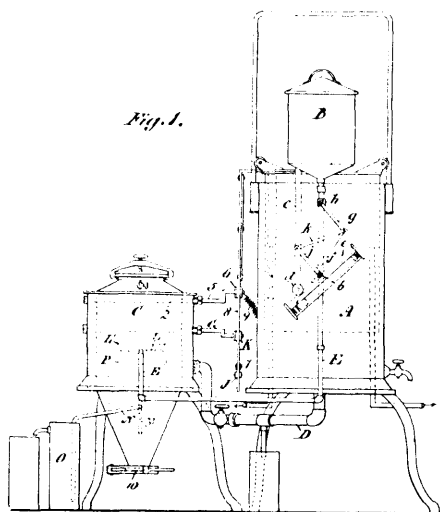


to exclude air for combustion, and a wooden finishing facing thereon. 7th. In a fire resisting door, the combination with a wooden core, an insulating sheathing inclosing the core, to the exclusion of air for combustion, a wooden facing on the faces of the core, and the strips K on the edges, admitting of letting in the hinges, and to fit and refit the door without disturbing the fire-proof sheathing. 8th. In a fire resisting door, composed of an insulated wooden core, covered with wooden facing on each side, the wooden strip K running all round the door, covering the edges, and admitting of the door being adjusted without affecting the fire-proof sheathing of the core.

No. 64,706. Acetylene Gas Generator.

(Générateur de gaz acétylène.)



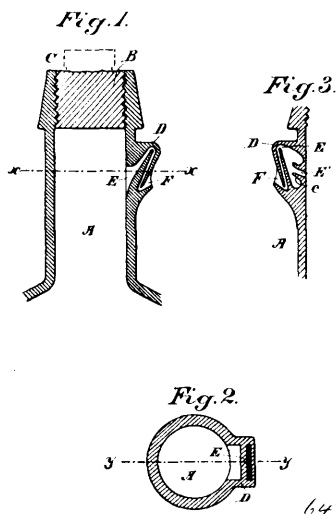
R. O. Shaw Wood, London, Ontario, Canada, 2nd November, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 8th April, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In an automatic acetylene gas machine, comprising a gasometer, an exterior elevated water tank and a gas generator containing a carbide cage journaled to rock therein and a pipe connecting said tank and generator, the inlet to said generator provided with a spraying device to wet only the bottom of the cage and carbide therein, before and during the time said cage is rocked, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In an automatic acetylene gas machine having a generator containing a carbide cage of cylindrical form axially journaled to rock therein, and provided with a plate or keel projecting downwardly from the bottom when the cage is at rest, as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In an automatic acetylene gas machine having a generator containing a carbide cage journaled to rock therein and connected to a crank arm outside the generator and operated in one direction by a trip connected to a rod attached to the gasometer and in the other direction by a gravitating weight secured to the cage, substantially as set forth. 4th. In an automatic acetylene gas machine, a generator having within it a rocking carbide cage provided with an exterior radial plate, a water spraying device discharging against the bottom of said cage and upon said plate when the cage is rocked, whereby the water will be sprayed against the bottom of the cage and the carbide therein wetted from the exterior and at the bottom only, as set forth. 5th. In an automatic acetylene gas machine, a generator having within it a rocking cage to contain the carbide, a spraying device to wet the bottom of the cage and carbide only, a hood above the spraying device to prevent the perforations therein becoming clogged with ashes from the carbide, a trough or basin to catch water dripping from said hood, and a perforated device to wet the bottom of the cage and carbide only, a hood above the spraying device to prevent the perforations therein becoming clogged with ashes from the carbide, a trough or basin to catch water dripping from said hood, and a perforated pipe from said trough to drain the gasometer and carry off the water into an exterior pipe having a water seal termination, as set forth. 6th. In an automatic acetylene gas machine, a generator containing a rocking cage to hold the carbide, a shaft journaled therein having an arm carrying a hammer head and provided with a crank arm engaged by a trip bar connected to the gasometer and adapted when tripped to strike the cage and dislodge ashes from the carbide adhering thereto, and a spring to accelerate the blow of the hammer, as set forth. 7th. A valve gear for acetylene gas or other machines, comprising a rod secured to the valve plug, a lever pivoted to said rod and connected pivotally to a lever pivoted to a bearing secured to the water feed pipe intermediately of the valve and tank

or source of supply, a lever pivoted at one end to the end of the valve plug and to a lever pivoted at the intersection of the first named levers, and a gravity weight or weights accelerating the tilting motion of said rod to quickly operate the valve when said rod is tripped by an arm attached to the gasometer, as set forth.

No. 64,707. Non-Refillable Bottle.

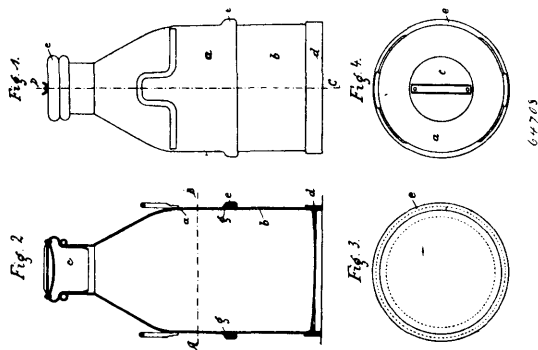
(Bouteille non récomplissable.)



Judith Blanche Dwyer, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 2nd November, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 28th July, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A bottle having a stopper adapted to be permanently secured in the mouth and a tortuous passage opening from the side of the neck, substantially as described. 2nd. A bottle having a projection formed upon the side of the neck near the top, a tortuous passage extending from the interior of the bottle through said projection and discharging outwardly therefrom, an opening at the top through which the bottle is filled and a stopper adapted to close and hermetically seal said opening after the bottle has been filled. 3rd. A bottle having a projection upon the side of the neck, a tortuous passage having its greatest dimensions in a line from side to side of the projection and made narrow in a direction at right angles thereto, said passage having one end communicating with the interior of the bottle and the other discharging outwardly. 4th. A bottle having a filling opening and a permanent stopper therefor, a tortuous discharge passage through the side of the neck, said passage widening from its upper curvature towards the bottle neck, and a narrow central opening connecting therewith and having an inwardly turned flange.

No. 64,708. Can for Liquids. (Bidon a liquides.)



Niels Christian Nielson, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2nd November, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 9th August, 1899.)

Claim.—The improved can or receptacle for the transport of milk, cream and similar liquids, consisting of two parts, an upper part and a lower part each of which parts is formed in one single piece from a metal plate and both jointed together with a double fold, the annular groove between the upper and lower part of the shell on the inner surface of the same being filled with soldering material, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated.