

nation with the mould and carrying mechanism therefor between the filling device and the furnace, substantially as set forth. 8th. In a carbon machine, a mould, in combination with a furnace, having an open way for the mould, and a support for the mould extending through said way, whereby the mould is conducted through the furnace, substantially as set forth. 9th. In a carbon machine, a press, a turn-table, provided with vertical openings at regular intervals extending through the same, and mechanism, whereby the turn-table is moved and automatically stopped when said openings register with the press, substantially as set forth. 10th. In a carbon machine, a turn-table having a series of openings, and moulds over said openings, in combination with a press constructed to enter said openings as the table is turned, and engage the moulds and press the carbons, as set forth. 11th. In a carbon machine, a turn-table and gearing, substantially as described, whereby the table is turned and automatically stopped, said table provided with open spaces and moulds, in combination with a press through which said table passes and carries the moulds, substantially as set forth. 12th. In a carbon machine, a turn-table, an outside track, the ends of which terminate at the turn-table, and a furnace located in the line of the said track in combination with a press, substantially as set forth. 13th. A track and a filling device, and a furnace arranged along said track, in combination with a turn-table and press, substantially as set forth. 14th. The method of separating carbons at their seams, which consists in removing the sheet or series of united carbons bodily from the mould before they have cooled, and while in this state cutting the webs, substantially as set forth. 15th. In a carbon machine, a series of discs arranged on a shaft with equal spaces between them, in combination with a carbon holder, having grooves corresponding to the spaces between the discs, substantially as set forth. 16th. In a carbon machine, a carbon holder having grooves corresponding to the grooves in the mould, and constructed to hold a sheet of uncut carbons, in combination with a series of cutters to sever the carbon webs, substantially as set forth. 17th. In a carbon machine, a filling device for the mould having a receptacle through which the carbon dust is sifted, a feeder for the dust, a series of channels through which the carbon dust enters the mould, and automatic mechanism whereby the flow of the dust to the mould is controlled, substantially as set forth. 18th. In a carbon machine, a filling device for the mould, a screen, a worm to feed the dust and channels through which the dust is fed to the mould, in combination with the mould and mechanism for automatically cutting off and turning on the flow of dust, substantially as set forth. 19th. In a carbon machine, a grooved transferring device for taking the sheet of carbons from the mould, in combination with a support for said device, and a series of circular cutters to sever the carbon webs, substantially as set forth. 20th. In combination, a press, a furnace for heating the carbon dust in the mould, preparatory to pressing, a stationary dust-feeding device, a carrying support for the mould connecting the press, the furnace and the filling device, and a mould, substantially as set forth. 21st. In a carbon machine, a filling device for the mould, having a receptacle for the carbon dust, a rotary feeder, a sifter and an automatic shut-off to stop the flow of the dust, substantially as set forth. 22nd. In a carbon machine, a hydraulic press having a single water passage leading below the piston therein, a reversing valve in said passage, and mechanism connecting the press and the valve, whereby the valve is automatically reversed, substantially as set forth. 23rd. In a carbon machine, a mould and a carrying support therefor, in combination with a cutter to remove the carbon webs, and a transferring device to transfer the sheet of carbons from the mould to the cutter, substantially as set forth.

#### No. 27,956. Machine for Rolling the Threads on Screws and Bolts. (*Machine à filer les vis et les boulons.*)

Hayward A. Harvey, Orange, N. J., U.S., 10th November, 1887; 5 years.

*Claim.*—1st. In a machine for rolling screw threads, the combination, substantially as herein set forth, of two reciprocating dies having their opposed faces suitably ribbed, means for giving to one of said dies a prescribed range of slow endwise movement in one direction, and means for giving in the same time to the other, of the said dies, two or more relatively rapid reciprocating movements for the purpose of rolling a screw thread upon the body of a blank introduced into the space between the two dies. 2nd. In a machine for rolling screw threads, the combination, substantially as herein set forth, of two reciprocating dies having their opposed faces suitably ribbed, means for guiding the movements of said dies in planes slightly diagonal to each other, means for giving to one of said dies a prescribed range of slow endwise movement in one direction, means for giving in the same time to the other of the said dies, two or more relatively rapid reciprocating movements, and means for feeding screw-blanks into the space between the two dies, whereby spiral grooves are impressed in the body of the blank, and gradually deepened during the backward and forward movements of the quick-moving die, as the width of the space between the faces of the two dies gradually diminishes. 3rd. The combination, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, of the reciprocating die D, means for guiding and means for imparting a prescribed range of reciprocating motion to the die block or carriage carrying the die D, the die f, the carriage F, means for guiding the movement of the carriage F in a path slightly diagonal to the face of the die f, means for imparting a slow forward movement to the carriage F, and means for imparting a quick backward movement thereto, and the adjustable abutment screw J for limiting the range of backward movement of the carriage F. 4th. In combination with the reciprocating dies D and f, the adjusting plate G for regulating relatively to the plane of motion of the die D, the position of the diagonal guide for the carriage F carrying the die f. 5th. The combination, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, of the reciprocating die D, the carriage F carrying the die f, the cam e, the arm e engaging the cam e and connected with the carriage F and the retracting spring J. 6th. The combination, substantially as set forth, of the reciprocating die f, the die D, the carriage G, the pitman C, the radially-slotted crank-arm B, and the adjustable crank-pin B'. 7th. The combination, substantially as set forth, of the reciprocating dies D and f the transferer L,

