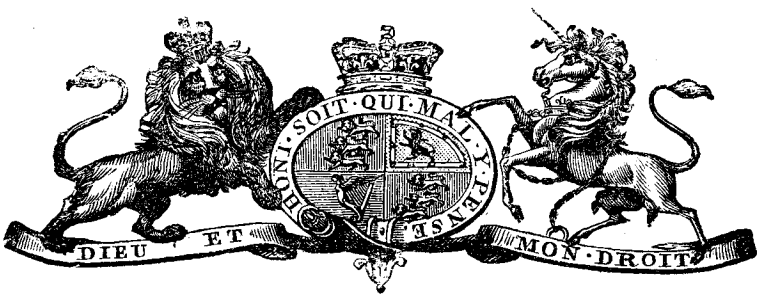


SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 15th August, 1900.

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. 11898.—16th August, 1899.—EWEN MCGREGOR, of Mangaonoho, New Zealand, Sawmiller. An improvement in dredging-machinery.*

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for excavating or dredging earth and similar operations, comprising a carrying-rope anchored on each side of the material to be removed, supports for the carrying-rope, a scoop provided with rollers and mounted upon the carrying-rope, a cutting-edge on the scoop, and a hauling-rope and hauling-machinery, substantially as set forth. (2.) An apparatus for excavating or dredging earth, and similar operations, comprising a carrying-rope anchored on each side of the material to be removed, supports for the carrying-rope, means on the supports for traversing the carrying-rope laterally, a scoop provided with rollers and mounted upon the carrying-rope, and a cutting-edge on the scoop, and a hauling-rope and hauling-machinery, substantially as set forth. (3.) An apparatus for excavating or dredging earth, and similar operations, comprising a carrying-rope anchored on each side of the material to be removed, supports for the carrying-rope, a scoop provided with rollers and mounted upon the carrying-rope, a hauling-rope and hauling-machinery, and means for laterally deflecting the carrying-rope, substantially as set forth. (4.) The apparatus for excavating or dredging earth, and similar operations, consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 5s.; drawings, 10s. 6d.)

No. 12134.—2nd November, 1899.—MATHEW BROWN, of Mosgiel, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in feed-rollers of chaff-cutters.*

Claims.—(1.) The improvements in feed-rollers of chaff-cutters comprising my invention, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In feed-rollers of chaff-cutters, flanges upon the upper roller to cover the slots of the frame when the said upper roller is raised, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 12135.—30th October, 1899.—JOHN CAMERON FRASER, of Coromandel, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved machine for the recovery of gold, silver, tin, or any of the precious metals or stones in alluvial or other deposits.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus described, in combination, tables arranged vertically over one another, and a pillar divided into passages through which the material to be treated is delivered to the said tables, substantially as set forth. (2.) In apparatus described, a pillar divided into passages through which the material to be treated is delivered to the tables, substantially as set forth. (3.) In apparatus described, a pillar divided into passages, and slides at the tops of the passages for regulating and arresting the flow of material through the passages, substantially as set forth. (4.) In apparatus described, tables arranged vertically over one another upon a frame provided with slides for lateral movement of the tables, substantially as set forth. (5.) An apparatus for the purpose described, comprising a frame with slides, sloping tables carried on the slides, a pillar divided into passages for delivering material to the tables, substantially as set forth. (6.) An apparatus for the purpose described, comprising a frame with slides, sloping tables carried on the slides, a pillar divided into passages, slides at the tops of the passages and chutes at the bottom of the same, and a hopper and screen at the top of the pillar, substantially as set forth. (7.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improved apparatus, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 12329.—23rd January, 1900.—JOHN MCINNES, of Kaurihohore, Whangarei, New Zealand, Mechanic. An improved machine for dressing New Zealand flax.*

Claims.—(1.) An improved machine for dressing New Zealand flax, a boiler and steam-box for steaming the green flax. (2.) A long shaft with several cylinders fixed on by clutches to be easily put in and out of gear. (3.) Several teeth working in guides properly framed above the cylinders. When the cylinder-shaft is put in motion the steamed flax passes between the teeth and the cylinders, and scrapes the gum off. Cylinders to have slots in and clips on, to hold the flax firm. The cylinders' lower side must be working in a tank of water. (4.) A reversing-gear on shaft to turn either side of leaves alternately. (5.) A water scutcher placed over a tank of water, its lower edge revolving in water, which washes the leaves and removes any gum or slime left.

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

No. 12500.—3rd April, 1900.—CHARLES DAHL, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Importer and Manufacturer. Improvements in covers for horses and other animals.*

Claims.—(1.) In covers for horses and other animals, an improved method of securing the same to the hind legs by employing in combination a strap or cord which, by means of a spring hook or snap at one end thereof, is attachable to a ring sewn or otherwise affixed at the rear end of and outside of the cover, and, after being passed inside the leg, is drawn from underneath through a slit or hole in the cover made for the purpose round the thigh, and fastened on the outside by tying the said strap or cord in an adjustable knot. (2.) In covers for horses and other animals, an improved method of securing the same by means of a combination of parts constructed and attachable substantially as above described. (3.) In covers for horses and other animals, the readiness and expedition with which my invention can be used, and, in particular, the readiness and expedition with which the strap or cord C, C, can be readily fastened round or unfastened from both thighs of the animal by standing on one side only of the animal, without the operator having to move round to the other side.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12743.—29th June, 1900.—HENRY ARTHUR WILSON, of 29, Bligh Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Clerk. An improved wire-strainer.

