

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST GODCHAUX, OF LA ROCHE-SUR-CHIEERS, FRANCE.

PRODUCT FOR OILING WOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 515,077, dated February 20, 1894.

Application filed July 31, 1893. Serial No. 481,981. (No specimens.) Patented in France May 12, 1893, No. 229,880; in England June 1, 1893, No. 10,729; in Belgium June 2, 1893, No. 104,915; in Spain June 7, 1893, No. 14,625; in Italy June 8, 1893, No. 34,207, and in Portugal July 4, 1893, No. 1,806.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST GODCHAUX, a citizen of the French Republic, and a resident of La Roche-sur-Chiers, in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, have invented new and useful Improvements in Substances for Oiling Wool and other Textile Materials, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has been patented in the following countries: France May 12, 1893, No. 229,880; Belgium June 2, 1893, No. 104,915; England June 1, 1893, No. 10,729; Italy June 8, 1893, No. 34,207; Spain June 7, 1893, No. 14,625, and Portugal July 4, 1893, No. 1,806, and applications were filed in Germany June 1, 1893, Austria-Hungary June 16, 1893, and Russia July 31, 1893.

This invention relates to a substance to be used as a substitute for the oleine, olive oil or other fatty matters usually employed in the oiling of wool.

The new substance consists of a mixture of soluble soap water and glycerine to which is added carbonate of potassium. Soap is employed because of the viscosity it imparts to water and because it facilitates or promotes the mutual adherence of the fibers to be treated. The glycerine which is a neutral body soluble in all proportions in water, dissolves the soap and deliquescent salts, and maintains in the wool the humidity necessary during its conversion into yarn. The advantages of glycerine are that it remains fluid at the lowest temperature, that it does not evaporate on exposure to the air and is not susceptible to rancidity or spontaneous combustion. By its employment the fibers of the wool are moistened, lubricated and rendered flexible and supple without being charged with grease and are preserved from all change. These qualities greatly facilitate the carding, combing and spinning of the wool. The carbonate of potassium which is a very deliquescent salt, is added to further maintain a state of humidity in the fibers. It also increases the unctuousness of the mixture

and renders it more consistent. Being very soluble in either water or glycerine it makes the mixture more soluble in water at ordinary temperatures and gives a greater homogeneity to the mixture. The presence of the carbonate of potassium also prevents any remaining traces of mordants having insoluble bases from forming insoluble soaps with the soluble soap contained in the new substance, by transforming them into soluble carbonates.

By the use of the substance manufactured according to this invention imperfect oiling or greasing is entirely obviated, tarnished colors or unequal dyeing is prevented and the risks of fire and disagreeable smells are very much reduced.

The constituent parts of the new substance are preferred to be employed in about the following proportions—fifteen parts of soap, twenty-four parts of glycerine and five parts of carbonate of potassium for each one hundred parts of water. It will however be understood that these proportions may be considerably varied without departing from the spirit of this invention.

Among the advantages attendant upon the employment of the new substance are its increased solubility in water at ordinary temperatures, the immediate impregnation of the fibers and a saving in cost as compared with the usual oil or grease. In the fulling and milling operations an economy of time is effected and alkaline substances and soap are also saved as there is no necessity for extracting surplus grease or oil. The fibers or the cloth manufactured from them are capable of receiving brighter and fresher colors and are much improved to the feel. Owing to there being no unsaponified portions of greasy matter employed in the oiling there will exist no irregularities in color after dyeing, thus obviating any necessity for the repetition of the operation.

In use the compound of glycerine soap and carbonate of potassium is dissolved in water at ordinary temperatures, and the wool is

treated with the solution in the same manner as it is at present treated with the oily matters commonly employed.

Having now particularly described and as-
5 certain the nature of my said invention and
in what manner the same is to be performed,
I declare that what I claim is—

As a new article of manufacture, a com-
pound to be used as a substitute for oleine,
10 olive oil, and the like for oiling wool and con-

sisting essentially of glycerine, soluble soap, water and carbonate of potassium, prepared substantially as hereinbefore described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my invention I have signed my name in pres- 15
ence of two witnesses.

ERNEST GODCHAUX.

Witnesses:

CHÉOPHELE PETÉZ,
PIERRE THOMAS.