

spindle and the blade 39 for operating the latter, said intermediate mechanism comprising the lever 26, connected with the pull spindle in a manner to be rocked by the latter in its movements, the elbow lever 41 coupled at one end to the cutter blade, the link 40 coupled at one end to the lever 41, and having a slotted connection at its other end to the lever 26, the spring hook 40^a pivoted to the link 40, and its hooked end adapted to engage the coupling stud 26^a on the lever when the latter is rocked forward, the cam 40^b carried by the hook 40^a, and a fixed support in the path of said cam when the lever is rocked backward, whereby the hook is freed from the stud 26^a, as set forth. 8th. In a cash register, the combination with the casing, the cash drawer mounted therein, a pull and its spindle, of the rock shaft 66, the loosely hung latch 27 engaging a locking recess in the drawer, means whereby the rocking of the shaft 66 in one direction lifts said latch, the upright rock shaft 28 operated by the pull, the radially projecting stud 28^b on said shaft 28, the arm 66^a on the shaft 66, provided with an inclined cam 66^b in the path of the stud 28^b, and springs which hold the arm 66^a in an intermediate normal position, substantially as set forth. 9th. In a cash register, the combination with a master pull, a type wheel 45 mounted rotatively on the spindle thereof, a dollar pull, means for communicating the rotary movement of the latter pull to the type wheel 45, mechanism for feeding a strip of paper under said type wheel and for producing the impression, said mechanism being actuated by the master pull, an adding mechanism 38^a for the dollars, and a mutilated gear wheel 37^a fixed on the spindle of the dollar pull, and adapted to be put in gearing position with said adding mechanism when the dollar pull is drawn out, whereby only a portion of the backward rotation of the dollar pull is communicated to the adding mechanism, for the purpose set forth. 10th. In a cash register, the combination with a pull and its spindle, type wheels mounted on the spindle of the pull, mechanism operated by the pull for feeding a strip of paper under the type wheels, an impression roller, 31, operated by the pull, and a track for said roller, of means substantially as described for holding up the strip of paper until the impression roller takes under it, and means operated by the pull, for severing the printed ticket from the strip, substantially as set forth. 11th. In a cash register, the combination, with the pull 10, and its spindle, adapted to be rotated and moved endwise, of the display wheel 13^a, the intermediate gearing whereby the rotation of the pull is communicated to said display wheel, the bevelled spring latch 48^a, mounted on the frame adjacent to the pull spindle, and the stop cam 48, on the said spindle, adapted to impinge on the latch and arrest the backward rotation of the pull, when the latter is drawn out, substantially as set forth. 12th. In a cash register, the combination, with the master pull and its spindle, the latter having in it a circumferential recess 9^b, and the pull 10, and its spindle, the latter having in it a recess 10^b, of the transversely-arranged lever 60, having at one end a toe 60^a, which engages the recess 10^b, when the pull 10 is drawn out, and at its other end a toe 60^b, which engages the recess 9^b, when the master pull is drawn out, and a spring which tends to put the toes of the lever into engagement with said recesses, substantially as set forth. 13th. In a cash register, the combination, with the master pull and its spindle, the latter having in it a circumferential recess 59^a, the pull 10, and its spindle, the wheel 37^a, on the latter spindle, having in its boss or hub a longitudinal channel in 37^a, a transversely arranged pawl lever 59, the nose 59^a of which is held normally in engagement with said channel by a spring 59^b, and the said spring, the nose 59^b, on the opposite end of the lever pawl registering with a circumferential recess 59^c, in the spindle of the master pull, substantially as set forth. 14th. In a cash register, the combination, with the casing, the cash drawer mounted therein, the pull, a lever coupled to the pull and adapted to be vibrated by the movements of the latter, and a bolt 63^a, coupled to and operated by said lever, of a movable socket piece operated by the drawer and adapted to receive said bolt when the drawer is pushed in, and means for moving said socket piece until the socket is out of register with said bolt when the pull and the drawer are out, whereby the operator is prevented from pushing in the pull until the drawer is pushed in, as set forth. 15th. The combination with a numeral-bearing wheel, of a rotatively mounted pull, intermediate gearing connecting said pull and wheel, and means for limiting the rotation of said pull in setting the wheel, said means comprising a carrier on the pull spindle, a series of push pins mounted in said carrier, and a stop device arranged in the path of the pins when pressed in by the operator, the said pins corresponding with the respective numerals, on the wheel, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 16th. In a cash register, the combination with a master pull, having a type wheel splined on its spindle and a type wheel rotatively mounted on its spindle, the latter being provided with a toothed gear wheel, of another pull having a toothed gear wheel splined on its spindle, a rack bar which connects and gears with said gear wheels, and means operated by the master pull for printing from said type wheels, as set forth.

