

necting opposite sides of the seat, and with its lower edge in the same plane therewith, whereby tilting of the valve is prevented, substantially as described. 8th. A valve shell consisting of the main chamber A provided with pipe connections B, B', in line with each other, a neck C projecting laterally from said chamber, and a tubular portion E located between said chamber and neck and having its axis parallel with the axis of said pipe-connections, these parts A, B, B', C and E being integral, as herein described. 9th. A shell provided with a rib, the bearing surface of which is in the same plane as the seat against which the valve closes, whereby tilting of the latter is prevented, substantially as described.

No. 26,839. Coin Pad for use on Counters, Glass Cases, etc. (*Bourrelet à monnaie pour comptoirs, montres, etc.*)

Flavius J. Allen and William J. Cahoon, New York, N.Y., (assignees of Mark J. Kraus, San Francisco, Cal.), U. S., 3rd June, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. As a new article of manufacture, a coin pad provided with a series of elastic prongs or points projecting vertically from the surface thereof, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A coin pad, the body of which is made of an elastic or flexible material provided with a series of elastic or flexible prongs or points, projecting vertically from the surface thereof, and made integral with the same, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. A flexible or elastic coin pad formed on its upper surface with integral projections and provided with a backing, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 26,840. Paper Pulp Screen.

(*Tamis à pâte à papier.*)

The Seneca Screen Company, Penn Yan, N. Y., U. S., (assignee of Calvin Russell and Patrick H. Cragin), 3rd June, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In combination with the screen, subjacent pulp-vat and rocking pumping bars in said vat, a barrier projecting from the underside of the screen toward the top of the pumping bar, to check the flow of pulp across the top of the pumping bar, as set forth. 2nd. In combination with the screen, subjacent pulp-vat and rocking pumping bar in said vat, on top of the pumping bar, and a barrier projecting from the underside of the screen intermediate the aforesaid ribs, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar pivoted at the centre of its top, substantially as shown and described. 4th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar pivoted at the centre of its top, and stationary bars at the sides of said pumping bar, as shown and set forth. 5th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar pivoted at the centre of the top, stationary bars at opposite sides of said pumping bar, and a barrier between the screen and pumping bar at the centre of the latter, substantially as described. 6th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar having its top inclining from the longitudinal central line toward opposite sides, substantially as described and shown. 7th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar having its top inclining from the longitudinal central line toward opposite sides, and the longitudinal side edges of the top curved upward, substantially described and shown. 8th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar having its top inclining from the longitudinal central line toward opposite sides and ribs projecting from the top of the pumping bar, as shown. 9th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar having its top inclining from the longitudinal central line toward opposite sides, and the longitudinal side edges of the top curved upward, and ribs projecting from the top of the pumping bar, substantially as described and shown. 10th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar pivoted at its top and having the longitudinal side edges of the top curved upward, as set forth and shown. 11th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar pivoted at its top, and having the top inclining from the pivoted line of the bar toward the sides thereof, as set forth. 12th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar pivoted at the centre of its top and having the top inclining from the longitudinal central line toward opposite sides, and the longitudinal side edges of the top curved upward, as set forth and shown. 13th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar pivoted at the centre of its top and the longitudinal side edges of the top curved upward, and ribs projecting from the top of the pumping bar, as described and shown. 14th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar pivoted at the centre of its top, and having its top inclining from the longitudinal central line toward opposite sides of the bar, and ribs projecting from the top of the pumping bar, as shown and set forth. 15th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar pivoted at the centre of its top, and having its top inclining from the longitudinal central line toward opposite sides, and the longitudinal side edges of the top curved upward, and ribs projecting from the top of the pumping bar, substantially as described and shown. 16th. In combination with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar pivoted at the centre of its top, and having the top inclining from the longitudinal central line toward opposite sides of the bar, and the longitudinal side edges of the top curved upward, and a barrier interposed between the screen and pumping bar along the longitudinal central line of the top of the latter, substantially as shown and set forth. 17th. In combination, with the screen and subjacent pulp-vat, the pumping bar pivoted at the centre of its top, and having the top inclining from the longitudinal central line toward opposite sides of the bar, and the longitudinal side edges of the top of the pumping bar curved upward, a barrier interposed between the screen and pumping bar along the longitudinal central line of the latter, and ribs projecting from the top of the bar, all constructed and combined substantially as described and shown.

