THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Reports on American and Foreign Patents Relating to Chemistry.

American Patents.

Condensed from the Official Gazette of the **U. S. Patent Office**, by ARNO BEHR.

Jan. 4, 1881.

236,150.—*Lubricating compound.* PATRICK H. FITCH.

Soap, sal-soda, carbonate of ammonia, sal-ammoniac, red lead, naphtha and water.

236,198.—*Method of waterproofing textile fabrics, leather, etc.* PETER H. VAN DER WEYDE.

The objects to be waterproofed are placed in a closed box and subjected to the vapors evolved by heating ozokerite to 400 or 500° F.

236,216.—*Marine paint.* ROBERT H. DIMOCK.

Linseed oil, suboxide of copper and carbolic acid.

236,240.—*Treating caoutchouc.* GEORGE M. MOWBRAY.

Caoutchouc combined with naphthalene.

236,280.—*Composition for tanning hides and skins.* HEINRICH TRENK.

Two watery solutions are used the first of pyroligneous acid and chromate of alumina, the second of crude tartar and chloride of zinc.

236,248.—*Vegetable soup compound.* JOHN D. WARREN.

Vegetables cut and dried, and mixed with salicylic acid and sulphate of soda.

236,299.—*Process of, and apparatus for, evaporating saccharine liquids.* GEORGE B. BOOMER.

236,330.—*Process for the manufacture of glucose.* RUDOLPH D' HEUREUSE.

Refers to a mechanical treatment of the steeped corn, preliminary to the manufacture of the starchy portion into starch or glucose, which treatment has for its object the separation of the hulls and germs, and the removal of the soluble gluten.

The successive use of oxalic acid and soda for the removal of lime from the converted product, is also claimed.

Jan. 11, 1881.

236,471.—*Ice-making machine.* FRANZ WINDHAUSEN.

236,480.—*Compound for manufacture of gas tubing.* SAMUEL BARR.

A composition of glue, glycerine, soap, borax, and a solution of sulphate of iron, to be applied between the two textile coverings of the tubing.

236,483.—*Substitute for butter.* OTTO BOYSEN.

A mixture of oleomargarine and an alkaline solution is agitated until partial saponification is effected, and then a minute quantity of butyric acid is added.

236,506.—*Compound filling for fireproof structures, such as safes, chests, bank vaults and doors.* WILLIS B. MARVIN.

Essentially a mixture of anhydrous sulphate of lime and fibrous asbestos.

236,521.—*Preserving compound.* JEAN WICKERSHEIMER.

A mixture of salicylic acid, methylic alcohol, glycerine, and a solution of alum, common salt and potash, for the preservation of meat intended for food.

236,559.—*Tanning Hides.* ROBERT F. and ISAAC DOBSON.

After immersion for several days in a bath of strong brine and tanning extract, the hides are subjected to the action of gaseous sulphurous acid.

236,598.—*Preserving eggs.* CHARLES H. KIRKHAM.

The substance of the egg is, before desiccation, mixed with a small proportion of starch paste.

236,600.—*Process of, and apparatus for, treating animal matter.* ALFRED and EDWIN LISTER.

Refers to the drying of the animal matter.

Jan. 18, 1881.

236,709.—*Composition for treating rubber cloth.* PHILIPP KROPP.

Linseed oil, oxide of manganese, copal and coloring matter.

236,714.—*Manufacture of explosive compounds.* CHARLES A. MORSE.

The explosive consists of nitroglycerine, a resinous substance, and nitre intimately mixed.

236,739.—*Process of, and apparatus for, treatment of ores.* THOMAS G. WALKER.

The process consists in blowing powdered ore, together with air, through heated pipes, by means of a steam jet.

236,763.—*Process of manufacturing artificial manure.* FRANCIS J. BOLTON and JAMES A. WANKLYN.

Urine is evaporated to dryness in contact with small proportion of charcoal, or a similar material.

236,764.—*Apparatus for making vinegar.* OSCAR F. BOOMER and HENRY R. RANDALL.

236,778 and 236,779.—*Process of desulphurising and devulcanising waste vulcanised india rubber.* HENRY A. CLARK.

These processes seem to consist in a treatment with vapor of turpentine.

236,843.—*Artificial production of ice and cold.* AUGUSTE J. ROSSI and LEONARD F. BECKWITH.

The liquid consists of a solution of ammonia gas in glycerine.

Jan. 25, 1881.

236,878.—*Apparatus for purifying salt.* JOHN H. DUNCAN.

236,940.—*Apparatus for evaporating solutions in contact with air or other gas.* JULES L. FAESCH.

236,995.—*Bituminous cement.* EDWARD J. DE SMEDT.

Heats coal-tar with an oxidizing agent.

237,007.—*Tanning compound.* JAMES FOLEY.

An ordinary tanning solution mixed with the extract of the wood of Morus tinctoria.

237,017.—*Paint.* JOHN F. HOFFMANN.

Impure carbolic acid mixed with lime, rosin, and asphaltum.