the ways K<sup>1</sup> for supporting a screw-blank in front of the end of the transferer and in alignment with the space between the space of the dies and means for at the proper time imparting endwise movement to the transferer in a path parallel, or nearly parallel, to the plane of movement of the dies, for the purpose of transferring the blank sidewise to the delivery end K<sup>2</sup> of the ways K<sup>1</sup>, and presenting it in position to be caught between the corners of the dies and rolled into the space between the dies. 8th. The combination, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, of the reciprocating dies D and f, the inclined ways K, the horizontal ways K<sup>1</sup>, the transferer L, the cam T and the retracting spring M.

#### No. 27,957. Lamp Burner. (*Bec de Lampe.*)

Cabin H. Maish, Carson, Nev., U.S., 10th November, 1887; 5 years.

*Claim.*—As an improvement in lamp burners, the wick tube, having rounded corners, the wick and devices for lowering said wick and also raising it, in combination with an outer case placed upon the wick tube extending above to form a continuation of the same, and having a rectangular cross-section, and a hinged extinguishing flap automatically operated by a spring attached to the case, its free end acting upon an arm projecting from the flap, all arranged to give a supply of air to the flame at the corners of the case, and to extinguish said flame when the wick is turned down in the manner substantially as shown and described.

#### No. 27,958. Button Fastener. (*Queue de bouton.*)

Albert Hall, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S., 17th November, 1887; 5 years.

*Claim.*—1st. A button provided with a sliding fastening-hook, which has its upturned pointed end adjacent to the under side of the button, substantially as herein shown and described. 2nd. A button provided with a sliding fastening-hook on its bottom, the said hook having one end turned up and pointed, which point is adjacent to the underside of the button, and the other end of the hook being provided with a widened part to give the hook a good and firm bearing on the underside of the button, substantially as herein shown and described. 3rd. The combination, with a button provided in its bottom with a slot extending from the rim beyond the centre, of a fastening-hook passed through said slot, and having a widened part formed on its inner end, which widened part is mounted to slide on the slotted bottom within the button, the outer end of the hook being turned up and pointed, substantially as herein shown and described. 4th. The combination, with a button having a slot in its bottom extending from the rim beyond the centre, and provided with a projection on the underside of the top-plate at the centre, of a fastening-hook passed through the slot in the bottom and provided at its inner end, with a widened part which is mounted to slide between the top and bottom plates of the button, substantially as herein shown and described.

#### No. 27,959. Process of Preparing Cereals.

(*Procédé de préparation des céréales.*)

Joseph F. Gent, Columbus, Ill., U.S., 10th November, 1887; 15 years.

*Claim.*—1st. The process of producing flaked cereals, consisting in first crushing or grinding the kernels in a dry state, and separating the hulls and impurities therefrom, second, steaming the purified and granular material, and third, in subjecting the steamed material to successive and progressive compression and heating, substantially as described. 2nd. As an improved article of manufacture, the herein-described product from corn, consisting of compressed attenuated flakes of purified corn material having large surfaces, for the purpose set forth.

#### No. 27,960. Planing Machine.

(*Machine à raboter.*)

Joseph A. Saucier, Holland, Vt., U.S., 10th November, 1887; 5 years.

*Claim.*—1st. In a planer, the combination, with the cross-bar q<sup>2</sup> of the main frame of the flanged standard or having bearings for the spindle of an edge cutter, the flanged clamp p<sup>1</sup> bolted to the standard or above and below the bar q<sup>2</sup>, and the screw-shaft r passing through standard or below the said clamp, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a planing machine, the frame having the slots or guides for the sliding boxes of the feed rolls, the lower ends of said slots being inclined, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a planer, a bed or table, feed rolls supported thereby gearing for driving said feed rolls, and devices, substantially as described, whereby said table feed rolls and gearing may be inclined relatively to a cutter head revolving in a constant plane, as set forth. 4th. In a planing machine, the combination of main frame, cutter head, upper feed rolls, bed or table adjustable in guides in the frame, and lower feed rolls and gearing for driving them supported by the said table, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a planing machine, the combination of the supporting frame, the movable table, slides upon each side engaging with said table and screws for supporting and operating such slides independently, substantially as described. 6th. The combination of the supporting frame, the movable table, slides engaging with the edges of said table on each side, the journalled screws supporting and independently operating said slides, and having bevel gears and the shafts h having bevel gears engaging with the bevel gears of the said screws, substantially as set forth.

#### No. 27,961. Dynamo-Electric Machine.

(*Machine dynamo-électrique.*)

The Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh, (assignee of George Westinghouse, jr., Henry M. Billesby, Pittsburgh, Oliver B. Shallenberger, Rochester, Albert Schmid, Allegheny, and Bernard Hartley, Pittsburgh, Penn., U.S., 10th November, 1887; 5 years.

*Claim.*—1st. The combination, substantially as described, with the armature, of an electric machine having opening extending through it of ventilating plates at the respective ends of the armature, the