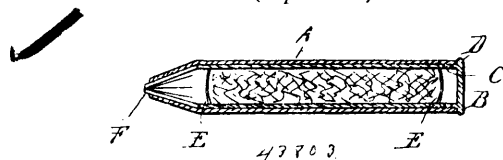
No. 43,802. Method of Separating Gold from its Chloride Solutions. (*Méthode de séparer l'or des solutions de chlorure.*)

Joseph William Sutton, Brisbane, Colony of Queensland, 1st August, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In the precipitation of gold from its chloride solution by sulphate of iron or other reagent the use of a hydro-carbon fluid

as a collector of the gold, substantially as hereinbefore described and explained. 2nd. In the precipitation of gold from its chloride solution by sulphate of iron or other reagent, the use of a hydro-carbon fluid mixed with an alkali as a collector of the gold, substantially as hereinbefore described and explained. 3rd. Separating gold from its chloride solution by means of a volatile oil or resin, or a mixture thereof, substantially as hereinbefore described and shown. 4th. Separating gold from its chloride solution by means of a volatile oil or resin, or a mixture thereof, rendered alkaline by the addition of borax, or other alkali or alkaline salt, substantially as hereinbefore described and explained.

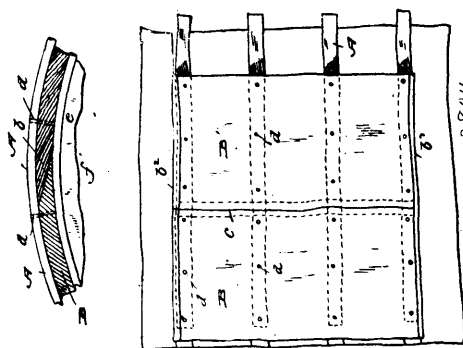
No. 43,803. Inhaler. (*Aspirateur.*)



Henry D. Cushman, Three Rivers, Michigan, U.S.A., 1st August, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—In an inhaler, the combination, with a screw threaded casing open at both ends, of a sleeve, also open at both ends and screw threaded and adapted to be rotated to simultaneously unstop the openings in the casing and to close them, substantially as set forth.

No. 43,804. Barrel and Method of Making Same. (*Baril et méthode de fabrication.*)



James C. Dozier, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A., 2nd August, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The barrel herein shown and described, having the series of staves B, each provided on its outer face only with the oppositely extending bevels *b, b'*, arranged longitudinally along its respective side edges, said staves being forced or held together by external hoops or bands and each stave having one of its bevels *b*, overlapped by the inner face of the adjacent stave, whereby each stave has the side *b'*, thereof fitted on the bevelled face *b*, of the adjacent stave, while its other bevelled face *b'*, is overlapped by another adjacent stave, as set forth. 2nd. In a barrel, having the lapped staves and the expansible pliable corrugated lining *H*, fitted snugly within the barrel and adapted to be uniformly expanded or pressed outward against said staves of the barrel by the pressure of the contents packed within said barrel, substantially as described. 3rd. The method of making a barrel, which consists in arranging the hoop strips in parallel positions, forming each stave with the longitudinal bevels *b, b'*, on their outer faces and at the side edges thereof, laying the staves on their flat faces upon the hoop strips and spacing said staves apart to leave the openings or spaces *c*, between the contiguous bevelled edges thereof, fastening the staves and hoop strips together, bending the connected hoops and staves around a cylindrical former and subjecting them to pressure to contract the body and thereby cause the bevelled edges of the staves to overlap one another and close the spaces *c*, and then fastening the hoops in place, substantially as set forth.

No. 43,805. Petroleum Fluid Burner. (*Brûleur de pétrole.*)

Henry Bragg and William Backus, both of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 2nd August, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a petroleum fluid burner, the combination of a main inlet pipe, closed generating chambers upon said pipe, a receiving chamber supporting burners and heating rods within the pipe and chambers, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a petroleum fluid burner, the combination, with the supply pipe thereof, of perforated steel heating tubes within the pipe, substantially as