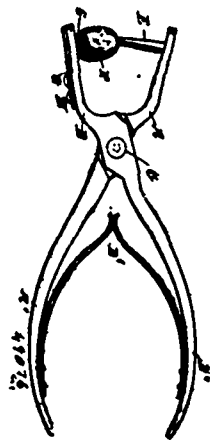
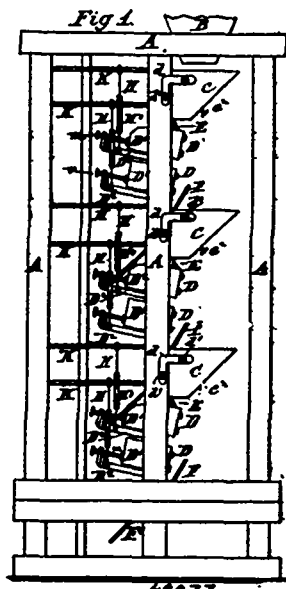


which has a transverso aperture, a female die secured to the apertured jaw and projecting into the opening thereof, yet spaced at its projecting end, from the walls of the said opening, so as to



leave an annular recess or chamber between the female die and the jaw to which it is secured, and a male die secured to the other jaw and adapted to enter the female die, substantially as described.

No. 48,077. Ore Separator. (Séparateur de minerais.)



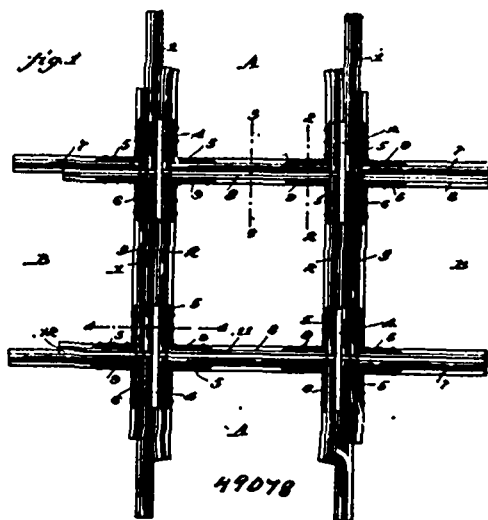
John W. Carter, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A., 3rd June, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, with a supply hopper, of a series of permanent magnets, the pole ends of which are located below the hopper, and an adjustable deflecting-plate located above and at a short distance back of the pole ends of said magnets and in the path of the falling material, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a magnetic ore-separator, the combination of a supply hopper, a series of magnets having the extreme attractive or active surfaces of their uppermost poles directly in the path of discharge of the ore particles and the attractive or active surfaces of the poles beneath out of said path but directly in the path of that portion of the magnetic material that has been separated by said uppermost poles, and an inclined magnetic deflecting-plate located below the mouth of the hopper and arranged above but out of contact with the attractive or active surfaces of said uppermost poles, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a magnetic ore-separator, the combination of a supply hopper for the ore particles, two series of magnets placed one beneath the other and having the extreme attractive or active surfaces of the poles of the upper series of magnets directly in the path of discharge of the ore particles from the supply hopper so as to be in direct contact with the ore particles to be treated, and having the attractive or active surfaces of the poles of the lower series of magnets at some distance back from and out of the path of the ore particles to be separated, but directly in the path of and in direct contact with that portion of the magnetic material that has been separated by the poles of the upper series, and an inclined magnetic

deflecting plate located below the mouth of the hopper and arranged above and out of contact with the poles of the upper series of magnets, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a magnetic ore-separator, the combination with a supply hopper, of a series of permanent magnets located below the hopper, a box for supporting said magnets, a pivoted frame for guiding said box, means for adjusting the box on said frame, and means for adjusting the inclination of said frame, substantially as set forth.

No. 49,078. Railway Crossing.

(Passage de chemin de fer.)



Mason D. Pratt and John F. Ostrom, both of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 3rd June, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a railway crossing, the combination with a main rail of girder cross-section, of a guard rail of similar section arranged adjacent to and connected with the main rail, said guard rail having its head formed with a depression or groove throughout its length suitable for the passage of wheel flanges, substantially as described. 2nd. In a rail crossing, the combination with the main rail of girder cross-section, of a guard rail of similar section having its head adjacent to and parallel with the head of the main rail, said guard rail having its head formed with a depression at the side adjacent to the main rail suitable for the passage of wheel flanges, said depression forming a groove which is bounded on the bottom and one side by the guard rail head and on the other side by the head of the main rail, substantially as described. 3rd. In a railway crossing, the combination of the rails of one track, with the crossing rails of the other track, and guard rails having their heads arranged parallel and adjacent to the heads of the crossing rails, each of said guard rails having its head formed with a depression or groove, on the side adjacent to the crossing rail, extending throughout its length and suitable for the passage of wheel flanges, substantially as described. 4th. In a railway crossing, the combination of the main and guard rails of one track, with the main and guard rails of a crossing track, the rails of both tracks being of like girder cross-section, and the heads of the guard rails of the crossing track being adjacent and parallel to the heads of their respective main rails, and formed with depressions adjacent to the main rail for the passage of wheel flanges, said depressions forming grooves which are bounded on the bottom and one side by the guard rails and on the opposite side by the heads of the main rail, substantially as described.

No. 49,079. School Desk. (Pupitre d'école.)

The Globe Furniture Company, Walkerville, Ontario, Canada, assignee of Spencer Clark, Northville, Michigan, U.S.A., 3rd June, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a school desk, the combination with the seat frame, of a seat arm, a hinged plate or washer, a bolt jointly uniting the rear end of the seat arm and the front end of the hinged plate to said frame, a bolt uniting the rear end of the hinged plate to the seat frame, and a spring held in place at the rear end of said hinged plate and projecting thereabove and therebelow, said seat arm and said plate having their adjacent faces constructed to wedge the one against the other as the seat arm is turned downward into horizontal position and upward into vertical position, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In a school desk, the combination with a seat frame, of a seat arm, a hinged plate or washer, a bolt jointly uniting the rear end of the seat arm and the front end of the hinged plate to said frame, a bolt uniting the rear end of said plate to said frame, a coiled spring located between the