



THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PART I: SECTION (III) — TRADE MARK AND PATENT NOTICES

(Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately)

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Trade Mark Notices

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. 11,877. (2) Date of Receipt: January 17, 1950. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): CILAG AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT (CILAG SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME) (CILAG LIMITED) (a company incorporated under the laws of Switzerland), Schaffhausen, Switzerland; manufacturers. (4) Address for service in the Island: C/o Messrs. Julius & Creasy, P. O. Box 154, Colombo. (5) Class: 3. (6) Goods: Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. (7) Representation of the Trade Mark:

SULFON-CILAG

To be associated with trade marks Nos. 11,863, 11,866 and 11,875. if and when registered

Registrar-General's Office, W. M. SELLAYAH, Colombo, June 19, 1950. Registrar of Trade Marks.

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(1) Trade Mark No. 12,122. (2) Date of Receipt: April 22, 1950. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): ROBERT ENTWISTLE & COMPANY, LIMITED (a British company), Lincoln Mill, Bolton, County of Lancaster, England; quilt manufacturers. (4) Address for service in the Island: C/o Messrs Julius & Creasy, P. O. Box 154, Colombo. (5) Class: 25. (6) Goods: Counterpanes, bed quilts, bed spreads, table covers, curtains and bed blankets, all being textile goods not in the piece. (7) Representation of the Trade Mark:

A X A

Registrar-General's Office, W. M. SELLAYAH, Colombo, July 27, 1950. Registrar of Trade Marks.

141—J. N. B 808-2,955 (9/50)

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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. 12,131. (2) Date of Receipt: April 26, 1950. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): WHITEHALL PHARMACAL COMPANY (a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, United States of America), 22, East 40th Street, City and State of New York, United States of America; manufacturers. (4) Address for service in the Island: C/o Messrs. Julius & Creasy, P. O. Box 154, Colombo. (5) Class: 3. (6) Goods: Antihistamine tablets. (7) Representation of the Trade Mark:

KRIPTIN

Registrar-General's Office, W. M. SELLAYAH, Colombo, July 21, 1950. Registrar of Trade Marks.

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(1) Trade Mark No. 12,289. (2) Date of Receipt: June 13, 1950. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): INDONESIAISCH INSTITUUT VOOR RUBBER-ONDERZOEK (an Indonesian Body Corporate), Van Imhoffweg No. 18, Buitenzorg, Java, Indonesia; Research laboratories, merchants and manufacturers. (4) Address for service in the Island: C/o Messrs. Julius & Creasy, P. O. Box 154, Colombo. (5) Class: 4. (6) Goods: rubber powder. (7) Representation of the Trade Mark:

MEALORUB

Registrar-General's Office, W. M. SELLAYAH, Colombo, August 14, 1950. Registrar of Trade Marks

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(1) Trade Mark No 12,282. (2) Date of Receipt: July, 4, 1950. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): GALLAHER LIMITED (a company organized under the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Virginia House, 134-148, York Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland; manufacturers. (4) Address for service in the Island: C/o Messrs. Julius & Co., P. O. Box 154, Colombo. (5) Class: 45. (6) Goods: Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars. (7) Representation of the Trade Mark:

CONDOR

Registrar-General's Office, W. M. SELLAYAH,
Colombo, July 26, 1950. Registrar of Trade Marks.

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(1) Trade Mark No. 12,325 (2) Date of Receipt: August 1, 1950. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): GALLAHER LIMITED (a company organized under the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Virginia House, 134-148, York Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland; manufacturers. (4) Address for service in the Island: C/o Messrs. Julius & Co., P. O. Box 154, Colombo. (5) Class: 45. (6) Goods: Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars (7) Representation of the Trade Mark:

HARVEST GOLD

Registrar-General's Office, W. M. SELLAYAH,
Colombo, August 9, 1950. Registrar of Trade Marks

