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Note.—Throughout this Gazette the names in Italics within parentheses are those of Communicators of Inventions.

Complete Specifications.

Patent Office, Perth,
6th March, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Applications for the Grant of Letters Patent, and the complete Specifications annexed thereto, have been accepted, and are now open to public inspection at this Office.

Any person or persons intending to oppose such applications must leave particulars, in writing, in duplicate (on Form D), of his or their objections thereto, within two calendar months from the date of this Gazette. A fee of Ten shillings (10s.) is payable with such notice.

Application No. 4269.—THOMAS DICK CUMMINS, Merchant, and WILLIAM THOMAS NUTTALL, Gunsmith, both of Wanganui, in the Colony of New Zealand, "*An improved Dropper or Standard for Wire Fences.*"—Dated 10th February, 1903.

Claim:—

A standard or dropper for wire fencing consisting of a flat bar of metal provided with slots therein that extend upwards and inwards from one edge and then vertically upwards, thus forming tongues upon the outer sides of the slots, such standard being adapted to be secured upon the wires of the fence by passing the wires into the top ends of the slots and closing the tongues upon them, as herein specified.

Specification, 2s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4270.—HERMAN CHARLES WOLTERECK, of 3 Edinburgh Mansions, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W. England, Consulting Chemist, "*Process for producing Ammonia by synthesis.*"—Dated 10th February, 1903.

Claims:—

1. The process for the synthetical production of ammonia consisting in passing a mixture of air and a gas containing hydrogen in the presence of water vapour over iron oxide heated to a dull red heat.

2. The process for the synthetical production of ammonia consisting in passing a mixture of air and a gas containing hydrogen in the presence of water vapour over an oxygen-carrier metallic oxide heated to a dull red heat.

3. The process for the production of ammonia consisting in passing a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen and a gas containing hydrogen in the presence of water vapour over iron oxide heated to a dull red heat.

4. The process for the production of ammonia consisting in passing a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen and a gas containing hydrogen in the presence of water vapour over an oxygen-carrier metallic oxide heated to a dull red heat.

Specification, 3s.

Application No. 4274.—SAMUEL HOUSTON JACOBSON, of 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, in the State of New York, U.S.A., Attorney at Law, "*Improvements in Ventilators.*"—Dated 10th February, 1903.

Claim:—

A ventilator consisting of a hood covering an aperture and attached to a base, the face of the hood being on a plane parallel with the base, and a valve pivoted at a point between the two ends of the hood and having two wings lying at an obtuse angle to each other facing the aperture, the valve being so adjusted that when the end of one of its

wings rests on the base the other of its wings will occupy a position substantially parallel with the face of the hood.

Specification, 4s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4276.—PHILLIP HIEN, of 910 Warren Avenue, Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, U.S.A., Mechanic, "*Improvements in Friction Springs.*"—Dated 10th February, 1903.

Claims:—

1. The employment in a device of the general character described of resilient elements having inclined frictional surfaces which are relatively moved while engaged with each other and place said elements under tension whenever the elements are subjected to compression in the direction of their axis.

2. In connection with the subject matter of Claim 1, making the resilient elements of ring-form.

3. In connection with the subject matter of Claim 1, supporting the resilient elements upon a telescoping core arranged between followers.

4. In connection with the subject matter of the foregoing claims, providing stops on the telescoping core to be engaged by each pair of rings to limit the tension which may be imposed upon the same.

5. In connection with the subject matter of Claims 1 and 2 making the rings open and normally somewhat spiral.

6. The employment in a device of the general character described, a series of non-resilient elements supported adjacent to said resilient elements, said resilient and non-resilient elements having engaging frictional surfaces.

Specification, 9s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4277.—JOHN SAMUEL RIGBY, of Bagot Street, Wavertree, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Manufacturing Chemist, "*Improvements in the manufacture of Bricks and Artificial Stone.*"—Dated 10th February, 1903.

Claims:—

1. The manufacture of bricks or artificial stone from lime, hydrated, in the manner described and in a finely divided state, and sand, said hydrated lime and sand being mixed together and pressed or moulded into the desired form; substantially as herein set forth.

2. In the manufacture of bricks or artificial stone from lime and sand, or cement—such as Portland cement—and sand or granular or broken material, the herein described mode of supplying and combining said materials, consisting in holding the said material in bulk in separate containers, each having connected with it a weighing machine disposed below same, and discharging into same, and conveyors for taking the respective materials from the weighing machines at the required proportional rates, and delivering same at said proportional rates, into a mixer, whereby, the required proportions of materials, and a homogeneous mixture, are obtained; substantially as described.

3. In the manufacture of artificial stone from cement—such as Portland cement—and sand or granular or broken materials, subjecting the stone, after being mixed with water and pressed or moulded to the required form, to steam or hot water under pressure, whereby such stone is rendered ready for use directly after such treatment; substantially as described.

4. The manufacture of artificial stone from cement, such as Portland cement, and sand or granular or broken material, and "Puzzolana" or "Trass," which after they are mixed together with water are pressed or moulded to the required shape, and the blocks or slabs so made are matured or "aged" by subjecting them to steam or hot water under pressure, substantially as described.

5. In the manufacture of artificial stone from cement, such as Portland cement, and sand or granular or broken materials, subjecting the stone after being mixed together with water, and pressed or moulded to the required form, to steam or hot water and Carbonic Anhydride (C.O₂) under pressure, whereby such stone is rendered ready for use directly after such treatment, and discolouration prevented; substantially as described.

6. Machinery or apparatus for making bricks and artificial stone, consisting of parts arranged, combined, and adapted to operate as set forth with reference to and shown in Figures 1 and 3 and Figures 4 and 5, respectively, of the drawings.

Specification, 7s. Drawings on application.



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