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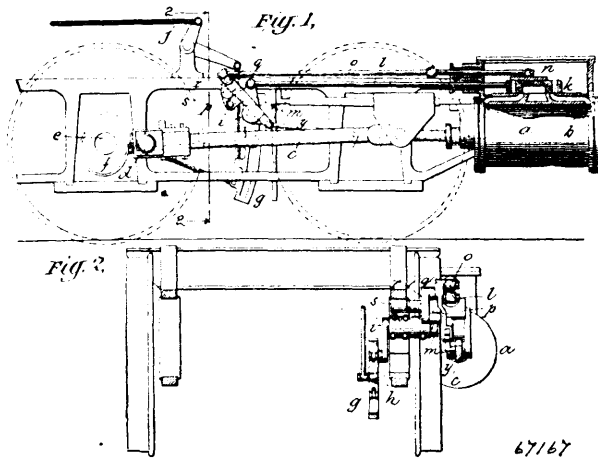
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INVENTIONS PATENTED.

NOTE.—Patents are granted for 18 years. The term of years for which the fee has been paid, is given after the date of the patent.

No. 67,167. Cut-off Valve Gear.

(*Détente pour soupapes d'engrenage.*)

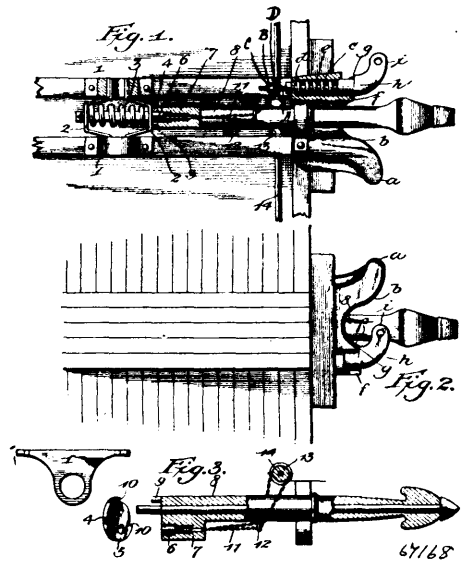


Robert Hardie, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In an engine, the combination with a cylinder, a piston and its rod, a crank and its connecting rod, a main valve, and means for actuating the main valve, of a cut-off valve arranged to act in conjunction with the main valve, a floating lever connected to the cut-off valve and to the main valve actuating means, so as to cause the cut-off valve when in active positions to be moved oppositely to the main valve, and a connection between the floating lever and a moving part of the engine acting in unison with the piston, whereby the speed of the cut-off valve is auxiliated. 2nd. A cut-off valve gear combined with an engine having a cylinder, a piston, connecting rod, a crank shaft and crank, main slide valve, a link motion for imparting variable movement from the crank shaft to the main valve, said valve gear comprising a floating lever, the fulcrum of which is carried by a rocking arm, means connecting the floating lever to the cut-off valve, to a connection of the link motion of the main valve, and to the piston, whereby the speed of the

cut-off valve is auxiliated when in active positions and its movement relative to the main valve is varied by the extent of travel imparted to the main valve by the link motion.

No. 67,168. Car Coupler. (*Attelage de churs.*)

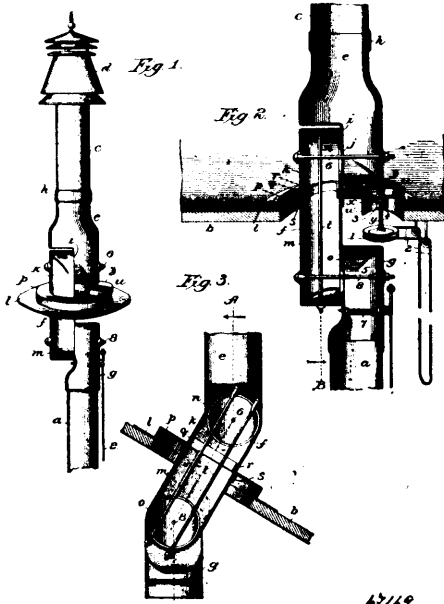


George C. Harlin, Stockton, California, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 6th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a coupling, a draw bar, a sleeve thereon having an apertured flange, a housing on the extension of the draw bar, a spring pressed pin in the housing adapted to be seated in the apertures of the flange, means for limiting the rotation of the draw bar and arresting the parts when the pin registers with one of the apertures, a flexible connection secured to the end of the pin, means for withdrawing the pin and rotating the draw bar at a single operation. 2nd. In a coupling, a draw bar, a sleeve thereon having an apertured flange, a housing on the extension of the draw bar, a spring pressed pin in the housing adapted to be seated in the apertures of the flange, means for limiting the rotation of the draw bar and arresting the parts when the pin registers with one of the apertures, a flexible connection secured to the end of the pin, a shaft, a sheave pulley for attachment with the flexible connection, substantially as described. 3rd. In a coupling a draw bar, a sleeve thereon having an apertured flange, a housing on the extension of the draw bar, a spring pressed pin in the housing adapted to be seated in apertures of the flange, means for limiting the rotation of the draw bar and arresting the parts when the pin registers with one of the apertures, a flexible connection secured to the end of the pin, a shaft, a sheave pulley for attachment with the flexible connection, a guide on the extension through which the flexible connections operate, substantially as described. 4th. In a coupler, an arrow head coupler adapted to operate automatically, and a vertical hook coupler adapted to be rotated into and out of vertical alignment with the arrow head coupler, substantially as described. 5th. In a car coupler, a guide

having a rounded inner edge, a sleeve formed with the body of the guide, a draw bar arranged in the sleeve and having its protruding end bent at approximately right angles and terminating in a draw head acting in conjunction with the guide and arranged to partially rotate, substantially as described. 6th. In combination with a body having a socket and an extension forming a guide, a coupler head adapted to be rotated into and out of operative position with relation to the guide, and an arrow head coupler arranged below the first named coupler and adapted to rest on a lower plain when out of operative position, substantially as described.

No. 67,169. Metal Chimney. (Cheminée en métal.)



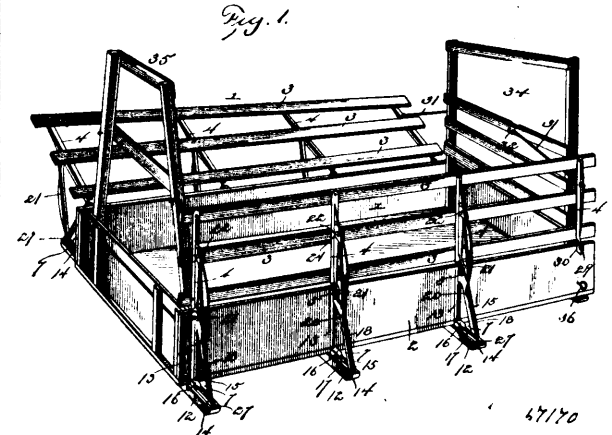
67169

Paul Dickinson, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a chimney of the character described, the combination of a stack and a roof plate pivotally connected therewith, to adapt the roof plate to be adjusted to any desired angle, and means for rigidly securing the roof plate and stack together in any position of such adjustment, substantially as described. 2nd. As a new article of manufacture, a connection for coupling a chimney stack with a stove pipe through the roof or wall of a building, comprising end pipe sections respectively for the stovepipe and stack, an intermediate pipe section pivotally connected with the end sections, and a cap on said intermediate section, substantially as described. 3rd. As a new article of manufacture, a connection for coupling a chimney stack with a stovepipe through the roof or wall of a building, comprising, in combination, end pipe sections respectively for the stovepipe and stack, an intermediate pipe section pivotally connected with said end sections, a cap on said intermediate section, and a ventilator on said cap, substantially as described. 4th. As a new article of manufacture, a connection for coupling a chimney stack with a stovepipe through the roof or wall of a building comprising a flat sided pipe section for the stovepipe having an opening in its side, a pipe section for the stack having an offset provided with an opening in its face, an intermediate flat sided pipe section having openings in its side near the opposite ends and pivotally fastened at said openings respectively at the openings in said stovepipe and stack sections, and a cap on said intermediate section, substantially as described. 5th. As a new article of manufacture, a connection for coupling a chimney stack with a stovepipe through the roof or wall of a building, comprising end pipe sections respectively for the stovepipe and stack, and an intermediate pipe section pivotally connected with said end sections and formed of a cap and parts *k* and *m*, fastened on said cap, substantially as described. 6th. As a new article of manufacture, a connection for coupling a chimney stack with a stovepipe through the roof or wall of a building, comprising a section *e*, having an offset *i*, provided with an opening *j*, a section *g*, provided with an opening *h*, and a section *f*, provided with an opening *o*, through which it is pivotally bolted to the section *g*, at its opening and with an opening *n*, through which it is pivotally bolted to the section *e*, at its opening, and a cap *l*, substantially as described. 7th. As a new article of manufacture, a connection for coupling a chimney stack with a stovepipe through the roof or wall of a building, comprising a section *e*, having an offset *i*, provided with an opening *j*, a section *g*, provided with an opening *h*, and a section *f*, formed of the part *m*, provided with an opening *o*, through which it is pivotally bolted to the section *g*, at its opening, the part *k*, provided with an opening

n, through which it is pivotally bolted to the section *e*, at its opening and the flanged cap part *l*, with which said parts *m* and *k*, are connected, and through which they are bolted together, substantially as described. 8th. In a coupling connection for the purposes set forth, the combination of a roof plate and an outward projecting pipe flexibly connected with said roof plate to be adjusted to any desired angle thereto, substantially as described.