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. 12,302 (2) Date of Receipt: July 21, 1950. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): Samirahan Bhuvandendra, son of Muniandy, trading as M. S. BHUVANDENDRA, 244/11, Deans Road, Maradana Colombo 10; manufacturer and merchant (4) Class: 45. (5) Goods: Beedi. (6) Representation of the Trade Mark:

NANTHI

W. M. SELLAYAH,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, August 9, 1950.

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(1) Trade Mark No 12,145 (2) Date of Receipt: April 28, 1950. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): Simon de Silva Ramanayake, trading as RAMANAYAKE & SONS, 17, Ranasinghe Road, Kolonnawa, Wellampitiya, trader. (4) Class 39. (5) Goods Ink. (6) Representation of the Trade Mark:



W. M. SELLAYAH,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, July 26, 1950

Notifications under "The Patents Ordinance, 1906"

THE following specifications have been accepted:—

No. 3,663 of September 7, 1949 (Date applied for under section 48 of the Ordinance, September 11, 1948.)

United States Rubber Company.

"Improvement in preservation of latex"

Abstract—This invention relates to improvements in methods of preserving latex and the products thereof, the object being to obtain a formaldehyde preserved latex of maximum fluidity and which will remain fluid over a long period of time. A volatile secondary or tertiary amine is first added to the fresh latex after which the formaldehyde is added. The volatile secondary and tertiary amines do not combine with the formaldehyde preservative nor leave undesirable solid residue in the recovered rubber as would alkali metal hydroxides and salts.

It is desirable to add the volatile secondary or tertiary amine as soon after tapping as practicable. It is necessary that the formaldehyde be added before enzyme activity begins in the latex containing the amine. The amine must be added to the latex prior to the formaldehyde in order to give the maximum fluidity to the latex. The amount of formaldehyde added may be from 0.12 to 1 per cent. based on the latex. The amount of amine added will depend on the amount of formaldehyde to be used and will in general be from 0.1 to 1 per cent. based on the latex. If the latex is to be concentrated only a part of the total amine needed is added to the fresh latex followed by only a part of the formaldehyde after which the latex may be concentrated and further amounts of amine and/or formaldehyde added to the concentrated latex as desired before storage or shipping. In this way less amine and/or formaldehyde is used.

There are 3 examples and 3 claims.

No. 3,664 of September 7, 1949. (Date applied for under section 48 of the Ordinance, September 11, 1948.)
United States Rubber Company.

"Improvement in preservation of latex."

Abstract.—This invention relates to improvements in methods of preserving natural rubber latex and the product thereof, the object being to obtain a fluid formaldehyde preserved latex, which will remain fluid over a long period of time.

Formaldehyde and a condensation product of formaldehyde with an alkali metal salt of an aryl sulfonic acid is added to the fresh latex. The amount of formaldehyde may be from 0.1 to 1 per cent. based on the latex. The amount of such condensation product of formaldehyde with alkali metal salt of aryl sulfonic acid is not critical, and may range from 0.05 to 1 per cent. If desired a volatile secondary or tertiary amine may also be added to the latex. The order of adding these substances is not critical. In order to save the amounts of preserving agents to be used, only a part of these need to be added before being concentrated and further amounts added to the concentrated latex as desired before storage or shipping.

There are 3 examples and 9 claims.

No. 3,665 of September 7, 1949. (Date applied for under section 48 of the Ordinance, September 11, 1948.)
United States Rubber Company.

"Improvements in creaming of natural rubber latex."

Abstract.—This invention relates to improvements in concentration of natural rubber latex more particularly formaldehyde treated latex by creaming.

The creaming rates and cream solids concentration of a creamed formaldehyde preserved latex is considerably increased by the further addition to the latex of a condensation product of formaldehyde with an alkali metal salt of an aryl sulfonic acid. It is desirable to add such condensation product preferably admixed with the formaldehyde as soon after tapping as practicable to suppress the undesirable natural enzyme activity. The latex thus treated may be creamed with a hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent preferably above a pH value of 8.

