

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CLEANING COMPOUND

No Drawing.

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Our invention relates to cleaning compounds, and more particularly to compounds of a comparatively consistent character which may be moulded or pressed into tablets, rods or the like and are particularly suitable for cleaning hard objects such as steel stamps, type writing machines, etc., and it is an object of our invention to provide a compound of the kind described which does not "age", that is, does not lose its plasticity and dirt-absorbing qualities in time. To this end, we mix with the compound substances which are suitable for maintaining it in its plastic condition, and substances rich in resin, and so obtain a compound of practically unlimited life.

Heretofore, objects of the kind referred to were either cleaned with petrol applied by a brush, or with a pasty substance. The former method is tedious and dirty, and the pastes as heretofore made involved the drawbacks of rapid "aging" so that they had to be used within a short period from their manufacture as else they would lose their plasticity and their dirt-absorbing qualities, the latter due to volatilization of their resinous constituents.

These drawbacks are overcome in accordance with our invention by admixing to said compounds either mineral oils or non-drying or semi-drying vegetable oils such as rapeseed oil, and rubber varieties rich in resin, such as guayule, agra flakes, ficus, etc., the other constituents of the compound being, for instance, factice, brown or white, chalk, heavy spar (sulfate of barium), lithopone, lime, infusorial earth, a colouring agent (ultramarine blue, cobalt blue, soot black, iron oxide, typhorod, cinnabar), powdered marble, zinc white, kaolin, and combinations thereof.

The resin contained in the rubber can be partly or completely substituted by gutta percha resin, dead borneo (a resinous crude rubber) etc., and suitable regenerates may be used instead of rubber.

Preferably, the oil is heated, the resinous rubber is dissolved in the oil so as to prevent hardening of the resin at a later period, thus

increasing the life of the compound and its dirt-absorbing qualities.

The percentage of the constituents may vary. The compositions of four suitable compounds are given below in percentages by weight:

No. I

Substance	Percentage by weight	
Rubber (rich in resin) -----	12.65	60
Brown factice -----	12.9	
Chalk -----	23.6	
Heavy spar -----	18.5	
Kaolin -----	3.	65
Powdered marble -----	2.1	
Lithopone -----	13.9	
Lime -----	1.45	
Ultramarine blue -----	.85	70
Mineral oil -----	7.05	
	100.	

No. II

Substance	Percentage by weight	
Rubber (15 per cent resin) -----	9.43	75
Regenerate, clear -----	25.16	
Factice, brown -----	6.29	
Factice, light -----	6.29	
Lithopone -----	25.16	80
Heavy spar -----	18.87	
Mineral oil -----	7.86	
Ultramarine blue -----	.94	
	100.	85

No. III

Substance	Percentage by weight	
Rubber II (5 per cent resin) -----	9.43	90
Factice, brown -----	12.58	
Lithopone -----	25.16	
Heavy spar -----	18.87	
Mineral oil or rape seed oil -----	7.86	95
Ultramarine blue or iron oxide -----	.94	
Powdered marble -----	22.	
Resin, dead borneo or gutta percha -----	3.16	
	100.	

