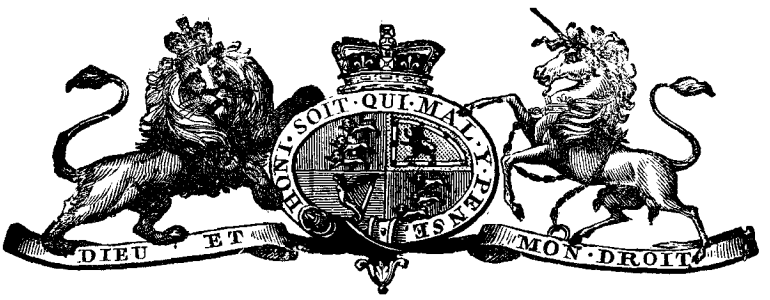

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

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WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 7th June, 1899.

COMPLETE specifications relating to the under-mentioned applications for Letters Patent have been accepted, and are open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, give me notice in writing of opposition to the grant of any such patent. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 10863.—10th August, 1898.—WILLIAM CATTO GREIG, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller. An improved hanger for wire fencing.*

Claim.—A hanger for wire fencing formed of sheet-metal bent into U-shape and punched with slots to receive the fencing-wire, said slots having each a channel through the edge of the hanger admitting the wire, as specified.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 10871.—15th August, 1898.—ARTHUR GRETTON TOMKIES, of Brunnerton, Westland, New Zealand, Electrician. A new or improved foot-grip for bicycle-pedals and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) In combination with the pedal of a bicycle and the like, a foot-grip comprising a base-plate, means for securing the plate to the pedal, links pivoted to the plate, a top plate capable of swivelling around a central bolt, plates pivoted to the top plate, and links and jaws mounted upon the said plates, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In combination with the pedal of a bicycle and the like, a foot-grip comprising a base-plate embossed at its central part, slotted wings upon the plate and curved slots cut in the plate, means for securing the plate to the pedal, links pivoted to the plate, a top plate capable of swivelling around a central bolt, plates pivoted to the top plate, and links and jaws mounted upon the said plates, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In combination with the pedal of a bicycle and the like, a foot-grip comprising a base-plate embossed at its central part, slotted wings upon the plate and curved slots cut in the plate, a central bolt having a hook to embrace the barrel of the pedal and a shouldered nut-link pivoted to the plate, a top plate capable of swivelling around the central bolt, plates pivoted to the top plate, and links and jaws mounted upon the said plates, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In combination with the pedal of a bicycle and the like, a foot-grip comprising a base-plate, means for securing the plate to the pedal, links pivoted to the plate, a top plate capable of swivelling around a central bolt, plates pivoted to the top plate and links, jaws mounted upon the said plate, serrations upon the jaws, bolts having square necks, and chamfered nuts to the bolts, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 4s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 10884.—29th August, 1898.—HARRY REYNOLDS, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Watchmaker. Improvements in or relating to clocks used in starting races.*

Claims.—(1.) In a clock for starting races, a time-indicating dial revolved by clock-mechanism, tappets pivoted around the circumference, and operatable to project beyond the edge of the dial, said tappets being arranged when in their projected position to contact with a lever whereby driving mechanism, actuating a hammer which strikes a gong, is released, and clock-gear simultaneously set in motion; means whereby visual indication to start is given to the competitors; substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) In clocks for starting races, the combination of mechanical means by which visual indication is given to competitors to start, and of means for simultaneously striking a gong, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) The improvements in and relating to clocks for starting races consisting of the mechanical parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 10885.—16th August, 1898.—ARTHUR JOHN CUMING, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Journalist. Improvements in and relating to apparatus for branding carcases.*

NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list provisional specifications, *Gazette* No. 66, of the 1st September, 1898.

Claims.—(1.) In branding apparatus, a hollow metallic casing to a surface of which a branding device is fixed, means by which the interior of said casing is supplied with heated fluid, and means for holding the apparatus with the device in contact with the object to be branded, substantially as specified. (2.) In combination, a hollow metallic casing having a branding-device upon one surface thereof, a handle of non-conducting material fixed to said casing, an inlet-pipe and regulating-valve for admitting heated fluid to said casing, and a tap for the withdrawal of fluid therefrom, substantially as specified and illustrated.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 10898.—19th August, 1898.—EDWARD SMETHURST, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Farmer's Agent. Improved hanging dropper for wire fencing.*

Claims.—(1.) A hanging dropper for wire fencing constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified, and illustrated in the drawing. (2.) A hanging dropper for wire fencing formed of two strips of sheet-metal, each bent into U-shaped section, the open end of one fitting into the open end of the other, corresponding slots being cut in both parts to receive the wires of the fence, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawing.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 10978.—6th September, 1898.—LOUIS LESLIE MCDERMOTT, of Auckland, New Zealand, Plumber. An improved enamelled metal air-tight cesspan.*

Claims.—(1.) In an air-tight cesspan, the lid for same having projecting pieces, slidable bolts with shoulders thereon suitably held to said lid, strengthening bar, and flange made by rim secured to under-part of lid, all for the purpose set forth, as described, and as illustrated by the drawing. (2.) In an air-tight cesspan, the pan, enamelled inside and out, with lugs affixed thereto, said lugs having tongue-like projections forming recesses, slots in lugs, and upper edge of pan lip-shaped, all for the purpose set forth, as described, and as illustrated by the drawing. (3.) In combination in an air-tight cesspan, the lid having projecting pieces, slidable bolts with shoulders thereon suitably held to said lid, strengthening bar, flange made by rim secured to under-part of lid, the pan, enamelled inside and out, with lugs affixed thereto, said lugs having tongue-like projections forming recesses, slots in lugs, handle affixed to lower portion of pan, and upper edge of pan lip-shaped, with solid indiarubber band adjusted to said rim and between the said flange and lip, all for the purpose set forth, as described, and as illustrated by the drawing.