The amount of formaldehyde addition may be from 0.05 to 1 per cent by weight of the latex while the condensation product of formaldehyde with the alkali metal salt of an aryl sulfonic acid may be from 0.02 to 1 per cent. by weight, of the latex. The amount of hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent is that conventionally used in creaming latex, generally between 0.02 and 0.5 per cent. based on the latex.

There are 10 examples and 5 claims

No. 3,666 of September 22, 1949 (Date applied for under section 48 of the Ordinance, April 7, 1949.)
United States Rubber Company.

"Improvements in creaming of natural rubber latex."

Abstract—This invention relates to improvements in concentration of natural rubber latex more particularly formaldehyde preserved latex by creaming with hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent. It is claimed that the creaming rate and the creamed solids concentration of a chemically creamed natural rubber latex to which formaldehyde has been added is considerably increased by the further addition to the latex of a non-ionic surface active agent. Such ionic surface active agent may be added to the fresh latex prior to, at the same time or admix with the formaldehyde, or subsequent to the addition of the formaldehyde. The treated latex containing the non-ionic surface active agent may be creamed with a hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent preferably at a pH above 8 by addition of an excess of ammonia over that necessary to react with the free

formaldehyde to form hexamethylene tetramine. Primary amines may also be used in place of ammonia for the purpose. The amount of formaldehyde added may be from 0.05 to 1 per cent. by weight of the latex while the amount of non-ionic surface active agent may be from 0.02 to 1 per cent. by weight of the latex.

The non-ionic surface active agents that may be used are reaction products of ethylene oxide or polyethylene glycol with organic compound containing a radical having more than 8 carbon atoms.

The hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent that may be used are those conventionally used in creaming latex. The amounts being between 0.02 and 0.05 per cent. based on the latex.

There are 2 examples and 5 claims

S. L. DE SILVA,
Registrar of Patents.

Colombo, September 4, 1950.

THE following specifications have been accepted:—

No. 3,669 of September 29, 1949 (Date applied for under section 46 of the Ordinance, December 11, 1940)
Charles Clay & Sons. Ltd

"Improvements in the manufacture of cut-edged woven articles such as cut ribbons"

Abstract.—The invention relates to an improved method of dividing a woven fabric into strips as in the manufacture of cut-edged ribbons and of preventing the edges of the strips from fraying under normal washing conditions. Among the objects of this invention are to bond or weld the filaments of the fabric at the severed edges by a combination of heat, pressure and rolling to avoid overheating of the fabric, to avoid any danger of discolouration of the ribbon adjoining the edges, to soften the filaments of the fabric by heat along the severed edges only to such an extent as to bond the severed edges firmly into an integral whole under pressure, rolling and to produce a sealed edge ribbon which at the sealed edges is no thicker than elsewhere but is bevelled off along the edges.

A woven fabric of yarn of a thermoplastic derivative of cellulose is divided into strips and at the same time the edges of the strips are sealed against fraying along the line of severance by passing the fabric between a rotating heated cutter disc and a rotating roller pressed one against the other.

The process is preferably carried out in a cut-ribbon making machine essentially of a known type suitably modified as particularly described. The heating of the cutter discs is preferably by an electrical element within the shaft with a suitable temperature control arrangement.

There are 6 claims and 5 sheets of drawings

No. 3,670 of September 30, 1949

Denzil Clarence Claessen.

"Ant proof food stand"

Abstract—This invention relates to the manufacture of an ant proof food stand. The material of construction can be any substance capable of being moulded and resisting the dissolving action of water. The stand is in two parts, a trough and a disc which can be of any shape. The circular trough forms the base. In the middle is a cylindrical tube which receives the circular pin attached to the disc. There is a clearance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ to one inch between the disc and the rim of the trough. The trough is filled with water and the device is ready for use.

There are 4 claims and 1 sheet of drawings.

S. L. DE SILVA,
Registrar of Patents.

Colombo, September 5, 1950