No. 67,170. Stock and Hay Rack. (Ratelier à foin.)



Herbert A. Baker, Mosherville, Michigan, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900 6 years. (Filed 4th April, 1900.)

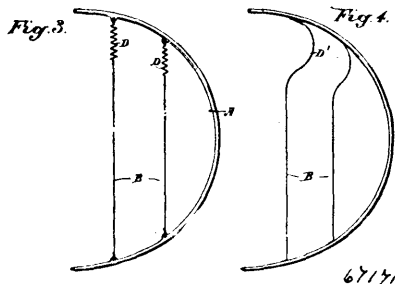
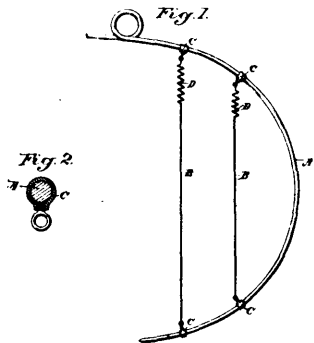
Claim.—1st. In a device of the class described, the combination of a bracket designed to be secured to a wagon body and provided at the top with an eye and having longitudinal flanges extending upward from the bottom of the bracket, the latter being provided at its top with open spaces, an arm hinged to the bracket and engaging the eye thereof detachably, and a brace hinged to the arm and provided with inwardly extending studs interlocked with the flanges of the bracket and adapted to pass through the open spaces at the top thereof, substantially as described. 2nd. In a device of the class described, the combination with a wagon body, and a hay rack side hinged to the wagon body, an inclined portion or member mounted on the body and provided with longitudinal flanges projecting from opposite sides thereof, said inclined portion or body being provided at its top with openings, and a brace hinged at its upper end to the rack side and provided at its lower end with inwardly extending studs sliding mounted on the inclined part or member, and interlocked with the flanges thereof, substantially as described. 3rd. In a device of the class described, the combination of a triangular bracket provided at its top with an eye and having a recess at one side thereof, said bracket being composed of a vertical inner portion, an inclined outer portion and a horizontal bottom portion, an arm provided at its inner end with a laterally disposed pintle arranged in the eye of the bracket and provided with a lug or projection adapted to pass through the recess of the bracket, and a brace hinged at its upper end to the arm and having its lower end slidingly mounted on and detachably interlocked with the inclined portion of the bracket, substantially as described. 4th. In a device of the class described, the combination of an inclined brace provided at its lower end with inwardly extending flanges and having studs projecting from the inner face thereof, a bracket provided at its bottom with a projection arranged to receive the lower end of the brace, said bracket being provided above the projection with oppositely disposed flanges interlocked with the studs, and a hay rack side connected with the brace and with the bracket, substantially as described.

No. 67,171. Hay Rake. (Ratelier à foin.)

Arthur Flavius Martin, Chester, California, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a spring tooth rake, the end teeth thereof having wires extending in an approximately vertical direction across the arc of said teeth in the form of a chord and connecting the upper part of each end tooth with the lower portion proximate to the point thereof and serving as a guard to prevent hay working out at the ends of a rake. 2nd. A guard attachment for spring rakes, consisting of one or more wires having the ends fixed to the exterior teeth of the rake and extending across the arc of the teeth in the form of chords, with elastic intermediate sections. 3rd. A guard attachment for spring toothed rakes, consisting of wires having an elastic section, clamps adapted to be adjustably secured upon the outer teeth of the rake and screw eyes by which they are secured in position, said screw eyes also forming an attachment for the ends of the wires. 4th. A guard attachment for spring toothed rakes, consisting of wires having a portion of their length made elastic, connec-

tions with the exterior teeth of the rake to form attachments for the ends of the wires, said connections being so disposed that the wires



extend in an approximately vertical position from the upper part of the tooth to attachments adjacent to the point thereof when the teeth are in operative position.

No. 67,172. Glove Fastener. (Attache de gants.)



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

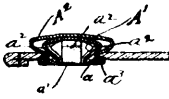


Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

67172

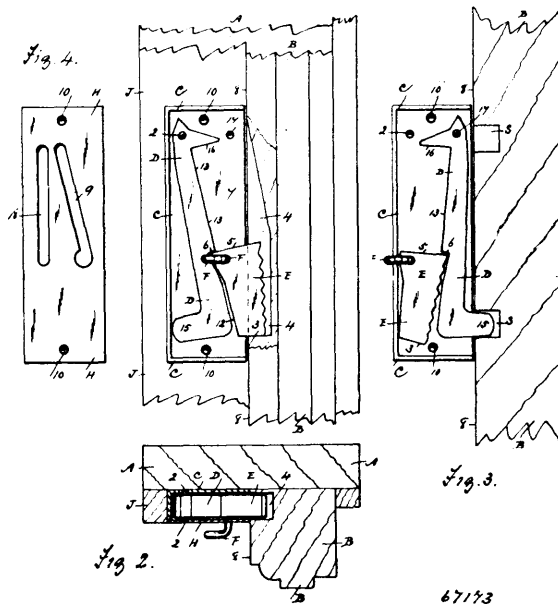
William S. Richardson, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The socket piece her-in described, the same having separable sides foldable outwardly at a predetermined place to form in the act of setting the said piece a sectional flat fastening flange, an inextensible preformed flange connecting the sides of the piece

at one end and providing upon the folding of the sides an unyielding socket entrance and an integral top connecting the sides of the socket piece at the end opposite the preformed flange. 2nd. The socket piece herein described, the same having separable sides foldable outwardly at a predetermined place to form in the act of setting the said piece a sectional flat fastening flange, an inextensible preformed flange connecting the sides of the piece at one end and providing upon the folding of the sides an unyielding socket entrance, and consisting of outwardly folded ends of said sides, and an outer binding ring and an integral top connecting the sides of the socket piece at the end opposite the preformed flange. 3rd. The combination in a fastener of the character specified, of the socket member having an extensible preformed flange providing an unyielding socket entrance, a sectional flat fastening flange formed by outward folds of the separable sides upon the surface of the material opposite that upon which the preformed flange bears, and which are developed in the act of setting the member, and a ball member to engage the socket member.

No. 67,173. Sash Balance and Lock.

(Contre-poids et serrure de croisée.)



67173

William E. Tuck, Burlington, Ontario, Canada, 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a window sash balance, a metallic casing with cover secured to the side of a window frame, a lever pivoted to the upper part of the casing and the cover, a cam having a corrugated face in said casing and capable of its own gravity of engaging with the face of said lever and with the face of the sash to balance the same, and a handle on said cam, an oblique slot in said cover for the operation of said handle in lifting the cam to release the sash, as described. 2nd. In a window sash balance and lock, a casing with cover secured to the side of a window frame, a lever pivoted to the upper part of the casing and cover, a cam in said casing capable of its own gravity of engaging with the face of the lever, the corrugated face of said cam engaging with the face of the sash to balance the same, a notch in the sash, a shoulder in the face of the lever to allow the cam to engage with said shoulder and with the lower end of said notch to lock the sash, and a handle on the cam, an oblique slot in said cover for said handle to operate the cam and release the sash, as described. 3rd. In a window sash lock, a metallic casing with cover secured to the side of a window frame, a lever secured to the upper part of the casing and cover, a cam capable of its own gravity of engaging with the inner side of the casing and with the face of the lever, a lower projection on said lever, sockets in the face of the sash for said projection to enter by the falling of said cam, a shoulder in the face of the lever for the upper part of the cam to engage and lock the sash, and a handle on the cam, a vertical slot in the cover for said handle to operate the cam when releasing the sash, as described.

