

The Canadian Patent Office

RECORD

Vol. VII—No. 7.

JULY, 1879.

{ Price in Canada \$2.00 per An.
United States - \$2.80 "

CONTENTS.

INVENTIONS PATENTED.....	97
INDEX OF INVENTIONS.....	CXI
INDEX OF PATENTEES.....	CXII
ILLUSTRATIONS.....	113

INVENTIONS PATENTED.

No. 10,015. Improvements on Whip-holders.

(Perfectionnements aux porte-fouets.)

Jas. Lowth, Chicago, Ill., U. S., 28th May, 1879, for 5 years

Claim.—1st In a whip holder and in combination with a shell H, an adjustable throat section T, adapted to be closed upon a whip handle, by the insertion of said whip handle and opened by the withdrawal of the same, 2nd In a whip holder and in combination with a shell H, the pivoted spindle B provided with the inclined wing D and the adjustable throat or jaw T.

No. 10,016. Improvements on Fire-Engines.

(Perfectionnements aux pompes à incendie.)

Alexander S. Walbridge, Mystic, Que., 28th May, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In combination with the valve chambers I I I, connected by suction pipes F and force pipes J J, the pump cylinders D D D, radially arranged, having plungers with linged plunger rods N, connecting with a vertical crank O, at the radial centre, suitably stepped and journalled, whereby when the crank is operated by sweeps V in a capstan head T and intermediate gearing the plunger rods successively pass the crank centre, 2nd The adjustable sliding leg L for supporting the front end of the engine when detached from the front truck. 3rd The stay rods W, hooked to the engine and having an eye at the opposite end for staking to the ground, to steady the engine when pumping. 4th The front truck frame, having a hose reel 9 mounted thereon and connected to the engine by draw bars 10, and king bolt 11. 5th The front truck frame, supporting the forward end of the engine, having the draft bar 4 and removable thills 7, whereby one or three horses abreast can be employed to draw the machine, and the thills used for working the engine. 6th The plunger rods N, having a detachable connection with the crank O, whereby one or more of the pumps D can be thrown out of gear.

No. 10,017. Improvements on Watch Cases.

(Perfectionnements aux boîtiers des montres.)

Ezra C Fitch New-York, U. S., 28th May, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—1st. An open face stem winding watch case formed in one seamless concave shell open in front to receive the movement. 2nd An open face watch case, formed in one seamless concave shell open in front to receive the movement and provided with a threaded edge on its face in combination with a bezel provided with a correspondingly threaded edge to screw upon the face of the case. 3rd In combination with an enclosing watch case, the outswinging ring B adapted to contain the movement and linged to the margin of the enclosing case. 4th In combination with an enclosing watch case, the outswinging ring B linged to the case at the base of the stem and adapted to contain a stem winding movement with its winding stud arranged in line with the winding key of the stem. 5th The combination, with an enclosing watch case having the margin of its face provided with a threaded and shouldered rim, of the bezel B having its rim formed with an internal thread and corresponding bevel edge or shoulder to screw upon that of the case and form a tight joint therewith. 6th In a watch case the combination of the removable cap D adapted to be tightly fitted over the stem of the case to enclose the winding knob or other operative device thereon.

No. 10,018. Process and Apparatus for Deodorizing Petroleum Oil.

(Procédé et appareil pour désinfecter le pétrole.)

Henry F. Howell, Sarnia, Ont., 28th May, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—1st The treatment of crude petroleum and other oils, by subjecting them to the action of chlorine or other gas, in such manner that a certain

proportion of the hydrogen element is replaced by an equivalent of the gas, and. The treatment of crude petroleum and other oils, by subjecting them to the action of chlorine gas which substitutes itself for an equivalent quantity of the hydrogen element in said oils, 3rd. The process of treating crude petroleum and other oils, by subjecting them to the action of chlorine gas, saturating such gas with water or other liquid by which its affinity for the hydrogen in the oil is developed and made active, 4th. An apparatus for treating crude petroleum or other oils, consisting of a closed cistern or retort provided with the following features: an oil inlet and discharge, a gas inlet and discharge, an outlet for removal of sediment or impurities, preferably, a transparent test tube and thermometer, and, when in use, a body of water or other liquid surrounding the gas escape ports of the feed pipe.

No. 10,019. Enamelled Cast Iron Wares.

(Fontes moulées émaillées.)

Eben C Quimby and Enoch Baldwin, Stourport, England, 28th May, 1879, for 5 years.

Claim.—The improved manufacture of enamelled cast iron ware (more or less mottled or spotted, as desired) by the application, to the clean surface of the cast iron, of the above described composition or glass, consisting of borax and silica in equal, or about equal proportions, and more or less of the other above named ingredients.

No. 10,020. Improvements on Horse Rakes.

(Perfectionnements aux râteaux à cheval.)

William P Clark and Charles E Clark, Belmont, N. Y., U. S., 28th May, 1879, for 5 years

Claim.—1st The combination with a pivoted rake and a revolving axle, of a crank arm hung loosely at, or on the said axle and connected with the rake, together with a clutch, one half of which is fixed to the axle, and the other half connected with the crank and capable of being thrown into engagement with the clutch of the axle to partly revolve the crank and raise the rake. 2nd The combination with a pivoted rake and a revolving axle actuated by driving wheels, of a crank arm hung loosely at, or on the axle and connected with the rake, together with a clutch arranged to couple the said crank with the axle and with a clutch actuating device adapted to lock the clutch in engagement when depressed, arranged in the path of the crank so that the continued revolution of the crank trips, the said clutching device disengages the clutch and allows the crank and rake to drop after a partial revolution and elevation of the same. 3rd The combination, with a pivoted rake head and a divided axle actuated by the driving wheels, of a double crank hung loosely at or on the meeting ends of the divisions of the axle and connected with the rake, together with independent clutches arranged on each side of the crank, on each division of the axle, and adapted to couple each side of the crank to each half of the axle, so that the rake may be automatically raised by the power applied from either wheel. 4th The combination of a pivoted rake, and a revolving axle provided with a device which is connected with the rake and capable of being clutched to the axle to effect the automatic lifting of the rake, with the locking spreading toggles h i and spring arms g, or equivalent, arranged to actuate the clutches and couple the said lifting device with the axle, in such manner that the clutches become locked in gear till the moment of trip or release. 5th In combination with the rake operating lever b f and connecting rod a, the toggles e d. 6th In combination with the hand lever which is arranged to lift the rake head, the fulcrum block k provided with a socket in front of the lever which is fitted with an elastic recoil cushion. 7th In combination with rake teeth having their pivotal ends bent at right angles, a tooth holder, or socket, formed of metallic tubular sections adapted to be fixed at their base on the rake frame, and formed with lateral openings by which the tooth pivots may be inserted in the tubular bore of the sockets and through which the working ends play, the said tubular sections being adapted to be arranged in longitudinal series, end to end on the rake frame, so that the position of one prevents the removal of teeth in the other.

No. 10,021. Improvements in Telephones.

(Perfectionnements aux téléphones.)

Francis Blake, jr., Weston, Mass., U. S., 28th May, 1879, for 15 years.

Claim.—1st. The method for holding the diaphragm of a telephone by means of springs pressing against one of its surfaces. 2nd. A spring forming or carrying one electrode of the circuit of a telephone and constantly pressing against the other electrode and diaphragm, to maintain the required initial