No. 38,449. Damper for Stove Pipes.

(Clé de tuyaux de poêle.)

John Baillie Cook, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 9th March, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a stove pipe damper, the spindle rounded at each end, and the left one constructed with annular groove or recess and a washer formed with a dumb-bell shaped slot made to spring into the groove in the spindle to hold the damper in any desired position, substantially as described. 2nd. In a stove pipe damper, the combination of the spindle provided with groove *i*, the damper B and slotted washer D, substantially as and for the purpose described. 3rd. In a stove pipe damper, the combination of the damper B constructed as shown, the spindle C formed with annular groove *i*, in the rounded end *f*, the washer D formed with slot E, and enlargements of slot at *m*, *n*, the latter being bevel-edged, all constructed substantially as specified.

No. 38,450. Barrel for Liquids. *(Baril pour liquides.)*

Richard Porson Blake, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 9th March, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A barrel, cask or keg, composed of counterpart sections A, C, longitudinally, each section having the semi-heads *a*, *a*, integral therewith, said sections made of paper pulp, molded or compressed to form, and hoops around the exterior to compress the sections together, as set forth. 2nd. A barrel, cask or keg, constructed of longitudinal sections, each section having a portion of the head integral therewith, said sections having their meeting edges tongued and grooved, and a casket to make a tight joint, and hoops *d*, on the outside compressing the sections together, as set forth.

No. 38,451. Electric-Magnetic Apparatus.

(Appareil électrique-magnétique.)

Leonidas Gorham Wooley, Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A., 9th March, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, with an induction coil, of two circuits for the primary coil, a manual circuit closer in one circuit, and a switch lever controlled by gravity in the other circuit, both including a vibrating rheotome, whereby the device is adapted for use either as an ordinary electro-magnet, or for the production of secondary currents, substantially as shown. 2nd. The combination of a box having a partition dividing the same into two chambers, a battery in one chamber and an electro-magnet having an armature arranged in the other chamber, a normally open primary circuit and current breaker, a secondary circuit, loops in the secondary circuit in variable degrees of resistance, a pivoted lever adapted to automatically close the primary circuit on the removal of the electrode, electrodes suspended from the pivoted lever, and suitable conductors. 3rd. In an apparatus of the class described, in combination with a suitable casing and battery, an electro-magnet having a primary coil thereon, an armature and circuit breaker attached to the magnet, a lever adapted to close the primary circuit and limit the movement of the armature for increasing the rapidity of such movement, and having the electrodes of the secondary circuit suspended from the free end thereof, whereby on removing the electrodes the primary circuit will be automatically closed and the induced current set up ready for immediate use, substantially as set forth.

No. 38,452. Holder for Demijohns.

(Chantier pour dame-jeanne.)

Eric William Holmgren Holme, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 9th March, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A frame provided with feet to fit below the demijohn or jar, and a rocker or rockers fixed to the frame on the opposite side of the feet, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. The frame A, provided with the feet B, and rockers D, and braced by the cross bars E and F, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 38,453. Wire Cleat. *(Taquet en fil de fer.)*

Robert Gorton, Plainfield, New Jersey, U.S.A., 9th March, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A cleat formed of a single piece of wire bent to form a base, oppositely projecting arms, and connections between the arms and the base. 2nd. A cleat formed of a single piece of wire having oppositely projecting arms, a base, connections between the arms and the base, and a securing shank. 3rd. A cleat formed of a single piece of wire having a base, laterally projecting arms, connections between the base and the arms, and an opening or socket D. 4th. A cleat formed of a single piece of wire bent to form oppositely projecting arms, base pieces, having eyes or loops, and connections between the base pieces and arms.

