No. 10,135. Improvements on Marine Clocks.

(*Perfectionnements aux horloges marines.*)

Henry H. Ham, Jr., and Elbridge G. Pierce, Jr., Portsmouth, N. H., U. S., 23rd June, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The striking wheel A^1 having pins arranged for striking ships bells, in combination with the locking plate B, attached to, and revolving with the same shaft as wheel A^1, and having irregularly increasing or decreasing sections; 2nd. In a marine clock striking the half-hour in the manner of ships bells, a lock-plate provided with sections increasing or decreasing irregularly; 3rd. The combination of the striking wheel A^1, having pins arranged as shown, studs *e* and locking plate B, connected for joint and simultaneous action; 4th. The stop wheel C, constructed and operating as described, in combination with the stop lever D, locking plate B and attached striking wheel A^1; 5th. The combination with the ordinary mechanism of a clock of the following elements, namely, a striking wheel provided with pins arranged as shown, a locking plate or its equivalent attached to, and revolving with said wheel, a stop wheel and a stop lever.

No. 10,136. Improvements on Refrigerators.

(*Perfectionnements aux garde-manger.*)

Benjamin W. Gillett and Jerome D. Gillett, Jersey City, N. J., U. S., 23rd June, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—1st.—The arrangement, in combination with a refrigerating or preserving chamber for meats and other perishable articles, of a series of pipes operating either together or independently, whereby a cooling fluid may be conveyed to any part of said chamber, for the purpose of regulating the temperature therein at such point: 2nd. In combination with the refrigerating or preserving chamber A, and ice reservoir B, the pump or other forcing device D^1, supplied from the fluid receptacle C, and serving by means of the pipes or chambers D^3 D^4, to force the cooling fluid through any one or all of the circulating pipes E F G, provided with cocks or valves E^1 F^1 G^1; 3rd. In combination with the circulating pipes, of a refrigerating or preserving chamber, the drip pans I I, and troughs K K^1, whereby to collect and convey away the water dripping from the circulating pipes.

No. 10,137. Improvement on Sole Sewing Machines. (*Perfectionnements aux machines à coudre les semelles.*)

Charles Goodyear, Jr., New York, U. S., (Assignee of Christian Dancel Brooklyn, and Andrew Eppler, Jr., Lawrence, Mass.), U. S., 23rd June 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A boot and shoe sewing machine, having a curved awl and needle, a channel gauge and device to hold it down positively against the sole combined with a support 15, and locking and releasing device to permit the support to yield to the varying thickness of material, and to remain locked in position to ensure the formation of loops of equal length as the needle and thread are drawn from the material; 2nd. The movable carriage *j*, and the channel-gauge and awl and its segment connected therewith, combined with means to operate the awl and channel guage, to simultaneously engage the material, and means to move the carriage laterally or horizontally to thereby feed the material; 3rd. The channel-gauge, movable carriage *j*, and means to hold the channel-gauge down, while the needle operates to draw the loop of the thread out from the channel of the outer sole, combined with a work support and means to automatically release and lock it in position, according to the thickness of the sole and welt; 4th. The combination with the hooked needle and cast off, of gearing and lever, to operate the cast off positively; 5th. The lever 33, shaft 29, and pinion X thereon, combined with the adjustable pinion 30, to vary the throw of the cast off; 6th. In a sewing machine, a movable surface adapted to bear against one side of the material being sewed, and to change its position according to the variations in the thickness of the said material, and a thread tension device or wheel, combined with intermediate tension regulating mechanism, and connections adapted to be operated by the change of position of the said surface in contact with the material of various thickness, to thereby automatically vary the tension on the thread according to the varying thickness of the material; 7th. A channel gauge to enter the channel in front of the needle combined with a presser foot to operate upon the looped or enchained part of the stitch at the rear of the needle, and press the said enchained portion of the stitch into the channel; 8th. The combination with a yielding support for the material and mechanism to lock and release it at the proper time, according to the thickness of the material, of a channel gauge and connected mechanism to cause it to be raised and lowered, and to be moved forward with the awl when feeding the material, and then backward; 9th. A curved needle and a curved awl and mechanism to reciprocate them about their axis located in the same line, combined with a work support 15, made movable about the axis located substantially in line with the axis of the needle and awl, and with locking and releasing devices for the said table; 10th. The support 15 and its holding bed and slide-bar 4 7, combined with the connecting links, the tension regulating device and a spring X_3.

No. 10,138. Concave Nail Fastening for Ships.

(*Mode d'assujétir les clous à tête concave des navires.*)

Thomas W. Kirby, Grand-Haven, Mich., U. S., 24th June, 1879, for 5 years

Claim.—1st. The nail C with concave sides and square top and bottom and having a trunnel *c* on the end, whereby a fastener is provided for dovetailing the streaks of the ceiling together at the seams, and also fastening the ceiling to the timbers; 2nd. In combination with the ceiling and timbers of a ship, the concave sided key nail C with trunnels *c*, for the purpose of fastening the streaks of the ceiling together and to the ships' timbers.

