

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER DAGNALL, OF FAIRFIELD, HAMPTON WICK, ENGLAND,

POLISHING-CLOTH.

1,025,382.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 7, 1912.

No Drawing.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER DAGNALL, a subject of the King of Great Britain, resident of Fairfield, Sandy Lane, Hampton Wick, in the county of Middlesex and Kingdom of Great Britain, have invented new and useful Improvements in Polishing-Cloths, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the manufacture of polishing cloths or fabrics which are impregnated with a mixture of wax, tallow or the like, and oil, caustic alkali or borax or silicate of soda, spirit and a polishing powder, the wax, tallow and oil being first heated together and then saponified by the alkali, after which the polishing powder is added and finally the spirit.

In practice it is found that cloths impregnated with the mixture as above described are not well adapted for cleaning articles that are very dirty or tarnished or have been laid by for a considerable length of time or exposed to the air or to injurious fumes, the reason being that the fatty acids which have great cleaning properties have been wholly or partially neutralized by the added alkaline salt or alkali. Moreover in practice it is found that the addition of wax or tallow to such mixture produces a cloth not so easy or fluent in action as is in some cases required. According to this invention therefore the alkaline salt or alkali is dispensed with so as entirely to avoid any neutralization of the fatty acid employed thus producing a cloth with a distinctly acid reaction. The fatty acid employed is known commercially as olein, which word throughout this specification is used to denote commercial oleic acid. To produce a cloth particularly easy or fluent in action, the wax or tallow may be omitted.

A convenient way of carrying out the invention is as follows:—Take olein, with wax

and (or) tallow if required, and heat it or them in a suitable vessel. Then add powdered silicate of aluminium, and stir the mixture. The mixture is then thinned by the addition of petrol, to insure that the mixture shall penetrate the cloth intimately, after which the cloth is drawn through the mixture, and then passed between rollers to insure that the saturation of the cloth shall be even and uniform. No heat is used to dry the cloths, the petrol being allowed to evaporate at normal temperatures, after serving its purpose as a vehicle for securing thorough penetration of the mixture into the cloth, thus leaving the other ingredients securely fixed in the cloth, which is then cut into pieces of suitable size ready for use.

The following proportions of the impregnating ingredients are found to give good results in practice, viz.—64 lbs. of olein, 8 lbs. of wax, 8 lbs. of tallow, 64 lbs. of silicate of aluminium. The quantity of solvent required varies greatly with the extent of the cleaning and polishing power required in the cloth to be impregnated. If desired, either the wax or the tallow or both may be omitted.

The cloth can be manufactured of cotton, linen, jute, hemp, ramie or flax, or paper or felt can be used, and the cloth can be dyed as required.

The impregnating materials can be scented if required, and can be dyed to match the color of the cloth, or the like or they may be dyed together.

I claim:—

Polishing cloth with an acid reaction consisting of a fabric impregnated with a mixture of olein, silicate of alumina and petrol, substantially as described.

WALTER DAGNALL.

Witnesses:

CRANLEY L. PERRY,
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