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THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

අංක 12,205 — 1960 සැප්තැම්බර් 23 වැනි සිකුරාදා — 23.9.1960

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

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

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Trade Mark Notices

Trade Marks Office

All communications relating to Trade Marks should be addressed to the Registrar of Trade Marks, Department of the Registrar of Companies, Block 5, Echelon Square, Colombo 1.

Hours of Inspection

The office shall be open to the public every week day except Saturday, between the hours of ten to four, and on Saturdays between the hours of ten to one, except on public holidays. Applications for inspections will, however, be accepted up to 3 p.m. on week days and 12 noon on Saturdays.

Trade Marks limited to colours

Where it is stated in the advertisement of an application that the mark upon its registration is to be limited to

certain colours, the colours are, as far as possible, indicated in the accompanying representation of the mark in the usual heraldic manner.

Association

Where it is stated that an advertised mark is to be associated (under Section 22 of the Trade Marks Ordinance (Cap. 121)) with another mark, it is indicated by its official number.

Applications in Part A or Part B

Applications for registration in Part A of the Register are shown with the official number unaccompanied by any letter. Applications for Part B of the Register are distinguished by the letter B prefixed to the official number.

OPPOSITION

NOTICE is hereby given that any person who has grounds of objection to the registration of the following trade marks may, within two months from the date of this Gazette, lodge notice of Opposition on form T. M. No. 7 bearing an uncanceled or impressed stamp of Rs. 25. The period of lodging Notice of Opposition may be enlarged by the Registrar if he thinks fit and upon such terms as he may direct.

Formal opposition should not be lodged until after reasonable notice has been given by letter to the Applicant for registration so as to afford him an opportunity of withdrawing his application before the expense of preparing the Notice of Opposition is incurred. Failure to give such notice will be taken into account in considering any application by an Opponent for an Order of Costs if the opposition is uncontested by the Applicant.

**TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED
BEFORE REGISTRATION**

(The Trade Marks Office does not guarantee the accuracy of these publications or undertake any responsibility for errors or omissions or their consequences.)

(1) Trade Mark No. 20,568. (2) Date of Receipt: 17.10.1959. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD. (a company organized and existing under the laws of Japan), 2-1, Shiba-Tamuracho, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan; manufacturers and sellers. (4) Address for service in the Island: Mr. Kenzo Ogawa, 3rd Floor, Associated Motorway Building, 185, Union Place, Colombo 2. (5) Class: 23. (6) Goods: Cotton thread, cotton, staple fibre. (7) Representation of the Trade Mark:



Registration of this trade mark shall give no right to the exclusive use of the word "MITSUI" and the Japanese numerals indicated by three horizontal lines.

W. M. SELLAYAH,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

Department of Registrar of Companies,
Colombo, 14th May, 1960.

8976

(1) Trade Mark No. 21,218. (2) Date of Receipt: 23rd May, 1960. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): GENERAL METALS LIMITED (a company incorporated in Ceylon under the Companies Ordinance, No. 51 of 1938), 93, Prince Street Pettah, Colombo; manufacturers. (4) Address for service in the Island: Messrs. F. J. & G. de Saram, P. O. Box 212, Colombo. (5) Class: 13. (6) Goods: Woodscrews, wire nails and barbed wire made out of any metal excluding metals covered by class 14. (7) Representation of the Trade Mark:



W. M. SELLAYAH,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

Department of Registrar of Companies,
Colombo, 16th July, 1960.

8980

(1) Trade Mark No. 20822. (2) Date of Receipt: 3rd February, 1960. (3) Applicant (Proprietor of the Trade Mark): UNITED AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICALS, Division of United American Products Inc. (a corporation registered in the U. S. A.), No. 56, Grand Street, White plain, New York, U. S. A.; manufacturers and merchants. (4) Address for service in the Island:

Mr. D. N. Thurairajah, 65, Bankshall Street, Colombo 11. (5) Class: 3. (6) Goods: Patent Medicines. (7) Representation of the Trade Mark:

PYRIFORT

W. M. SELLAYAH,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

Department of Registrar of Companies,
Colombo, 16th July, 1960.

