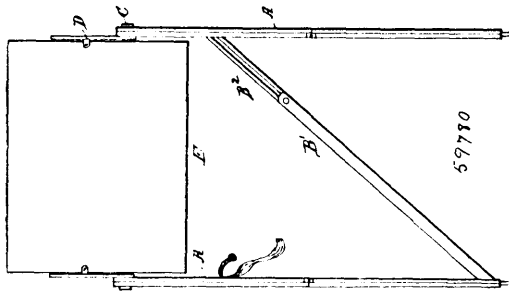
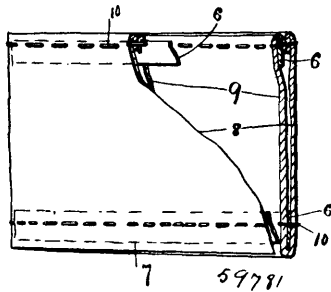


between them as described. 2nd. In an easel, the combination of two pairs of legs pivoted at their upper ends, an extensible cross-bar



pivotally connected to the corresponding leg of each pair, clamp frames pivoted on the pins connecting the legs, and adapted to hold the canvas or block between them. 3rd. In an easel, the combination of clamps adapted to hold the opposite edges of a canvas or block, and adjustable pivot pins thereto in the sides of the easel, as described. 4th. In an easel, the combination with adjustable side standards of adjustable clamps pivoted thereto, and a block or canvas adapted to be held by such clamps and to form a rigid connection between the side standards as described.

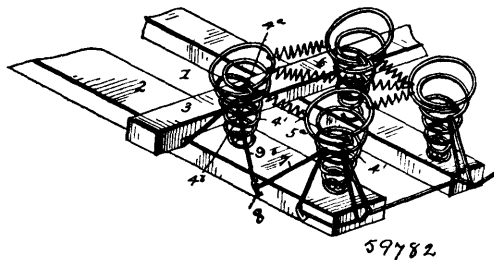
No. 59,781. Garment Holder. (Porte-vêtement.)



John Allan, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 2nd May, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 14th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. As a new article of manufacture, a combined stocking top, knicker cuff and trouser holder, adapted to overlap the bottom edge of the trouser leg when drawn up, and the upper edge of the sock. 2nd. As a new article of manufacture, a combined stocking top, knicker cuff and trouser holder consisting of a tubular length of knitted material 8, 9, and elastic bands 6 and 7 arranged and fastened together by stitching 10, substantially as shown and described and for the purpose set forth.

No. 59,782. Spring Bed Bottom. (Sommier élastique.)



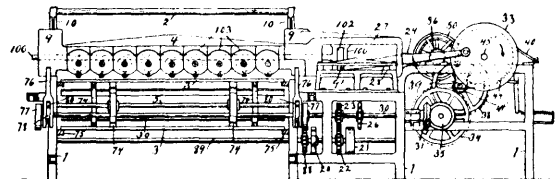
Peter Pelham Pengh, Wheeling, Missouri, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th April, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A spring bed bottom, comprising a bottom frame, conical or flaring resilience springs mounted thereon in parallel longitudinal rows, each spring having its upper end bent to form a hook 4a extending under its upper coil and an eye 4b, projecting laterally beneath said coil and short spiral springs 5, each having one of its ends connected with the upper coil of one resilience spring diametrically opposite its eye, and its other end inclined downward and connected with the lateral eye of an adjoining spring in the same longitudinal row, substantially as described. 2nd. A spring bed bottom, comprising a frame, guides on the outer side and end edges of the frame, conical or flaring resilience springs 4 mounted in parallel rows on said frame, each spring having its upper end bent to form a hook 4a extending under its upper coil and having a laterally projecting eye, a series of short spiral springs 5 having one of its ends connected with the upper coil of one resilience spring diametrically opposite its eye and its other end connected with the eye of the next adjoining spring in the same longitudinal row, a series of

long spiral springs extending continuously between and connecting the inner sides of adjoining resilience springs, said springs being arranged in crossed pairs and extending parallel with the diagonal rows of resilience springs, and a brace wire extending continuously through the said guides around the frame and provided with lateral loops engaging the side and end resilience springs, substantially as described.

No. 59,783. Wire Fence Making Machine.

(Machine à faire des clôtures en fil de fer.)



William Augustus Kilmer, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th April, 1898.)

Claim.—1st In a machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of the endless travelling bed formed of endless sprocket chains, and cross bars provided with longitudinal and cross grooves for the reception of the strand wires and picket wires, the means for supporting and intermittently driving said endless travelling bed, the means for feeding the strand wires and picket wires to their respective grooves in said cross bars of said travelling bed, and the means for severing the picket wires after being fed to the travelling bed, all arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In the machine shown and described for making mesh fence, the combination of the endless travelling bed formed with grooves for the reception of strand wires and picket wires, the frame for holding said wires in their respective grooves, and means for supporting, and for intermittently driving said travelling bed, and means for alternately twisting the strand wires together in opposite directions between the picket wires substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of a pair of feed rolls having their peripheries alternately plain and crimped for feeding forward and crimping the picket wires, the means for intermittently driving said rolls, the guide for conducting the picket wire to the endless travelled bed, the shear mechanism for severing the wire-pickets from each other. 4th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence the combination of the two feed rolls 53 each having their peripheries alternately plain and crimped, for feeding forward and alternately crimping the wire pickets, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of the endless travelling bed having grooves for holding the strand wires, one a short distance above the other, and for holding the picket wires so they may feed forward between the strand wires, the means for intermittently driving said travelling bed, the series of coiling pinions for twisting the strand wires together in opposite directions alternately between the picket wires, the means for elevating and lowering and for driving said coiling pinions and for turning them slightly backward to release them from the twisted strand wires all arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of the cross head 9, the means for elevating and lowering said cross head, the rack bar 100 and means for reciprocating said rack bar, pinions 105 and 106 and their shaft 107, coiling pinion 108 having its forward journal recessed, the detachable wearing plate 113 seated in said recess, spring plate 111, yieldingly bearing against the rear journal, of said coiling pinion, stud 109, coil spring 110 carried on said stud and bearing against plate 111 and plates 103, 104 and 105, for holding said pinions in place, all arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the coiling pinion 108 having its forward journal recessed, in combination with the detachable wearing plate 113 seated in said recess, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 8th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination with the cross head 9, the coiling pinion 108, the spring plate 111 bearing yieldingly against the rear part of said pinion, and the means for driving said coiling pinion, all arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 9th. In the machine shown and described for making mesh wire fence, the combination of the intermittently driven rolls 53, 53, having their faces provided with alternate plain and crimped portions, the wire guide 90, 55, the stationary cutting die 84, the movable cutting die 83 and the means for operating said movable die, all arranged to operate, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 10th. In the machine described for making wire mesh fence, the combination of shaft 45, crank wheel 33 fast on said shaft and having the lugs 48, the slides 46 and 47, cross bar 46 for connecting said slides, gear wheel 44 loose on said shaft, the cam 41 secured to said gear wheel, the short cross shaft 42 journalled in said gear wheel near its