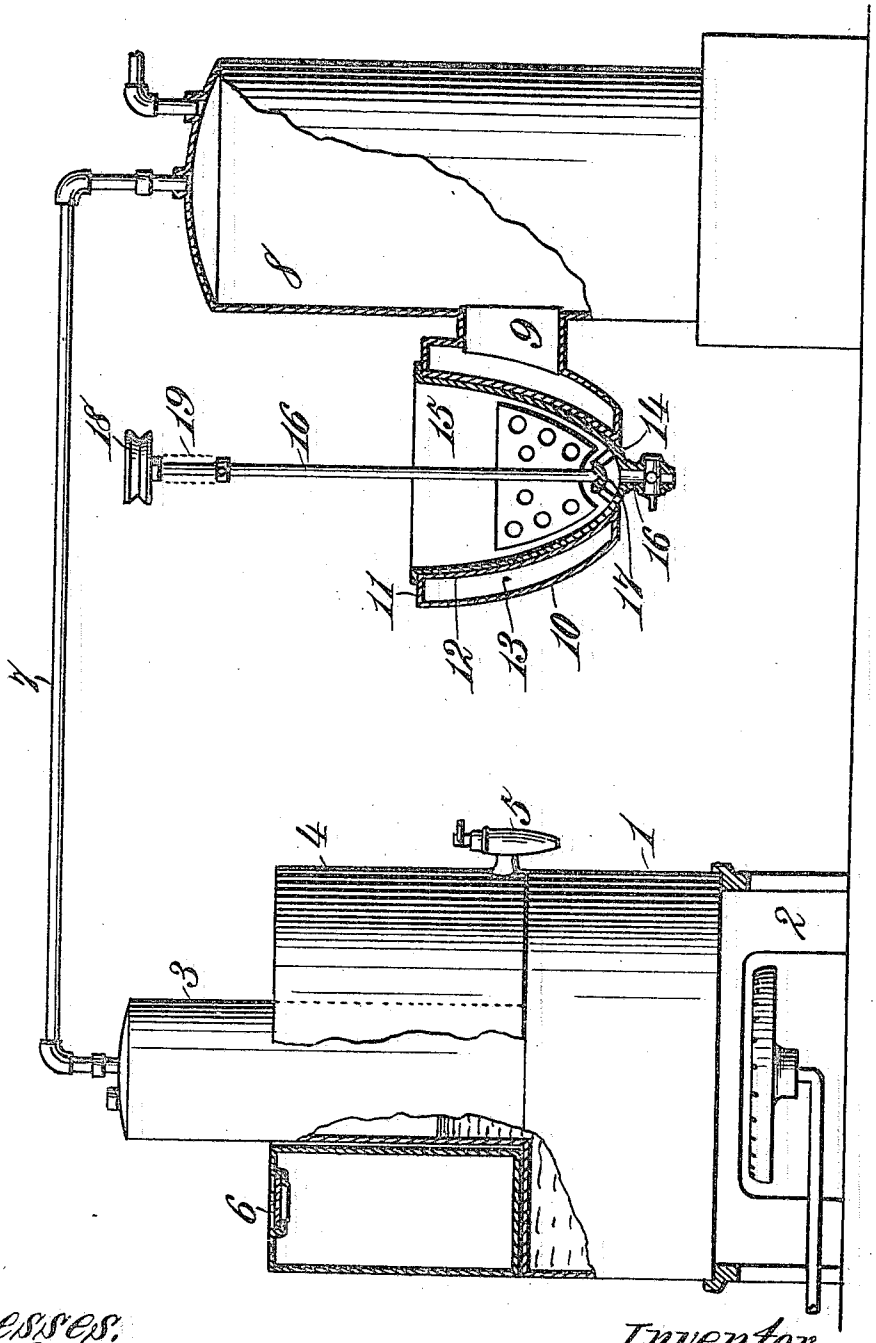
No. 809,795. PATENTED JAN. 9, 1906.

D. GENESE.

METHOD OF MAKING SOLIDIFIED ANTISEPTIC COMPOUNDS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1904.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METHOD OF MAKING SOLIDIFIED ANTISEPTIC COMPOUNDS.

No. 809,795. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 9, 1906.

Application filed December 23, 1904. Serial No. 238,153.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID GENESE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Methods of Making Solidified Antiseptic Compounds, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a method of making a solidified antiseptic compound, the object of the invention being to render it possible to place upon the market in a solidified form compounds which have heretofore been manufactured only in a liquid form and which compounds it has been generally considered impossible to place in a solidified form without destroying their medicinal properties.

