Claim.—1st. In a show case or show front, two abutting glass plates arranged at an angle to each other and tightly fitted together, an external jaw formed and arranged to bear against the outer sides of the said plates, an internal jaw formed and arranged to bear against the inner sides of the plates, an operative connection between the two jaws, and the glass being recessed, at the joint between the plates, for accommodating the location of the said operative connection. 2nd. The combination of two glass plates arranged at an angle to each other, and tightly fitted together and having registering recesses in their meeting ends, an outer angle piece or jaw D^1 arranged to bear against the outer sides of the said plates, an inner piece or jaw D^2 arranged to bear against the inner sides of the said plates, and a connection between the said parts D^1 and D^2, extending through the aforesaid recesses. 3rd. In a show window, the combination with an upright front plate A having the recess F in its edge, and the side plate B fitting against the rear side of the front plate at the aforesaid edge, and having a recess F formed at the junction of its forward edge and inner side and registering with the recess in the front plate, an angle piece or jaw arranged to conceal the recess in the front plate from the exterior and to bear against the outer sides of the two plates, an inner jaw arranged to bear against the inner sides of the said plates opposite the external jaw, and a connection, between the said jaws, extending through the aforesaid recesses, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. The combination of two glass plates arranged at an angle to each other, and one of them overlapping and projecting a short distance beyond the adjacent edge of the other, and both plates being tightly fitted together and having the glass recessed at the joint between them, an outer jaw D^1 arranged to bear against the outer sides of the said plates and enlarged inwardly, as at D^3, into the angular space formed between the two plates by the projection of the one plate beyond the edge of the other plate, an inner jaw D^2 arranged to bear against the inner sides of the said plates, and a connection, between the said jaws, extending through the recessed portion of the aforesaid joint. 5th. A show case or show front comprising two upright glass plates arranged at an angle to each other and tightly fitted together, and having in their meeting or adjacent edges, and at different points located a suitable distance apart vertically, registering recesses, and a corner fastener at each pair of registering recesses, which fastener has a number extending through the said recesses, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. In a show case or show front, two abutting glass plates arranged at an angle to each other and tightly fitted together, an external jaw formed and arranged to bear against the outer sides of said plates, an internal jaw formed and arranged to bear against the inner sides of the plates, two lugs formed upon the inner side of one of the jaws at opposite sides, respectively, of the joint between the plates, a operative connection between the jaws at the joint between the plates, and the glass being recessed at the joint between the plates for accommodating the location of the said operative connection, and having recesses or niches engaged by the aforesaid lugs. 7th. In a show case or show front, the combination with two upright abutting glass plates arranged at an angle to each other and tightly fitted together, and a top plate resting upon and overlapping the upper ends or edges of the upright plates, of a corner clamp provided with the following elements: an external jaw forward and arranged to bear against the outer sides of the upright plates, an internal jaw formed and arranged to bear against the inner sides of the plates opposite the external jaw, an operative connection between the two jaws, an upright screw threaded hole formed in the upper end of one of the jaws, and a screw engaging the said hole and extending through the top plate and having a head arranged to bear downwardly upon the said top plate.

No. 65,582. Acetylene Gas Machine.

(*Machine à gaz acétylène.*)

Edwin P. Gardner and Timothy Kelly, both of Norwick, Connecticut, U.S.A., 29th December, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 24th July, 1899.)

Claim. 1st. In combination, in acetylene gas apparatus, a water chamber, a super imposed carbide storage chamber, an enclosed passage connecting said chambers, and mechanism for releasing from said storage chamber and for measuring and delivering into the water chamber, a specified charge of carbide, consisting of two tapered chutes suspended in said passage with surrounding clear space as set forth, and cut off gates located at the delivery ends of said chutes, said gates consisting of curved plates so hung that they may be swung into the space surrounding the chutes when opened to permit the carbide to be discharged from said chutes, all substantially as specified. 2nd. In combination, in acetylene gas apparatus, a water chamber, a super imposed carbide storage chamber, an enclosed passage connecting said chambers, and mechanism for releasing from said storage chamber and for measuring and delivering into the water chamber, a specified charge of carbide, consisting of two tapered chutes suspended in said passage with surrounding clear space as set forth, and cut off gates located at the delivery ends of said chutes, said gates consisting of curved plates adapted to be swung across the delivery ends of said chutes, and so located that space approximately equal to the size of the carbide granules is provided between the gate and the delivery end of the chute with which it co-operates, all substantially as specified.. 3rd. In combination, in acetylene gas apparatus, a water chamber, a super imposed carbide storage chamber, an inclosed passage connecting said chambers,

