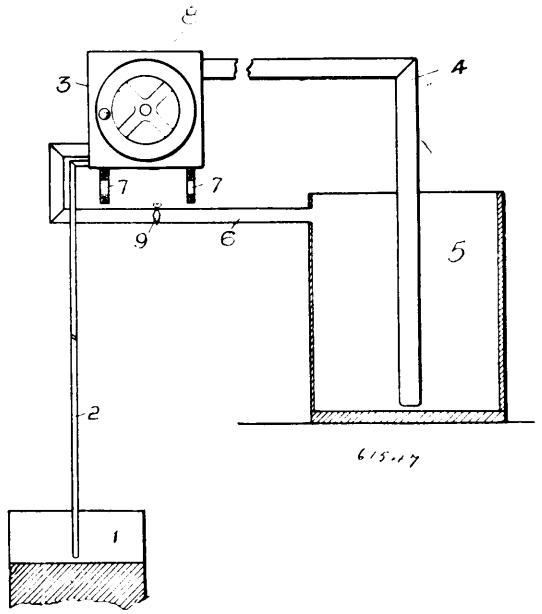
of the spatula and heating coil embedded in asbestos and encircling the stem of the spatula, with the case, said case having the cut-out switch located therein, substantially as shown and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 4th. In an electrically heated spatula, the combination of the spatula with the heating coil, which encircles the stem of the same, and the perforated portion of the case which incloses the same and the controlling rheostat, subsantially as shown and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

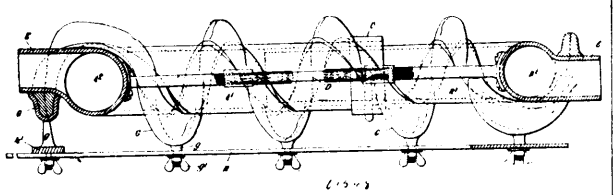
No. 61,547. Aerator Churn. *(Baratte.)*



William Chipman, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 2nd November, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 7th October, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In an aerator the combination of pipe 2, reservoir 3, apparatus for forcing air, and pipe 4 all arranged and combined as shown and described and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. In a churn the combination of pipe 2, reservoir 3, apparatus for forcing air, pipe 4, and pipe 6, all arranged and combined as shown and described and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

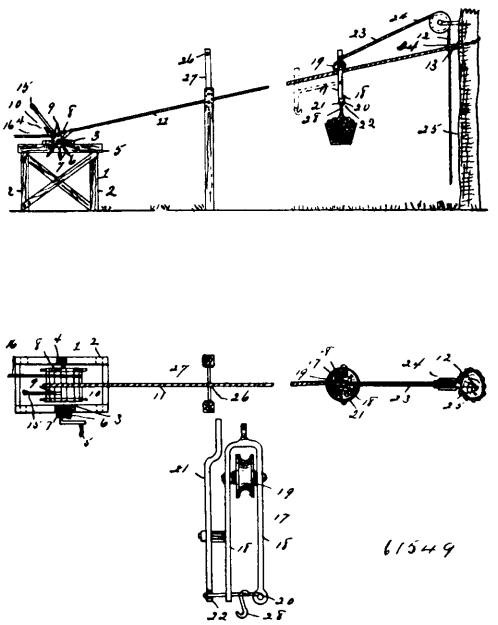
No. 61,548. Resilient Tires and Tire Cover.
(Bandage etc.)



James Meeredy MacLulich, Gortmore, Dundrum, Ireland, G. B. 2nd November, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The method of manufacturing a resilient endless or jointless tire or tire cover with a compressed tread, which consists in bending, coiling or looping the tire on a suitable surface in such manner that compensating or neutralizing cross twists or twists in contrary directions are produced, and then vulcanizing such tire while so bent, coiled or looped, substantially as and for the purposes described. 2nd. In the manufacture of an endless tire or tire cover, a surface on which such tire is adapted to be mounted during the vulcanization thereof, consisting of an endless series of curves so arranged that the tire is not curved continuously in the same way, but is curved partly in one direction and partly in another so that any twist produced by one part will be neutralized by that produced by the other part, substantially as described. 3rd. In the manufacture of an endless tire or tire cover, a surface on which said tire is adapted to be mounted and retained during the vulcanization process, comprising an endless mandrel, and projections on such mandrel over which the tire may be looped to change the direction of its curves or coils, substantially as and for the purposes described. 4th. In the manufacture of an endless tire or tire cover, a surface on which said tire is adapted to be mounted and retained during the vulcanization process, comprising an endless mandrel formed in two portions connected together by telescopic members, clips for securing such members after adjustment, projections on such mandrel over which the tire may be looped to change the direction of its curves or coils, and an adjustable strut for maintaining the mandrel in position when the tire is mounted thereon, substantially as described. 5th. In a manufacture of an endless tire or tire cover, a surface on which said tire is adapted to be mounted and retained during the vulcanization process, comprising an endless mandrel, projections on such mandrel over which the tire may be looped to change the direction of its curves or coils, and moulds or cups for supporting the tire at the lower portions of the curves or coils thereof, substantially as described. 6th. A tire or tire cover made endless or jointless with its outer or peripheral portion in a state of compression by being bent, coiled or looped around a suitable surface, and subsequently vulcanized, substantially as described.

No. 61,549. Produce Carrier. *(Transport.)*



Rora C. Weltner, Roxalana, West Virginia, 2nd November, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th October, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a carrier of the kind specified, a frame having a winding-drum consisting of a shaft provided with radial spokes, cross-pieces connecting the ends of said spokes, outwardly-extending pins upon said cross-pieces, said pins being arranged in two rows and in the central portion of the cross-pieces, a crank for turning the shaft of the winding-drum, a cable connected with said winding-drum between the two sets of pins thereon and provided at its outer end with means for attaching the same to a stationary part, and a tightening-cable connected with said winding-drum. 2nd. In a carrier, an inclined cable securely fastened at its opposite ends, and a travelling carrier mounted upon said inclined cable and consisting of a frame comprising two side-pieces having a roller at their upper ends, a pivot-pin pivoted to the lower ends of one of said side-pieces, and a pivoted latch secured to the other side of said pieces and provided at its lower end with a groove or shoulder to engage the free or swinging end of said pivoted pin, and one end of said pivoted latch extending outwardly and above the upper end of said frame.

No. 61,550. Bonding and Tying System.
(Système d'attache,)

John Bennett, South Paris, Maine, U.S.A., 2nd November, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th October, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A bond for joining and bracing bodies, consisting of a two-part bonding-bar, one cast over and inclosing the other bar and both bars engaging invisible excavations in the joining ends of the bodies. 2nd. A bond for joining and bracing bodies having excavations in their joining-surfaces, consisting of a double-ended solid tie-bar entering said excavations, and a fastening part cast over and enveloping the entire body of said solid bar within said excavations and crossing the joining-surfaces, the enveloping bond forming a tubular engaging-body within the joined parts. 3rd. For joining and bracing bodies having excavations, in their joining-surfaces, a solid bar entering alike said excavations, and a bond cast of tubular form crossing the joining-surfaces as a fastening for the solid bar to the surrounding walls of the excavations in the way stated. 4th. For joining and bracing bodies having excavations in their joining-surfaces and grooves or channels opening into said excavations and a filling-duct opening at the surface of the joined parts, a solid bar entering alike said excavations, and a bond cast of tubular form crossing the joining-surfaces for fastening the solid bar to the walls of the excavations and forming circumferential projections or arms upon said cast bond at the joining of the bonded bodies. 5th. For