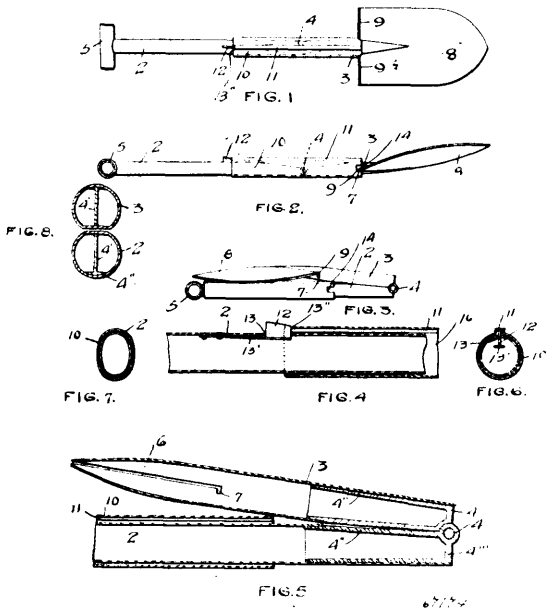
No. 67,174. Shovel. (Pellic.)

Peter Nicolay, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A shovel, comprising a blade, and a handle composed of folding tubular sections or parts, a single hinge connecting said sections, the leaves or straps of said hinge lying within the circumference of the respective sections to which they are secured,

these being cut-away to permit the shovel to be compactly folded, a sleeve slidable on said handle, and means for locking said sleeve over

specified. 4th. In combination with an egg case filler, a flat having a surface with isolated projections thereon, which projections



said hinge against both longitudinal and rotary movement, substantially as described. 2nd. In a folding shovel having its handle composed of tubular sections, a hinge having its leaves or straps secured respectively to said sections within recesses provided in their abutting ends, to permit compact folding of the shovel, and reinforcing means provided within said sections, substantially as described. 3rd. A shovel having its handle composed of folding sections, a blade secured to one of said sections, a slidable sleeve arranged upon said handle and provided with a longitudinal bead and a spring catch adapted to enter said bead and permit the longitudinal movement of said sleeve and to engage the upper end of said sleeve and lock the same securely in position while the shovel is in use, substantially as described. 4th. The combination, with a shovel having its handle composed of sections hinged together and provided with a suitable blade, of a sleeve slidable over the sections composing said handle, said sleeve being provided at its lower end with notches to engage the edge of said blade, and a spring catch to engage the upper end of said sleeve to lock the same in position, substantially as described. 5th. A shovel comprising folding sections, the lower section having a slot 6 provided with an off-set 7, a sleeve slidable upon said sections, means for locking said sleeve over the joint between said sections, a blade 8 fitting within said slot and provided with a turned up edge to enter said off-set 7 and means securing said blade in said slot, substantially as described. 6th. A folding shovel having a handle composed of hollow steel sections 2 and 3 hinged together, a sleeve slidable upon said sections, means locking said sleeve against longitudinal movement over the joint connecting said sections, a blade, and means securing the same to one of said sections, said sleeve having notches in its lower end to receive the edge of said blade whereby said blade is strengthened and a twisting strain upon the hinged connections between said sections is prevented, substantially as described. 7th. In a folding shovel, having its handle composed of tubular sections, a hinge having its leaves or straps included within the circumference of the sections to which they are respectively secured, these being cut-away to permit one section to be folded over upon the other into a close compact bundle, substantially as described. 8th. A shovel having its handle composed of folding sections, a blade secured to one of said sections, a sleeve provided on said handle and slidable over said sections, means for locking said sleeve over the joint between said sections and means for preventing a twisting strain upon said joint when the shovel is in use, substantially as described.

No. 67,175. Egg Packing. (Emballage des œufs.)

Charles Edward LaFleur, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In combination with a series of egg case fillers, interposed flats which have a roughened surface, adapted to engage with the edge of a filler in contact therewith, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In combination with an upper and a lower egg case filler, an interposed flat having both of its surfaces roughened, adapted to engage with the edges of the fillers in contact therewith, substantially as specified. 3rd. In combination with an egg case filler, an upper and a lower flat, the flats having each a rough surface, the projections of which engage with the edges of the filler and thereby hold the filler from both sides thereof, substantially as

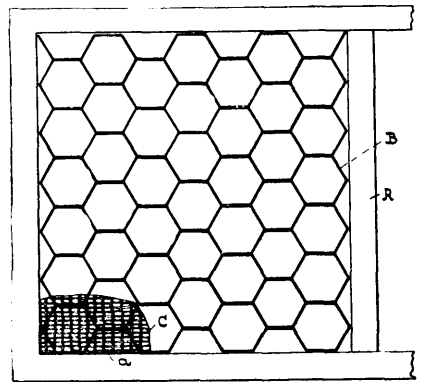


Fig. 1.

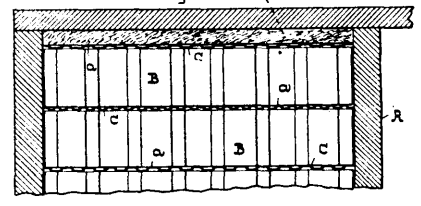


Fig. 2.

67175

engage with the edges of the filler and thereby prevent the same from moving independently of the flat, substantially as specified. 5th. In combination with an egg case filler, an upper and a lower flat having isolated projections which engage with the edges of the filler, and when held, prevent movement of the upper and the lower edges of the filler independently of each other, substantially as specified. 6th. In combination with an egg case filler, a flat in contact therewith, having projections thereon, whereby it is rough in all directions, and thereby adapted to maintain the shape of the cells of the filler, and prevent movement of the same independently of the flat, substantially as specified.

No. 67,176. Wire Mattress. (Sommier de fil de fer.)

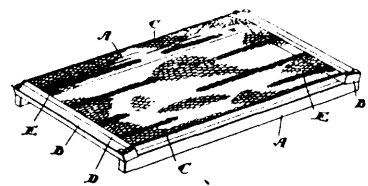


Fig. 1.

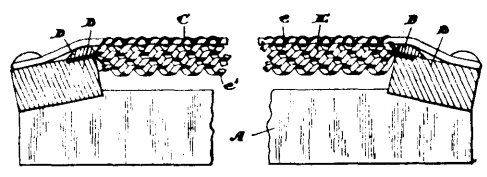


Fig. 2.

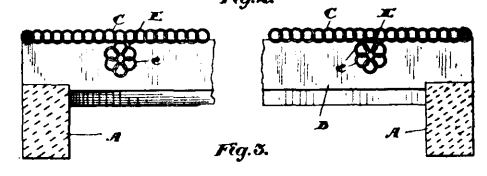


Fig. 3.

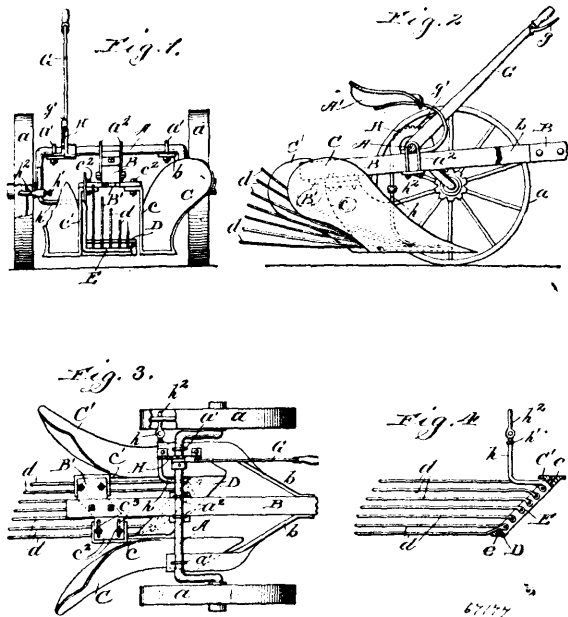
67176

Patrick Joseph Smyth, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a wire mattress, the combination with the frame and the woven wire top suitably secured to the ends of the frame, of the independent resilient supporting cables secured to the ends of the frame and supporting the top, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a wire mattress, the combination with the frame and the

woven wire top suitably secured to the ends of the frame, of the independent resilient supporting cables secured to the ends of the frame and supporting the top and each cable comprising a series of coils circularly interwoven and each coil comprising a plurality of strands, and the upper coil being interwoven with the bottom of the mesh of the woven top as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a wire mattress, the combination with the frame and the woven wire top suitably secured to the ends of the frame, of the independent resilient supporting cables secured to the ends of the frame and supporting the top and each cable comprising a series of coils circularly interwoven, as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,177. Potato Digger. (Arrache-patates.)



