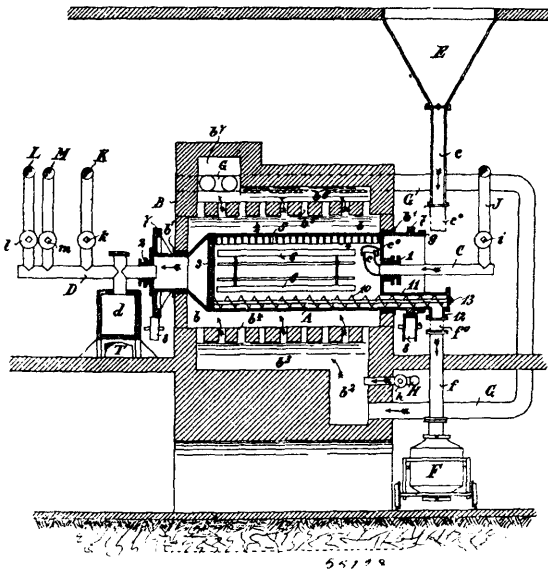


ing attachment adapted to carry a rolled strip of solder, a snout 32, for guiding the latter to the point where it is to be used, a feed-mechanism for moving the solder, a hooked rod 36, provided with an armature and supported in guides in a manner to confine it to a longitudinal movement, a magnet opposite the armature, a spring for holding them normally separated, an electric circuit, and a switch whereby the magnet may be made to form a part of said circuit to render it active to attract the armature for the purpose of reciprocating rod 36, to operate the feed mechanism which moves the solder.

No. 55,128. Ammonia Extracting Apparatus.

(Appareil à extraire l'ammoniaque.)

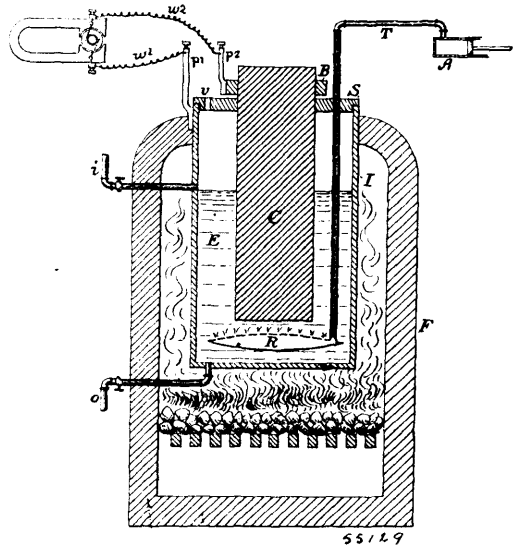


Christian Fellner, Frankfort, Prussia, Germany, 1st March, 1897; 6 years. (Filed 8th May, 1896.)

Claim.—1st. An apparatus for treating nitrogenous substances, comprising an oven, a closed retort rotating within the heating space of such oven, an inlet pipe and a protecting cap for the inner end of said pipe within the retort, substantially as described. 2nd. An apparatus for treating nitrogenous substances, comprising an oven, a closed retort rotating within the heating space of such oven, an inlet pipe and an outlet pipe and a filter or screen for the mouth of the outlet pipe, substantially as described. 3rd. An apparatus for treating nitrogenous substances, comprising an oven, a rotating retort, an inlet pipe, an outlet and a dust collector in connection with the outlet, substantially as described. 4th. An apparatus for treating nitrogenous substances, comprising an oven, a rotating retort, an inlet pipe, an outlet and a dust collector comprising a water receptacle, a partition and diaphragm, substantially as described. 5th. An apparatus for treating nitrogenous substances, comprising an oven, a rotating retort, an inlet pipe, an outlet and a dust collector comprising a water receptacle, a partition and diaphragm, and an overflow for said receptacle, substantially as described. 6th. An apparatus for treating nitrogenous substances, comprising an oven, a retort and a feeding screw in said retort extending outside the same within a casing and a socket in said casing for feeding or discharging the material, substantially as described. 7th. A series or battery of ovens and retorts, steam, gas and air pipes, with connections to each oven or retort, discharge pipes for the products with connections to each retort, a series of passages between the ovens and retorts of the series with suitable valves whereby the waste gases of one retort may serve for heating others of the series, and one or more of the retorts may be cut out, and pipes Q between the discharge pipes D of the retorts and the inlet pipes of the adjacent retort, substantially as described. 8th. A battery of ovens and retorts adapted for a continuous operation, each retort having an inlet and outlet tube, said retort being connected by valved pipes and the conduits A and Q, so that a drying process can occur in one or more retorts at the same time while the distilling process occurs in another of the retorts, and a graduated steaming process in one or more retorts while the steam produced by the drying process can be used for the steaming process, and the waste gases of each retort serve for heating other retorts, while in case of a graduated steaming process the outlet pipe D of each retort is connected by means of a pipe with the steam inlet tube of the next following retort with the object of effecting the steaming process in such a manner that only the retort which is in the last stage of the steaming process will be heated by the overheated steam, while the steaming in the previous retorts is effected gradually by the mixture of steam, water, gas and ammonia, substantially as described.

