Dividends.

H. Cooker, residing in 40, Manchester New Road, Tonge, Middleton, Lancashire, and trading at 15, Great Moston, Manchester, Middlesex, and at Manchester, Tonge, Middleton, general finisher and maker up, formerly trading in co-partnership with the late Thomas E. Brooks & Cooker, in the same business; 84, 101st, first and final.

Patents.

Applications for Patents are those of Communicators of Inventions. Where Complete Specification accompanies Application an asterisk is suffixed.

1st January.


1860. J. V. WARD, 97, Chancery Lane, London. A metal used for the manufacture of silver or other base metals.


Published Specifications 1888.

1860. R. LOVING and W. WILKINSON, London. Metal used for the manufacture of silver or other base metals. (J. R. Geigy & Co., Switzerland.)


3rd February.

1860. O. IMRAY, 28, Southampton buildings, London. Yellow base colouring matter. (Chemical Industry in Great Britain.)

1860. T. THOMAS, 60, Chancery Lane, London. Colouring materials and dyeing or printing wool, &c.

1861. T. HOLLIDAY, 55, Chancery Lane, London. Colouring materials and dyeing or printing wool, &c.


1862. E. WILLOCK, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. Azo colouring matters. (Farber & Co., Germany.)


1862. F. F. ASBURY, 36, Southampton-buildings, Middlesex. Stamping, embossing or printing. (Sanchez Machuca, Santiago, U.S.A.)


1865. F. F. ASBURY, 36, Southampton-buildings, Middlesex. Stamping, embossing or printing. (Sanchez Machuca, Santiago, U.S.A.)


5th February.

1870. J. LINDSAY and R. LINDSAY, 57, Vincent-street, Manchester. Apparatus for gassing or trying yacht. 84, 101st, first and final.

1870. J. R. ELLISON, 20, Charles-street, Brad- ford. Apparatus for gassing or trying. 84, 101st, first and final.


1870. F. F. ASBURY, 36, Southampton-buildings, Middlesex. Stamping, embossing or printing. (Sanchez Machuca, Santiago, U.S.A.)

6th February.


The textile mercury.

General arrangement.—The threads from the bobbins B, after passing through the guide T, pass between the rollers I, and thence through a guide D to a trawler 0 which traverses a ring C surrounding the drum, or reel, O, on the backside of the thread without breaking it. The roll 0 is driven through changing gears so that its rate of rotation may be varied as desired.

Stop movements.—When a thread breaks, a detector wire suspended by the thread and carried in a pivoted arm, a, is depressed, and the arm, a, is moved by means of a projection Q lifting the arm and carrying it upward, and by means of the levers w, x, and d, the strain driving the drum is removed from the fast to the loose pulp, and a spring brake is applied to stop the drum. The brake consists of a disc e carried by two spring mounted on the frame, normally it is projected from engaging with the drum by the end of the lever w. To ensure the stopping of the machine, the foxholder e is formed, a length of thread being wound on the arm, a, said cord passing over a pulley e and through a guide 2, and carried at the end of a piece of wire, w, which, after a certain number of revolutions of the roller engages with the rib of the traveling apron 0, and the machine is stopped in the above manner. [84d]


Fireproof carpets and under-felt are made of asbestos. Any other animal or vegetable ash, such as wool, flax or hemp, felted together. [84d] No. Drawings.


Means for securing the loose ends of rope, especially on the fall, and employed in connection with loom beams. The rope is passed through the holes in a metal bracket c, as to lie in V-shaped notches formed in a pair of projections 0, one or a hook for attachment to a fixed object. [84d]


Lacing.—The cards are connected by saws, and the number of saws can be increased or decreased on one or both sides by means of the knife. The cards are shuttled in a manner and placed in the machine in such a way that the number and the number of the teeth on one side of the disc is greater or less than that on the other side, and the disc may be reversed if desired. [114d] No. Drawings.