No. 10,139. Improvements on Hydro-Carbon Lamps. (*Perfectionnements aux lampes à hydro-carbures.*)

William R. Park, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S., 24th June, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The reservoir A having a central well opening A^1, said opening extending from top to bottom of the reservoir and forming a through passage for air admitted below said bottom, and a passage way *c*, for the exit of the gas, leading from the upper part of the said reservoir to a mixing chamber or pipe located in said central opening; 2nd. The combination of reservoir A with the concentric cylinders B C, having the space or passage *c* and inlet and outlet c^1 and *b*, respectively; 3rd. The combination of reservoir A, hollow bridge F, combining nut G and mixing chamber D; 4th. In combination with a reservoir A having central passage A^1 extending all the way through said reservoir, from top to bottom, the mixing chamber or gas pipe D having gas jet orifices d^2, for the purpose of playing upon the cylinder B; 5th. In combination with the reservoir A, having central passage A^1 and mixing chamber or gas pipe D located therein and formed with jet openings d^2 and threaded adjustable disc H.

No. 10,140. Improvements on Sad Irons.

(*Perfectionnements aux fers à repasser.*)

William Buck (Assignee of Richard W. Chamberlin,) Brantford, Ont., 24th June, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination tenon C, in cover B, with mortise or slot in the back end of bottom A, also the hollow space D, in cover B, to receive the stud cast on bottom A, also the snugs E E; 2nd. The combination of the lock plate I, attached to cover B by screw K, with lock bolt M attached to knob L.

No. 10,141. Improvements on Sad Irons.

(*Perfectionnements aux fers à repasser.*)

John W. Williams (co-inventor with Nathaniel E. Warren), and Adam C. Williams, Chagrin-Falls, Ohio, U. S., 24th June, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim. The combination, with the lug B, whose inner face is undercut, and the lug B^1, whose rear face is undercut, of the plate C having bearings, the counterpart of said undercut faces, and with which they engage together with the lever D, whose long arm engages with beveled inner face of lug B^1 and spring E which bears upwardly against the short arm of said lever.

No. 10,142. Combined Broad-Cast Seeder, Cultivator and Grain Drill. (*Semoir à la volée, cultivateur et semoir-traceur combinés.*)

Thomas Galloway and John Larsen, Oshawa, Ont., 24th June, 1879 (Re-issue of Patent No. 8,179).

Claim.—1st. The hopper C provided with divergent grain passages C^1 C^2 having swinging valves C^3 combined with the grain conductor tubes D with divergent branches D^1 D^2 and a scattering tube; 2nd. The distributors B and hoppers C having divergent grain passages C^1 C^2, swinging valves C^3 combined with the tube E and teeth G I; 3rd. The scattering tubes H supported on the grain conductor tubes, in such manner that they will yield to an obstruction and be automatically returned to their place, after the obstruction is passed; 4th. The pivoted supporter L having the hangers K combined with the drag bars of a broad cast seeder and grain drill and with braces N, brackets O and detachable bolts M for securing the combination; 5th. The combination of the distributors B, hoppers C with divergent grain passages C^1 C^2 and swinging valves C^3, grain conducting tubes D D^1 D^2 E, scattering tubes H and teeth G I.

No. 10,143. Machine for Boring Brush Blocks.

(*Machine pour percer les bois des brosses.*)

Clemence A. Mahle, Corry, Pa., U. S, 24th June, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination of the driving shaft *b*, journalled upon the centre of the supporting frame *d*, opposite the driving plate, and having a crank upon its inner end, with the driving plate *f* and the drill rods, the crank being applied to the driving plate at or near its centre, whereby the plate may be driven by a single crank; 2nd. The combination of the bearing *j*, carrier plate *g* and drill rods *i*, the said drill rods being arranged in groups, and the rods of each group placed at a different angle, whereby the different angled holes of each block are successively bored by the same machine; 3rd. The combination of the treadle *k*, lever *l*, connected thereto and having a weight connected to its rear end, cranked lever and moving block board; 4th. The movable block-board, having the fixed part *s* and the hinged adjustable part *t*.

No. 10,144. Improvements in Heel Stiffeners.

(*Perfectionnements aux contre-forts des chaussures.*)

Guyon T. Fisher, Fowlerville, Mich., U. S., 24th June, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—The plate A, shank *a*, having elongated slot *b*, and the perforated inclined bottom flange C.

No. 10,145. Improvements on Vehicle Springs.

(*Perfectionnements aux ressorts des voitures.*)

John Krehbiel, Williamsville, N. Y., U. S., 24th June, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—In vehicles, cars, &c., the combination, with the bolster A, of a series of undulated leaf springs, each being provided with two end curves D^1 D^{11} and a centre curve D^{111}, said centre curve being less convexo-concave than the end curves and the leaves placed with their curves in opposite directions, whereby the centre curve of one does not meet that of the next adjacent leaf; and whereby the spring is graduated in accord with the load bearing upon the series of leaves; 2nd. The combination, with the bolster A, of the spring-board C and the series of leaf springs D, said spring-board being provided with the guide rods E, engaging the guides E on the bolster A.

No. 10,146. Improvements in Knife Cleaning Machines. (*Perfectionnements aux machines à nettoyer les couteaux.*)

Charles Cowdery, Newent, England, 24th June, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—The use of rollers E E for distributing the emery or other material, one distributing the emery or other material to the other.