

Abstracts of American Patents Relating to Chemistry.

(From the U. S. Patent Office Gazette.)

(Issued October 4, 1892.)

- 483,522.**—Fire extinguisher. Oscar J. Averell, New York, N. Y.
- 483,532.**—Chloridizing muffle furnace. Hugh Callan and Aaron M. Beam, Hot Springs, Ark.
- 483,560.**—Method of affixing manufactured asbestos. Frederick W. Jaqui, Jr., Cleveland, O.
- The manufactured asbestos is saturated with water or its equivalent, and while wet pressed upon the surface to be covered.
- 483,562.** } Storage batteries. Edward R. Knowles, Burkley, N. Y.
483,563. }
- 483,565.**—Artificial marble. Jørgen G. Maardt, Copenhagen, Denmark.
A composition consisting of burnt gypsum, potash, alum, magnesite, magnesium chloride, burnt flint and water.
- 483,570.**—Furnace. Lewis Metesser, New Orleans, La.
- 483,577.** } Furnaces for treating steel. John Peddie, Pittsburg, Pa
483,578. }
- 483,590.**—Process of and machine for manufacturing wadding from cellulose and cotton. Carl Waibel, Newstadt-on-the-Hardt, Bavaria, Germany.
- 483,599.**—Oil filter. Edwin S. Breed, Paterson, N. J.
- 483,607.**—Apparatus for dyeing. Edward J. Gerber, Paterson, N. J.
- 483,634.**—Washing powder. Elizabeth F. O'Neal, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 483,638.**—Brick kiln. Charles A. Snow, Brick Haven, Va.
- 483,639.**—Process of treating copper and pyrites. Jules Strap, Paris, France.
- 483,646.**—Process of making artificial mica sheets for electrical insulation. Arthur H. S. Dyer, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 483,652.**—Process of reducing zinc. Christopher James, Swansea, England.
- 483,653.**—Molding mica forms for electrical insulators. Charles W. Jefferson, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 483,654.**—Galvanic battery. Harry T. Johnson, New York.
- 483,663.**—Machine for moulding articles from plastic compounds. Henry C. Warren, Boston, Mass.
- 483,701.**—Apparatus for the manufacture of transparent sheets of pyroxyline. Edmund N. Todd, Newark, N. J.

483,709.—Apparatus for making gun cotton. Joseph Beck, Thomasville, N. C., and Oscar A. Neuninger, Newark, N. J.

483,716.—Composition for stereotype plates. William A. Force, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A composition of about two and a half pounds of rubber, four pounds two and a half ounces each of plumbago, white lead and litharge, and six ounces of sulphur. Zinc and baryta may also be used.

483,748.—Apparatus for making malt. William A. Peters, San Francisco, Cal.

483,752.—Method of working heat generator. Jacob T. Wainwright, Pittsburg, Pa.

483,758. } Electrical heaters. Arthur E. Appleyard, Boston, Mass.

483,759. }

483,766.—Process of extracting gold from its ores. Carl Moldenhauer, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

483,782.—Thermo-electric battery. Paul Giraud, Chantilly, France.

483,817.—Evaporating apparatus. Oscar B. Stillman, Natick, Mass.

483,819.—Hot air furnace. Robert Tate, Toronto, Canada.

483,826. } Process for lining digesters. Hermann Brungger, Cunners-

483,827. } dorf, Germany.

483,828.—Digester. Hermann Brungger, Cunnersdorf, Germany.

483,847.—Pulp drainer. Gustav L. Jaeger, New York, N. Y.

483,863.—Furnace. Henry C. Platts, London, England.

483,868.—Method of polishing rice or other grains. George B. Prochaska, New Orleans, La.

483,870.—Apparatus for the manufacture of paper pulp. Robert N. Redwayne, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

483,876.—Refrigerating apparatus. Henry Stoeg and James G. Lightford, Indianapolis, Ind.

483,899.—Machine for hulling rice. Edward J. Cantwell, Calcutta, India.

483,915.—Glass melting furnace. Ralph Gray, Anderson, Ind.

483,924.—Process of separating copper from cupriferous nickel ores. Thomas S. Hunt and James Douglas, New York, N. Y.

483,934.—Zinc furnace. Octavius Lamaghi, St. Louis, Mo.

