

No. 29,389. Boot Cleaning Machine.*(Machine à cirer les chaussures.)*

Richard Günther, Chemnitz, Saxony, 22nd June, 1888; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination of rotating brushes *k*, *l*, consisting of two half bristle rollers *m*, and the treadle apparatus *c*, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. The combination, with rotating brushes *k*, *l*, consisting of two half bristle rollers *m*, and the treadle apparatus *c*, of the rings *n* drawn over the bristle rollers, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

No. 29,390. Veneering Machine.*(Machine à plaquer.)*

John W. Sherwood and Josiah W. Sherwood, Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S., 22nd June, 1888; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a machine for wrapping veneer, the combination, with the work supporting spindle *C* and its centering devices, substantially as described, of opposing rolls adapted to bear against the work earned by the spindle, bearings for the same, and devices, substantially such as described, for simultaneously moving the bearings of the opposing rolls toward and from the work, as set forth. 2nd. The combination of the driving spindle *C*, rolls *K*, *K*, *K* arranged about said spindle, movable bearings for the rolls, a single power device, as the lever *8*, and connections, substantially as described, between said device, and bearings for advancing and withdrawing simultaneously the several bearings and rolls at the will of the operator, as set forth. 3rd. The combination, with the rolls *K*, *K*, of pivoted spring-controlled arms adapted to oscillate toward or from each other, and having bearings for the rolls, supports for the pivots of said arms, and a spring for pressing said supports, arms and rolls toward the work, substantially as described. 4th. The rolls *K*, *K*, in combination with the pivoted arms 12, 12, springs 13, 13, yoke 11 and spring 2. 5th. The rod 13, in combination with the swinging arms 12, 12, having apertures through which said rod passes to support and guide the arms and springs 13, 13, and yoke 11. 6th. The rolls *K*, *K*, bearings *L*, *L*, and spring 2 carrying one of said bearings at each end, in combination with the movable bar 3. 7th. The movable bar 3 supporting the middle of the spring, having attached the spring 2 supporting the bearings *L*, *L*, and rolls *K*, *K*, in combination with cams 5, 5, having attached the cords 7, 7, bar 6, weight *W*, and treadle 8. 8th. In combination with the rolls *K*, *K* journaled in movable bearings, as described the roll *K* journaled in movable weights *M*, *M*. 9th. The rolls *K*, *K*, bearings *L*, *L*, spring 2, bar 3, guide blocks 4, 4, and cams 5, 5, in combination with roll *K*, weights *M*, *M*, cords 9, 9, and pulleys 10, 10, 10th. In combination, with the cams 5, 5, bar 6 and 3, spring 2, bearings *L*, *L*, and rolls *K*, *K*, *K*, weights *M*, *M*, cords 9, 9, and pulleys 10, 10, 10, the cords 7, 7, weight *W*, and treadle 8. 11th. The pin *G*, in combination with the centre *H*, and spindle *C*. 12th. The pin *G* having the projection 21, in combination with the spindle *C* and centre *H*. 13th. The pin *G* having the hook 22, in combination with the ring *R*, and strip *N*. 14th. The pin *G* having the hook 22, in combination with the spindle *C*, centre *H*, ring *R*, and strip *N*. 15th. The rotating centre *H* in combination with the non-rotating centre *H*, and spring 1. 16th. The bar 16, in combination with the arm 14, pulley 15, brake 17, the core actuating devices, and the pressing rolls, substantially as set forth. 17th. The tube *d* adapted to hold the veneer, in combination with the pin *G*, *c*, substantially as set forth.

No. 29,391. Railway Signal.*(Signal de chemin de fer.)*

Adélaïde F. Martel, Montreal, Jean B. A. Mongonais, Rigaud, Toussaint Brosseau and Marie M. P. Craig, Montreal, Que., 23rd June, 1888; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a railway signal, the combination, with a bridge track, or like structure, of a combustible cord located in proximity thereto, a circuit closer connected with the cord, an automatic mechanically operated semaphoric signal, a non electric connection between the circuit closer and the semaphoric signal, a normally open electric circuit, an audible signal included in the circuit, all substantially as shown, whereby, when the cord is severed, the circuit closer is caused to complete the circuit and sound an alarm, and at the same time cause or permit the semaphoric signal to be displayed. 2nd. In a railway signal, the combination, with a track, bridge, or like structures, of a combustible cord or connection located in proximity thereto, an elbow lever to which said cord is connected, an electric circuit, contact arms in the path of the elbow lever, a bell or signal included in the circuit, a semaphoric signal located on that side of the elbow lever opposite the combustible cord, and a connection extending from the elbow lever to the semaphoric signal, all substantially as shown. 3rd. In a railway signal, the combination, with a bridge, track, or like structure, of a combustible cord located in proximity thereto, an elbow lever connected with the combustible cord, a semaphoric signal, a connection between the semaphoric signal and the elbow lever, an electric circuit, contacts in the path of the elbow lever, and an alarm or signal included in the circuit, all substantially as shown, whereby, when the cord is severed, the elbow lever will rock and complete the circuit, and also cause or permit the semaphoric signal to be displayed. 4th. In combination with a track, bridge, or like structure, a severable cord or connection *C* located in proximity thereto, a post or standard provided with a signal arm *H* controlled by the cord or connection *C* a locomotive provided with stopping mechanism, and an arm carried by the locomotive and adapted to actuate the stopping mechanism when struck by the signal arm, all substantially as shown, whereby the said signal arm *H* is adapted to serve the two-fold purpose of a visual signal, and as a means for stopping the train in case the said signal should not be observed in time by the engineer. 5th. The herein described railway signal consisting in the combination, with a track, bridge, or like structure, of a severable cord or connection *C* located in proximity thereto, an elbow lever *D* provided with a weighted arm, and connected with the cord *C* a semaphoric signal provided with an arm *H*, a connection *G* between the elbow lever and the semaphoric signal,

