Some Recent N.Z. Patents for which Specifications are accepted

APPLYING COMPO ROUGH-CAST AND OTHER FACINGS TO CEMENT FIBROUS-PLASTER OR ASBESTOS SHEETINGS. Henry Jackson, plasterer, and Ebenezer Hislop Jamieson, builder, both of Waimate, N.Z.

This patent consists of first moistening such slabs or sheetings and treating them with a cement wash and subsequently applying the facing-composition while the wash is still moist.

SPOUTING-BRACKET. William Alexander Kyle and Arthur Nelson Beattie, of 65 Main Street East, Palmerston North, N.Z., plumbers. 13th December, 1913.

According to this invention, when the bracket is being made, a piece is cut out of the solid piece, which is then bent at a convenient angle and swedged so as to increase its strength, and provided with a hole at the extreme end for fastening in the usual way. Or a separate piece may be made and riveted to bracket, in this case obviating the cutting of the bracket itself.

SIDE BAR FOR BEDSTEADS AND THE LIKE. David McCrae, of Farish Street, Wellington, N.Z., 17th January, 1914.

This invention applies to side bars made of angle-iron, and consists in splitting the angle-iron for a short distance at each end along the length of the juncture of the two flanges. The parts of the flanges on each side of the split are then bent to a right angle, so that one part lies upward and the other part lies inward of the side bar. Holes are provided in the parts of the flanges through which bolts, screws, or the like are passed for securing the side bar to the frame of a bedstead or the like.

GAS-COOKER. Joseph Henry Noonan, of 234 Hobson Street, Auckland, N.Z.

Consists of a number of vertical metal chambers either plain or perforated with holes, mounted upon a suitable case and heated by coal, or other gases most suitable, through gas-jets in the interior of each such vertical metal chamber, between which heated vertical metal chambers bread or other article of food can be toasted or grilled upon both sides at one time, or eggs cooked therein, upon the tops of which chambers water or other liquid may be boiled, and, by the attachment of the portable or detachable oven, bread, cakes, meat, and vegetables can be cooked.

LID FOR SANITARY AND OTHER CANS. George Dobson, Derby Street, Borough employee, and William Killeen, Nelson Street, blacksmith, both of Westport, N.Z.

Consists of an arrangement for fastening lids on sanitary or other cans by means of a spring having two catches which spring under the rim of can at opposite points and hold the lid firmly in position.

COLLAPSIBLE CASE, CRATE, OR BOX. James Potter, Rawhiti, Pukekohe, farmer.

Consists in means whereby the sides and bottom of the box or crate may be fastened to the ends thereof in such a manner as to permit of them being freed whenever required. These means consist of hook-shaped staples that are driven into the side edges and bottoms of the crate or box-ends, and slots that are formed in such sides and ends of such lengths as to be capable of passing over the staples. These slots are also of such lengths and the staples so adjusted that when the sides of the box have been placed so that their slots pass over the staples and are given a short movement downward the hook ends of the staples will clip over the slot ends and thereby hold the box-sides in position. The box-ends may, if desired, fit within grooves formed by parallel battens attached to the inside of the box-sides in order to increase the rigidity of the box when assembled.

BRIQUETTE MANUFACTURE. Edward Walker, of Christchurch, N.Z., commercial traveller.

Consists of a mixture of the following materials in approximately the relative proportions indicated: Coaldust, between eight and sixteen parts by weight; lime, one part; molasses, or refuse from sugar-mills, one part.

SEDIMENT TRAP. Benjamin Franklin Cranwell, of Henderson, and William James Robertson, of Elgin Street, Grey Lynn, both in Auckland, N.Z., and both agricultural engineers.

Comprises a vessel located between the source of supply and the delivery, and made sufficiently strong to withstand the vacuum or pressure required for delivering the liquid. The vessel has one or more inlet-opening, and an outlet. In the interior of the vessel and around the outlet-opening a serrated flange is provided with a conical exterior periphery. A cap fitting the open end of the vessel is held in position by a clamping-bar, the ends of which take beneath a flange provided around the open end of the vessel. A tight joint is made by a screw forcing the cap down upon a rubber washer. The cap has a serrated flange corresponding to the flange at the bottom of the vessel, and a cylinder of wire gauze or perforated material fits upon the flanges and by them is held in position.

COMMUNICATION CUPBOARD FOR BEDROOMS. Max Leser, care of The Campbell and Ehrenfried Company, Queen Street, and Timothy Beehane O'Connor, of Queen Street, both in Auckland, N.Z., accountant and hotelkeeper respectively.

Consists in providing a cupboard or receptacle in the wall of a room and in which the occupant of a room may place his boots so that an attendant in a corridor may remove them without disturbing the occupant, and, in the case of hotels, boots are not left exposed in a corridor where they are liable to be stolen or get mixed up by belated home-comers, especially if lights be out.