(Specification, 4s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11055.—13th October, 1898.—JOHN WALLER BINDON, of Ohaeawai, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, Settler. Recording the state of the scoring in cricket-matches.*

Claims.—(1.) In a scoring apparatus, in combination, a cabinet, rollers carrying bands, springs, tapes and pulleys to operate the said bands, a winch provided with rollers, axles with squared ends, ratchets and pawls, tapes connecting the rollers of the winch to the pulleys of the cabinet, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a scoring apparatus, in combination, a cabinet, rollers carrying bands, axles made hollow and revolving one upon the other to give independent motion to the rollers, spring tapes and pulleys to operate the said bands, a winch provided with rollers, axles with squared ends, ratchets and pawls, tapes connecting the rollers of the winch to the pulleys of the cabinet, numerals upon the winch-tapes and the bands arranged to correspond, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a scoring apparatus, in combination, a cabinet, rollers carrying bands, spring tapes and pulleys to operate the said bands, a gong operated by one of the pulleys, a winch provided with rollers, axles with squared ends, ratchets and pawls, tapes connecting the rollers of the winch to the pulleys of the cabinet, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) The scoring apparatus consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and combined substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 4s. 9d.; drawings, 11s.)

No. 11214.—6th December, 1898.—FRANCOIS DE RECHTER, Engineer, and GUSTAVE DE RECHTER, Doctor of Medicine, both of Brussels, Belgium. A novel process for the preparation of anatomic, entomologic, and other specimens, whereby preservation when exposed to the air is insured, and also a durable fixing upon the skin of the hair, feathers, and other external growths.

Claims.—(1.) The process of sterilisation and preservation of specimens for collection, and anatomical parts, described, which consists in submitting the objects to be treated to the action of an atmosphere constantly saturated with formic aldehyde, such saturation being obtained by a continuous circulation of the air contained in the apparatus in such a manner that its impoverishment in gaseous aldehyde, due to the absorption of this latter by the objects exposed, is constantly compensated by its enrichment in contact with the evaporation and separation surface, which is of large development, and constantly impregnated with formic aldehyde in solution or with its polymerides. (2.) The same process applied to the fixing of hair and of feathers upon skins, in order to render these latter suitable for all purposes in tawing and furriery. (3.) As a novel industrial product, the entire organisms or portions of organisms for collections, rendered imputrescible by means of formic aldehyde or its polymerides, in a permanent manner, so that they may be preserved in the open air. (4.) As a novel industrial product, the skins of which the hair or feathers are fixed in a durable manner by the action of formic aldehyde or of its polymerides, employed in the state of gas or vapour, or in the form of an alcoholic or other aqueous solution. (5.) In combination with the process above described, the use of an hermetic apparatus comprising a chamber in which the constant saturation of the active atmosphere is obtained by means of a continuous circulation of this atmosphere upon a considerable separating evaporation-surface presented to the formic aldehyde or its polymerides.

(Specification, 6s. 9d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 11263.—23rd December, 1898.—THE GEM NEEDLE-THREADER COMPANY, LIMITED, of 154, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, North Britain (assignee of John Darling, of Gallowflats, Rutherglen, Lanark, North Britain, Engineer). Improvements in needle-threaders.

Claims.—(1.) In a hand needle-threader, the stand for containing the working mechanism, constructed substantially as described, and illustrated on sheet 1 of the drawings. (2.) In a hand needle-threader, the combination of the lever D, upright arm or lever I, threading-bar E, with threading device H, and so arranged that when the needle is pushed into apparatus it causes the end of the threading-device to pass up through the eye of the needle, substantially as described, and illustrated on sheet 1 of the drawings. (3.) In a hand needle-threader, the arrangement by which the thread, when the needle has been drawn forward, is automatically drawn under or against the threading-device, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated on sheet 1 of the drawings. (4.) In hand needle-threaders, the method by which the thread is released from the apparatus after the threading operation has been accomplished, substantially as described, and illustrated on sheet 1 of the drawings. (5.) In hand needle-threaders, the arrangement by which the threading-device is held in position and also capable of being removed, and a fresh one or one of a different size substituted, substantially as described, and illustrated on sheet 1 of the drawings. (6.) The general arrangement, combination, and operation of the parts constituting a hand needle-threader, substantially as described, and illustrated on sheet 1 of the drawings. (7.) A sewing-machine threader constructed substantially as described, and illustrated on sheet 2 of the drawings.

(Specification, 5s.; drawings, 16s.)

