

No. 38,423. Machine for Cutting Soles and Other Forms. (*Machine pour tailler les semelles et autres formes.*)

Allison Morris Stickney, Medford, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 7th March, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a machine for cutting soles and the like, a knife block, in combination with three arms f , f^1 , f^2 , and a driving chain, the outer arm being connected with the driving chain and the inner arm revolving about a fixed axis, all substantially as described. 2nd. In combination, a knife block, a pattern provided with a guide ledge a^* , a guide roll carried by the knife block, arms f , f^1 , f^2 , and a driving chain, all substantially as described. 3rd. In a machine for cutting soles and the like, a knife and a lengthwise driven chain, in combination with two pairs of wheels near the shank, one of each pair being within and one of each pair being without the driven chain and giving the shank curves, substantially as described. 4th. In a machine for cutting soles and the like, form a , auxiliary stud a^* , and spring a^* , in combination with main stud A , and a knife holder carried by main stud A to permit the clamping surface of form a to vary as the thickness of the stock varies with relation to the knife carried by the knife holder, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 38,424. Can. (*Boîte métallique.*)

William Pratt, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 7th March, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A metal can, box or receptacle, the cover of which has a single weakening bead around its perimeter, for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A metal can, box or receptacle, the cover rim of which has a single weakening bead around its perimeter about midway of its depth, for the purpose set forth. 3rd. A metal can, box or receptacle, the cover rim of which has a single main weakening bead around its perimeter about midway of its depth, and a branch bead from said main bead to the edge of the rim, for the purpose set forth. 4th. A metal can, box or receptacle, having upon its perimeter a single horizontal main weakening bead and a branch weakening bead at an angle to the main bead, for the purpose set forth.

No. 38,425. Electric Ignitor for Gas Engines.

(*Ignifumateur électrique pour machine à gaz.*)

Mora M. Barrett and John F. Daly, both of San Francisco, California, U. S. A., 7th March, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination with the gas engine cylinder, of the supplemental chamber secured thereto, electrodes secured therein, one of said electrodes being movable and terminating within the engine cylinder so as to be operated by the movement of the engine piston, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In combination with a gas engine, a supplemental chamber secured thereto, electrodes secured therein, so as to be exposed to the inflowing gas, whereby they are maintained in a cool condition, one of said electrodes being movable and by its upward or downward movement to make and break the electrical circuit, as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a gas engine, the combination of the supplemental chamber, electrodes secured within said chamber outside the engine or combustion cylinder, one of said electrodes being movable and extending within the engine cylinder, downwardly extending finger formed on the end thereof, said electrode being adapted to be operated by the stroke of the engine piston, as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In a gas engine, the combination, with two flexible electrodes secured outside the combustion chamber, one of said electrodes extending within the chamber and adapted to be operated by the movement of the piston, so as to make and break the electrical circuit, as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. The combination, with a gas engine, of two flexible electrodes adapted to be operated outside the combustion chamber of the engine, and adapted by the stroke of the engine to make and break the electrical circuit, as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. The combination, with a gas engine, of two flexible electrodes located within a chamber outside the combustion chamber, the electrode rod for making and breaking the circuit, and of mechanism for operating said rod, as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. The combination with a gas engine, of the electrode located within a chamber outside the combustion chamber, and of a movable electrode for making and breaking the electrical circuit, as and for the purpose set forth. 8th. In a gas engine, the combination, with the electrodes, vertical rod adapted to contact with one of said electrodes in order to complete the electrical circuit by uniting of the electrodes with the movement thereof, and of the cam secured to the operating shaft, for operating said rod, as and for the purpose set forth. 9th. In a gas engine, the combination of two electrodes, one of said electrodes adapted with its upward and downward movement to make and break the electrical circuit, as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 38,426. Electric Clock. (*Horloge électrique.*)

