UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PAPER-SIZING COMPOSITION AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUDSON A. DE CEW, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Mount Vernon, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Sizing Compositions and Methods of Making the Same, of which the following

is a specification. I have discovered that it is possible to

- 10 incorporate into one soluble compound, certain sizing or waterproofing agents which, ordinarily when brought together, react on each other to form insoluble materials.
- The compounds particularly referred to 15 are sodium resinate and aluminum sulphate which are commonly used for sizing paper. By their use, a precipitate is formed in the pulp in the beating or mixing engine.

My present invention is to bring these two 20 materials together in the presence of a colloid such as glue or starch, glucose, sulphite cellulose liquor, or similar protective col-loids. This invention also includes the use of any soap which would be coagulated by

 $\mathbf{25}$ an acid or an acid salt under ordinary conditions.

My method of procedure is to dissolve each reacting ingredient in one or more of these colloidal products, and then bring them

- 30 together in such a manner that they do not form an insoluble product, because the product of reaction, if any, will remain in colloidal solution within the protective colloid. An example of this is to make a solution of
- glue in water and add to this from 5 to 10% of its weight of resin or other soap. A sim-ilar glue solution containing from 5 to 10%of aluminum sulphate (alum) or acid salt of the weight of the glue. The two compounds
- are then mixed by degrees, the acid solution found that no reaction takes place between the alum and the size.
- This product is very useful as a coating for paper and will, when dried on the paper, 45 form a strong, water-proof coating on the surface of the sheet. As already stated, signature to this specification. other colloids than glue may be used for this purpose.

When such a product is dried, then the 50 resin and alumina form an insoluble product which does not re-dissolve and therefore acts as a sizing material. This soluble sizing compound may also be used in the beating engine like ordinary rosin size and does not 55 require any other agent as it will go directly into the fibres by adsorption to form a coating which reduces their capillarity.

In compounding these ingredients, I pre-fer to add the colloidal solution containing 60 the acid salt to the solution containing the soap for under these conditions, the soap is always in excess and there is less danger of coagulation. By this method a larger quantity of both soap and acid salt can be in-, 65 corporated in the colloids without forming coagulation than if the ingredients are mixed in the other manner by adding the soap solution to the acid solution. By following this method of compounding materials, it is pos- 70 sible to use as high as ten parts of the reagents to ninety of the colloids used. By other methods of mixing the proportion of reagents should be nearly 5%.

What I claim is:

1. A sizing composition having therein substantially five parts of rosin size, approximately five parts of alum and approximately ninety parts of colloidal material.

2. A rosin size having therein approxi- 80 mately five parts of rosin, approximately five parts of an acid salt and approximately ninety parts of glue.

3. A method of treating a soap with an acid salt without coagulation which con- 85 sists in dissolving each reagent in an excess of colloidal matter and then mixing them together.

4. A method of producing a colloidal solubeing added to the soap solution and it is tion of aluminum resinate which consists in 90 dissolving a resin soap in a protective colloid, dissolving aluminum sulphate in a protective colloid, and then mixing the solutions together.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my 95

JUDSON A. DE CEW.

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