No. 11279.—31st December, 1898.—JOHN HUTCHESON, of 4, Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Ship-rigger and Sailmaker. An improved flexible steel wire rope fire-escape ladder, and method of attaching and tightening same.*

Claims.—(1.) The combination of a flexible ladder, contained upon or within any structure, and unattached at the lower end when not required for use, with any form of ring, cleat, recess, eyelet, hook, bar, or projection in the kerb or other convenient place to which any part of such ladder may be temporarily attached (either directly or indirectly) in case of fire or other emergency, for the purpose of keeping such ladder away from any projection, or any window or opening capable of emitting smoke or flame, and reducing its sway or slack to afford safer hand- and foot-hold for inexperienced users, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) The combination as above with a reel or drum upon which such ladder may be wound when not in use, such reel being furnished, if desired, with a ratchet and pawl and lever attachment for assisting in taking up any of the slack, and otherwise contributing to the objects of this invention, substantially as described. (3.) The combination, as in claim 1, with the windlass as described; with or without the reel described in claim 2.

(Specification, 2s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11335.—25th January, 1899.—GEORGE RICHARD ROWE, Surgical-instrument Maker, and JONATHAN TREVETHICK, Brush-manufacturer, both of 103, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand. An improved billiard-table.*

Claims.—(1.) A billiard-table designed to be placed upon the top of another table, and being for this purpose provided with supports which are operatable to permit the height of said billiard-table to be regulated, and a true horizontal surface obtained, substantially as described and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In combination, a billiard-table, adjustable supports thereunder, and spirit-levels sunk in recesses in the sides of said table for indicating its position horizontally, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) The combination with a billiard-table of adjustable supports thereunder, said supports being constructed in two parts, and one being adapted to screw into the other, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11539.—17th April, 1899.—JOHN RAMAGE, of Balclutha, Otago, New Zealand, Tinsmith and Plumber. An improved water-tap suitable for either high or low pressure, and for hot or cold water.

Claims.—(1.) In a valve-box for a water-tap, with the valve-seat on the end of the valve-box, as shown in the drawing at a^1. (2.) The outlet from said valve-box is placed directly under the valve-box.

(Specification, 1s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11618.—12th May, 1899.—HARRY PHILLIPS DAVIS, of 327, Neville Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in or relating to apparatus for controlling and governing electric motors.

Claims.—(1.) For compound or shunt-wound electric motors, a switch by means of which the direction of rotation of the motor can be reversed without breaking the circuit consisting of the armature and shunt magnet coil. (2.) For use with electric motors, a starting-resistance, which is automatically and gradually reduced by means of a magnetically operated switch, the operating magnet being itself short-circuited as soon as the resistance attains its minimum value, and with or without a second electro-magnet for retaining the switch-arm in position after the operating magnet has been short-circuited. (3.) The combination with the switch claimed in Claim 2 of a dash-pot so arranged that the operating magnet core can only move slowly to reduce the resistance, but is permitted to move quickly when the operating magnet is short-circuited. (4.) For use with electric motors, a starting, stopping, and reversing switch, constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1, 2, and 3 of the drawings. (5.) A starting-resistance constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to Figs. 4, 5, and 6 of the drawings.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, £1 1s.)

No. 11624.—13th May, 1899.—ALAN PRICE, of Sydney, New South Wales, Civil Engineer. Improvements in the Hotchkiss boiler-cleaners.

Claims.—(1.) Constructing the Hotchkiss boiler-cleaner in two halves, with a suitable groove or recess in one or both halves to receive a removable baffle-plate, as set forth. (2.) Constructing the Hotchkiss boiler-cleaner in semi-spherical halves, each half being provided with a flange whereby it may be bolted to the other half, the faces of the flanges being recessed, or the interior of the sphere being provided with suitable means, such as the pegs J, for supporting a removable baffle-plate, as specified. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in the improved Hotchkiss boiler-cleaner as set forth and for the several purposes specified.

(Specification, 4s. 6d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 11625.—12th May, 1899.—THOMAS MURRAY, Bricklayer, and WILLIAM PINCHES, Architect, both of Wanganui, New Zealand. An apparatus for advertising.

Claims.—A lantern or frame for holding advertisements that has a revolving motion on being drawn along. A lantern or frame for holding advertisements fixed to a centre spindle, the same being attached to a carriage, and driven by cog-wheels from the axle of carriage. A lantern or frame for holding advertisements, the same being driven by cog-wheels off the axle of a carriage, and having friction-rollers fixed under the bottom of lantern or frame, and running on a diaphragm having a transom of iron fixed thereon, substantially as shown in drawings and specification.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11628.—18th May, 1899.—ALEXANDER IMSCHENETZKY, of 2, Tikhvinskaya, St. Petersburg, Russia, Lieutenant-colonel. Improved manufacture of refractory material suitable for building and other purposes.

