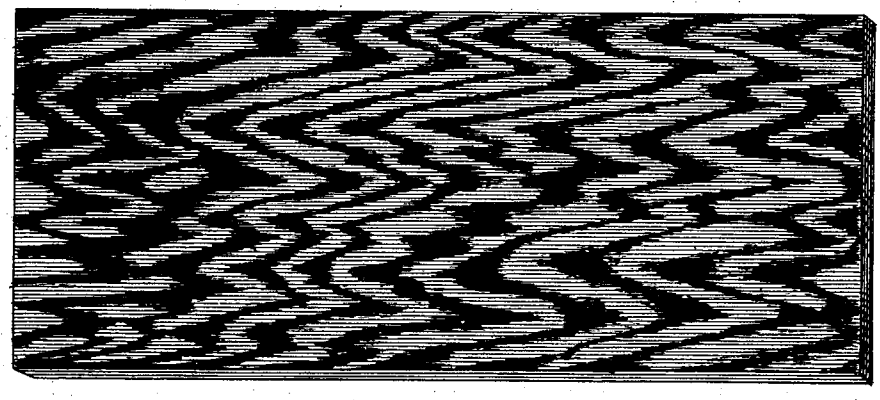
No. 749,004. PATENTED JAN. 5, 1904.

K. WADAMORI.

METHOD OF TREATING WOOD.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 9, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

Edwin L. McKee

Chas. S. Hoyer.

Inventor

Kikujiro Wadamori

By Victor J. Evans

Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 749,004. Patented January 5, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KIKUJIRO WADAMORI, OF ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

METHOD OF TREATING WOOD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,004, dated January 5, 1904.

Application filed May 9, 1903. Serial No. 156,438. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KIKUJIRO WADAMORI, a citizen of Japan, residing at Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Methods of Treating Wood, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a method of treating wood to beautify the same without painting or staining it to produce a resultant product highly advantageous in manufacturing furniture, picture-frames, and other devices.

The present method brings out in a distinct manner the grain of the wood without destroying or in the least affecting the natural appearance of the wood treated and renders different woods that have heretofore been of comparatively little use for decorative purposes exceptionally valuable from an artistic manufacturing standpoint.

The accompanying drawing illustrates the effect on a piece of cypress after treatment by the method hereinafter particularly specified.

In pursuing the method sulfuric acid is mixed with water in a proportion of ten parts of water to one of sulfuric acid, though these proportions may be varied in accordance with the particular kind of wood treated. The wood to be treated is then carefully covered on the surface with the dilute sulfuric acid, and in applying the acid care should be taken not to leave any spotted parts. The wood thus treated with the dilute acid is permitted to dry for about ten or fifteen minutes, and after such drying step the wood is disposed in close proximity to fire and the surface or surfaces thereof burned until fully blackened without leaving any spotted parts. The wood so burned is then subjected to the action of brushes, which are thoroughly drawn over the surface or surfaces thereof until the black ashes are entirely removed or until all charred indications have disappeared. The wood is then washed with water, and when dried all the grains are beautifully brought out and have the appearance of embossed work without any irregularity in the surface. After the grain has thus been brought out the wood may be polished or otherwise treated.

The great fire-conductive power of sulfuric acid assists in arriving at the result sought in view of the fact that it enables the surface of any wood to be burned evenly in a very short time when regularly applied to the wood. Without the use of sulfuric acid the wood would be unevenly burned and some of the burned parts would be so deep as to render the wood incapable of practical use. It is preferred that the method be employed in connection with woods of soft quality, as the best results are obtained in subjecting such woods to the steps of the method.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. The method of treating wood consisting in applying to the surface thereof a regular coating of dilute sulfuric acid, subjecting the coated surface to fire to burn the same, and removing the charred portions of the wood from the surface treated.

2. The method of treating wood consisting in coating the surface thereof with dilute sulfuric acid, subjecting the coated surface to fire until the same shall have become fully blackened, and removing the charred portion of the wood from the surface treated by brushes.

3. The method of treating wood consisting in coating the surface thereof with dilute sulfuric acid, subjecting the coated surface to fire until it shall have become fully blackened, removing the charred part of the wood from the surface treated by brushes, and finally washing the wood.

4. The method of treating wood consisting in coating the surface thereof with dilute sulfuric acid, drying the wood thus coated, subjecting the coated surface to fire until it shall have become fully blackened and without spotted parts, removing the charred wood from the surface treated by means of brushes, and finally washing the wood.

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

KIKUJIRO WADAMORI.

Witnesses:
FRED W. PIDENT,
GEO. GARRABRANT.