UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN EDWARD MITCHELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PROCESS OF MAKING GASOLENE JELLY.

1,079,257. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 18, 1913.

No Drawing. Application filed March 5, 1912. Serial No. 681,852.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN EDWARD MITCHELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Processes of Making Gasolene Jelly, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new process of making a gasolene jelly in such a manner that the product may be formed into a jelly or emulsion to be used as an agent for cleaning garments, paint and other materials, as will be fully described hereinafter.

The jelly is produced from gasolene, benzin and similar hydrocarbon fluids and is of such consistency and nature as to preclude evaporation and evaporizing which would otherwise result in waste and danger and in addition to same, it is intended that the material shall be put into a form for practical use as a means for cleaning and where same may be used within a small area and not adapted to spread or run as the liquid would be inclined to do.

In carrying out this invention, I form a purger consisting of 32 parts water, 2 parts castile soap, mixing into a solution and having added thereto one part chloroform, 2 parts glycerin and 1 part of ammonia. These ingredients after mixing are shaken or agitated until an emulsion is formed and a portion of same is added to gasolene in the proportion of 2 parts to 64 parts of gasolene. One quarter of an ounce of the purger, so produced, is mixed with four to six ounces of gasolene, and the mixture shaken for 30 to 60 minutes, whereupon the purger and the gasolene will be found to have become jellified. Upon adding more gasolene and continuing the agitation, the new compound will be reduced to a jelly and this proceeding continued until the desired amount of jelly is obtained. The balance of the purger may be used in small portions as an emulsifier for gasolene, stored and agitated in other receivers to produce the jelly as above described. This purger will also emulsify carbon tetrachlorid which can be used as a cleaner by itself or otherwise be used to render the gasolene, naphtha or benzin fire-proof, by adding 45 parts of the tetrachlorid to 55 parts of the gasolene or other hydrocarbon oil. This preparation of gasolene jelly may be packed in bottles, cans, tubes or jars and will be found to preserve its shape or state until removed for use. When spread upon cloth or fabric to remove grease or stains, it will soften the grease so as to permit of its removal by rubbing with a rag, the spot to be cleaned being first dusted or brushed and a clean cotton or cloth rag placed under the grease spot on the opposite side of the garment. The spot is then covered with the jelly which melts after being rubbed with the neck of the bottle. During evaporation, the material is rubbed which results in the dirt being driven through the fabric and on to the cotton cloth which absorbs it, thoroughly removing all grease or similar materials so that soap and water are not necessary for these purposes as in other cleaners on the market. The preparation may also be used on paper and other substances where it is necessary to remove grease spots, and it is used also on furniture. The preparation may also be deodorized by using oil of citronella in the preparation of ten drops of the same to one gallon of the preparation, which also will have the effect of removing the shiny appearance of fabrics after long wear.

It is obvious that this solidified gasolene may be used for many other purposes where the liquid form at present proves to be objectionable.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,—

1. A process of making gasolene jelly, which comprises thoroughly agitating a solution containing 1 part soap and 16 parts of water, with about 544 parts of gasolene until complete emulsification takes place.

2. The herein described method of producing gasolene jelly which comprises forming a purger composed of thirty-two parts water, two parts castile soap as a solution to which is added one part chloroform, two parts glycerin and one part ammonia; mixing two parts of the purger with sixty-four parts of gasolene and agitating same until it solidifies and then agitating a mixture of one

unit by weight of this solid mixture in sixteen to twenty-four units by weight of gasolene.

3. A process of making gasolene jelly, which comprises thoroughly agitating a solution containing 1 part of soap dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, with over 500 parts of light hydrocarbons and inflammability-reducing agents until complete emulsification takes place.

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

JOHN EDWARD MITCHELL.

Witnesses:

JAMES F. DUHAMEL,

THEO. H. FRIEND, Jr.