Claims.—(1.) A wire-strainer consisting of a drum or stem from the one end of which extend in opposite directions two arms, each of which arms terminates in a claw, whilst the other end of the drum is bifurcated into two prongs, each of which prongs also terminates in a claw, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A wire-strainer consisting of a drum or stem from the one end of which extend in opposite directions two arms, each of which arms terminates in a claw, whilst the other end is bifurcated into two prongs, each of which prongs also terminates in a claw, and having a hole near the root or base of the drum for receiving the two ends of a broken wire, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 3s. 3d.; drawings, 13s.)

No. 12825.—31st July, 1900.—THOMAS HENRY PEARSE, of 89, State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Gentleman (assignee of Matthew Prior, of 15, Paten Street, Watertown, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in cotton-gins and wool-burrers.

Claims.—(1.) A machine for handling cotton or other described fibre, having a ginning-roll, a stationary knife adjacent thereto, a clearer for co-operating with said knife, and a card-case or nipping-device below said knife and partly embracing said roll for straightening and retaining the fibres as they are carried around by the roll. (2.) A machine for handling cotton and the like, having a ginning-roll, a knife or blade bearing thereon, and a clearer co-operating with said knife and roll, said clearer being provided with independent separated pin-like teeth arranged parallel to each other, each tooth having its sides parallel, and blunt at the end. (3.) In a machine for handling cotton and the like, a ginning-roll, a knife or blade, and a clearer, said clearer being divided into a number of sections, said sections being operated out of step with each other, eccentrics for operating said sections, and pivotal connections between said eccentrics and said sections. (4.) A machine for handling cotton and the like, comprising a ginning-roll, a knife, and a clearer, said clearer being composed of a plurality of independently movable sections, a braced or reinforced cross-plate on which said sections are movably mounted, guides for maintaining said sections against lateral or up-and-down movement, and means for operating said sections dissimultaneously. (5.) A machine for handling cotton and the like, comprising a ginning-roll, a knife, and a clearer, said clearer being composed of independently movable sections, eccentrics for operating the same, said sections being independently detachable from said eccentrics, and guides for maintaining said sections against endwise or up and down movement. (6.) A machine for handling cotton and the like, having a ginning-roll, a knife or blade bearing thereon, a clearer co-operating with said knife and roll, and a clearer-support extending rigidly between the ends of the frame and adjustable therein for changing the position of the clearer relatively to said roll and knife. (7.) A machine for handling cotton, having a ginning-roll, a clearer, and a knife, said knife being supported by a frame pivotally mounted adjacent its front edge, and means at the rear edge of said frame for adjusting the same and varying the angle of said knife. (8.) A machine for handling cotton and the like, comprising a ginning-roll, a vibrating clearer, and a knife, said knife having a card-case extending downwardly from its under-side partially about said roll. (9.) A machine for handling cotton and the like, comprising a ginning-roll, a vibrating clearer, a knife, and a series of card-rolls, each roll being arranged tangential to the preceding roll, and provided with a card-case or nipping-device extending partially about the same, and serving to retain and straighten out the fibres as they are carried along by the roll, each roll receiving the cotton from the preceding roll as it is held between said preceding roll and the nipping-device. (10.) A cotton-handling machine, comprising a ginning-roll, a knife, a vibrating clearer, a stationary feed-hopper, and a feeding-apron therein, and an endless carrier for carrying the cotton from said apron, said carrier extending down into and near the bottom of the hopper adjacent said roll.

(Specification, 8s. 9d.; drawings, £2 2s.)

No. 12827.—28th July, 1900.—JOHN CORBETT, of Orepuki, New Zealand, Miner. An improved prospecting-machine.

Claims.—(1.) In combination with the ordinary bucket-dredge apparatus, cylindrical or other shaped casings, made in sections, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) In combination with the ordinary bucket-dredge apparatus, cylindrical or other shaped casings made in sections, with guides forming grooves, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (3.) In combination with the ordinary bucket-dredge apparatus, cylindrical or other shaped casings, made in sections, with guides forming grooves, and a ladder made in sections and to fit grooves, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 12829.—2nd August, 1900.—GRENIER ART COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia, one of the United States of America, having offices and doing business at 251, Fifth Avenue, New York, United States of America, Manufacturers (assignees of Prosper Marie Constant Grenier, of 251, Fifth Avenue, New York, aforesaid, Artist). Improvements in coloured photographs, and process of producing the same.

