

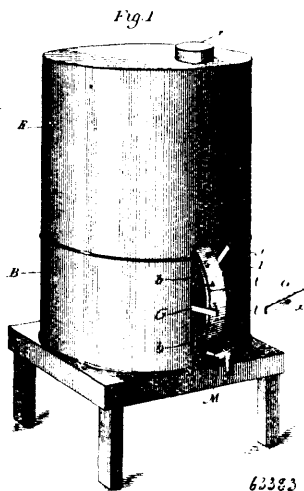
Claim.—The process herein described of treating oleaginous seeds preparatory to extracting the oil therefrom, the same consisting in first crushing the seeds, then drying the seeds, and finally moistening the seeds, substantially as described.

No. 63,382. Treatment of Plants Used in Textile Industries. (*Traitement de plantes en usage dans des industries textiles.*)

Dr. August H. Prinz, Vienna, Baumgarten, Austria, 30th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 30th May, 1898.)

Claim.—The herein described process for the treatment of jute, bast and the like, consisting in first subjecting the material to mechanical means to loosen the jute and free it from tips and root ends, macerating the material thus treated without the aid of heat by subjecting it to caustic soda lye, next subjecting the macerated material to pressure to express the lye absorbed by the jute bast, next subjecting the macerated material to the action of chlorine gas, washing the chlorinated jute in cold water, subjecting the chlorinated and washed jute to the action of caustic soda lye, again washing the jute, subjecting the purified and washed material to a bleaching process and finally washing and drying the jute fibres, substantially as described.

No. 63,383. Liquid Measure. (*Mesure pour liquides.*)

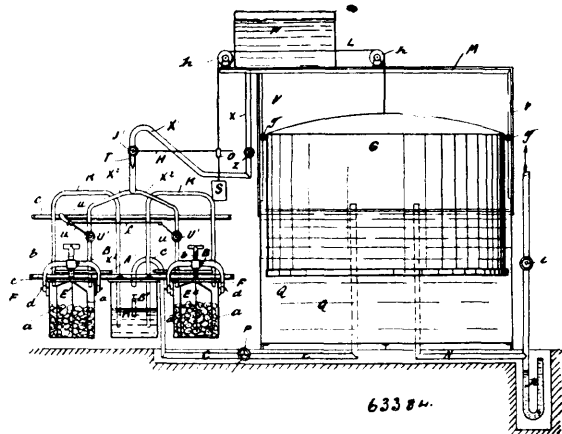


Roy Douglas Beman, Meadville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 30th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 30th January, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The combination of the air tight tank R, the measuring vessel C, the equalizing pipe P leading from the top of the tank, the valve casing I, the supply pipe N leading from the tank to the valve casing, the air inlet f, the air pipe O connecting said inlet with the top of the tank, the two way valve I' in the casing I, the discharge pipe Q, the pipe H leading from the valve casing I to the measuring vessel, the joint E' and its casing E, and the pivoted siphon pipe D connected with the joint. 2nd. The combination with the storage tank, and the measuring vessel, of the pipes N and H for supplying liquid from the former to the latter, the discharge pipe Q, the valve casing with which said pipes connect, the air pipe O extending from said casing to the top of the tank, a valve in the casing having an air inlet relatively arranged to open the air pipe to the tank only during the discharge from the measuring vessel, and a valveless air equalizing pipe extending from the top of said vessel to the top of the tank. 3rd. The combination with the storage tank, and the measuring vessel, of the pipes N and H for supplying liquid from the former to the latter, the discharge pipe Q, the valve casing with which said pipes connect, the air pipe O extending from said casing to the top of the tank, a valveless air equalizing pipe extending from the top of the measuring vessel also to the top of the tank, a valve in the casing controlling the supply of liquid to and its discharge from the measuring vessel, and also admitting air to pipe O only during such discharge, and a siphon pipe connected to the inner end of the pipe H by a movable joint. 4th. The combination of the elevated air tight tank R, the measuring vessel C located in the supporting base B, the equalizing pipe P extending from the top of the vessel C to the top of the tank, the pipes N and H for supplying liquid from the tank to the vessel C, the pipe Q for drawing off the contents of the vessel C, the valve casing I with which the pipes N, H and G connect, the rotary two way plug I' in said casing, the pipe O for supplying air to the top of the tank, said pipe also connecting with the valve casing I, the liquid passages i and j and the air inlet f in the valve, the joint casing E located in the measuring vessel, and having the rotary hollow plug E', and the siphon pipe D connected with the valve, said joint E' and valve I' having handles projecting beyond and working in slots in the supporting base of the tank.

No. 63,384. Acetylene Gas Machine.

(*Machine à gaz acétylène.*)



August Wartenweiler, Engwang, and Reinhard Spengler, Hasli, both in Switzerland, 30th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 16th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An acetylene gas generating chamber, a refrigerating chamber, operatively connected to said generating chamber, a water supply for said generating chamber, a gasometer connected to said refrigerating chamber, a pipe leading from said water supply to said generating chamber, a valve located in said pipe for regulating the passage of the water, a lever connected to said valve, and a rope, connected to said gasometer and said lever, whereby the water will be introduced to said generating chamber in regulated quantities, and gas will be formed, cooled and washed when the supply of gas in said gasometer is reduced, substantially as described. 2nd. An acetylene gas generating apparatus, comprising a plurality of generating chambers, a refrigerating chamber, operatively connected with and common to each of said generating chambers, a water supply for said generating chambers, a gasometer, connected to said refrigerating chamber, a pipe leading from said water supply to said generating chambers, a valve located in said pipe for regulating the passage of the water, a lever connected to said valve, and a rope, connected to said gasometer and said lever, whereby the water will be introduced to said generating chambers in regulated quantities, and gas will be formed, cooled and washed when the supply of gas in said gasometer is reduced, substantially as described. 3rd. An acetylene gas generating apparatus, comprising a plurality of generating chambers arranged in successively operative series, a refrigerating chamber operatively connected with and common to each of said generating chambers, a water supply for said generating chambers, a gasometer, connected to said refrigerating chamber, a pipe leading from said water supply to said generating chambers, a valve located in said pipe for regulating the passage of the water, a lever connected to said valve, and a rope, connected to said gasometer and said lever, whereby the water will be introduced to said series of generating chambers intermittently, and gas will be formed, cooled and washed when the supply of gas in said gasometer is reduced, substantially as described.

No. 63,385. Acetylene Gas Generator.

(*Générateur à gaz acétylène.*)

Joseph Alfred Plante, Quebec, Canada, 30th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 18th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An acetylene gas generating apparatus, comprising a series of independent generating chambers, a water reservoir, a pipe leading from said reservoir, a restricted opening formed at the end of the said pipe, a series of receiving cups located below said opening, pipes leading from said receiving cups to said chambers, a gas tank, and pipes connecting said gas tank and said generating chambers, substantially as described. 2nd. An acetylene gas generating apparatus, comprising a series of independent generating chambers, a water reservoir, a pipe leading from said reservoir, said pipe having a vertical movement to automatically regulate the passage of water therethrough, a restricted opening formed at the end of said pipe, a series of receiving cups located below said opening, pipes leading from said receiving cups to said chambers, a gas tank, and pipes connecting said gas tank and said generating chambers, substantially as described. 3rd. A generating chamber comprising a casing, a cooling tank formed thereon, a removable perforated basket located within said chamber, said basket being adapted to contain carbide, a water supply leading into said chamber and onto said basket, said supply delivering the water drop by drop, a perforated outlet for the gas, and an outlet for surplus water, substantially as described. 4th. A generating chamber comprising a casing, a cooling tank formed thereon, a removable perforated