

No. 36,098. Storage Battery.*(Accumulateur électrique.)*

William A. Macleod, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., assignee of George E. Hatch, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 10th March, 1891; 15 years.

Claim.—1st. A storage battery, having intermediate plates of stiff porous material, alternating with its conducting plates, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A storage battery, consisting of alternate conducting plates of metal, and intermediate plates of earthenware or similar material, to which intermediate plates the active material or agent of the battery is directly applied. 3rd. A storage battery, consisting of alternate conducting plates of metal, and intermediate plates of earthenware or similar porous material, provided with recesses on either side thereof to receive the active material of the battery, substantially as shown and described. 4th. A separating and supporting plate for storage batteries, composed of earthenware or similar material, and provided on one or both sides with grooves, pits, or depressions for the reception of the active material, substantially as shown and described.

No. 36,099. Safety Stand and Trainer for Bicycles.*(Appareil pour maintenir les bicyclettes à l'arrêt.)*

Henry Judson Curtis and Frederick C. Rockwell, both of Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A., 10th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A stand, having a base with lateral arms, with braces attached to the arms and terminating at the upper end in a clamp adapted to be secured to the frame, an upright support for the front wheel secured to the base, a roller journaled to the base beneath the rear wheel, and braces having pointed ends and forked heads adapted to engage the frame of the bicycle adjacent to the axis of the driving-wheel, substantially as specified. 2nd. A stand, having a base provided with braces and clamps for securing the front wheel of a bicycle, a friction wheel mounted on the base, and adjustable braces adapted to be attached to opposite sides of the frame, near the axle of the driving wheel, substantially as specified.

No. 36,100. Frame for Quilting.*(Métier à piquer.)*

Marian Whites and James H. Ruess, both of Woodville, Missouri, U.S.A., 10th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—The combination, with the quilting frame, composed of crossed end pieces, pivotally connected, and parallel side bars uniting said end pieces, of a roller journaled in the end pieces below one of said side bars, and a fabric cover to secure said roller and extending, when unwound, over both side bars, as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 36,101. Box for Letters.*(Boîte à lettre.)*

Arthur S. Johnston, Cohoes, New York, U.S.A., 11th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, with a letter-box case, of a vestibule case, having a letter port leading interiorly of the box, and a weight controlled oscillatory port lid pivoted to oscillate in such vestibule case, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination, with a letter box case, having an inwardly converging conduit forming a letter port leading into such box, of an oscillatory port lid, which lid forms, when open, one of the converging walls of such conduit, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination, with a letter-box case, of a vestibule case, having a passage way through A', and A'', and a passage way through A' and A', and a lid oscillatory from one passage way to the other, substantially as described.

No. 36,102. Storm Door.*(Contre porte.)*

Theophilus Vankannel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 11th March, 1891; 15 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination in a storm door structure, of the outer casing, having opposite segmental sides, with the pivoted door composed of wings, each fitting snugly to the segmental sides of the casing, the latter being of a width equal to or greater in extent than the distance between the outer ends of adjacent wings of the door, all substantially as specified. 2nd. The combination in a storm door structure, of the outer casing having top, base and opposite segmental sides, with the pivoted door composed of wings, each fitting snugly to the top, base and segmental sides of the casing, said segmental sides being of a width equal to or greater in extent than the distance between the outer ends of adjacent wings of the door, all substantially as specified. 3rd. The combination of the outer or enclosing casing, having opposite segmental sides, with a pivoted door structure, having radiating wings, one or more of which are hinged in whole or in part, so as to be thrown back out of the way, all substantially as specified. 4th. The combination of the pivoted door having radiating wings, one or more of which is hinged with braces, one or more of said braces being detachable, all substantially as specified. 5th. The combination of the fixed structure, having opposite segmental sides with the door, the wings of which have projecting flexible strips, provided with means of adjustment, whereby they are held taut, all substantially as specified. 6th. The combination of the wing of the door and the grooved strip secured thereto, with the outer flexible strip and the flexible carrier therefor, consisting of a strip or sheet secured to the outer strip and folded around a cord confined in the groove of the door strip, all substantially as specified. 7th. The combination of the door having radiating wings, with the casing structure having opposite segmental sides with flex-