Differential drawing.—The shaft, driven uniformly, carries a bevel wheel in gear with bevel teeth on an inclined plane. The main shaft, carries a bevel wheel on a collar, from which the bobbins are driven. The motion transmitted through the disc is modulated by the oscillation of said disc by the cam edge of a casing, mounted on a collar driven from the lower cone. The speed of the collar will be faster or slower according to the number of the teeth on one side of the disc is greater or less than that on the other side, and the disc may be reversed if desired. [114d] No. Drawings.


Endless wire and endless fabric for use in paper making, and other industries, are made by weaving the warp with the filling of one or more continuous threads. In the warp of the yarn, the warp is passed over the guide plates 43 and 44 of the main shaft, the guide plates 45 and 46 of the main shaft, which are raised and lowered by suitably raising and lowering the lever 0, and, through levers and links from the main shaft, the threads are fed from the bobbins in a manner similar to that described. [84d] No. Drawings.


References to foundations formed of two or more layers of fabric cemented together. To prevent them from being torn, the layers of fabric are cemented together by passing the threads, together with the outer layers of the foundation, which are made of withstand the strain of the rollers of a cloth winding machine, the threads being previously wound upon a beam and guided by the drum, or reel, O, and are passed through a solution of cement, if desired. [84d] No. Drawings.


A foundation of dyeing machine black: consists in preparing the bath with each proportion of ingredients that the oxidation of the amine goes on slowly, and in removing the goods from the bath as soon as they are put on one side for about 24 hours, or until the slow reaction is completed. A suitable bath is prepared by mixing together 193 gallons of sodium hydrochlorate, 20 gallons of potassium chloride, 24 per cent, solutions, and 4 gallons of hydrochloric acid.

Other oxidizing agents, such as chromate, hypochlorite and bleaching liquor may be used. The process is applicable for use with machines in which the goods are saturated with the liquid through them. [84d] No. Drawings.


Brace.—A brake strap or bar, lined with leather, e, is clamped at one end and linked at the other end to the brake lever. The latter is weighted, and is supported by a deep rod, which, on the failure of the brake, is caught in the take-up motion of the fly-wheel. The usual brake lever may be extended at its short end to suit the arrangement. [84d] No. Drawings.


The present invention is a frame, which is pivoted and provided with a cross-bar, which is formed by a weight, through the intermediate link, 3, the stock 0, being increased as the bed increases in diameter. [84d] No. Drawings.


Take-up, stopping, and brake mechanism.—On the side B of the ordinary work fork lever A is mounted a lever C, supporting the trigger D. On the failure of the warp, by the force of the work, the lever C stops the machine, so as to turn the trigger D, which falls and applies the brake as usual. At the same time the trigger D is moved from its detent, and a finger lever E is operated, the latter raising the cam and actuating the take-up motion, actuating the action of the automatic release. For this purpose the retaining catch parts. The weight on the lever is increased by the use of a combination of countersinking the finger. Modifications are described on the side B of the machine. [84d] No. Drawings.


Endless wire and endless fabric for use in paper making, and other industries, are made by weaving the warp with the filling of one or more continuous threads. In the warp of the yarn, the warp is passed over the guide plates 43 and 44 of the main shaft, the guide plates 45 and 46 of the main shaft, which are raised and lowered by suitably raising and lowering the lever 0, and, through levers and links from the main shaft, the threads are fed from the bobbins in a manner similar to that described. [84d] No. Drawings.


Differential drawing.—The shaft, driven uniformly, carries a bevel wheel in gear with bevel teeth, on an inclined plane. The main shaft, carries a bevel wheel on a collar, from which the bobbins are driven. The motion transmitted through the disc is modulated by the oscillation of said disc by the cam edge of a casing, mounted on a collar driven from the lower cone. The speed of the collar will be faster or slower according to the number of the teeth on one side of the disc is greater or less than that on the other side, and the disc may be reversed if desired. [114d] No. Drawings.