

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JEAN FRANÇOIS CHEVALIER, OF LYONS, FRANCE.

IMPROVEMENT IN VARNISHES OR POLISHES FOR WOOD, METALS, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **144,955**, dated November 25, 1873; application filed November 6, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEAN FRANÇOIS CHEVALIER, of the city of Lyons, in the Republic of France, have invented an Improvement in Liquid Polish; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to the preparation of a liquid called "Lustral," for cleaning and polishing pictures, painted and varnished articles, metals, glazed and varnished fabrics.

The preparation of this polish is effected in three stages, as follows: First, to twenty-two gallons of water, poured into a trough, are added thirty-six pounds of hydrochloric acid, and the same weight of alumina-calcareous earth, preferably that found in the mine of Rosières, in the French department of Haute-Loire. The mixture is allowed to stand a day, while the carbonic acid is disengaged. Second, ivory-black, in cake, to the amount of fifteen and a half pounds, is pulverized and strewn over the liquid resulting from the first operation without agitation. It is again allowed to stand a day. Third, the mixture is now stirred till the carbonic acid is thoroughly disengaged. It is then left to settle, and after the third day the liquid is carefully filtered off.

The proportions may be somewhat varied from those stated above; and the aluminous and calcareous ingredients may be obtained from other minerals or calcined bones; also, glycerine and coloring matters may be added.

In applying the liquid prepared in the manner set forth to varnished articles—such as carriage-panels, furniture or wall surfaces, or to metals, as to moldings and mountings, to lamps

and reflectors, to paintings and other objects—the surface is first moistened with the liquid, applied by a sponge or cloth, and allowed to stand about two minutes, till the cloudy coating or tarnish becomes decomposed. The surface is then rubbed with a brush or woollen cloth until the tarnish is removed, further moistening with the liquid being resorted to if the tarnish should be thick or difficult of removal. The surface is then washed with water, applied by another sponge or cloth, and allowed to dry until it presents a dull appearance, resulting from the presence of the material which constitutes the polish. It is then rubbed with chamois-leather till the polish is brought up.

With the exception of articles gilded with leaf, fresco-painting, and iron surfaces, which should not be treated with this material, almost all other articles of furniture, ornament or decoration susceptible of polish, can be cleaned and brightened by its use, in the manner described above.

I claim as my invention—

The liquid polish composed of water, hydrochloric acid, alumina-calcareous earth, in the proportions and prepared substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification before two subscribing witnesses.

J. F. CHEVALIER.

Witnesses:

F. FESCHOTTE,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

H. H. TITTMANN,
U. S. Consular Clerk.