

THE ARCTIC FUR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered by Richard Jordan and Sons, 120, Chancery-lane, W.C., with a capital of £15,000 in £1 shares. Object, to acquire the inventions of A. F. Bolderbeck Gomeß, of 24A, Alfred-place West, South Kensington, for his method of transferring fur, hair, etc., on to an artificial backing, in accordance with an agreement made January 19th between A. F. B. Gomeß of the first part and T. E. Halford, on behalf of the company, of the second part. There shall be not less than three nor more than seven directors. The first are R. Henry Randall, Alexander Browne, Bion Reynolds, and A. F. B. Gomeß. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration, 5 per cent. on the net profits of the company.

WAINWRIGHT AND RILEY, LIMITED.

Registered by Woodcock, Ryland, and Parker, 11, Lincoln's-inn-fields, with a capital of £100,000, in £10 shares. Object, to acquire the business of Wainwright and Riley, cotton spinners, as carried on at Britannia Mills, Oldham. The first subscribers are:—

- A. Wainwright, Prospect House, Oldham 1
- J. Riley, Oldham 1
- G. Wainwright, Oldham 1
- G. Wainwright, jun., Oldham 1
- J. J. Broome, Oldham 1
- J. Hamilton, Oldham 1
- W. R. Clark, Manchester Old-road, Middleton 1

There shall not be less than three nor more than seven directors; the first are the first five subscribers to the memorandum of association. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration to be determined in general meeting.

GEORGE LUMB, LIMITED.

Registered by Ramsden, Radcliffe and Co., 80, Coleman-street, E.C., with a capital of £20,000 in £5 shares. Object, to acquire the business of cotton spinners carried on by Elizabeth Ann Lumb, Lavinia Lumb, and Lucy Riley (under the style of George Lumb) at Wellington Mills, Elland, Yorkshire, and to carry on the business of spinners, doublers, cotton manufacturers, etc. The first subscribers are:—

- R. Roys, Springwood, Huddersfield 1
- B. Whiteley, Bankfield-road, Huddersfield 1
- J. S. Akroyd, 10, Upper Langdale-street, Elland 1
- A. Roys, Springwood, Huddersfield 1
- S. Whiteley, Bankfield-road, Huddersfield 1
- L. Akroyd, 10, Upper Langdale-street, Elland 1
- M. Riley, Saville Park, Halifax 1

There shall not be less than three nor more than seven directors. The first are Ratcliffe Roys, Benjamin Whiteley, and Joe S. Akroyd. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration, £600 per annum each.

Gazette News.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Whitley and Monies, Bradford, worsted stuff manufacturers.
Joseph Berry and John Berry, Slaihtwaite, near Huddersfield, woollen manufacturers.
W. and A. Shaw, Tunbridge, Huddersfield, woollen cloth manufacturers.
John Taylor and Sons, Moss Lane Mill, Whitefield, near Manchester, manufacturers.
Jonathan Porritt and Son, Bradford Road, Dewsbury, woollen manufacturers.
Wilson and Company, Offerton, near Stockport, dyers.

Patents.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

1890.

- 1,656. DE CHARDONNET. Artificial silk filaments. 11d.
- 2,807. MORTIMER and others. Looms. 6d.
- 2,999. WANECK. Machine weaving looms. 6d.
- 3,397. WILLCOX (*Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer and Co.*). Alpha naphthol sulpho acids, etc. 6d.
- 3,398. WILLCOX (*Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer and Co.*). Azo colouring matters. 6d.
- 3,699. HETHERINGTON. Spinning mules. 8d.
- 4,033. ASHFORD. Hosiery. 6d.
- 13,098. STANLEY and WASS. Jacquard needles. 6d.

AMENDED SPECIFICATION.

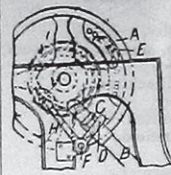
1886.

- 4,387 LAKE. Colouring matters. 6d.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

13,346. August 24th, 1889. Looms. A. CLEGG, 2, Denton-street, Walmersley-road, Bury.

Picking Motion.—In an upright loom the tongues C of the picking shafts B are moved alternately into and out of the paths of the hammers E on the fly-wheels A. The tongues may be cast upon the shafts, in which case the latter must slide longitudinally. Preferably, however, the tongues are arranged to slide on the shafts. The sliding is effected by cams on the web motion shaft or by a scroll motion I operating a lever H on a shaft F carrying arms D which act on the tongues. The hammers and tongues may be flanged to prevent the latter from slipping upwards and making a false pick. The tongues may work on non-circular portions of the shafts, or they may bear on brackets cast on the latter, cushions of rubber etc., being interposed to deaden the blows. In some cases the tongues may be pivoted to the shafts. 84d.



13,351. August 24th, 1889. Knitting Machines. C. TERROT, Cannstadt, near Stuttgart, Germany.

Two sets of needles work directly opposite to each other in circular or straight beds, and the fabric is reversed at each course by transferring it alternately from one to the other, so that the loops are taken off alternately in opposite directions. Straight machines are similarly arranged, but the sinkers are replaced by cams, and special means are provided for putting the pushers alternately in and out of action. 1s. Drawings.

