

Gazette News.

ADJUDICATION.

Robert H. Scott, Portland-street, Manchester, and Bradley Fold, near Bolton, calico printer.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Henry Williams (trading as Henry Williams and Co.), and also as the Quay-street Calendering Co.), Brown-street, Salford, calenderer, etc.

Henry B. Foot, Cavendish and Glemsford, silk manufacturer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Joseph Smith and Co., North Dean Mills, West Vale, Halifax, woollen manufacturers, as regards Benjamin Smith.

Herford and Tomkinson, Manchester, merchants. Joseph Lowden and Co., Burley Bridge Mills, Burley, near Leeds, dyers.

Patents.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

1890.

- 2,707. WHIPPLE. Needle loom fabrics. 8d.
2,827. BOULT. Needle loom fabrics. 8d.
8,056. SIMPSON. Producing selvages. 8d.
8,078. MARTIN. Shearing animals. 8d.
10,297. ABBEY. Stamping, etc., fabrics. 11d.
10,448. BROOKE, SIMPSON, AND SPILLER, LTD., AND GREEN. Azo-colouring matters. 4d.
10,802. IMRAY (Farbwerke vormals Meister, Lucius and Brünig). Colouring matters. 6d.
10,991. BUCKLEY. Spinning machinery. 8d.
11,415. FIRTH & ORS. Combing machines. 8d.
11,421. STOKES. Tape looms. 8d.
12,815. BARKER. Carding engines. 6d.

1891.

- 6,663. GEORGE. Cleansing wool, etc. 4d.
6,676. RABE. Knitted seamless drawers. 6d.
6,879. LAKE (Gornley). Knitting machines. 6d.
6,986. SMITH & WHITEHEAD. Combing machines. 6d.

REPRINT (with alterations).

1890.

- 1,664. AINSWORTH. Self-acting mules, etc. 8d.

SECOND EDITIONS.

1886.

- 5,846. JOHNSON. Obtaining azo dyes. 6d.

1888.

- 17,333. ABEL (Action Gesellschaft für Anilin Fabrik). Dye-stuffs. 6d.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

1. January 1, 1890. Looms. H. K. SIMPSON, 62, Sheen Park, Richmond, Surrey.

Laces are made with loops or holes in series from either ends to be secured by hook, solitaires, etc. 4jd.

3. January 1, 1890. Knitting. C. DE NEGRI, 68, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, London.

Circular machines.—The cam-shell is formed with a needle platform at such a height that the hooks of the needles will not project high enough to prevent the yarn passing above them and so lapping the yarn behind the needles in the process of widening, whereby heels and toes having "best finished fashionings" can be made without either hand work or extra mechanism. The needle cylinder is formed to correspond.

Fashioning.—A rotary tipping cam is used in connection with the ordinary lift cam for putting certain needles in and out of action. The machine to run the required number of rows. Various other details are described. 1s. 4d. Drawings.

39. January 1, 1890. Azo compounds. R. F. FRISWELL, Atlas Works, Hackney Wick, Middlesex.

Relates to the production of oxyazotoluiline from azoxytoluiline. Consists in treating azoxytoluiline, obtained by reduction of nitroxytoluiline melting at 107°C., with sulphuric acid of sp. gravity 1.84, at 138°-150°C. for 24 to 140 hours, preferably at 60°C. for 72 hours. The oxyazo compound is precipitated as its sulphate by addition of water, and is intended for use in the manufacture of dye-stuffs. 4jd.

73. January 2, 1890. Knitting. J. A. WILSON, The Park, Nottingham.

Straight-bar machines.—In making welted ribbed fabrics, an additional stud or studs are provided on the pattern wheel for placing the thread-carrier-bar driver in a position for taking draw-thread carriers and the ordinary thread carriers across each width of needles at the same time for one course. Another stud or studs are provided to hold the driver clear of all the carrier bars while the work is pressed off the frame needles. Cam hivers are also provided on the pattern wheel, in addition to the ordinary weltting cam, for traversing certain trucks to enable draw-threads to be inserted for connecting adjacent pieces of ribbed fabric, the pieces being afterwards readily separated by simply pulling out the draw-threads. 1s. Drawings.

75. January 2, 1890. Knitting. H. COOPER, W. ROE, and A. N. COOPER, all of Roden-street, Nottingham.

Circular bearded-needle machines.—For knitting wool or worsted yarns in a dry or unprepared state, the operations of dividing and knocking-over the loops are effected without any interval. For this purpose a double wheel is provided, which may be formed of a single boss with notched blades, or two separate wheels on the same axle. A looper wheel, presser wheel, fixed presser, landing wheel and second knocking-over wheel are also provided. 8jd. Drawings.