ible jambs, all substantially as specified. 8th. The within described combined brace and hand rail for the wings of the door, the same consisting of a bar connected at one end to a stud on the central standard of the door, and at the opposite end to a stud near the outer edge of the wing of the door, substantially as specified. 9th. The combination of the rotating door, having radiating wings, the outer casing having opposite segmental sides, said casing being divided, and the opposite segmental sides hinged to the wall of the room or apartment, so that said sides can be swung apart, substantially as specified. 10th. The combination of the rotating portion of the door, having radiating wings, with the outer casing having segmental sides pivoted to the wall of the room or apartment, said casing being divided, and one portion of the casing carrying the pivot post of the rotating door, substantially as specified. 11th. The combination of the rotating portion of the door, having projecting wings, the outer casing having opposite segmental sides for closing the spaces between the wings and mechanism connected to the pivot shaft or standard of the door for imparting motion thereto, without direct pressure upon the wings of said door, substantially as specified.

No. 36,103. System of Lacing.*(Système de crochets ou oilets de laçage pour chaussures.)*

Franklin S. McKenney, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 11th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—The combination, with a shoe, of a series of shanks engaged upon the under surface of the overlapping edge thereof, a series of loops engaged upon the surface of the opposite edge, and a lacing cord in engagement with said shanks and loops, substantially as described.

No. 36,104. Fastening for Laces.*(Système de crochets ou oilets de laçage pour gants ou chaussures.)*

Franklin S. McKenney, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 11th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—The fastening herein described, consisting of a loop rounded at its ends, as described, provided with a shank whereby the fastening may be engaged in place, substantially as set forth.

No. 36,105. Tent.*(Tente.)*

Alphonso Sprague Comstock, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A., 11th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A tent, having its apex at the front end, from which it is supported by means of a single pole, guy-ropes extending from the pole in line with the rear corners, and a front section arranged in a plane oblique to the axis of the pole, whereby said front may be rendered taut to oppose the tensional strain of said guy ropes, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A tent, having its front sides and rearwardly slanting top arranged to converge to a single point forming the apex of the tent, at which point it is supported by means of a single pole located at the front of said tent, and means for bracing the same, substantially as described and shown. 3rd. A tent, having its apex at the front end, from whence it is supported by means of a single pole, guy ropes extending from the pole in line with the rear corners, and supplemental guy ropes extending forward obliquely to the plane of the front of the tent, substantially as shown and described. 4th. A tent, having its apex at the front end from which it is supported by means of a single pole, guy-ropes extending from the pole in line with the rear corners, supplemental guy ropes extending forwardly in lines oblique to the plane of the front of the tent, and a reversible flap *m*, adapted to fit over said front guy ropes and form a continuation of one of the sides of the tent, thereby serving as a storm screen to protect the door-way, substantially as shown and described. 5th. The combination, with a tent, having a pole at the front and forwardly projecting guy ropes, of the trapezium-shaped flap *m*, substantially as shown and described.

No. 36,106. Sign.*(Enseigne.)*

Frederick John Brown, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 11th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—In the construction of a sign or plate, the combination of the block *a*, covering *b*, and attached letters *c*, the whole, substantially as described.

No. 36,107. Method of Producing Metallic Salts.*(Moyen et mode de production des sels métalliques, etc.)*

Gustaf Otto Rennerfelt, Stockholm, Sweden, 11th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In producing, by means of electrolysis decomposed products, of melted haloid salts and other combinations of metals, the method of removing the metal set free at the cathode out of the electrolytic vessel, by reducing the air pressure in the outlet pipes. 2nd. An apparatus for producing, by means of electrolysis, decomposed products of haloid salts and other combinations of metals, the arrangement of providing the electrolytic vessel with a pipe for removing the set free metals, which pipe communicates with any apparatus effecting re-refaction of the air.