483,936.—Furnace tap. Edward P. Mathewson, Pueblo, Col.

483,942.—Digester. Benjamin F. Radford, Hyde Park, Mass.

483,962.—Process of smelting complex silver ores. Christopher James, Swansea, England.

483,972.—Process of treating mixtures containing sulphides of precious metals and copper. Cabell Whitehead, Washington, D. C.

483,981.—Process of and apparatus for the manufacture of gas. John L. Janeway, Phoenixville, and Ferdinand Logan, Corner Stores, Pa.

483,985.—Metallurgical furnace. George W. Bierer, Allegheny, Pa.

(Issued October 11, 1892.)

484,016.—Fume arrester. Malvern W. Iles and Dennis Sheedy, Denver, Col.

484,017.—Device for catching and saving fumes from metallurgical furnaces. Malvern W. Iles, Denver, Col.

484,018.—Blast furnace top. Malvern W. Iles, Denver, Col.

484,020.—Blast furnace. Malvern W. Iles, Denver, Col.

484,021.—Process of recovering metals from copper alloys. Malvern W. Iles, Denver, Col.

484,024.—Apparatus for bottling beer. John H. Kersenbrock, Columbus, Neb.

484,025.—Beer apparatus. John H. Kersenbrock, Columbus, Neb.

484,033.—Process of extracting nickel from ores. Thomas McFarlane, Ottawa, Canada.

First washing ores rich in sulphur to expel excess of sulphur, then mixing sodium chloride with the ore, recalcining until sulphur fumes cease to be given off and chlorine fumes appear and until ferrous chloride is eliminated. The ore is then leached with hot water to dissolve out the nickel and the solution is treated successively with weak alkali, sodium sulphide and strong alkali for the respective purposes of precipitating the iron, the copper and the nickel. The oxide of nickel is finally reduced to metallic nickel.

484,078.—Apparatus for charging portable fountains with carbonated beverages. Jacob F. Witteman, Yonkers, N. Y.

484,080.—Process of dyeing. Ernst Zilbseen, Crefeld, Germany.

484,084.—Anti-friction alloy. Turner D. Bottome, Hoosick, N. Y.

484,096.—Galvanic battery. John W. Hoffman, Chicago, Ill.

484,114.—Vapor burner. Joseph R. Sapp, Cuyahoga Falls, O.

484,120.—Secondary battery. William L. Silvey, Lima, O.

484,134.—Confectioner's kettle. William Prierly, Rochdale, England.

489,161.—Melting pot. Roger S. Pease, Rose, Minn.

484,181.—Basic-lined furnace. John H. Darby, Brynbo, England.

484,182.—Method of electrical refrigeration. Mark W. Dewey, Syracuse, N. Y.

484,183.—Electrical depositing meter. Thomas A. Edison, Llewellyn Park, N. J.

484,184. } Manufacture of carbon filaments. Thomas A. Edison, Llewellyn Park, N. J.

484,185. }

484,249.—Wooden liquid-containing vessel. James M. Schofield, Merced, N. J.

484,269.—Reduction of complex ores. William C. Wetherill, Joplin, Mo.

484,286.—Lining for Bessemer converters. Carl W. Bildt, Worcester, Mass.

484,301.—Method of pressing and drying plants, and presses adapted therefor. Richard H. Day, Philadelphia, Pa.

484,319.—Brick machine. George Isaacs, St. Louis, Mo.

484,328. } Furnace for metallurgical purposes. John N. Lauth, St.

484,329. } Louis, Mo.

484,345.—Process of treating cork. John T. Smith, New York, N. Y.

484,354.—Hydrocarbon lighting device. Frederick A. Cody and Lyman T. Hawton, Meriden, Conn.

484,385.—Battery compound. William Wright, New York, N. Y.

A dry granular composition prepared by "subjecting sulphuric acid containing a metallic oxide and a chromium compound to a temperature of 275° Fahr. for fifteen minutes and spreading the same on a plate cooled to 60° Fahr. to become dry and granular."

(Issued October 18, 1892.)

484,388.—Process of making ultramarine blue. Johann Bittel, Newark, N. J.

484,416.—Apparatus for refining metals by electricity. Charles R. Fletcher, Boston, Mass.