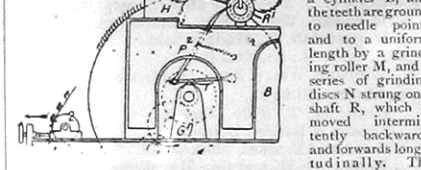
13,367. August 24th, 1889. Ropes. J. MERTENS, 11, Weichselhof, Kohl-am-Rhein, Prussia.

Refers to a machine for making two ropes simultaneously, with a right and left hand twist respectively. 64d. Drawings.

13,378. August 24th, 1889. Knitting. W. HEIDELMANN, Stuttgart, Germany.

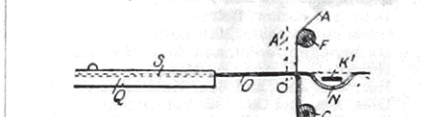
Circular machines—stripping, etc.—The upthrow cam is in two parts, the latter of which is adjustable on the former by a set-screw. The depressing-cam is pivoted and is adjusted by a set-screw. The cams can thus be put in or out of action, and the size of mesh regulated as required. 61d. Drawings.

13,414. August 24th, 1889. Spinning. W. MIDDLETON, and W. WILSON, Card Factory, Liversedge.



Grinding wire cards.—The clothing is fastened on to a cylinder B, and the thence the ground to needle points and to a uniform length by a grinding roller M, and a series of grinding discs N, strung on a shaft R, which is moved intermittently backwards and forwards longitudinally. The shaft R is forced in one direction by a spring, the operation of which is controlled by a stepped cam, the operation of ten times each revolution of the cylinder B by means of a cam or tappet T, and a ratchet arrangement P, R, R'. The brackets, carrying the roller M and the discs N, are mounted on spurs-wheels K, gearing with pinions P, the shafts of which may be operated by handles or keys in order to adjust the grinding surfaces with regard to the card teeth on the cylinder. The apparatus may also be used for grinding sheet card clothing, the clothing being in this case stretched over the cylinder B and an adjustable roller Z. 84d.

13,473. August 27th, 1889. Pile Fabric Machine. W. PULLEN, 105, Jeremy-lane, Heckmondwike, and W. PULLEN, Lower Cote, Fixby, near Huddersfield.



The machine is applicable for making pile fabrics such as mats, travelling rugs, and the like, the pile being formed upon a canvas or other backing. A series of curved needles O work in grooves in a plate Q under the action of two reciprocating cams. The pile threads, drawn from bobbins mounted on a plate above, pass through the eyes N, P. When the needles pierce the fabric A a race of loops is formed in which is inserted a bar L. The latter may be formed with a cutting edge at one end, so that on withdrawing it, the loops will be cut. The fabric is drawn from a beam by ratchet mechanism operated by the motion of the cam carrier, and passes over pin rollers, and friction rollers F, G formed with temple ends. The needle mechanism may be modified. 1s.

13,558. August 27th, 1889. Dyes. J. Y. JOHNSON, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex—(*Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Bavaria, Germany.*)

Azo dyes.—Relates to the preparation of azo colouring matters, for printing or dyeing cotton without a mordant, from *o-m*-tolidine. Consists in converting *o-m*-tolidine sulphate into its tetrazo compound by means of sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid at 0°C., and reacting with the tetrazo compound upon phenols or amines. The most important product is that obtained by pouring the solution of the tetrazo compound into a solution of two molecular proportions of naphthalene of sodium containing acetate of sodium, adding subsequently calcined soda, and stirring for three or four days. The precipitation of the colouring matter is completed by adding common salt. In the Provisional Specification, the preparation of mixed azo dyes is also described. 61d.

13,610. August 29th, 1889. Looms. J. LONGWORTH, 192, Morris Green-lane, Middle Hulton, near Bolton.

Thrums, for use in piecing broken warp threads, are held in the loom in a frame consisting of a bar carrying an elastic band, or cards, stretched by a spring or weight, between which and the bar the thrums are gripped, so that they may be easily withdrawn by the weaver. 64d. Drawings.

13,626. August 29th, 1889. Wool Washing. A. S., and F. ASHLER, Prospect and Well House Mills, Wilsden, near Bingley, Yorkshire.

Relates to the cleansing of wool and similar animal fibres. Consists in feeding the fibre and soapy or other cleansing liquid in regulated quantities to a conduit, constructed with sudden

changes of direction, for facilitating an intimate admixture of the liquid and fibre. 1s. Drawings.

13,636. August 29th, 1889. Indigo. F. HUGHES, 75, Chancery-lane, London—(*Ch. J. McDonald, Moorla Factory, Chauranun, Bengal, East Indies.*)

Relates to the precipitation of indigo in the heating vat by means of an electric current. 81d. Drawings.