Claims.—(1.) The process of making photographs in colours which consists in first applying a solution of alum to the photographically printed fabric, then drying without washing, and then colouring the photograph as required. (2.) The process of making photographs in colours which consists in photographically printing upon silk or suitable fabric, and then fixing and washing the photograph, and thereafter impregnating the fabric with a solution of alum, and subsequently applying the colours. (3.) The process of making photographs in colours which consists in first producing upon a fabric a photograph without colours, then applying alum to the rear or back of the fabric and drying on the alum, and subsequently applying the colours to the face of the fabric, substantially as set forth. (4.) The process of making photographs in colours which consists in first producing upon woven fabric a photographic print, then applying alum and incorporating it in the woven fabric and drying, and subsequently applying the colours to the face of the fabric, substantially as set forth. (5.) A photograph in colours on fibrous material, having alum in the material and on the back thereof, and the colours applied to the face thereof, substantially as set forth. (6.) A photograph in colours on textile fabric, having alum in the dry state in the fabric and the colours applied on the face of the photograph, substantially as set forth. (7.) A photograph on textile fabric, without gelatine or albumen, having alum applied to the said fabric and the colours applied to the face thereof, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 3s. 3d.)

No. 12830.—2nd August, 1900.—THE GENERAL METAL REDUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED, of 85, Gracechurch Street, London, England (assignees of Guy de Bechi, of 85, Gracechurch Street, London, aforesaid, Chemical Engineer). Improvements in and relating to the treatment of complex ores containing zinc and lead.

Claims.—(1.) A process for the treatment of complex ores containing zinc and lead for the recovery of metals therefrom, which consists in mixing the said ore with a chloride salt of an alkali metal, or with a chloride salt of an alkaline-earth metal, and subjecting this mixture to a combined roasting and smelting operation, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (2.) The treatment of complex ores containing zinc and lead for the recovery of metals therefrom, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.)

No. 12831.—2nd August, 1900.—THE GENERAL METAL REDUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED, of 85, Gracechurch Street, London, England (assignees of Guy de Bechi, of 85, Gracechurch Street, London, aforesaid, Chemical Engineer). Improvements in and relating to the production of zinc-oxide for the manufacture of spelter.

Claims.—(1.) The method of treating precipitated hydrated oxide of zinc consisting in heating it to a bright-red heat in the pressure of air, and then compressing the calcined residue with or without the previous addition to the said residue of carbon and a binding agent, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (2.) The method of treating hydrated oxide of zinc substantially as described, for the purposes specified.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.)

No. 12832.—2nd August, 1900.—WILLIAM LAWRENCE VOELKER, of 42, Bernard Street, Russell Square, London, England, Electrician. Improvements in the manufacture of incandescing electric lamps.

Claims.—(1.) The described method of manufacturing incandescing electric lamps, consisting in forming a bulbous body with two extensions which project in the same direction and have an air-space between them, then introducing a loop-shaped filament, so that the legs thereof respectively occupy the said extensions and are sealed therein, and finally closing the bulbous part of the chamber and exhausting the same. (2.) An electric incandescing lamp, comprising a vacuous chamber embracing the bend of the filament, and formed with two extensions which project in the same direction and have an air-space between them, each extension enclosing a leg of the filament, and having its extremity separately mounted in a socket common to both extensions. (3.) For use in mounting a filament in an electric-lamp chamber of the character described, a U-shaped carrier formed with laterally turned extremities, wherein are fixed the leading-in wires, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 12833. — 2nd August, 1900. — WILLIAM LAWRENCE VOELKER, of 42, Bernard Street, Russell Square, London, England, Electrician. Improvements in the manufacture of filaments for incandescing electric lamps, and in means applicable for use in such manufacture.

Claims.—(1.) In the manufacture of incandescing-electric-lamp filaments, the described method of producing carbides of the metals, consisting in taking two parts by weight of chemically pure nitrate of the metal, and one part by weight of pure cane-sugar, dissolving the same in a minimum quantity of distilled water, and heating the solution in a suitable evaporating-dish to boiling-point, then withdrawing the source of heat, and allowing the mass to assume the condition at which spontaneous combustion takes place, and then, the evolution of nitrous fumes having ceased, and the resulting black, porous mass having cooled, compressing the same into cakes of a size to fit the hearth of an electric furnace, and there reducing the same to a molten fluid by a large volume of current at a relatively low pressure, substantially as set forth. (2.) The described method of producing carbide filaments for incandescing electric lamps, consisting in reducing to impalpable powder the carbide of the metal or metals employed, by grinding same in a suitable mill, under benzole or naphtha, between grinding-surfaces of the like carbide, separating the powder from the benzole or naphtha, mixing the former with a viscous compound of gun-cotton and oil of cassia, rolling the mass between hard polished rollers, squirting the same through jewel dies, drying the filaments so formed, heating the latter to a bright-red colour by means of an electric current of high voltage, in an atmosphere of a purified and attenuated gas, then volatilising at a very high temperature and in vacuo the surface carbon deposited from the gas, and finally completing the union of any uncombined carbon with the carbide in the core of the filaments by bringing them to their highest degree of incandescence, substantially as set forth. (3.) In the manufacture of incandescing filaments from carbides of metals, the employment of grinding-surfaces composed of the same carbide as that in course of being ground, the material treated being meanwhile covered with benzol, naphtha, or like fluid hydrocarbon, deterioration by contamination with impurities and by oxidation being thereby prevented. (4.) In the manufacture of filaments for incandescing electric lamps from carbide of titanium, the described means for varying the colour of the light emitted by the filament; same consisting in adding to the titanium-nitrate and cane-sugar solution a suitable proportion of uranium-nitrate, or uranium-nitrate in conjunction with thorium-nitrate, the mass being ultimately reduced in the electric furnace, substantially as set forth. (5.) In the manufacture of incandescing-electric-lamp filaments from carbide or carbides of metal or metals, electrically heating an unbaked carbon filament prepared from pure powdered carbon and a suitable binding mixture in a vapour of the metal desired to form the base of the carbide, substantially as set forth. (6.) An electric furnace whereof the parts exposed to the direct action of the heat are composed of the oxide or oxides which, by means of the electric current, is or are to be decomposed, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (7.) Filaments for incandescing electric lamps, composed of a carbide of a metal or of metals, and produced substantially as described.