Edward Ruth, Oak Lawn, Illinois, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

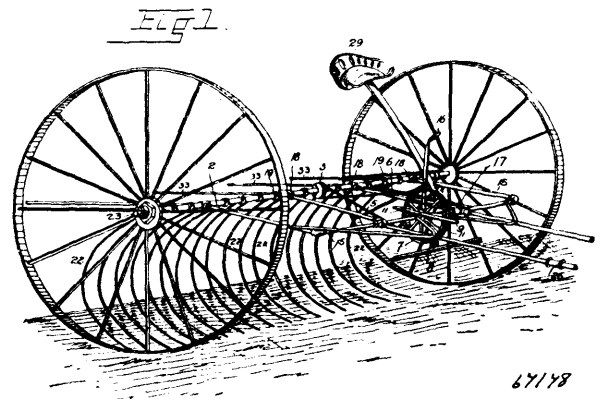
Claim.—1st. The combination with a wheeled axle or shaft, of two ploughs mounted thereon, a share or blade, located diagonally theretbetween, a cross bar pivotally secured below said share, and having a series of rearwardly extending flanges or rods, and a rod secured at one of its ends to the cross bar, and extending over one of the ploughs and provided with means to strike the spokes of one of the wheels, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a wheeled axle or shaft, of a plough mounted thereon, a share or blade located diagonally of the bar, a plough pivotally secured below the share and having a series of rearwardly extending fingers or rods, and a rod secured at one of its ends to the said bar, and having means to engage the spokes of one of the wheels, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a wheeled axle or shaft, of two ploughs mounted thereon in parallelism, yet one in advance of the other, a share or blade secured at one of its ends to the front part of one of the ploughs, and having its other end free, a cross bar pivotally secured below said share, and having a series of rearwardly and upwardly extending fingers or rods, and a rod secured at one of its ends to said bar, and having means to engage the spokes of one of the wheels, substantially as described.

No. 67,178. Hay Rake. (Râteau à foin.)

Amos Ross Black, Lamar, Colorado, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a sulky hay rake, the combination with a revolving axle and rake teeth secured thereto, of a wheel loosely mounted upon said axle for backward rotation and provided with spring dogs adapted to positively engage and turn the axle when said wheel is turned forwardly, and means for turning said wheel in both directions. 2nd. In a sulky hay rake, the combination with a revolving rake, of an independent rotatably or rockably mounted member operatively connected with the rake, releasable locking mechanism for the rake, and a connection between the member and the draft apparatus, whereby the rake is turned or revolved by the draft when said locking mechanism is released. 3rd. In a sulky hay rake, the combination with a revolving rake, of a wheel operatively connected with the rake, draft apparatus, a connection between the draft apparatus and the wheel, and locking mechanism for normally maintaining the point of attachment of said connection to the wheel at a point off-set from that which it would normally assume, that is to say, the dead centre of the wheel, whereby when the locking

mechanism is released the draft will turn the wheel and revolve the rake. 4th. In a sulky hay rake, the combination with a revolving



rake, of an independently rotatable or rockably mounted member, an operative connection between the member and the rake, releasable locking mechanism, draft apparatus, a connection between the draft apparatus and the member, whereby the rake is turned or revolved when released, and a spring co-acting with the member to cushion or elastically receive the shock of its sudden movement when released, which is also adapted to automatically return the member to normal position after the load has been dumped. 5th. In a sulky hay rake, the combination with a revolving axle and rake teeth secured thereto, of a ratchet rope sheave loosely mounted for backward rotation on said axle and provided with spring dogs adapted to positively engage with the axle on the forward rotation of said sheave, a draw bar rope sheave, a rope connecting the said sheaves together, draft apparatus, a connection between the draft apparatus and the draw bar rope sheave, locking mechanism for normally maintaining the point of attachment of said connection at a point off set from that which it would normally assume, that is to say, the dead centre of the sheave, whereby when the locking mechanism is released the draft will turn the sheave and revolve the rake, and a leaf spring having its centre portion secured and its ends free and positioned for engagement by the draw bar rope sheave, said spring being adapted to cushion or elastically receive the shock of the sudden movement of said draw bar rope sheave and serving to return the same to normal position after the load has been dumped and also to turn the ratchet rope sheave back idly on the axle to cause the dogs to assume their normal position. 6th. In a sulky hay rake, the combination with a revolving rake, of an independent rotatably or rockably mounted member, an operative connection between the member and the rake, releasable locking mechanism, draft apparatus, a connection between the draft apparatus and the member whereby the rake is turned or revolved when released, a spring co-acting with the member to cushion or elastically receive the shock of its sudden movement when released, which is also adapted to automatically return the member to normal position after the load has been dumped, and a lever secured to said member and in convenient position for manipulating by the driver, whereby the rake can be re-set manually. 7th. In a sulky hay rake, the combination with a revolving rake, of an independent rotatably or rockably mounted member, an operative connection between the member and the rake, releasable locking mechanism, draft apparatus, a connection between the draft apparatus and the member whereby the rake is turned or revolved when released, and a lever secured to said member and in convenient position for manipulating by the driver, whereby the rake can be re-set manually. 8th. In a sulky hay rake, the combination with the machine frame, of a revolving axle and rake teeth secured to the axle and adapted to revolve around therewith, means for turning said axle, and a bar composed of springy or resilient material, having one end rigidly secured to the machine frame and its other end free for movement, and provided with a locking pin arranged to engage the axle, said spring being adapted, of its tendency, to hold the pin normally engaged with the axle in working position, and also designed to be released from engagement with the axle to allow the rake teeth and axle to revolve around together to dump the load.

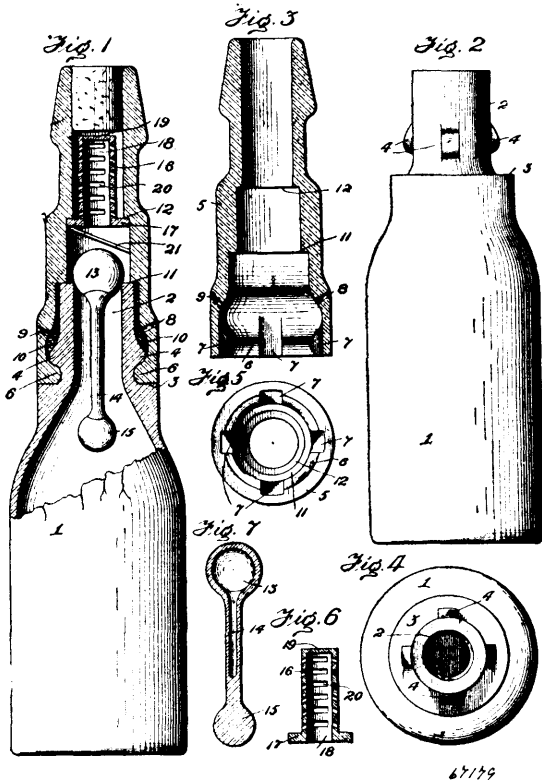
No. 67,179. Non-refillable Bottle.

(Bouteille non réemplissable.)

Jacob Reepmaker, Rotterdam, South Holland, Netherland, 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

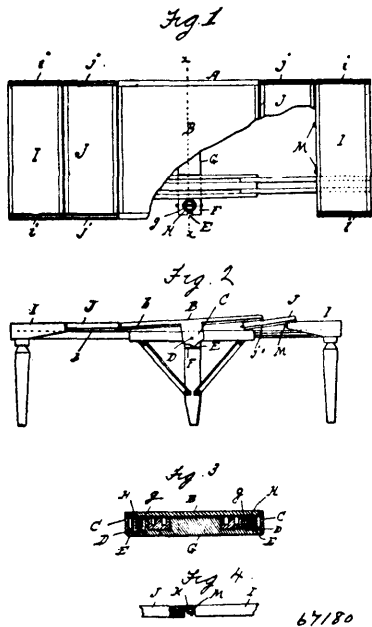
Claim.—1st. A bottle having a weighted ball valve seated in its neck, a valve stop arranged above the ball valve, and a tubular baffle device secured in the neck above the valve stop, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A non-refillable bottle comprising a body portion formed with a tubular extension provided with an inwardly projecting annular flange or ledge furnished with

vertical notches, a neck formed with radial lugs to engage said notches and be turned under the ledge or flange, a cementitious



binder introduced between the tubular extension and the bottle neck to lock one against rotation with respect to the other, a valve stop, and a baffle device, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,180. Extension Table. (Table à rallonge.)

