

become locked, and an inclined lug set in the path of the locking jaw when lifted above the shoulder, in such a position that said lug crowds said locking jaw in front of said shoulder, so that in falling said locking jaw drops into its unlocked position relatively to the draw heads, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In a car coupling, the combination, with the head and locking jaw of recessed inclines within the jaw, said jaw being adapted to be lifted vertically by its pin, an incline formed on one side of the head near the top thereof for crowding the jaw into the uncoupled position, and a locking device cast integral with the head, all substantially as and for the purpose described.

No. 40,518. Artificial Stone. (*Pierre artificielle.*)

George Maxwell Graham, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 1st October, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—A building or paving block adapted to be used singly or in groups, having its opposite faces *b, b*, square, the faces *c* of oblong hexagonal form extending between the two square faces, and the rectangular faces *d*, intermediate of the hexagonal faces *c*, substantially as described.

No. 40,519. Suspender. (*Bretelles.*)

Joseph L. Fredlips, Portersville, California, U.S.A., 1st October, 1892; 6 years.

Claim. 1st. The herein described clasp, the same consisting of the inverted U-shaped body, and a hinged leaf or member connected thereto and adapted to fold there against and provided at its inner side with spurs or needles adapted to pass through openings in the front wall of the bottle, substantially as specified. 2nd. The herein described improved clasp, the same consisting of the inverted U-shaped body, the front wall of which is provided with openings and the rear wall with cavities, and the leaf or member hinged to the front wall, and provided at its inner side with needles or spurs, adapted to pass through the front wall and terminate in the cavities of the rear wall, substantially as specified. 3rd. The herein described improved clasp, the same consisting of the inverted U-shaped body comprising front and rear walls, the former having openings, the swinging member hinged to the front wall and provided with needles for passing through the opening, and means for removably locking the member in a closed position against the front wall, substantially as specified. 4th. The herein described improved clasp, the same comprising a back wall, and a hinged front leaf connected to the clasp body, and having needles or spurs adapted to take into cavities formed in the back wall, substantially as specified. 5th. The herein described improved clasp, having the inverted U-shaped body forming the front and rear walls, each provided with a slot, a reinforcing or backing wall located in rear of the slot of the back wall, and provided with cavities, and the inverted L-shaped hinged member 18 pivoted as at 17 to the lower end of the front wall, and having the spurs 22 for engaging the cavities of the back wall, the upper angular end of the member having a perforation 20 adapted to spring over a locking lug 21 located upon the upper end of the clasp body, substantially as specified.

No. 40,520. Method of Making Cheese.

(*Méthode de faire du fromage.*)

Johan Dilter Fredericksen, Little Falls, New York, U. S. A., 1st October, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—The herein described method of treating milk or skim milk, for incorporating the albumen in the curd, which consists in heating the milk or skim milk to a temperature at which the albumen is coagulated or thickened and prepared for incorporation with the curd, then cooling the milk to a temperature which admits of restoring to the sterilized milk the property of being curdled by rennet, then adding to it a starter or ferment to restore this property, and allowing the same to act upon or develop in the milk, and then curdling the milk by adding the rennet, substantially as set forth.

No. 40,521. Wire Mat. (*Paillason en fil métallique.*)

James E. Emerson and Thomas Midgley, both of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., 1st October, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A wire mat, composed of a plurality of bars formed of coiled wire helices, and intervening sections of continuous strands of wire crossing each other, and connected at each angle in the sections with the contiguous edges of the bar. 2nd. A wire mat, composed of bars formed by a plurality of intertwined wire helices in the same horizontal plane or planes, and intervening diagonally arranged continuous sections or strands of wire crossing each other and secured to the bars. 3rd. A wire mat, composed of bars of coiled wire helices, and intervening sections of strands of wire having eyes or loops formed thereon, with which the bars are intermined. 4th. A wire mat, having flexible bars forming the ends thereof, abutting the metallic body and secured thereto by clips extending around the bars. 5th. A wire mat, composed of bars and separating sections, in combination, with flexible bars abutting the metallic body and secured thereto by clips extending around the flexible bar and secured to the mat. 6th. A wire mat, composed of bars of coiled wire helices and separating sections, in combination, with flexible bars abutting the ends of the former bars, and secured thereto by metallic clips extending around the flexible bars, and

surrounding the ends of said wire bars. 7th. A wire mat, having flexible bars at the end, in combination, with metallic clips provided with lateral extensions to engage a bar of the mat, and a tongue to surround the flexible bar. 8th. A wire mat, composed of bars of intertwined coiled wire helices separated and connected by intervening sections of strands of wire, and provided with a rubber wiper having roughened sides and upper scraping surface. 9th. A wire mat, provided with a rubber wiper having roughened or serrated sides.

