

cipitation of the pepsin and forming the "first" product thereof, dissolving the said first product in weak hydrochloric acid, and removing sodium sulphate from the solution by dialysis, concentrating the resultant liquid and drying the concentrate, and recovering the sodium sulphate from the solution from which the said first product is precipitated by gradually cooling it to crystallize out the sodium sulphate and separate it from the peptone, substantially as described. 5th. As a new article of manufacture commercial pepsin practically devoid of offensive odor and free from peptone and hygroscopic character, and possessing superior digestive strength, substantially as described.

**No. 37,116. Composition for Plastering the Walls and Ceilings of Houses, etc.** (*Composition pour crépir les murs et plafonds de maison, etc.*)

Eutrope Chartier, Sorel, Quebec, Canada, 6th August, 1891; 5 years.

*Claim.*—A composition of matter for covering the walls and ceilings of buildings, consisting of wood pulp, straw pulp, chalk, potters' clay, glue, starch, linseed oil, and water in the proportions specified, either with or without ordinary laths and plaster, substantially as set forth.

**No. 37,117. Apparatus for Converting Motion.** (*Appareil pour changer le mouvement.*)

Sextus Sloan, Painsville, Ohio, U.S.A., 6th August, 1891; 5 years.

*Claim.*—1st. In a device for converting motion, a wheel rigidly attached to a shaft having its rim extending on each side and serrated on the interior of said extensions, in combination with two eccentric disks having their peripheries partially serrated and situated within two chambers formed by said extensions, operating conjointly with two pinions or geared wheels by means of screws, the heads of which extend through holes in said pinions, and the other ends terminating in a pin which is inserted in a hole in a disk to which the eccentric is pivoted, said pinions being in mesh with two racks arranged within a frame and operating in the manner and for the purpose, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a device for converting motion, the combination of the geared wheels or pinions with screws threaded into and through the eccentric disks, in line with the pivot and centre of said disks, the heads of said screws protruding through holes in said pinions, the opposite terminals being pins which are inserted in holes in the disks to which the eccentric disks are pivoted, operating conjointly with two racks arranged within a frame, whereby the engagement of the serrated sections of said eccentric disks with the serrated inner side of the rim of the rigid wheel is caused, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a device for converting motion, the combination of the disks *c*, and *c'*, fitted loosely on the shaft, and the disks *e*, and *e'*, having their peripheries partially serrated pivoted to the disks *c*, and *c'*, and operating independently of the shaft arranged to co-operate conjointly with the screws *g*, and *g'*, the pinions *f*, and *f'*, and two racks arranged within a frame, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth. 4th. Two geared racks secured together in a frame, in combination, with two pinions *f*, and *f'*, the screws *g*, and *g'*, the eccentric disks *e*, and *e'*, and the wheel *a*, whereby a rotary motion is produced in the manner, substantially as specified.

**No. 37,118. Electric Signal Receiving Instruments.** (*Récepteur de signal électrique.*)

Electric Secret Service Company, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., assignees of George Lucius Foote, Brooklyn, N.Y., and William Camby Moore, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A., 7th August, 1891; 5 years.

*Claim.*—1st. A signal receiver, consisting of a movable or rotary circuit closing device controlled by the armature of an electro-magnet in its advance movement, and mechanical connections between said circuit controlling device, and the same armature for restoring it to normal position, substantially as described. 2nd. A signal receiver, consisting of a movable circuit closing device, an electro-magnet having its armature provided with means for regulating the forward movement of the circuit closing device, and mechanical connections between the circuit closing device and the armature for restoring it to normal position at any portion of its advance movement, substantially as described. 3rd. A signal receiver, having a movable part provided with a prearranged order of stops, an electro-magnet provided with an armature having means for checking the movable part in its forward movement, and additional mechanical connections between the armature and the movable part for restoring it to normal position, substantially as described. 4th. A signal receiver having a circuit closer carried by a movable part, a source of mechanical power, as a spring for moving said movable part, a single electro-magnet with an armature having mechanical connections for regulating the advancement of the movable part, and additional mechanical connections for restoring it to normal position, and at the same time placing the actuating spring under stress, substantially as described. 5th. A signal receiver having a movable circuit closer, a source of mechanical power for advancing it, an electro-magnet with an armature having mechanical connections for regulating the forward advancement of the circuit closer, and additional connections between the armature and the circuit closer for restoring the latter to normal position, and for reviving the mechanical power, and an escapement for regulating the forward rate of motion of the circuit closer, substantially as described. 6th. In a signal receiver, a rotary circuit closer, a power impelled shaft carrying said circuit closer, a step by step device for regulating the forward movement of the circuit closer, a restoring device for returning the circuit closer to normal position, and a single electro-magnet having an armature mechanically connected to the