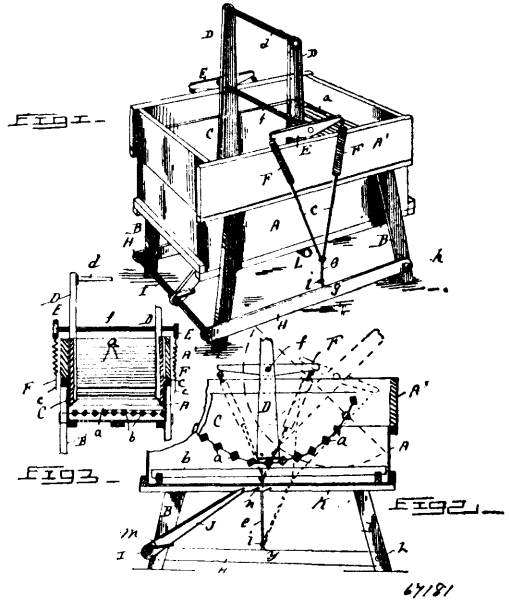


Andrew J. Johnson, Brainerd, Minnesota, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. An extension table having a slide carrying frame, a central top portion connected by springs with said frame and provided with vertical guides and with tongues along the bottom of its side edges, end pieces provided with grooves complementary to said tongues, said end pieces adapted to slide under said central portion, leaves provided with grooves and tongues complementary

to the tongues and grooves in the corresponding parts, and means for fastening centre, leaves and pieces together, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. An extension table having a slide carrying frame, a central top portion connected by springs with said frame and provided with vertical guides and with tongues along the bottom of its side edges, end pieces provided with grooves and complementary to said tongues, said end pieces adapted to slide under said central portion, leaves provided with grooves and tongues complementary to the tongues and grooves in the corresponding parts and hooks, and loops set in recesses and adapted to hold the parts together, substantially as shown and described.

No. 67,181. Washing Machine. (Machine à laver.)



Jonas K. Ackley, Carson City, Michigan, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

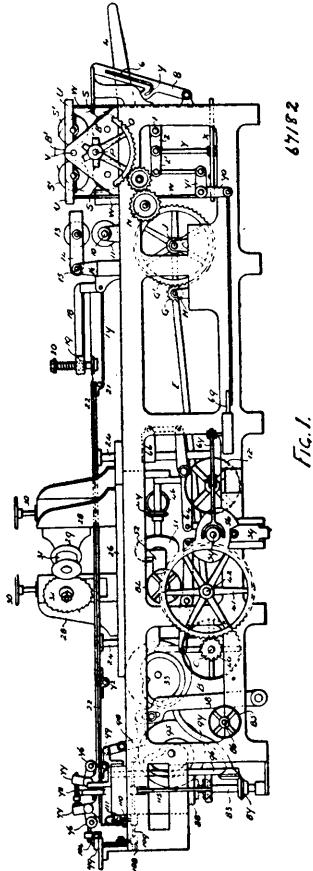
Claim.—1st. In a washing machine, the combination of the body, the rocker seated therein, the uprights attached to said rocker, the shaft passing through said uprights, the cross arms attached to the ends of said shaft, the springs attached to said cross arms, the treadle and the links connecting said treadle with said springs. 2nd. In a washing machine, the combination of the body having a slatted false bottom, the rocker also provided with a slatted bottom, springs for maintaining a downward pressure upon said rocker, a treadle connected with said springs for placing tension thereon, and a spring actuated pawl on said treadle adapted to engage a notched bar on the bottom of the body to maintain the treadle in a depressed position.

No. 67,182. Apparatus for Grooving and Cutting Wood. (Appareil à entailler et couper le bois.)

Edwin Pollard, Keighley Road, Silsden, York, England, 1st May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 27th May, 1899.)

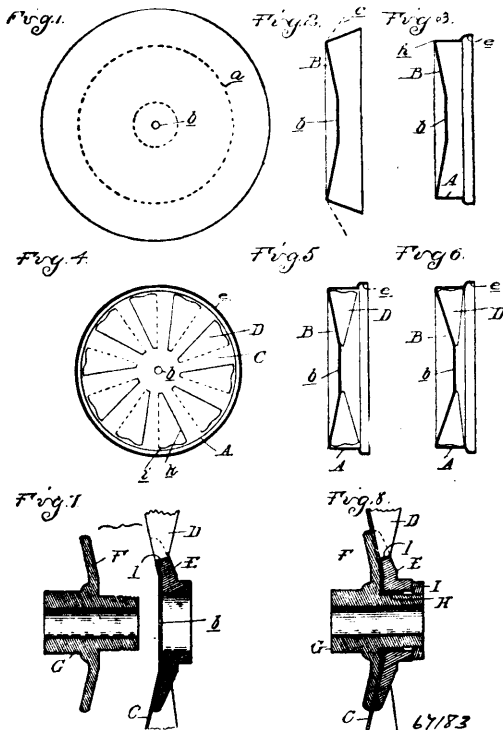
Claim.—1st. A wood working machine having rotary cutters for cutting longitudinal grooves on one side of a travelling lath, means for feeding said lath into and through the machine, diagonally arranged circular saws located on the opposite side of said lath, and means for moving said saws across and also in the same direction as the travelling lath or cutting diagonal grooves in the upper surface of the laths, and for moving them back to initial position before another cut, substantially as described. 2nd. In a wood working machine, a rising and falling work supporting table with means for operating the same, a longitudinally reciprocating carrier table with means for operating it, a saddle carried by said table and movable diagonally thereof, means for moving said saddle, and a rotary cutter carried by said saddle, substantially as described. 3rd. In a wood working machine of the class described, the combination with the work supporting table and means for feeding the strip to be operated on, of a cutting saw arranged normally out of the path of said strip, means normally inoperative for bringing said saw into operating position, clutch mechanism for connecting said means with a moving part of the machine, a cam arranged in the path of the strip adapted to be displaced thereby, and connections from said cam to the clutch whereby the movement of said cam effects the moving of the saw into operating position, substantially as described. 4th. In a wood working machine of the class described, the combination with the movably supported spindle S² and saw 73,

carried thereby, of the operating cam 95, the lever 98, the pivoted frame 100, and sliding block coupling said lever to said spindle, and



the lever 96 operated from said cam, and the bar 97 connecting said levers 96 and 98, substantially as described.

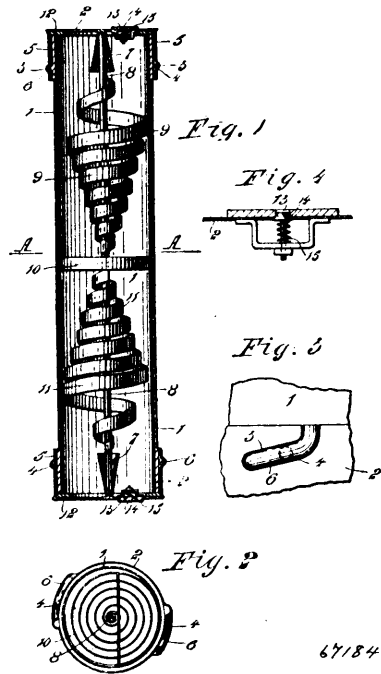
No. 67,183. Wheel. (Roue.)



James Donovan, Three Rivers, Michigan, U.S.A., 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 25th May, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a wheel, the combination of the rim, the body formed of a sheet metal web comprising spokes and braces formed of portions of the web, extending into bracing relation to the inner face of the rim. 2nd. In a wheel, the combination of a rim, a hub, a body formed of a sheet metal web, dished, and having integral radial spokes formed therefrom, and braces formed of two integral portions of the web between the spokes bent within the rim to brace the same. 3rd. In a wheel, the combination of the rim, the hub, a body formed of a sheet metal web-shaped to form angle bar spokes, one member of each spoke connecting the rim to the hub, and the other member extending within and bracing the rim. 4th. A sheet metal wheel formed from a single blank shaped into a web and a tread formed by turning outward the edge of the blank, and braces for the tread formed by integral portions of the web extending from the web portion within and in contact with the inner face of the tread. 5th. A sheet metal wheel formed from a single blank shaped into a web, and a rim formed by turning over the edge of the blank, braces for the rim formed by integral portions of the web struck out under the rim, the wheel being dished to bring the braces into contact with the inner face of the rim. 6th. In a wheel, the combination of the rim, of a body formed of sheet metal with a hub flange at its centre concentric with the rim, and a hub, comprising a flanged thimble engaging with the hub flange, and a plate engaging over the hub flange on the other side, and means for clamping the body between. 7th. In a wheel, the combination of a rim, a hub, a body or web of sheet metal, spokes connecting the hub and the rim, braces struck out between the spokes and turned within the hub, such braces having shouldered engagement at opposite ends with the rim and hub respectively.

