

and groove and provided with tongues *k* for engaging with the said grooves in the sides and groove *g* in its underside, and a back and front provided with tongues *f* and grooves *f<sup>1</sup>* in their tops, said tongues *f* being adapted to engage with the said grooves *g*, substantially as set forth.

**No. 57,945. Manufacture of Explosives.**

*(Fabrication des explosifs.)*

Ernest August George Street, Paris, France, 2e novembre 1897 ; 18  
ans. (Déposé le 30 juillet 1897.)

**Résumé.** — 1<sup>o</sup> Le procédé de fabrication des explosifs chlorates consistant : (a) A dissoudre préalablement, à chaud, dans une huile végétale ou animale, soit un dérivé nitré, soit un dérivé azotique, en proportion telle, qu'en se refroidissant, le mélange huileux prenne par cristallisation, une consistance solide ou pâteuse ; (b) A mélanger cette dissolution avec un ou plusieurs chlorates ou perchlorates alcalins finement pulvérisés, avec ou sans ajouter de corps carbonés ou hydrocarboneés, en ayant soin de maintenir la chaleur à la fluidité du mélange huileux, pendant toute la durée du malaxage. 2<sup>o</sup> Lorsque le dérive nitré ou le dérive azotique est peu soluble à chaud dans les huiles, le procédé de fabrication des explosifs chlorates consistant : A combiner préalablement le corps difficilement soluble (dérive nitré ou dérive azotique) avec un dérive nitré, ou un dérive azotique, formant une combinaison soluble : et (a) à dissoudre ce combiné binaire à chaud dans une huile végétale ou animale, en proportions telles, qu'en se refroidissant, le mélange huileux prenne par cristallisation, une consistance solide ou pâteuse, (b) à mélanger ensuite cette dissolution, avec un ou plusieurs chlorates ou perchlorates alcalins finement pulvérisés, avec ou sans adjonction de corps carbonés ou hydrocarboneés, en ayant soin de maintenir par le chaleur, la fluidité du mélange huileux pendant toute la durée du malaxage. 3<sup>o</sup> Le procédé de fabrication des explosifs chlorates consistant à utiliser la solubilité, à chaud, de quelques dérivés azotiques, tels que : l'azobenzol, l'oxyazobenzol, dans une huile minérale et consistant : à traiter la dissolution du dérive azotique dans l'huile minérale, comme les dissolution (de ces dérives, dans les huiles végétales ou animales). 4<sup>o</sup> Le procédé de fabrication des explosifs chlorates consistant : (a) A imbibir simplement à chaud, l'huile animale, végétale ou minérale, soit des dérives nitrés, soit des dérives azotiques, soit des combinaisons des deux dérives nitrés, ou de deux dérives azotiques, ou d'un dérive nitré, et d'un dérive azotique ; (b) à mélanger le pâte ainsi obtenue, avec un ou plusieurs chlorates ou perchlorates alcalins finement pulvérisés, avec ou sans adjonction de corps carbonés ou hydrocarboneés. 5<sup>o</sup> Les explosifs obtenus par ces divers procédés. 6<sup>o</sup> Les explosifs dont l'élément combustible est constitué par un dérive azotique ou une combinaison de deux dérives nitrés ou de deux dérives azotiques, ou d'un dérive nitré, et d'un dérive azotique.

**No. 57,946. Metallic Alloy.**

### (Alliages métalliques.)

**John Andrews Birmingham, Warwick, England, 2nd November,  
1897; 6 years. (Filed 20th April, 1897.)**

*Claim.*—1st. The metallic alloy composed of copper, mixed nickel, spelter, regulus of antimony and copper flux, combined together in the proportions or thereabout herein specified. 2nd. The metallic alloy composed of copper, mixed nickel, spelter, regulus of antimony, and copper flux, produced by melting together the copper and mixed nickel, then adding a suitable flux composed of common salt, borax and sal-enixon, and finally adding the spelter, regulus of antimony and copper flux, substantially as described.

**No. 57,947. Method of Photo-Collographic Printing  
on Ceramic, Metallic, etc. (Méthode à  
imprimer sur surfaces céramique, métallique, etc.)**

George Henry Grundy, 27 Duffield Road, Derby, and George Arthur Lingard, Mount Pleasant, Old Normanton, both in England, 2nd November, 1897; 6 years. (Filed 28th April, 1897.)