(Specification, 11s. 6d.; drawings, 10s. 6d.)

No. 12834.—2nd August, 1900.—CHARLES CLAMOND, of 15 Rue Picot, Paris, France, Engineer. Improvements in gas stoves.

Claims.—(1.) In gas stoves, effecting the combustion of the fuel within refractory tubes pierced with small holes, substantially as described. (2.) In a gas stove of the type referred to in the first claim, the arrangement of the tubes in the manner shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 5 so as to prevent smell. (3.) In gas stoves of the type referred to in the first claim, the use of the devices described for the purpose of rendering the supply of the gaseous mixture equal throughout the apparatus. (4.) In gas stoves of the type referred to in the first claim, the use of the burners set forth. (5.) The gas stoves described and shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 6s. 3d.; drawings, 13s.)

No. 12836.—2nd August, 1900.—WILLIAM KINGSLAND, of 8, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, England, Electrical Engineer. A new or improved method of and devices for regulating or controlling electrical switches.

Extract from Specification.—In electrical switches which are employed to connect and disconnect an electrical circuit, and are operated by means of a tappet action, it may, and frequently does, happen that the moving part or parts of the switch acquire, as the result of such tappet action, greater momentum than is necessary to carry out the required amount of movement of the switch; and that amount of the momentum which is unrequired to effect the requisite change in position of the switch is detrimental, in that it may carry the moving part of the switch beyond the position which it is desired it should assume, or cause injury to the switch-mechanism, and the objects of my present invention are to devise a method of and provide means for overcoming these disadvantages. With these objects in view, I provide mechanism, as described, to regulate and control the motion of a rotative shaft by which the switch is operated, the rotative shaft receiving its motion by the impact of a moving tappet bar or bars. Such regulating and controlling mechanisms I so arrange or construct that the switch-shaft during its motion is subjected to a frictional braking action, while the braking-mechanism is so fitted that the impact of the tappet is taken up by springs or equivalent devices, which latter are also arranged so as to effect the return of the moving part or parts to the position it or they should be caused to assume in cases where the said part or parts are carried by the impact beyond such required positions, such return or adjustment being effected by the resilient or other accumulated power. In some cases, instead of, or in addition to, the mechanism being fitted to permit of a resilient or yielding motion to the action of the tappet, and a return motion by the power so stored up, I so arrange and construct same that a braking action is produced, combined with a stop action, which takes

effect when the tappet-shaft has been moved through its required travel, and then mechanically and automatically releases the said tappet-shaft preparatory to the next tappet action. My invention, as aforesaid, is applicable to any switch which is operated by a tappet action, and particularly to switches employed in electrical traction, where the said switches are to be operated mechanically by a tappet-arm carried by or connected to a motor vehicle moving at various speeds along a line of rails.

[NOTE.—The number and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing extract from the descriptive part of the specification is inserted instead.]

(Specification, £1 5s.; drawings, £2 7s. 6d.)

No. 12837.—2nd August, 1900.—UNITED SHOE-MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and having its principal place of business at 11, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignee of Louis Amedée Casgrain, of Winchester, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor. An improved fastening, boot or shoe made thereby, method of making said fastening, and machine for inserting same.

