

a shoulder formed thereon, of a washer, a recessed lug formed on the inner face of the washer and having an opening in its rear wall, a pawl located in the recess and having its rear end registering with the opening in the rear wall thereof, a ratchet-faced nut constructed to be engaged by the pawl, and a spring adapted to keep the pawl in engagement with the ratchet, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a nut lock, the combination, with a bolt enlarged on one side, said enlargement extending from the head of the bolt a portion of the distance between the head and the screw, and having a socket in the inner end thereof, of a washer having a recessed lug adapted to bear against the inner end of the enlargement of the bolt, and having an opening in its rear wall registering with the socket in said enlargement, a pawl located in said recess and extending through the washer and adapted to pass through the opening in the rear wall of said recess, a ratchet-faced nut constructed to be engaged by the pawl, and a spring coiled about the pawl and adapted to hold the same in engagement with the ratchet, all constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 38,614. Lamp Kettle. (*Bouillotte à thé.*)

William Henry Holden, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 4th April, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—A lamp kettle consisting of a body D, an interior funnel F, having its exit in the top or at one side of the body D, a mica light H, a collar E, a base A, lugs C, C', vertical slides B, B', adjustably securing the base A to the lugs C of the body D, a spout J, cover I, and handle K, all arranged and constructed to fit over a lamp, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 38,615. Governor for Steam Engines.

(*Gouverneur de machine à vapeur.*)

George Fussel, jr., Lockport, New York, U.S.A., 4th April, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, in a governor, of the balls 11, the arms 10, having ears 15, extending above the pivotal point of the said arms, and an adjustable spring 17, set between and acting on the ears 15, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination of the standard 1, having grooves in its side, with the slides 14, moving in said grooves, the ring 13, acting on said slides, and connected to the arms 10, carrying the balls 11, substantially as described.

No. 38,616. Valve and Valve Chest for Steam Engines. (*Soupape et boîte pour machines à vapeur.*)

George Fussel, jr., Lockport, New York, U.S.A., 4th April, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A steam chest, having a central partition provided with triple ended passages therein, communicating with the cylinder, the inlet, and the exhaust chambers, adapted to coact with valves governing the passage of the steam from and into said chambers, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination of a steam chest B, having a central partition C, provided with triple ended passages therein, communicating with the cylinder and the inlet and exhaust chambers, with reciprocating valves, alternately covering and uncovering the opening connecting said triple ended passages with the inlet and exhaust chambers, substantially as described.

No. 38,617. Artificial Stone. (*Pierre artificielle*)

Cranston A. Stark, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, 4th April, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—An artificial stone paving tile or block, composed of Portland cement and sand, made plastic with water, and comprising two layers, one layer consisting of equal parts of cement and sand, and the other layer two parts or more of sand to one part cement, both layers united by pressure in a plastic state in a mold forming the shape of the tile, as set forth.

No. 38,618. Tea Chest. (*Caisse à thé.*)

Pascal Buford, Bryan, Texas, U.S.A., 4th April, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—A receptacle provided with an opening in one side, a metallic chute open at each end, fitted in the opening, and projecting within the receptacle, and a cover having a deep flange that fits within the chute and forms a compartment to catch and receive a certain proportion of the contents of the receptacle, substantially as set forth.

No. 38,619. Reamer. (*Foret.*)

James Monroe Chesnut, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 4th April, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The herein described reamer consisting of the combination with the main body, of the leader C, provided with the clear central hollow space and the passages leading directly from the cutting edges into said space, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The herein described reamer consisting of the combination with the main body, of the leader C, having the clear central hollow chamber 8, the cutting edges 10, and the passage 11 extending radially inwards to said chamber, the leader being connected by its edge or periphery with the body of the reamer, substantially as set forth.

3rd. The herein described reamer consisting of the part A, having the rounded portion 3, the part B extending forward from the part A and having the rounded shoulder 6, and the leader C having the clear central chamber 8, all of said parts being provided with cutting edges, as described, and being formed in one piece, substantially as set forth. 4th. The herein described reamer consisting of the combination with the main body, of the leader C, provided with a clear space of a conical or flared form, to facilitate the discharge of chips or shavings, and passages leading directly from the cutting edges into said space, substantially as set forth.

