



THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PART X.

(Separate pages are given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately)

TRADE MARK NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person who has grounds of objection to the registration of the following Trade Mark may, within two months from the date of this Gazette, lodge Notice of Opposition on Form T. M. No 7 bearing an uncancelled or impressed stamp of Rs. 20. The period for lodging Notice of Opposition may be enlarged by the Registrar if he thinks fit and upon such terms as he may direct.

(1) Trade Mark No. 10,528. (2) Date of Receipt. February 14, 1948. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark) ROSARIO MISSIER, trading as MISSIER TEXTILE COMPANY, 199, Mam street, Colombo, merchant. (4) Address for service in the Island: c/o S. Kanagarajah, Proctor S.C., 282/24, Dam street, Colombo. (5) Class 38. (6) Goods: Ready made apparel. (7) Representation of the Trade Mark.

MISTEX

To be associated with trade mark No. 10,530 of and when this mark is registered

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, June 2, 1948.

R. M. DAVIES,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

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(1) Trade Mark No 11,026. (2) Date of Receipt November 29, 1948. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark). EMMANUEL JOSEPH, trading as CALCUTTA MEDICAL HALL, 140, Sea street, Colombo merchant in medicinal drugs. (4) Class 3. (5) Goods: Medicines for human use. (6) Representation of the Trade Mark:



Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, December 13, 1948

R. M. DAVIES,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

I—J. N. A 85666—257 (12/48)

M 1

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER "THE PATENTS ORDINANCE, 1906."

THE following specifications have been accepted —

No. 3,518 of January 15, 1948 (Date applied for under Section 48 of the Ordinance, September 12, 1946).

Foundation Organized under Dutch Laws Nederlandsch-Indisch Instituut Voor Rubber Onderzoek

"A process for the preparation of stable and purified rubber latex"

Abstract.—The inventors state that if a quantity of preserving agent (such as ammonia) is added to latex insufficient for stabilising the entire latex a yellow pre-coagulum is formed which can be removed. The remainder of the latex which is purer than original latex and has a higher rubber content can be preserved by further addition of preserving agent if desired.

There are 2 examples and 3 claims.

No. 3,519 of January 15, 1948. (Date applied for under Section 48 of the Ordinance, December 19, 1946).

Nederlandsch-Indisch Instituut Voor Rubber Onderzoek

"A process for the treatment of the white fraction latex in which non-rubber constituents are decomposed"

Abstract.—After the yellow liquid fraction has been removed from latex by centrifugal action at a suitable pH value, by addition of salts with a monovalent cation or polyvalent cations or the solid yellow pre-coagulum by the addition of too little acid to coagulate the white fraction or by the addition of alkali insufficient to stabilise the yellow fraction but sufficient to stabilise the white fraction or by stirring the latex at a suitable pH value, the white fraction is subjected to the action of bacteria and enzymes present in natural latex to decompose the non-rubber constituents. Preferably the white fraction is stirred or kept standing for a time while maintaining the pH value between 6 and 9. The inventors state that the crepe subsequently obtained from this has a particularly low water absorption.

There are 3 examples and 3 claims

No. 3,520 of January 15, 1948 (Date applied for under Section 48 of the Ordinance, January 30, 1947).

Nederlandsch-Indisch Instituut Voor Rubber Onderzoek.

"Improvements in or relating to the treatment of natural rubber latex"

Abstract.—The object of the invention is to separate natural latex into a yellow liquid fraction having a high acetone-extract-content and a white liquid fraction with a high rubber content. According to the invention, fresh natural latex optionally diluted has a quantity of alkaline substance e.g., ammonia added to bring the pH value to between 6.8 and 8.8 and thereafter a solution of magnesium salt to provide in the mixture between 0.015 and 0.100 grammol Mg-ion per litre. Separation of layers soon takes place and the two portions can be separated by usual means.

There are 2 examples and 3 claims

Colombo, December 23, 1948.

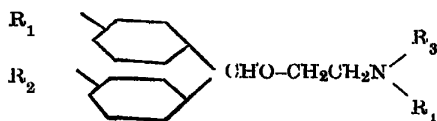
R. H. PAUL,
Registrar of Patents.

THE following specifications have been accepted —
No 3,521 of January 15, 1948.

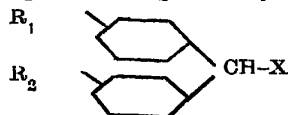
Puke, Davis & Company.

Process for the manufacture of Amino ethers "

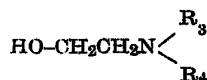
Abstract — The inventor describes a process for obtaining a compound of the formula —



which comprises reacting a benzhydryl halide of the formula,



with an aminoalcohol of the formula,



where R_1 and R_2 are the same or different substituents and represent hydrogen, an alkyl radical containing 1 or 2 carbon atoms or an alkoxy radical containing 1 or 2 carbon atoms, R_3 and R_4 are the same or different alkyl radicals containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms inclusive or R_3 and R_4 taken with ---N--- may be a saturated six-membered heterocyclic ring and X is a chlorine, bromide or iodine atom.

The inventor states that the compounds are particularly useful in the treatment of allergic conditions (asthma, urticaria, histamine, cephalagia and anaphylactic shock).

There are 5 examples and 9 claims.

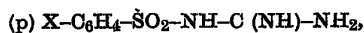
No. 3,522 of January 17, 1948. (Date applied for under Section 46 of the Ordinance, January 18, 1943).

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

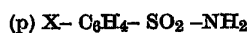
"Guanidine Derivatives"

Abstract.—The nature of the invention can be ascertained from claims 1 and 2 which are as follows:—

1. Process for the manufacture of p-substituted benzene sulphonyl guanidines of the formula



wherein X stands for amino or acylamino, which comprises heating the corresponding sulphonamide



with a guanidine compound as hereinbefore defined or with its hydrate.

2 Modification of the process of claim 1 wherein instead of the sulphonamide and the guanidine compound there is used the preformed salt obtained by interaction of these two components

There are 6 claims

(Colombo, December 23, 1948.

R. H. PAUL,
Registrar of Patents

THE following specification has been accepted —

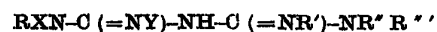
No. 3,524 of January 26, 1948.

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

"Manufacture of biguanide derivatives"

Abstract.—The nature of the invention can be ascertained from claims 1 and 2 which are as follows:—

1. Process for the manufacture of biguanide derivatives useful as chemotherapeutic agents or as intermediates in the manufacture of chemotherapeutic agents and having the general formula



wherein R and R'' may each be a hydrocarbon radical, R' and R'' are hydrogen or hydrocarbon radicals, and of X and Y one is hydrogen and the other is hydrogen or a hydrocarbon radical, provided that of the groups R, R', R'', R'', X and Y at least one but not more than two are aryl groups and provided also that any or all of the said groups may bear one or more non-acidic substituents, by a process which comprises the interaction of an amino compound of the formula



either with an S-substituted guanylisothiourea of the formula



or with a guanylthiourea of the formula



and a desulphurising agent, R, R', R'', R'', X and Y in these formulae having the significance stated above and Alk standing for an alkyl or substituted alkyl group.

2. Process as claimed in claim 1 wherein of R and X one is hydrogen and the other a phenyl radical which is substituted by at least one halogen atom in positions meta or para to the adjacent nitrogen atom, Y is hydrogen or an alkyl group and R', R'' and R'' are alkyl radicals or hydrogen together containing more than one and fewer than eight carbon atoms, provided that at least one of them is hydrogen.

There are 97 examples and 6 claims.

(Colombo, December 23, 1948.

R. H. PAUL,
Registrar of Patents.