

No. 22,738. Well and Pump for Procuring Water from the Earth. (*Puits et Pompe pour élever l'Eau du Sol.*)

William D. Andrews, Brookhaven, N.Y., U.S., 3rd November, 1885; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination of a well consisting of a cylinder or tube sunk below the level of water in the earth, and having water-inlets at the lower part thereof, of a pump arranged with the well and serving to deliver water therefrom, substantially as herein described. 2nd. The combination, with a well consisting of a cylinder or tube sunk below the level of water in the earth, and having water-inlets at the lower part thereof, of a pump cylinder or casing arranged within the well with its lower portion below the water level and its upper portion and discharge above the top of the well, substantially as herein described. 3rd. The combination, with a well consisting of a cylinder or tube sunk below the level of water in the earth, and having water-inlets at its lower part, of a pump cylinder or casing arranged within the well with its lower portion below the water-level therein and its upper portion and discharge above the top of the well being closed air-tight around said pump-cylinder or casing, substantially as herein described. 4th. The combination, with a well consisting of a cylinder or tube sunk below the level of water in the earth, and having supplemental drive-wells extending downward through its bottom, of a pump arranged within the well for delivering water therefrom, substantially as herein described. 5th. The combination, with a well consisting of a cylinder or tube sunk below the level of water in the earth, and having water-inlet-openings for water in the lower portion of its sides, of supplemental drive-wells extending downward from the bottom of said cylinder and a pump arranged within the cylinder for delivering water therefrom, substantially as herein described. 6th. The combination, with a well consisting of a cylinder A sunk below the level of water in the earth, and having the perforated and strainer-protected lower portion A₂ and closed bottom of the supplemental drive well F extending downward from said bottom, and a pump arranged within the cylinder for delivering water therefrom, substantially as herein described. 7th. The combination, with a well consisting of a cylinder or tube sunk below the level of water in the earth, and having water-inlets at its lower part of the pump cylinder or casing G, having a working-barrel H extending downward within said well cylinder or tube below the water-level therein, and a valvular piston or pistons working in said barrel, all substantially as herein described. 8th. The combination, with a well consisting of a cylinder or tube sunk below the level of water in the earth, and having supplemental drive-wells extending downward from its bottom, of the pump cylinder G and working barrel H, arranged within said well cylinder or tube and a piston or pistons working in said barrel, all substantially as herein described. 9th. The combination, with a well consisting of a cylinder or tube sunk below the level of water in the earth, and having strainer-protected openings in its lower portion, of supplemental drive-wells F extending downward from its bottom, the pump-cylinder G or casing and its working barrel H arranged within said well cylinder or tube, and extending downward into the water therein, and a valvular piston or pistons working within said barrel, substantially as herein described.

No. 22,739. Manufacture of Chair Backs or Seats, etc. (*Fabrication des Dos ou des Sièges de Chaises, etc.*)

Herbert J. Harwood, Littleton, Mass., U.S., 3rd November, 1885; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The new article of manufacture, substantially as described, consisting of two veneers of wood laid one upon the other and cemented together and having the grain of one crossing that of the other, and a covering embossed or pebbled and coloured or cemented upon the outer surface of one of such veneers, all being essentially as set forth. 2nd. A new article of manufacture, consisting of two veneers of wood, laid flat one upon the other, and fixed or cemented together with the grain of one crossing that of the other, a covering embossed or pebbled and glued or cemented on the outer surface of one of such veneers, and a water proof finishing covering applied to the pebbled surface, all being essentially as set forth.

No. 22,740. Machine for Making Stovepipe Elbows. (*Machine pour faire les Coudes des Tuyaux de Poêles.*)

Louis J. Herard, Montreal, Que., 3rd November, 1885; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination of the cylinder C, bearing plate E, bearing head N, connecting rod M, crank shaft I, having crank K and cams L, sleeve D and slide block F, with the creasing jaws R and jaws S, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination of the gripping jaws R and S, creasing jaws R with the cylinder C, bearing plate E, bearing head N, with a mechanism, substantially as described, whereby the bearing head N and bearing plate E are moved backwards reciprocally to form the crease into a pleat, the whole, substantially as described.

