

extending along each edge of the cover, a band having thickened edges which are located against said heads, and means for clamping said band to said rim.

No. 48,100. Process of Making Waterproof Fabric.

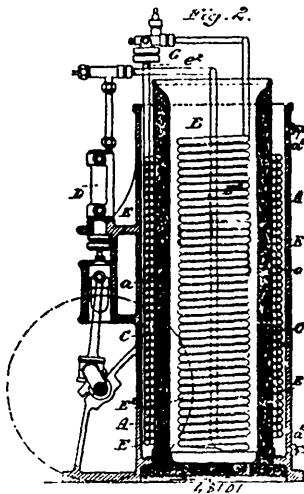
(*Procédé pour fabriquer les tissus imperméables.*)

Jacob Gold and Abraham Rudolph, both of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 2nd February, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A waterproof fabric consisting of two layers of cloth or fabric united by an intermediate waterproof binding. 2nd. A waterproof fabric consisting of two layers of cloth or fabric united by an intermediate layer of thin rubber tissue which has been rendered adhesive by heat and partially dissipated, as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In the process of making waterproof fabric, introducing a layer of thin rubber tissue between two layers of cloth or fabric and subjecting the same to heat and pressure, for the purpose set forth. 4th. In the process of making waterproof fabric, introducing a layer of thin rubber tissue between two layers of cloth or fabric and ironing same with a highly heated iron, a dammer being interposed between the iron and the fabric, as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 48,101. Apparatus for Producing Cold.

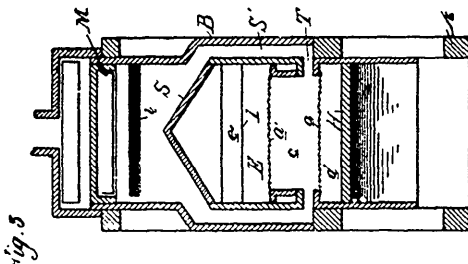
(*Appareil pour produire du froid.*)



I. and E. Hall, assignees of Everard Heskett and Alexander Marcet, all of 23 St. Swithins Lane, London, England, 2nd February, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—In an apparatus for producing cold, the combination of a condenser tank having within it a refrigerator tank with a compressor, and a regulating valve and tubing connected to the inlet and outlet of the compressor, one part of the tubing being situated in the condenser tank and another part in the refrigerator tank, substantially as described and illustrated.

No. 48,102. Grain Cleaner. (Cylindre-émoteur.)



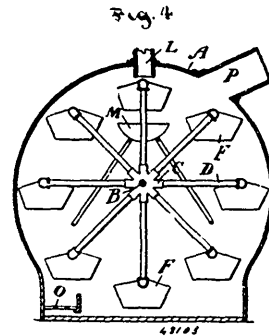
Lafayette Lewis and Ella Le De Mond, assignees of George Albert Smith, all of Paulding, Ohio, U.S.A., 2nd February, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The herein described method of scouring grain which consists in feeding grain into a scouring casing, and then feeding the grain circularly around the casing and tangentially therefrom by the centrifugal force imparted thereto by the scouring cylinder, substantially as described. 2nd. The herein described method of scouring

grain, which consists in first feeding the grain into a scouring casing, then feeding the grain circularly around the casing and tangentially therefrom by the scouring cylinder, and simultaneously separating the dust therefrom by an air current, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination of a perforated casing, a rotary scouring cylinder therein, a feed spout leading into the casing at the side, and a tangential delivery spout on the same side, substantially as described. 4th. The combination of a perforated casing, a rotary scouring cylinder therein, an enlargement on one side of the casing a feed spout delivering into the lower portion of the enlargement a diaphragm or wall above the feed spout, and a delivery spout formed between the diaphragm and the upper portion of the enlargement of the casing, substantially as described. 5th. The combination of a perforated casing, an enlargement formed on one side thereof, by tangential extensions of the casing, a diaphragm extending parallel with the upper extension, a rotary scouring cylinder in the casing in close proximity to the inner edge of the diaphragm and an inlet spout entering the casing below the diaphragm, substantially as described. 6th. The combination of an inclined chute, oppositely inclined screens at the ends of the chute, a transverse inclined groove or chute at the base of the screens, feed spouts leading to the top of each screen, a valve for controlling the supply to each screen and means for vibrating the screens and chute, substantially as described. 7th. The combination of the casing, an expansion chamber, a dust chamber, a fan therein, a scouring chamber, a scouring device therein, a feed chute leading to the scouring devices, and air passages leading through the scouring chamber, and the feed chute into the dust chamber, substantially as described.

No. 48,103. Garbage or Rubbish Drier.

(*Appareil pour sécher les tripailles ou vitanges.*)



James Mann, Dowagiac, Michigan, U.S.A., and Robert Mann, Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, 2nd February, 1885; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a garbage or rubbish drier, the combination of a casing having an inlet aperture at its top and a door in one end near the top, a shaft journaled in said casing and projecting through one of its ends, a crank ratchet wheel and pawl at said projecting end of the shaft, a hub with arms or spokes secured to said shaft within said casing and near one side thereof, a stud secured to the end of each arm or spoke parallel to the shaft, a bucket removably journaled upon each stud so as to be suspended therefrom, and having a perforated bottom, a draining pan under the inlet aperture and secured to one side of the casing and having an outlet through the same, a fire grate in the lower part of the casing and a smoke outlet in the upper part, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a garbage or rubbish drier, the combination of a casing adapted to contain a reel and a fire grate and provided with an inlet aperture at the top, a reel journaled in said casing supporting a number of suspended pans or buckets and a draining pan under said inlet aperture and having an outlet at one end of the casing by which it is supported, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a casing for a garbage or rubbish drier, the combination of ends and rim, of a door in one of the ends near the top, a draining pan secured to the same end and having a discharge aperture, an inlet aperture at the top of the rim and a smoke outlet in said rim, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a reel for a garbage or rubbish drier, the combination of a shaft adapted to be journaled in a casing, a hub secured to said shaft, arms or spokes on said hub, a stud at the end of each arm or spoke parallel to the shaft, and a pan or bucket removably journaled upon each stud and suspended therefrom, substantially as set forth.

No. 48,104. Hoop-making Machine.

(*Machine à tailler les cercles.*)

The Plenkharp Barrel Machine Company, assignees of James Plenkharp and William R. Liggett, all of Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., 2nd February, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A hoop-making machine comprising a former to shape the hoop iron about, gripping devices to hold the overlapping ends of the hoop iron die-plates movably related to the gripping