Frank Alexander Ellis, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 7th March, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination of mechanism arranged in connection with the hands of a clock and actuated by gravitation and the make and break of an electric circuit, the said make and break being

effected by the escape wheel or other suitable operating part of a standard clock, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. A vertical bar suspended from an arm or lever extending from the armature of an electric magnet, a pawl pivoted on the said bar and designed to engage with a ratchet wheel fixed to the hand spindle of a clock, in combination with an electric circuit extending from the magnet F to the escape wheel, or other moving part of a clock, by which the said circuit may be made and broken at stated intervals, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. A vertical bar M , suspended from the arm or lever L , connected to the armature K , a pawl N , pivoted on the bar M , and designed to engage with the teeth P , a spring O , designed to act against the pawl N , in combination with an electric circuit extending from the magnet F , to the escape wheel or other moving part of a clock, by which the said circuit may be made and broken at stated intervals, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 4th. A vertical bar M , suspended from the arm or lever L , connected to the armature K , a pawl N , pivoted on the bar M , and designed to engage with the teeth P , a spring O , designed to act against the pawl N , a pin T , extending from the bar M , and designed to come in contact with the teeth P , when the bar has fallen, in combination with an electric circuit extending from the magnet F to the escape wheel or other moving part of a clock, by which the said circuit may be made and broken at stated intervals, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 5th. A vertical bar M , suspended from the arm or lever L , connected to the armature K , a pawl N , pivoted on the bar M , and designed to engage with the teeth P , a spring O , designed to act against the pawl N , a pin T , extending from the bar M , and designed to come in contact with the teeth P , when the bar has fallen, the spring pawl U , engaging with the teeth P , in combination with an electric circuit extending from the magnet F to the escape wheel or other moving part of a clock, by which the said circuit may be made and broken at stated intervals, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 6th. A vertical bar M , suspended from the arm or lever L , connected to the armature K , a pawl N , pivoted on the bar M , and designed to engage with the teeth P , a spring O , designed to act against the pawl N , a pin T , extending from the bar M , and designed to come in contact with the teeth P , when the bar has fallen, the spring pawl U , engaging with the teeth P , in combination with the wire E , connecting the magnet F to the battery A , the wire G connecting the magnet F to the insulated post H , the wire B connecting the battery A to the frame C , in which the escape wheel D is journaled, a pin F extending from the escape wheel D , and designed to come in contact with the spring I , which is connected to the post H , substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 38,427. Apparatus for Making Moulds for Castings. (*Appareil pour faire les moules de coulée.*)

Stephen Alley and John Alexander MacLellan, both of Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland, 7th March, 1892; 10 years.

Claim.—1st. Moulding apparatus comprising in combination a hydraulic cylinder with its ram extending upwards and bearing a platen, a pattern fixed on the platen, a parting plate with a contour opening through which the pattern can project, adjusting pins screwed in the platen to determine the position of the parting plate when lifted by the platen, a mould box or flask, a resisting block above the platen and fixed to a bracket upon a pillar at the back of the machine, a movable chock plate for temporarily supporting the platen at a point in its descent, and a valve for controlling the action of the water in the hydraulic cylinder, the several parts being arranged and operating, substantially as herein set forth. 2nd. In moulding apparatus having a rising platen with a pattern fixed on it, a parting plate adjustable in relation to the platen, combined with a device for guiding the platen and stopping the parting plate when the platen has partly descended, such device consisting of rods fixed to the bed plate and extending up through guide tubes fixed to the platen with their upper ends acting as stops for the parting plate, substantially as herein set forth. 3rd. In moulding apparatus having a rising platen or a parting plate with a pattern fixed on it, a heating device applied under the platen, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

No. 38,428. Fruit Jar. (*Jarre à fruits.*)

The Petaluma Fruit Packing Company, Petaluma, assignees of Delmar Edward Ashby, Menlo Park, all of California, U.S.A., 7th March, 1892; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A jar having a groove or channel around its upper part forming a shoulder below the top, an upwardly projecting lip around the inner periphery of the top, a flat ledge exterior to said lip, an elastic ring fitting said ledge exterior to the lip, in combination with a metallic cap adapted to compress the elastic ring having a rim projecting downwardly, surrounding the upper part of the jar, the lower edge of said rim being turned inwardly beneath the shoulder, whereby the elastic ring is compressed and the cap retained in position upon the jar, substantially as herein described. 2nd. The process for cooking in glass and preventing the glass from breaking, consisting in submerging the glass vessel in an exterior receptacle containing cold water, plunging this vessel into a tank of boiling water until the contents are cooked, then removing the vessel with its contents which are still surrounded by water, and allowing the whole to cool together, substantially as herein described.