

to each other on the roller, whereby the registry of the type die is accurately determined by said cam while the letter to be marked is in transit.

No. 26,062. Machine for Ornamenting Wood. (*Machine pour orner le bois.*)

John P. Jamison, Cambridgeport, and Llewellyn P. Davis, West Medford, Mass., U.S., 25th February, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a machine for ornamenting wood in imitation of carving, the combination of a bed roll mechanism for imparting to said roll a rotary motion, a vertically-movable but non-revolving shaft or bar extending across the machine parallel with said bed roll, a pair of pendant arms mounted upon said non-revolving shaft or bar, and a cylindrical die mounted upon a spindle set in bearings in the lower ends of said arms, and having its lower side below the extreme lower ends of said arms, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination of the non-revolving shaft or bar P, a pair of pendant arms J, J', mounted upon said bar, the set screws J', J', the non-revolving spindle K, and a cylindrical die mounted upon and revoluble about said spindle, substantially as described. 3rd. In a machine for ornamenting wood, a pair of bed rolls, a pair of non-revolving shafts or bars, a pair of pendant arms adjustably mounted upon each of said shafts or bars, and a cylindrical die or pressure-shaping roll mounted between and supported by bearings in the lower ends of each pair of pendant arms, substantially as described.

No. 26,063. Brick or Building Block.

(*Brique ou bloc de construction.*)

Robert A. Bush, Brookville, Ont., 25th February, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A brick or building-block, having a series of rows of perforations B from top to bottom, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A brick or building block, having perforations B, substantially as set forth.

No. 26,064. Heating Apparatus for Removing the Gum from Saws (*Appareil de chauffage pour enlever la gomme des scies.*)

John C. Ballew, Evansville, Ind., U.S., 25th February, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A device for cleaning gum from band-saws consisting in a nozzle or mouth-piece, straddling both sides of the blade and emitting jets of heated water against the faces of the saw, as and for the purpose shown and set forth. 2nd. In a device for cleaning gum from band-saws, the combination of a band-saw, a water-heater and a pipe from the heater having nozzles or mouth-pieces straddling the saw-blade, and emitting jets of water against the sides or faces of the blade, as and for the purpose shown and set forth. 3rd. In a device for cleaning gum from band-saws, the combination of a casing having the exhaust pipe of an engine opening into one side, and having an outlet pipe at the other side, a coiled pipe having an inlet-pipe, and a discharge-pipe at its ends and inclosed in the casing, and a nozzle or mouth-piece at the end of the discharge-pipe straddling the saw-blade and emitting jets of heated water against both sides of the blade, as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

No. 26,065. Combined Barrel Stand, Swing and Counter Support. (*Chantier de baril, tour et support de Comptoir Combinés.*)

Isaac G. Pollard, Evansburg, Penn., U.S., 25th February, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, in a combined barrel stand and counter support, of the base-plate A, tubular standard C, standard D, clasp F, uprights B, clasp K, hooks M, bearing plate H having the perforated prongs m, set screw r, and tubular washers p, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination, in a combined barrel stand and counter support, of the base-plate A, the tubular standard C, suitable supports for the barrels attached to said standard, the receptacle g, the standard D adapted to fit within standard C, the bearing plate H having perforated prongs m, and the tubular washers p, substantially as described. 3rd. A combined barrel stand and counter support consisting of the base-plate A having the groove or gutter a and sockets c, the oblong projection b, the tubular standard c having the cup g, the clasp F, uprights B, having pintles d, d', and hooks E, the perforated clasp K, hooks M, standard D, perforated pronged plate h, set screw r, and tubular washer p, substantially as described. 4th. The combination, in a barrel stand, of the base-plate A, the tubular standard C, having the cup g, the clasps F, K, the hooks M, and the upright E having the pintles d, d', and hooks E, substantially as described. 5th. In a counter support, the combination of the base-plate A having groove a, the tubular standard C having the cup g, the standard D, set screw r, bearing plate h having the perforated prongs m and plain side n, and the tubular washers p adapted to rest on the top of standard C, substantially as described. 6th. The combination, in a barrel stand, of the uprights E having pintles d, d', and the tapering hooks E spreading from each other toward their extremities, and having their upper surface bevelled substantially as described.