Claims.—(1.) The process of manufacturing refractory material which consists in first saturating articles made of asbestos, with or without admixture of other substances, with a silica-solution, and then treating the same with a bicarbonate-solution, in order to deposit the silica from any silicate contained therein, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) The process of manufacturing refractory material which consists in first saturating articles made of asbestos, with or without admixture of other substances, with a solution of sodium-silicate mixed with sodium-bicarbonate, from which the silica, in the form of colloid only, separates after a certain time, and then further treating the same with a bicarbonate-solution, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) In the process of manufacturing refractory material from asbestos with or without admixture of other ingredients by saturating the asbestos articles with a silica-solution, the method of further saturating the articles with a silicate-solution, and then soaking them in a solution of bicarbonate, whereby the absorbed silicate is converted into silica by taking up carbonic acid from the bicarbonate, the resulting by-product of carbonate-solution thus obtained being then available for the production of further quantities of silicate and bicarbonate, substantially as described. (4.) The process of manufacturing artificial stone which consists in first soaking sheets or other forms produced from asbestos-pulp in a solution of silica, then drying the same, then impregnating the same with a solution of sodium-silicate, and, lastly, treating the same with a solution of either sodium-bicarbonate, potassium-bicarbonate, or ammonium-bicarbonate, substantially as described. (5.) The process of manufacturing artificial stone which consists in saturating the articles formed of asbestos, with or without admixture of other materials, with a silicate-solution, and then exposing the mass to the action of carbon-dioxide under pressure in water, so as to produce hydrated silica in the colloid form, and a solution of the alkaline carbonate or bicarbonate, substantially as described. (6.) The process of manufacturing refractory material which consists in first producing a solution of silica by mixing together a solution of sodium-silicate and a bicarbonate-solution sufficiently weak to prevent the colloid state being assumed too rapidly, and then saturating bodies made of asbestos with or without other substances with such silica-solution, substantially as described. (7.) A refractory material composed of asbestos-fibre, with or without admixture of other materials, bound together by pure silica produced in the mass by the conversion of a silicate by means of a bicarbonate or by the direct action of carbon-dioxide under pressure, substantially as described.

(Specification, 9s. 6d.)

No. 11629.—18th May, 1899.—HERBERT ARTHUR SOMES, of 52, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Manure-manufacturer. Improvements in the manufacture of fertilisers from blood.

Claims.—(1.) The treatment of blood for the manufacture of a fertiliser consisting in (*a*) clotting; (*b*) separating serum from the clot; (*c*) coagulating the serum with commercial ferric sulphate, or with a solution produced by the reaction of nitric acid and ferrous sulphate in the specified proportion; (*d*) separating liquor from the coagulum; and (*e*) mixing, drying, and grinding the clot and coagulum, substantially as described. (2.) The treatment of fresh blood for the manufacture of a fertiliser consisting in (*a*) treating commercial ferric sulphate with a solution produced by the reaction of nitric acid and ferrous sulphate in the specified proportion; (*b*) separating the liquid from the coagulum; (*c*) mixing, drying, and grinding the coagulum, substantially as described. (3.) In the treatment of blood-serum for the manufacture of a fertiliser, coagulating the non-aqueous portions of the same by adding thereto in the specified proportion a red solution produced substantially as described, by the reaction of nitric acid and ferrous sulphate. (4.) In the treatment of blood for the manufacture of a fertiliser, coagulating the non-aqueous portions of the same by adding thereto in the specified proportion a solution of commercial ferric sulphate, substantially as described.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 11630.—18th May, 1899.—HERBERT ARTHUR SOMES, of 52, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Manure-manufacturer. Improvements in the manufacture of fertilisers from digester-soup.

Claims.—(1.) The treatment of digester-soup to obtain therefrom a solid product usable as a fertiliser which consists in treating the soup or a concentrate thereof with a saturated solution of commercial ferric sulphate, in the proportions specified, substantially as described. (2.) The treatment of digester-soup to obtain therefrom a solid product usable as a fertiliser which consists in treating the soup or concentrate thereof with a saturated solution of commercial ferric sulphate and potassium-bichromate in the proportions specified, substantially as described. (3.) The treatment of digester-soup to obtain therefrom a solid product usable as a fertiliser which consists in treating the soup with a saturated solution of commercial ferric sulphate in the specified proportions to obtain a coagulum, and treating the separated liquors with a solution of potassium-bichromate to produce a further coagulation, and finally extracting water from the coagulum and drying the same, substantially as described. (4.) The treatment of digester-soup to obtain therefrom a solid product usable as a fertiliser which consists in coagulating the soup with the specified proportion of the red solution produced by the reaction of nitric acid on ferrous sulphate, extracting water from the coagulum, and drying it, substantially as described. (5.) The treatment of digester-soup to obtain therefrom a solid product usable as a fertiliser which consists in (*a*) coagulating the soup with the specified proportion of the red solution produced by the reaction of nitric acid on ferrous sulphate; (*b*) treating the waste liquors with the specified proportion of potassium-bichromate to produce a further coagulation; and (*c*) extracting water from the coagulum and drying the same, substantially as described. (6.) The treatment of digester-soup to obtain therefrom a solid product usable as a fertiliser which consists in (*a*) concentrating the soup by evaporation; (*b*) treating the concentrate with the specified proportion of a black solution produced by the reaction of a limited quantity of nitric acid on ferrous sulphate; and (*c*) concentrating and drying the coagulum so obtained, substantially as described.

(Specification, 5s. 3d.)

No. 11631.—18th May, 1899.—HERBERT ARTHUR SOMES, of 52, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Manure-manufacturer. Improvements in the manufacture of meat-extract.

Claims.—(1.) The manufacture of meat-extract which consists in dividing and pressing the meat, immediately after killing, in a low temperature; digesting said juices at a temperature of about 350° Fahr.; and, finally, concentrating the digested product, substantially as described. (2.) In the manufacture of meat-extract, digesting at a temperature of about 350° Fahr. the juices pressed from the meat whilst at a low temperature, substantially as described.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.)

