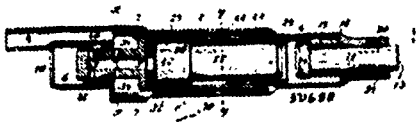
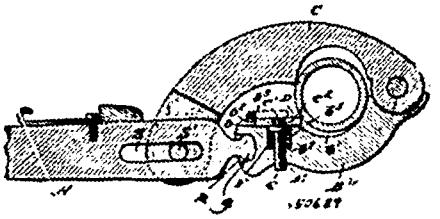
able casing, of a reciprocating striker, and a reciprocating valve cup-shaped at one end surrounding the striker and having a reduced



portion at the other end provided with induction and eduction ports, substantially as described. 3rd. In a pneumatic tool, the combination with a suitable casing, of a reciprocating striker, and a reciprocating cup-shaped valve enclosing one end of the striker, said valve controlling the induction and eduction of pressure, and itself forming the actuating pressure chamber for the striker to be operated in, substantially as described. 4th. In a pneumatic tool, the combination with a cylinder having a tool support at one end and a valve casing at the other, of a striker fitted to and guided by said cylinder, and a longitudinally movable distributing valve independent of the cylinder, fitted to and guided by said striker at one end, and by said casing at the other end. 5th. In a pneumatic tool, the combination with a cylinder having a tool support at one end and a valve casing at the other, of a striker fitted to and guided for a portion of its length by said cylinder, a distributing valve independent of the cylinder having a cylindrical portion at one end surrounding and guided upon a remaining portion of the length of the striker, and valve guided at its other end by said casing. 6th. In a pneumatic tool, the combination of a casing, a movable striker within the casing, means for producing the striking movements of the striker, means for admitting fluid pressure between the striking end of the striker and the tool end of the casing, and means for exhausting pressure at said striking end, consisting in an independent exhaust port controlled by the movements of said striker. 7th. In a pneumatic tool, the combination of a casing, a movable striker therein, a distributing valve for controlling the induction and eduction of fluid pressure above the striker, a duct extending through the striker, also controlled by said valve for admitting fluid pressure below the striker, and means for exhausting said fluid below the striker.

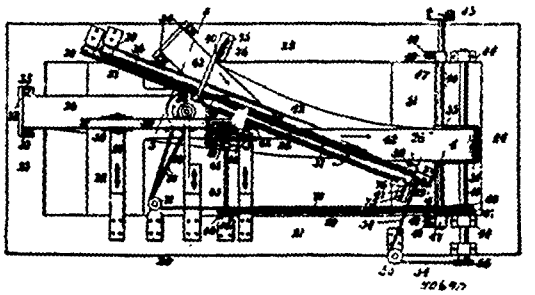
No. 50,689. Pipe Wrench, etc. (*Clé à tuyau, etc.*)



