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Wax Emulsion

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CLEANING AND POLISHING COMPOSITION

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This invention relates to improvements in cleaning and polishing compositions for use in cleaning and polishing finished surfaces, such, for instance, as those of automobiles, other vehicles, furniture and lacquered surfaces generally, whether of wood or metal.

This composition consists of a mixture of different substances which cooperate to form a material that has properties that make it specially well adapted for cleaning and polishing as above intimated. It is one of the objects of this invention to produce a composition containing an abradant which shall have as part thereof materials that will prevent the abradant from settling and which will therefore keep it in suspension if the composition is left standing for any length of time. The composition to which this invention relates is preferably constituted as follows:

Petroleum oil	3	ounces
An abradant	2	ounces
Cancillia wax	1½	ounces
Ethyl acetate and benzol in equal proportions	2	ounces
Tragacanth gum dissolved in water	3	ounces
Acetic acid about 30% solution	2	ounces
Sodium carbonate ½ ounce dissolved in 2 ounces of water	2½	ounces
Oil of sassafras	10	drops
Aniline orange		a trace

In the above formula the preferred proportions of the different ingredients are given, but it is, of course, understood that a small variation can be made from the proportions given without materially affecting the composition and therefore the proportions given should be considered in an illustrative and not in a limiting sense. The abradant to which reference has been made in the above formula may be pumice stone, emery, carborundum or rottenstone, depending upon the particular use to which the composition is to be applied, the function of the abradant being, of course, to assist in smoothening roughened surfaces and to give a polish to surfaces that have become deadened from the effect of exposure. The cancillia wax has been found to be very suitable for this purpose, but it is possible to replace this by means of a bleached beeswax or any other waxy substance that has the same properties, the function of the wax being to give the dry surface a high lustre and to prevent separation of the mixture.

The ethyl acetate and benzol are cleaners which possess the properties of dissolving fats and therefore assist in removing grease and oil from the surfaces. As above intimated, it has been found that where an abradant like those mentioned is incorporated with a liquid composition that the abradant will slowly settle due to the action of gravity and therefore if the composition remains standing for some length of time, it must be thoroughly shaken or stirred in order to bring the abradant back into the composition in a mixture which is effective. In order to prevent this settling of the abradant, gum tragacanth has been added and this, together with the wax serve to convert the liquid into a heavy cream like mass of such consistency that the abradant will remain in suspension even if standing still for a long time.

The sodium carbonate has a saponifying action when mixed with the other ingredients which contain petroleum oil and this prevents the petroleum oil from being deposited in a film on the surface of the material which is being cleaned. On account of the saponifying action above described, it is possible to thoroughly remove all the material of this cleaning composition from the finished surface by means of rubbing with clean cheese cloth. The oil of sassafras is added for the purpose of giving the composition a pleasant odor and can be replaced by any other odoriferous material as may be desired. The aniline orange is dye and serves merely to give the composition the desired color and can be replaced by aniline blue or any other shade which will give the composition the most desirable color characteristics.

This material, when applied to the surface to be cleaned removes all the dead material from the surface so as to bring back the live surface of the finish and when the material is removed from the surface with a dry cloth,

it will be found that it will have a high finish which is comparable with the original finish.

Particular attention is called to the use of the wax and the gum which as above described cooperate to form a cream-like mass that holds the abradant in suspension. This is of great importance for it is evident that if the abradant were removed, as it will be from the top of the composition after it has stood for a long time, that it would not function the same as it would when the abradant is present in the proper proportion and at the same time when the material near the bottom is used, the excessive abradant changes the effectiveness of the composition. With the addition of the wax and the gum, this is prevented with greatly improved results. The wax, in addition to assisting in holding the abradant in solution facilitates the removal of the dead material and the dust and the grit from the surface and prevents it from sticking thereto. The benzol, as well as the ethyl acetate is soluble in oil and therefore can be readily removed from the surface after the latter has been cleaned. The action of the sodium carbonate has been pointed out and is of great importance because it makes it possible to remove all of the material so as to obviate the necessity of going over the finished surface with a soap solution for the purpose of removing the oil film that would otherwise result from the use of the petroleum oil.

The gum tragacanth which is included in the above composition is first dissolved in water, one-half ounce of this gum being dissolved in one gallon of water and of this solution three ounces is used in combination with the other ingredients as set forth in the formula.

The proportions given in the formula are considered to be most desirable for general use, but it is of course evident that the proportions may be varied somewhat without departing from the invention.

The acetic acid serves to loosen the dirt or other dead material that has stuck fast to the surface and hardened thereon. Acetic acid seems to penetrate and loosen dirt and gummy substances that have become attached to the surface and hardened thereon, and besides this it appears to cooperate with the wax and gum to produce a better finish than can be obtained when any of these three ingredients are absent.

Having described the invention what is claimed as new is:

A cleaning and polishing liquid formed by mixing the following ingredients in about the proportions given, petroleum oil three ounces, an abradant two ounces, wax one and one-half ounces, ethyl acetate one ounce, benzol one ounce, solution of tragacanth gum three ounces, acetic acid (30%) two ounces, a solution consisting of sodium carbonate one-half ounce dissolved in two ounces of water and odoriferous oil ten drops and an aniline dye a trace.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

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