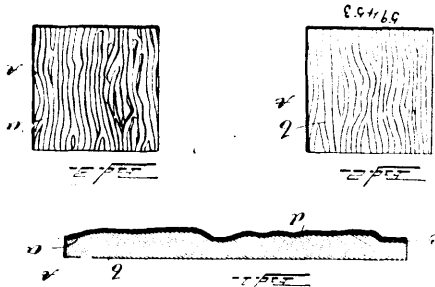
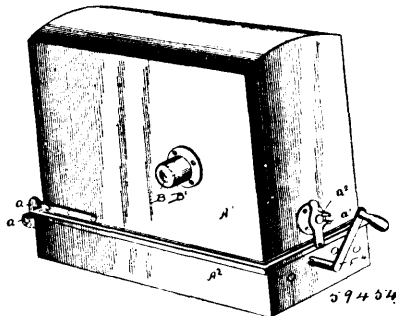


No. 59,453. Method of Ornamenting Glass.*(Méthode d'ornementation du verre.)*

Edgar John Lutwyche, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 26th March, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd March, 1898.)

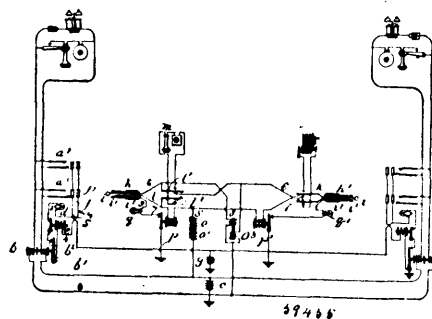
Claim.—1st. A tile, panel, mosaic or other article of tinted or coloured transparent material having an irregular surface on one side and one side coated with a precipitate from nitrate of silver. 2nd. A tile, panel, mosaic or other article of tinted or coloured transparent material having an irregular surface on one side extending throughout the length and width of the tile and one side covered with a brilliant material. 3rd. A tile, panel, mosaic or other article of tinted or coloured glass having an irregular surface on both sides and one of said sides coated with a brilliant material. 4th. The method of ornamenting glass, which consists in tinting or colouring molten glass, forming tile, panels, mosaics or other articles by moulding the article with an irregular surface and depositing silver in solution on one side of the article.

No. 59,454. Apparatus for Taking, Enlarging and Projecting Pictures. (Appareil pour prendre et agrandir les portraits.)

The Chicago Recording Scale Company, assignee of Nicolay Nelson, Waukegan, Illinois, U.S.A., 26th March, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd November, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. In an apparatus for taking or enlarging and projecting successive pictures or moving objects, the combination with a lens and an intermittently operating shutter, of an intermittently rotating and rectilinear moving plate, film or picture holder, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a successive picture taking or projecting apparatus, a rectilinear moving and intermittently rotating holder for the picture plate or film, whereby successive pictures on its surface are successively exposed in a continuous spiral, substantially as specified. 3rd. A flat plate or film having successive pictures of a moving object on its surface in a continual spiral row or path, substantially as specified, including a rotary and rectilinear moving holder for said plate. 4th. The combination with a reciprocating slide or carriage, of an intermittently rotating film, plate or picture holder mounted thereon, substantially as specified. 5th. The combination with a reciprocating slide or carriage of an intermittently rotating film, plate or picture holder mounted thereon, a lens and an intermittently operated shutter, substantially as specified. 6th. The combination with a lens of a shutter, a rectilinear moving slide, and an intermittently rotating holder for the plate or film mounted in said slide, substantially as specified. 7th. The combination with a lens of a shutter, a rectilinear moving slide, and an intermittently rotating holder for the plate or film mounted in said slide, a feed screw for operating the slide, substantially as specified. 8th. The combination with a lens of a shutter, a rectilinear moving slide, and an intermittently rotating holder for the plate or film mounted in said slide, a feed screw for operating the slide, mechanism for intermittently rotating said holder, substantially as specified. 9th. The combination with a lens of a shutter, a rectilinear moving slide, an intermittently rotating holder

for the plate or film mounted in said slide, a feed screw for operating the slide, mechanism for intermittently rotating said holder, and means for intermittently operating said shutter, substantially as specified. 10th. The combination with a lens of a shutter, a feed screw, a rotary ring plate holder provided with teeth on its periphery, a feed slide, and a worm cam engaging said teeth on said holder, substantially as specified. 11th. The combination with a feed slide of a worm cam and an intermittently rotating plate holder having teeth engaging said worm cam, substantially as specified. 12th. The combination with a feed slide having a ring to receive a rotating ring plate holder, of a rotating ring plate holder, means for operating said feed slide, and means for intermittently rotating said holder, substantially as specified. 13th. The combination with a feed slide having a ring to receive a ring shaped holder, a rotating ring shaped holder provided with teeth on its periphery, a feed screw, and a worm cam for intermittently rotating the holder, substantially as specified. 14th. The combination with a two part opening and closing case, of a lens, a screw, a shutter, a feed slide, guides for said slide, a screw for operating said slide, a stationary ring on the slide, a rotary ring shaped holder, a worm cam, and a condenser in the back side of said case, substantially as specified. 15th. The combination with a two part opening and closing case, of a lens, a screw, a shutter, a feed slide, guides for said slide, a screw for operating said slide, a stationary ring on the slide, a rotary ring shaped holder, a worm cam, and a condenser in the back side of said case, substantially as specified. 16th. The combination with a case of a lens, a shutter, a condenser in the back side of said case, and an intermittently rotating and rectilinear moving holder whereby the same apparatus may be used both for taking and enlarging and projecting successive pictures of moving objects, substantially as specified. 17th. The combination with a case of a lens, a shutter, a slide or carriage, a rotary holder mounted thereon, mechanism for intermittently rotating said holder, and means for feeding said slide in both directions as the holder rotates to enable the same apparatus to present the same pictures in their direct or reverse order, substantially as specified.

No. 59,455. Telephone Switch Board.*(Appareil d'échange de téléphone.)*

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, assignee of Charles Ezra Scribner, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 26th March, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th October, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a telephone-line, a source of current in the line, and means at the sub-station for determining the flow of current consequent on the use of the telephone, of a line-signal associated with the line in the central office and controlled by currents in the line, a relay adapted to break the circuit through the said signal when excited, a local circuit including said relay, and means for closing the said local circuit in the act of making connection with the line, whereby the line-signal is effaced when connection is made with the line, as described. 2nd. The combination with a telephone-line and means for producing current therein during the use of the sub-station-telephone, of a relay in the line-circuit at a central office, a subsidiary line-signal in a local circuit controlled by the relay, an electro-magnet controlling switch-contacts adapted to interrupt the current through the subsidiary signal when excited, a circuit including the said magnet together with a source of current, and switch-contacts controlling the last mentioned circuit closed together in the act of making connection with the line, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a telephone-line provided with means for creating current in the line during the use of the telephone, spring-jacks for making connection with the line, a relay included in the line at the central office, a subsidiary line-signal in a local circuit controlled by the relay, a magnet controlling switch-contacts adapted to interrupt the current through the subsidiary signal when the magnet is excited, a local circuit including the magnet, said local circuit including a source of current and being interrupted at normally-separated contact-terminals in the spring jacks, one of said contacts in each spring-jack being a test-ring, and means for connecting the said contact-pieces together when a plug is inserted into any spring-jack, whereby the line-signal is effaced and the electrical condition of the test-rings is altered when a plug is inserted into a spring-jack, as described. 4th. The combination with a telephone-line and means for producing current therein during the use of the telephone, of a relay in the