134. January 3rd, 1890. Dyes. R. S. FRISWELL and A. G. GREEN, Atlas Works, Hackey Wick, Middlesex.

Azo dyes.—Relates to the preparation of colouring matters from the oxyazotoluiline melting at 212°C. Consists in diazotizing oxyazotoluiline and causing the diazo compound to react with amines, or phenols, or their sulphonic or carboxylic acids, or for example, a molecular proportion of oxyazotoluiline, or of its sulphate or other salt, is azotised by means of sodium nitrate in the usual manner, and the product is run into an aqueous solution of two molecular proportions of 1:4 alpha-naphthol sulphonic acid (corresponding to naphthionic acid), the mixture being kept alkaline until the reaction is finished. It is stated in the Provisional Specification that the dye-stuff so produced dyes unmordanted cotton a red colour from a neutral or alkaline bath. 4jd.

171. January 4, 1890. Looms. H. E. KING, 23, Gresham-street, London.

For pulling-on boots and other purposes. Horsehair is woven into or stitched on the tape of which the loops or tags are made, to stiffen them; parts of the tape may be left flexible. 4jd.

207. January 6th, 1890. Spinning. J. B. and E. WHITELEY, Lockwood, near Huddersfield.

Winding machines.—Tension is put into the yarn as it passes over the guide rod by means of a weight or of rollers. The weight may be arranged to slide vertically on pins or be secured to a hinged arm, etc. A thread-guide is shown of the form described in Specification No. 5,625, 1885, which may carry an eyelet for the yarn. The Provisional Specification describes also an arrangement for "cushioning the faller rail" as the latter approaches the lower part of the traverse. 6jd. Drawings.

262. January 7th, 1890. Tentering and drying fabrics. J. BUTTERWORTH, Huddersfield-road, Micklehurst, Mossley, and J. S. BUTTERWORTH, 79, King-street, Bury, both Lancashire.

In machines in which the fabric is hooked upon travelling chains and subjected to the action of hot air, the air currents escaping through the links of the chains are deflected away from the cloth by a wooden or sheet-metal rail. At the delivery end of the machine the fabric is freed from deleterious matter by a rotating brush. 6jd. Drawings.

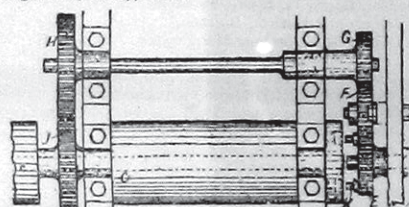
277. January 7th, 1890. Spinning. A. L. WASHBURN, T. G. CROFT, and G. WHEELER, Aiken, South Carolina, U.S.A.

Breaking, etc., vegetable fibre. The material is passed between rollers and a rotating table, each axle being reciprocated longitudinally by a crank or eccentric and having a series of rollers or discs strung upon it which can yield independently to varying thicknesses of the material. When the material has passed beneath the series of rollers it is removed from the table by a fixed scraper. 6jd. Drawings.

293. January 7th, 1890. Spinning. H. H. LAKE, Southampton Buildings, Middlesex.—(F. H. Chase, Haverhill, Massachusetts, U.S.A.)

Gins.—To ensure the feeding of the material in roller gins, adjustable curved teeth or fingers are provided, which partially embrace the drawing roller, and of which one edge at least extends spirally across it. 6jd. Drawings.

346. January 8th, 1890. Spinning. W. BRYDEN, Jowett's Terrace, and H. STANSFIELD, Sugden's Buildings, both High-street, Morley, Leeds.

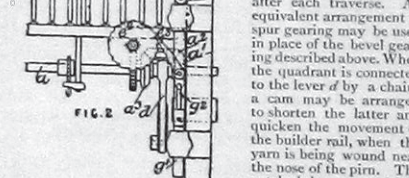


Mules.—In order that the motion of the spindles may be reversed the tin roller is arranged to be driven in either direction as required. It is driven in one direction by means of pins K or clutches on the face of the wheel E, which engage with the end of the tin roller C, and in the opposite direction through the gearing E, F, G, H, J. The wheel F is removable, and E may be slid longitudinally, so as to engage with the end of the tin roller. 6jd.

371. January 9th, 1890. Spinning. YORK-STREET FLAX SPINNING CO., LTD., and H. MCKIBBIN, both Belfast.

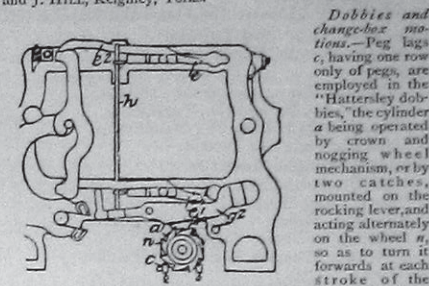
Building and drag arrangements.—The builder shafts a are operated through differential gearing, the quadrant being connected by a link to a swinging lever d, turning on the shaft a, and carrying the bevel wheel z2 which is one of a set of three, one of which at 1 is keyed to the shaft a, and the other z3 is loose upon it and is connected by worm gearing with a ratchet arrangement z2, z3, the pawl z3 of which is carried by a vertically sliding bar g1 operated from the quadrant by means of a bent bar g2, which takes through an aperture in the bar g1.

