

Abstracts of American Patents Relating to Chemistry.

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

March 15th, 1887.

359,289.—Gunpowder. E. Schultze.

Consists of a nitro hydrocarbon (such as nitro colophony, tar, turpentine or turpentine oil), and of pyroxylin, and of nitrates or salts furnishing oxygen, in combination with nitrogen.

359,335.—Manufacture of gas. A. Taylor.

359,352.—Manufacture of white lead. E. V. Gardner.

The surface of the lead is first prepared by submitting it to the action of a mixture of acetic acid or nitric acid, and salts of lead and water, or a mixture of these acids and salts of lead and water. The lead so prepared is arranged on suitable supports in the converting chamber, in connection with electro negatives of lead, such as carbon or tin, and subjected to the action of a mixture of vapors of acetic and nitric acid, or watery vapor and carbon dioxide and air. During the operation the lead is subjected to electric charges, derived from any convenient source.

359,357.—Process and apparatus for refining hydrocarbons. E. D. Kendall.

359,360.—Treatment of hides and skins for tanning and other purposes. E. P. Nesbit.

The hides or skins are immersed in water in a closed vessel, and carbon dioxide is forced into water, while being agitated, to dissolve out the lime.

359,384.—Composition for preserving wood. W. Brisley and W. S. Finch.

Consists of slacked lime, crude petroleum, oil of tar and ammonium hydrate.

359,418.—Lubricant. J. B. C. Barbanson.

Consists of crude petroleum, vegetable or animal oil, graphite, magnesium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate.

359,423.—Process for making barium dioxide. A. Brin.

Barium nitrate is heated to form barium oxide, then the barium oxide is reheated in a closed vessel, the nitrous and other gases are drawn off, and air is admitted.

359,424.—Apparatus for obtaining oxygen from the air. L. Q. Brin and A. Brin.

359,524.—Incandescent gas light. C. A. von Welsbach.

Consists of the oxides of lanthanum, yttrium and zirconium.

359,576.—Manufacture of red coloring matter. A. Roemer.

A red dyestuff obtained from alpha-naphthylendiamine, dyeing vegetable fibre without a mordant, and giving a dirty yellowish green precipitate with concentrated hydrochloric acid.

359,585.—Carburetor. F. Weil.

March 22d, 1887.

359,601.—Process of making aluminium chloride. W. Frischmuth.

Aluminium oxide and carbon are combined with a carbonizable agglutinating material, and heated to a temperature sufficiently high to carbonize the carbonizable substances, and then distilling said compound in a retort, in the presence of chlorine gas.

359,646.—Carburetor. E. K. Sumerwell.

359,907.—Process of curing india rubber. C. M. Thompson and O. Lugo.

Rubber is subjected to the action of hot rollers, with the addition of lamp black.

359,908.—Artificial stone. J. Thompson and J. H. Bryant.

Consists of Portland cement, granite chippings, crushed iron slag, sodium silicate and water.

March 29th, 1887.

359,996.—Process of and apparatus for making carbon dioxide. S. Cabot.

The process consists in first heating broken limestone to redness by the action of direct fire thereon, and allowing the products of combustion to escape, then removing the fire, excluding the air and subjecting the hot limestone to a current of steam, and finally condensing the steam and removing it as water from the carbon dioxide evolved.

360,126.—Process of purifying water. W. Tweeddale.

360,222.—Gas producer. J. A. Herrick and R. F. Topham.

360,240.—Gas generator. A. O. y Ponce.

April 5th, 1887.

360,414.—Filtering apparatus. J. Howes.

360,484.—Apparatus for manufacturing sulphite cellulose. H. Schnurmann and G. Clöss.

360,533.—Apparatus for making gas. A. Langdon.

360,553.—Production of disulpho-acid of diamidostilbene. F. Bender.

360,792.—Obtaining diazo colors by means of diamidostilbene and diamidofluorene. F. Bender. W. R.