

thereof, substantially as shown. 2nd. The combination, with a steam cylinder and its valve, of a steam duct having a partly choked throat, a lubricant cup having its discharge communicating with the steam-duct back of the choked throat thereof, and a steam condenser delivering the water of condensation to the interior of the lubricant-cup, for displacing the lubricant and forcing the same into the afore-said steam-duct, substantially as described and shown. 3rd. In combination with the lubricant duct *a* having its extremities communicating respectively with the boiler and steam-chest of the engine, and the lubricant cup having its discharge connected with said duct, the disk *b* arranged within the duct *a* and having the projections *d* and the channel *c*, for the passage of the lubricant through said disk, substantially as described and shown and for the purpose specified.

No. 18,794. Electric Clock not Requiring Winding up. (*Horloge Electrique ne se Remontant pas.*)

Solomon Schisgall, St. Petersburg, Russia, 6th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. An electric clock not requiring winding up, wherein the oscillating of the pendulum is produced by the action of an electro-magnet, alternately magnetized and demagnetized automatically by the action of the clock-work. 2nd. The combination of the electro-magnet with a lever or armature connected with the pendulum, and ending into a tooth which, through the oscillations of the pendulum, is alternately brought in contact and out of contact with the teeth of the seconds' wheel. 3rd. The combination, in an electric clock, of the clock-work's toothed wheels with springs ending in heads so shaped that, when the wheel is turned for half a tooth (by the action of the electro-magnet), the said head of the spring leaps over the tooth and, thereupon pressing against the same, compels the wheel to move on for the other half. 4th. The combination of the wheels of the electric clock with a commutator consisting of two isolated semi-circles, and serving to more economically utilize the power of the galvanic batteries or elements. 5th. The combination of the electro-magnet with a battery of superior force than that required for complete saturation of the electro-magnet, in order to maintain continually magnetism in the electro-magnets.

No. 18,795. Fur Clipping Machine.

(*Machine à Tondre les Fourrures.*)

Otto Simonson and William Schott, New York, N. Y., U. S., 6th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A fur-clipping machine comprising the following elements: a cutter-bar adapted to be reciprocated forward and backward, a cutter-bar adapted to be reciprocated forward, backward and laterally, a device adapted to give a continuous air blast, an adjustable straining frame, an adjustable straining bar and suitable mechanism for feeding and straining the skin or fur, all constructed and arranged substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a fur-clipping machine, as a means for removing the water hairs from skins or furs, toothed cutter-bars adapted to be reciprocated, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a fur-clipping machine, a device for supplying a continuous air blast provided with a nozzle narrowing or tapering flat-wise to its mouth, substantially as herein shown and described, said nozzle being designed for equalizing the air pressure along the line of delivery, as set forth. 4th. In a fur-clipping machine, the combination, with reciprocating cutter-bars adapted for clipping coarse hairs from furs or skins, of a device for delivering a continuous and regulated air blast of even pressure, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a fur-clipping machine, a straining frame adapted and arranged to be swung downward, substantially as and for the purpose described. 6th. In a fur-clipping machine, the combination, with a suitable supporting frame, of a straining bar adapted to be vertically adjusted, substantially as herein shown and described. 7th. In a fur-clipping machine, means, substantially as herein shown and described, of straining a fur or skin over the straining bar consisting of movable endless chains *N*, *N*, clamp *R*, hooks *q* and weights *s*, all arranged and operating as set forth.

No. 18,796. Water Closet. (*Latrines à l'eau.*)

James Muirhead, Pawtucket, R. I., U. S., 6th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—The combination of the bowl *A*, case *B* provided with ways *i*, *i*, gate *A*, packing *V*, rod *g*, arm *t* and shaft *d*, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

No. 18,797. Grain Elevator. (*Elevateur à Grain.*)

Marquis F. Seeley, Freemont, Neb., U. S., 6th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a building for storing grain, the combination, with means for elevating the grain, of a series of bins having a substantially unitary hopper-bottom common to all the bins of the series, and sloping toward a central pit in which the lower end of the elevating device is placed, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a building for storing grain, the combination, with means for elevating the grain, of a unitary hopper structure forming the bottoms of a series of bins, and radial partitions between said bins, whereby the grain may be discharged at a central point to the elevating device, substantially as described. 3rd. In the elevator structure described, the combination of two elevating devices, two or more storage bins *C* constructed to discharge to either of the said elevating devices, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In a building for storing grain, the combination of two elevator-belts, receiving-bins *G* and storage-bins *C* arranged to discharge to the said elevator-belts, a cleaner, a bin *I* constructed to discharge to either elevator-belt, means for conveying the grain from the top of each elevator-belt to the cleaner and bin *I*, and means for conveying the grain from the top of the elevator-belts to the storage-bins or outside of the building, substantially as described. 5th. The combination, with the elevator-belts *D* and storage-bins *C*, of bins *K* arranged to discharge into a grain cleaner bins *M*, arranged to discharge into a weighing hopper, and means for conveying the grain from the top of each elevator-belt to the said bins *C*, *K* and *M*, substantially as and

