

receive the two sides of a dress shield and hold it directly beneath the arm of the wearer, substantially as described. 3rd. A garment such as described having an arm opening and a sleeve secured therein, and pockets in the body of said garment and sleeve respectively opening at the sleeve hole or seam uniting the sleeve and body, and adapted for the reception of the two halves of a dress shield, substantially as described.

No. 46,492. Method of Utilizing Sulphite Liquor.
(*Méthode d'utiliser les liqueurs de sulfite.*)

Carl Daniel Ekman, London, England, 5th July, 1894; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The method of treating the liquor resulting from the manufacture of cellulose or fibres by the sulfite process, which method consists in first making the liquor alkaline, then concentrating it, then adding thereto a colour-improving agent, then adding thereto a soluble salt to separate from said liquor a dextrine-like product, and then after removal of said product, adding gelatine or glue to the said liquor, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore described. 2nd. The method of treating the liquor resulting from the manufacture of cellulose or fibres by the sulphite process, which method consists in first making the liquor alkaline, then concentrating it, then adding thereto a colour-improving agent, and then adding thereto a soluble salt to separate from said liquor a dextrine-like product, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore described. 3rd. The method of treating the liquor resulting from the manufacture of cellulose or fibres by the sulphite process, which method consists in first making the liquor alkaline, then concentrating it and then adding thereto a soluble salt to separate from said liquor a dextrine-like product, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore described. 4th. The method of treating the liquor resulting from the manufacture of cellulose or fibres by the sulphite process, which method consists in adding to the liquor a colour-improving agent, and then adding thereto a soluble salt to separate from said liquor a dextrine-like product, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore described. 5th. The method of treating the liquor resulting from the manufacture of cellulose or fibres by the sulphite process, which method consists in adding to the liquor a soluble salt to separate therefrom a dextrine-like product and then after removal of said product adding gelatine or glue to the said liquor, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore described. 6th. The method of treating the liquor resulting from the manufacture of cellulose or fibres by the sulphite process, which method consists in adding to the liquor a soluble salt to separate therefrom a dextrine-like product and then after removal of said product adding gelatine or glue to the said liquor, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore described. 7th. The method of treating the liquor resulting from the manufacture of cellulose or fibres by the sulphite process, which method consists in first making the liquor alkaline, then concentrating it then adding thereto a soluble salt to separate from said liquor a dextrine-like product, and then after removal of said product adding gelatine or glue to the said liquor, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore described. 8th. The method of treating the liquor resulting from the manufacture of cellulose or fibres by the sulphite process which method consists in first concentrating the liquor, then adding a colour-improving agent, then adding thereto a soluble salt to separate from said liquor a dextrine-like product, and then after removal of said product adding gelatine or glue to the said liquor, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore described. 9th. The method of treating the liquor resulting from the manufacture of cellulose or fibres by the sulphite process which method consists in first adding to the liquor a base whereby it is made slightly alkaline and then concentrating the liquor whereby it is rendered fit for use as a paste or adhesive substance, substantially as hereinbefore described. 10th. The method of treating the liquor resulting from the manufacture of cellulose or fibres by the sulphite process, which method consists in first adding to the liquor a base whereby it is made slightly alkaline and then concentrating the liquor whereby it is rendered fit for use as a paste or adhesive substance, and then adding thereto a colour-improving agent, substantially as hereinbefore described.

No. 46,493. Explosive. (Explosif.)

Benjamin Cory Pettingell, Victoria, British Columbia, 5th July, 1894; 6 years.

Claim.—A new and explosive compound composed of nitro-glycerine combined with niterized coal dust as an absorbent base, substantially as described.

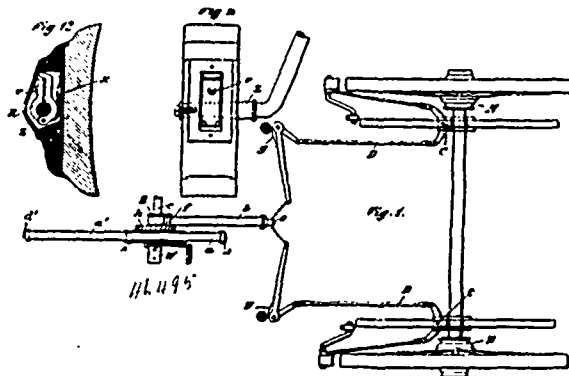
No. 46,494. Process of and Compound for Waterproofing Soles of Shoes. (Procédé et composé pour rendre les semelles des chaussures imperméables.)

