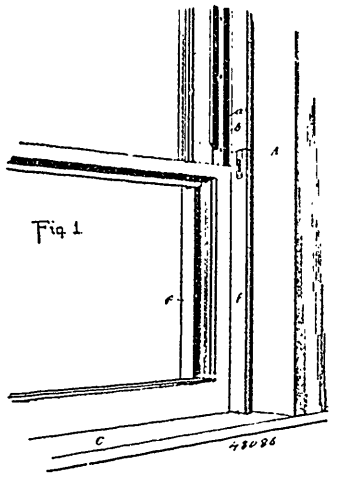
No. 48,086. Window. (*Fenêtre.*)

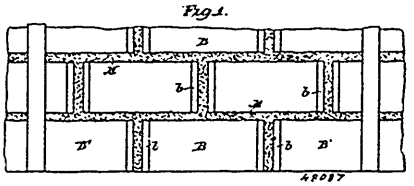


Ferdinand Christoph Von Heydebrand and Under Lasa and George Semler, all of New York, State of New York, U.S.A., 1st February, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a window, the combination of a casing provided with vertical grooves, a window sash provided with pivots entering the said grooves in the casing, and bearings in the grooves normally out of engagement with the sash pivots, but with which they are engaged to temporarily suspend the sash so that the same may be swung upon its pivots, substantially as described. 2nd. In a window, the combination of a casing, vertical grooves therein, a vertically moving sash provided with pivots entering the said grooves in the casing, and movable bearings normally disconnected from the sash pivots, but adapted to be moved into the path of the sash pivots to co-operate therewith, to temporarily suspend the sash so that the same may swing on its pivots, substantially as described. 3rd. In a window, the combination of a casing having grooves therein, a sash provided with pivots entering and traversing the grooves in the casing and pivoted hooks adapted to be swung into the path of the sash pivots to co-operate therewith to suspend the sash to swing upon its pivots, substantially as described. 4th. In a window, the combination of a casing provided with vertical grooves, a sash provided with pivots entering and traversing the grooves, bearings within the grooves, normally out of engagement with the sash pivots, but adapted to be engaged therewith to temporarily hold the window suspended, in order that the same may be turned on its pivots, and movable inside and outside beads, substantially as described. 5th. In a window, the combination of a casing provided with vertical grooves, a sash provided with pivots entering the grooves, pivoted hooks adapted to be swung across the grooves to co-operate with the sash pivots to hold the sash suspended, and movable inside and outside beads, substantially as described. 6th. In a window, the combination of a sash provided with pivots, a casing provided with vertical grooves and with recesses in proximity to said grooves, together with pivoted hooks located in the recesses and adapted to be swung across the grooves to co operate with the sash pivots, substantially as described. 7th. The combination, in a window, of a sash provided with pivots, a casing provided with vertical grooves and recesses in proximity to said grooves, pivoted hooks located within the recesses and adapted to be swung across the grooves, to co-operate with the sash pivots, and stop-pins for limiting the movement of the hooks, substantially as described.

No. 48,087. Floor and Floor Blocks.

(*Plancher et blocs de plancher.*)

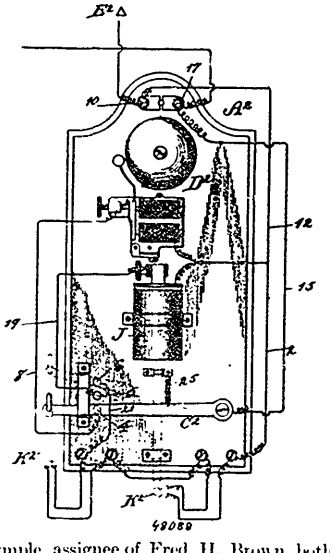


Thomas A. Lee, New York, State of New York, U.S.A., 1st February, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A floor or like structure constructed of courses of tiles or floor blocks, without the use of I-beams or other girders within the said courses, the said tiles or blocks being provided with inclined sides forming channels between them, and mortar or other cement filling in the said channels and forming compression resisting ribs, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. A floor or like structure constructed of courses or tiles or floor blocks extending between supports and without the use of I-beams or other girders within the said courses, the said tiles or blocks being laid with spaces or channels, as distinguished from mere cement joints, between adjacent courses and between adjacent blocks in each course, and mortar or other cement filling in said channels, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. A floor or like block consisting of a hollow tile B, and end slabs *b* closing the ends of the hollows, the walls of the said block projecting at the base whereby channels for the cement may be formed between adjacent blocks when placed base to base, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 4th. In combination in a floor, roof, or like structure, blocks provided with hollows and slabs closing the said hollows and projecting bases leaving channels between adjacent blocks, and mortar or other cement filling the said channels, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 5th. In combination in a floor, roof, or like structure, blocks provided with hollows and slabs *b* closing the said hollows, and laid with spaces between adjacent blocks, and ribs of mortar or other cement filling the said spaces between the blocks, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 6th. The improvement in the art of laying floors which consists of laying and spacing the floor blocks upon a temporary support with channels between adjacent courses or blocks, and thereafter pouring in or otherwise filling such channels with mortar or other cement, and when the floor has set removing the temporary support, whereby the floor blocks may be laid throughout with unskilled labour and the mortar or cement thereafter applied, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 48,088. Telephone Signalling Device.

(*Appareil à signal pour téléphones.*)



John E. Dalrymple, assignee of Fred H. Brown, both of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 1st February, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A telephone signalling apparatus, comprising a line circuit or circuits, a switching device located at each station, a call circuit, a battery circuit and telephonic circuit for each station, and means for connecting the call circuit of the station receiving the call in circuit with the line and cutting out the call circuit of the station sending the call. 2nd. A telephonic signalling apparatus, comprising a line circuit or circuits, a switching device located at each station, a call circuit, a battery circuit and telephonic circuit for each station and a movable switch lever for connecting the call circuit of the station receiving the call in circuit with the line and cutting out the call circuit of the station sending the call. 3rd. A telephonic signalling apparatus, comprising a line circuit or circuits, a call circuit, a battery circuit, a telephonic circuit for each station and a circuit changer for including the calling device of the station sending the signal in circuit with the line and also with a battery or other source of generation, and a circuit changer at the receiving station normally in circuit with the calling device of that station.

No. 48,089. Telephone. (*Téléphone.*)

John E. Dalrymple, assignee of Fred H. Brown, both of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 1st February, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a magneto telephone, the combination of two permanent magnets, one of said magnets having an end inserted in the enclosing case, the other magnet being entirely enclosed in the en-