Improvements relating to the preparation of carbolic acid and to the formation thereof into lozenges or the like / [Otto Rademann].

Contributors

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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements relating to the Preparation of Carbolic Acid and to the Formation thereof into Lozenges or the like.

I, OTTO RADEMANN, of Forbach, (Lorraine) Germany, Pharmaceutical Chemist, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows :—

My invention relates to the preparation of carbolic acid in the form of lozenges.

The object of my said invention is to provide medical practitioners and others as well as the public at large, with carbolic acid in a solid form, which enables him or them to prepare, by means of a known quantity of water, a disinfecting liquid of the exact percentage required.

For this purpose the carbolic acid is advantageously melted in a water bath, and by rapidly cooling and stirring is converted into small crystals. By expelling, expressing or drying above sulphuric acid, or any other suitable siccative the crystal-paste obtained is rendered as anhydrous as possible.

The carbolic acid thus prepared is mixed with about one tenth of its weight of pure boracic acid, and the mixture is levigated. In this manner a product is obtained which in appearance resembles loose snow, and like the latter it may be easily put in moulds ; the mass is then pressed into suitable moulds and carbolic acid is thereby obtained in the shape of lozenges, which differ materially from crystallized carbolic acid. The mass has a higher melting point, and can consequently be kept a longer time in the hand without attacking the epidermis as is the case with crystallized acid. It is easily soluble in water for example a lozenge of 5 grammes is completely dissolved in 100 grammes of cold water in a few seconds, whereas with the same quantitative proportions crystallized carbolic acid does not dissolve at all in cold water, but requires almost boiling water for its dissolution. Its solution is moreover more permanent than that of the crystallized acid which after a very short time shows a tendency to separate in small drops from the solution.

The above stated quantity of boracic acid to be added is not absolutely essential as the same can be varied without departing from the nature of my invention.

Dated this 31st day of January 1888.

HASELTINE, LAKE & Co.,
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Agents for the Applicant.

[*Price 4d.*]

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements relating to the Preparation of Carbolic Acid and to the Formation thereof into Lozenges or the like.

I, OTTO RADEMANN, of Forbach, (Lorraine) Germany Pharmaceutical Chemist do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement :—

My invention relates to the preparation of carbolic acid in the form of lozenges.

The object of my said invention is to provide medical practitioners and others as well as the public at large with carbolic acid in a solid form, which enables him or them to prepare by means of a known quantity of water, a disinfecting liquid of the exact percentage required.

For this purpose the carbolic acid is advantageously melted in a water bath, and by rapidly cooling and stirring is converted into small crystals. By expelling, expressing or drying above sulphuric acid or any other suitable siccative the crystal-paste obtained is rendered as anhydrous as possible.

The carbolic acid thus prepared is mixed with about one-tenth of its weight of pure boracic acid, and the mixture is levigated. In this manner a product is obtained which in appearance resembles loose snow, and like the latter it may be easily put in moulds. The mass is then pressed into suitable moulds and carbolic acid is thereby obtained in the shape of lozenges which differ materially from crystallized carbolic acid. The mass has a higher melting point, and can consequently be kept a longer time in the hand without attacking the epidermis as is the case with the crystallized acid. It is easily soluble in water however for example a lozenge of 5 grammes is completely dissolved in 100 grammes of cold water in a few seconds, whereas with the same quantitative proportions crystallized carbolic acid does not dissolve at all in cold water, but requires almost boiling for its dissolution. Its solution is moreover more permanent than that of the crystallized acid which after a very short time shows a tendency to separate in small drops from the solution.

The above stated quantity of boracic acid to be added is not absolutely essential as the same can be varied without departing from the nature of my invention.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of the said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed I declare that what I claim is

The addition of boracic acid to carbolic acid, for rendering the latter more difficult to melt by heat and more easily soluble, and for enabling the same to be moulded into the form of lozenges by mechanical pressure substantially as above specified.

Dated this 24th day of October 1888.

HASELTINE, LAKE & Co.,
45, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
Agents for the Applicant.

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