No. 11634.—18th May, 1899.—CHARLES HARPER, of Woodbridge, near Guildford, Western Australia, Gentleman. A sheaf-header appliance for threshers.

Claims.—(1.) In a sheaf-heading machine, the use of a revolving saw as the cutting or separating agent, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings. (2.) In a sheaf-heading machine, the use of a revolving or band saw, having its cutting-edge of a serrated or sickle-toothed formation, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In a sheaf-heading machine, the use of a continuous band-saw as the cutting or separating agent, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in Fig. 5 of the drawings. (4.) In a sheaf-heading machine, having a circular or band saw as the separating agent, whose cutting-edge is of a sickle-tooth or serrated formation, in combination with a fixed cutting-table, and a travelling feed-apron for the sheaves, and a receiver for the grain-heads, the whole substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 5s. 3d.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 11648.—23rd August, 1898.—ADOLF VOGT, of 1 Sothringerstrasse, 5, Vienna, Austria, Engineer. Improvements in the manufacture of electrical resistances.

NOTE.—This is an application under section 106 of the Act, the date given being the official date of the application in Great Britain.

Claims.—(1.) The process of manufacturing an electrical-resistance material from a mixture of a conductor and a non-conductor consisting in working such mixture into a paste or dough with water, moulding, casting, or otherwise converting such paste or dough into the shape desired, drying, and finally heating imbedded in carbon to a high temperature, substantially as described. (2.) The process of manufacturing a resistance-material having an approximately constant conductivity throughout a considerable range of temperature from a mixture of a non-conductor, graphite, and a metallic powder, consisting in making a paste or dough of such mixture with water, moulding, casting, or otherwise converting such paste or dough into the shape desired, drying, and finally heating imbedded in carbon to a high temperature, substantially as described. (3.) In the processes hereinbefore claimed, the substitution of a carbonisable material for carbon in the composition of the mixture, due provision being made for the escape of the gases generated during carbonisation, substantially as described.

(Specification, 3s. 3d.)

No. 11650.—25th May, 1899.—WILLIAM STAMM, of 25, College Hill, London, England, Iron and Steel Agent (assignee of Henry Livingstone Sulman, of 60, Gracechurch Street, London aforesaid, Analytical Chemist). Improvements in ball grinding-mills.

Claims.—(1.) A ball grinding-mill partially immersed in a trough in which water is caused to circulate, substantially as described, for the purpose specified. (2.) A ball grinding-mill, such as that referred to in Claim 1, partially immersed in water in a trough provided with means for varying the water-level, and with admission- and discharge-pipes and spraying-nozzles, all substantially as described, for the purpose specified. (3.) The apparatus constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings, for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 3s.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 11651.—25th May, 1899.—GUSTAV LESKE, of 70, Blumenstrasse, Berlin, Germany, Manufacturer. Improvements in machinery for corrugating paper.

Claims.—(1.) A machine for corrugating paper wherein the paper to be treated is first corrugated between heated corrugating-rollers, and is then pushed by these between wire grids towards heated pressing-rollers arranged to exert such pressure upon the paper that the ridges thereof are spread out laterally, so as to overhang the valleys, the wire grids being passed through grooves in the corrugating- and pressing-rollers, which latter are placed at such a distance apart that the ridges of the paper are only bent outwards, and are not creased, substantially as described. (2.) A machine for corrugating paper such as is referred to in the first claim, wherein the teeth of the rollers are made of a greater depth at the one end than at the other, and are also made of a more angular form, substantially as and for the purpose described. (3.) In a machine for corrugating paper such as is referred to in the first claim, the use of travelling endless helical wire grids in place of stationary wire grids, such travelling helical wires being passed round grooves in the pressing-rollers and round special grooved transporting-rollers arranged between the pressing-rollers and the corrugating-rollers, substantially as described. (4.) In a machine for corrugating paper such as is referred to in the third claim, constructing the parts of the transporting-rollers round which the helical wires pass as separate rings rotatable upon the other parts of the rollers, substantially as described. (5.) In a machine for corrugating paper such as is referred to in the first and third claims, providing between the pressing-rollers and corrugating-rollers, or between these and the transporting-rollers, special rollers, such as FF[1], that may be provided with grooves and teeth, substantially as described.

(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 11s.)

No. 11652.—25th May, 1899.—HENRY CLAY FLETCHER, of 110 and 112, Franklin Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Manufacturer, and SIDNEY HERBERT CORNISH, of Empire Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne aforesaid, Stock- and Share-broker. Improved spring-wire bedstead bottom-mattress or seat.

