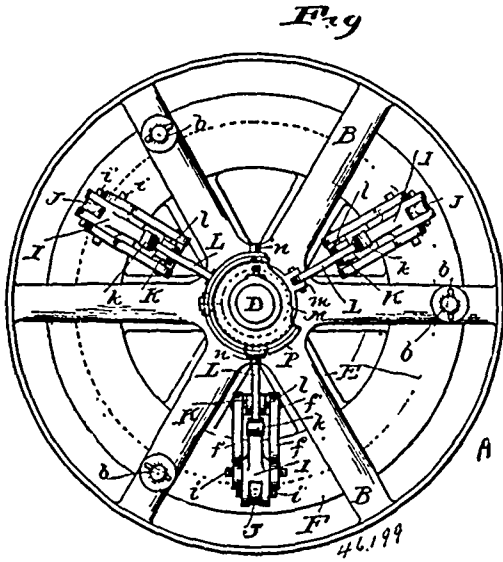
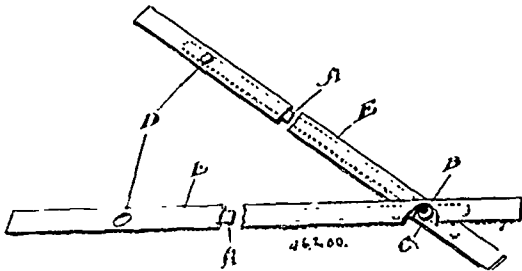


on said pins, a friction-disc rigidly mounted on the shaft and located between such friction-rings, and mechanism for causing the friction-rings to grasp or release the disc, substantially as and for the pur-



pose set forth. 2nd. In combination with a loose pulley having pins projecting laterally from the arms of said pulley, friction-rings mounted on the pins, bolts between said rings and coiled springs on said bolts and adapted to force the rings apart, levers for drawing the rings towards each other, such levers being mounted on one of the friction-rings and located inside the pulley, and a friction-disc rigidly mounted on the shaft and located between the friction-rings, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with a loose pulley having pins projecting laterally from the arms of said pulley, friction-rings mounted on such pins, the outer friction-ring having a peripheral ring projecting beyond and outside of the said pins, a friction-disc rigid on the shaft and operating between the friction ring, and mechanism for operating the rings in grasping or releasing the friction-disc, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In combination, a friction-clutch-pulley having pins projecting laterally from the arms of the same, friction-rings connected by said pins to the pulley, a friction-disc secured rigidly to the shaft and operating between the said rings for driving purposes, and mechanism for causing the friction-rings to grasp or release the disc, substantially as set forth.

**No. 46,200. Dress Plaque Fastener. (Ferm-robe.)**

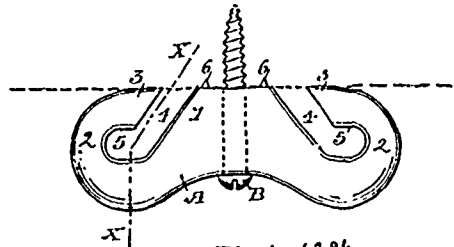


George M. Treat, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1st June, 1894; 6 years.

*Claim.*—1st. As a new article of manufacture a dress plaque fastener consisting of two stiffening blades A A' pivotally connected together at one end and having the opposite end free and so arranged as to be readily stitched, sewn or otherwise secured to the sides of the plaque hole, substantially as specified. 2nd. As a new article of manufacture a dress plaque fastener consisting of two stiffening blades A A' pivotally connected together at one end by means of a pivot pin B, a washer C mounted on the pivot pin B between the blades A A' the stiffening blades so arranged as to admit of being stitched or otherwise secured to the dress material at the sides of the plaque hole, substantially as specified. 3rd. As a new article of manufacture a dress plaque fastener consisting of two stiffening blades A A' pivotally connected together at one end and having the opposite end free, and a spring catch or fastener arranged to lock together the opposite or free ends of the stiffening blades, substantially as specified. 4th. As a new article of manufacture a dress

plaque fastener consisting of two stiffening blades A A' pivotally connected together at one end by means of a pivot pin B, a washer C mounted on the pivot pin B between the stiffening blades A A', and a spring catch or fastener arranged to lock together the opposite or free ends of the stiffening blades, substantially as specified. 5th. As a new article of manufacture, a dress plaque fastener consisting of two stiffening blades A A' pivotally connected together at one end by means of a pivot pin B, a washer C mounted on the pivot pin B between the stiffening blades A A', a fabric covering for each of the stiffening blades A A', and a spring catch or fastener to lock together the opposite or free ends of the stiffening blades A A', substantially as specified.

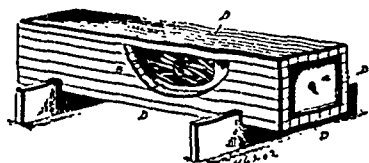
**No. 46,201. Cleats for Supporting Conducting Wires for Electrical Circuits. (Toquet pour supporter les fils conducteurs pour circuits électriques.)**



Horace Bartlett Wyman, Slingerlands, and Albert Clark Goodwin, Albany, all of New York, U.S.A., 1st June, 1894; 6 years.

*Claim.*—1st. A cleat for conducting wires, composed of non-electric material and consisting of a central body 1, whose upper face will bear directly against a plane and is perforated to receive a fastening-screw B, that will be surrounded by the insulating material to the point of contact of the cleat with said plane, said central body having at each end a hook 2, which is integral with said body and is provided with a terminal 3, which ranges, either positively or approximately, with the upper face of said central body, whereby slotted openings 4, with practically parallel sides are formed between said body and hooks in such manner that said openings will be entirely insulated from the fastening screws and no lodgement for moisture afforded therein, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. A cleat for conducting-wires, composed of non-electric material and consisting of a central body 1, having its upper face fitted to bear directly against a plane to which the cleat is attached, said body being perforated to receive a fastening-screw B, which secures said cleat to its place and which will be surrounded by the insulating material of the cleat to the point of junction of the central body with said plane, each end of said central body having a hook 2, that is integral therewith and is provided with a terminal 3, ranging, either positively or approximately, with the upper face of said body, whereby slotted openings 4, are formed to extend, first inclined downwardly and then horizontally, from said central body so as to form shoulders 5, in said openings, the latter being formed with practically parallel sides and being entirely insulated from the fastening-screw, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. A cleat for conducting-wires, composed of non-electric material and consisting of a central body 1, whose upper face will bear directly against a plane where to said cleat is fastened, said central body being perforated to receive a fastening-screw B, that will be surrounded by the insulating material of said cleat to the point of junction of said central body with said plane, said central body having at each end a hook 2, whose terminal ranges, either positively or approximately, with the upper face of said body, whereby slotted openings 4, will be formed between said hooks and body, and said openings will be entirely insulated from the fastening-screw in combination with a conducting-wire C, secured to a hook of said cleat by means of a hitch 7, formed by looping the wire around said hook, as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 46,202. Process of Making Compound Ingots. (Procédé pour faire des ingots.)**



Alfred H. Moore and George Whitlock, both of Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A., 1st June, 1894; 6 years.

*Claim.*—1st. The herein described process of making a compound bar of iron and steel, which consists in enclosing steel in a sheet