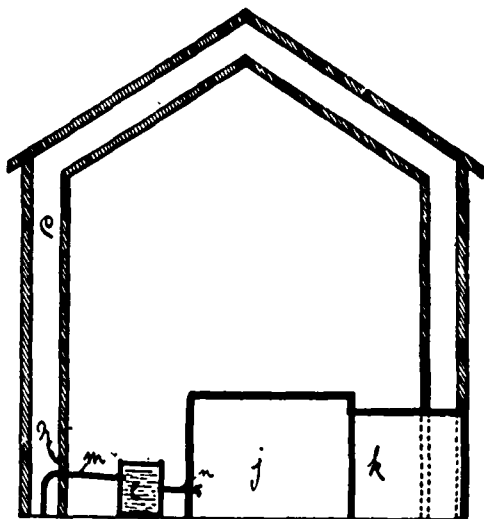


for storing ice, an exterior shell, a containing shell having expandible walls adapted to yield laterally to accommodate the lateral expansion

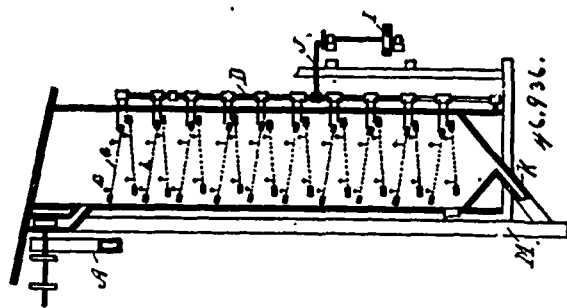


. 46,935;

sion of the ice during the process of freezing, a space between said exterior and expandible shells, and storage compartments within said expandible shell, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 46,936. Salt Screening Apparatus.

(Appareil pour sasser le sel.)



Thomas Craney, Bay City, Michigan, U.S.A., 1st September, 1894; 6 years.

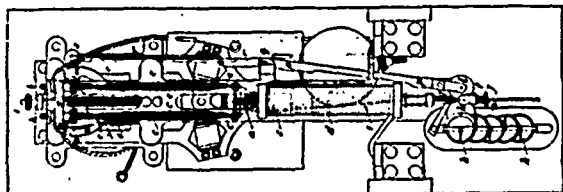
Claim.—1st. In a salt screening device, the combination of a series of adjacent towers, a series of vibrating screens in said towers, of increasing fineness from the first to the last, and elevators for conveying the salt from the bottom of one tower to the top of the adjoining one, substantially as described. 2nd. In a salt screening device, the combination of a series of adjacent towers, a series of inclined screens therein, having overlapping ends, a vertical rock shaft between each pair of towers, cross-heads thereon, links connecting the screens with the ends of said cross-heads, a connection between the rock shafts, actuating means for vibrating the screens and elevators from the foot of one to the top of the adjoining one, substantially as described. 3rd. In a salt screening device, the combination of a series of towers, each containing a series of vibrating screens, each increasing in fineness in each successive tower, hoppers at the foot of the towers and elevators into which the spouts discharge, for carrying the salt from the foot of one tower to the top of the adjoining tower, substantially as described.

No. 46,937. Electric Meter. (Electromètre.)

William Thomson, Baron Kelvin of Largs, Glasgow, North Britain, 1st September, 1894; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In an electric meter, the combination of the fixed solenoid carrying a scale, the movable magnet carrying an indicator and a yielding support for holding the magnet normally in elevation and in proper relation to be attracted by the solenoid, substantially as described. 2nd. In an electric meter, the combination of the fixed solenoid energized by the current to be measured, the movable magnet supported in proper relation to be attracted by the solenoid, and the yielding support for holding the movable magnet normally in elevation, consisting of a pair of oppositely wound spiral springs, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In an electric meter, the combination of the fixed solenoid energized by the current to be measured,

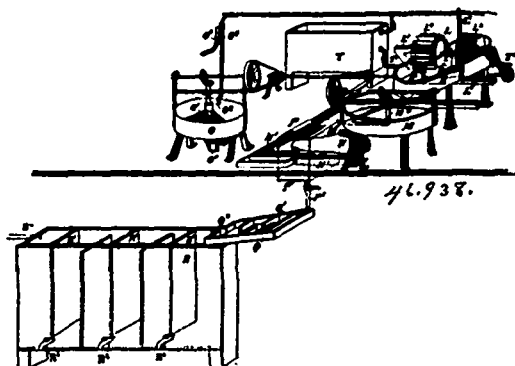
the movable electro-magnet supported in proper relation to be attracted by the solenoid, the yielding support for the movable magnet, forming conductors for its winding and suitable conductors for supplying cur-



rent to the movable electro-magnet, as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In an electric meter, the combination of the fixed solenoid energized by the current to be measured, the movable electro-magnet supported in proper relation to be attracted by said solenoid, the spiral springs affording a yielding support for electro-magnet and conductors for its winding, and a suitable resistance for controlling the energizing of the movable magnet, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. In an electric meter, the combination with the fixed solenoid and yielding suspended movable magnet attracted by said solenoid, of suitable registering device for recording the movement of the movable magnet, for the purposes explained. 6th. In an electric meter, the combination with the fixed solenoid and the movable magnet yielding supported in a position to be attracted by said solenoid, of a recording or registering device having working connections with the movable magnet for recording the extent of its movement by the solenoid, substantially as explained. 7th. In an electric meter, the combination with the fixed solenoid and the movable magnet yielding supported in proper relation to be attracted by said solenoid, of the device for recording the extent of relative movement between the solenoid and magnet, and a suitable clock-work for periodically establishing working connection between the movable magnet and the recorder, substantially as described. 8th. The combination of a fixed solenoid, a movable magnet yielding supported in proper relation to be attracted by the fixed solenoid, a suitable recording device and a clock-work having a periodically reciprocating presser-foot, a longitudinally movable bar j, supported by the movable magnet in the path of the presser-foot and periodically returned to normal position by the same, and an arm controlled by the clock-work for forcing the bar j into actuating relation with the clock-work simultaneously with the movement of said bar by the presser-foot, substantially as and for the purpose explained. 9th. In an electric meter, the combination of the fixed and movable magnets, the longitudinal bar j, controlled in its position by the movable magnet, a recording device actuated by the longitudinal movement of the bar when forced into engagement therewith, and a clock-work having connections for periodically moving the bar and simultaneously forcing the same into engagement with the recording device, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 10th. The use of two spiral springs, right-handed and left-handed for the purpose of preventing the suspended electro-magnet from turning under the influence of the forces concerned.

No. 46,938. Method of Treating Fish or Fish Offal.

(Méthode de traiter le poisson ou rebuts de poisson.)



John Charles William Stanley, London, England, 1st September, 1894; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The complete process for the treatment of fish or fish offal and the separation of its constituent parts consisting in cooking the fish in closed vessels in which the temperature is raised to a height sufficient to destroy germs or microbes and then separating the oil from the fibrous material of the fish by decanting the oil and then pressing such fibrous material and afterwards separating the fibre from the bones by the action of the water as described. 2nd. In the treatment of fish or fish offal, the separation of the fibre from the bones by the action of water, substantially as described. 3rd. In the treatment of fish or fish offal, precipitating the fibrous