13,665. August 29th, 1889. Dyes. etc. B. WILCOX, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex—(*Farbenfabriken vormals F. Bayer and Co., Elberfeld, Germany.*)

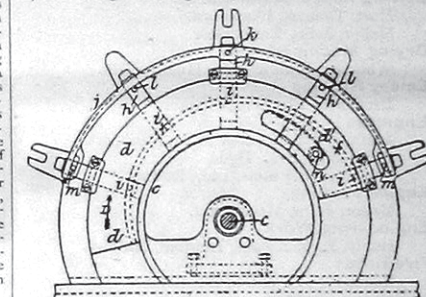
Relates to the production of new dihydroxynaphthalene monosulpho acids and of new trihydroxynaphthalenes from the naphthol disulphonic acids described in the Specifications of the German Patents Nos. 40,571 and 44,079, and to the production of new azo colouring matters therefrom, and from other dihydroxynaphthalene monosulpho acids.

Sulphonic acids.—The new dihydroxynaphthalene monosulpho acids are obtained by heating the naphthol disulpho acids referred to with caustic soda to not less than 200°C. until fluorescence disappears, and a strong odour of sulphurous acid is obtained upon acidulating. The product is then poured in water, saturated with sulphuric acid and boiled until all the sulphurous acid is expelled. The solution, when neutralised with sodium carbonate, is ready for dye making.

Trihydroxynaphthalenes.—These bodies are obtained by further heating the mixture of naphthol disulphonic acids, or the dihydroxynaphthalene monosulpho acids, with caustic soda, until on acidulating and extracting with a volatile solvent a considerable quantity of the bodies is obtained.

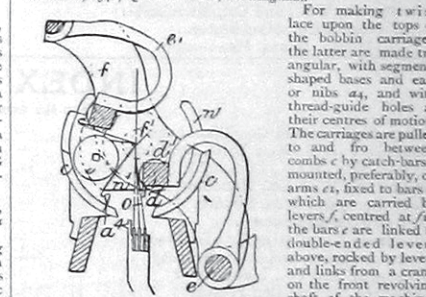
Azo dyes.—Diazoo dyes are obtained by combining the new dihydroxy acids with tetrazo compounds of benzidine and its homologues, diamidostilbene, diamidofluorene, diamidomaphthalene (α1 and α2), or their sulpho or carbo acids. Mixed azo dyes are obtained by employing intermediate compounds of the above tetrazo bodies with amines or phenols, or known dihydroxynaphthalenes, etc. Or intermediate compounds may be obtained by the action of the tetrazo compounds upon the new acids. Azo dyes are also obtained by acting with β diazo-acetanilide, or α-diazo-naphthalene-azo-acetanilide, upon hydroxynaphthalene sulpho acids, then splitting off the acetyl group, diazotising again, and acting upon a naphthol or a dihydroxynaphthalene sulpho acid. Blue azo dyes for unmodified cotton are obtained by the action of the tetrazo compounds of toluidine, of diamidodiphenyl ether, or of etherised oxydiphenyl bases, upon dihydroxynaphthalene sulpho acids. Blue black dyes are obtained when the tetrazo compounds of azo bodies, prepared by the action of α-naphthylamine or α-amido-naphthol upon tetrazodiphenyl, etc., are combined with dihydroxynaphthalenes or their sulpho acids. Cotton dyes are also obtained when the diazo compounds, thio-toluidine and thioxythidine, are employed. Black wool dyes are obtained when the diazo compounds of certain amidoazo and oxy-azo bodies are employed. 64d.

13,635. August 30th, 1889. Spinning. T. S. WHITWORTH, 68, Marlborough-road, Hightown, Manchester.



Carding-engines.—The flexible bend *j* is carried by studs *A, L, M* on radially sliding brackets *h* which are moved simultaneously towards or from the axle *c* by means of a plate *d* which is provided with a spiral groove *f* for engagement with studs *i* on the brackets, and which may be moved about the axle *c* by rack and worm gearing *n, n*. The flexible bend *j* may be connected to each bracket *h* by a bolt which may be adjusted lengthwise of the bracket by a screw. In the Provisional Specification is described an arrangement for adjusting the undercarriages. 81d.

13,692. August 30th, 1889. Twist Lace Machines. H. REDGATE, 134, Queen's Walk, Nottingham.



For making twist lace upon the tops of the bobbin carriages, the latter are made triangular, with segment-shaped bases and ears or nibs *a1, a2*, and with thread-guide holes at their centres of motion. The carriages are pulled to and fro between combs *c* by catch-bars *d* mounted, preferably, on arms *e1*, fixed to bars *e2*, which are carried by levers *f*, centred at *f1*; the bars *e* are linked to double-ended levers above, rocked by levers and links from a crank on the front revolving shaft of the machine. By means of rollers *g* running on curved guides *n* and straight guides *m* the catch-bars are put in and out of gear with the ears *a1, a2*. By these arrangements a clear space is left for the working of the guide-bar threads *o*. The fabric passes vertically to a porcupine roller, and thence to a winding roller. The bars *d* may carry combs for giving extra support to the carriages. 81d. Patent applied. Case not yet decided.

PATENTS.
W. P. THOMPSON & CO.
Agents for procuring Patents and Registering Trade Marks and Designs.
6, Bank St. (Exchange), Manchester,
6, Lord St., LIVERPOOL; and 323, High Holborn, LONDON.
Largest Patent Agency in Great Britain.
"Facts for Inventors" (Pamphlet sent free on application).