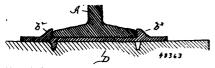
wheel or roller located in such position with respect to the main No. 48,864, wheel as to be off of the ground and extend above the plane of the load-supporting surface of the truck when the latter is horizontal, the shaft or bearings of said supplemental-wheel being movable with the shart or bearings or shard supperhental wheel being movable with respect to the primary-wheel to permit such supplemental-wheel to come into peripheral contact with the primary-wheel, substantially as see forth. 2nd. In a truck, in combination with the frame, the load-supporting-wheels journalled on the frame above or forward of the truck supporting-wheels, the shoe pivotally connected to their frame and adapted to project forward of the load-supporting wheels. traine and adapted to project retward of the load-supporting when when the truck is upright, and in tilting back toward the truck, to describe by its forward edge or point an arc outside the load-supporting-wheels, and adapted to stop against the frame behind or above said load-supporting-wheels, with its edge or point standing above or forward of a plane tangent to the load-supporting-wheel and extending to part of the load-supporting surface of a truck whereby such shoe may operate as a detent dog or pawl to prevent the down-siding of the lead, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In combination with the truck frame and the load-supporting wheels journalled above or forward of the truck-supporting wheels and having their bearings or supporting shaft movable in the truck frame to permit the loadsupporting wheels to ome into peripheral contact with the truck-supporting wheels, a shoe pivotally connected to the frame and adapted to this forward or load engaging position behind or above the load supporting wheels, and stopped on the frame in such acover the load-supporting wheels, and stopped on the traine in such ackward tilting movement with its edge or point standing above or forward of a plane tangent to the load-supporting wheels and extending to the upper part of the truck, whereby said edge of the shoe constitutes a fulcrum over which the load may be tilted to take it off the load supporting wheels to relieve the truck-supporting wheels of the friction of the latter, substantially as set forth. 4th In combination, with the truck frame, the truck-supporting wheels In combination, with the truck frame, the truck-supporting wheels journalled thereon, the load-supporting wheels also journalled on the frame forward of or above the truck-supporting wheels, said wheels having ratchet rims, pawls pivoted on the frame adapted to engage said rims respectively, and the spring L having two arms which operate against the pawls respectively, said pawls having a path on which the spring bears, extending both sides of the fulcrum of the pawl, and a rod from said spring extending up to the handle end of the truck, whereby the springs may be adjusted to bear against the pawls at either side of their fulcrums to hold them, into court of geographic with their relative transfer in the pawls at either side of their fulcrums to hold them. or out of engagement with their ratchets r spectively at will, subor out of engagement with their ratchets r spectively at will, substantially as set forth. 5th. In combination, with the truck frame, the truck supporting wheels journalled thereon, the load-supporting wheels also journalled on the frame forward of or above the truck-supporting wheels, said wheels having ratchet rime, pawls pivoted on the frame adapted to engage said rims respectively, and the spring L having two arms which operate against the pawls respectively selected to be abilited at will be set the following two dates. ively adapted to be shifted at will past the fulcrums to hold them in or out of engagement with the ratchets respectively, and a rod from said spring extending up to the handle end of the truck, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a truck frame, comprising the wheel bearing brackets C, C, provided with seats or sockets at their upper ends for the longitudinal bars, the handle or side-bars. A, A, and the low B, having their ends lodged in such seats respectively, and the cross-bars D and D¹, and the supplemental bars D², and bolts extending through said cross-bars and supplemental bars at the seats of the tubular bars in the brackets, substantially as set forth. 7th. In combination, with the wheels-supporting brackets and the tubular handle-bars secured thereto, the wheels journalled in said brackets, and the pawl and ratchet devices pertaining thereto, the pawl actuating springs and the rods by which said springs are adjusted on the pawls extending up through the tubular bars and emerging at the handle end, substantially as set forth. ively adapted to be shifted at will past the fulcrums to hold them

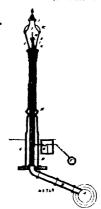
No. 48,363. Tie Plate.

(Plaque pour traverses de chemin de fer.)



David Servis, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A., 7th March, 1895; 6 years. Claim.—1st. A railway tie plate provided on its under side with two continuous or unbroken ribs arranged to extend across the grain of the tie when in position thereon, neither of said ribs extending entirely the width of the plate and said ribs being out of longitudinal alignment with each other, substantially as described. 2nd. A railway tie plate provided on its under side with two ribs arranged to extend across the grain of the tre when in position, said ribs located diagonally opposite each other, so that they enter the tie in different longitudinal portions, substantially as described. 3rd. A railway tie plate provided on its under side with two ribs arranged to extend across the grain of the twe when in position thereon, said ribs being diagonally opposite each other and substantially under the edges of the rail base, said tie plate also provided with spike holes arranged diagonally opposite to each other and substantially said ribs being diagonally opposite to each other and substantially substantially as described.

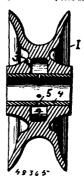
No. 48,864. Method of Extracting and Destroying Newer tian. (Destruction de gaz d'égouts.)



Joseph Edmund Webb, Hockley, Birmingham, England, 7th March, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The improved method of extracting and destroying sewer gases consisting in drawing them into a lamp head by means of burning gas jets and there burning or submitting them to a high temperature before permitting them to pass to the atmosphere, aubstantially as described. 2nd. In apparatus for extracting and destroying sewer gases, the combination of a pipe connecting thesewer with a lamp hermetically scaled except at the top, and burners in said lamp, all substantially as described. 3rd. In apparatus for extracting and destroying sewer gases, the combination of a pipe connecting the sewer with a lamp, burners in said lamp and a lamp head adapted to radiate the heat toward the point of combustion, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In apparatus for extracting and destroying sewer gases, the combination of a pipe connecting the sewer with a lamp, burners in said lamp and a lamp head adapted to radiate the heat toward the point of combustion and an external non-heat radiating chamber partially surrounding the lamp head, substantially as set forth.

No. 48,365. Trolley Wheel. (Roue de trollée)



John Douglass Ansley, Cambridge, and Frederick William Gregory, Boston, both of Massachusetts, U.S.A., 7th March, 1895; 6 years.

Claim. - 1st. A lushing of pure copper for trolley-wheels and losse pulleys, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a trolley-wheel or pulley having in its hub an annular recessor chamber for reception of a lubricant, of a pure copper bushing having a perforation or perforations communicating with said chamber, substantially as described.

No. 48,366. Fishing Hook. (Hameçon)

David Macarn Kittle, Canajoharie, New York, U.S.A., 7th March, 1895; 6 years,

Claim. -- 1st. A fishing hook comprising separated shanks A, A