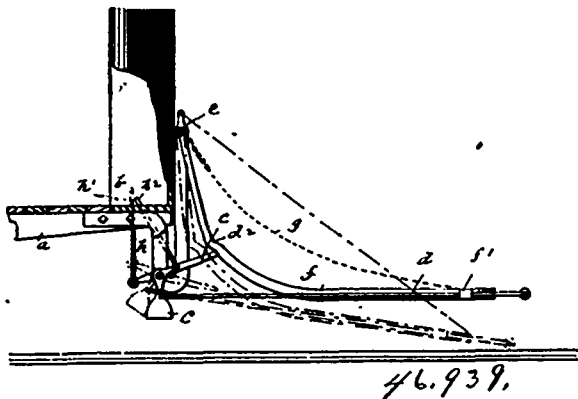


material for the double purpose of recovering the fibre and purifying the effluent, substantially as described. 4th. In the treatment of fish or fish offal, the combination of a worm compressor E, a devil or disintegrator F, perforated drum H, straining tanks J, and chemical tank K, with their respective connections and appurtenances, substantially as described. 5th. In the treatment of fish or fish offal, the apparatus O, O', substantially as described. 6th. In the treatment of fish or fish offal, the combination of the washer L, feeding tray M, worm compressor N, drier O, O', chemical tank P, and precipitating tray and tank Q, R, with their respective connections and appurtenances, substantially as described. 7th. In the treatment of fish or fish offal, the combination with the oil tank D, D', D'', of settling tanks S, and chemical tank K, and their respective connections and appurtenances, substantially as described.

No. 46,939. Car Fender. (Défense de chars.)

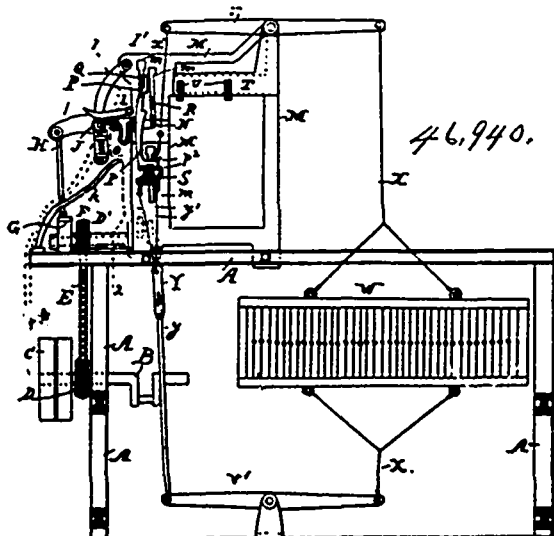


Stephen Smith Kemball, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 1st September, 1894; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A pivoted car fender with means for automatically lowering same for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a car fender, the combination with suitable standards at the end of the car, of a guard pivoted at its inner end to said standards and movable supports by which said guard is normally elevated, with a trip or feeler connected with said supports and extending forward of said guard for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a car fender, the combination with the sills or framework of a car, of standards secured at the ends thereof, a guard composed of a rectangular frame, with wire mesh filling, pivotally connected with said standards, a shaft extending between said standards, rocker arms or levers rigidly mounted on said shaft and adapted to support said guard, a trip rod or feeler extending forward of the guard and having inner ends connected with said rocker arms and means carried by said shaft, whereby the motorman can partially rotate same, for the purpose set forth.

No. 46,940. Heddle Actuating Mechanism for Looms.

(Mécanisme pour actionner les lisses de métiers.)

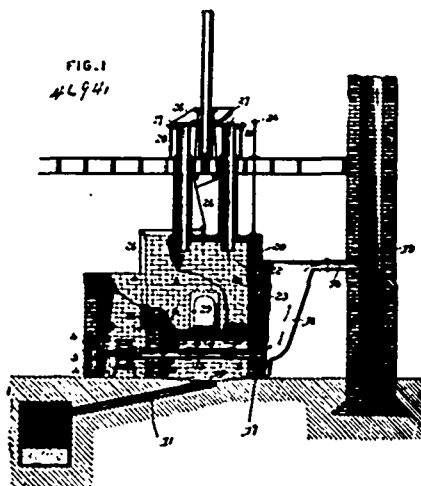


Florentin Bnyek, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 1st September, 1894; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a machine for actuating loom heddles, vertical

hooks P, having notches p and p', therein close to their upper ends and adapted to engage with the reciprocating bars Q and R, and also having orifices p'', therein at their lower ends to which are attached suitable cords connecting said hooks P with the heddles, said hooks also being adapted to rest upon and be retained laterally by the reciprocating bar S, in combination with the partition bracket N, carrying spring fingers O, adapted to impinge against said hooks P, and actuated by intermittently rotating cards and card cylinder, bars Q, R and S, link S', heddles W, rotating cards J, and card cylinder K therefor, double crank F', rods Q', and R', and bracket T', all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In a machine for actuating loom heddles, vertical hooks P, having notches p and p', therein close to their upper ends and adapted to engage with reciprocating bars Q and R, and also having orifices p'' therein at their lower ends to which are attached suitable cords connecting said hooks P with the heddles, said hooks also being adapted to rest upon and be retained laterally by the reciprocating bar S, in combination with a partition bracket N, carrying spring fingers O, adapted to impinge said hooks P, and actuated by intermittently rotating cards and card cylinder bars Q, R, and S, link S', heddles W, rotating cards J, and card cylinder K therefor, double crank F', rods Q', and R', and bracket T', having adjustable plates for the reception of the bars Q, R, and S, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 46,941. Dry-Air Closet. (Cabinet d'aisance à air sec.)



George R. Scates and Elbert S. Rogers, both of Knoxville, Tennessee, U.S.A., 1st September, 1894; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a dry-air closet, the combination of the kiln or cremating furnace arranged beneath the stools and provided with an arched perforated floor, a subjacent heating chamber provided with a drain communicating with a waste cistern for liquid excrement, a hot air room arranged at one side of the kiln and communicating therewith and with said heating chamber, a heating device arranged in said hot air room, a drum located adjacent to the opposite side of the kiln and communicating therewith and with the heating chamber, a smoke pipe connected to said heating device, extending horizontally through the heating chamber and communicating with said drum, and a smoke flue or stack with which the drum communicates, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a dry-air closet, the combination of the kiln having an arched floor, a subjacent heating chamber, a dry-air room communicating by openings 4, with the kiln and containing a heating device having a smoke pipe which extends horizontally through the heating chamber beneath the arched floor of the kiln, a drum with which said smoke stack communicates, and which in turn communicates with a smoke flue or stack, a flue being formed in the wall of the kiln, connected at its upper end with the drum and provided with side openings into the kiln, a slide valve arranged to close certain of the said openings to direct the draught through the kiln whereby it will pass close to the contained excrement, a valve arranged to close said openings 5, and lids or covers for the stools, connected to said valve, whereby when the covers are open the valve is closed to cause a downward draught through the stools, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a dry-air closet, the combination with a drying kiln communicating at one side with a flue or stack, and a furnace room adjacent to the kiln, of a valve arranged to close openings 5, whereby the furnace room communicates with the kiln, and lids or covers for the stools connected to said valve, whereby when the lids are closed the hot air from the furnace room passes through the kiln, and when said lids are open a downward draught through the stool openings is produced, substantially as and for the purpose specified.