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

Complete Specifications.

Patent Office, Perth,
15th July, 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. 3891.—WILLIAM JOSEPH DIBDIN and HERMAN CHARLES WOLTERECK, of Edinburgh Mansions, Howie Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W., Consulting Chemists, "*Process of Manufacturing Illuminating or Heating Gas*."—Dated 5th June, 1902.

Claims:—

1. The continuous process of producing illuminating or heating gas which consists in passing a mixture of superheated steam and hydrocarbons over metal adapted to act as a carrier of oxygen by most intimate contact at a high temperature, as set forth and described.
2. The process of producing illuminating or heating gas which consists in passing a mixture of superheated steam and hydrocarbons over metal continuously heated to a high temperature and adapted to act as a carrier of oxygen by most intimate contact, as shown and described.
3. The process of producing illuminating or heating gas which consists in decomposing steam in the presence of hydrocarbon by most intimate contact with a suitable metal at a high temperature producing hydrogen, methane, and carbonic acid, as set forth and described.
4. The process of producing illuminating or heating gas which consists in decomposing steam and hydrocarbons by means of most intimate contact with metal adapted to act as a carrier of oxygen and producing hydrogen, carbonic acid and other products of decomposition of the higher hydrocarbons both by oxidation and reduction, substantially as shown and described.

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

Application No. 3896.—EDWARD WATERS, 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 (*Rose Gold Reclamation Company*), "*Gold Separators*."—Dated 10th June, 1902.

Claims:—

1. A sluice box having a retaining surface for holding precious particles of material, and provided with one or more flexible floating aprons substantially as described, between which and said bottom the current is compelled to pass.
2. A sluice box having on its bottom retaining means for precious particles composed partly of textile or fibrous material and partly of wire screens, and upper floating aprons for forcing material down upon said retaining means.
3. The arrangement of wire screens and fibrous or textile material on the bottom of a sluice box, so as to provide alternate wire and fibrous or textile retaining surfaces.

4. A sluice box having on its bottom a retaining surface for precious particles, and flexible floating aprons above such surface having a rough lower surface and a substantially water-proof upper surface formed either with said apron or as a separate cover for said apron.

5. The arrangement of sluice boxes within a frame or casing, and in a column or series, alternately at opposite inclines, devices for changing their inclination, retaining coverings for the box bottoms, and flexible floating aprons above such bottoms.

Specifications, 7s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 3898.—WILLIAM KINGSLAND, of 8 Breems' Buildings, Chancery Lane, in the City of London, England, Electrical Engineer, "*Improvements in Mechanism or Devices for communicating Step-by-step Motions, for controlling and for encasing and mounting Electric Switches*."—Dated 10th June, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In electric switches to which uniform step-by-step motions are to be communicated by an operating spindle, carrying a crank arm, bearing two oppositely engaging pawls, to act respectively upon two sets of oppositely sloping ratchet teeth formed in different planes upon an intermittent wheel, with which latter the movable part of the switch is connected; means for governing the position of the pawls relatively to the intermittent wheel, consisting in providing a stationary plate having cam guides with which the pawls engage, the cam guides being such that the inoperative pawl is positively held out of engagement with the intermittent wheel, substantially as described.

2. In electric switches to which uniform step-by-step motions are communicated by an operating spindle carrying two oppositely engaging pawls upon a crank arm, to act respectively upon two sets of oppositely sloping ratchet teeth, formed in different planes upon an intermittent wheel, to which the movable part of the switch is connected; the combination with means for governing the position of the inoperative pawl relatively to the intermittent wheel, of the means for locking the intermittent wheel after it has been moved through the predetermined angle of rotation, and automatically unlocking the same by the return motion of the operating spindle, consisting in providing a notched disc connected to the intermittent wheel, a sliding spring-actuated bolt carried in the stationary casing to engage with the notched disc, and a cam surface carried by the operating spindle to act upon the bolt, so arranged that the bolt is allowed to descend, when the spindle is turned in one direction or the other, from its normal position, and the bolt is allowed to engage in a notch of the disc when the intermittent wheel has been moved through the predetermined angle, the bolt being raised from the disc by the return of the spindle to its normal position of rest and the intermittent wheel left free for the next operation, substantially as set forth.

3. In electric switches to which uniform step-by-step motions are to be communicated the means for locking the intermittent rotary parts of the switch mechanism after it has been through the predetermined angle of rotation, and automatically unlocking the same by the return motion of the operating spindle, consisting in providing a notched disc connected to the intermittent wheel, a sliding spring actuated bolt carried in the stationary casing to engage with the notched disc, and a cam surface carried by the operating spindle to act upon the bolt, so arranged that the bolt is allowed to descend, when the spindle is turned in one direction or the other, from its normal position and the bolt is allowed to engage in a notch of the disc when the intermittent wheel has been moved through the predetermined angle, the bolt being raised from the disc by the return of the spindle to its normal position of rest, and the intermittent wheel left free for the next operation, substantially as described.

4. In electric switches to which uniform step-by-step motions are to be communicated by an operating spindle capable of partial rotation in either direction, and carrying upon a crank arm two oppositely engaging pawls to act upon two sets of oppositely sloping ratchet teeth formed upon the intermittent wheel, to which the movable part of the switch is connected: the means for returning the operating spindle to its normal position of rest after each operation, and for limiting its angular motion in either direction, consisting in fixing upon the spindle a wheel 27, having inclined ratchet-like teeth upon one face to engage



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