C. MARTINI.

PROCESS FOR STORING INFLAMMABLE SOLUTIONS.

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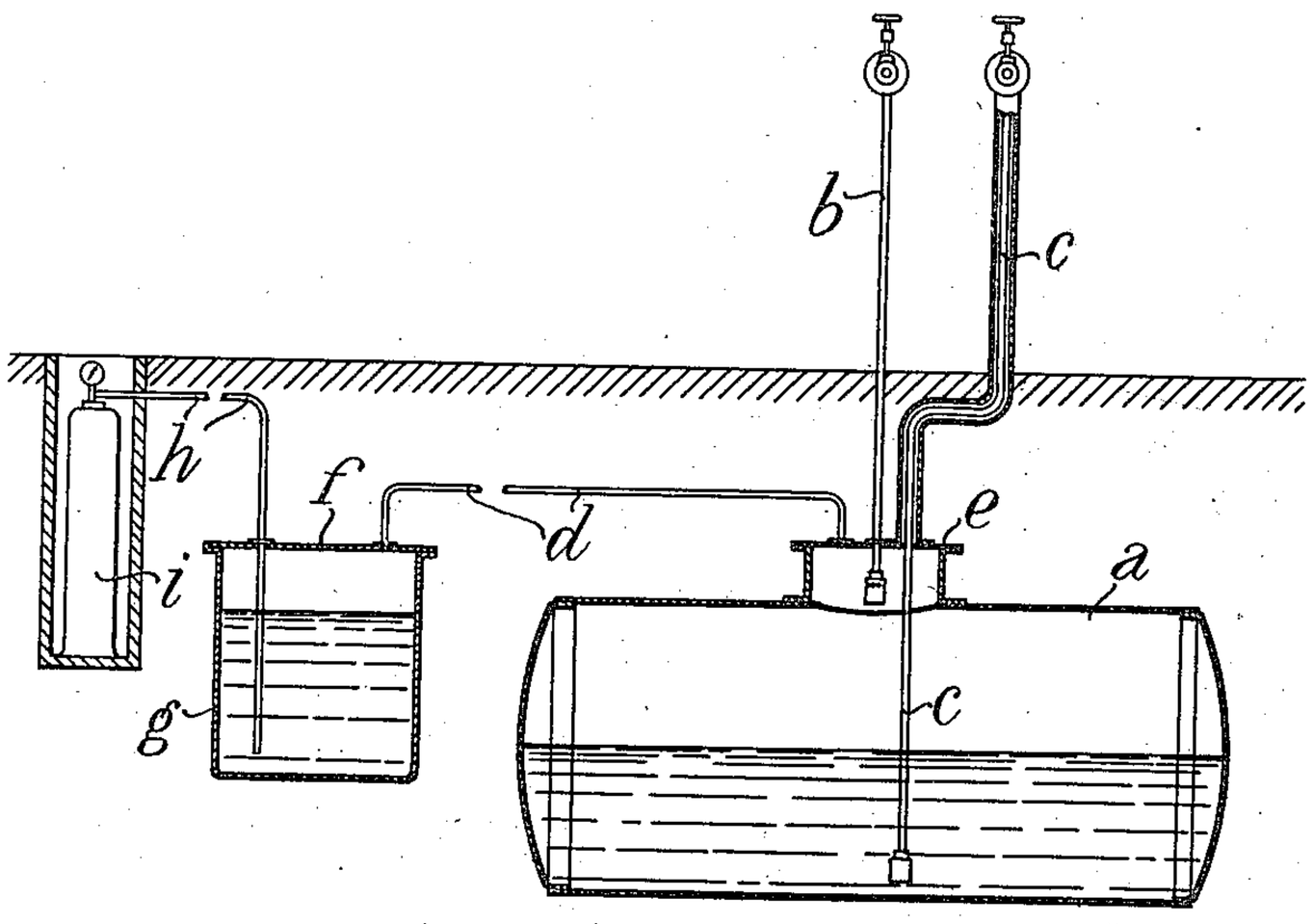
962,036.

Patented June 21, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL MARTINI, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

PROCESS FOR STORING INFLAMMABLE SOLUTIONS.

962,036. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 21, 1910.

Application filed September 9, 1909. Serial No. 516,975.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL MARTINI, a subject of the German Emperor, and resident of Berlin, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes for Storing Inflammable Solutions, of which the following is a specification.

The storing of inflammable liquids in receptacles containing a non-oxidizing (inert) gas, such as carbonic acid gas, is an expedient, now well-known, for guarding against the ignition and explosion of such liquids. In cases where the liquid is a solution, a difficulty has arisen in practice owing to the absorption of a portion of the solvent by the gas, which portion leaves the receptacle together with the gas when the latter is employed to force the liquid from the receptacle by pressure. This loss of solvent causes the dissolved substance to become deposited and precipitated, necessitating frequent cleaning of the receptacle, which is not only onerous and expensive, but fraught with danger owing to the access of air to the inflammable liquid at the time the receptacle is opened for cleaning.

My present improvement, designed more particularly for the storing of collodion avoids the drawback pointed out above by suitably saturating the gas before its admission to the receptacle, so that the gas may no longer be capable of absorbing any solvent, or at least no material amount thereof. Preferably the liquid with which the gas is impregnated before admission to the receptacle, is of the same character as the liquid in which the collodion is dissolved.

In the accompanying drawing I have illustrated in a diagrammatic vertical section, an apparatus suitable for the purposes of this invention.

The inflammable solution, for instance collodion, is stored in a receptacle *a*, preferably located under ground. The pipe *b* serves for filling the receptacle with said solution, which is withdrawn through the discharge pipe *c* preferably provided with a jacket secured to the cover *e* and open to the interior of the receptacle. The inert protective gas, contained for instance in a cylinder *i*, is first led through a pipe *h* into the liquid contained in an impregnating tank *g*, and is forced to pass through said liquid so as to become impregnated or saturated therewith. Preferably this liquid is the same substance which serves as a solvent for the collodion, as for instance, ether or alcohol. The impregnated gas then passes to the receptacle *a* through a pipe *d* the ends of which are secured respectively to the cover *f* of the impregnating tank *g* and to the cover *e* of the receptacle *a*.

I desire it to be understood that I do not restrict myself to the particular manner of carrying out my invention illustrated by the drawing.

I claim as my invention:

1. The process of protecting inflammable liquids containing a dissolved substance liable to be precipitated, which consists in storing them in the presence of an inert gas impregnated to prevent its absorbing the solvent of said substance.

2. The process of protecting inflammable liquids containing a dissolved substance liable to be precipitated, which consists in storing them in the presence of an inert gas impregnated with the solvent of said substance.

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

CARL MARTINI.

Witnesses:
HENRY HASPER,
WOLDEMAR HAUPT.