

No. 19,297. Machine for Threading the Points of Lag-Screws. (*Machine à Fileter les Pointes des Vis à Bois.*)

Henry E. Coy, Toledo, Ohio, U. S., 12th May, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a machine for threading the points of lag-screws, the clamping-jaws O having a female thread, and mounted upon the sliding standards L provided with the cam plate M and lever N, in combination with the sliding blocks Q, carrying the point-threading tools R, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a machine for threading the points of lag-screws, the blocks Q, Q having upon their outer edges the wheels R, r, and carrying the point-threading tools R, R, in combination with the sliding standards L, L, springs S, S, and pivoted former-levers I, I, substantially as described. 3rd. In a machine for threading the points of lag-screws, the base G adjustable on the bed E, and the sliding base J carrying the threaded clamping-jaws O, O, in combination with cam plate M, lever N, blocks Q, Q, carrying point-threading tools R, R, springs S, S, and former-levers I, I, substantially as specified. 4th. In a machine for threading the points of lag-screws, the longitudinally sliding base G, guide K, carrying the blocks L, L, and threaded screw-clamp O, in combination with blocks Q, Q, carrying the point-threading tools and having transverse movements towards and from each other, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a screw-threading machine, the combination of the sliding base J, the transversely sliding standards L, the screw clamp O, the sliding blocks Q and the point-threading tools K, the clamp and tools being capable of independent movements, substantially as set forth.

No. 19,298. Automatic Grain and Water Elevator. (*Elevateur automatique pour les Grains et l'Eau.*)

Jacob B. Brimer and William M. Brimer, 12th May, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. An elevator in which the buckets or carriers are automatically operated, to discharge their contents at various points along their line of travel, as set forth. 2nd. The combination, in an elevator, of the buckets pivotally secured upon an endless belt or chain, with means, substantially as described, for tripping and righting the buckets at such points along their line as it is desired to discharge their contents. 3rd. The combination, with a chute provided with traps, of the pivoted elevator bucket provided with an arm or lever secured to the bucket at a line at one side of its centre of gravity, and having a bearing upon the chute in which said traps for tripping the arm are located, substantially as described. 4th. The combination, with a chute provided in one of its sides with doors, of an endless belt or chain carrying pivoted buckets, each provided with an arm or lever, said arms being adapted to maintain the buckets in position for holding their contents, substantially in the manner described, and the doors, when open, being arranged to constitute traps for tripping the arms so as to allow the buckets to tilt and discharge their contents, as set forth. 5th. A pivoted elevator bucket provided with a pivot having a projecting lug, in combination with a bearing upon the endless belt or chain, and stops against which the said lug is adapted to strike, in order to limit the extent of vibration of the bucket, substantially as described. 6th. The combination of the endless belt or chain with the swinging elevator bucket, provided with a pivot having a projecting lug, the double wallled slotted bearings H and the stops L, said members being constructed and arranged, substantially as for and for the purposes described.

No. 19,299. System of Electric Railway.

(*Système de Chemin de Fer Electrique.*)

Frederick H. Danchell, Milstone, Eng., 12th May, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In an electric railway locomotive, a frictional driving wheel located on the motor spindles and centrally between two bearing wheels driven thereby, in combination with means for keeping them in frictional contact, substantially as set forth. 2nd. An electric motor carriage or locomotive having wheels for running on a lower track, guide wheels for running against an upper lateral current conducting guideway, elastic current collecting appliances a motor having a driving wheel on its spindle, located centrally between two driven bearing-wheels and adjustable frictional driving contact appliances, substantially as set forth. 3rd. A railway system consisting of an electric motor carriage, as secondly claimed, a lower track, upper lateral current conducting guideway held in frames or on posts, and a dynamo machine for supplying the said guideway and motor with current, substantially as set forth.

No. 19,300. Refrigerator or Butter-Cooler. (*Réfrigérateur ou Garde-Beurre.*)

Orrin M. Whitman, Boston, Mass., U. S., 12th May, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination of the ice-holder, provided with one or more cell-receiving openings and a stop to each, as described, with a revoluble cell arranged in and pivoted to the opening, and provided with a crank and spring arranged and adapted to hold the cell in either an open or closed position, as set forth. 2nd. In a refrigerator or butter-cooler, the combination, with the ice-holder provided with one or more cell-receiving openings, each of which is provided with a suitable stop with a revoluble cell constructed, substantially as explained, and arranged in and pivoted to the opening, and means for holding the cell in either the open or closed position, as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 19,301. Pulp and Hair Washing Machine. (*Machine à Laver la Pulpe et le Poil.*)