Feb. 1, 1881.

237,113.—*Apparatus for recovering soda from waste alkaline liquor.* SAMUEL LEE.

237,134.—*Filtering apparatus.* CHARLES H. SENFF and PAUL CASAMAJOR.

A sheet of filtering material is rolled in a number of layers around a perforated drum, in the interior of which a partial vacuum is created. The whole is immersed in the liquor to be filtered. By turning the drum, and withdrawing the cloth, the filtering surface is continually renewed as long as the cloth lasts.

237,217.—*Process of extracting gold and silver from their ores.* CHARLES DE VAURIAL.

237,249.—*Treatment of vulcanised india rubber and gutta-percha.* HENRY A. CLARK.

Claim: The combination with desulphurized india rubber of a vegetable oil or a resinous substance.

237,252.—*Compound for making and treating steel.* JOHN CONANT.

Sulphate of copper, rosin and sal ammonia.

Feb. 8, 1881.

237,484.—*Process of refining vaseline.* ROBERT A. CHESEBOROUGH.

It is kept just at the point of vaporisation in an open vessel until the smelling portions are driven off, and afterwards filtered through bone-black.

237,497.—*Method of making articles from waste amber.* ABBOT R. DAVIS.

The method consists in treating the pieces with solvents and subjecting them to pressure.

237,630.—*Process of preparing hides for tanning.* JAMES S. SWAN.

Subjecting the limed hides to the action of an aqueous solution of alum.

Feb. 15, 1881.

237,816.—*Purifying sulphate of alumina.* WILLIAM, THOMAS and JAMES CHADWICK, and JOSIAH W. KYNASTON.

Iron is precipitated with ferrocyanide of calcium, and arsenic dissolved in a sulphide, the latter precipitate carrying down the former.

237,830.—*Galvanic battery.* A. FLOYD DELAFIELD.

237,835.—*Purification of syrups and molasses in the manufacture of sugar from beet-root and cane.* AUGUSTE P. DUBRUNFAUT.

To the liquids to be subjected to the process of osmose, a certain amount of lime is added. When the action of osmose is finished, the lime is removed with carbonic acid.

237,878.—*Fuel.* GEORGE KEILY.

Coal-dust ground with lime, and formed, while in a wet state, into masses of convenient size and shape.

237,905.—*Process of preserving meats.* JOHN L. REESE.

Packing the meat in melted fat charged with sulphurous acid.

237,917 and 237,918.—*Production of oxychinoline.* ZDENKO H. SKRAUP.

It is produced by the action of glycerine and sulphuric acid upon a mixture, either of orthonitrophenol and orthoamidophenol, or of paranitrophenol and paramidophenol.

Feb. 22, 1881.

238,133.—*Manufacture of fertilizers.* GEO. T. LEWIS.

Exposes a mixture of an insoluble phosphate and pyrites to the action of atmospheric oxygen and moisture.

March 1, 1881.

238,240.—*Fertilizers.* JOSEPH M. and JOHN LIPPINCOTT.

The slag produced in the manufacture of pig iron is proposed as an ingredient of a fertilizer.

238,277.—*Process of obtaining the perfumes of natural flowers by absorption.* ROBERT A. CHESEBOROUGH.

The flowers are steeped in vaseline ; the latter taking up the essential oils is transformed into a perfume.

238,389.—*Manufacture of leather.* CHRISTIAN HEINZERLING.

Treating the hides with chromic acid, and afterwards with a solution of stearine.

238,474.—*Treatment of starch and starchy substances, and the production therefrom of a compound body capable of being used as a substitute for malt in brewing, and for other purposes.* CORNELIUS O'SULLIVAN and WILLIAM G. VALENTIN.

Conversion of starch with sulphuric acid, until the dry substance has a specific rotation of 171, and Fehling's solution indicates 44 per cent. of grape sugar in the dry substance.

March 8, 1881.

238,509.—*Process for sugar refining, and apparatus for carrying on the same.* S. MORRIS LITTLE.

Uses the sirups separated from high grade sugars for liquoring or washing low grade sugars in a centrifugal machine.

238,570.—*Baking powder.* CHARLES A. CATLIN.

Sulphate of ammonia and bicarbonate of soda.

238,613.—*Manufacture of aluminous cake.* CONRAD SEMPER.

Reduces the iron to the ferrous salt by addition of oxalic acid.

238,680.—*White zinc pigment, and mode of manufacturing the same.* THOMAS GRIFFITHS.

The precipitated mixture of sulphide of zinc and sulphate of barium is mixed with common salt and heated to a bright red heat, and the salt is afterward dissolved out.

March 15, 1881.

238,867.—*Petroleum illuminating oil.* HENRY V. P. DRAPER.

Petroleum mixed with a small proportion of chloroform.

238,916.—*Explosive compound.* FREDERICK C. KEIL.

Nitroglucose, nitrate and chlorate of potash, and prepared vegetable fiber.