Charles Lenard Dunham and Cochran Craig Stover, both of Centerview, Ohio, U.S.A., 2nd December, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A pipe tongs of the class described, having the jaw provided with inwardly-projecting flanges or ears at the sides of the die-seat, said ears carrying lugs or arms projecting over the die-seat, the removable block-die or plate arranged under said lugs or arms, and the retaining-pin seated in the jaw and engaging an opening in the die, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A pipe tongs of the class described, having the jaw provided with the block-die or plate secured in position by a spring-actuated retaining-pin seated in the jaw and engaging the die, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. A pipe tongs of the class described, having the jaw provided with projecting lugs or arms overhanging the die-seat, the removable block-die or plate set in said seat under the projecting lugs or arms and provided with the opening or perforation, and a spring-actuated retaining-pin seated in an opening in the jaw and projecting upwardly therefrom, and having its top end engaging the opening in the die, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. A pipe tongs of the class described, having the jaw provided with the die-seat having the transverse shoulder b^2, at its end and the overhanging lugs or arms, in combination with the block-die or plate set in said seat against said shoulder, and a retaining-pin seated in the jaw and projecting upwardly therefrom and engaging the die, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. A pipe tongs of the class described, having the jaw provided with the inwardly-projecting flanges or ears at the sides of the die-seat, said flanges or ears having the lugs or arms projecting over the die-seat, the block die or plate set in its seat between the projecting side flanges or ears and under the arms or lugs thereon, and having the opening or perforation, the retaining pin seated in the opening or perforation in the jaw and projecting therefrom into engagement with the opening in the die, and the actuating spring housed in the opening in the jaw, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. A pipe tongs of the class described, having the jaw provided with the die-seat, and with the projecting lugs or arms overhanging the die-seat, the jaw being provided at the die-seat with an opening or perforation having an interior annular shoulder, the block-die or plate adapted to be set in the die-seat under the overhanging lugs or arms, and provided with the opening or perforation, the retaining-pin seated in the opening in the jaw and having its top end projecting therefrom and engaging the opening in the die, said pin being provided with a circumferential flange or shoulder, and a coiled spring mounted upon said retaining-pin, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. A pipe tongs of the class described, having the jaw provided with projecting lugs or arms overhanging the die-seat, and with an opening or perforation at the die-seat, the block-die or plate seated under said overhanging lugs or arms, and provided with an opening or perforation, and an adjustable retaining-pin seated in the opening in the jaw, and having its top end projecting into engagement with the opening in the die, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 8th. An improved pipe tongs of the class described, embodying the operating lever or handle, the jaw C pivotally connected with said lever, and the jaw B pivotally connected to the outer end of the jaw C, and having an engagement or bearing with the inner end of the operating lever, the operating lever or handle having the elongated bearing opening or slot *s*, at the pivotal point of connection with the jaw C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 9th. An improved pipe tongs of the class described, comprising the lever, the main jaw pivotally carried by the lever, the supplementary jaw pivotally connected at its outer end to the main jaw, and having at its rear end a pivotal joint with the end of the lever, the jaws being provided in their inner faces with the curved or segmental recesses and the supplementary jaw being provided with projecting lugs or arms overhanging the die-seat, the block-die or plate set within its seat under said lugs or arms, and with relation to the curved or segmental recess, and a retaining-pin seated in the jaw and projecting therefrom into engagement with the die, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 50,690. Cigarette Machine. (*Machine à cigarette.*)



William Maxfield and Edmond Congar Brown, both of Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A., 2nd December, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In cigarette machines, the combination with a travelling apron suitably supported, a still bar, fixedly mounted on proper supports, a belt wound on part of its surface, a roller, all in operative relation with one another and means for conducting the tobacco into the space between the roller and said apron and belt, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In cigarette machines, the combination with two still bars, fixedly mounted on proper supports each having a belt wound on part of its surface, a roller, all in operative relation with one another and means for conducting tobacco into the space between said belts at their point of contact with said still bars and the roller, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In cigarette machines, the combination with a travelling belt suitably supported, a still bar, a second belt wound on part of its surface, a roller provided with a conical forward end portion all in operative relation with one another and means for introducing tobacco into the space between said conical end portion and said belts were so supported, substantially as set forth. 4th. In cigarette machines, the combination with a travelling belt suitably supported, a still bar, a second belt wound on part of its surface, a roller provided with a conical forward end portion, all in operative relation with one another and an inclined disc adjusted to conduct tobacco towards said conical end portion, substantially as set forth. 5th. In cigarette machines, the combination with a travelling belt suitably supported, a still bar, a second belt wound on part of its surface, and a roller, all in operative relation with one another, of means for holding said belts in said frictional contact with each other and mechanism for propelling said belts, substantially as set forth. 6th. In cigarette machines, the combination with a travelling belt suitably supported, a still bar, a second belt wound on part of its surface, a roller, all in operative relation with one another, means for conducting tobacco into the space between said roller and the operative portions of said belts, and appliances for varying the relative position between said roller and said operative portions of the belts, substantially as set forth. 7th. In cigarette machines, the combination with a roller and two still bars, each provided with a suitable belt, all in operative relation with one another, of mechanism or conducting tobacco into the space between roller and belts, and means for guiding the wrapping material towards the roller obliquely, substantially as set forth. 8th. In cigarette machines, the combination with a