No. 67,184. Egg Beater. (Vergette de cuisine.)



Ernest Robert Godward, Invercargill, Otago, New Zealand, 1st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

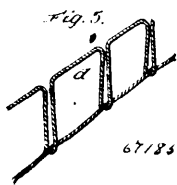
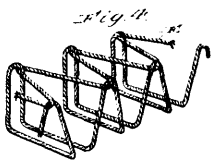
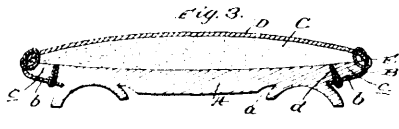
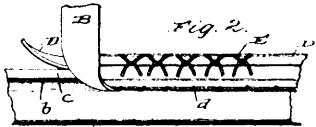
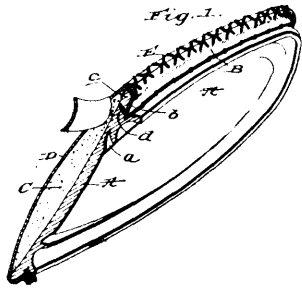
Claim.—1st. In an egg beater, the combination of a cylinder having removable covers and cutters mounted on a spindle inside the cylinder, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In an egg beater, the combination of a cylinder, covers fastened to the cylinder by bayonet joints, spiral cutters of thin metal fixed to the spindle and separated by a flat cutter of similar material, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In an egg beater, the combination of a cylinder having removable covers, cutters fixed to the spindle, and cups on the covers to receive the ends of the spindle, substantially as set forth. 4th. In an egg beater, the combination of a cylinder, removable covers upon the ends of the cylinder, and valves in the covers for aerating the egg whilst being beaten, substantially as set forth. 5th. The improved egg beater, consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,185. Shoe. (Chaussure.)

Adam Reed and George J. Winter, Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th January, 1900.)

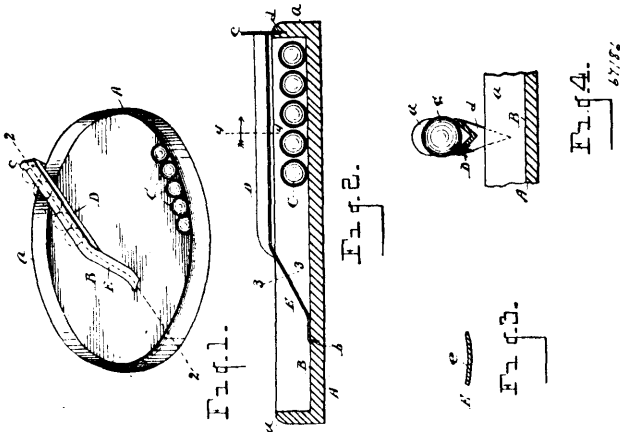
Claim.—1st. The combination of a leather insole, a tape disposed below the outer portion of the insole and having its outer edge arranged at the edge of said insole, a cushion arranged upon the insole, a covering disposed above the cushion and having its edge

abutting against the outer edge of the tape, and a single set of stitches extending through and connecting the tape, the insole and



the covering, and also extending over the abutting edges of the tape and covering, substantially as specified. 2nd. The combination of a leather insole, a tape secured below the outer portion of the insole and having its outer edge arranged at the edge of said insole, a cushion arranged upon the insole, a covering disposed above the cushion and having its edge abutting against the outer edge of the tape, and the single set of zig-zag stitches F extending through and connecting the tape, the insole and the covering and also extending over the abutting edges of the tape and covering, substantially as specified.

No. 67,186. Game Apparatus. (Appareil de jeu.)

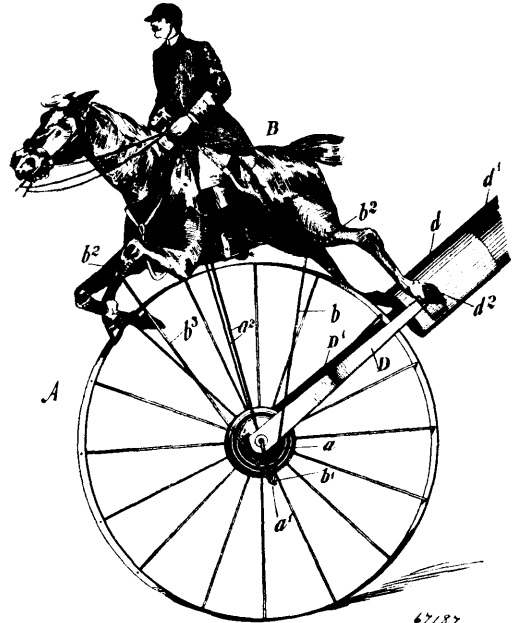


George W. Bond, Adrain, Michigan, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th April, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a game apparatus, the combination of a base, a sphere adapted to roll upon the surface of said base, a support for said sphere above the surface of said base and approximately parallel thereto, and an inclined plane leading from the surface of

said base to said support. 2nd. In a game apparatus, the combination of the base having a marginal flange, a plurality of spheres adapted to roll upon the surface of the base, a trough-shaped support for said spheres located above the surface of the base, and an inclined plane leading from the surface of said base to said support. 3rd. In a game apparatus, the combination of a base having a vertical marginal flange and a flat surface, a series of spheres adapted to roll upon said surface, a support or holder for said spheres upon which they may roll longitudinally, said holder located above the surface of the base and parallel therewith, and an inclined plane up which said spheres are adapted to roll leading from the surface of said base to said holder. 4th. In a game apparatus, the combination of a base having a vertical flange around its margin, and a smooth floor or surface, a plurality of spheres adapted to roll upon said surface, a trough-shaped support for said spheres located above the floor of the base, the outer end of which is provided with a vertical end piece to arrest said spheres, an inclined plane leading from the floor of the base to said support up which said spheres are adapted to roll.

No. 67,187. Toy. (Jouet.)



Joseph Orson Hebert, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 28th July, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A toy, comprising a trundle wheel, a crank shaft fixed thereon, supporting rods secured to said shaft, a horse mounted upon the said supporting rods, a rod adjustably secured to the hind legs of said horse and loosely connected to said crank shaft, a socket secured to said wheel, to which the hind legs of the horse are pivotally secured, and a handle removably secured in said socket, substantially as described. 2nd. A toy, comprising a trundle wheel, a crank shaft fixed thereon, supporting rods secured to said shaft, a horse mounted upon the said supporting rods, rods adjustably secured to the front and hind legs of said horse and loosely connected to said crank shaft, a socket secured to said wheel, to which the hind hoofs of the horse are pivotally secured, and a handle removably secured in said socket, substantially as described.

No. 67,188. Superheater. (Surchauffeur.)

Harry Luckenbach, and William McPhee, both of Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 13th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In combination with an oil volatilizing and burning apparatus, consisting of a device for injecting the commingled vaporized oil and gases, comprising a tuyere, a bushing arranged entirely within said tuyere and provided with bell mouthed ends and a neck intermediate thereof, and a nozzle projecting within said bushing and having an orifice terminating in a bell shaped mouth, communicative connection between pressure generator and the injecting device, an oil supply, communicative connections also between said oil supply and the injecting device, means for controlling the supply of the oil, of a superheater intermediate upon said connection between pressure generator and the injecting device comprising a pipe coil entirely covered by jacket forming a furnace therein. 2nd. In combination with an oil volatilizing and burning apparatus, consisting of a device for injecting the commingled vaporized oil and gases, comprising a tuyere, a bushing arranged entirely within said tuyere and provided with bell mouthed ends and a neck intermediate thereof, and a nozzle projecting within said bushing

and having an orifice terminating in a bell shaped mouth, communicative connection between pressure generator and the injecting