*Claim.*—1st. In the method of direct collotype printing on ceramic, metallic and other rigid surfaces, the employment of an elastic support substantially such as described for the photo-collographic film. 2nd. The herein described method of collotype printing directly on ceramic, metallic, and other rigid surfaces, by repeated impressions from a photo-collographic film carried by an elastic support substantially as specified.

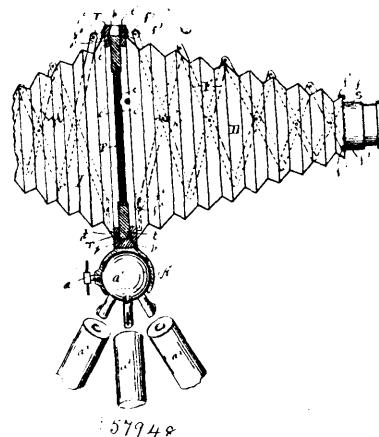
**No. 57,948. Camera. (Camera.)**

Margaret C. Booth, Haverford College, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 2nd  
November, 1897: 6 years. (Filed 6th May, 1897.)

November 10, 1897. 7 years. (Received May, 1897.)

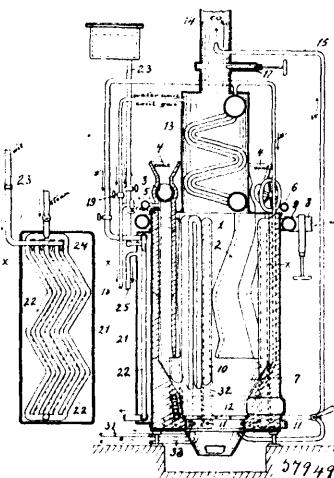
**Claim.**—1st. The combination in a camera, of a plate-holder frame having apertures in two adjoining sides to admit a plate-holder, and having longitudinal and vertical grooves leading from the apertures, the whole being arranged substantially as specified, and so that the plate-holder frame will inclose a plate-holder placed therein both at the front and back, whereby a plate can be presented both vertically and horizontally in the camera, and all danger from the improper leaking of light may be prevented. 2nd. The combination in a camera plate-holder frame, having apertures in two adjoining sides

to admit a plate-holder, and having longitudinal and vertical outwardly-bevelled grooves leading from the apertures, the whole



being arranged substantially as specified, and so that the plate-holder frame will inclose a plate-holder placed therein both at the front and back, whereby a plate can be presented both vertically and horizontally in the camera, and all danger from the improper leaking of light may be prevented. 3rd. The combination in a camera, of a plate-holder frame having apertures in two adjoining sides to admit a plate-holder, and having longitudinal and vertical outwardly-bevelled grooves leading from the apertures, the whole being arranged substantially as specified, and so that the plate-holder frame will inclose a plate-holder placed therein both at the front and back, and a plate-holder having correspondingly-bevelled edges, adapted to slide in the grooves in the plate-holder frame, whereby a plate can be presented both vertically and horizontally in the camera, and all danger from the improper leaking of light be prevented.

**No. 57,949. Gas Apparatus. (Appareil à gaz.)**



Henry Anwyl Jones, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A., 2nd November, 1897; 6 years. (Filed 14th June, 1897.)

*Oct., 1901, 3 years. (Filed 14th June, 1891.)*

**Claim.**—1st. In a gas-producing apparatus, a generator consisting of a main chamber provided with suitable inlets and outlets, in combination with a zigzag retort flaring downward and provided with an outlet for coal-gas and a charging device and a valve at its upper end, and a discharge at its lower end into the main chamber, substantially as described. 2nd. In a gas-producing apparatus, a generator consisting of a main chamber provided with suitable inlets and outlets, in combination with a zigzag retort provided with an outlet for coal-gas and a charging device and a valve at its upper end, and having its lower end opening at the fuel line into the main chamber, whereby the latter is automatically fed with fuel from the retort, substantially as described. 3rd. In a gas-producing apparatus, a generator consisting of a main chamber provided with suitable inlets for steam and fuel and outlets for gas, an oil-vaporizing apparatus consisting of zigzag steam-pipes contained therein and located so that the sections of the zigzags of adjoining pipes alternate under each other, means for supplying oil to the surface of the pipes, and means for mixing the gases from the generator and oil.