Edward H. Lewis, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 5th July, 1894; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The process herein described of preventing water or oil from passing through the seams, joints, tack, peg or awl holes of shoe soles, which consists in applying over the welt and insole, or over the seams, joints, tack, peg or awl holes of the shoe, a waterproofing compound, substantially as described. 2nd. The herein described process of preventing water or oil from passing through the seams, joints, tack, peg or awl holes of shoe soles, which con-

sists in applying over the welt or over the seams, joints, tack, peg or awl holes, a waterproofing compound, and then attaching the outer sole, substantially as described. 3rd. The herein described process of preventing water or oil from passing through the seams, joints, tack, peg or awl holes of shoe soles, which consists in applying over the welt and insole, or over the seams, joints, tack, peg or awl holes a waterproofing compound consisting of wax, powdered talc or steeatite and rubber, substantially as described. 4th. The herein described compound for waterproofing the seams, joints, tack, peg or awl holes of shoe soles, which is composed of wax, talc, or steeatite in a powdered form, and rubber caoutchouc, substantially as described. 5th. The herein described compound for preventing water from passing through the seams, joints, tack, peg or awl holes of shoe soles, consisting of a composition of wax, two and one-half pounds, powdered talc or steeatite three pounds, and rubber paste or caoutchouc, four pints, compounded in the manner stated, and substantially in the proportions herein specified.

No. 46,495. Brake for Carriages. (Frein de voiture.)



Ernst Hecht, Paul Rasche and Berthold Krug, all of Tempelhof, Prussia, 5th July, 1894; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The respective combination of parts forming our improved brake apparatus for vehicle wheels, substantially as respectively described and illustrated by the accompanying drawing. 2nd. An apparatus for applying brakes to the wheels of road vehicles, consisting essentially of a drum such as A, of a drum such as B, formed on or attached to the drum A, of a band such as a wound on the drum A, and having a handle such as d at its free end, and of a band such as b wound on the drum B, and connected at its other end to the brake gear, as set forth. 3rd. In a brake apparatus, the use of a band such as a wound on a drum such as A, which band on being drawn off the said drum causes a second drum such as B to rotate and wind up a band such as b connected to and operating the brake gear, as set forth. 4th. In a brake apparatus, the use of two or more bands such as a and a' wound on the same drum A, to provide for the application of the brake from different points, as set forth. 5th. In a brake apparatus, such as is specified in claim 2, increasing the effective radius of the drum B at one point by means of a pin or projection such as f, for the purpose of suitably varying the load leverage of the brake at the proper moment, as set forth. 6th. In a brake apparatus, such as is specified in claim 2, the device for automatically winding the pulling band b on to the drum B, to the required extent to cause the brake shoes to retain a fixed position with respect to the periphery of the wheel, consisting of a movable pawl such as m, of a ratchet wheel such as h', fixed on the shaft c, carrying the drums A and B, and of a spring such as F, adapted to bear at one end against the said pawl, and at the other end against a projection such as r', on the drum A, as set forth. 7th. In a brake apparatus, the use of rocking bars such as C pivoted on the wheel axle, one arm of each of the said rocking bars being connected with the operating band b or its equivalent through suitable connections, and the other arm of each of the rocking bars being connected with the levers carrying brake blocks by means of suitable connections, as and for the purpose set forth. 8th. A brake gear, consisting essentially of a band such as O loosely encircling the hub of the wheel, of a loose band M, located under the band O, and adapted to engage with and to be readily moved around the hub, of a rod such as G connecting the eye M', on the band M with the brake shoe, of a lever such as H, and an operating rod such as D, all combined, arranged and adapted to operate. 9th. In a brake shoe, the use of a clamping friction ring such as R, and of a spring such as X, to keep the brake shoe in its proper position relative to the periphery of the wheel.

No. 46,496. Telephone. (Téléphone.)

Parnell Rabbidge, London, England, 5th July, 1894; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. As a new article of manufacture, a portable telephone instrument, which consists of a suitable handle carrying a receiver, a transmitter, an alarm or call, and a switch, arranged and combined in one and the same instrument, as set forth. 2nd. A telephone