

No. 18,833. Explosive Compound.*(Composition Explosible.)*

The Rend Rock Powder Company, of New Jersey, (assignee of Silas R. Divine, Loch Sheldrake, N. Y., U. S., 10th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—The explosive compound which consists of a solid ingredient such as chlorate of potash, and a liquid ingredient such as the heavy oil of coal tar mechanically united, substantially as in the proportions and as specified.

No. 18,834. Nail Plate Feeder.*(Alimentateur de Machine à Clou.)*

John C. Gould, Chicago, Ill., U. S., 10th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, with the vibrating segment and its operating devices, of the oscillating rod by which said devices are actuated when said rod is provided with a detachable head, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination, with the grippers, of the intermediate wedge-piece, and the stop rod actuating said wedge-piece, substantially as specified. 3rd. The combination, with the grippers, of the intermediate piece having a wedge for spreading the lower ends of the grippers, and a spring *t* for spreading the upper ends of the grippers, substantially as specified. 4th. The combination, with the grippers, of the intermediate piece, for opening and closing the grippers and forming a support for the plate rod, substantially as specified. 5th. The combination, with the saddle, pivoted as specified, of the foot *D* pivoted upon the saddle, the barrel support *D*₁, the barrel, the vibrating segment *F* having the retaining piece *f*, the lever *G*, the connecting arm *g* and the oscillating rod *H*, substantially as specified. 6th. The combination, with the pivotal saddle and the parts borne thereon, of the bracket extension *B*, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 7th. The combination of the grippers *O*, *O*₁, both pivoted, as set forth, upon pivot *o*, with the wedging piece *R* loosely encircling the same pivot, and the stop rod for causing the wedging movement, substantially as specified.

No. 18,835. Gate. (Barrière.)

Jonathan Follitt, Eversley, Ont., 10th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a swinging gate, the gate cords *a*, *a*, passing over the pulleys *E*, *E*, behind the pulleys *D*, *D*, and around the front or gate side of the pivot pulley *C*, and attached to the same, substantially as described. 2nd. In a swinging gate, the latch-cords *c*, *c*, passing behind the roller *F* and attached to the spring latch *d*, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination of the gate *A*, pivot post *B*, pivot pulley *C*, pulleys *D* and *E*, with the gate cords *a*, handles *b*, latch-cords *c*, spring latch *d* and keeper *e*, substantially as shown and described and for the purpose set forth.

No. 18,836. Clothing Sample.*(Echantillon de Hârde.)*

Edward Clayton and William J. Clayton, Halifax, N. S., 10th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A clothing sample consisting of a piece of cloth on which the buttons, lining, trimmings, etc., of a garment are fastened, substantially as herein shown and described. 2nd. In a clothing sample, the combination, with a piece of fabric *A* in which a button-hole *C* is formed, of the buttons *B* secured on the piece *A*, the lining *L*, the hanger *E*, the size card *F* and the price card *G*, substantially as herein shown and described.

No. 18,837. Nut Lock. (Arrête-Ecrou.)

Samuel Gissinger, Pittsburg, Pa., U. S., 10th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. As a nut-lock, the combination of a metallic locking-plate having a plain knuckle of a hinge formed at its upper edge, with a rod or wire forming the pintle of the hinge and bent around at each end, so as to form washers for nuts, substantially as hereinbefore described. 2nd. The combination, in a nut-lock for fish-bars, of a spring wire bent at each end, so as to form washers to encircle two adjacent bolts, and a locking plate hinged to said wire by a knuckle formed on the upper edge of said plate and passing around said wire as its pintle, the wire including the washers being normally adopted to stand away from the fish-bar by the interposition of the knuckle between the wire and the fish-bar, whereby the screwing down of the nuts against said washers shall deflect the wire, thus causing it to act as a spring both on the locking-plate and on the underside of the nuts, substantially as described.

No. 18,838. Mailing Machine.*(Machine pour Expédier par la Malle.)*

Robert Dick, Buffalo, N. Y., U. S., 10th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a mailing or addressing machine, the bearings *P*, *Q*, for the several rollers employed, arranged on the inside surface of the shell *A* and proportioned, as described, relative to the diameter of the respective rollers in order that the belt may travel close to the sides of the shell, without liability of contact with the bearings, substantially as described. 2nd. The sliding plate *R* arranged contiguous to the paste distributor *H* and adapted to partially or entirely cover the serrated edge of the same, whereby the supply of paste may be controlled, substantially as shown and described.

No. 18,839. Oil Can. (Bidon à Huile.)

