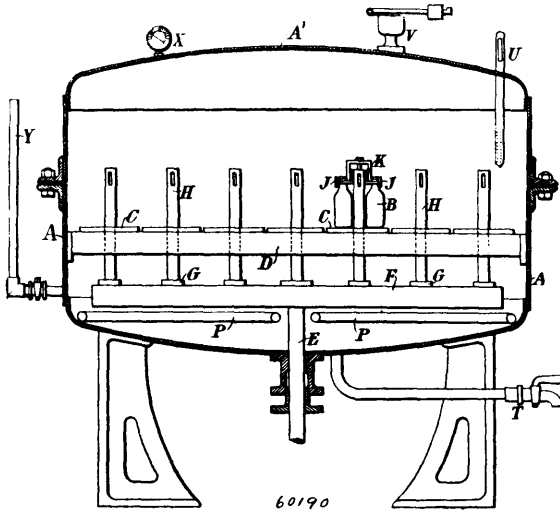
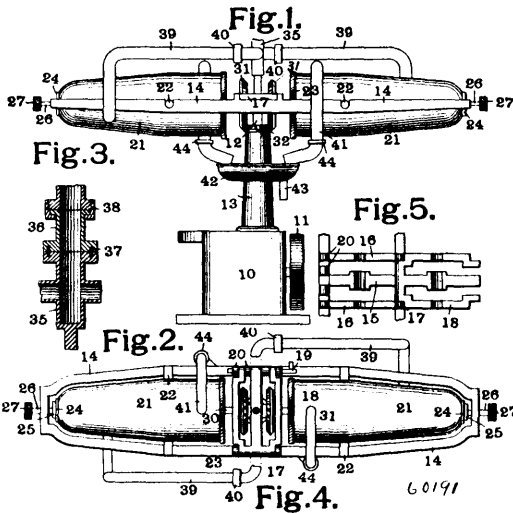


water supply inlets and discharge outlet, and safety-valve, thermometer and water-gauge, of supports within such chamber for



the vessels containing the substance to be sterilized, and movable presser-bar mechanism for operating the closing wires of the vessels, substantially as described and illustrated.

No. 60,191. Ore Separator. (Séparateur de minerais.)



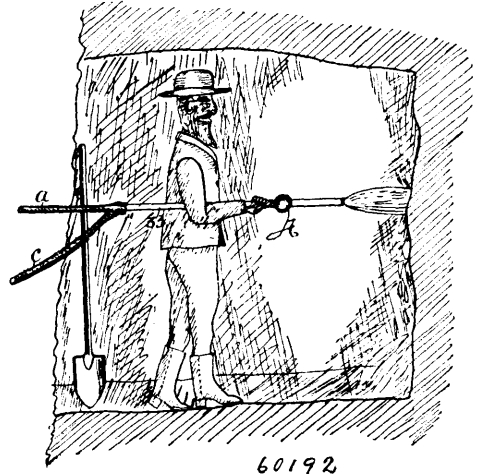
John Joseph Link, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 1st June, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th December, 1897.)

Claim—1st. In a centrifugal ore separator, a suitable revolving frame, means for revolving said frame, vessels transversely pivoted in said frame, and means for preventing said vessels from swinging on their pivots. 2nd. In a centrifugal ore separator, a suitable revolving frame, means for revolving said frame, vessels transversely pivoted in said frame, means for preventing said vessels from swinging on their pivots, stirrers in said vessels, and means for actuating said stirrers. 3rd. In a centrifugal ore separator, a suitable revolving frame, means for revolving said frame, vessels transversely pivoted in said frame, stirrers in said vessels, gearing being brought into operative position when said vessels are swung in a longitudinal position in said frame, and means for securing said vessels in said longitudinal position in said frame. 4th. In a centrifugal ore separator, a suitable revolving frame, vessels transversely pivoted in said frame, means for preventing said vessels from swinging on their pivots, and supply and discharge passages for said vessels. 5th. In a centrifugal ore separator, a suitable revolving frame, means for revolving said frame, vessels carried by said frame, supply passages opening into said vessels, and discharge passages communicating with said vessels between said supply passages and the axis of rotation of said frame. 6th. In a centrifugal ore separator, a suitable revolving frame, means for revolving said frame, vessels transversely pivoted in said frame, means for preventing said vessels from swinging on their pivots, stirrers in said vessels, means for actuating said stirrers, and supply and discharge passages for said vessels. 7th. In a centrifugal ore separator, a suitable revolving frame, means for revolving said frame, vessels transversely pivoted in said frame, means for preventing said vessels from swing-

