

Abstracts of American Patents Relating to Chemistry.

(From the Official Bulletin of the U. S. Patent Office.)

March 13th, 1888.

379,298.—Preparation of quinine hydrochloride. Loretta B. Weld.

Quinine sulphate and sodium chloride are dissolved in boiling alcohol, and the solution concentrated until the sodium sulphate is precipitated, the precipitate is separated and the quinine hydrochloride is crystallized.

379,487.—Obtaining ammonia and hydrochloric acid. L. Mond.

379,488.—Obtaining ammonia and chlorine from ammonium chloride. L. Mond.

379,492.—Process of distilling petroleum. W. H. Pitt.

March 20th, 1888.

379,580.—Self hardening cement. F. Jurschina.

Consists of hydraulic cement and water glass.

379,727.—Tanned skin. V. Riviére.

A skin previously tanned with vegetable tanning matter, having its pores impregnated with chromic oxide and dyed with a color partly combined with the chromic oxide as a mordant.

379,731.—Producing lithographic surfaces. H. Schoembs.

Zinc plates are subjected to the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and then to the action of an ammonium salt.

379,752.—Apparatus for the manufacture of soda. M. R. Wood.

379,764.—Wet process of extracting pure zinc from its ores. C. F. Croselmiré.

The roasted ore is immersed in dilute acid, and an air blast passed through the solution until the impurities are oxidized, after which the zinc solution is drawn off and the zinc deposited or precipitated.

379,820.—New mercuric salt for battery fluids. A. Schanschieff.

Consists of the yellow basic mercuric sulphate combined with mercuric bisulphate.

March 27th, 1888.

380,040.—Gas washer. A. Kloeune.

380,067.—Production of new amido compounds and of azo colors produced therefrom. A. Weinberg.

The ethers of tetrazooxydiphenyl, and of tetrazooxyphenyltolyl, are combined with two equal or different molecules of an amine or of a phenol, or of a sulpho acid or carboxylic acid of an amine or a phenol.

380,098.—Coloring matter from the sulpho acids of ethyl or diphenylamine combined with tetrazodiphenyl or tetrazoditoly. T. Diehl.

380,161.—Bath for extracting aluminium and alloying it with other metals. W. A. Baldwin.

Consists of sodium chloride, clay or other earth bearing alumina, and charcoal, the sodium chloride being in excess of the other ingredients, and the whole adapted to be fused.

380,189.—Method of destroying insects. A. Clemm.

Insects and animals injurious to vegetation are destroyed by first impregnating the ground with an alkali carbonate and alkali sulphide, and then with a dilute acid.

April 3d, 1888.

380,403.—Production of disulpho and dicarbo acids of the diamidobenzidines. L. Paul.

The tetrazo compounds of benzidine, tolidine, diamidoxylyl are combined with one or two molecules of meta- or paraamidobenzene sulpho acid, or ortho-, meta-, or paraamidobenzoic acid, or the sulpho acids of paraluidine or xylylidine in alcoholic solution.

380,524.—Process of desilverizing lead bullion. H. H. Schlapp.

380,593.—Composition of matter for preserving wood, etc. P. L. Quarante and E. Descalonne.

Consists of aluminium acetate, lead subacetate, lead pyrolignite and glycerin.

April 10th, 1888.

380,708.—Tanning process. A. Warter and H. C. Koegel.

Consists in first subjecting the depilated skin to the action of an aluminium salt, and then of a neutral chromium salt.

380,726.—Process of making hydrogen. W. Massert and G. Richter.

A mixture of zinc dust with a substance containing water in chemical combination is subjected to heat.

380,775.—Process of obtaining sodium, etc. O. M. Thowless.

Sodium or potassium is obtained by heating carbonaceous or other reducing material, gradually supplying sodium or potassium hydroxide or other suitable sodium or potassium compound thereto, and condensing the vapor evolved.

380,776.—Apparatus for obtaining sodium, etc. O. M. Thowless.

380,777.—Production of diazo coloring matters. A. F. Poirrier and Z. Roussin.

Produced by the combination of nitrodiazobenzene, nitrodiazotoluene, nitrodiazoxylene, etc., with the isomers and homologues of naphthionic acid, especially the naphthionic acid of Witt.

380,927.—Production of azo colors. A. F. Poirrier and D. A. Rosenstiehl.

Nitro-aromatic amines, particularly melanitraniline, the isomeric nitro-toluidines, melting at 107° and 78°, and nitroxylidine melting at 123°, are reduced in an alkaline medium. The polyazo derivatives of these reduction products are combined with the phenols, the oxyphenols, the naphthols, the oxynaphthols, the primary, secondary and tertiary amines, and also the alkyl, sulpho and carboxyl derivatives of all these bodies.

381,045.—Manufacture of purple black azo dyestuff. O. N. Witt.

381,046.—Purple azo dyestuff. O. N. Witt. W. R.