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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,
10th April, 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. 3944.—HENRY HUGH HENDERSON, of 80 Austin Street, Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Accountant, "*Improved apparatus for employment in dusting, cleaning, and polishing floors, walls, and the like.*"—Dated 11th July, 1902.

Claims:—

1. The combination for the purpose indicated of a plate having a plurality of points projecting from its face and a socket to receive a handle fixed upon its back as described.
2. The combination for the purpose indicated of a plate having a surface provided with longitudinal and transverse V-shaped grooves. Specification, 2s. 6d. Drawings on applications.

Application No. 3973.—WILLIAM EDWARD SHAW, of 45 Park Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, and Commonwealth of Australia, Managing Director of Messrs. Dixon and Sons, Limited, of Sydney, aforesaid, "*Improvements in Boxes for Transporting Tobacco or the like.*"—Dated 30th July, 1902.

Claims:—

1. A box for transporting tobacco or the like merchandise made in two or more sections having flanged sheet metal sides the flanges being inserted in grooves in a wooden or other suitable partition common to adjoining sections and the longitudinal edges locked or otherwise held together and with or without a strengthening strip soldered to the sides adjacent to the partition, substantially as hereinbefore described and explained and illustrated.
2. In boxes constructed mainly of sheet metal the combination with flanged sheet metal sides of a wooden or other partition having grooves therein into which the flanges of adjoining sections of the box are inserted and the longitudinal edges subsequently locked, substantially as hereinbefore described and explained and illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings.
3. In boxes constructed mainly of sheet metal, the combination with flanged sheet metal sides of a wooden or other partition having two parallel grooves therein into one of which the flanges of one section of the box are inserted and into the other the flanges of the adjoining section, the longitudinal edges being subsequently locked, substantially as hereinbefore described and explained and illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings.
4. In boxes constructed mainly of sheet metal the combination with flanged sheet metal sides, of stays placed between the flanges of two adjoining sections of a box, the said flanges and stays being soldered or otherwise rigidly secured together, the stays being preferably embedded in papier-mâché, paper pulp or like material, and with or without a strengthening strip soldered round the joint, substantially as hereinbefore described and explained and illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings. Specification, 9s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4324.—EDWARD WATERS, JUNIOR, a member of the firm of Edward Waters & Son, Patent Agents, of Nos. 414-418 Collins Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia, (*Electrical Ore-finding Company*), "*Improved apparatus for detecting and localising underground mineral deposits.*"—Dated 13th March, 1903.

Claims:—

1. An electric circuit breaker consisting of a combination of an electrode, which is in connection with a source of electricity, and which is adapted to be reciprocated, a second electrode which is adapted to make contact with the first and accompany it through a portion of its excursion and which is adapted also to receive motion relatively to the first electrode, such second electrode being also in electric connection with the same source of electricity as the first, and an arrester which is adapted to stop the movement of the second electrode and break its contact with the first.
2. An electric circuit breaker, characterised as described in Claim 1 and in which the reciprocation is derived from an electro-motor adapted to be regulated in speed and provided with a mechanism which is adapted to vary the amplitude of the reciprocation, one electrode consisting of a wheel which is adapted to be rotated, and the other electrode consisting of a disc which by means of a ratchet and pawl device is adapted to be turned through a small angle in each reciprocation, the arrester being a screw adapted to be adjusted in position, and the surfaces which make and break contact being immersed in a bath of insulating fluid.
3. An electric circuit breaker, consisting of a combination of two fixed electrodes which are in connection with a source of electricity, two spring pressed pivoted electrodes connected with the same source of electricity, an electro-magnet and two spring-pressed pivoted armatures, the electro-magnet being adapted to be energised from an independent source of electricity, and the armatures being each adapted to alternately make and break a contact of the above-mentioned electrodes and also to alternately complete and break the energising circuit of the electro-magnet the period of contact of the electrodes being adapted to be regulated by adjusting screws and the period of vibration of each of the armatures being adapted to be regulated by an adjustable weight and wire connections adapted to place the contact of two of the electrodes either parallel to or in series with the contact of the two other electrodes.
4. A resonator adapted to produce audible sensations from minute electric impulses consisting of a combination of two soft iron pole pieces, a number of permanent magnets having their ends in contact with the pole pieces, a tympanum the rim of which is secured to one of the pole pieces, a central actuating permanent magnet, and a bobbin of fine wire mounted either on the pole of the central actuating magnet or on the tympanum.
5. A resonator characterised as described in Claim 4 in which the bobbin is provided with two coils of wire and in which there is a switch which is adapted to place the two coils of wire in series or in parallel as desired, or to cut one out of the circuit.
6. An apparatus for locating mineral deposits consisting of a combination of a source of electricity, an inductor which is adapted to emit fluctuating electric impulses, two portable electrodes which are electrically connected, having the battery and inductor in intermediate series, two other portable electrodes which are electrically connected and a resonator which is in intermediate series therewith, such resonator being adapted to produce audible sensations from electric impulses.
7. An apparatus for locating mineral deposits, characterised as described in Claim 6, in which the inductor consists of the following parts: an electro-magnet doubly wound the primary circuit being traversed by electricity from the before mentioned source a repeating break for the primary circuit, a primary circuit condenser and the secondary circuit having a condenser and a sparking gap.
8. An apparatus for locating mineral deposits characterised as described in Claims 6 and 7 in which both the primary and the secondary circuits may be switched along the wires on the two arms of the magnet either in series or in parallel and in which the condenser o



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