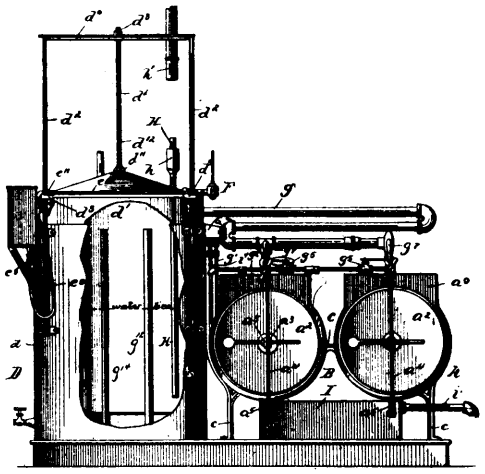
basket located within said chamber, said basket having a series of compartments, a water supply leading into said chamber and to each



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of said compartments, said supply delivering the water drop by drop, a perforated gas outlet and a gas sealed outlet for the surplus water, substantially as described. 5th. A water supply system for acetylene gas generators, comprising a water reservoir, a valved outlet therefrom, an automatically regulated pipe leading from said valved outlet, a restricted opening formed at the end of said pipe, whereby the water will be passed therefrom drop by drop, receiving cups mounted below said opening to receive said drops of water, pipes connecting said receiving cups and the generating chambers for the passage of the water and auxiliary pipes for carrying away the excess of water from said receiving cups, substantially as described.

No. 63,386. Photographic Printing. (*Lithographe.*)

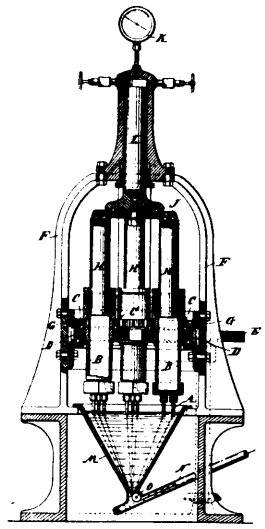
Thomas Manly, London, England, 30th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 2nd November, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A photographic printing paper or other material, prepared with salts of chromium and manganese or other metallic salts, with or without a preservative, for use in the production of photographic images in pigment and chemical colours, substantially as herein described. 2nd. The production of photographic images in pigment and other colours by the following process, viz., the exposure of a paper or other suitable material prepared with chromic and manganese or other metallic salts, under a negative or other screen, to obtain a print, developing such print by washing it in water to remove the unchanged salts, coating the washed print with pigmented or coloured gelatine, drying such gelatine-coated washed print, treating such print with an acetic solution containing a reducing agent, drying such pigmented print, and developing the image by dissolving in hot water the remaining soluble gelatine, substantially as herein set forth. 3rd. In the manufacture of a photographic printing material as described, the use of a sensitizing solution consisting of the following solutions prepared separately:—A, saturated solution of potassium bichromate, to which has been added as much boric acid as it will dissolve at a temperature of 16 degrees centigrade or thereabout; B, manganese sulphate, 25 parts to 100 parts distilled water; C, manganese chloride, 25 parts to 100 parts distilled water; D, aluminium sulphate, 25 parts to 100 parts distilled water; E, dextrine or gum arabic, 25 parts to 100 parts distilled water, these solutions being mixed in the following proportions:—A, 10 parts; B, 3 parts; C, 2 parts; D, 1 part; E, 1 part, substantially as herein set forth. 4th. In the production of photographic images in pigment and chemical colours as described, the employment of the following acetic solution for the purpose stated:—magnesium sulphate, 25 grammes; glacial acetic acid, 5 cubic centimeters; hydroquinone, 2·50 grammes or 2½; ferrous sulphate, 50 grammes or half a gramme; water, 1,000 cubic centimeters or 1 litre, substantially as herein set forth.

No. 63,387. Method of and Apparatus for Spinning Artificial Silk. (*Methode et appareil pour filer la soie artificielle.*)

Robert Wilihelm Strehlenert, Stockholm, Sweden, 30th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 27th December, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. The method of spinning artificial silk, consisting in pressing or drawing out prepared solution through rotating or non-rotating mouth pieces, giving these mouth pieces or groups of mouth pieces a motion in a continuous path, two or more of which mouth pieces collected in a group may during their motion in said path rotate around a common axis in the same or in opposite direction to the direction of said motion and in collecting the strands or threads pressed out to a common point under or in front of the mouth pieces, from which point the twisted thread is wound up, partly for the



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purpose of twisting the strands or threads, and partly for the purpose of adjacent strand catching a broken strand, on account of the circular motion of threads, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In the method set forth the improvement that the strands are pressed out of the mouth pieces below the surface of a fluid which is given a rotating motion in the same direction as the mouth pieces in their circular path, and also flows in the same direction as that in which the threads pass, in order that the fluid on account of its rotation may retard the throwing out of a broken thread or strand in a radial direction, and thereby facilitate its being caught by an adjacent thread or strand, substantially as set forth. 3rd. For carrying out the methods set forth an apparatus consisting of a set of mouth pieces or groups of mouth pieces A arranged in a circle which are connected with press cylinders B^1 or with canals from a common reservoir containing the prepared solution, which mouth pieces, cylinders with mouth pieces, or holders of the mouth pieces, or groups thereof are rotatably mounted in a rotating disc or ring D, substantially as set forth. 4th. In the apparatus mentioned the arrangement of a preferably funnel shaped vessel M containing fluid and mounted under or in front of the mouth pieces, which vessel in its narrow mouth has a knee of roller to collect the threads, which continue in a pipe N to the bobbin holder, said vessel having at or near its top a pipe for supplying fluid, the mouth of said pipe being di ected in the same direction as the motion of the mouth piece in their path for the purpose of causing the fluid to rotate, substantially as set forth.

No. 63,388. Fireproofing Process.

(*Procédé pour rendre le bois etc., à l'epreuve du feu.*)

Leopold Litynski August Rodakkiewicz, and Felks Kurowski, all of Lumberg, Austria, 30th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 13th January, 1899.)

Claim.—The herein described process of rendering fire proof wood, textile fabrics, paper, pulp, straw and other material so that they are inaffected in a conflagration, consisting in the impregnation of such materials with a solution of carbonate of potash and boracic in combination with a solution of basic carbonate of magnesium and boracic acid, obtained by the addition of amoniacal salts.

No. 63,389. Device for Illuminating Street Lamps.

(*Appareil pour illuminer les lamps de rue.*)

Theodore Hahn, Kotzschenbroda, Saxony Germany, 30th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 27th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An apparatus for automatically lighting and extinguishing gas lights according to the pressure of the gas supplied consisting of three more fluid columns which serve to open and cut off the gas feed without substantially diminishing the pressure of the gas in combination with only stationary rigid parts to contain and convey the said fluid and the gas, all operating substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with an apparatus for automatically lightening and extinguishing gas lights according to the pressure of the gas supplied and consisting of three or more fluid columns serving to open and cut off the gas feed without substantially diminishing the pressure of the gas together with rigid stationary parts containing and conveying the said fluid and the gas, of the enlargement of the upper part of that fluid column whose surface is exposed