Description.—Heretofore, for uniting leather and other material in the manufacture of boots and shoes and other articles composed of leather, it has been common to unite the material by means of fastenings presenting at one end a head, and at the other end a point, and commonly the said fastenings when made of metal have had their points clinched at one side of the material. The machine described is entirely novel, and has been especially devised to make a new form of fastening which co-operates with and holds together material in a novel manner, the material so united by fastenings being flexible, more flexible than if united by stitches or pegs, or any usual fastenings having heads. The fastening formed and driven by this machine has a head with a depending point, and when the fastening is driven this depending point enters the stock, and the head is seated, effectually preventing any further movement of the fastening into the stock, and insuring a uniform presentation of the heads. Also, the point of the fastening is clinched on a horn and turned upward toward the depending head, and this prevents any outward movement of the fastening, and in this way we give to the fastening formed and driven by this machine a double clinch—that is, when the fastening is driven, both head and point are clinched, and all movement of the fastening in either direction is prevented. Our novel machine contains a guide-way through which the fastening-material is fed, it may be automatically, for the desired length, or for a greater or less distance according to the thickness of the material to be united, and while the said fastening-material is held in or at the end of said guide-way, said material is acted upon by a shaper, which bends the material and defines the length of the body or shank of the fastening, including its point, and the fastening-material so bent is then acted upon by a suitable shear or cutting-mechanism, which severs the fastening-material preferably diagonally back of the bend made by the shaper, leaving a blank consisting of a shank and a tapered portion, to be subsequently bent to form a head for the fastening. This blank, in its further treatment for the production of a fastening, is moved to one side of the line of feeding-movement of the wire, and a bender acts upon the short end of the wire extended from the shank and bends it over an anvil, thus completing the head and presenting a novel fastening comprising a shank of the desired length and a loop-shaped head having a short depending point extending at an angle to the shank. The fastening so formed may then be removed from the anvil by imparting to the movable cutter of the cutting-means and the shaper and bender a further movement, the fastening being deposited in a driver-passage preparatory to the descent of a driver to act upon and drive it through a passage in a suitable nose- or foot-plate adapted to bear upon the surface of the stock sustained in any suitable manner, preferably by a horn. The fastening while being driven from the nose- or foot-plate by the driver is guided and directed in its passage into the stock by the frictional contact of the loop-like head of the fastening with the walls of the driver-passage, said walls retaining the fastening in the condition of bending while being driven. The stock will preferably have a channel to receive the fastening, the lower end of the fastening being clinched by striking the horn or work-support. The short point depending from the head of the fastening enters for a limited distance the upper surface of the stock. The wire of which the fastening is made is preferably curved so that the shank of the fastening presents a curve, and the point of the shank is tapered and also slightly bevelled at one edge, said curve and bevel being utilised to control the direction of movement of the shank of the fastening as it is being driven through the stock, the shank being so directed as to always insure that its point may correctly enter the inner sole of the shoe. A fastening having a head of the kind described may be made of comparatively light material—that is, of a wire much smaller in diameter than would be required to form an upset head which would contact with the stock for a distance equal to the part spanned by the bent head of our improved fastening, and so by reason of the shape of the fastening and the manner in which it engages the stock it is possible to separate the fastenings farther when being driven than is the case with an ordinary fastening, thereby lessening the tendency to stiffen the sole, and yet the fastening will hold the material firmly, the depending point of the head aiding very materially in effecting this object.

[NOTE.—The number and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing extract from the descriptive part of the specification is inserted instead.]

(Specification, £4 5s.; drawings, £10 10s.)

No. 12838.—2nd August, 1900.—JOHN HERBERT WALKER, of Mary Street West, Charters Towers, North Queensland, Pianoforte-importer. A combined syringe, or injector and reservoir.

Claims.—(1.) A syringe, injector, or the like, comprising a cylinder having a plunger, the said cylinder being secured at an inclination to a reservoir with which it is in communication by an orifice, substantially as described. (2.) A syringe, injector, or the like, comprising a cylinder having a plunger and a conical reservoir, to the upper part of which the said cylinder is secured at an inclination, and which is in communication with the said cylinder by an orifice adapted to be closed by the piston or plunger when the latter is forced forwards, substantially as described. (3.) The combination and arrangement of parts forming the improved syringes, injectors, or the like described and illustrated respectively in Figs. 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 of the drawings.

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

No. 12849.—4th August, 1900.—JOHN SKETCHLEY MORTON, of 121, Lake Street, Oakland, California, United States of America, Gentleman. Pump.

Claims.—(1.) A pump comprising a casing, a rotatable helix therein, and a plate located concentrically in said casing abutting the helix, adapted to form with the casing and between them a discharge-opening. (2.) A pump comprising a helical runner within a suitable casing, a plate concentric therewith, occupying less than the full area of the casing, and a plate longitudinally disposed within the casing adapted to stop the rotary motion of the water within the casing. (3.) A pump comprising a series of helical runners secured upon a rotatable shaft in combination with a substantially similar series of reversely formed helical runners, each element of each series being separated from its adjacent element, and being provided with a plate upon one of its faces of less than its own diameter, and means adapted to prevent the rotation of the fluid between the adjacent elements of each series of runners. (4.) A pump comprising a series of helical runners of ununiform diameters secured upon a rotatable shaft in combination with a substantially similar series of reversely formed helical runners, each element of each series being separated from its adjacent element, and being provided with a plate upon one of its faces of less than its own diameter, and means adapted to prevent the rotation of the fluid between the adjacent elements of each series of runners. (5.) A pump adapted to propel vessels, comprising a rotatable helix within a casing located within the hull of a vessel, said casing provided with a discharge-pipe and a supply-pipe which communicate with the water of flotation, and which point in substantially the same direction. (6.) A pump adapted to propel vessels, comprising a rotatable helix within a casing located within the hull of a vessel, said casing provided with a discharge-pipe and a supply-pipe which communicate with the water of flotation, the supply-pipe surrounding the discharge-pipe at the point of communication with the water of flotation.

(Specification, 6s. 6d.; drawings, 10s. 6d.)

No. 12851.—8th August, 1900.—PETER ELLIS, of 4A, Aro Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. An improved bearing and shaft for dredge-tumblers.