Claims.—(1.) A bedstead bottom-mattress or seat, constructed of a number of longitudinal and transverse stretched wires, each independent of one another, and

having coiled or helical springs at their end-parts, and supported within the frame by clips or clasps which engage the frame-bars, or engage holes or pins in or upon the frame, substantially as described and shown. (2.) A bedstead bottom-mattress or seat, constructed of a number of diagonally arranged stretched wires, each independent of one another, and having coiled or helical springs at their end-parts, and supported within the frame by clips, clasps, or eyes engaging the frame-bars, or holes or pins in or upon the frame-bars, substantially as described and shown. (3.) In a bedstead bottom-mattress or seat, a wire, as A, having a coiled or helical spring, as A^1, formed at both its ends, and provided with a hook or an eye, as A^2, for attachment to an eye or hook on a clip or clasp, as A^3, designed for being attached to either the side or end bars of a bedstead-mattress or seat-frame, substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4 of the drawings. (4.) In a bedstead bottom-mattress or seat, a wire, as A, having springs, as A^1, near its ends, and a clip or clasp, as A^3, at each end, all formed of one continuous length, said clips or clasps being designed to grip the side or end bars B of a bedstead-mattress or seat, substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 2 and 5 of the drawings. (5.) In a bedstead bottom-mattress or seat, a wire, as A, having end-springs at A^1 and a clip or clasp at its ends, all made in one continuous length; said clips or clasps being either made, as shown in Fig. 5, to grip an angle-bar, or, as shown in Fig. 6, to engage a tubular bar, or, as shown in Fig. 7, to engage holes, as B^1, in the angle-bar, or, as shown in Fig. 8, to engage pins or studs, as B^2, on the bars, or, as shown in Fig. 9, to engage a hole, as B^4, in the outer side of bars, substantially as described. (6.) In a bedstead bottom-mattress or seat, clips or clasps, as A^3, of any of the types described and shown, formed in one piece, with a spring, as A^1, combined with the wire, as A, having a hook or eye formed at each of its ends for attachment to said springs, substantially as described and shown in Fig. 13 of the drawings. (7.) In a bedstead bottom-mattress or seat, clips or clasps of either type shown in Figs. 4, 10, 11, 12, and 14 of the drawings, combined with wires, as A, having a spring, as A^1, and a hook- or eye-connection formed at each end, substantially as described.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 11s.)

No. 11659.—29th May, 1899.—GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, and EDWIN EMERSON NOLAN, of 517, Center Street, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in securing core-plates in dynamo-electric machinery.

Claims.—(1.) For an electrical machine, a core composed of laminæ maintained in position on or in a supporting casting by means of an annular plate which presses the laminæ against a flange or lugs at one end of the casting, said annular plate being secured by means of a ring located partially in a circumferential groove provided in the casting, the projecting portion of the ring being received in a corresponding groove in the annular plate. (2.) The modification of the invention wherein the portion of the ring, or of a series of segments of a ring, which projects from the casting bears against the outer side of the annular plate, said plate being with or without a shoulder adapted to surround said ring or segments. (3.) For electrical machines, laminated cores constructed substantially as described.

(Specification, 3s. 3d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11662.—30th May, 1899.—HENRY GEORGE BEDELL, Plumber, and JOHN WELSBY, Engineer, both of 54, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand. Improvements in or relating to dies for making spouting.

Claims.—(1.) In dies for making spouting, in combination, an upper die having its face shaped to form the spouting, a bar upon the front of the die, a nose upon the bar whereon the bead of the spouting is formed, a lower die having its face shaped to correspond with the face of the upper die, a back kicker and a front kicker, and levers to operate the kickers, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In dies for making spouting, in combination, an upper die having its face shaped to form the spouting, a bar upon the front of the dies, a nose upon the bar whereon the bead of the spouting is formed, the back face of the upper die bevelled, a lower die having its face shaped to correspond with the face of the upper die, a back kicker and a front kicker, and levers to operate the kickers, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In dies for making spouting, in combination, an upper die having its face shaped to form the spouting, a bar upon the front of the dies, a nose upon the bar whereon the bead of the spouting is formed, a lower die having its face shaped to correspond with the face of the upper die, packing-pieces upon the dies, a back kicker, bearing-blocks to carry the back kicker, a screw and packing-block for securing the bearing-block in the frame of the machine, a front kicker, and levers to operate the kickers, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) The improvements in or relating to dies for making spouting consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and combined substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 3s. 3d.; drawings, 6s.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

NOTE.—The cost of transcribing the specification, and an estimate of the amount required for copying the drawings, have been inserted after the notice of each application. An order for a copy or copies should be accompanied by a post-office order or postal notes for the cost of copying.

An asterisk (*) denotes the complete specification of an invention for which a provisional specification has been already lodged.

The date of acceptance of each application is given after the number.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 7th June, 1899.

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, with provisional specifications, have been accepted as under:—

No. 11405.—11th March, 1899.—JOHN SEFFER, of Moke Creek, near Queenstown, Otago, New Zealand, Gold-miner. Bicycle-tire protector.

No. 11592.—3rd May, 1899.—ROBERT HENRY SMALE, Draper, JAMES HAY, Draper, and EDWARD HARTWELL, Engineer, all of Blenheim, New Zealand. An improved process for dressing *Phormium tenax*, and extracting gum therefrom.

No. 11602.—9th May, 1899.—ARTHUR JOHN CUMING, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Journalist. Improvements relating to branding.

No. 11622.—25th May, 1899.—WILLIAM HENRY BOYENS, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved method of and apparatus for branding carcases.

No. 11627.—12th May, 1899.—WILLIAM LINDSAY CORSON, of San Francisco, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in gas or internal-combustion motive-engines.