238,980.—*Manufacture of metallic compounds from sulphur and sulphides.* JOHN B. SPENCE.

March 22, 1881.

239,033.—*Preserving wood.* BRANDT V. B. DIXON and JOSEPH P. CARD.

Wood is impregnated with chloride of lead.

239,089.—*Manufacture of sulphate of alumina.* JOS. H. EASTWICK.

The claim is for decomposing a mixture of ground halloysite and hydrate of alumina with sulphuric acid.

239,242.—*Incrustation Preventative.* WILLIAM J. GILLESPIE.

Soda-ash, linseed oil cake, oak bark, copperas, potatoe starch and charcoal.

March 29, 1881.

239,346.—*Process of obtaining magnesia.* CARL SCHEIBLER.

Lime is removed from impure burned magnesia by dissolving it in a sugar solution.

239,394.—*Process of and apparatus for, manufacturing phosphoric anhydride.* H. S. MAXIM.

Claims the bringing together of a jet of vapor of phosphorus, and a continuous blast of air of sufficient volume to oxidise all the phosphorus to phosphoric anhydride.

239,417.—*Incrustation preventative.* PASQUALE ALFIERI.

Carbonate of baryta, nitrate of ammonia, chloride of sodium, and vegetable charcoal.

239,423 to 239,425.—*Treating pyroxyline.* LEONARD S. BEALS.

The object of these patents is the production of a plastic compound containing pyroxyline, nitrobenzole, oil of lavender, benzole, alcohol, wax or paraffine.

April 5, 1881.

239,602.—*Baking powder.* CHARLES A. CATLIN.

An alkaline carbonate in combination with sulphate of magnesium.

239,618.—*Process of, and apparatus for, distilling petroleum products.* ALBERT NEILSON.

239,622.—*Art of separating animal fibers from vegetable fibers.* GEORGE B. and ALFRED L. RICE.

The fibers are mixed with bleaching powder, and heated in a close vessel.

239,642.—*Method of preparing anthracite waste for combustion.* ALFRED BEHNEY.

The dust is mixed with lime, or soda, and asphalt, or tar, and water.

239,711.—*Manufacture of iron and steel.* ALFRED BRACONNIER.

Superheating the metal, introducing it into a converter, and forcing a current of reducing gas through the molten metal.

239,722.—*Process and apparatus for desiccating substances.* LYDIA J. CADWELL.

April 12, 1881.

239,974.—*Indelible ink.* AARON N. MOSES.

Caustic potash, seed-lac, permanganate of potash, and lamp-black.

240,094.—*Petroleum products, and process of obtaining and deodorising the same.* MARTIN CONNELLY.

Heavy petroleum oil is heated with unslaked lime.

240,126.—*Preserving butter.* JOHN HARGER.

A solution of boracic acid in glycerine, and of sulphate of potassium in water, is added either to the cream or butter.

240,196.—*Preparation of hydrochloric acid.* ERNEST SOLVAY.

A solution of chloride of calcium absorbs hydrochloric acid gas, and can be made to give it off again by heating.

April 19, 1881.

240,248.—*Process of, and apparatus for, concentrating sulphuric acid.* JUNIUS GRIDLEY.

240,359.—*Manufacture of artificial indigo.* ADOLF BAEYER and HEINRICH CARO.

Xanthate of sodium is used as a reducing agent in order to produce indigo from orthonitrophenylpropiolic acid.

240,360.—*Dyeing fabrics with artificial indigo-blue.* ADOLF BAEYER and HEINRICH CARO.

The reaction mentioned in the preceding patent is used to develop the color on the fiber.

240,361.—*Manufacture of artificial indigo.* ADOLF BAEYER.

The dye-stuff produced by the action of ferrous sulphate upon the sulpo-compound of orthonitrophenylpropiolic acid is treated with sulphurous acid, and then precipitated with common salt.

240,365.—*Apparatus for testing illuminating fluids.* ALEX. BERNSTEIN.

240,406.—*Filter press.* ALEXANDER GORDEN.

240,493.—*Process of tanning.* GANDENZIO DALLA ZONCA.

April 26, 1881.

240,597.—*Manufacture of aluminous cake.* GEORGE T. LEWIS and CARL V. PETRAEUS.

After the removal of the principal portion of the iron by precipitation with yellow prussiate of potash, the rest of the iron is reduced to the ferrous state by zinc.

240,651 and 240,652.—*Treatment of dextrine maltose, and apparatus therefor.* ALEXANDER LOW BRUCE, GEORGE STENHOUSE, WILLIAM MCCOWAN and ANDREW HADDOW.

A glucose sirup which the inventors call dextrine maltose, is in thin films brought to a state of dryness by means of specially constructed machines.

240,796.—*Process of, and apparatus for, manufacturing grape sugar.* HORACE WILLIAMS.

The well known practice of artificially cooling the concentrated sugar solution, and of introducing crystallised grape sugar into the mass in order to induce crystallisation, is claimed as new; also a tank provided with cooling pipes, and a stirrer in the shape of a screw.