Claim.—The combination with the shaft *a*, *a*, carrying sleeves *e*, *e*, *f*, which form shoulders to tighten against the cheeks of ladder or framing, the sleeves *e*, *e*, also forming bearings for bushes *j*, *j*, the bushes *j*, *j*, fixed in the tumblers,

a sleeve *l*, and bolts *m*, with tubes *n*, enclosing shaft and bushes *e*, *e*, *f*, and holding tumblers *k*, *k*, together, substantially as described, and illustrated by the drawings.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12852.—8th August, 1900.—OSWALD GARDNER and PERCY WALTER BELL, both of Piaka, Manawatu, New Zealand, Flaxmillers. A machine for scraping flax under water.

Claims.—(1.) The combination of flax-scrapers substantially as described. (2.) The connecting of the scrapers to a crank by means of a jointed arm. (3.) The raising of the scrapers by connecting them with a rope or chain to a crank. (4.) The guiding of the scrapers by means of a frame fastened so as to prevent a lateral movement.
(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12863.—11th August, 1900.—ARTHUR EBENEZER HIGHT, of Brookside, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in an appliance for cleaning watercourses.

Description.—The invention is for a detachable handle to be attached to the centre tine of an appliance for cleaning watercourses, to consist of a handle, on one end of which is a hook to hook into a ring, and locked by means of a thumbscrew. The ring to be secured to the centre tine by means of an iron bow welded into the centre tine between the centre bar and the curve of the tine downwards, as shown in drawings.

Claim.—The handle attachment as a whole, substantially as described, and as shown by drawings.
(Specification, 1s.; drawings, 3s.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

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

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 note for the cost of copying.

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

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 15th August, 1900.

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

No. 12783.—13th July, 1900.—THOMAS JAMES, Sen., of Pahiatua, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved means of raising and lowering window-sashes.

No. 12824.—31st July, 1900.—WILLIAM CHARLES PAGE, of Eltham, New Zealand, Builder. Improvements in axle-box fastenings for road vehicles.

No. 12826.—1st August, 1900.—CHARLES EDWARD WILDBORE and FREDERICK LEE WILDBORE, both of Pohangina, New Zealand, Carpenters. A self-acting device to feed pigs with liquid food.

No. 12828.—2nd August, 1900.—ERNEST CLARK, of 43, Lithgow Street, Abbotsford, Victoria, Pneumatic-tire Maker. An improved pneumatic horse or other collar.

No. 12839.—2nd August, 1900.—WILLIAM EDWARD LEWIS, of Grey Lynn, Auckland, New Zealand, Commission Agent. An improved lid or cover for jugs and other vessels.

No. 12840.—2nd August, 1900.—JOHN BROWN CAMERON and PETER ROSS SUTHERLAND, of 7, Lydiard Street North, Ballarat, Victoria, Machinery Merchants (assignees of Henry Turner, of the Red, White, and Blue Company's Mine, Blackwood, Victoria, Engineer). Improved safety devices for mining-cages.

No. 12841.—30th July, 1900.—THOMAS BRAZIL DINEEN, of Oriental House, Hobson Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Electrical Engineer. Fuel-economizer.

No. 12842.—3rd August, 1900.—DAVID EDWARDS, of 480, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer. Improvements in or connected with targets.

No. 12844.—2nd August, 1900.—CORNELIUS LOT WHEELER, of South Belt, Christchurch, New Zealand, Flour-mill Engineer. Improved process of and apparatus for reducing wheat to flour.

No. 12845.—2nd August, 1900.—RICHARD FAIRLIE HOBSON, of Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand, Insurance Manager. Improved device for opening envelopes, and advertising thereby.

No. 12846.—1st August, 1900.—WILLIAM DALL, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Commission Agent. Improved candle-holder and save-all.

No. 12854.—8th August, 1900.—FREDERICK JONES, of 4, Home Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Boot Salesman. An improved cover for the tires of cycles or other vehicles.

No. 12857.—6th August, 1900.—GEORGE JAMES ADDISON RICHARDSON, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. A direct-acting ball-bearing caster.

No. 12859.—7th August, 1900.—CHARLES WILLIAM CONSTABLE, of Beach Street, Queenstown, New Zealand, Painter, and JAMES TYRRELL, Jun., of Ballarat Street, Queenstown aforesaid, Tinsmith. A spark-extinguisher for locomotive or other engines.

No. 12862.—11th August, 1900.—HENRY RISHTON WALKER, of New Brighton, near Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in the means for operating semaphores.