No. 11632.—18th May, 1899.—THE ALCOCK ELECTRICAL POSITION-FINDER COMPANY, LIMITED, whose registered office is at 138, Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria (assignees of Alfred Upton Alcock, of "Homewood," Marine Avenue, Southend-on-sea, England, Electrical Engineer). Method of and apparatus for electrically transmitting orders or signals, suitable for use as a ship's telegraph and the like.

No. 11633.—18th May, 1899.—RACHAEL BROWN, of 103, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Widow. An improved specific for diarrhœa, dysentery, and the like.

No. 11635.—19th May, 1899.—HARRY RAMSEY, of Bridge Street, Eltham, Taranaki, New Zealand, Plumber. An improved apparatus for rapid heating, steaming, boiling, cooking, washing, or branding.

No. 11638.—22nd May, 1899.—JOHN TYSON, of Rongahere, Otago, New Zealand, Sawmiller. A gold-saving and self cloth-washing machine.

No. 11640.—20th May, 1899.—CHARLES ERNEST PAGE, of Hanmer Street, Linwood, Canterbury, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. Improved mechanism for hanging window-sashes in their frames, and for retaining them in position when open.

No. 11642.—23rd May, 1899.—WALTER NORRELL and JAMES DUFF MURRAY, both of 54, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Fellmongers. An improved apparatus for treating wool-locks and dags.

No. 11643.—23rd May, 1899.—HENRY ALBERT MASON, of 54, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Plumber and Gasfitter. An improved cowl for chimneys and the like.

No. 11645.—22nd May, 1899.—WILLIAM JAMES BECK, of 3, Johnston Street, Fitzroy, Victoria, Farrier. An improved nail for unequally worn horse-shoes.

No. 11646.—23rd May, 1899.—JOHN HENRY WALKER, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Machinist. Improved generator for acetylene gas.

No. 11653.—25th May, 1899.—MARY ETHEL COX, Spinster, and HERBERT BELL, Law-clerk, both of Sydney, New South Wales. An improved hair-curler.

No. 11654.—25th May, 1899.—OLIVER WAKELIN, of Ballance, Wellington, New Zealand, Accountant. An improved machine for stamping and marking butter-boxes and the like.

No. 11655.—25th May, 1899.—WILLIAM LINGARD, of 54, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Insurance Manager. Improvements in boots and shoes.

No. 11657.—26th May, 1899.—HENRY ALBERT MASON, of 54, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Plumber and Gasfitter. An improved cowl for chimneys, ventilators, and the like.

No. 11660.—30th May, 1899.—THOMAS FIRTH, of 6, Martin Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Labourer. An improved fire-escape.

No. 11661.—29th May, 1899.—HENRY JAMES RANGER, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Cycle Engineer. Improvements in and relating to road-cleaning machinery.

No. 11663.—30th May, 1899.—ARTHUR JOHN CUMING, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Journalist. Improvements in and relating to apparatus for branding live and dead animals.

No. 11666.—30th May, 1899.—JOSEPH METZGER, Publican, JOHN KERR, Carpenter, and RICHARD CRUICKSHANK, Engineer, of Campbelltown (Bluff), Southland, New Zealand. Improvements in rabbit-packing crates or cases.

No. 11669.—3rd June, 1899.—JULIUS LAMBERG, of Kilbirnie, Wellington, New Zealand, Mariner. An improved windmill.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

NOTE.—Provisional specifications cannot be inspected, or their contents made known by this office in any way, until the complete specifications in connection therewith have been accepted.

The date of acceptance of each application is given after the number.

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 17th May, 1899, to the 1st June, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10630.—T. H. Mann, attaching battens to reaper-and-binder canvases.

No. 10634.—J. G. Warren, golf-practice apparatus.

No. 10960.—O. L. Sutton, hay-knife.

No. 11246.—W. N. E. Mason, cask-tilt.

No. 11372.—W. Mentiplay, amalgamator and concentrator.

No. 11374.—J. Warren, pulveriser.

No. 11378.—J. and E. E. Pullman and E. E. M. Payne, liming furs, &c.

No. 11379.—E. Marsh, check registering and issuing machine.

No. 11387.—W. Withers, fireplace-screen.

No. 11391.—T. C. Graham and J. H. and W. K. Kellogg, extracting oil from nuts.

No. 11392.—D. McGill and F. W. Tannett-Walker, refrigerator.

No. 11394.—H. L. Sulman, obtaining gold from ores.

No. 11396.—Türr's Acetylene Gas Syndicate, Limited, producing and utilising acetylene gas (R. Türr).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

[NOTE.—The dates are those of the payments.]

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 7653.—F. J. Sullivan, rabbit-crate. 5th June, 1899.

No. 7687.—A. S. Haslam, cooling air. 25th May, 1899.

No. 7720.—W. J. Hammond and J. Gordon, concentrator. 25th May, 1899.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 25th May, 1899, to the 7th June, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10160.—G. W. Lee, F. Elliott, and G. Tatham, manufacturing gas.

No. 10169.—C. S. White and A. J. Cuming, flax-treating machine.

No. 10186.*—L. M. Hare, saucer.

* Omitted from *Gazette* No. 33, of 13th April, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 25th May, 1899, to the 7th June, 1899, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 7458.—M. A. J. Roux, separating metals from blendes.

No. 7459.—J. Curtin, ventilation apparatus.

No. 7467.—F. S. Salberg, disinfecting refuse.