for the purposes set forth. 6th. In a building for storing grain, an elevator having its casings or legs constructed to form the supporting frame upon which the several operative parts are mounted, substantially as described. 7th. The combination, with the floor, of the drive-way *F* having an aperture *f*, of means for directing grain discharged through said aperture into either of the bins *G*, as desired. 8th. The combination, with the floor *F* having an aperture *f*, and the partition *G*, of the pivoted board *f*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 9th. In a device for dumping grain, the combination with a floor *F*, of a roller *q*, located and operating substantially as described and for the purposes set forth. 10th. The combination, with the floor *F* and the dumping timbers *Q*, of rollers *q* having bearings in the said floor at the end of the dumping timbers, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. 11th. In a structure for elevating and storing grain, a working floor *E* supported from the ground independently of the other parts of the building, substantially as described. 12th. The combination, with the floor *F* and the bin *E*, of a weighing hopper *N* placed above a scale platform resting on said floor and supported by standards *n* therefrom, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth. 13th. The combination, with an elevator-belt, of a receiving hopper *o* having a depending flange *o*, a turn-spout *O* constructed to fit at its upper end over the flange *o*, so as to rotate thereon, and a rod *ol* supported in a suitable bearing and attached to, and constructed to uphold said turn-spout, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

No. 18,798. Railway Car Replacer. (*Appareil pour remettre les Chars de Chemin de Fer.*)

William Toombs and George W. Thatcher, Logan, Utah, U. S., 6th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A reversible placer-frog consisting of the elongated rails *a*, centre block *b*, base-plate *c*, and the double-arched hook *D* having set screws in its hook-wings, substantially as specified. 2nd. The combination, with the reversible placer frog *A* having the double-arched hook-connection *D* and set screws *c*, of the single rail-replacer *P* having the arch *m*, and the reversible double-hook connection *D*, substantially as specified.

No. 18,799. Method for Extracting Stumps. (*Méthode pour Extraire les Souches.*)

Torrence W. Russell and Charles E. Tucker, Bradford, Penn., assignees of Harry D. Van Campen, Belmont, N. Y., U. S., 6th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—As an improvement in the art of extracting stumps, the method herein described of extracting the stump and its roots simultaneously, which consists in making a hole in the earth beneath the stump at a sufficient distance under it to leave a cushion of earth between the stump and the hole, then inserting in said hole an explosive which is afterwards tamped and fired, whereby the force of the explosion is diffused over a large surface, and the stump and its roots pushed out of the ground by the cushion of earth, substantially as described.

No. 18,800. Manufacture of Barrels and the like from Pulp. (*Fabrication des Barils et Autres Objets Semblables avec de la Pâte à Papier.*)

The American Paper Barrel Company (Assignees of George W. Laraway), Hartford, Ct., U. S., 6th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A mold for the fabrication from pulp, of barrels and other similar articles, said mold being composed of an outer and inner set of staves or sections, in the space between which the barrel or other article is formed under pressure exerted upon the pulp by one of the set of staves or sections, substantially as hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. A mold for the fabrication from pulp, of barrels and other similar articles, said mold being composed of an outer and inner set of staves or sections, in the space between which the barrel or other article is formed under pressure, from without, exerted inwardly upon the outer staves or sections, substantially as hereinbefore set forth and for the purposes described. 3rd. A mold for the fabrication from pulp, of barrels and other similar articles, said mold being composed of an outer and inner set of perforated staves or sections, in the space between which the barrel or other article is formed under pressure, from without, exerted inwardly upon the outer staves or sections, substantially as hereinbefore set forth and for the purposes described. 4th. A mold for the fabrication from pulp, of barrels and other similar articles, said mold being composed of an outer and inner set of staves or sections, having their working faces grooved and covered with finely-perforated mold-face, substantially as hereinbefore set forth and for the purposes described. 5th. In a mold for the fabrication from pulp, of barrels and other similar articles, a collapsing core of bilged form for shaping the interior of the package, substantially as shown and described.

No. 18,801. Knitting Machine.

(*Machine à Tricoter.*)

George A. Leighton, Manchester, N. H., U. S., 6th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The needle-cylinder, cylinder-needles, and cam cylinder provided with two grooves for the reception of the butts of the said needles, and a reciprocating switch, combined with a pattern surface, and intermediate connections between it and the said switch, whereby the switch may be moved automatically to direct the butts of the cylinder needles into one or the other of the said grooves, substantially as described. 2nd. The needle-bed, plate-needles, and cam-plate having two grooves for the reception of the butts of the plate-needles, and a switch cam, combined with a pattern surface and intermediate connections, substantially as described, between the said pattern surface and switch cam, whereby the switch cam may be moved automatically to place the butts of the needles in either of the said grooves, substantially as described. 3rd. The needle-bed,