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 2nd August, 1900, to the 14th August, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 11568.—W. Morris, locking bicycle-wheels.
No. 11599.—G. Ballard, subsoiler for plough.
No. 11724.—W. McAuslin, acetylene-generator.
No. 11889.—T. E. Martin, seed-drill.
No. 11921.—B. Kershaw, knitting-machine.
No. 12482.—H. H. Henning, pump for pneumatic tires.
No. 12526.—C. S. Bradley and C. B. Jacobs, manufacturing nitrogen compounds.
No. 12551.—A. A. Sherriff, fencing-batten.
No. 12552.—A. A. Sherriff, fencing-batten.
No. 12583.—J. W. Buddle, brick.
No. 12591.—The Trommlitz Vote-register Company, voting-machine. (G. W. Trommlitz and W. H. Powers.)
No. 12601.—O. B. H. Hanneborg, collecting and conveying light and heat.
No. 12602.—E. F. Cassel, hydraulic motor.
No. 12613.—F. J. Corbett, manufacturing lead-carbonate.
No. 12614.—F. W. Braun, burner. (H. B. Cary.)
No. 12615.—H. Thomson, motor car.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 8707.—H. Morrison, machine for breaking up surfaces of roads. 3rd August, 1900.
No. 8709.—E. M. Smith, fuel. 1st August, 1900.
No. 8710.—E. M. Smith, smelting ironsand. 1st August, 1900.
No. 8711.—E. M. Smith, treating ironsand. 1st August, 1900.
No. 8795.—T. Richardson, horse-cover. 13th August, 1900.
No. 8831.—W. C. Peacock, plough. (G. Spalding and J. S. Robbins.) 10th August, 1900.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6413.—"La Velocitan" Compagnie Générale Anonyme de tannage ultra rapide brevets Fratelli Durio, tanning hides. (G. and S. Durio.) 3rd August, 1900.
No. 6414.—F. A. Williams, joining edges of metal tubes, &c. 13th August, 1900.
No. 6498.—J. Temperley, pulley-carriage. 2nd August, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 8077.—The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, of Dunedin, New Zealand, force-feed for seeding-implement. *Proprietors, excepting as regards the rights retained by A. Storrie, to*

manufacture, attach, and vend the invention in respect of machines bonâ fide *sold by him.* (A. Storrie.) 6th August, 1900.

No. 11533.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, a company duly formed and registered under the English Companies Acts, and having their registered office situate at Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, Westminster, England, electrical distribution. (C. F. Scott.) 6th August, 1900.

No. 11534.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, a company duly formed and registered under the English Companies Acts, and having their registered office situate at Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, Westminster, England, electric-motor controller. (H. P. Davis.) 6th August, 1900.

No. 11618.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, a company duly formed and registered under the English Companies Acts, and having their registered office situate at Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, Westminster, England, electric-motor controller. (H. P. Davis.) 6th August, 1900.

No. 11798.—E. Rich and Company, Limited, a company duly incorporated in England under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1898, having an office in O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales, wire-fence dropper. (J. W. Manchee.) 19th July, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to amend Specification allowed.

THE request to amend Specification No. 12269—A. Smith, sheep-dag-cleaning machinery — advertised in Supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 41, of the 10th May, 1900, has been allowed

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Request to amend Specification.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 15th August, 1900.

A REQUEST for leave to amend the specification relating to the under-mentioned application for Letters Patent has been received, and is open to public inspection at this office. Any person may at any time within one month from the date of this *Gazette* give me notice in writing of opposition to the amendments. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 6545.—13th November, 1893.—JOHN WILLIAM WADE, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Plumber and Tinsmith. Wade's Improved Iron Skylight-frame.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

(1.) To strike out lines 1, 2, and 3, page 4.

(2.) To strike out the word "that," line 4, the word "that" after the word "before," line 7, and the word "that," line 8, page 4.

(3.) To insert the following words after line 11, page 4: "Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—the skylight-frame as a whole, as set forth and described by the foregoing specification and accompanying drawings."

The applicant states,—

"My reason for making this amendment is as follows: I desire to bring the claim within the meaning of the specification and drawings."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been lodged) abandoned from the 2nd August, 1900, to the 15th August, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 12028.—R. McGregor, dredge-pump.
No. 12040.—E. E. Campion, apron-bag.
No. 12046.—A. B. Ritchie, generating and storing acetylene gas.
No. 12049.—W. E. Hughes, cistern-valve. (P. Murphy.)
No. 12050.—J. W. Stonyer, seed-drill feeder.
No. 12052.—L. Horne, appliance for stirring slimes.
No. 12053.—A. F. Crosse, cyanide-solution.
No. 12054.—J. G. Massey, punkah.
No. 12057.—D. R. S. Galbraith, breadmaking.
No. 12058.—A. H. Cotton, mustard-pot.
No. 12059.—P. A. Hadley, fire escape.
No. 12060.—J. Torrens, combined button and pin.
No. 12061.—J. Torrens, spittoon.
No. 12062.—H. A. Fry, knife-cleaner.
No. 12063.—J. Park and G. A. Avey, preventing freezing in compressed-air pump.
No. 12065.—F. A. Rich, bicycle-gear.
No. 12069.—A. E. Savage, treating zinc-bearing ores.
No. 12073.—J. D. Walsh, hairpin.
No. 12074.—A. H. Cotton and D. R. S. Galbraith, shell.
No. 12076.—A. C. Whitney and R. B. Morrow, breech-block cleaner.
No. 12093.—A. Grant, preserving meat.
No. 12100.—J. Miller, heating laundry-irons by acetylene gas.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 2nd August, 1900, to the 15th August, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 11367.—W. Sandford, W. Thornley, and E. Silcocks, rail-joint.
No. 11369.—J. B. C. Watt, newspaper-rack.
No. 11370.—W. Brownlee, guide-pulley.
No. 11384.—J. Venables, manufacturing leadheaded nails.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 2nd August, 1900, to the 15th August, 1900, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 8458.—J. R. Brown and G. A. Kirk, amalgamator.
No. 8459.—S. O. Cowper Coles, producing metal strips by electro-deposition.
No. 8460.—J. A. Linley, preserving frozen meat.
No. 8461.—J. Florey, J. A. Sando, and P. J. Williams, pneumatic tire.
No. 8464.—G. A. Ritson, rotary engine.
No. 8470.—J. Robertson, drain-plough.
No. 8471.—J. S. Reid, wire-winder.
No. 8479.—H. A., J. H., and E. W. Denman, wire fencing.
No. 8481.—R. D. Bailey and L. P. Ford, utilising brewers' spent grains.
No. 8482.—G. Ragot, producing acetylene gas.
No. 8484.—J. Flynn and W. Muirhead, butter moulder and cutter.
No. 8489.—W. J. Moffatt and E. A. Knapp, music-leaf turner.
No. 8497.—E. Arundel, bicycle tool-bag.
No. 8499.—J. H. Walker, hot-water apparatus.
No. 8503.—J. Garnier, treating ores.
No. 8505.—F. White and J. Thomson, paint.
No. 8506.—G. T. Booth, harrow.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6173.—A. R. Hislop, advertising ruler.
No. 6187.—H. T. Dawson, gas-engine.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 15th August, 1900.

