UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY J. ECKER AND GEORGE F. ECKER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SOAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,840, dated August 16, 1892.

Application filed September 18, 1891. Serial No. 406,127. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY J. ECKER and GEORGE F. ECKER, citizens of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Soap, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to quartz or so-called "sand" soap for scouring and cleaning brown or other colored stone fronts or steps of buildings; and it consists of quartz-soap mixed with a proper coloring-matter or of soap combined with a colored quartz to simulate the color of the stone to be cleansed, and thus preventing in use the leaving of a white or chalky residuum or sediment on the dark-colored stone.

Our soap consists of the following ingredients in about the proportions named: white commercial soap, forty pounds; rosin-soap, fifteen pounds; pure water, eighty pounds; oxide of iron, fifty pounds; pulverized quartz, three hundred and fifty pounds; and the preferred method of making it is: First take eighty pounds of pure water and forty pounds of white commercial soap and melt; then add fifteen pounds of rosin-soap and melt again and mix them thoroughly together; then add fifty pounds of oxide of iron and thoroughly stir and mix the mass until the whole assumes a uniform brown color; then add three hundred and fifty pounds of pulverized quartz and work and manipulate until the mass is of the consistency of dough and of a uniform brown color, and then remove and place in frames or molds to harden.

The above is merely the preferred method of making our improved soap, and we do not wish to confine ourselves to this method, as the same effect may be obtained by melting common quartz-soap and adding a proper proportion of oxide of iron with water, or the mixture of oxide of iron and quartz may be combined with water and added to ordinary soap.

It is to be understood that the oxide of iron colors or mixes intimately with the quartz and will not wash out and leave the same white, and when brown stone is cleansed with this soap the green fungus and other stains are removed by the quartz, and there remains no visible or light-colored residuum to discolor the stone.

The essence of the invention is in coloring the quartz so that when left as a residuum it shall be brown instead of white, and consequently invisible. It is found in practice that the oxide adheres to the quartz, and the other ingredients may be washed out and the remaining quartz repeatedly washed, but it will still remain brown.

It is obvious that the soap may be made of a somewhat-different shade of color to suit reddish or other colors of stone.

We do not here claim the colored quartz itself apart from the soap, as a separate article of commerce for cleaning brown stone, as the same forms the subject-matter of our application filed May 5, 1892, Serial No. 431,871.

Having as above fully described our invention and the best method known to us of making the same, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a soap, the combination of quartz soap and oxide of iron, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. A soap composed of water, white commercial soap, oxide of iron, and pulverized quartz in about the proportions specified.

HENRY J. ECKER.
GEORGE F. ECKER.

Witnesses:
WM. M. CHAMBERLIN,
J. GORDON SHOWAKER.