No. 40,522. Skein for Axles. (*Fusée d'essieu.*)

Pierre Dansereau, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 1st October, 1892; 6 years.

Claim. In an axle skein, the combination, of the nuts M, R, and the key S, with the washers X and Y, skein A, cover G, washer H, and journal C, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

No. 40,523. Machine for Repairing Broken Slats.
(*Machine pour réparer les barres brisées des tabliers de moissonneuses.*)

Iram Zenas Merriam, Whitewater, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 1st October, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The clasp for repairing the slats of conveyor aprons, consisting of a sheet metal plate having at the extreme opposite edges the fingers adapted to fold inward, past or between each other. 2nd. In combination, with an apron and a slat thereon, a metallic clasp embracing the slat and having at opposite edges teeth projecting through the apron and folded downward on its back, the teeth of one edge extending between those of the opposite edge, as described and shown.

No. 40,524. Arc Lamp. (*Lampe à arc.*)

William Edwin Irish, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 1st October, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. An arc lamp in which the principle of expansion and contraction of electric conductors of heat is applied by a construction, substantially as hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. In an arc lamp, a single expansible conductor capable under the passage of the current and acting with a spring to control two independent clutches, one of which tends to raise and support the carbon and the other to lower the carbon while partially supporting it against falling by gravity. 3rd. In an arc lamp, the combination, of a thermo expansive electric conductor, a longitudinally extensible and compressible spring, a rod *a*, forming a part of the frame of the lamp, a lever fulcrumed thereon and pivoted at different points to said conductor and spring, adjusting screws fastened to said rod and to said conductor and spring, a movable carbon or carbon holder, and a clutch for said carbon or carbon holder engaged with said lever. 4th. In combination, with the globe retaining ring, of a disc of mica or similar translucent material held in said ring. 5th. In an arc lamp, the combination, a movable electrode, a clutch thereon, springs partially resisting the motion of the clutch in a direction parallel to the electrode, and a thermo expansive electric conductor and spring engaged with and acting upon the said clutch. 5th. In an arc lamp, the combination, of a movable electrode, a clutch thereon, helical springs partially resisting the motion of the clutch in a direction parallel to the electrode, a thermo expansive electric conductor and spring engaged with and acting upon the said clutch, and parallel rods for guiding said springs.

No. 40,525. Stove. (*Poêle.*)

William Forbes, Plainwell, Michigan, U. S. A., 1st October, 1892; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a stove, the combination, with stove plates forming a compartment and a door therein, of a revolvably supported fire pot within, that has tubular open end grate bars which extend toward and through opposite walls of the stove compartment, and a device whereby the fire pot may be revolved, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a heating stove, the combination, with a walled compartment composed of plates, a door therein at the front, and an air damper below the door, of a revolvably supported transversely located cylindrical fire pot having tubular grate bars, that extend through the sides of the walled compartment, and a device by which the cylindrical fire pot may be rotated, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a heating stove, the combination, with a compartment composed of plates, a floor thereon, an air damper below the door, a hot air chamber above on the compartment, an ash pit below therein, and a removable ash drawer, of a revolvably supported transversely located cylindrical fire pot having hollow grate bars which are open at the ends, and extending through the sides of the stove compartment, and handle bars that are connected to the fire pot, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a heating stove, a revolvable fire pot comprised of cylinder heads that have hollow hubs that are seated on bracket frames attached to the sides of the stoves, cylindrically arranged spaced tubular grate bars that extend between the cylinder heads, and a grate frame which is adapted to rock on the hollow hubs within the fire pot, and close or open a fuel stocking hole formed between the grate bars, substantially as set forth.