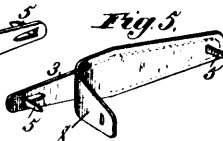
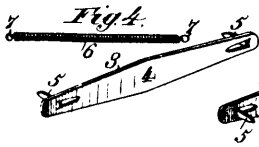
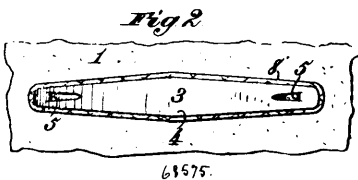
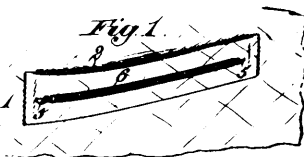


when said plate members are moved together longitudinally of the rail upon the same plane, said edges will interlock to prevent independent movement of said plate members, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A railway wear plate, comprising two plate members of the same general form, said plate members being adapted to be placed together, and the adjacent edges thereof being provided with similar rectangular recesses and rectangular projections, whereby said edges are adapted to interlock, said plate members being also provided at their opposite ends with inwardly directed shoulders or projections which are designed to overlap the base flanges of the rail, and on their under sides with downwardly directed prongs or projections, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In a railway wear plate, a member or plate formed from a rectangular blank having one side edge cut out to form rectangular recesses, and corresponding downwardly directed prongs or projections, said downwardly projecting prongs or projections ranging transversely of and longitudinally of the plate member, and being also angular in form, substantially as shown and described. 4th. In a railway wear plate, a member or plate formed from a rectangular blank having one side edge cut out to form rectangular recesses and corresponding downwardly directed prongs or projections, said downwardly projecting prongs or projections ranging transversely of and longitudinally of the plate member, and being also angular in form, said plate member being also provided at one end with an inwardly and upwardly curved shoulder, substantially as shown and described. 5th. A railway wear plate, comprising two plate members, one of which is provided with a shoulder adapted to engage the base flange of a rail to receive the lateral thrust thereof, and the inner and longitudinal abutting faces of the two plate members being provided with corresponding notches or recesses and corresponding projections, whereby the said plate members interlock and are held from movement transversely of the rail, and whereby any movement of said rail transmitted to the said shoulder of one plate member will be supported by the resistance of the other interlocking member, substantially as shown and described.

**No. 68,575. Pocket Protector.** (*Grousset.*)

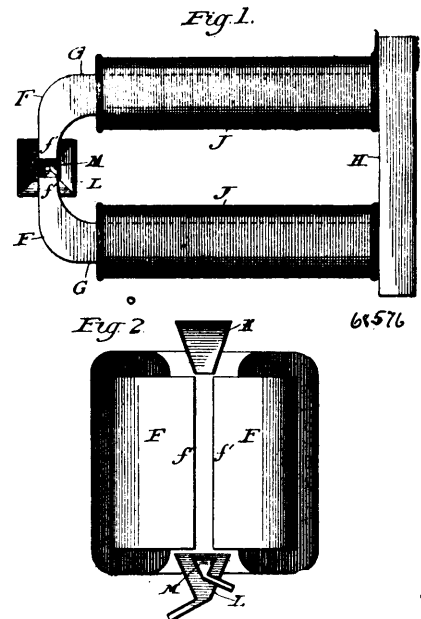


Joseph D. Heffner, J. J. Allen, and Wallace Collier, all of Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A., 30th August, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th August, 1900.)

**Claim.**—1st. A pocket protector, consisting of a base plate having an integral tang struck up at or near each end, and a spring lying parallel to said base plate, and provided with loops or eyes engaged with the struck up tanks of the latter, said tangs being bent down upon the base plate to secure the spring, substantially as described. 2nd. A pocket protector, consisting of a base plate designed to lie upon the inside of a garment and having an integral tang struck up at or near each end, a coiled spring adapted to lie along the outside of the edge or lapel of the pocket and provided at its extremities with loops or eyes, said spring being secured in place by slipping said loops or eyes over the tangs and bending the latter back and down upon the base plate, substantially as described. 3rd. A pocket

protector, consisting of a resilient metal base plate curved longitudinally and designated to lie upon the inside of a garment, said base plate having an integral tang struck up at or near each end, a lengthwise expansible and contractible spring adapted to lie along the outside of the edge or lapel of the pocket and provided at its extremities with loops or eyes, said spring and base plate being secured in place by passing the tangs through the said eyes or loops and bending them back and down upon the base plate, substantially as described. 4th. A pocket protector, consisting of a resilient metal base plate curved longitudinally and tapering from its centre toward its ends, said base plate being adapted to lie upon the inside of a garment and having an integral tang struck up at or near each end and designed to be passed through the garment and the edge or lapel of the garment, a lengthwise expansible and contractible spring adapted to lie along the edge or lapel of the pocket and provided at its extremities with loops or eyes arranged to be clipped over the tangs and the latter bent back and down upon the base plate, substantially as described. 5th. A pocket protector, consisting of a resilient metal base plate designed to lie upon the inside of a garment said base plate having an integral tang struck up at or near each end, a leather lining secured on the face of the base plate by the tangs, a lengthwise expansible and contractible spring adapted to lie along the outside of the edge or lapel of the pocket and provided at its extremities with loops or eyes adapted to be slipped over the tangs and latter bent back and down on the base plate, substantially as described.

**No. 68,576. Diamagnetic Separation.** (*Séparateur.*)



Thodore J. Mayer, Washington, District of Columbia, assignee of Elmer Gates, Chevy Chase, Maryland, 30th August, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th July, 1900.)

**Claim.**—1st. The method of separating diamagnetic particles from a mixture containing them, which consists in feeding the mixture into a relatively intense part of a magnetic field, continuing it in and subjecting it to the action of the magnetic field until the diamagnetic particles to be separated have gradually moved out from the mixture into a relatively weak part of the field, and then collecting said particles separately as heads, substantially as described. 2nd. The method of diamagnetic separation which consists in introducing the mixture into a zone of median magnetic intensity, agitating the mixture while detained in said zone until the particles of varying susceptibility move in opposite directions, and collecting the separated particles and conducting them away separately, substantially as described. 3rd. The method of diamagnetic separation which consists in feeding the mixture on to a support midway between the boundaries of a belt or zone of magnetic intensity, agitating the support until the substances of different susceptibility move laterally in opposite directions across said belt or zone and collecting the separated substances at different points and conducting them away separately, substantially as described.