restoring device, substantially as described. 7th. In a signal receiver of the type named, a rotary sector carried by a shaft provided with movable circuit closer, having electrical connections with a local signaling instrument, a single electro-magnet with an armature having means for regulating the advancement of the sector, and additional means for restoring the sector to normal position, substantially as described. 8th. In a signal receiver of the type named, a rotary sector having a prearranged order of stops and provided with a movable circuit closer, a single electro-magnet with an armature provided with means for checking the sector in its forward motion, a source of power tending to advance the sector, and mechanical connections between the armature and the shaft which carries the sector for restoring it to normal position and reviving the applied power, substantially as described. 9th. In a signal receiver, a step by step device controlled in its forward advance by the armature of an electro-magnet, a source of power tending to continuously advance the step by step mechanism, an escapement regulating the application of the power, and mechanical connections between the step by step device and the aforesaid armature, whereby the apparatus is restored to normal condition and the power revived, substantially as described. 10th. In a signal receiver, a sector having a prearranged order of notches or stops, a pivoted armature lever having a pin adapted to strike said stops or pass between them at will, a pivoted weighted pawl carried also by the armature lever, a rack carried by the sector, and in the plane of the pivoted pawl, a restoring hook carried by the armature lever, an eccentric carried by the shaft which carries the sector, a spring-impelled escapement, a second rack carried by the sector and meshing with a pinion carried by the same shaft which carries the escapement and retractile springs *S*, and *T*, substantially as described. 11th. In a signal receiver, an escapement rack or device *R'*, carrying a sector provided with a series of variable notches or stops, in combination with a pivoted weighted pawl, and a pivoted stop or pin, said pawl and pin being carried by an armature lever, substantially as described.

**No. 37,119. Inside Stove Plate.**

(*Plaque pour l'intérieur des poêles.*)

E. & C. Gurney Company, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, assignees of Joseph Leon Gobeille, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 7th August, 1891; 5 years.

*Claim.*—1st. In a cook stove, the inner plates constructed with rows of projecting surfaces, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a cook stove, the inner plates constructed with a series of rows of projecting surfaces on one side, and corresponding rows of recesses on the other side, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a cook stove, the inner oven plates *A*, top, bottom, and sides, formed with circular projections *B*, on one side, and corresponding circular recesses *C*, on the other side, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In a cook stove, the inner oven plates *A*, top, bottom, and sides, formed with circular (or other shaped) projections *B*, and corresponding circular (or other shaped) recesses on the other side, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 37,120. Temperature Regulator.**

(*Régulateur de température.*)

Lucien F. Easton, La Crosse, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 7th August, 1891; 5 years.

*Claim.*—1st. In combination, with two or more apartments, each provided with a valve for controlling the supply of heat, regulators, one for each apartment, each comprising a shell and a movable diaphragm or piston and suitable connections between the diaphragm or piston, and the valve, exhausting apparatus connected separately with each of the regulators, an air-vent for each regulator, a thermostatic valve controlling each of said vents, a valve or damper for controlling the generation of heat, a regulator having a diaphragm or piston connected with said valve or damper, a pipe extending from said regulator to an exhausting apparatus, and air valves or vents opening into said pipe, and each having a valve subject to the suction controlling the regulators in the several apartments, whereby the valves controlling the admission of heat to the apartments are opened or closed, as required, and the generation of heat is checked whenever all the apartments reach the predetermined temperature, and increased when any apartment falls below a predetermined limit. 2nd. In combination, with a heat supply valve, and a regulator connected with and serving to control the same, an air vent opening into said regulator, a thermostatic valve controlling said vent, an exhaustor communicating with said regulator, a heat generator, a valve or damper controlling the generation of heat, a second regulator connected with the generator valve or damper, an exhaustor communicating with the regulator of the generator valve or damper, and an air-valve for admitting air to said regulator when open, said valve being subject to the suction upon the heat supply valve, whereby the heat supply valve and the generator valve are operated successively. 3rd. In a temperature regulating apparatus, the combination, with a heat generator and a valve or damper controlling the generation of heat therein, of a regulator, substantially as described, connected with and controlling the adjustment of said valve or damper, an exhaustor communicating with said regulator, an air valve or vent also communicating with said regulator, and a thermostatically controlled device located in the apartment in which the temperature is to be regulated, and serving to control the opening and closing of said air valve or vent. 4th. In a temperature regulating apparatus, the combination of a heat generator, a valve controlling the generation of heat therein, a heat supply valve for controlling the admission of heat to an apartment, independent regulators for said valves, each connected with exhausting apparatus, and an air valve or vent adapted to be opened by the exhaust or suction upon the heat supply regulator, and serving when opened to admit air to the generator regulator. 5th. The herein