No. 7469.—J. W. Sutton, recovering gold from chloride-solution.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5452.—W. T. Corbett, vehicle-seat.

No. 5456.—T. Falvey, total-registering machine.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Design Registered.

A DESIGN has been registered in the following name on the date mentioned:—

No. 106.—Aladino Grazzini, of Victoria Street West, Auckland, New Zealand, Artistic-statuary Manufacturer; Class 4; 19th May, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office, Wellington, 7th June, 1899.

APPLICATIONS for registration of the following trade marks have been received. Notice of opposition to the registration of any of these applications may be lodged at this office within two months of the date of this *Gazette*. Such notice must be in duplicate, and accompanied by a fee of £1.

No. of application: 2639.
Date: 22nd April, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the combination of devices, including the representation of a large bull-dog, and the words "Boss of the Road"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

NEUSTADTER BROS., of San Francisco, California, United States of America, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 38.

Description of goods: Denim clothing, and all other varieties of ready-made clothing and wearing-apparel.

No. of application: 2643.
Date: 26th April, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Moa," the representation of a moa, and the combination of devices; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

W. R. CAMERON AND Co., of Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Rolled wheat.

No. of application: 2644.
Date: 26th April, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Moa," the representation of a moa, the word "Lothian," and the combination of devices; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

W. R. CAMERON AND Co., of Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Rolled oats.

No. of application: 2646.
Date: 11th May, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ARGUS.

NAME.

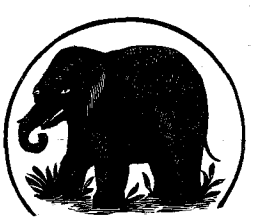
CURTIS'S AND HARVEY, LIMITED, of 3, Gracechurch Street, London, England, Gunpowder-manufacturers.

No. of class: 20.

Description of goods: Explosive substances.

No. of application: 2647.
Date: 11th May, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



ELEPHANT BRAND

NAME.

CURTIS'S AND HARVEY, LIMITED, of 3, Gracechurch Street, London, England, Gunpowder-manufacturers.

No. of class: 20.

Description of goods: Explosive substances.

No. of application: 2648.
Date: 11th May, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

PEEK BROS. AND WINCH, LIMITED, of 20, Eastcheap, London, England, Wholesale Tea-, Coffee-, and Spice-dealers, and Cocoa, &c., Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Substances used as food or as ingredients in food.

No. of application: 2660.
Date: 12th May, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device of a Cingalese ratamahatma (headman) standing drinking tea, together with the words "Mali Mally"; and any right to the exclusive use of the words "Garden Ceylon Tea" is disclaimed.

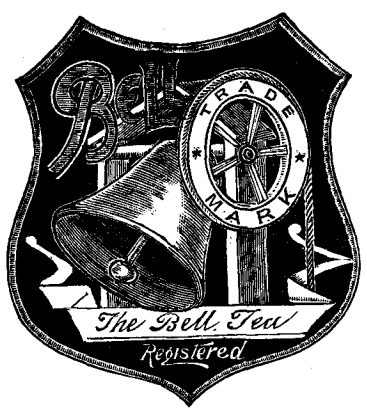
NAME.

GEORGE T. K. MCKENZIE, trading as the "Hondai Lanka Tea Company," of Dowling Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application: 2662.
Date: 17th May, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device and the word "Bell"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

R. WILSON AND CO., of Bond and Jetty Streets, Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application: 2663.
Date: 17th May, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The words

IRIDIN

MIXTURE AND PILLS FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD AND ALL SKIN-TROUBLES.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Iridin"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

JAMES NEIL, of 74, George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Herbalist.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: A blood mixture and pills.

No. of application: 2666.
Date: 23rd May, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

AJAX.

NAME.

W. A. MCINTOSH AND CO., of Cumberland Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Wool-scouring preparations.

No. of application: 2667.
Date: 23rd May, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The words

WHITE CRANE.

NAME.

THE WAIRARAPA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, of Masterton, New Zealand, and elsewhere.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Butter and cheese.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 25th May, 1899, to the 7th June, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 2058; 2622.—J. Nathan and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 25, of the 16th March, 1899.)

No. 2059; 2460.—E. Towler; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 82, of the 10th November, 1898.)

No. 2060; 2528.—L. A. Wedge; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 86, of the 24th November, 1898.)

No. 2061; 2602.—T. G. de Renzy; Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 20, of the 2nd March, 1899.)

No. 2062; 2441.—W. T. Trudgeon; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 66, of the 1st September, 1898.)

No. 2063; 2618.—W. C. Fitzgerald; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 28, of the 30th March, 1899.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal-fees paid.

[NOTE.—The date is that of payment.]

NO. 84/853.—E. S. Wells. 25th May, 1899.

No. 85/2405.—H. Nestle. 18th May, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

[NOTE.—The name of the former proprietor is given in brackets; the date is that of registration.]

NO. 1646/2031; No. 1647/2032.—Edward Cook and Co., Limited, a company duly registered on the 18th day of October, 1898, under the Companies Acts, 1862-98, whose registered offices are at the East London Soapworks, Bow, London, England, Soapmakers, Bone Merchants, Manure-manufacturers, Tallow-melters, Bleachers of Palm-oil, and Dealers in Soda and Starch. [E. Cook and Co.] 6th June, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.