

band means for communicating motion to the said mandrel, a depositing tank in which is placed the said mandrel, a burnished tool, a wheel by means of which the burnishing tool is caused to traverse the mandrel, a carriage to hold in position the said wheel, a guide rod extending across the depositing tank and upon which the said carriage slides and means for regulating the pressure of the burnishing tool upon the surface to be operated, upon a pivot upon which the traversing wheel turns, a lever secured to the head of the pivot and carrying a bar provided with two pins so arranged that the movement of a second lever pivoted upon the carriage by impinging against a stop suitably located causes the reversal of the movement of the first mentioned lever and of the traversing wheel, two inclined planes so arranged that when the second lever is pushed by one inclined of the block it will by its own weight slide down the other incline and strike against a stop located in its path, substantially as described.

No. 39,348. Tricycle. (*Tricicle.*)

Waldo V. Snyder, Canton, Ohio, U.S.A., 14th July, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, of the body A, provided with the pivoted legs *c* and *c'*, the shaft B, provided with the sprocket wheel C, the drive chain D, the sprocket wheel D', the bell crank I, the pitman H, and the guide bar K, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. The combination, of the body A, provided with the pivoted head M, the connecting bar *e*, provided with the cross bar *h*, the connecting rods *h'*, and the guide bar K, provided with the cross bar *k*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. The combination, of the body A, provided with the pivoted legs *c* and *c'*, the leg bars O, provided with the adjustable brackets P, and the foot plates P', substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. The combination, of the body A, provided with the leg bars O, and the pivoted head M, the guide bar K, and means for operating the head, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. The combination, of the body A, having pivoted thereto the tail N, and means for communicating movement to said tail, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 39,349. Cash Register. (*Compte-monnaie.*)

Henry A. Bierley, Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A., 14th July, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a cash register, the combination, with the registering wheels, of the pivoted key levers having spring pawls at their inner ends, the key bars, the downwardly depending arms formed with said levers, the bars pivoted to the key bars, provided with cams, the transverse plate having a rectangular aperture and an intersecting slot, the levers with which said plate and arms are adapted to engage, and the rods carrying the display plates, substantially as described. 2nd. In a cash register, the combination, with the casing provided with cash openings, and the shutters secured to pivoted transverse shafts provided with cranks, of the vertical bar connected with said cranks, the lever pivoted to said bar and fulcrumed to a transverse shaft, and the short vertical arm engaging with a notch in the sliding plate, actuated by the indicating keys, substantially as described.

No. 39,350. Lever for Railway Switches.

(*Lever pour aiguilles de chemin de fer.*)

Henry Mohle, Steven's Point, Wisconsin, and Frank P. Newell, Oregon, both in the U.S.A., 14th July, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, with the switch stand, its mast, the locking plate having notches, and catches located upon the under side of the same opposite the notches, of a mast arm located above the plate, a lever pivoted to the end of the arm and provided with a lock case and an opening above the same, the latter adapted to receive the catches, and a spring pressed bolt mounted in the lock case and normally projected into the path of the catches, substantially as specified. 2nd. The combination, with a switch stand, a notched locking plate provided upon its under side and opposite its notches with hooks smaller than the notches, the switch mast, and the bifurcated arm extending from the mast, of the lever located between the bifurcations and pivoted thereto, said lever being provided with the lock case or chamber 11, reduced at its upper end to form an opening and having opposite ways, the bolt mounted for sliding in the ways and having the recess 15, and the coiled springs interposed between the bottom of the recess and bolt and serving to yieldingly support the latter in the opening, the side wall of the case being provided with a key hole adapted to receive a key and located at one side of the bolt, substantially as specified.

