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NOTICE.

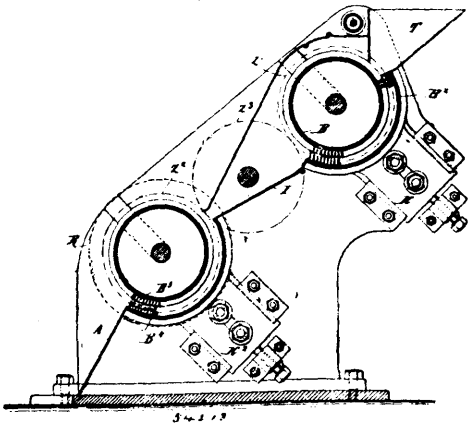
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INVENTIONS PATENTED.

NOTE.—Patents are granted for 18 years. The term of years for which the fee has been paid, is given after the date of the patent.

No. 54,213. Decorticating Process.

(Procédé pour décortiquer.)



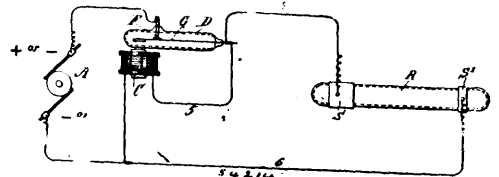
Ernest de Moerloose, Brussels, Belgium, 1st December, 1896; 6 years. (Filed 12th September, 1895.)

Claim.—1st. An improved chemical process for the decortication of grain, consisting of first soaking the grain in a dilution of a suitable acid in water, preferably hydrochloric acid, say in a proportion of 0.5 to 3 per cent of acid of the quantity of water, to which acid solution may be advantageously added a suitable oxidizing agent such as bichromate, permanganate, oxygenated water or the like in a proportion of from 2 to 4 grammes per 100 litres of the acid solution—in this instance the oxidizing agent is bichromate of potassium—the bath so prepared being brought to a temperature of 30 to 50 Centigrade and the grain held immersed therein from 6 to 48 hours, after which it is collected from the bath by decantation and received simultaneously with a current of pure water into the funnel of a brushing machine, by running through which the husks or dregs are separated from the grain and its albuminous and mineral substances extracted by the water, the solid matter so treated being then received in a tub with washing water in which the grains are finally separated from the husks by gravity and after collection finally dried in any suitable and well-known manner. 2nd. A brushing machine for separating the husks or dregs and germs from grain treated after the before described method, consisting substantially of one or several pairs of brushes, the one of which is a convex

cylindrical brush rotating in a corresponding semi-cylindrical fixed hollow or concave brush, both of which are fitted with alternately projecting and receding rows of bristles slightly touching each other, the said rows of bristles being preferably arranged spirally and the whole inserted into an inclined channel of sheet metal for running the grain through the machine with a water current received in a funnel at the top of the channel above the first pair of brushes.

No. 54,214. Phosphorescent Electric Lighting.

(Eclairage électrique phosphorescent.)



Daniel McFarlan Moore, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., 1st December, 1896; 6 years. (Filed 11th December, 1895.)

Claim.—1st. The herein described improvement in producing light by electricity, consisting in causing repeated absolute interruptions of a circuit of induction by sudden interpositions of an infinite resistance substantially such as described and utilizing the electric waves or disturbances so generated to produce luminous effects. 2nd. The herein described improvement in the art of electric lighting, consisting in setting up electric waves or pulsations by repeatedly interrupting electrically or mechanically a circuit of induction in a high as contradistinguished from a partial vacuum, as described, and utilizing the electric energy so generated to produce luminous effects. 3rd. As a means for developing electric energy suitable for producing luminous effects, a circuit interrupter connected with a source of electricity and operating in a vacuum space exhausted as described beyond the degree at which the contained body of rarefied air or gas may be rendered luminous. 4th. The combination with a self-inductive coil, of a circuit interrupter therefor either of a rotary or vibrating sort working in a high vacuum, and a shunt to said coil leading to translating devices such as lamps containing a rarefied gas or vapour. 5th. The combination of a circuit of induction containing a current generator and interrupter working in a high vacuum, and a lamp consisting of a receiver containing a rarefied gas or vapour and provided with electrodes external to such receiver or both internal and consisting, one of a convoluted conductor and the other of a ring encircling the base of the convoluted conductor. 6th. The combination with a number of electric lamps each consisting essentially of a rarefied receiver adapted to be rendered luminous by electric undulations or disturbances, of a generator in a circuit common to such lamps, a shunt or branch of self-induction around each lamp, and means for rapidly interrupting the current of said generator, as and for the purpose described. 7th. The method of producing luminous effects, consisting in converting a current of low potential into one of high potential by rapidly and repeatedly interrupting the low potential circuit in its passage through a self-inductive resistance, and passing the former current through a Geissler tube thereby producing light within the tube.

No. 54,215. Cock. (Robinet.)

Wilhelm Schäfer, Hamburg, Germany, 1st December, 1896; 6 years. (Filed 27th February, 1896.)

Claim.—1st. A self-closing cock provided with a screw-threaded cap adapted to removably close its outer end, in combination with a