Emil J. F. Quirin, Tioga Centre, N. Y., U. S., 12th May, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A machine for washing pulp, hair or other substance, consisting of a suitable box provided with a false bottom, and having stationary vertically projecting prongs, and a rotary or revolving shaft carrying a series of radial beaters arranged, with relation to the

stationary prongs, so that, as the shaft revolves, the beaters will pass between them, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a machine for washing pulp, hair, or other substance, of the combination, with a rotary or revolving shaft carrying a series of radially arranged beaters, of a series of vertical and stationary prongs, a concave bottom having an opening covered with a netting or screen, and a chamber arranged underneath it and connecting with an upright chamber, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a machine for washing pulp, hair or other substance, provided with a revolving shaft carrying beaters, the combination of a horizontal and an upright chamber, a gate connected thereto, and a discharge spout provided with a suitable gate, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In a washing machine for pulp, hair or other substance, the horizontal chamber M, in connection with the upright chamber L, with gate O and elevated overflow R, to discharge the dirt and impurities with a continuous flow of water, keeping the box full during the operation, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 19,302. Fanning Mill. (*Tirare Cribleur.*)

Elijah J. Devins, Coldwater, Mich., U. S., 12th May, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a fanning mill, and in combination with the hopper thereof, the feed slide K, strap N and shaft L, substantially as described. 2nd. In a fanning mill, the fan P, the blades R of which are secured alternately upon opposite faces of a central disk or hub Q, the outer ends of such blades being free, the outer edges being spiral or S-shaped, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a fanning mill, the combination of the shoe B, studs b, ratchet plates c, screens d, arms e, shoe E, shaft F, hopper I, slide K, strap N, shaft L, pan P, hub Q and fan blades R, when constructed, arranged and operating, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 19,303. Dynamo-Electric Machine or Electric Generator. (*Machine Dynamo-Electrique ou Générateur Electrique.*)

Sebastian Z. de Ferranti and Alfred Thompson, London, Eng., 12th May, 1884; 15 years.

Claim.—1st. Our improved dynamo-electric machine with no iron armature pole pieces, but with zig-zag conductor so formed that the radial parts of the zig-zag are at the same distance apart as the field magnet poles on either side of it, substantially as described. 2nd. Our improved dynamo-electric machine in which the armature consists of a wheel encircled by a zig-zag conductor, bolted or attached to the wheel in such manner as to transmit to the body of the zig-zag the centrifugal strain which arises from the rotation of the wheel. 3rd. Our conductor and which tends to separate it from the wheel. 4th. Our improved dynamo-electric machine in which the armature consists of a wheel encircled by a zig-zag conductor formed by winding a wire or metal band, with suitable insulation round and round into a hoop, then bending the hoop to a zig-zag form and attaching it to the periphery of the wheel. 4th. Our improved double zig-zag method of winding the field magnets of dynamo-electric machines.

No. 19,304. Whiffletree. (*Palonnier.*)

John Grems, Leyden, N. Y., U. S., 12th May, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, with a whiffletree, of a rear brace C carried around each end of the whiffletree and there rivetted, as shown and described. 2nd. The combination, with a whiffletree brace and hook, of the rivets d, d and the plate e, the latter provided with a middle groove fitting over the hook-shank, and on each side, with a hole for a rivet, as shown and described.

No. 19,305. Compensating Pendulum. (*Pendule Compensateur.*)

Frank C. Greenleaf, Summit Station, N. Y., U. S., 12th May, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The frame A provided with an adjustable weight suspended upon a thermostatic bearing and adapted to be adjusted vertically, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In a pendulum weight, the open frame A provided at its upper end with a thermostatic spring C, and vertically-adjustable weight B, end with a thermostatic bar, and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a pendulum-weight an open frame having attached at its upper portion the thermostatic bar, a d means for vertically adjusting therefrom, a rod same, said thermostatic bar having depending therefrom, a rod which carries an adjustable weight, the parts being combined, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In combination with the open frame having a thermostatic bar secured to one side within the frame, and at the opposite side of said frame a means for vertically adjusting the free end of the bar, a screw-threaded rod attached to the underside of the bar and passing through a frame, the lower part of the frame, and a pointer secured to the frame, the parts being organized, substantially as shown and for the purposes set forth. 5th. In a compensating pendulum-weight, the thermostatic bar having a weight or bob carrying-rod secured to the underside of the same, and a frame, and means for attaching said frame to the pendulum rod, for the purposes set forth. 6th. In a compensating pendulum-weight, the open frame A having rigidly secured at one side of the same, a thermostatic bar provided at its under-central portion with a partially screw-threaded rod I, which carries a vertically-adjustable weight, the free end of the thermostatic bar being guided d located near the base of the frame, and pointer E attached to the frame opposite the spring C, the parts being organized and combined, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth.

No. 19,306. Milk Can. (*Boîte à Lait.*)

Joseph Klein, Formosa, Ont., 12th May, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The self-submerging cover a a, constructed in manner aforesaid. 2nd. The cloth (either woollen or cotton) or other pliable and absorbing material placed between the cover and the can, to absorb the steam and moisture issuing from the warm milk.