

No. 14,143. Improvement in Railway Points.*(Perfectionnements aux aiguilles des chemins de fer.)*

Henry Whitehead, Bucknall, and Thomas Dodd, Winsford, Eng., 8th February, 1882: for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. Causing the point blades of railway points to perform their functions by means of vertical movement of the said point blades, instead of the usual horizontal movements. 2nd. The combination of mechanism for imparting the said vertical movements to the said point blades.

No. 14,144. Improvements in Window Light Fasteners.*(Perfectionnements aux bouvrelets des verres de chassis.)*

Theophilus Tanner, Osage, Ne., U. S., 8th February, 1882: for 5 years.

Claim.—The rubber strip A provided with the slot a narrower at the top than the bottom, to receive and hold the edge of the glass.

No. 14,145. Tree and Post Hole Digger.*(Appareil à creuser les trous des arbres et des poteaux.)*

William H. Rhodes, Elyna, Ohio, U. S., 9th February, 1882: (Extension of Patent No. 7057.)

No. 14,146. Manufacture of Service Boxes.*(Fabrication des boîtes de lieux d'aisance.)*

Robert Mitchell, Montreal, Que., 9th February, 1882: (Extension of Patent No. 7064.)

No. 14,147. Improvements on Ozone Machines.*(Perfectionnements aux machines à ozone.)*

Hannah Milson, Buffalo, N. Y., U. S., 9th February, 1882: (Extension of Patent No. 7056.)

No. 14,148. Method of Making Collars and Cuffs.*(Méthode de confection de faux-cols et manchettes.)*

Fred B. Ide, Troy, N. Y., U. S., and Anthony H. Sims, Montreal, Que., 9th February, 1882: for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The method of making cuffs and collars, such cuffs or collars having a face and back and one or more inter linings, such face or back having two notches or cuts in the edge sufficiently separated to leave a convenient flap between them, and the interlining next to such notched face or back having a slit therein at right angles to such notches, or cuts, and parallel with the flap and about opposite thereto so that the edges of the parts of the collar or cuff may be stitched entirely around and then turned right side out through the opening left above the side flap. 2nd. As a new article of manufacture, a cuff made up of front and back pieces and one or more interlinings, and having slits cut in the different pieces and arranged as set forth. 3rd. As a new article of manufacture, a collar made up of front and back pieces and one or more interlinings, and having slits cut in the different pieces and arranged as set forth.

No. 14,149. Improvements on Wringers and Benches.*(Perfectionnements aux essoreuses et aux bancs.)*

Isaac R. Laux and Benjamin Gunsaulis, Wadsworth, Ohio, U. S., 9th February, 1882: for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, with a drip pan located beneath the lower roller, of spring arms which embrace the lower shaft, said drip pan being adapted by the friction of the arms on the roller shaft to be tilted as it is carried by said shaft respectively to one side or the other of the roller. 2nd. The combination, with a drip pan provided with arms which embrace the lower roller shaft, of stops projecting from the pan ends and adapted to engage with the roller standards after completing a limited tilting movement to one side or the other of the roller. 3rd. The combination, with a drip pan having its ends provided with arms which embrace the roller shaft, of roller standards provided with side recesses, in which the arms swing, said arms being adapted, by their friction upon the roller shaft, to carry the pan with the latter in the rotary movement, until their friction is overcome by engagement of the pan stops with the recess walls. 4th. The combination, with longitudinally slotted roller standards and a transverse rod having its end projecting through the slots, of two benches having their inner extremities pivoted to said projecting ends and meeting in butt joints and legs hinged to the outer extremities of the benches, and pivoted braces which connect the leg rounds to the roller standards and to the side pieces of the benches. 5th. The combination, with longitudinally slotted roller standards, a transverse rod fitted in the slots, and two benches having their inner extremities pivoted to the rod and meeting in a butt joint, of inner braces having their lower extremities pivoted to a lower round of the standards, and their upper extremities pivoted to rounds secured to the side pieces of the benches, and outer braces respectively, having one extremity pivoted to said inner braces and the opposite extremity pivoted to rounds secured to the hinged legs.

