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INVENTIONS PATENTED.

NOTE.—Patents are granted for 15 years. The term of years for which the fee has been paid, is given after the date of the patent.

No. 35,682. Chain for Halters. (*Chaîne de licou.*)

Oneida Community, Kenwood, New York, (assignees of Harry Eugene Kelley, Niagara Falls, New York.) U.S.A., 3rd January, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A halter chain, provided at its ends with suitable fastenings, and a slide or ring arranged loosely upon the chain between said fastenings, whereby the ring may slide upon the chain to form a larger or smaller noose, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A halter chain, provided at its ends with suitable fastenings, and a slide arranged upon the chain between said fastenings, and provided with a ring or opening which is smaller than said fastenings through which the chain passes, and with a larger opening or loop to which the end fastenings of the chain may be attached, substantially as set forth. 3rd. A slide for a halter chain, provided with two openings, and a cross bar arranged between said openings, and provided with a slot connecting the openings, substantially as set forth. 4th. A halter chain, provided at its ends with suitable fastenings, and a slide or ring arranged loosely upon the chain between said fastenings, and provided with spurs which embed themselves in the post or other object upon tightening the chain upon the same, substantially as set forth. 5th. A halter chain, provided at its ends with suitable fastenings, and a slide or ring arranged loosely upon the chain between said fastenings, and provided with spurs bent alternately in opposite directions, substantially as set forth.

No. 35,683. Plug for Blasting.

(*Bouchon pour trous de pétard [mines].*)

Julius Hopkins Halsey and Charles Paul Ricker, both of Corsicana, Texas, U. S. A., 3rd January, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A hollow blasting-plug divided longitudinally into two sections and one section having a disk-head coextensive with the external caliber of the plug, substantially as described. 2nd. A hollow blasting-plug divided longitudinally in two sections, having their adjoining edges rabbeted together, and one section provided with a disk-head coextensive with the external caliber of the plug, substantially as described. 3rd. A hollow blasting-plug divided longitudinally into independent sections, each having external transverse ridges or ribs, and one section provided with a disk-head coextensive with the external caliber of the plug, substantially as described. 4th. A hollow blasting-plug divided longitudinally into two sections of unequal length, the short one having a perforated diaphragm at one extremity, and the other having a perforated disk-head overlying said diaphragm and coextensive with the external caliber of the plug, substantially as described. 5th. A hollow blasting-plug having a vent and divided longitudinally into independent sections, one of which is provided with an internal brace-rib, substantially as described. 6th. A hollow blasting-plug divided longitudinally into two independent sections, and one having an internal brace rib and a disk-head coextensive with the external caliber of the plug, substantially as described. 7th. A hollow blasting-plug having a vent and divided longitudinally into two independent sections, each having a series of transverse beveled ribs or ridges extending in a circle round the same, and the ends of which vanish in the body of the section adjacent to the longitudinal dividing-line, substantially as described.

No. 35,684. Shuttle for Sewing Machines.

(*Navette pour machines à coudre.*)

Samuel Burgee Fuller, Watertown, Wisconsin, (assignee of Lee Alexander Miller, Portage, Wisconsin.) U. S. A., 3rd January, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A sewing machine shuttle shell, having solid sides,

and a slot in its upper surface intermediate between the ends thereof, a tension spring secured to said shell, and having a free end yielding vertically within said slot, a superimposed shuttle spring, and a threading slit formed wholly in the top surface of said shell, and extending from the rear edge thereof forward to a point about midway of the length of the said tension spring. 2nd. In a sewing machine shuttle, having a threading slit and a slot in its upper surface communicating with the threading slit, a tension spring having a right angled slot communicating with said first named slot, and a raised inner free end yielding within said slot, and a superimposed shuttle spring normally resting on said raised portion of the tension spring, and secured to the shuttle at each end. 3rd. In a sewing machine shuttle, the combination, with the shell having a slot in its upper surface, and a depression or recess at one end, next and in line with said slot and of less length than the latter, and a tension spring having one end in said recess, and the other end yielding within said slot and extending the full length thereof, of a superimposed shuttle spring secured at one end of said shell, and a screw passing through both springs at the other end of said shell, and into said recess, whereby when said screw is loosened, the free end of the tension spring will drop away from the shuttle spring, by gravity, and when said screw is tightened, said free end of the tension spring will automatically rise and press against the under side of said shuttle spring, and the latter spring be simultaneously compressed down against the tension spring. 4th. In a sewing machine shuttle, the combination, with a solid sided shell having a longitudinal slot in its upper surface, a threading slit extending from the rear end of the upper surface of said shell to a point about midway of said slot, and a tension spring movably located in said slot, and having a right angled slot communicating transversely with the end of the said threading slit in the shell, and thence continuing rearward in the direction of the length of the said tension spring, whereby the shuttle may be threaded directly from the rear end with one direct pull of the thread towards the point of the shuttle. 5th. In a sewing machine shuttle, the combination with a solid sided shell having a longitudinal slot in its upper surface, a threading slit extending from the rear end of the upper surface of said shell to a point about midway of said slot, a tension spring movably located in said slot and having a right angled slot communicating transversely with the end of the said threading slit in the shell, and thence continuing rearward in the direction of the length of the said tension spring, and a shuttle spring secured at each end only to the upper surface of the shell, and normally in contact with the free end of the tension spring, whereby the said shuttle may be threaded directly from the rear end with one direct pull of the thread towards the point of the shuttle, and any foreign substance between the two springs simultaneously removed thereby.

No. 35,685. Wood Working Machine.

(*Machine à travailler le bois.*)

J. W. Carver, Auburn, Me., U. S., J. S. Bent, Boston, Mass., U. S., and H. F. Hawkes, Swampscott, Mass., U. S., 3rd January, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A wood working machine, having two rotary cutter heads and two longitudinally movable shafts on which said cutter heads are mounted, a non-rotary clamp, a longitudinally movable shaft therefor, an opposing normally stationary clamp, a non-rotary shaft therefor which is normally stationary and an adjusting screw for said shaft, whereby the position of said stationary clamp may be varied to adjust the clamps for different thicknesses of work, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In a wood working machine, the combination, with cutting mechanism, of a frame for supporting and guiding the wood, said frame being adjustably secured to the frame of the machine and being adjustable towards and from the cutting mechanism, whereby the wood-supporting frame may be adjusted towards and from said cutting mechanism to adapt the machine for different classes of work, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In a wood working machine, the combination of duplicate clamping and cutting mechanism arranged to act simultaneously on both sides of the wood, with supporting and feeding mechanism consisting of a horizontal frame for holding the wood in position, and a horizontally reciprocating feed-dog, whereby the wood is securely held while the disk is being cut and is then fed forward to bring a new portion of the wood into position between the