

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMANUEL DATH, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

COMPOSITION FOR DRESSING TEXTILE STOCK.

941,361.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 30, 1909.

No Drawing.

Application filed April 7, 1909. Serial No. 488,469.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMMANUEL DATH, a subject of the Kingdom of Belgium, residing at Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, United States of America, have invented new and useful Improvements in Compositions for Dressing Textile Stock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved composition for dressing for wool and other textile stock.

In the manufacture of wool textiles the stock is sometimes hard, so that the combing and drawing operations proceed unevenly and with difficulty. To render the wool softer, so that it can be worked more easily and into smoother and more lustrous form, it has hitherto been proposed to oil the stock; but pure oil is unsuitable, and so far as I am aware, no satisfactory dressing has ever been found. In particular no combination of oil with water has ever been made, so far as I am aware, which has the capability of staying in its prepared condition for use for any considerable length of time.

One object of the present invention is to provide an oil dressing which, after being made, will stay in good condition for use for a long period of time, for example, a number of months.

It is another object of the invention to provide a dressing which will facilitate the working of cotton and wool together. Under ordinary conditions when a body of wool containing a percentage of cotton is put through the processes of combing and drawing to which wool is ordinarily subjected, the cotton remains in lumps and retains its distinctive color and appearance in the midst of the wool without becoming distributed fiber by fiber among the fibers of the wool.

It is an object of the invention to provide a dressing such that, when it has been applied to such mixed stock, the ordinary machinery for working the wool will work the cotton also, its fibers becoming intermingled with those of the wool, so that the lumps of cotton disappear and are not discoverable in the mass of wool.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dressing which can be used upon white wool either before or after dyeing without altering the color of the wool or interfering with the action of the dye upon it. Also to provide a dressing which reduces

the amount of waste from the wool, and which enables "waste" to be worked.

The foregoing objects, and such others as are incidental to the invention hereinafter described, are attained by a mixture of oil and water and other ingredients prepared according to the following process: To make the best form or embodiment of the invention at present known to me I take hard soap, 10 per cent.; white olive oil, 15 per cent.; glycerin, 10 per cent.; ammonia water (known in the market as household ammonia) 2 per cent.; water, 63 per cent.; all percentages being measured by weight. I boil the soap in one half the total quantity of water for 35 or 40 minutes. During this boiling the soap will dissolve and the liquor become clear, but notwithstanding the clearness it is desirable to mix it thoroughly and continuously during the boiling. After this the olive oil may be added slowly, the liquor being continuously mixed while the oil is being put in. The glycerin may be added in the same manner, the liquor being thoroughly mixed. The liquor should then be allowed to cool, a convenient way being to allow it to stand till the next day. The remainder of the water may then be added at a lukewarm temperature, mixing and stirring well. The ammonia may then be added by drops, mixing constantly. Then the whole should be mixed for about an hour and a half until all thickness in the liquid is removed, as far as one can tell by feeling with the hand. A wooden paddle may conveniently be used for this mixing. If thick lumps or portions of the liquor can be found with the fingers, the liquor may then be thinned by adding more water, lukewarm, while stirring, until all of the thickness is gone.

In use, three to six pounds of the preparation may be used per hundred pounds of wool. A dressing prepared according to the foregoing method will have a white appearance and will retain its composition, the oil and the water not separating, for a long period of time. When used upon wool, or cotton and wool, it will assist the combing and drawing operations and the intermingling of the cotton with the wool, and will make hard wool soft to the touch, smooth and lustrous; and at the same time the dressing itself is invisible. It also reduces the amount of waste, which results when the wool is hard, and even makes it

possible to work waste. Addition of the dressing to the stock adds somewhat to the weight of the stock; and as the dressing is less expensive than the wool, it thus constitutes an economy in manufacture.

I claim:

1. A composition of materials comprising soap, oil and glycerin in approximately equal parts, and water in quantity greater than the total of soap, oil and glycerin, the whole forming a liquid suitable for dressing textile stock.

2. The process of making a composition comprising the boiling of soap with a quantity of water exceeding the soap; the slow addition of oil and of glycerin to the liquor while hot; cooling; the addition of a trifling quantity of ammonia; and the addition of water till the total of water exceeds the total of other ingredients; all additions being accompanied by thorough mixing of the liquor, and mixing and addition of water being continued until the liquor is free from

thick parts and suitable for dressing textile stock.

3. The process of making a composition comprising the use of ingredients in approximately the following proportions, viz., hard soap, ten per cent.; olive oil, fifteen per cent.; glycerin, ten per cent.; ammonia, two per cent.; water, sixty-three per cent.; by boiling the soap in half the water until dissolved; mixing the oil and the glycerin slowly into the liquor; cooling; mixing into the liquor the remainder of the water at a lukewarm temperature; adding the ammonia by drops; the mixing being continued until the liquor is free from thick parts, and the whole forming a liquid suitable for dressing textile stock.

Signed by me at Boston, Massachusetts, this third day of April, 1909.

EMMANUEL DATH.

Witnesses:

JOHN S. DOUGLAS,

JOSEPH T. BRENNAN.