No. 26,066. Process of Increasing Power and Saving Fuel in Steam Boilers and Engines. (*Procédé pour augmenter la puissance des machines à vapeur et économiser le Combustible.*)

William A. Morrison, Cambridge, Mass., U.S., 25th February, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The process of increasing the power of steam under pressure, and of saving fuel for power purposes, which consists in

gradually introducing into said steam small quantities of any liquid which vaporizes at a heat equal to or less than that of said steam, and in using the expansive force of the mixture of vapors thus formed to generate power, substantially as described. 2nd. The process herein described of gradually introducing small quantities of petroleum into steam under pressure, and of using the expansive force of the mixture of steam and petroleum vapor thus formed to generate power, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. The process of gradually introducing small quantities of petroleum, or its vaporising products, into steam to form a mixture with said steam, to increase the expansive force of said steam, substantially as described for the purpose specified.

No. 26,067. Medicated Electric Belt.

(*Ceinture électrique médicale.*)

William T. Baer and James F. Cummings, Detroit, Mich., U.S., 25th February, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A medicated electric belt, provided on its inner surface with the stars or plates a and a', and being secured thereto by means of the spur d and plates b and b', as herein specified. 2nd. An electric belt in which the plates b and b' are connected by means of a wire or band, as shown, by the connections u and w, v, w', w'', and w''', as and for the purpose herein specified. 3rd. An electric belt in which the wire w connects with the wires s, said wires connecting with the buckle E and B, illet S, substantially as herewith set forth. 4th. An electric belt provided with a detachable buckle end, for the purposes of controlling the electric current, as herein set forth.

No. 26,068. Oliver. (*Découpoir.*)

Artemus Welsh and Elmer Welsh, Scottdale, Penn., U.S., 25th February, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In an oliver, the rock arm L, combined with the hammer adjustable on the arm in an arc of a circle, for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In an oliver, the combination of the rocking arm L, and the hammer pivoted to the said arm, and means for clamping the hammer rigidly to the arm, for the purpose set forth substantially as described. 3rd. The combination, in an oliver, of the rocking arm L having the plate or web N, provided with the curved slot O, the hammer pivoted to the rocking arm, and the clamping bolt extending through the curved slot and secured to the hammer, for the purpose set forth substantially as described. 4th. In combination, with the rock arm L carrying the hammer, to shaft K to which the rock arm is connected, the spring M connected to the shaft K to poise or balance the rock arm, and the treadle to work the shaft K and force the rock arm down, as set forth.

No. 26,069. Manufacture of Artificial Copals. (*Fabrication de copal artificiel.*)

Eugen Schaal, Fenerbach, near Stattgard, Germany, 25th February, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The method of preparing artificial copals (resin and ethers) which may replace the natural copals in the manufacture of lakes, these artificial copals are produced by uniting every kind of resin acids with alcohols, phenols, and carbohydrates, or other hydroxyl containing derivatives under removal of the water. 2nd. The manufacture of lakes and varnishes from artificial copals, by treating the latter in the same manner as natural copals with volatile or fatty oils carbohydrates or alcohols and other solvents.

No. 26,070. White Pigment. (*Pigment blanc.*)

Joseph B. Freeman, London, Eng., 26th February, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, or incorporation together of lead sulphate, "zinc white," (zinc oxide or zinc sulphide, or a mixture of the two), and of barium sulphate to constitute a white pigment, as specified. 2nd. The manufacture of a white pigment, by incorporating together by pressure and friction produced by grinding a mixture of lead sulphate "zinc white" (zinc oxide or zinc sulphide or a mixture of the two), and barium sulphate, substantially as herein specified. 3rd. The manufacture of a white pigment by incorporating together by pressure and friction produced by grinding in a dry state a mixture of lead sulphate, "zinc white" (zinc oxide or zinc sulphide, or a mixture of the two) and barium sulphate in about the proportions substantially as herein specified.

No. 26,071. Non-Conducting Covering or Jacket and Composition for Steam Pipes, etc. (*Couverture ou Chemise Mauvais Conducteur et Composition pour Tuyaux de Vapeur, etc.*)

Hiram M. Hammore, Philadelphia, Penn., U.S., 26th February, 1887; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A non-conducting covering or jacket, composed of moulded tiles or sections of a composition, which includes, as its non-conductive element, about eighty-five per centum of carbonate of or calcined magnesia, substantially as herein described. 2nd. A non-conducting covering or jacket, composed of moulded tiles or sections of a composition, which includes about eighty-five per centum of carbonate of or calcined magnesia, and which also includes about ten per centum of fibrous material to bind the magnesia together, the magnesia forming of itself the principal non-conducting element of the composition, substantially as herein described. 3rd. The non-conducting composition herein described, consisting of about eighty-five per centum of carbonate of or calcined magnesia, which forms of itself the principal non-conducting element of the composition, and about ten per centum of asbestos fibre, sufficient to bind the magnesia together, as herein set forth.