an electric circuit provided with an audible alarm *N*, and contact fingers *I* and *J* arranged in the path of the elbow lever, substantially as shown, to be brought into contact by the elbow lever when the cord *C* is severed. 6th. In combination with a bridge, a cord or connection, as *C*, mounted thereupon, an elbow lever at each end of the cord or connection pivoted to the pier or abutments of the bridge an electric circuit containing an alarm and contact fingers, the contact fingers being arranged in the path of the elbow lever, and thereby adapted to be brought into contact with each other by the elbow lever when the cord or connection *C* is severed. 7th. In combination with a track, bridge, or like structure, a fusible cord or connection located in proximity thereto, and connected with a signalling device, and a board, as *T*, grooved on its lower edge to receive the cord or connections *C*, substantially as shown and described. 8th. In combination with a railway track, bridge, or like structure, a visual signal, a normally open electric circuit, an audible alarm included in the circuit, a circuit closer, a connection between the circuit closer and the semaphoric signal, and a combustible cord or connection located in proximity to the track connected with the circuit closer, and adapted to prevent the completion of the circuit, and the display of the semaphoric signal until the said cord is burned or severed.

No. 29,392. Animal Trap. (Piège.)

Abner M. Cleaver, Potty, and John C. Dollarhide, Looksburg, Ark., U.S., 23rd June, 1888; 5 years.

Claim.—In an animal trap, the combination of the spring *A* constructed as described, the plate *B* carrying the notched and shouldered trigger *C*, the pawl *D* pivoted to said plate and adjacent to the free end of the spring through which it passes, and the jaws *E* connected to bearings of said plate, as shown and described.

No. 29,393 Sulky Plough. (Charrue à siège.)

William S. Mooto, Smithville, Ont., 23 June, 1888; 5 years.

Claim.—The hinging of the frame of the sulky to the plough between landside and mould-board, together with the lever *e*, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

No. 29,394. Manufacture of Paper Hangings. (Fabrication des tentures de papier.)

Norval W. Helme, Richard Stockdale and Robert N. Helme, Lancaster, Eng., 26th June, 1888; 5 years.

Claim.—The improved composition for the preparation of paper hangings consisting of the following ingredients, 1 boiled oil, 2 China clay, whitening chalk or other suitable earthy matters together with lamp black or the like, lead or other paints or pigments, 3 borax alkalies and turpentine, petroleum or other suitable vegetable or mineral spirits, together with or without farinaceous or mucilaginous matters, such as starch, Irish moss and glue or other similar animal matters, in about the proportions hereinbefore specified.

No. 29,395. Process of Amalgamating Gold and Silver. (Procédé d'amalgame de l'or et de l'argent.)

William W. Wheeler, Meriden, Conn., U.S., 25th June, 1888; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In the process of amalgamating metals, the method herein described which consists in subjecting the ores in the form of pulp, containing the precious metals to the action of soluble metallic salts, and adding thereto aldehyde alcohol as for instance glucose, substantially as described. 2nd. In the process of amalgamating metals, the method herein described, which consists in subjecting the ores in the form of pulp containing the precious metals to the action of soluble metallic salts, and adding thereto aldehyde alcohol as for instance glucose, and then adding a caustic alkali, substantially as described.

No. 29,396. Railway Wheel or Wheel for Vehicle Running upon Rails. (Roue de chemin de fer ou de voiture à rails.)

Thomas R. Crampton, Westminster, Eng., 25th June, 1888; 15 years.

Claim.—The making of one or more grooves in the tyres of railway wheels, or wheels for locomotives or other vehicles running upon rails, for the purposes and in the manner substantially as described.

No. 29,397. Metallic Ceiling.*(Plafond métallique.)*

William R. Kinnear, Columbus, Ohio, U.S., 25th June, 1888; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a metallic ceiling such as described, the combination of separate panels provided with corresponding beads or mouldings upon the edges, said mouldings adapted to fit one over the other, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a metallic ceiling such as described, the combination of separate panels provided with corresponding beads or mouldings upon the edges adapted to fit one over the other, the corners of the said panels cut at a constant angle, substantially as set forth, whereby, when the said panels are placed together the line of beading or moulding is not broken. 3rd. In a metallic ceiling such as described, the combination of panels provided with corresponding beads or mouldings upon the edges adapted to fit one over the other, and a cornice having a bead or moulding corresponding to those upon the said panels, and adapted to pass under the same, and further provided with a depending flange and adapted to rest against the side of the room and to receive a line of nails, substantially as described. 4th. In a metallic ceiling such as described, the panels provided with beads or mouldings upon the edges adapted to fit one over the other, each panel consisting of one piece of metal and stamped to the form, substantially as herein set forth. 5th. In a metallic ceiling such as described, the combination of separate panels provided upon their edges with corresponding beads or mouldings,