The essence of the invention resides in first preparing at a certain temperature a mixture of substances to form the solidifying base and then mixing with said base the antiseptic ingredients at a lower temperature than that first employed, so as to prevent decomposition or evaporation, but still maintain the liquid condition of the compound.

The drawing illustrates, partly in section and partly in elevation, a preferred form of apparatus for carrying out the invention, and I will now proceed to describe this apparatus, first premising that the invention is not limited to any particular form of apparatus.

1 indicates a boiler which is designed to be supported above any suitable heating device, such as indicated by 2, and which is provided on its upper side with an upright steam-dome 3, located centrally of said upper side, but of much less diameter than the boiler. Supported on the boiler 1 and surrounding the steam-dome 3 is an annular chamber 4, having toward the lower end a draw-off cock 5. The annular chamber 4 is provided with a closable opening 6, through which ingredients to be liquefied may be inserted. Communicating with the steam-dome 3 at the upper end thereof is a pipe 7, which at its other end communicates with a steam-chamber 8. Projecting from one side of the steam-chamber 8 is a short steam-duct 9, which is connected to the outer wall 10 of a steam-jacket 11, the inner wall of which is indicated by 12. Steam is supplied from the steam-dome 3, by means of the pipe 7, to the interior of the steam-chamber 8 and is free to circulate in the space 13 between the walls 10 and 12 of the steam-jacket. The lower end of the steam-jacket is open, as indicated at 14, and supported in said steam-jacket is a cup 15, the lower end of which is provided with a valved tap 16, projecting through the opening 14.

16 indicates a shaft supported at its lower end in the cup 15 by means of a spider-bearing 17 and having on its upper end a pulley 18, by means of which it may be rotated through the medium of a suitable cord or band. The shaft 16 is supported at its upper end in a bearing 19.

In carrying out my invention I first take ninety-four parts, by weight, of glycerin and six parts, by weight, of stearate of soda and place these ingredients in the chamber 4 and subject them to a temperature of 220° Fahrenheit for from three to five hours. This results in the formation of a compound containing glycerin in intense excess mechanically united with sodium stearate. I then prepare the antiseptic portion of the compound, which may consist of menthol, thymol, eucalyptus oil, and glycerin, and having drawn off the the stearate of sodium glycerate from the chamber 4 and placed it in the cup 15 I then add the antiseptic mixture thereto in the proportion of twenty-five per cent. of the second mixture to about seventy-five per cent. of the first and subject this mixture to continuous agitation while maintaining the same, through the medium of the steam-jacket 11, at a temperature of about 125°. As soon as the various ingredients have been thoroughly mixed I withdraw the compound quickly through the tap 16 into molds and allow it to solidify, the compound preferably being molded in the shape of lozenges.

The antiseptic mixture referred to may consist of the following ingredients in about the proportions indicated: menthol, one per cent.; thymol, one per cent.; eucalyptus-oil, three per cent.; potash, one-tenth of one per cent.; hamamelis, ten per cent.; extract of bay, twenty per cent.; bicarbonate of soda, five per cent.; glycerin, alcohol, and water in equal parts to make one hundred per cent.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The method of making a solidified antiseptic compound containing volatile ingredients which consists in subjecting a mixture of glycerin and stearate of soda to a tempera-

ture of about 220° Fahrenheit, then reducing said mixture to and maintaining it at a temperature of about 125° Fahrenheit and while at said temperature mixing therewith the volatile ingredients.

2. The method of making a solidified antiseptic compound containing stearoptens and alcohol, which consists in subjecting a mixture of glycerin and stearate of soda to a temperature of about 220° Fahrenheit then reducing the temperature of the mixture to and maintaining it at about a temperature of 125° Fahrenheit, and then while at such temperature mixing therewith the stearoptens and alcohol.

3. The method of making a solidified antiseptic compound containing stearoptens and alcohol, which consists in subjecting a mixture consisting of ninety-four parts, by weight, of glycerin and six parts, by weight, of stearate of soda to a temperature of about 220° Fahrenheit for from three to five hours, then reducing the temperature of the mixture to and maintaining it at about 125° Fahrenheit, and while at such temperature mixing therewith the stearoptens and alcohol.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID GENESE.

Witnesses:
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