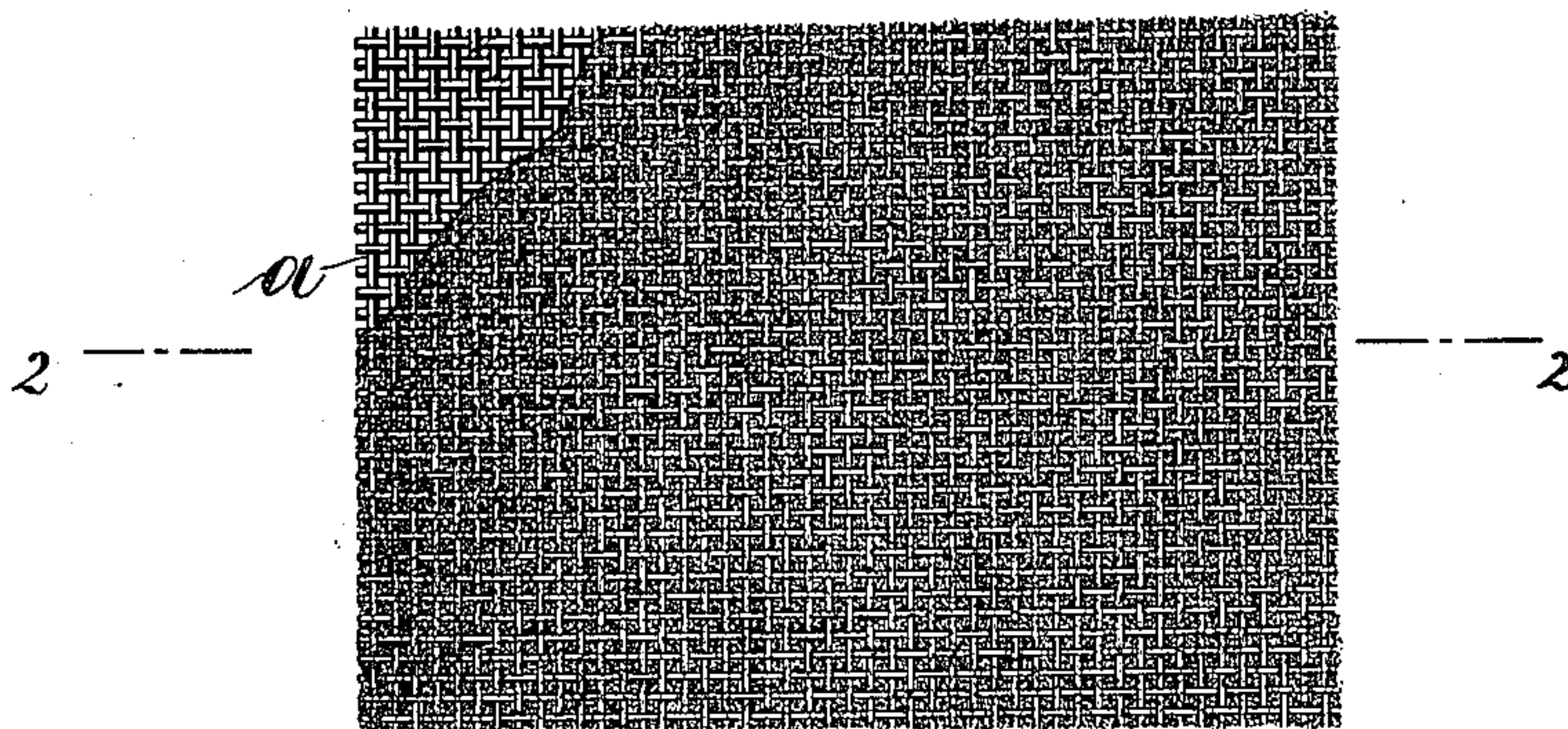


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CLEANSING-CLOTH AND METHOD OF PRODUCING SAME.

952,868.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 22, 1910.

Application filed May 12, 1908. Serial No. 432,531.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH BERLIK, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Jersey City, county of Hudson, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cleansing-Cloths and Methods of Producing Same, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in a cleansing cloth and the method of producing same.