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**Notifications under "The Patents
Ordinance"**

THE following specifications have been accepted:—

No. 4,755 of 26th January, 1960. (Convention application under Section 48, claiming priority date 28.1.59 of U. K. No. 3,050/59.)

"SHELL" RESEARCH LIMITED.

"Improvements relating to the stabilisation of glycols".

Abstract.—This invention relates to the stabilisation of glycols. It consists of the incorporation of a minor proportion of phenothiazine and/or of one or more substituted phenothiazines.

There are 18 claims.

No. 4,758 of 1st February, 1960. (Convention application under Section 48, claiming priority date 2.2.59 of Italy No. 1,764/59.)

MONTECATINI SOCIETA' GENERALE PER L'INDUSTRIA
MINERARIA E CHIMICA.

"Process for the preparation of N-alkylamides of O,O-dimethylaithiophosphorylacetic acid".

Abstract.—The nature of the invention can be ascertained from claim 1 which reads as follows:—

1. A process for the preparation of the N-ethylamide of O,O-dimethyldithiophosphorylacetic acid by reacting ethylamine at a low temperature with an ester of O,O-dimethyldithiophosphorylacetic acid.

There are 9 claims.

No. 4,760 of 3rd February, 1960. (Registration of U.K. Patent No. 715,100 of 18.4.52, under Section 46.)

BADISCHE ANILIN & SODA-FABRIK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT.

"Production of porous shaped articles from thermoplastic materials".

Abstract.—The nature of the invention can be ascertained from claim 1 which reads as follows:—

1. A process for the production of porous shaped articles of thermoplastic synthetic polymeric resins which consists in heating polystyrene, a resinous styrene interpolymer or polymethacrylic acid methyl ester in the form of finely grained resin which contains therein in homogeneous dispersion an organic volatile liquid which does not dissolve or only swells the resin and which has a point which is lower than the softening point of the resin in a mould to a temperature above the boiling point of the organic volatile liquid and above the softening point of the resin, so that the heating causes the finely grained resin to foam up and thereby cohere in the mould to a porous article of the size and shape of the mould, the mould being perforated so as to allow gases to escape, and the arrangement of the mould and the amount of the resin being such that upon foaming up the resin completely fills the mould and exerts an excess pressure on the inner walls of the mould.

There are 5 claims and 11 examples.

S. L. DE SILVA,
Registrar of Patents.

Colombo, 15th September, 1960.

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THE following specifications have been accepted:—

No. 4,761 of 3rd February, 1960. (Registration of U. K. Patent No. 719,729 of 24.4.52.)

BADISCHE ANILIN & SODA-FABRIK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT.

"Improvements in the production of porous shaped articles true to shape and size from synthetic thermoplastic materials".

Abstract.—The nature of the invention can be ascertained from claim 1 which reads as follows:—

1. A process for the production of porous shaped articles mainly of cellular structure of polyvinyl compounds wherein discrete particles of a polyvinyl compound which contain dissolved gas under pressure are introduced into a perforated mould, and the particles are heated in said moulds to a temperature above the softening point of the polyvinyl compound, so that the heating causes the discrete particles to be expanded by the said gas under pressure and sintered to a porous article of the size and shape of the mould cavity, the size of the mould cavity and the amount of the polyvinyl compound being such that upon expansion the polyvinyl compound completely fills the mould and exerts a pressure on the inner walls of the mould.

There are 3 claims and 3 examples.

No. 4,762 of 5th February, 1960. (Convention application under Section 48 claiming priority date 6.2.59 of U. K. No. 4,243/59.)

SHELL INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ N. V.

"Process for the extraction of and recovery of aromatic hydrocarbon from a liquid hydrocarbon mixture".