484,452.—Apparatus for separating molten materials of different specific gravity. Orrin B. Peck, Chicago, Ill.

484,458.—Fluid pressure regulator. Charles J. Rinderknecht, Indianapolis, Ind.

484,465.—Rotary water meter. Carl Schon, Toledo, Ohio.

484,475.—Apparatus for the manufacture of carbureted hydrogen. James W. Tallmadge, Albany, N. Y.

484,476.—Process of and apparatus for forming solid metal ingots. Arthur J. Thowless, Newark, N. J.

484,521.—Yellow dye stuff. Hans Kützel, Höchst, Germany.

"A coloring matter derived from diamid-sulphone and oxycarbonic acid. An orange brown powder difficultly soluble in water; totally insoluble in chloroform, ligroin, bisulphide of carbon; soluble in solutions of alkalies, ether, ethyl and methyl alcohol, and most readily soluble in acetone."

884,535.—Apparatus for electro-plating. Frank H. Howard, Irvington, N. J.

484,546.—Process of treating bisulphate of soda. Eugene J. Barbier, Paris, France.

484,570.—Process of separating matter from slag. Edwin C. Pohle, Denver, Col.

484,579.—Process of making cyanides. George T. Beilby, Stafeord, Scotland.

Ammonia is brought into intimate contact with a liquid, fused mixture of anhydrous alkali, cyanide and carbon.

484,595.—Brick kiln. William A. Koneman, Chicago, Ill.

484,596.—Gas producer. William A. Koneman, Chicago, Ill.

484,624.—Apparatus for the manufacture of gas. Augustus L. Allen, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

484,631.—Nitrogenous fertilizer, and process of making the same. John J. Dunne, Philadelphia, Pa.

484,633.—Middling purifier. Joshua H. Goodall, Castleford, England.

484,659.—Slag separator. John F. Keeper, Denver, Col.

484,664.—Apparatus for pickling and washing metal plates, etc. Geo. Mesta, Pittsburg, Pa.

484,679.—Fertilizing composition. James D. Simmons, Hagarstown, Ind.

Composed of ferrous sulphide, potassium sulphate, wood ashes and calcium phosphate.

484,682.—Centrifugal milk tester. Ralph Stoddard, Rutland, Vt.

484,697.—Blue dye. Rene Bohn, Mannheim, Germany.

A product of the combination of tetraalkyldiamidobenzophenone with dihydroxynaphthaline, by an agent such as phosphorous oxychloride.

484,704.—Apparatus for the manufacture of metallic articles by electrolysis. Alexander S. Elmore, Leeds, England.

484,714.—Fireproof paint. Walter S. Hill, Boston, Mass.

Composed of zinc hydride, an alkaline salt, asbestos, white lead, linseed oil and a pigment.

484,717.—Dust collector. William Ince, Hayle, England.

484,721.—Carbureting apparatus. James J. Parris, Beaver Falls, Pa.

484,730.—Water gas generator. Reinhold Boeklin, Omaha, Neb.

(Issued October 25, 1892.)

484,770.—Converter. William A. Baldwin, New York, N. Y.

484,774.—Garbage drier and burner. Frederick Cain, St. Paul, Minn.

484,777.—Machine for shaping and moulding plastic materials. Oliver R. Chase, Boston, Mass.

484,781.—Filter. William M. Deutsch, Elizabeth, N. J.

484,784.—Steam-jacketed kettle. Stephen H. Enniens, London, England.

484,785.—Magneto-electric generator. Sydney Evershed, London, England.

484,790.—Apparatus for automatically compressing chocolate, etc. Paul Guerin, Paris, France.

484,794.—Roofing compound. Samuel Herbert, Detroit, Mich.

484,821.—Drying apparatus. Hannibal W. Rappleye, Philadelphia, Pa.

484,823.—Apparatus for purifying sewage. Ernest E. Scruby, Epping, England.

484,831.—Evaporating apparatus. Oscar B. Stillman, Natick, Mass.

484,837.—Incrustation preventer. William H. Wilson, Indianapolis, Ind.

484,851.—Paint mixer. Peter Faust, Brooklyn, N. Y.

484,861.—Apparatus for testing ores. Harrison B. Much, Chicago, Ill.

484,869.—Process of separating gold and other metals from their ores. George J. Atkins, London, England.