John W. Jackson, Sharpville, Pa., U. S., 10th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In combination with a self-closing oil can, a valve-operating mechanism attached to the body of the oil can consisting of a rod *H* having a disk *k*, with groove *k*₁ and supporting-pieces *G*, the parts having the slots *g*, *g*₁, substantially as shown and described and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In an oil can, the means for closing the spout consisting of the conical portion *D*, perforated at its lower end and having a valve-seat *E*₁ and bail *e*, and valve-carrying rod *E*

provided with a spiral spring *F*, in combination with the hollow side pieces *G* supporting a lever *H* with grooved disk *k*₁, the parts having slots *g*, *g*₁, the parts being organized, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

No. 18,840. Imitation Stained Glass.*(Imitation de Peinture sur Verre.)*

F. Benedict Herzog, New York, N. Y., U. S., 10th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. Imitation stained glass formed of glass coated directly on one face with the leaded lines and intermediate coloring, as shown and described. 2nd. A method of forming the leads on imitation stained glass, which consists in, first, placing a glass plate upon a pattern or design, and then depositing upon the glass, and directly over the lines of the pattern, a suitable substance which shall adhere to, and project above the surface of the glass, as described. 3rd. A method of manufacturing imitation stained glass, which consists in, first, forming the lead lines, and then applying to the spaces between said lead lines transparent, or translucent varnish, or lacquer, colored or tinted, as described. 4th. Imitation stained glass formed of two glass plates with intermediate lead lines and colored spaces, as shown and described. 5th. A plate of glass having upon it a design or outline projecting from its surface produced by applying to the glass an adhesive deposit of any suitable substance, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. Imitation stained glass consisting of glass coated on both sides with coincident leaded lines and intermediate colored spaces, as shown and described. 7th. The described method of binding the colored, or tinted material in its recess, consisting in applying an external coat of varnish after the colored or tinted material has been applied to the glass, as set forth. 8th. The described method of manufacturing imitation stained glass consisting in melting the substance to be used for the leads, applying the same in raised lines to the glass, applying to the glass, within the recesses thus produced, a colored or tinted varnish or lacquer and coating the entire plate thus prepared with a protecting material.

No. 18,841. Harvester Cutter. (Lame de Moissonneuse.)

Harvey L. Hopkins, Chicago, Ill., U. S., 10th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a harvester-cutting apparatus, an elastic cap attached at its front end to the guard-finger extending backward partly over the cutter-bar, and with its rear end free and resting upon or nearly in contact with the rear ends of the knives, leaving a free space in rear of the cap, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. The guard-finger in combination with the cutters, the spring plate cap attached at its front end to the finger extending backward and bent downward at its rear end to touch, or nearly so, the rear ends of the knives, and the knife-rivets provided with long projecting heads, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. The guard-fingers in combination with the reciprocating cutters, the spring cap with its rear end free and resting on the rear end of the knives, the pitman composed of two independent twisted bars *K*, *K*₁, and an adjusting device, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 4th. The guard-fingers *B*, in combination with the cutter bar *C*, provided with a ball *c*, knives *D*, knife-rivets *E* having long projecting heads *e*, spring cap *H* attached at one end to the guard-finger extending backward and bent down at its rear end to rest on the knives, the two twisted independent pitman bars *K*, *K*₁, the bolt *M* provided with nut *m*, and the spring *m*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 18,842. Sliding Gate. (Barrière en Coulis.)

William R. White, Neoga, Ill., U. S., 10th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The gate *D* having its top rail *F* fastened to a broader rail *E*, extending beyond the gate and travelling upon rollers *G* and upper roller *H* pivoted to the fence or line posts *B*, *C*, whereby the gate is hung to slide open parallel to the fence and of the full width of the opening, as set forth. 2nd. The rolling or sliding gate *D* having above its top rail a jointed bar *J* pivoted at one end to the forward end of the gate, and the opposite end terminating in an elbow *W* pivoted at the angle to a fixture and operated by levers *M*, *N*, or equivalent means, substantially as set forth, whereby, when the gate is closed, the jointed bar, by straightening, increases its height.

No. 18,843. Meat-Cutter. (Hache-Viande.)

William G. Bell, Boston, Mass., U. S., 10th March, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a meat-cutter, a vertical meat-receiving cylinder cast with two arms forming horizontal bearings for the counter-shaft, said arms being connected transversely by a vertical bearing for the cutter-shaft, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a meat-cutter, a vertical meat-receiving cylinder formed with a radial pocket for the stationary cutters, and provided with a removable end cap or head carrying rods on which said cutters are placed for insertion in said pockets, in combination with a series of rotary cutters mounted on a shaft having a central bearing in, and a bottom support from said head, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a meat-cutter, the vertical meat-receiving cylinder *A*, cast integral with two arms *C*, *C*, which support the bearings for the driving shaft *E* and the cutter shaft, in combination with the bevel gears *E*, *e* and *f* connecting said shafts, and with the detachable bearing *F*, *f*, for the cutter shaft, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In a meat-cutter machine, two or more series of stationary cutters *M*, each cutter attached to a space block *m*, and each series secured in place by a rod *L*, in combination with the head *H* having radial slots *l*, for the reception of said rods, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a meat-cutter machine, a perforated strainer plate secured upon the outer shaft below the rotary cutters, so as to revolve therewith, in combination with stationary clearing knives adjustable upon the face of said plate, for the purpose set forth. 6th. In a meat-cutter machine, a perforated strainer plate secured for rotation with the cutter shaft and provided with one or two clearing knives, in combination with a threaded sleeve having a lateral or oblique wing, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.