Abstract.—The nature of the invention can be ascertained from claim 1 which reads as follows:—

1. A process for the extraction and recovery of aromatic hydrocarbon from a liquid hydrocarbon mixture containing one or more aromatic hydrocarbons, by introducing the mixture into a counter flow multistage extraction system, introducing a solvent containing dissolved water, at one end of the system; maintaining the extraction system under pressure sufficient to keep the flowing contents liquid and maintaining the flowing contents at an elevated temperature; withdrawing a raffinate poor in aromatics and in solvent from the same end of the system as that at which the solvent is introduced, withdrawing an aromatic-rich extract phase from the other end of the system, stripping said extract phase in a stripping zone to liberate a mixture of aromatic and non-aromatic hydrocarbons, said stripping being effected at a pressure lower than that prevailing in the extraction system; condensing the so liberated vapours and returning the condensate to the extraction zone, conducting the remainder of the extract phase to a distilling zone, operating at a sub-atmospheric pressure in which distilling zone separation is effected between hydrocarbons and solvent, direct steam being introduced into said zone, and returning substantially hydrocarbon-free solvent containing dissolved water to the extraction system, characterised in maintaining the temperature in the extraction system between 140°C and 170°C; introducing a high boiling, aromatics selective solvent having an atmospheric boiling temperature within the range of 225°C to 295°C and containing not more than 2% by weight of water, at one end of the extraction system; cooling the extract phase withdrawn from the extraction system by at least 15°C to a temperature between 115°C and 150°C; introducing the thus cooled extract phase without appreciable flash vaporization into the stripping zone, which is operated at a pressure of at least 1.5 at a top temperature between 115°C and 150°C and at a bottom

temperature of at least 165°C; condensing the vapours from said stripping zone and recycling them to the extraction system after removing substantially all water present as a second liquid phase, the condensed vapours being introduced into the extraction system either at the end at which the extract phase is withdrawn and/or at an intermediate point; and affecting the separation between solvent and hydrocarbons from the remainder of the extract phase at a pressure of less than 0.5 atmospheres absolute in the distilling zone at a bottom temperature of at least 145°C, said bottom temperature being at least 10°C lower than the bottom temperature in the stripping zone.

There are 14 claims and one sheet of drawing.

S. L. DE SILVA,
Registrar of Patents.

Colombo, 15th September, 1960.

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THE following specifications have been accepted:—

No. 4,763 of 5th February, 1960. (Registration of U. K. Patent No. 816,230 of 3rd April, 1957)

REVERTEX LIMITED.

"Improvements in the vulcanisation of aqueous dispersions of rubber".

Abstract.—The nature of the invention can be ascertained from claims 1, 2 and 3 which read as follows:—

1. A process of vulcanising aqueous dispersions of rubber, which comprises subjecting said aqueous dispersions to exposure to a radiation dosage of between 1 and 60 megarads.

2. Process as claimed in claim 1, in which the radiation dosage is between 10 and 40 megarads.

3. Process as claimed in claim 1 or 2, in which the radiation dosage is derived from high energy electrons produced in an accelerator machine.

There are 9 claims and 2 sheets of drawings.

No. 4,764 of 5th February, 1960. (Registration of U. K. Patent No. 785,139 of 12.7.55)

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC.

"Compressive shrinking machine and improvements thereof".

Abstract.—The nature of the invention can be ascertained from claim 1 which reads as follows:—

1. A machine for treating a woven fabric web to reduce the extent to which the web will elongate or shrink in subsequent laundering operations comprising means for feeding forward the web at a predetermined rate, means for progressively and continuously compressively shrinking the web, a dryer for the web, means for delivering the web and means whereby the ratio between the speeds of feeding and delivering the web is indicated to show the amount of lengthwise shrinkage.

There are 14 claims and 2 sheets of drawings.

S. L. DE SILVA,
Registrar of Patents.

Colombo, 15th September, 1960.

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NOTICE

IT is hereby notified that in view of the Public Holiday on Monday, September 26, 1960, all Notices and Advertisements for publication in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of September 30, 1960, should reach the Government Press not later than 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, September 24, 1960.

Government Press,
Colombo, September 9, 1960.

BERNARD de SILVA,
Government Printer.