No. 38,620. Device for Removing Debris from Cisterns. (*Appareil pour enlever les débris des citernes.*)

George D. Wilson, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 4th April, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A device for removing debris from cisterns having telescoping chambers, and chambers adapted to be submerged into the water of the cistern and come in contact with the sediment contained therein, and means for operating the said device from the outside of the cistern, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A device for removing debris from cisterns comprising a stationary chamber, the lower portion of which is adapted to be placed in contact with or upon the sediment contained in the cistern, and a movable chamber adapted to be operated by a suitable rope or cord on the outside of the cistern, substantially as set forth. 3rd. A device for removing debris from cisterns consisting of a stationary chamber, the bottom of which is provided with a valve, a movable chamber inserted within said stationary chamber, a water tight connection between said chamber, and means for operating said movable chamber from the outside of the cistern, substantially as set forth. 4th. A device for removing debris from cisterns having telescoping chambers, and a releasing device for said chambers adapted to be operated from the outside of the cistern, substantially as set forth. 5th. A device for removing debris from cisterns having telescoping chambers, and a device for allowing the air contained in said chambers to be released, substantially as set forth. 6th. A device for removing debris from cisterns, having telescoping chambers, and adapted to be raised and lowered upon a pole, substantially as set forth. 7th. A device for removing debris from cisterns, having a pole upon which the same is adapted to be raised and lowered, and means whereby said device is pressed down and up on the sediment contained in the cistern when the said pole is partially turned, substantially as set forth. 8th. A device for removing debris from cisterns, consisting of telescoping chambers, a valve carried by the stationary chamber, and adapted to be brought in contact with the sediment contained in the cistern, clip secured to the side of the said device, and adapted to embrace a suitable pole upon which the said device is raised and lowered, and a rope or cord attached to the movable chamber for withdrawing the same, substantially as set forth. 9th. A device for removing debris from cisterns, consisting of a stationary chamber, such as 1, a chamber 5, adapted to move within the said stationary chamber, an opening formed in the bottom of the said stationary chamber, a valve placed over the said opening, an operating rope, such as 25, secured to the movable chamber for operating the same, and a releasing device for allowing the said movable chamber to be released when the said device is properly placed upon the sediment contained in the cistern, substantially as set forth. 10th. A device for removing debris from cisterns, consisting of telescoping chambers, a valve, such as 14, placed in the lower end or bottom of the stationary chamber, a collar such as 6, encircling the movable chamber, a rubber or other packing 8, interposed between said collar and collar 7, suitable locking devices for securing said collars to said stationary chamber, staples secured to the top of the movable chamber, a spring arm, such as 27, secured to the collar 7, the upper end of which is adapted to come in engagement with one of the staples, a plate 29, encircling one of the guide rods, and also adapted to engage the upper end of the said spring arm, a triangular shaped plate, such as 30, adapted to be interposed between the said plate and the said staple, an operating rope, such as 25, secured to the top of the said movable chamber, and having a suitable branch, the end of which is adapted to be attached to the said triangular shaped plate for disengaging the movable chamber, substantially as set forth. 11th. A device for removing debris from cisterns, consisting of telescoping chambers, a valve, such as 4, placed in the bottom of the said screw threaded chambers, an opening formed in the top of the movable chamber, a cap, such as 36, adapted to cover the said opening, a lever, such as 39, adapted to come in contact with the top of the said cap, a rope, such as 42, secured to the top of the chamber 5, a ring, such as 43, adapted to be passed over said lever and rod, an operating rope such as 25, secured to the top of the said movable chamber, and provided with a branch 31, the end of which is adapted to be attached to the said ring 22, for releasing the cap and allowing the air to escape that is contained within the device, substantially as set forth. 12th. A device for removing debris from cisterns, consisting of telescoping chambers, one of which is provided with a suitable valve for allowing the sediment to pass into said chambers, clips secured to the said chambers, a pole such as 45, provided with rounded portions such as 49 and 50, for allowing the said pole to be turned within the said clips, projections such as 51 and 52, secured to the said pole, and adapted to be brought in contact