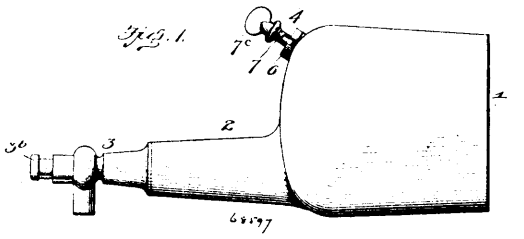
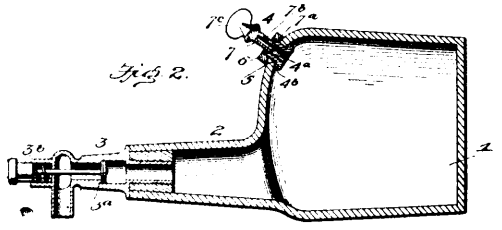
open at the bottom, a disc shaped collar about the top of the shank and a hook springing centrally out of the collar and extending outward and upward in compound curvature to a position which brings the hook proper mostly outside the collar and in a parallel plane therewith and above the same.

No. 68,597. Bottle. (*Bouteille.*)





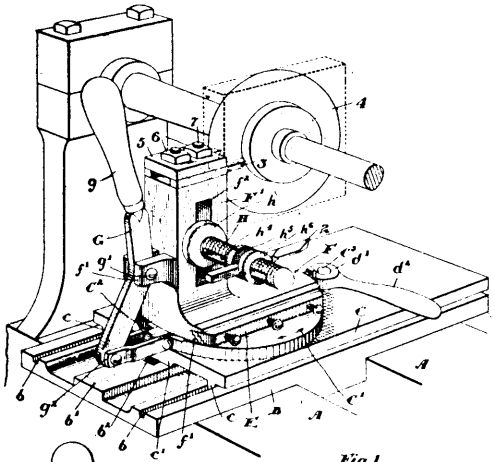
John Henry Louch, Lithia Springs, Georgia, U.S.A., 4th September, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 20th August, 1900.)

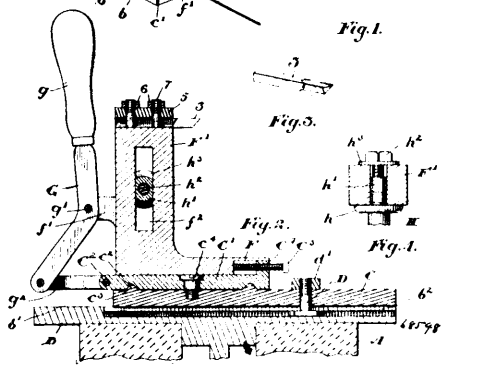
Claim.—A bottle having a neck projecting longitudinally therefrom substantially in the plane of one of its sides and provided with a draw-off faucet or cock, said bottle having a hole in its body, an internally and externally threaded sleeve projecting through said hole and provided with a collar on its inner end, a nut screwed upon the external threads to lock said sleeve in position, and an externally screw threaded plug adapted to the internal threads of said sleeve and provided with a longitudinal bore intersected by a transverse aperture which is adapted to establish communication between the atmosphere and the interior of the bottle to vent the same, substantially as set forth.

No. 68,598. Lathe. (*Four.*)

William Charles Phillips, assignee of George Reynolds, both of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 4th September, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 6th October, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the mandrels, of the bed plate adjustably supported, the annular guiding ring on the same, the circular plate provided with a groove to fit the ring and guiding ribs on the bed plate, the standard plate and standard fitting within ribs on the circular plate, the tools supported in the plate and the lever pivoted to lugs in the standard and connected by links to a lug on the central plate, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a machine of the class described, the combination with the standard, of the holding spindle extending through a vertical opening thereof and suitably secured in position and provided with a longitudinal slot and threaded outer end and the collars fitting on the threaded end of the spindle and designed to hold the tool in position, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a machine of the class described, the combination with the standard and vertical opening therein, of the spindle provided with a flange intermediate of its length and a threaded end provided with a slot and a reduced end extending into the opening, a bolt extending through the opposite side of the opening into the reduced end, and the tool extending through a slot and the adjustable collars, all arranged as and for the purpose specified. 4th. The combination with the standard and two tools extending one on each side of the block and suitably held on the standard, of the circular plate provided with guiding ribs and a circular groove at the bottom, and the bed plate provided with a circular projection fitting the aforesaid groove, and





the lever suitably connected to the standard and designed to rotate and move the same longitudinally, as and for the purpose specified.

No. 68,599. Electrolytic Bath. (*Bain Electrolytique.*)

Bernhard Hoffman, Luxembourg, Belgium, assignee of Quintin Marino, Brussels, 4th September, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th August, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The use of glycerine, wholly in place of water, in electrolytic baths, substantially as described. 2nd. Electrolytic baths characterized by glycerine being employed instead of water in the case of salts directly soluble in glycerine, or by mixture of glycerine with other solvent in which salts slightly or not at all soluble in glycerine have been previously dissolved, said liquid not being decomposable by the electric current owing to the presence of glycerine, substantially as and for the purpose described.

No. 68,600. Method of Re-heating Compressed Air.
(*Method pour rechauffer l'air comprime.*)

Thomas Alva Edison, Llewellyn Park, New Jersey, U.S.A., 4th September, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 16th May, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The method of re-heating compressed air for industrial purposes, which consists in effecting a reduction in pressure in the air between the source of heat and the point of use, and of causing a portion of the air to flow by reason of such reduction of pressure through a source of burning combustible to absorb heat directly therefrom and to support combustion thereof, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The method of re-heating compressed air for industrial purposes, which consists in directing a portion of the air into intimate proximity with a source of burning combustible, in effecting a reduction in pressure of the air between the source of heat and the point of use, and in causing a portion of the air to flow, by reason of such reduction of pressure, through the burning combustible to absorb heat directly therefrom and to support combustion thereof, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The method of re-heating compressed air for industrial purposes, which consists in directing a portion of the air into intimate proximity with a source of burning combustible, in effecting a reduction in pressure of the air between the source of heat and the point of use, in causing a portion of the