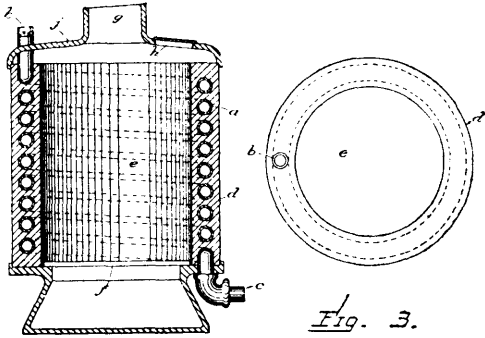


Fig. 2

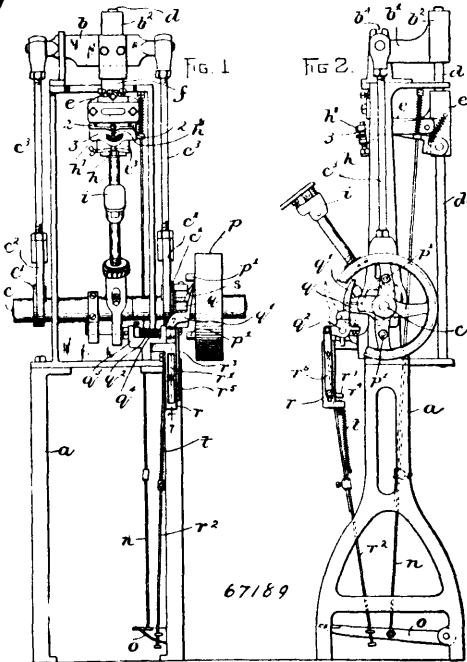
Fig. 3.

67188

device, means for controlling the supply of the oil, of a superheater intermediate upon said connection between pressure generator and the injecting device. 3rd. An apparatus for superheating fluids comprising pipe coil, jacket to said coil forming a cavity therein for a furnace, cover and grate, when applied as herein set forth.

No. 67,189. Heel Breasting Machine.

(Machine à finir les talons.)



67189

The United Shoe Machinery Company, Boston, Massachusetts' assignee of Albert Gleason Brewer, Hopkinton, Mass., U.S.A. 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a heel breasting machine comprising the following instrumentalities, namely, a work support, a carrier positively reciprocated toward and from the support, a knife holder located between the carrier and support and having a breasting knife, a toggle connecting the carrier and knife holder, means for supporting the toggle against a breaking movement in one direction, whereby the toggle is enabled to impart positive movement to the knife holder, and a gauge movable with the knife holder, the combination with said instrumentalities, of means for imparting movement from the gauge to one end of the toggle and thereby imparting a quick breaking movement to said toggle. 2nd. In a heel breasting machine comprising the following instrumentalities, namely, a work support, a carrier positively reciprocated toward and from the support, a knife holder located between the carrier and support and having a breasting knife, a toggle connecting the carrier and knife holder, means for supporting the toggle against a breaking movement in one direction, a yielding gauge movable with the knife holder and arranged to abut against the work, the combination with said instrumentalities, of means intermediate the gauge and one end

of the toggle, whereby contact of the gauge with the work is caused to impart a quick breaking movement to the toggle. 3rd. A heel breasting machine comprising a work support, a carrier positively reciprocated toward and from the support, a knife holder located between the carrier and support and having a breasting knife, a toggle connecting the carrier and knife holder, means for supporting the toggle against a breaking movement in one direction, an arm pivoted to the knife holder and provided at its swinging end with a gauge, and a stud affixed to one member of the toggle and adapted to be partly rotated to break the toggle by contact with said arm. 4th. A heel breasting machine comprising a work support, a carrier positively reciprocated toward and from the support, a knife holder located between the carrier and support and having a breasting knife, a toggle connecting the carrier and knife holder, an adjustable stop on the knife holder adapted to support the toggle against a breaking movement in one direction, and automatic means for imparting a breaking movement in the opposite direction to said toggle. 5th. A heel breasting machine comprising a work support, a carrier positively reciprocated toward and from the support, a knife holder located between the carrier and support and having a breasting knife, a toggle connecting the carrier and knife holder, means for supporting the toggle against a breaking movement in one direction, an arm pivoted to the knife holder, a gauge adjustably mounted on the swinging end of the arm, means for adjusting the gauge relatively to the arm, and a stud affixed to one member of the toggle and adapted to be partially rotated by contact with said arm. 6th. A heel breasting machine comprising a work support, a knife holder movable toward and from the support and having a breasting knife, a guide having a swinging connection with the knife holder and adapted to bear on the top lift of a wheel on the work support. 7th. A heel breasting machine comprising a work support, a knife holder movable toward and from the support and having a breasting knife, a guide having a swinging connection with the knife holder and adapted to bear on the top lift of a heel on the work support, and means for pressing the guide against the heel. 8th. A heel breasting machine comprising a work support, a knife holder movable toward and from the support and having a breasting knife, a guide composed of a plate or block adapted to bear on the top lift of a heel, an arm to which said guide is pivoted, said arm being pivoted to the knife holder, and means for exerting downward pressure on said arm.

No. 67,190. Method of Labelling and Tinning Food.

(Méthode d'emballage des aliments.)

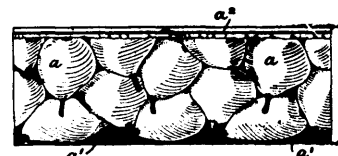


FIG. 1.



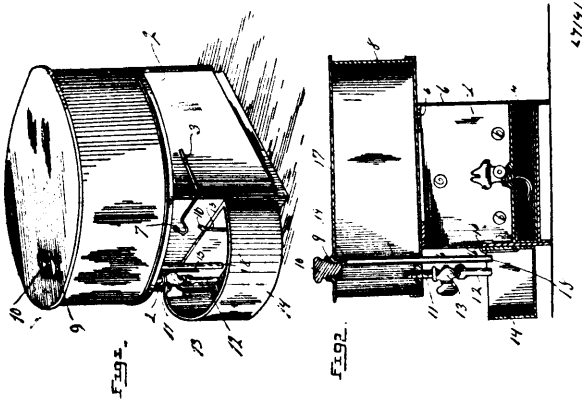
FIG. 2

67190

H. W. Rowland and W. H. Harrison, both of Aughton, Lancaster, England, 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 4th April, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. As an improved article of manufacture, a shipping package constructed of non-transparent, non-breakable material, covered all around with a glazed covering, which gives the package the appearance of being transparent and constructed of glass, and has depicted upon it the representation of food contained in the package in approximately the manner said food appears in said package, substantially as described. 2nd. As an improved article of manufacture, a tin shipping package covered all around with a highly glazed paper label, on the main part of which is depicted the kind of goods in the can as the goods appear in said can, the lower part of the label being coloured and designed to represent the bottom of a glass jar and the upper part of the label being coloured and designed to represent a parchment or paper cover tied around by string, substantially as described.

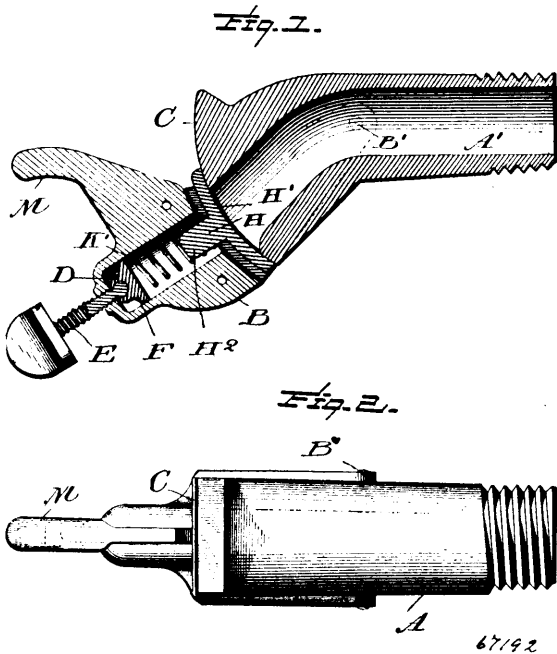
No. 67,191. Drinking Fountain for Fowl.
(Fontaine pour volailles.)



Ebenezer Ross, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1900; 6 years.
(Filed 7th March, 1900.)

Claim.—In a drinking fountain for fowls, the combination with an open topped heating drum, one side of which forms a door and the remaining sides are provided with perforations, and one of the sides is provided with more perforations than the others, of a latch projecting from one edge of the door and at right angles thereto, the tip of the latch fitting within one of the perforations and having a semi-circular finger hold formed thereon, a lamp within the chamber, a reservoir upon the top of the chamber, a portion of which overhangs the side of the chamber provided with the extra perforations, the top of the reservoir being provided with an air tight plug, a drinking cup provided with hooks upon one side, said hooks entering a portion of the extra openings in the side of the chamber, said openings being larger than the end of the hooks and of the latch respectively, and a feed tube between the overhanging portion of the reservoir and the drinking cup, the upper end of which is secured to and projects above the bottom of the reservoir and the lower end projects below the top of the cup, and the intermediate portion is provided with a stop cock, substantially as described.