ing on their pivots, stirrers in said vessels, means for actuating said stirrers, supply passages opening into said vessels, and discharge passages communicating with said vessels between said supply passages and the axis of rotation of said frame.

No. 60,192. Liquid Fuel Burner.

(Brûleur de combustible liquide.)



James Des Brisay, New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada, 1st June, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th February, 1898.)

Claim—1st. In a liquid fuel burner, a main section A, having a series of ducts for receiving fuel on one side and air on the other, a vaporizing chamber 21 secured over the outlets of the air and fuel ducts about the centre of the said frame A, a cyllindred body arranged within said chamber 21, a pipe to conduct air into a chamber in said cylinder, and a pipe to conduct the same back to the said section A, and to eject the said air into a vaporizing chamber 21, and a contracted outlet at the opposite end of said chamber, as set forth. 2nd. In a liquid fuel burner, a main section A, having a series of ducts for passing fuel and air therethrough, a vaporizing chamber 21 secured over the escape ducts from the said main section, means for passing the air through a heated surface before coming to the said escape duct to the vaporizing chamber, and means for volatilizing the oil before being brought in contact with the air in said vaporizing chamber, as set forth. 3rd. In a liquid fuel burner, a main frame A, ducts arranged therethrough for the passage of air, a vaporizing chamber secured about the centre of said frame A, a cylinder having an air chamber within the said vaporizing chamber, an air duct 11 leading from the outer side of said frame A, to the chamber within the said cylinder and back to said frame A, and to the vaporizing chamber, a fuel passage 26 leading through the opposite side of the frame A, said passage being spirally coiled around the exterior of the vaporizing chamber and back through a duct in said frame A, and to the chamber 21, as set forth. 4th. In a burner, a main frame A having a central cylindrical position 21 detachably secured thereto, a burner nozzle 2 lb., a cylinder within the said chamber 21, a chamber within said cylinder, a pipe leading from the outer side of said chamber to a duct on the outer side of frame A, and a pipe connecting the inner end of the said chamber with the air passage in the frame A, which connects with the vaporizing chamber 21, a means for passing liquid fuel through a pipe around the exterior of the chamber 21, and back to the said frame A and to within the said chamber 21, whereby the said fuel will be volatilized before coming in contact with the air, which air will eject it through the nozzle 2 lb. to the outer atmosphere. 5th. In a burner for the purposes set forth, a frame A having an inlet duct at one side for air and an inlet duct for fuel at the other, means for forcing said air and fuel together under air pressure and ejecting the same to an ignited flame, as and for the purposes specified. 6th. A main frame A, having ducts therethrough, a valve for controlling the passage of fuel therein, means for heating said fuel before being ejected therefrom, an air duct arranged to pass through a warming chamber within a vaporizing reservoir and means for passing said air back to the duct in the frame A, suitable handles secured to the opposite sides of the frame A, and projecting backward, whereby the said device may be manipulated as desired. 7th. In a device of the kind described, a frame A having a duct therethrough, means for forcing oil or other fuel through such duct to a chamber 21, and means for producing an air pressure in the duct in the frame A, the said chamber 21 secured to and projecting forward from the centre of the frame A, a nozzle 17 projecting from the frame A within the chamber 21, a cylinder 13 within the said chamber, a cone 13a, on said cylinder directly in front and facing the nozzle 17, for the purposes set forth.