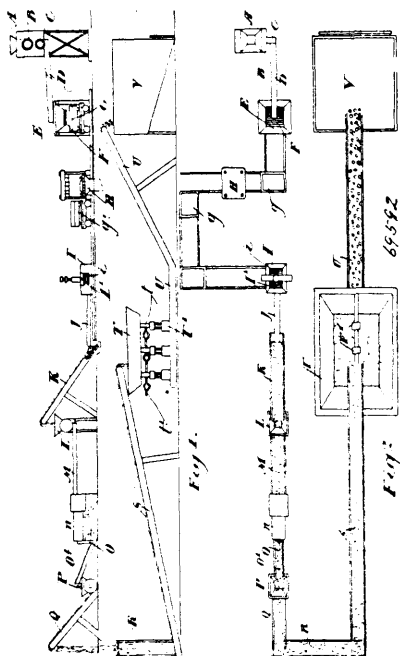


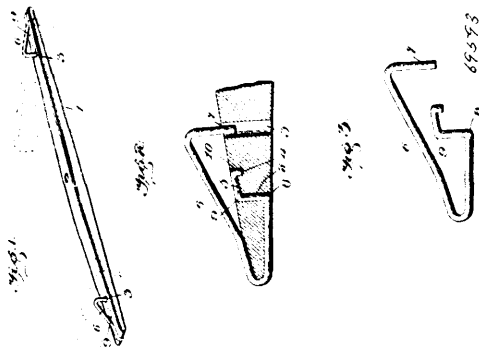
into and through an intensely heated zone, then running such disintegrated peat out in a supported stream, then disintegrating



again so as to remove further lumps, then further conveying said peat in a supported stream and then dumping the now completely pulverized and heated peat through space whereby practically all the particles are exposed to the action of the air, so as to cause a steam to arise from the particles and pulverized peat to be further reduced in temperature prior to compressing, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. The method herein described of treating and drying crude peat consisting first in mechanically removing the roots and foreign matter from the peat, then conveying it to a suitable device by which it is spread in a loose layer or layers upon a receiving slab or table, then mechanically carrying such table to a press by which the layer or layers are compressed into a flat cake or cakes, then mechanically conveying such cakes to a disintegrator provided with a regulating device by which the cakes are broken up or disintegrated, then mechanically carrying or conveying such disintegrated, mass exposed to a more or less degree of heat to a further disintegrator by which the mass is still further and more uniformly reduced, then mechanically conveying such mass to a suitable dryer heated to a high degree of temperature and through which such mass is mechanically impelled, then mechanically conveying the heated mass of peat to a disintegrator by which the peat is further and more uniformly reduced, then mechanically conveying the peat to a sufficient height, then dumping it in its pulverized state, so that in passing through the air the temperature and moisture is reduced prior to compressing, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In the method herein set forth first mechanically extracting the roots and foreign matter from, and simultaneously disintegrating the crude peat, then mechanically conveying and spreading the disintegrated peat, prior to compressing as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In the method described, the final dumping of the pulverized peat in its heated state at a sufficient height, so that the passage through the air causes steam to be emitted whereby the temperature and moisture are reduced, as and for the purpose specified. 5th. In the process herein described spreading the peat upon a flat surface after disintegration, then compressing it to remove the moisture and form flat cakes, then dumping and disintegrating the flat cakes and applying a regulating device whereby the amount of disintegrated peat fed may be regulated for further treatment, as and for the purpose specified. 6th. In the process described and prior to final compressing injecting a jet of steam into the material as it passes from the feed spout into the compressing machine, as and for the purpose specified. 7th. The method herein described of treating and drying crude peat consisting first in mechanically removing the roots and foreign matter from the peat and at the same time disintegrating such peat, then spreading the peat in its disintegrated state over a flat surface, then compressing such spread peat into a flat cake, so as to reduce the moisture, then breaking or disintegrating the peat again, then applying a regulating device, so as to feed a determinate amount, then carrying such disintegrated peat in a supported stream through a slightly heated zone, so as to further reduce the moisture, then dumping and further disintegrating the peat to remove the lumps, then carrying such further reduced peat in a stream through an intensely

heated zone, then running such disintegrated peat out in a supported stream, then disintegrating again so as to remove further lumps, then further conveying said peat in a supported stream and then dumping the now completely pulverized and heated peat through space whereby practically all the particles are exposed to the action of the air so as to cause a steam to arise from the particles and pulverized peat to be further reduced in temperature, then finally injecting a spray of steam into the pulverized peat prior to compressing, as set forth.

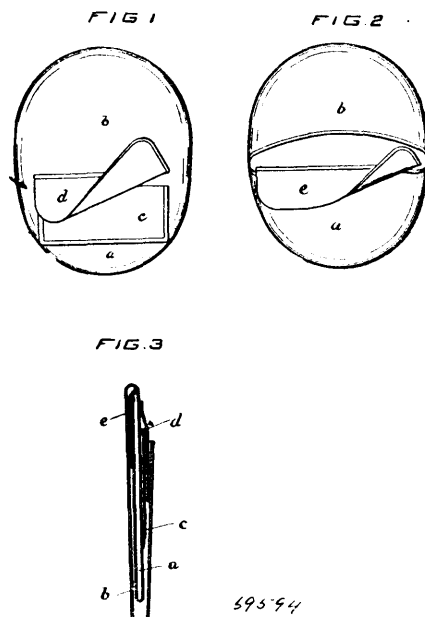
No. 69,593. Trace Fastener. (Attache de traits.)



Henderson P. Childress, Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A., 5th December, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th August, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a whiffletree provided with a keeper socket adjacent to one end, of a trace fastener composed of a single piece of metal bent around the end of the whiffletree and having an angular extremity forming a keeper end designed for reception in the keeper socket, and having its opposite end passed through the whiffletree and bent back into a recess located between the keeper socket and the extremity of the whiffletree. 2nd. The combination with a whiffletree provided with a keeper socket, an opening intermediate of the socket and the end of the whiffletree, a recess intermediate of the opening and socket, and a channel in the face of the whiffletree and extending from the opening to the recess, of a trace fastener bent around the end of the whiffletree and provided with an angular keeper end passed into the keeper socket from above, the opposite end of said trace fastener being passed through the opening in the whiffletree and bent into the channel, and having its extremity bent into the recess, whereby the trace fastener is secured upon the whiffletree without the employment of separate retaining devices.

No. 69,594. Tobacco Pouch. (Sac à tabac.)



The Cosmic Utility Company, assignee of Henry Jevors, all of New York City, New York, U.S.A., 5th December, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 4th April, 1900.)