No. 39,351. Glove. (*Gant.*)

Simon Frankenbach, Berlin, Prussia, German Empire, 15th July, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The manufacture of gloves in the manner hereinbefore described, using a glove blank, as shown, and thumb finger and gusset pieces, such as shown, whereby six of the seams and four of the joining pieces ordinarily used in the manufacture of gloves are dispensed with, and the thumb hole corresponds to the surface and natural form of the hand, as set forth. 2nd. For the manufacture of gloves, as set forth, a glove blank of the form shown, comprising a piece of material with a single strip to form the fore finger, and

either a single strip or two separate strips to form the little finger, and also with two separate strips, one to form part of the second finger and the other to form part of the third finger, the form of the blank with its said strips being such that when it is folded over in the manner set forth the separately cut out thumb and finger strips shown can be secured thereto so as to complete, in conjunction with a wedge piece *h* and two gusset pieces *i*, the formation of the second and third fingers, substantially as herein described for the purpose specified.

No. 39,352. Conductor for Electricity.

(*Conducteur électrique.*)

Philip Henry Holmes, Gardiner, Maine, U.S.A., 15th July, 1892; 18 years.

Claim.—An electric conducting composition made of compressed plumbago united by a drying oil as a binder, and solidified and hardened, substantially as specified.

No. 39,353. Die for Forming the Threads of Screws.

(*Fi ère pour former les filets des vis.*)

Nettlefolds Limited, assignee of John Sheldon, both of Birmingham, England, 15th July, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—Making the said dies with inclined parallel unsymmetrical ribs shaped substantially in the manner described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, whereby the blank operated upon by the said dies has first formed in it a groove or depression of (or of about) the depth of the trough between the convolutions of the thread of the finished screw, which groove or depression by the progressive action of the die is gradually widened, mainly on one side, and the displaced metal gathered up, mainly on one side, formed into the finished screw thread.

No. 39,354. Calk for Horse Shoes.

(*Crampon de fer à cheval.*)

Joseph C. Higgins, Thomas Lea and A. Van Nest Baldwin, all of New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A., 15th July, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A horse-shoe calk provided with an expansible shank and an expanding pin extending longitudinally through the calk from the contact end thereof, to expand said shank when forced in, combined to operate substantially as described. 2nd. An expansible horse-shoe calk provided with an expanding pin having straight smooth sides, and extending centrally and longitudinally through the calk from the contact end thereof, substantially as described. 3rd. An expansible horse-shoe calk provided with an expanding pin extending centrally and longitudinally through the calk, substantially as described. 4th. The calk having an expansible shank, and a longitudinal passage from the contact end through the shank, and the expanding pin located in the said passage, and arranged to operate as set forth. 5th. The calk having an expansible shank, and a longitudinal enclosed passage open at the ends, and the expanding pin within such passage and arranged to operate as set forth. 6th. The expansible rounded calk having the central longitudinal passage opening through its contact point, and the expanding pin removably located in said passage so as to be driven in by blows on the contact end of the calk, combined and arranged to operate as set forth. 7th. The calk having its shank split and expansible, the longitudinal passage through the calk, and the expanding pin in such passage, combined and arranged to operate as set forth. 8th. The calk formed in one piece, and having the longitudinal passage and the shank formed expansible by longitudinal splits, combined to operate as set forth. 9th. The calk in one piece, with its shank split longitudinally to form it expansible, the passage extending longitudinally through the calk and contracted within the shank, and the expanding pin, combined to operate as set forth.

No. 39,355. Temperature Regulator.

(*Régulateur de la température.*)

The Consolidated Car Heating Co., Wheeling, West Virginia, assignee of James Finney McElroy, Albany, New York, both in the U. S. A., 15th July, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a temperature regulator, the combination of a frame, a thermostat, actuating a lever, a rack on said lever, a connecting shaft and a pinion on said shaft with which the rack engages, substantially as described. 2nd. In a temperature regulator, the combination of a frame, a thermostat, a valve actuated by said thermostat, a lateral rack bar on said lever, a pinion with which said rack bar engages, a shaft rotated by said pinion and a valve stem rotated by said shaft, substantially as described. 3rd. In a temperature regulator, the combination, with the thermostat acting to rotate a shaft, a valve having a rapidly retreating thread, and a coupling having a sliding engagement with the shaft or stem, substantially as described. 4th. In a temperature regulator, the combination of the frame, the thermic cell, the actuating lever B, the stem E, neck F, entering aperture *a*, and locking slot *b*, substantially as described.