The traverse motion is thus given to the builder rails at a different place after each traverse. An equivalent arrangement of spur gearing may be used in place of the bevel gearing described above. When the quadrant is connected to the lever d by a chain, a cam may be arranged to shorten the latter and quicken the movement of the builder rail, when the yarn is being wound near the nose of the pin. The notched bar z2 which carries the weighted drag cams, slides in guides on the builder rail and is moved endwise as the builder rail is lowered after each traverse, and also to and fro during each traverse by means of a slotted bar f which engages with the bar z2 by means of a pin c3, and is reciprocated by the vertically sliding bar g4. 8jd.



529. January 13th, 1890. Waterproof fabrics. R. L. KIRLEW, Pin Mill Rubber Works, Lyon-street, Ardwick, Manchester. A woven cotton fabric having a raised surface is printed on the atter with any design or pattern, and is coated with india-rubber on the other face for making it waterproof. The resulting fabric closely resembles woollen material, and is applicable for men's wear. 4jd.

437. January 10th, 1890. Looms. R. L. HATTERSELY and J. HILL, Keighley, Yorks.

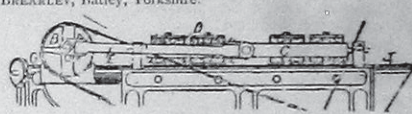


Reversible ingrain or pro-Busse's carpets are woven with two differently coloured ingrain warps A, A1, which are thrown out on both faces as shown, thereby producing, with the weft, one more colour than heretofore in whatever ply of carpet. 6jd.

446. January 10th, 1890. Carpets. A. FISHER, Spring Bank, Liversedge, Yorkshire.

Reversible ingrain or pro-Busse's carpets are woven with two differently coloured ingrain warps A, A1, which are thrown out on both faces as shown, thereby producing, with the weft, one more colour than heretofore in whatever ply of carpet. 6jd.

541. January 11th, 1890. Witney cloth. A. and R. BREARLEY, Ratley, Yorkshire.



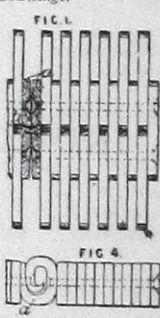
For imparting a diagonal finish, the cloth is passed in a stretched condition over the diagonal rollers G, J, and is acted on by the witneying bars D, which are fixed in a box C, operated by rods E from crank pulleys B. The roller J is driven through worm gearing from the main shaft. 6jd.

569. January 11th, 1890. Dyes. A. KERN and E. SANDOZ, Basle, Switzerland.

Relates to the manufacture of blue colouring matters, soluble in water, derived from galloycyanine. Consists in converting the compounds obtained by the action of aniline or its homologues upon galloycyanine, "prune" or "gallamine blue," into sulpho acids by means of ordinary sulphuric acid or sulphuric acid containing anhydride. The sulpho acids are insoluble in water, but form soluble ammonium, sodium, etc., salts. They dye wool and silk blue purplish shades in an acid bath; wool and cotton, chrome mordanted, are dyed greenish blue shades. The Provisional Specification refers also to a new compound obtained by heating galloycyanine with excess of aniline. 6jd.

571. January 13th, 1890. Spinning. F. GARNISS, 43, Lower Mosley-street, Manchester.

Spindle bearings.—In order to render the bolster bearing automatically adjustable with regard to the footstep, it is made in two parts united by a ball-and-socket joint. The lower part, which is fixed in the rail in the usual manner by nuts, is made sufficiently wide to clear the spindle, and is provided at its upper end with a cup-shaped collar to receive a rounded or ball-shaped nose on the upper part of the bolster, the two parts being united by a union or coupling which screws upon the collar. 6jd. Drawings.



643. January 14th, 1890. Driving-belt. J. K. TULLIS, St. Ann's Leather Works, John-street, Bridgeton, Glasgow.

Link belt.—To render the belt flexible laterally it is made in two or more widths, the inner links a, a, Fig. 1, of which are connected by several b, which may also pass through reverse of the links. The links a, a may be formed in one piece split at the ends so that the rivet d is dispensed with. In another modification, the links a, a cross one another, being attached at one end to one width of the belt and at the other to the other width; slots are cut in the links to permit the crossing. In Fig. 4 is shown another arrangement in which a short tubular link a is employed. 6jd.

Mills, Works, &c., for Sale.

SILK FACTORY AS A GOING CONCERN.—TO BE SOLD OR LEASED on very liberal terms, the AGARD STREET MILLS, DERBY, now at a years past fully employed in Silk Throwing; 9000 Spindles and 11 Reels; large orders for Spring trade on the books at good prices; labour plentiful at low wages.—Address W. R., as above.

MANUFACTURERS' HAND-BOOK.

The latest and best Warp, Weft, and Weaving Price Calculator, based on decimal notation. The four tables are very extensive and adapted to all cloth and warp calculations, having as basis 840 yards per Hank and Stockport road Counts; are easily adapted to 660 yards Hank and Yorkshire Setts. The two Wage Tables of Blackburn and Burnley Weaving Prices afford ready means of comparison. Price 5s. 8d. free of THOMAS WALSH, 18, Brown-street, COLNE.