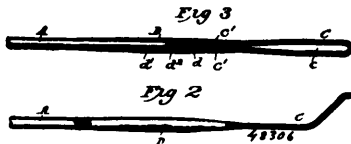


No. 48,306. Needle for Weaving Cane.

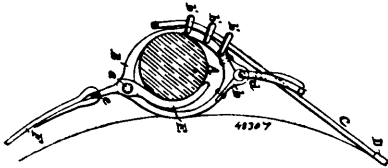
(Aiguille à croisure pour tisser la canne)



Edmund Morris, Michigan City, Indiana, U.S.A., 1st March, 1936; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A crossing needle for weaving open-mesh fabric, having a pliable or elastic bent tip whereby, when the needle is drawn through the fabric, its tip bends or yields, for the purpose specified. 2nd. A crossing needle for weaving open-mesh fabric having a bent, flexible or elastic apertured tip rigidly but removably secured to the needle shaft. 3rd. A crossing needle for weaving open-mesh fabric having a straight, stiff shaft, and a bent tip formed of elastic wire secured to the end of the needle shaft. 4th. A crossing needle for weaving open-mesh fabric, having a socketed shaft and a tip formed of elastic wire bent and looped and secured in the socket at the end of the needle shaft. 5th. A crossing needle provided with a tip bent at a point in line with the axis of the shaft, and also again bent near its extreme outer end, to prevent a flattened portion, for the purpose specified. 6th. The combination, in a crossing needle for weaving open-mesh fabric, of the shaft, the recessed sleeve secured thereto, and a flexible or elastic tip secured in the recess in the sleeve. 7th. The combination, in a crossing needle for weaving open-mesh fabric, of a shaft, the sleeve having recesses at opposite ends, and a central partition, and a looped spring wire tip secured to the sleeve. 8th. A crossing needle for weaving open-mesh fabric, provided with an S-shaped tip formed of elastic steel wire, round in cross-section, and looped to form an eye, as described.

No. 48,307. Shaft Tug. (Boucleau de limonière.)



Jay D. Harrigan, Gouverneur, New York, U.S.A., 1st March, 1936; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination with the shaft tug, formed of a closed ring of a lever pivoted intermediate of its length to the lower side of the tug, a loop in the lower end of said lever, and a strap connected with said loop, as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. The combination with the shaft tug, formed of an irregular shaped ring, of a lever pivoted intermediate of its length to the lower side of the tug and having its upper end curved to lie with its concave side against the shaft, a loop in the lower end of said lever and a strap connected with said loop, as and for the purpose described. 3rd. The combination with the gig-saddle and the shaft-tug formed of an irregular metallic closed ring, of a lever pivoted intermediate of its length to the lower side of the tug and having its upper end curved and bifurcated to lie on opposite sides of the said tug, means to secure the tug to the gig-saddle, as set forth. 4th. The combination with the gig-saddle and the shaft-tug, of a cap on the upper side of the tug riveted to the latter and forming part of the wall of an eye, a buckle held in the eye and connected by a strap to the gig-saddle, loops on the outside of the tug for the said strap to pass through, and a clamp pivoted to the tug, as and for the purpose described.

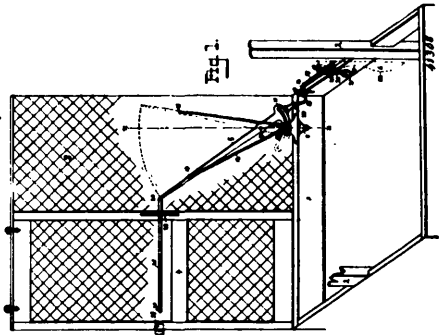
No. 48,308. Gate Closer for Elevators.

(Appareil à fermer les barrières pour élévateurs.)

James Marion Elder, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., 1st March, 1936; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, with an elevator framing and sliding hatchway gate, of an operating lever connecting the same and a car fitted with a double cam for operating upon said lever to close the gate both by the upward and downward movement of the car, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination, with an elevator, of a pivoted counterpoise lever connected with the gate, and the elevator framing and a cam upon the elevator car to shift the line of force exerted upon said counterpoise lever from one to the other side of said pivot, substantially as described for the purpose spec-

ified. 3rd. In an elevator, the combination, with the hatchway framing of the bracket, the counterpoise lever pivoted thereto, the connecting rod, the gate, a roller supported upon said lever and a cam secured thereto for actuating the same, substantially as described.



cribed. 4th. An elevator gate closer, comprising a bracket fixed to the frame, a lever pivoted thereto, a lever connected with the gate at one end and operated by a cam upon the moving car at the opposite end, and a counterpoise spring connecting the bracket below the pivot point of the lever with the lever above said point, substantially as described. 5th. A gate-closing device for elevators comprising the framing, the sliding gate, the counterpoise lever, rod and bracket connecting the same, a roller, a cam for actuating the roller and lever, and an intermediate spring for overcoming the inertia of the gate, substantially as described. 6th. A gate-closing device for elevators comprising the framing, the sliding gate, the car fitted with a cam plate, and a counterpoise lever supported upon the frame connecting the gate and cam plate and having a segment slot and fixed pin working therein to limit the movement of said lever upon opposite sides of a vertical pivot line, substantially as described.

No. 48,309. Moquette Fabric. (Tissu moquette.)



Warren Baldwin Smith, assignee of Eugene Tymeson, both of Yonkers, New York, U.S.A., 1st March, 1936; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A moquette-fabric having a suitable body of warp strands, and rows of tufts inserted between, and having two wefts for each row of tufts, one of said two wefts for each row of tufts passing through the row and forming a holding weft, and the other lying against the row of tufts upon said holding weft and forming a binding weft, substantially as described. 2nd. A moquette fabric having a row of tufts for each two wefts, one of said two wefts for each row of tufts passing through the row and forming a holding weft, and the other lying against the row of tufts upon said holding weft and forming a binding weft, and having a body of warps, a portion of said warps passing alternately above and below the wefts and forming binding warps, and a portion of the warps passing between the wefts and forming dividing warps, substantially as described. 3rd. A moquette fabric having a body of warp strands arranged in groups at suitable distances apart and rows of tufts inserted between said groups of warp strands, and having two wefts for each row of tufts, one of said two wefts for each row of tufts passing through the row and forming a holding weft, and the other lying against the row of tufts against said holding weft and forming a binding weft, substantially as described. 4th. A moquette fabric having a row of tufts for each two wefts, one of said two wefts for each row of tufts passing through the row and forming a holding weft, and the other lying against the row of tufts upon said holding weft and forming a binding weft, and having a body of warps arranged in groups at suitable distances apart between which the tufts are inserted, a portion of said warps passing alternately above and below the wefts and forming binding warps, and a portion of the warps passing between the wefts and forming dividing warps, substantially as described. 5th. A moquette fabric having a suitable body of warp strands and rows of tufts inserted between said warp strands and projecting through the body at the back of the fabric, and having two wefts for each row of tufts, one of said two wefts for each row of tufts passing through the row and forming a holding weft, and the other lying against the row of tufts against said holding weft and forming a binding weft, substantially as described. 6th. A moquette fabric consisting of a suitable body of warp strands, rows of tufts, said rows being inserted separately and