

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. HALL, CURTIS MORRIS, AND WILLIE S. HAMILTON, OF RITCHIE COURT-HOUSE, WEST VIRGINIA.

## FURNITURE-POLISH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,128, dated February 25, 1890.

Application filed November 22, 1889. Serial No. 331,232. (No specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JAMES M. HALL, CURTIS MORRIS, and WILLIE S. HAMILTON, of Ritchie Court-House, in the county of Ritchie and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and Improved Furniture-Polish, of which the following is a specification.

We have made experiments with the purpose of producing a liquid preparation that shall combine certain desirable and valuable qualities possessed, individually, by superior furniture polishes and varnishes. In other words, we sought and have been successful in discovering a combination of ingredients in certain proportions which produce a polish equaling a fine varnish in some important particulars, yet cheaper and capable of drying quickly, as well as resisting extremes of temperature, without blistering or cracking.

To make one gallon of our improved polish, take of Japan drier, sixty-four ounces; linseed-oil, (boiled,) thirty-two ounces; spirits turpentine, fourteen ounces; copal varnish, six ounces; alcohol, four ounces; muriatic (hydrochloric) acid, four ounces; olive or sweet oil, four ounces. When these liquid ingredients are thoroughly intermingled, the polish is ready for use and may be applied with any soft rag, sponge, or brush.

The Japan drier, which is much the largest ingredient, and the linseed-oil and copal varnish furnish the "body" of this preparation, and its remaining components tend to harden the said body when applied to a surface, and thus produce a very fine hard smooth finish. The alcohol and acid likewise aid materially in causing rapid evaporation or quick drying,

which is so desirable in a polish designed for furniture, since it enables the latter to be handled and used or transported in a few minutes after being applied without liability of sticking to fabrics or other objects brought into contact with the furniture. It imparts a fine glossy appearance to the furniture, and while having more the effect of a hard-oil finish than a varnish it is water-repellent like the latter, besides being quite as lasting and considerably cheaper. It is adapted for use on all kinds of furniture for outside as well as inside work, since it resists moisture and endures exposure to sunlight and heat and cold without blistering or cracking or exhibiting traces of other injury.

To indicate the state of the art, it may be stated that the ingredients of our polish have been used in other polishes or in varnishes in different combinations and proportions; but, so far as we have been able to learn by diligent investigation, we are the first to combine them as above specified.

What we claim is—

The improved furniture-polish composed of Japan drier, sixty-four parts; linseed-oil, thirty-two parts; turpentine, fourteen parts; copal varnish, six parts, and alcohol, muriatic acid, and olive-oil, each four parts, as set forth.

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Witnesses:

C. K. PEIRPOINT,  
J. H. LININGER.