No. 55,129. Electric Power Converter.

(Convertisseur électrique de la force.)



William W. Jacques, Newton, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1st March, 1897; 18 years. (Filed 21st May, 1896.)

Claim.—1st. The method of converting the potential energy of carbon or carbonaceous material into electrical energy, which consists in chemically combining oxygen with said carbon or carbonaceous materials through an intervening electrolyte. 2nd. The method of converting the potential energy of carbon or carbonaceous materials into electrical energy, which consists in chemically combining oxygen with said carbon or carbonaceous materials by impregnating an intervening electrolyte with an excess of oxygen. 3rd. The method of converting the potential energy of carbon or carbonaceous materials into electrical energy, which consists in chemically combining oxygen with said carbon or carbonaceous materials by impregnating an intervening electrolyte with air. 4th. The method of converting the potential energy of carbon or carbonaceous materials into electrical energy, which consists in chemically combining oxygen with said carbon or carbonaceous materials by impregnating a molten basic electrolyte with oxygen or air and collecting the electricity from the electrolyte by an electrode not chemically acted upon by said impregnated electrolyte when the circuit is completed. 5th. The herein-described process of generating electricity through the combination of oxygen with carbon by supplying a blast of oxygen or air to a carbon electrode through an electrolyte. 6th. The herein-described process of generating electricity through the combination of oxygen with carbon which consists in supplying a blast of air to a carbon electrode through molten sodium or potassium hydrate. 7th. As a generator of electricity by the chemical combination of carbon with oxygen, an oxidizable electrode of carbon or carbonaceous material, an electrolyte continuously impregnated with oxygen and a collecting-electrode not chemically acted upon by said impregnated electrolyte when the circuit is completed. 8th. As a generator of electricity by the chemical combination of carbon with oxygen, an oxidizable electrode of carbon or carbonaceous material, a molten basic electrolyte continuously impregnated with oxygen or air, a collecting-electrode not chemically acted upon by said impregnated electrolyte when the circuit is completed, a containing-vessel of iron, and means for maintaining the electrolyte in a molten condition. 9th. As a generator of electricity by the chemical combination of carbon with the oxygen of the air, an oxidizable electrode of carbon or carbonaceous material, an electrolyte of molten sodium or potassium hydrate continuously impregnated with oxygen by a blast of air, a collecting-electrode not chemically acted upon by said impregnated electrolyte when the circuit is completed, a containing-vessel of iron, and means for maintaining the electrolyte in a molten condition.

No. 55,130. Electrode for Electrolytic Apparatus.

(Electrode pour appareil électrolytique.)

Dr. Carl Kellner, Vienna, Empire of Austria-Hungary, 1st March, 1897; 6 years. (Filed 24th July, 1896.)

Claim.—1st. Electrodes for using high tension currents, consisting of a carrier or support of insulating material to which is fastened pieces of platinum at such intervals that the lines of force radiating from each platinum part toward the next adjacent electrode do not cross one another, for the purpose described. 2nd. Electrodes for using high tension currents, consisting of a long platinum wire which is wound around a plate of insulating material in regular windings of such a distance apart that the lines of force radiating from each section of wire toward the next adjacent electrode do not fall within the field of those radiating from the other sections, for