No. 14,150. Improvements in the Manufacture of Soap, Part of Which is Applicable to the Treatment of Oils and Fats.*(Perfectionnements dans la fabrication du savon, en partie applicable au traitement des corps gras.)*

William Green, St. Lawrence, Eng., 9th February, 1882: for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The treatment of petroleum, shale oil or other mineral oil, grease, or fat, with an alcoholic solution of potash and caustic soda and with silicate of soda or potash. 2nd. The treatment of petroleum, shale oil or other mineral oil, grease, or fat, with an alcoholic solution of submuriate of potash and caustic soda, and lime water, or lye. 3rd. The treatment of soap by combining therewith petroleum shale oil, or other mineral oil, grease, or fat, which has been acted upon by an alcoholic solution of submuriate of potash and caustic soda and with silicate of soda or potash, or with lime water or lye. 4th. The treatment of soap by combining therewith silicate of soda or potash which has itself first been combined with, and made to saponify vegetable or animal oil, grease, fat, or resin, or compounds of fat and resin. 5th. The method of combining silicate of soda or potash with soap consisting in bringing the silicate solution to a boiling state, and then adding the soap in the shredded or finely divided form. 6th. The method of combining the silicate of soda or potash with soap consisting in first treating the silicate with vegetable or animal oil, grease, fat, or resin, or compounds thereof and with mineral oils, and then compounding it with the soap. 7th. The treatment of petroleum, shale oil or other mineral oil, grease, or fat, with an alcoholic solution of submuriate of potash and caustic soda, and also combining therewith animal or vegetable oil, grease, or fat, or resin and alkali, or lye, thereby obtaining a saponaceous compound as also a soap suitable for use as such and for admixture with ordinary soap, and also a valuable oil. 8th. The method of combining an alcoholic solution of submuriate of potash and caustic soda with soap by grinding or when in the melted state. 9th. The treatment of mineral oils, grease, or fat, consisting in subjecting them to the action of seaweed, or other products or matters possessing similar properties. 10th. The treatment of soap made wholly or in part of mineral oil, grease, or fat consisting in combining them with other soap possessing higher lathering properties. 11th. The method of saponifying mineral oils, grease, or fat consisting in combining with them vegetable or mineral oil, fat or resin, and subjecting them in a cold state to the action of alkali or lye until oil ceases, or nearly ceases, to rise to the surface.

No. 14,151. Improvements in Telephones.*(Perfectionnements aux téléphones.)*

Ezra T. Gilliland, Indianapolis, Ind., U. S., 9th February, 1882: for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In combination with a telephone, two parts or part formed with cavities in their adjacent faces, and a ball which is inserted in said cavities, said cavities having a formation by which said ball is caused to establish an electrical connection between said parts, when the telephone is in one position, and to break said connection when it is in other positions. 2nd. The combination of the telephone, the parts B B divided by space or insulating material, the ball D resting in a chamber or cavities formed in said parts.

No. 14,152. Apparatus for Distributing Pulversulent Substances.*(Appareil pour distribuer les substances en poudre.)*

William Hadden, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S., 9th February, 1882: for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination of a reservoir hopper, a stationary distributing hopper, one or more stirrers acting upon the material in the distributing hopper. 2nd. The combination of a reservoir hopper, a stationary distributing hopper and one or more rotating stirrers acting upon the material in the distributing hopper. 3rd. The combination of a reservoir hopper, a stationary distributing hopper, a stirrer acting upon the material in the distributing hopper, and mechanism for adjusting the area of the discharge, opening between the reservoir and the distributing hopper. 4th. The combination of a reservoir hopper divided into compartments, a distributing hopper into compartments, a distributing hopper into which all the said compartments discharge their contents, and means for adjusting the area of the opening, between the compartments of the reservoir hopper and the common distributing hopper. 5th. The combination of the distributing hopper and the inclined shelf. 6th. The combination of the distributing hopper, the inclined shelf and means for adjusting the inclination of said shelf. 7th. The combination of the distributing hopper, the inclined shelf and mechanism for imparting reciprocating motion to said shelf.

No. 14,153. Improvements on Horse Collars.*(Perfectionnements aux colliers de cheval.)*

John Whitney, Franklinville, N. Y., U. S., 9th February, 1882: for 5 years.

Claim.—In a horse collar opening at the top, in combination with the leather pads B B and attached thereto, the right and left metal locking or hooking frame pieces A A at a, the legs b thereof having bevelled sides, and the two corresponding metal frame pieces C C attached to the collar proper D and having the side lugs d d to slide over and hold on two pieces A b, and with adjusting screw holes e e e.

No. 14,154. Improvements on Lathes.*(Perfectionnements aux tours à tourner.)*

Sales Welte, Harriston, Ont., 9th February, 1882: for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The adjustable head H to the rotary chuck and the arms K K attached pivotally and carrying fixed knives, said arms opening and closing by the reciprocation of the wheel head F and wheel L, to produce the tapering of the timber. 2nd. The combination of wheel head F, carrying wheel L, screw shaft E having bevelled wheel 5, reciprocating shaft D carrying bevelled wheels 3, 4, rod 6, provided with a point 8, and block 2 having two bevelled sides to reciprocate shaft D, whereby shaft E reciprocates the wheel head F for automatic action of the lathe. 3rd. The receiving rollers a a a, two of them being joined together on each side and thus making the pressure equal, and also the arrangement of the pendent arms t t and the weight q to cause the pressure.