484,875.—Method of treating ores containing nickel. Jean de Coppet, Paris, France.

484,877.—Process of separating iron from ore. Henry H. Earnes, Baltimore County, Md.

484,884.—Grinding mill. Gustav Schock, New York, N. Y.

484,889.—Soda water apparatus. William H. Collins, Malden, Mass.

484,896.—Brick press. Joseph J. Kulage, St. Louis, Mo.

484,897.—Brick and tile machine. Joseph J. Kulage, St. Louis, Mo.

484,901.—Art of and apparatus for carbonating liquids. Carl A. Schneible, New York, and Joseph Schneible, Brooklyn, N. Y.

484,910.—Fruit evaporator. William C. Gilham, Morristown, O.

484,913.—Refrigerating apparatus. Daniel L. Holden, New York, N. Y.

484,916.—Method of separating butter from milk. Carl G. P. de La-val, Stockholm, Sweden.

484,921.—Process of making potassium carbonate. Peter Römer, Bernburg, Germany.

484,927.—Sterilizer for surgical instruments. Edward Boeckmann, St. Paul, Minn.

484,933.—Ore separator and amalgamator. Fred J. Hoyt, Chicago, Ill.

484,942.—Smelting and reducing plant. John Rourke, Denver, Col.

484,946.—Steam generator or evaporator. George W. Baird, U. S. Navy.

484,949.—Carbureter. John Clingman, Dayton, O.

484,955.—Liquid cooler. Horace C. Gardner, Chicago, Ill.

484,959.—Electro converter. Ludwig Guthman, Fort Wayne, Ind.

484,963.—Apparatus for and method of recovering waste alcohol from liquor casks. Michael Hickey, Boston, Mass.

884,968.—Apparatus for hardening strips of metal. John Logan and Milton H. Stevens, Waltham, Mass.

484,983.—Refrigerating compound. Willburt C. Trussell, Boston, Mass.

Composed of ammonium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, potassium permanganate, potassium nitrate, brine and ice.

484,990.—Electrolytic process and apparatus. Henry Blackman, New York, N. Y.

- 484,999. } Paper pulp digester. Charles Curtis, Newton, Mass., and
 485,000. } Nathaniel M. Jones, Bangor, Me.
- 485,004.—Steam condenser and purifier. Rees W. Dugan, Covington, Ky.
- 485,009.—Apparatus for generating gas. Charles W. Isbell, New York, N. Y.
- 485,012.—Process of treating beer. Arnold Kreusler, Kreischerville, N. Y.
- 485,013.—Secondary battery. William Main, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 485,024.—Faucet filter. George F. Aishiton, Rochester, N. Y.
- 485,026.—Liquid measuring device. Walter H. Beecher, Cincinnati, O.
- 485,035.—Process of separating tin from tin plate waste. Hans C. W. Harrison, Lueneburg, Germany.
- The tin waste is treated with a dilute mixture of sulphuric acid and nitric acid, and the solution finally transferred to a vessel containing a heated mixture of dilute nitric acid, whereby the tin is precipitated as stannic oxide.
- 485,050.—Apparatus for decanting bottles. Fritz Moog, Mulheim-on-the-Mosel, Germany.
- 485,063.—Process of producing paint pigment from ores. Noah B. Smith and Carl P. Ludwig, Birmingham, Ala.
- 485,069.—Grinding pan. Albert J. Taylor, Silver City, Nev.
- 485,075. }
 485,076. } Air or gas meter. Fred E. Youngs, Allegheny, Pa.
- 485,089.—Standard cell for electrical batteries. Henry S. Carhart, Ann Harbor, Mich.
- 485,090.—Apparatus for manufacturing pulp. John B. Carter, Kokimo, Ind.
- 485,103.—Match-heading composition. Jacob Klein, New York, N. Y.
 Consists of dextrine water, phosphorus, minium, lamp black and nitric acid.
- 485,113.—Soap. Julius Niese, St. Louis, Mo.
 Composed of common soap, powdered calcined bone dust, equal parts; about one-twentieth part of powdered sulphur.
- 485,126.—Apparatus for treating liquids with gases. George Lunge, Zurich, Switzerland.
- 485,149.—Apparatus for manufacturing ice. James Buckner, Boston, Mass.
 J. F. G.