No. 38,454. Hotel Register. *(Registre d'hôtel.)*

James Murray, Hillsboro, Ohio, U.S.A., 9th March, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination of the box or casing having transverse shafts carrying the roll paper, the inclined top plate having openings for the passage of said roll, the flanges connected by a shelf and having inclined slots, the shaft journaled in said slots and carrying a blotter roller, and arms or brackets pivoted upon said shaft and carrying a cross piece upon which suitable headings may be inscribed, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination, with the hotel register of the class herein described, of a revoluble supporting stand comprising a disk having a central pintle or axis and concentric annular flanges, a disk provided at its edge with a single annular flange, and the interposed anti-friction balls, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination of the base disk having concentric annular flanges and a central pin or axis, the revoluble disk having a circumferential flange provided with a thumb screw bearing against a plate or block depending from said disk, the interposed anti-friction balls, and the register mounted upon the upper revoluble disk, and comprising a suitable box or casing having transverse shafts carrying roll paper, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. The box or casing having the transverse shafts carrying the roll paper, the blotting roller and the pivoted frame having the cross piece 19, extending transversely of the paper roll, said cross piece having its outer face ruled off and provided with suitable headings to guide the writer, substantially as described.

No. 38,455. Telegraphic Apparatus.

(Appareil télégraphique.)

Samuel Van Buren Essick, New York, State of New York, U.S.A., 10th March, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A transmitter for use in printing or analogous telegraphic systems, having a series of key levers, a power driven shaft, and a locking bar adapted to lock any one of said key levers in its depressed position, and to hold it until released, in combination with an escapement for controlling the rotation of the shaft, and a series of stop pins carried by the shaft and lying in the path of the key levers when depressed, substantially as described. 2nd. In a printing telegraphic transmitter, a revolving shaft having stop pins corresponding in number with the characters on the type wheel of the receiver; a pole changer operatively connected with the shaft; key levers, one for each pin, and adapted to engage said pin when depressed, to check the shaft in its rotation, and hold it until again released by the raising of said key; and an escapement which regulates the forward motion of the shaft, substantially as described. 3rd. In a transmitter for a printing or analogous telegraphic system, a series of pivoted levers having a locking bar adapted to lock any one or all of said levers in a depressed position, in combination with a releasing device for releasing any one or all of the levers, and a series of sliding keys, one for each lever, each of said levers (when depressed) being adapted to release the lever last depressed, substantially as described. 4th. In a transmitter for a printing or analogous telegraphic system, a power impelled shaft provided with spirally arranged stop pins; a series of pivoted key levers, one for each pin; a series of sliding keys; a locking bar for locking any one or all of said keys in a depressed position; an escapement carried by the rotary shaft, and having half as many teeth as there are key levers; a pole changer operatively connected with the shaft; a polar magnet having an armature carrying an escapement pallet and electrical connections substantially as described. 5th. A printing telegraph receiver of the page type, having a type wheel carried by a rotary shaft, connected through a sliding unison worm and pin with a loose running gear wheel which meshes with a power impelled train of gear; a paper carriage geared to a second source of power, in combination with escapements and mechanical connections as described, whereby the carriage is moved athwart the type-wheel, printing effected, and the paper advanced line by line, substantially as described. 6th. In a printing telegraph receiver or analogous printing device, a type wheel carried by a rotary shaft, geared to a continuously acting source of power; a paper carriage geared to a second continuously acting source of power; escapements for the type wheel and paper carriage; a printing platen carried by a printing lever mechanically connected to the second source of power; mechanical and electrical connections, whereby printing is effected in page form, substantially as described. 7th. In a printing telegraph receiver or analogous printing device, a type wheel and paper carriage, and an actuating motor provided with an escapement for operating each; a retractor for moving the said paper carriage backward; feed mechanism for advancing the paper line by line, and mechanical connections between the type wheel and paper carriage for releasing the paper carriage at any point in its forward movement, substantially as described. 8th. In a printing telegraph receiver or analogous printing device, a type wheel carried by a rotary shaft geared to a continuously acting source of mechanical power; a paper carriage geared to a second continuously acting source of power; a printing platen carried by a lever having mechanical connections with the second source of power, and an escapement for each source of power, substantially as described. 9th. In a printing telegraph receiver or analogous printing instrument, a paper carriage positively connected to a power impelled train of gear through a rack and worm gear; in combination with mechanism for releasing the worm from the rack at any part of its journey, said releasing mechanism consisting of a cam lever and rock shaft, and mechanical connections with a power impelled train of gear as described, additional means being provided for returning the carriage to normal condition when released, all of said parts being regulated in their operation by an escapement, substantially as described. 10th. In a printing telegraph receiver, a type wheel geared to a constantly acting source of power; a paper carriage geared to a con-