It pertains particularly to a novel cleansing cloth which has been treated with and contains a chemical composition adapted to remove easily dirt, dust and stains leaving, however, the cloth always in a soft condition.

The cleansing cloth is made of all kinds of woven fabric, such as for instance loosely woven cotton or wool.

In order to render the cleansing cloth useful for removing all kinds of dirt, dust, stains or soiled spots from furniture, varnished or painted interior wood work, flooring, objects of marble, metal, glass or porcelain, and of fabrics etc. the chemical composition used in the preparation of the cloth is made of various substances which have the property of softening, dissolving and taking up the components of such soiled or stained spots. In addition to these main objects it has been sought to keep the cost of preparing the cloth low by selecting suitable chemicals which are relatively cheap and applying an inexpensive method so that the finished article costs but little more than the woven material out of which it is made.

In order to make the invention more clear a cleansing cloth containing chemical substances is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:—

Figure 1 represents in plan view a cleansing cloth prepared according to this invention, and Fig. 2 is a section on line 2, 2 of Fig. 1.

In the drawing *a* illustrates the cleansing cloth, *b* are the single fibers or threads, and *c* represents the chemicals contained within and adhering on the outside of the single fibers.

The cleansing cloth is preferably made of loosely woven fabric. It is prepared in substantially the following manner:—First the chemical bath is prepared by compounding kerosene, glycerin, pine needle oil, vinegar,

linseed oil preferably in the raw state, and a substance which imparts an agreeable odor to the finished article, such as for instance mononitrobenzene, $C_6H_5NO_2$, or as it is also called mirbane oil. All these substances are thoroughly mixed together by stirring or otherwise so that a uniform bath is obtained. The percentages of these substances used for preparing the bath may be varied within reasonable limits. A bath by means of which a desirable cleansing cloth is produced consists for instance of about 65 parts of kerosene, 20 parts of glycerin, 5 parts of pine needle oil, 5 parts of vinegar, and 5 parts of raw linseed oil, to which just sufficient mononitrobenzene is added to impart an agreeable odor. The fabric or cleansing cloth is perfectly cleaned and freed from size or starch if it contains such. The clean fabric or cloth is then submerged in the chemical bath and allowed to remain therein for some time so that it is completely saturated with the chemical composition. Now the cloth or fabric is freed from the excess of the liquid which usually adheres thereto preferably by passing it between properly adjusted rollers, or otherwise, and then it is hung in the open air.

The kerosene, pine needle oil, and vinegar contained in the cleansing cloth have the property of softening, dissolving, and taking up the components of stains and soiled spots while the glycerin keeps the cloth always in a soft condition because glycerin does not evaporate. The linseed oil is a valuable constituent of the composition for cleansing furniture and varnished and painted woodwork and floors. The glycerin and linseed oil further retain the other chemicals within and on the fiber and prevent undesirable evaporation because all the components of the composition are thoroughly incorporated with each other. The pine needle oil, like all terpenes, has the property of ozonizing the air especially when spread out during the process of wiping off furniture, etc., thus a sanitary cleansing cloth is provided.

When furniture is dusted by means of a feather duster for instance the dust is hurled into the air leaving the air in an undesirable condition for breathing and the dust settles again on the furniture and carpets. If my novel cleansing cloth is used all the dust and dirt is retained by same whereby the work

is made more healthful for the cleaning person.

In the described manner I have produced a cleansing cloth which is useful for removing dirt, dust, stains, and soiled spots, remains always soft and is cheaply manufactured.

Having thus described my invention I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

1. The method of producing a cleansing cloth consisting in submerging the perfectly clean cloth in a bath composed substantially of 65 parts of kerosene, 20 parts of glycerin, 5 parts of pine needle oil, 5 parts of vinegar, 5 parts of raw linseed oil, and sufficient

mononitrobenzene to impart an agreeable odor, and removing any excess of the liquid.

2. As a new article of manufacture a cleansing cloth containing a chemical composition composed substantially of 65 parts of kerosene, 20 parts of glycerin, 5 parts of pine needle oil, 5 parts of vinegar, 5 parts of raw linseed oil, and sufficient mononitrobenzene to impart an agreeable odor.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 11th day of May, 1908.

JOSEPH BERLIK.

Witnesses:

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