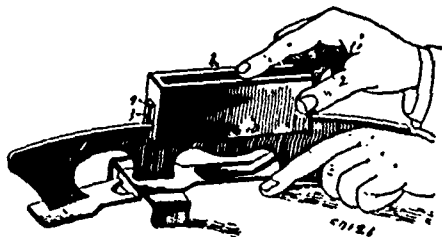
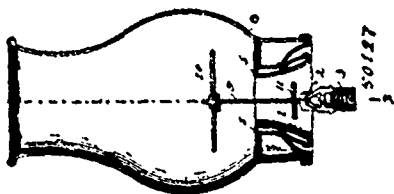


No. 50,126. Skate Plane. (Rabot pour patins.)

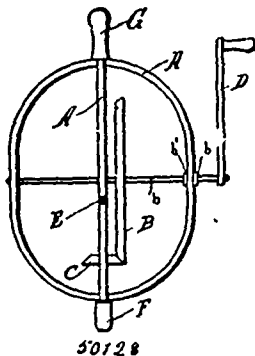
William B. Lynch, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 1st October, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a skate plane, the combination of a body open at the lower front end, and having a rearwardly extending head with a rear cross web, a reversible file mounted in said body and having a straight and a convex edge, a transverse rest bar at the front of the body and a thumb screw engaging the said web and the back of said file, the front end of said file being forced against the said rest bar, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. A skate plane comprising a body having depending flanges and a rear cross web, a rearwardly extending head attached to said web, the lower portion of the flange of the body on either one side or the other being provided with an opening to receive a screw or gauge, a reversible file mounted in said body, a transverse rest bar at the front of the body and a thumb screw mounted in the said web and bearing against said file, the front end of said file being forced against the said rest bar, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

No. 50,127. Gas Burner. (Bec à gaz.)

John A. Crawford, Cyrus B. Angell and Wilson J. Willis, all of Findlay, Ohio, U.S.A., 1st October, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—The combination, with a gas burner, of tubular construction having an annular gas outlet and a downwardly flared or bell-shaped inner shell open at its upper and lower ends to form a centre draft passage, of a fixed vertically threaded stem arranged axially in the centre draft passage and extending above the plane of the burner outlet, a disc valve threaded upon the stem within the centre draft passage and adapted by vertical adjustment therein to vary the area of the annular passage between its periphery and the flared or bell-shaped shell of the burner, and a deflector threaded upon the stem above the plane of the burner outlet and adapted to be vertically adjusted thereon to vary its distance from the plane of the burner, said deflector being of greater area than the burner whereby it extends at its periphery beyond the same, and having a flat under surface which serves to check and superheat the centre draft as it rises through the draft passage and direct it to the incandescent fuel in said heated condition, whereby sulphurous impurities in the gas are maintained at such a temperature as to be consumed and thus add to the illuminating power of the burner and prevent the escape of offensive odors, substantially as specified.

No. 50,128. Vllbrequin. (Centre-bit.)

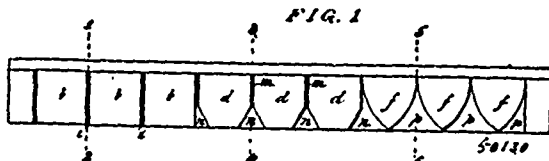
Nazaire Arthur Demers, St. Nicholas, Québec, Canada, 1er Octobre, 1895; 6 ans.

Résumé.—La combinaison de la charpente A, A, munie de la poignée G, avec la manivelle D, les essieux b, c, les roues d'engrenage B, C, la barre transversale E, le tout tel que décrit et pour les fins indiquées.

No. 50,129. Pneumatic Tire. (Bandage pneumatique.)

Fred. W. Morgan and Rufus Wright, assignees of Ernest W. Young, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 2nd October, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination with a pneumatic tire, of an inclosed patching ply or strip normally away from the tread portion of the tire and having attaching portions which are partially separated from the main portion of the ply or strip by cuts or slits, substantially as set forth. 2nd. An inflatable inner tube for a pneumatic tire provided with an internally arranged flexible patching-ply or strip having attaching portions which are partially separated from the body of the ply or strip by cuts or slits formed in such ply or strip, and said attaching portions being attached to the inner wall of the said air-tube so as to form flexible hinge connections, substantially as set forth. 3rd. An inflatable inner-tube for a pneumatic tire provided with an internally arranged flexible patching-ply or strip having elastic attaching portions which are partially separated from the body of the ply or strip by cuts or slits formed in the latter, and which are attached to the inner wall of said tube so as to provide flexible and elastic hinge connections, substantially as set forth. 4th. An inflatable inner tube for pneumatic tires having closed ends and provided with an internally arranged flexible patching-ply or strip having cuts or slits along its longitudinal edge portions and having its marginal portions a', alongside the cuts or slits attached to the inner wall of the said tube, substantially as described. 5th. The within described method of preparing repairable inner elastic tubes for pneumatic tires, consisting in distending the tube, arranging thereon a slitted patching-ply or strip such as set forth laterally stretching the strip at intervals along its longitudinal edge portions a', cementing parts of the stretched portions to the tube so as to leave stretched parts between the points of securingment and the body of the ply or strip, and turning the tube so as to bring the ply or strip within the same.

No. 50,130. Carved Shingle Clapboard. (Planche à lambriser.)

Levi H. Montross, Harry A. Montross and Fred L. Montross all of Camden, New Jersey, U.S.A., 2nd October, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A clapboard or siding strip tapering in width from edge to edge, and having representations of shingles formed in relief upon its outer face, and having V-shaped dividing kerfs or recesses between said representations, flared or deepened so as to be shallower at the upper than at the lower ends, substantially as specified. 2nd. A tapered clapboard or siding strip, having representations of shingles formed in relief upon its outer face, and having between said representations dividing kerfs merging at their lower ends into more abruptly flared or deepened recesses, substantially as specified.

No. 50,131. Light Signal. (Signal.)

David Porter Heap, Portland, Maine, U.S.A., 2nd October, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination with an upper reflector and means for sustaining it in an elevated position, of an illuminating apparatus at the base, consisting of a light and means for concentrating its rays into a beam, and directing the same on to the upper reflector which deflects the beam toward the horizon, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with an upper reflector, and a supporting tower or mast sustaining the same in an elevated position, of an illuminating apparatus at the base consisting of a light, and means for concentrating its rays into a beam and directing the same on to the upper reflector which deflects the beam toward the horizon, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a supporting tower, of a reflector at its top and concentrator at its base,