No. 26,841. Combined Plug and Cock for Barrels, etc. (*Bondon et robinet combinés pour barils, etc.*)

Charles C. Limirdoll and John H. McMahon, Fort Edward, N. Y., U. S., 3rd June, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A plug A, provided with a valve B having a tubular perforated stem, a perforated chamber C holding a spring D pressing the valve B upon its seat and making a tight joint, a sleeve E having milled rim E and screwed end e adapted to couple with the plug A, said sleeve holding rotatively a tube or spout F projecting at the coupling end so as to push the valve B off its seat and form a continuous passage with the valve stem b, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination of the plug A, notched flange A', threaded chamber a', valve seat a'', perforated chamber C, spring D, valve B having perforated tubular stem b, sleeve E, head E, threaded end e, spout or tube F held rotatively in said sleeve, and washer F', substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination of the plug A, thread a', rim A', notches a'', nipple A'', valve seat a'', chamber A'', thread a'', valve B, tubular stem b, perforations b', flaring end b'', cap C, and spring D, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination of the sleeve E, rim E, nipple e, tube F, collar f, washer F', set-screw F', and groove f', substantially as set forth.

No. 26,842. Steam Trap or apparatus for Separating Water, etc., from Steam, Vapour or Gases. (*Trappe de vapeur ou appareil pour séparer l'eau, etc., des vapeurs et des gaz.*)

Isaac S. McDougall, Irk Vale, Thomas Sugden, Oldham, and James T. McDougall, London, Eng., 3rd June, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In apparatus for the purposes described, the combination of a vessel or casing, and a float and weight, or their equivalents, enclosed therein, with an outlet valve, substantially as hereinbefore described. 2nd. In apparatus for the purpose described, the testing rod G, arranged and operated substantially as hereinbefore described. 3rd. The combination, in a steam trap, of a lever mounted on a fulcrum pin a', carrying on its ends a float C and a weight D, and operating a stop valve with inlet and outlet pipes A', A', as described.

No. 26,843. Extracting Gold and other Precious Metals from their Ores, and apparatus therefor. (*Extraction de l'or et autres métaux précieux de leurs minerais et appareil pour cet objet.*)

Max W. Weber, (assignee of Ewald Fischer), London, Eng., 3rd June, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The improved method of extracting gold and other precious metals from their ores herein above described, wherein: Firstly, the ores ground as finely as possible and mixed with from 6 to 8 times their volume of water, with or without an addition of common salt or of another chloric or bromic preparation, or of common salt and permanganate of potash, or of common salt and acid, are placed in a vat, the interior of which is lined with an amalgamated metal, which is electrically connected to a negative electrode, and the bottom of which is covered with a layer of mercury which is electrically connected with the amalgamated metal, the said vat containing a stirring apparatus, the shovels of which consist also of an amalgamated metal which is electrically connected with the negative electrode, so that by the motion of the stirring apparatus the ores and water are continuously maintained in a uniform mixture, and the pure metal is separated on the cathode while on the anode, the corresponding acid or the halogen is set free, and secondly, when all the reduced metal has been taken up by the mercury, the whole mass is discharged into an iron trough, which is provided with a series of horizontal rollers rotating at different speeds, these rollers carrying carbon or metal bars which represent the anodes, while the mercury and the iron trough represent the cathode, so that the fine amalgam particles produced in the vat and still mixed with sand are condensed in the mercury while the tailings which are free from metal are drawn off, substantially as hereinbefore described. 2nd. The herein-described construction of apparatus for extracting precious metal from their ores, consisting of a vat A having a lining of amalgamated plates of copper or other suitable metal, to be connected with the negative electrode of an electrical generator, and having a stirring apparatus a, b to be connected with the positive electrode of the electrical generator, and having a cock c for discharging its contents, such vat operating in combination with an iron trough or vessel B containing revolving wood rollers having copper coils, and carbon or metal rods at their ends, such rollers being electrically connected with the positive electrode of an electrical generator while the trough is connected to the negative electrode.

No. 26,844. Edging Machine.

(*Machine à enlever les flaches.*)

Peter Payette, Pentanguishene, Ont., 4th June, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In an edger, the combination of the friction drum E on the shaft C, which has bearings on the frame T, and which is driven by pulleys and belting connected with the mandrel B, and the friction wheel H on the shaft G, which has an eccentric bearing f actuated by the arm F, which is pivotally attached to the lever arm F', and adapted to move the friction wheel H into and out of gear with the friction drum E, and from and against the brake H, substantially as described. 2nd. In an edger, the combination of the guide-bars c and d bolted to the frame T, and the cross-head O, which is pivotally connected to one end of the arm g, the other end of said arm g being pivotally attached to the end of the pivoted lever-arm P, the shifter-arm Q which is rigidly attached to the cross-head, and which contains an oil-case, the end of which clutches the connecting collar