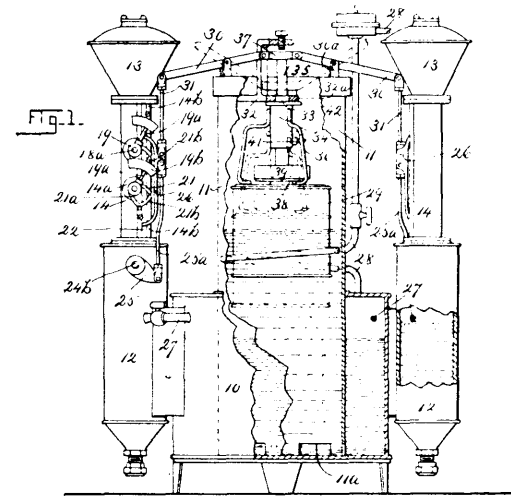

Fig. 1.

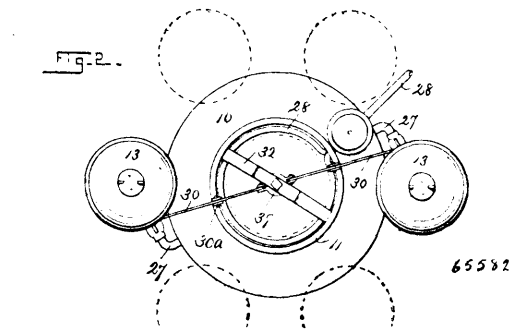

Fig. 2.

and mechanism for releasing from said storage chamber and for measuring and delivering into the water chamber, a specified charge of carbide, consisting of two tapered chutes suspended in the said passage with surrounding clear space as set forth, and cut off gates located at the delivery ends of said chutes, said gates consisting of curved plates adapted to be swung across the delivery ends of said chutes and so located that space approximately equal to the size of the carbide granules is provided between the gate and the delivery end of the chute with which it co-operates, the said gates being also greater in width than the delivery ends of the chutes to prevent the undue passage of the carbide when the gate is closed, all being substantially as specified. 4th. In combination, in apparatus of the class referred to, a storage chamber, an inclosed passage depending therefrom, a chute suspended within said passage, a trunnioned cut off gate located at the delivery end of said chute, a hub 19, secured to one of said trunnions, means for rocking said hub, and means for rocking said hub and the connected gate against rotation, all substantially as specified. 5th. In acetylene gas apparatus, a reservoir for the carbide, a generating chamber located below the reservoir, an inclosing passage connecting the reservoir and chamber, a gate for controlling the flow of carbide, a weighted counter balance connected to the shaft of the gate, and two arms connected with the trunnions of the gate, combined with an endwise moving bar provided with a stud which operates in connection with the arms, a moisture cut off placed at the lower end of the passage comprising a gate supported by trunnions, one of which bears an arm connected by a link with the vertically moving bar, substantially as shown. 6th. In an acetylene gas apparatus, a reservoir, a generator located below the reservoir, a connecting passage between the reservoir and the generator, a tapered chute placed in the passage, a pivoted swinging gate operating in connection with the lower end of the chute, a counter balance connected with the gate, two arms extending from the trunnions of the gate, combined with a vertically moving bar provided with a stud which operates in connection with the two arms, a moisture cut off placed at the bottom of the passage, an arm secured to the trunnion thereof, and a link connecting said arm with the vertically moving bar, substantially as specified. 7th. In an acetylene gas apparatus, a reservoir, a generator, a passage connecting the reservoir and the generator, a tapered chute placed in the passage, a pivoted swinging gate operating in connection with the lower end of the chute, a counterweight, and two arms placed at an angle to each other and extending from the trunnion of the gate, combined with a vertically moving bar provided with a stud which alternately engages with the arms connected with the gate, and by means of which bar the gate