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: 2992.
Date: 30th March, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

Tropon

NAME.

Dr. FREIHERR EBERHARD VON BODENHAUSEN, of 46, Taubenstrasse, Berlin, Germany.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Albumen, albuminates, and alimentary, dietetic, and pharmaceutical products, or compounds containing such, in liquid, semi-liquid, or solid form, being substances used as food or as ingredients in food.

No. of application: 3078.
Date: 29th June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The words

KING QUALITY.

The essential particular of the trade mark is as follows—the word "King"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Quality" is disclaimed.

NAME.

MOSES MOYES ARNOLD, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of North Abington, County of Plymouth, State of Massachusetts, United States of America, Shoe-manufacturer, and having his manufactory at North Abington aforesaid.

No. of class: 38.

Description of goods: Boots and shoes.

No. of application: 3108.
Date: 27th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the combination of devices and the words "All Red"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

H. C. GODFREY AND CO., of Christchurch, New Zealand, Tea Merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application: 3115.
Date: 1st August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

EMU

NAME.

EDWARD COOK AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of East London Soapworks, Bow, London, England, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Candles, common soap, detergents; illuminating, heating, and lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes.

No. of application: 3116.
Date: 1st August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

EMU

NAME.

EDWARD COOK AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of East London Soapworks, Bow, London, England, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

No. of application: 3117.
Date: 1st August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

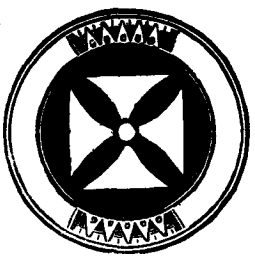
WILLIAM KING, of 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, England, Solicitor.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Hose and steam-packing.

No. of application: 3118.
Date: 1st August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE LEYLAND AND BIRMINGHAM RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, of 26, 28, and 30, Duke Street, Aldgate, London, England, Indiarubber-manufacturers.

No. of class: 40.

Description of goods: Goods manufactured from indiarubber and gutta-percha, not included in other classes.

No. of application: 3119.
Date: 1st August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3118.)

NAME.

THE LEYLAND AND BIRMINGHAM RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, of 26, 28, and 30, Duke Street, Aldgate, London, England, Indiarubber-manufacturers.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Mahogany whip-reels, brushes (not being artists' brushes or brushes of metal), brooms, hose not included in other classes, waterproofing compounds, asbestos packing, and other steam-packing.

No. of application: 3120.
Date: 1st August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

LEMCO

NAME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, of 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England, and 21, Longue Rue des Claires, Antwerp, Belgium, Manufacturers of Liebig Company's Extract of Meat, and Manufacturers, Shippers, and Importers of South American Produce.

No. of class: 42.

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

No. of application: 3121.
Date: 2nd August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VIROL

NAME.

VIROL LIMITED, of 152–166, Old Street, London, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

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

No. of application: 3123.
Date: 7th August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the figure of a man grasping two pieces of leather cemented together, and the word "Hercules"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

ALEXANDER RALSTON WYLLIE, of Avondale, near Auckland, New Zealand, Bootmaker, and ALBERT ROBINS, of Auckland aforesaid, Ship-chandler.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Cement made from gutta-percha and another substance, for cementing and fastening leather to leather, mending football-bladders, pneumatic tires, and similar classes of goods.

No. of application: 3124.
Date: 7th August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

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

JAMES WILLIAM HEMUS, of Auckland, New Zealand, Photographer.

No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: Photographs and photographic paper.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 2nd August, 1900, to the 15th August, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 2390; 2828.—Aerators, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)

No. 2391; 3059.—G. T. K. McKenzie; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 50, of the 7th June, 1900.)

No. 2392; 3056.—Reckitt and Sons, Limited; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 50, of the 7th June, 1900.)

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. 86/3391.—Cadbury Brothers, Limited, a company duly registered under the Companies Acts, 1862–1898, whose registered office is at Bournville, near Birmingham, England, Manufacturers. [Cadbury Bros.] 3rd August, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.