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INVENTIONS PATENTED.

NOTE.—Patents are granted for 18 years. The term of years for which the fee has been paid, is given after the date of the patent.

No. 42,452. Wrench. (*Clé à écrou.*)

William Emmet Ayres, assignee of John Balz, both of Syracuse, New York, U.S.A., 4th April, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—The improved duplex wrench consisting in the combination with the case or handle C, and the pivoted nut engaging heads D, D, provided with ratchets a, a, of the pawls b, b, one of which has its shank b', longer than that of the other pawl and constituting the adjusting lever of the wrench, the single thumb piece t on the said lever protruding through the slot t' in the case, and the spring c abutting with opposite ends against the ends of the two pawl shanks and having its intermediate portion bent serpentine-shape, substantially as described and shown.

No. 42,453. Rail. (*Rail.*)

John Crockett and James Furnival, both of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 4th April, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A rail the head and base whereof are flanged and constructed in such a manner as to render the same reversible, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A reversible rail, having a flanged head and a flanged base corresponding in construction, with the flanges of the head and base located at opposite sides of the rail, respectively, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 42,454. Method of and Machine for Making Cigar Fillers. (*Méthode et machine pour préparer le tabac pour la fabrication des cigares.*)

Bernhard Baron, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., 4th April, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The method of forming a continuous filler to be afterward cut into proper lengths for cigars, herein described, which consists in first grouping a number of leaves of tobacco parallel in the direction of their length to form a bundle approximately the diameter of a cigar bunch to be formed, then feeding the bundles so formed to a compressing mechanism, lapping the end of each bundle onto the end of the one next preceding it, and successively compressing the bundles so fed to form a compact rope, substantially as specified. 2nd. The method of forming fillers for cigars, herein described, which consists in first grouping a number of leaves of tobacco parallel in the direction of their length to form a bundle of approximately the diameter of a cigar bunch to be formed, then feeding the bundles so formed to a compressing mechanism, lapping the end of one bundle onto the end of the one next preceding it, then successively compressing the bundles so fed to form a compact rope, and then cutting the rope into short fillers, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a machine for forming fillers for cigars, the combination of an endless grooved travelling band, a table having a flat surface situated directly over the said band, with

a slot therein of a width practically the same as the groove in the travelling band, through which slot bundles of tobacco leaves are introduced directly into the said band, and suitable compressing devices which co-operate with the said grooved band, substantially as specified. 4th. In a machine for forming the fillers for cigars, an endless band having a groove therein to receive the bundles of tobacco, combined with a table situated over the said band, having a slot therein through which the tobacco is introduced directly to the said band, and an inclined block at the end of the said slot to force the tobacco as it leaves the hands of the feeding attendant within the said groove, substantially as specified. 5th. In a machine for forming the fillers for cigars, the combination of an endless grooved travelling band, devices to press tobacco therein, and a switch block having an aperture which extends longitudinally of the band, and a spur which enters the groove in the said band to guide the continuous filler formed in the same into the said aperture, substantially as specified. 6th. In a machine for forming the fillers for cigars, the combination of an endless grooved travelling band devices to press tobacco therein, a switch block having an aperture which extends longitudinally of the band, and a spur which enters the groove in the said band to guide the continuous filler formed in the same into the said aperture, and a knife adapted to have a reciprocating movement across the end of the said switch block, substantially as specified. 7th. In a machine for forming fillers for cigars, the combination of an endless grooved travelling band, devices to press tobacco therein, a switch block having an aperture which extends longitudinally of the band, and a spur which enters the groove in the said band to guide the continuous filler formed in the same into the said aperture, and a triangular knife adapted to have a reciprocating movement across the end of the said switch block, substantially as specified. 8th. In a machine for forming fillers for cigars, the combination of an endless grooved travelling band and devices for forcing tobacco therein, a hollow block having a triangular end, and a triangular knife adapted to have a reciprocating movement across the triangular end of the said block, substantially as specified. 9th. In a cigar machine, the combination of a filler forming mechanism, a table, a conveyer to carry the fillers longitudinally of the said table, and filler rolling up devices arranged on the said table and laterally of the said conveyer, substantially as specified. 10th. In a machine for forming the fillers for cigars, a chain belt having a groove in its upper surface, combined with corresponding devices to form the upper side of the said filler, a guide to turn out the continuous filler from the grooved chain belt, a knife in the rear of the guide having a reciprocating movement to cut the continuous filler into short pieces, and an endless apron to carry the completed fillers away from the said forming chain, substantially as specified. 11th. In a machine for forming the fillers for cigars, a chain belt having a groove in its upper surface, combined with compressing devices to form the upper side of the said filler, a guide to turn out the continuous filler from the grooved chain belt, and a knife in the rear of the guide having a reciprocating movement to cut the continuous filler into short pieces, substantially as specified.

No. 42,455. Anti-Friction Bearing.

(*Coussinet de tourillon sans friction.*)

Luther Kendall Jewett, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 4th April, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In an anti-friction bearing or support, the combination, with two bearing surfaces provided with rack bars, of one or more intermediate anti-friction rollers provided at its opposite ends with gears to engage the rack bars on the bearing surfaces, substantially as described. 2nd. In an anti-friction bearing or support, the combination, with two bearing surfaces provided with rack bars, of one or more intermediate anti-friction rollers provided at its opposite