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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,  
23rd May, 1902.

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 any of such applications must leave particulars, in writing, in duplicate (on Form D), of his or their objections thereto, within two calendar months from the first appearance of this advertisement in the Western Australian Government Gazette. A fee of Ten Shillings (10s.) is payable with such notice.

Application No. 3842.—HENRI GALOPIN, of Chancery Lane, Melbourne, State of Victoria, Instrument Maker, "*Mechanism for Measuring the flow of Fluids.*"—Dated 23rd April, 1902.

### Claims:—

1. A mechanism for measuring the flow of fluids consisting of a pivoted rod actuated by the flow to be measured, said rod actuating a cam, said cam being raised and lowered at regular intervals of time by clockwork, and actuating a spindle carrying a wormwheel, which gears into a pinion whose axle carries a pointer, moving on a graduated arc.

2. A mechanism for measuring the flow of fluids consisting of a series of pivoted rods, having a common axle, said axle actuating a cam, said cam being raised and lowered at regular intervals of time by clockwork, and actuating a spindle carrying a wormwheel, which gears into a pinion whose axle carries a pointer, moving on a graduated arc.

3. In combination, one or more pivoted rods intruded into a flowing fluid arranged so that their angular deflection is an index of the volume of flow, a cam, actuated by the angular movement of said rods, a clockwork driven disc, having projecting pins, for the purpose of moving said cam, a spindle actuated by said cam, carrying a wormwheel gearing into a pinion, actuating a pointer, and a graduated dial plate.

4. In combination a cam actuated by a flowing fluid, a disc driven by clockwork, a spindle carrying a wormwheel, a pinion actuating a pointer, and a graduated dial plate as and for the purposes described therein.

5. Mechanism for registering the varying positions of a cam actuated by fluid pressure or impact, consisting of a clock driven disc, having on its face pins, and on its periphery spring blades, the pins actuating the cam, also a spindle carrying a disc and a wormwheel, said spindle being pushed upwards by the cam, and drawn downwards by the friction of the spring blades acting upon the disc on said spindle, also a pinion rotated by the wormwheel, also a recording pointer, and a dial.

Specifications, 12s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 3843.—JOSEPH LYBRAND FERRELL, of 2218 Race Street, in the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, "*Improvements in Wood Preserving.*"—Dated 25th April, 1902.

### Claims:—

1. The hereinbefore described process of impregnating wood, which consists in heating the wood to such a degree as to expand and discharge water of sap and vapours normally contained therein; submerging the heated wood in a chemical fluid, and then causing the wood to imbibe such fluid by cooling the same while submerged.

2. The hereinbefore described process of impregnating wood, which consists in heating the wood to such a degree as to expand and discharge water of sap and vapours normally contained therein; submerging the heated wood in a heated aqueous solution of chemical, and then causing the wood to imbibe said solution by cooling the same while submerged.

3. The hereinbefore described process of impregnating wood, which consists in submerging the wood in an aqueous solution of chemical; heating said solution to such a degree as to expand and discharge water of sap and vapours normally contained in the wood, and then causing the wood to imbibe said solution by cooling said solution while the wood is submerged therein.

4. The hereinbefore described process of impregnating wood, which consists in submerging the wood in an aqueous solution of chemical; maintaining said solution at boiling temperature until water of sap and vapours normally contained in the wood are expanded and discharged therefrom, and then causing the wood to imbibe said solution by cooling said solution while the wood is submerged therein.

5. The hereinbefore described process of impregnating wood, which consists in submerging the wood in an aqueous solution of chemical; maintaining said solution at boiling temperature until water of sap and vapours normally contained in the wood are expanded and discharged therefrom; causing the wood to imbibe said solution by cooling said solution while the wood is submerged therein; submerging the wood in a second solution of chemical; heating said second solution to boiling temperature, and then causing the wood to imbibe said second solution, by cooling said solution while the wood is submerged therein.

6. An apparatus for preserving wood, comprising a receptacle which is not corroded by the preservative; means to heat the preservative in said receptacle; and a removable cover for said receptacle, arranged to permit communication of the natural atmosphere with the preservative in said receptacle.

7. An apparatus for preserving wood, comprising a receptacle which is not corroded by the preservatives; means to heat the preservative in said receptacle, comprising a steam pipe coil; means to control the admission of steam to said coil; a removable cover 10, for said receptacle, provided with rollers; and, removable bridge rails 18, arranged to support said cover above said receptacle.

8. An apparatus for preserving wood, comprising counterpart receptacles formed of concrete which is not corroded by the preservative; means to cover said receptacles without preventing the communication of the natural atmosphere with the preservative; means to heat the preservative in said receptacles; and, a pumping engine 7, and suitable pipe connections, arranged to circulate the preservative in and discharge it from either or both of said receptacles.

Specifications, 8s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 3850.—FRIEDRICH ALBRECHT, of No. 379 Swanston Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Metal Worker, "*Means for coupling pipes or cocks to fluid mains, branches, receptacles, or tanks.*"—Dated 29th April, 1902.

### Claims:—

1. A coupling for pipes or cocks comprising two meeting tubular sections, each having a foot arranged to extend in opposite directions and on opposite sides of a radial line running parallel with the inner sides of said feet, substantially as described.

2. A coupling for pipes comprising two tubular sections, each having a footpiece and a threaded portion, a collar carried by said sections and a washer enclosing said collar and interlocking therewith to prevent the turning thereof, substantially as described.

3. The means for coupling pipes or cocks to fluid mains, branches, receptacles, or tanks comprising two meeting tubular sections each having a footpiece arranged to lie in opposite directions to each other and having a threaded portion and stop-collar in combination with a lead washer F and a coupling piece G, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. The means for coupling pipes or cocks to fluid mains, branches, receptacles, or tanks, comprising two meeting tubular sections each having a foot piece arranged to lie in opposite directions to each other and having a threaded portion and stop-collar with flat portions in combination with a lead washer F with corresponding flat projections f and a coupling piece G, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

R. G. FERGUSON,

Registrar of Patents.



# Government Gazette

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Applications for the Grant of Letters Patent