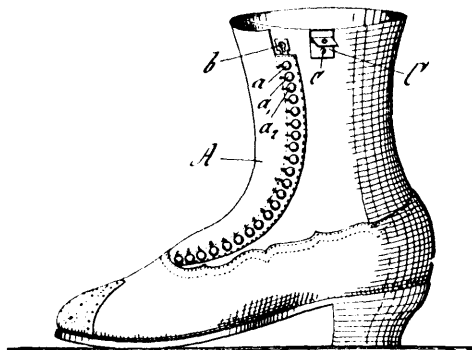


periphery, the dog 43¹ and said arm 43 secured respectively one on each end of said cross shaft, the drive arm 45 secured to shaft 45¹ and adapted to be engaged and intermittently rotated by said dog, the cam wheel 40¹ secured on the hub of the gear wheel 44, the brake wheel 43¹ secured on shaft 45¹, brake strap 40 for engaging said brake wheel, lever 42 having a brake shoe for bearing against the cam wheel 40¹ and connected with said brake strap, the trip 42, pitman 29, twister pinions 108, and rack car 100, all arranged to operate, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 11th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of a pair of feed rolls having their peripheries alternately plain and crimped for feeding forward and crimping the picket wires, means for conducting the picket wire in place between the strand wires, the shear mechanism for severing the wire pickets from each other and the means for operating said shear mechanism. 12th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of the means for feeding forward the picket wire, the means for guiding the picket wires between the stranded wires, the means for severing the picket wires from each other and the means for operating said shearing mechanism all arranged to operate, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 13th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of the means for conveying the strand wires and picket wires in place to be twisted, the means for holding said strand wires and picket wires during the twisting operation, and the means for intermittently feeding forward the strand wires and picket wires, all arranged to operate, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 14th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of the means for conveying the strand wires and picket wires in place to be twisted, the means for holding said strand wires and picket wires during the twisting operation, the means for intermittently feeding forward the strand wires and picket wires, the means for twisting the strand wires together between the picket wires, and the means for elevating and lowering the coiling pinions, all arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 15th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of the means for intermittently driving the coiling pinions, the means for releasing the coiling pinions from the twisted strand wires and the means for operating said coiling pinions, all arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 16th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of a rack bar, means for reciprocating the said rack bar, coiling pinions in mesh with said rack bar having their forward journal recessed and provided with wearing plates seated therein, means for yieldingly holding said coiling pinions forward, and means for elevating and lowering said coiling pinions and rack, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 17th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of a coiling pinion having its forward journal recessed and the means for preventing wear of the pinion, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 18th. In the machine shown and described, the combination of the means holding and operating the coiling pinions and for yieldingly bearing against the coiling pinions, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 19th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of the means for intermittently driving the wire picket rolls, the means for guiding the wire pickets to and between the strand wires, and the means for cutting the picket wire into picket length, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 20th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of the means for reciprocating the rack and the means for stopping and starting the devices for reciprocating said rack, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

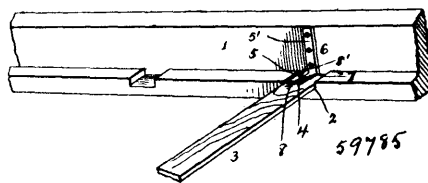
No. 59,784. Button Boot. (Chaussure à bouton.)



George Hillengass, Mannheim, Baden, Germany, 2nd May, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th April, 1898.)

Claim.—Buttoned boots with mechanical fastening, specially distinguishable in that part of the upper of a buttoned boot A to be folded over, a steel splint or plate B is fixed, which, through the putting and keeping together of the top part by means of a pressure snap or snap-fastening C, holds the buttoned boot properly closed.

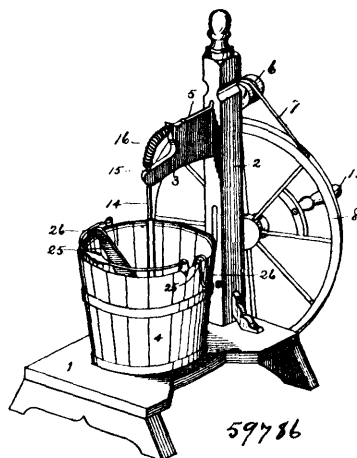
No. 59,785. Bed Slat. (Planche de lits.)



Mollie Pickett, Roby, Texas, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th April, 1898.)

Claim.—The combination with a side rail of a bed, of a slat having a notched end adapted to rest on said side rail, a horizontally-disposed rod secured to the slat inwardly from the end thereof and extending across the notch in the same, and a fastener comprising a vertically-disposed base portion connected to the side rail, a lower outwardly-extending horizontal portion resting on the ledge of the side rail, and a second upwardly-extending portion disposed away from the side rail and provided with an upper bent end which extends towards the side rail, the hook thus formed being adapted for reception in the notch of the slat to receive the rod between the lower and upper horizontally-extending portions.

No. 59,786. Churn. (Baratte.)



George Avery Norcross, New York City, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th April, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination of a dasher seated at its lower end, a driving-shaft, and a flexible and axially-expandible coupling-shaft arranged to communicate rotary motion to the dasher-staff and to hold the latter seated, substantially as specified. 2nd. The combination of a dasher-staff stepped at its lower end in a depression or socket, a stem mounted in alignment with the dasher-staff for rotary and axial movement, said stem and staff having interlocking extremities adapted to be held in operative relation by endwise pressure of the stem toward the staff, a driving-shaft, and a flexible coupling-shaft connecting said stem to the driving-shaft to communicate rotary motion from the shaft to the stem and being axially expansive to yieldingly hold the stem in operative relation with the staff, and also hold the dasher-staff in the depression or socket in which its lower extremity is stepped, substantially as specified.

No. 59,787. Horse Collar. (Collier à cheval.)

John C. Fessenden, St. Francis, Minnesota, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th April, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A padded or stuffed horse collar having a hinge joint between its sides, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. A horse collar having a spring hinge between its sides, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. A horse collar having sides upon which hames are secured, and a spring hinge between said sides tending to close the same, substantially as described. 4th. A horse collar having a hinged metallic coupling between its sides or padded parts, substantially as described. 5th. A padded collar having hames creases, and having its lower parts connected by a conforming and adjustable spring coupling, substantially as described. 6th. A horse collar having a spring coupling to normally close the collar and adapting the same to be opened, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with the stuffed or padded sides of a horse collar, with connecting conforming plates hinged as described, the closing spring, and adjusting conforming plates, substantially as described. 8th. A horse collar having a hinge in its lower part, in combination with a closing spring, and the clasp for the upper ends of the collar, substantially as described. 9th. As a new article of manufacture, a spring coupling for the lower parts of a horse collar, as described. 10th. As a new article of manufacture, a spring hinge