No. 22,741. Centrifugal Governor for Automatic Car Brakes. (*Gouverneur Centrifuge pour Freins Automatiques de Chars*)

The American Brake Company, (assignee of George H. Poor.) St. Louis, Mo., U.S., 3rd November, 1885; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a centrifugal governor, the combination, with the centrifugal arm of an adjustable tension-spring, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 2nd. In a centrifugal governor, the combination, with the centrifugal arm, of a concentrically-coiled tension-spring and a rotatable bolt or shaft to which one end of the tension-spring is attached, substantially as and for the purposes

specified. 3rd. In a centrifugal governor, the combination of a centrifugal arm, a coiled tension-spring secured at one end to the centrifugal arm, a rotatable bolt or shaft to which the opposite end of the tension-spring is secured, and a pawl and ratchet mechanism for securing the rotatable bolt, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 4th. In a centrifugal governor, the combination of the bifurcated centrifugal arm, the centrifugally coiled tension spring arranged in the bifurcation of the centrifugal arm, the cross-pin for securing the spring to the arm, and the pivot bolt having a lug or projection for securing the opposite end of the tension spring, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 5th. In a centrifugal governor, the combination, with a centrifugal arm, a coiled tension-spring and a pivot bolt to which the tension spring is secured, of the shouldered pin for securing the pivot bolt, and the series of lugs arranged around the bearing of the pivot bolt, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 6th. The hollow cast mail-bolted pivot-bolt for the centrifugal arm, of the governor, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

No. 22,742. Centrifugal Governor for Automatic Brakes. (*Gouverneur Centrifuge pour Freins Automatiques.*)

George H. Poor, St. Louis, Mo., U.S., 3rd November, 1885; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a governor for an automatic brake, the combination of a collar fixed to the axle, a collar movable along the axle and having radial flanges and weighted arms pivoted at one end of the fixed collar, and to the movable collar by a pin or pins movable in guide ways in the radial flanges, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 2nd. In a governor, the combination, with a collar fixed to the axle and centrifugal arms pivoted on the fixed collar and provided at the opposite ends with projecting pins, of a sliding disk composed of two more sections each section having radial slotted flanges for the reception of the pins on the centrifugal arms, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. The combination, with the pivoted governor arms having the slots for the reception of the free ends of the springs, of the leaf or bow springs bearing upon such arms, substantially as described.

No. 22,743. Locomotive Brake. (*Frein de Locomotive.*)

The American Brake Company, (assignee of George H. Poor.) St. Louis, Mo., U.S., 3rd November, 1885; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a locomotive brake, the combination, with a horizontal cylinder direct-acting push bars and brake heads actuated thereby, all arranged between the drive wheels, of the independent channel plates or angle iron secured to the locomotive frame and the hangers for suspending the brake heads therefrom, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 2nd. In a locomotive brake, the combination with the piston rod which actuates the brake head, of a push-bar having a socket for the reception of the piston rod, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 3rd. In a locomotive brake, the combination, with the piston rod which actuates the brake-head, of a push-bar having a socket for the reception of the end of the push-rod, and a liner or liners interposed between the end of the piston rod and the bottom of the socket of the push-bar, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 4th. In a locomotive brake, the combination, with a suspended brake-head, of a horizontal cylinder having a piston with a cup or socket for the reception of the end of the piston rod, a piston rod having a round or ball end to form a ball-socket joint with the piston of the cylinder, and an adjustable push-bar, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 5th. In a locomotive brake, the combination, with a brake head and an horizontal cylinder for operating the same, of an interposed rod having a curve or bend to compensate for lack of alignment between the cylinder and brake head, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 6th. A push-bar for locomotive brakes having at one end a socket for the piston rod, and at the opposite end a toe or oblique projection for a brake-head adjusting screw, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

No. 22,744. Cylinder and Piston. (*Cylindre et Piston.*)

The American Brake Company (Assignee of George H. Poor.) St. Louis, Mo., U.S., 3rd November, 1885; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In combination, with its two opposite and equal pistons, a cylinder open at each end, having on its inner surface near the end thereof a channel or groove to collect and discharge the water of condensation, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 2nd. A cylinder open at each end, having on its inner surface at or near the end of the cylinder, a drip groove, or channel, and a discharge channel arranged to one side of the vertical median line of the cylinder, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 3rd. In combination with their cylinder open at each end, two equal and opposite pistons having each on its interior face a truncated projection adapted for impact, and on its opposite side a projection with a cupped recess to form a ball-and-socket connection with the piston rod, said projections, both interior and opposite, being integral with the piston, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 4th. In combination with their cylinder open at each end, two equal and opposite pistons, one of which has on its interior face a truncated projection adapted for impact, and both of which have on the opposite side a projection with a cupped recess to form a ball-and-socket connection with the piston-rod, said projections being integral with the piston, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

No. 22,745. Animal Trap. (*Piège.*)

Samuel Dennis, Hornellsville, N. Y., U.S., 3rd November, 1885; 5 years.

Claim.—In a trap of the class described, the jaws E, E₁, lug E₂, trigger I having the setting shoulder I₁, hook portion I₂ and projection I₃ and the bait pans F, its supporting arm F₁ having the notch