Specification of Marc Antoine François Mannons : condensation of smoke, &c.;

Contributors

Mennons, Marc Antoine François.

Publication/Creation

London : Great Seal Patent Office, 1858 (London : George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode)

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/jnfkrqzj

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection 183 Euston Road London NW1 2BE UK T +44 (0)20 7611 8722 E library@wellcomecollection.org https://wellcomecollection.org



A.D. 1858, 28th APRIL. Nº 940.

SPECIFICATION

OF

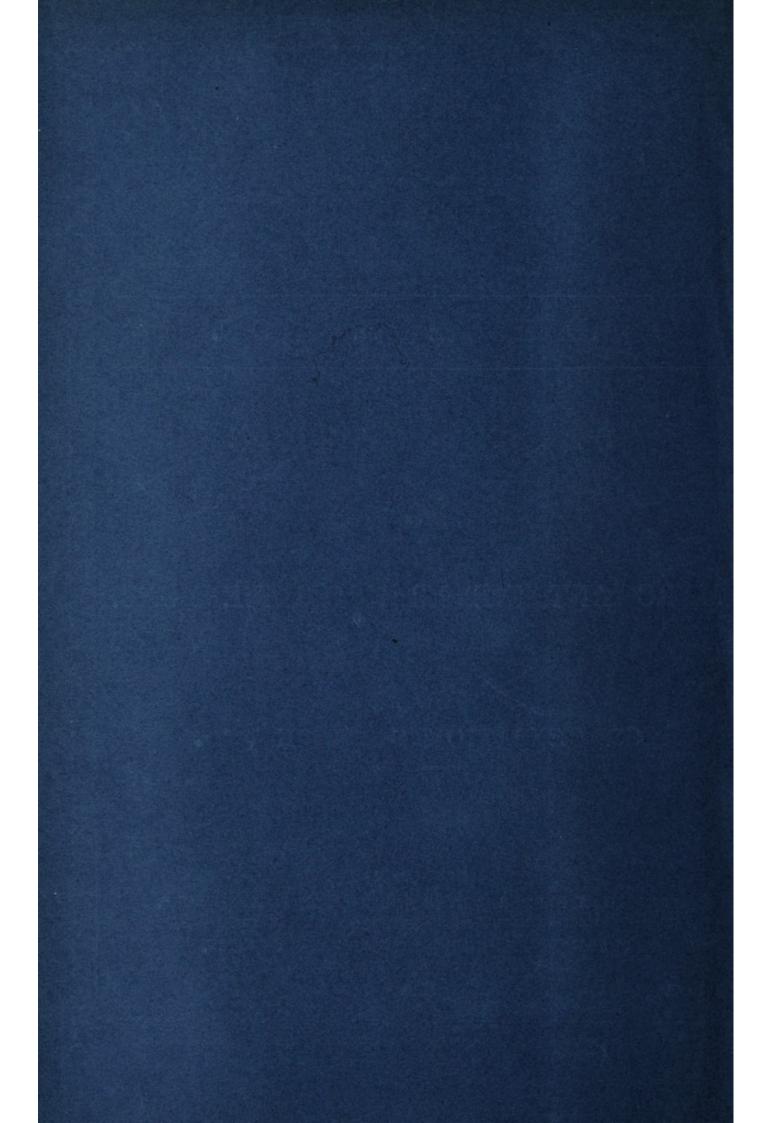
MARC ANTOINE FRANCOIS MENNONS.

CONDENSATION OF SMOKE, &c.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY: PUBLISHED AT THE GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE, 25, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HOLBORN.

1858.





A.D. 1858, 28th April. Nº 940.

Condensation of Smoke, &c.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection, but notice to proceed with the application for Letters Patent was not given within the time prescribed by the Act.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Marc Antoine François Mennons at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 28th April 1858.—A communication.

I, MARC ANTOINE FRANÇOIS MENNONS, of the British and Foreign Patent Offices, No. 39, Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris, in the Empire of France, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "AN IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR THE CONDENSATION OF SMOKE," a communication, to be as follows :---

This Invention consists in an arrangement of apparatus for the condensation of smoke, and for economising the insoluble gaseous products of combustion. 10 To this end the smoke of the furnace is carried by a pipe into a closed recipient containing the necessary quantity of water, in which are precipitated in transit the solid constituents of the smoke. At the exterior of the recipient, and in communication with it, are mounted two tubes, one within the other, and into the space between these tubes atmospheric air is injected, by means 15 of a ventilator. The smoke is thus forced to pass through the intervening body of water, which takes up the carbonaceous particles, while the insoluble gases, being disengaged, are carried off to the furnace, where they are finally consumed. The same result may be obtained by the injection of steam instead of air into the space between the tubes.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1858.