No. 67,192. Faucet. (Robinet.)

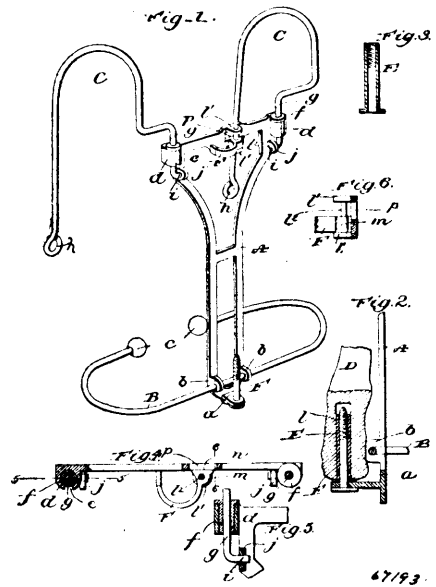


Henry Daniel, Rossland, British Columbia, Canada, 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st September, 1899.)

Claim.—A faucet, comprising the barrel portion bent at an angle and having a convex end, combined with the handle having arms pivoted to said barrel on opposite sides thereof, said handle having a recess extending into a projecting portion of same, a valve con-

caved on its face adjacent to the convex end of the faucet, a lug on the outer face of said valve extending into said recess, a concaved disc seated over said lug, an adjusting screw carried in a threaded aperture in said projection, and a swivel block on the end of the thumb screw and working in said recess, and a spring interposed between said disc and swivel block, as shown and described.

No. 67,193. Umbrella Holder. (Porte-parapluie.)



James A. Dawson, Philip P. Beyerback, and Samuel Georghegan, all of New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1900; 6 years.
(Filed 12th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. An umbrella holder comprising a body having an opening and lugs disposed above and below the opening, a pin arranged in the lugs of the body, a vertically movable hook mounted on said pin and having a square surface adapted to engage that of the body, said hook being adapted to engage an umbrella handle, means for connecting the lower end of an umbrella handle to the body, a spring clip connected to said body and arranged to embrace the waist of the user, and spring clips connected to the body and arranged to grasp the shoulders of the user, substantially as specified. 2nd. An umbrella holder comprising a body having apertured lugs *j* and also having apertured lugs *d* provided with slots *e*, bushings loosely arranged in the apertures of lugs *d* and having portions bearing on said lugs, shoulder engaging clips having vertical portions extending through the bushings and the apertures of lugs *d* and also having angular arms arranged in the apertures of lugs *j*, and suitable means for connecting an umbrella to the body, substantially as specified. 3rd. An umbrella holder comprising a body having an opening and lugs disposed above and below the opening, means for holding said body on the body of a person, a pin arranged in the lugs of the body, and a hook loosely mounted on said pin and having a square surface adapted to engage that of the body, substantially as specified.

No. 7,194. Circuit Breaker or Line Opener.
(Brise circuit.)

Frederick Charles Robertson, Toronto, Ontario, and William James Camp, Montreal, Quebec, both in Canada, 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 28th August, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. Two parallel heat expansive bars or tubes, having one each of their adjacent ends rigidly connected by a yoke piece, one of said bars having wound on the surface a section of conductor and provided at its free end with a contact point, the other bar secured at its end distant from yoke piece to a standard carrying a contact point facing contact point carried on bar, said standard secured to a base, said contact points being normally open and become closed when bar on which conductor is wound is expanded in advance of other said bar by heat generated by action of current in said conductor. 2nd. A fusible wire in circuit with a line wire and protected instrument, a heat expansive bar or tube secured at one end to a base and carrying a contact point at its free extremity, facing said contact point, a contact carried on a standard secured to said base, a conductor spirally wound on said bar and interposed in the circuit between said fusible wire and protected instrument, one of said contact points being electrically connected to the circuit between fusible wire and conductor wound on said bar, the other contact point being connected to a ground wire, said contact points being normally open and become closed when said bar is expanded by heat generated

in said conductor by action of an abnormally increased current circulating therein. 3rd. A fusible wire in circuit with a line wire

Fig 1

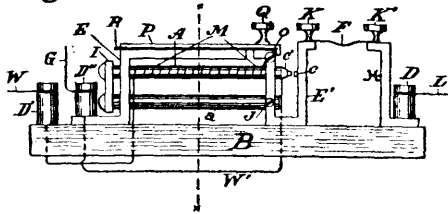


Fig 3

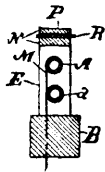
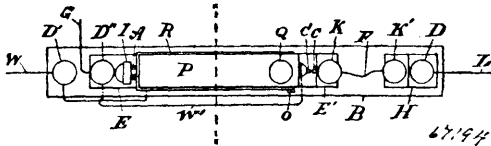


Fig 2



and protected instrument, two parallel heat expansive bars or tubes having one each of their adjacent ends rigidly connected by a yoke piece, one of said bars being provided at its free end with a contact point and having wound on its surface a conductor interposed in the circuit between said fusible wire and protected instrument, the other bar secured, at its end distant from yoke piece, to a standard carrying a contact point facing said contact point carried on bar, said standard secured to a base, one of said contact points being electrically connected to the circuit between said fusible wire and said conductor which is wound on bar, the other contact point being connected to a ground wire, said contact points normally being open and become closed when said bar on which conductor is wound, is expanded in advance of other said bar by heat generated in said conductor by action of an abnormally increased current circulating therein. 4th. A heat expansive bar or tube carrying an electric contact point at one of its ends and connected at its other end by a yoke piece to a bar or tube composed of similar material and secured to a standard carrying a contact point facing contact point on end of said bar, a conductor spirally wound on said bar which carries contact point, said contact points being normally open so long as both bars are subjected to equal temperatures, but adapted to become closed by the expanding of bar on which is wound conductor by heat generated in said conductor through action of current therein. 5th. A heat expansive bar or tube adapted to be expanded by heat generated in a conductor spirally disposed thereon, a contact point carried on one end of said bar adapted to make contact with a second contact point when said bar is in said manner expanded, means for maintaining contact points in normal relative position when said bar is expanded or contracted through variation in temperature of surrounding air by connecting said bar at its end distant from its contact point with a bar or tube, composed of similar material as that of which said bar is composed, to the support carrying the second contact point.

No. 67,195. Game Apparatus. (Appareil de jeu.)

Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A parlour game apparatus having a board on which a counter is to be propelled by a player manipulating the board, the face of the board forming a relief miniature golf links, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A parlour game apparatus having a

board on which a counter is propelled by a player manipulating the board, said board being provided with depressions and rising obstructions,

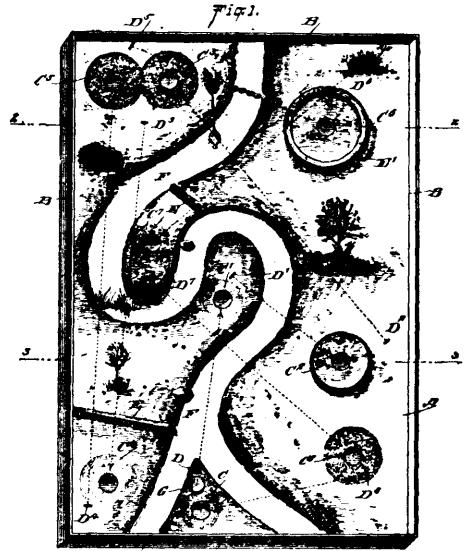


Fig 2



Fig 3



67196

tions, said depressions and obstructions being miniature representations of golf links having putting greens and hazards, as set forth.

No. 67,196. Oil Can. (Bidon à huile.)

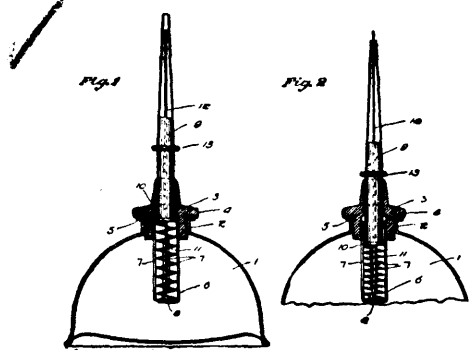


Fig 3



Fig 4



Fig 5



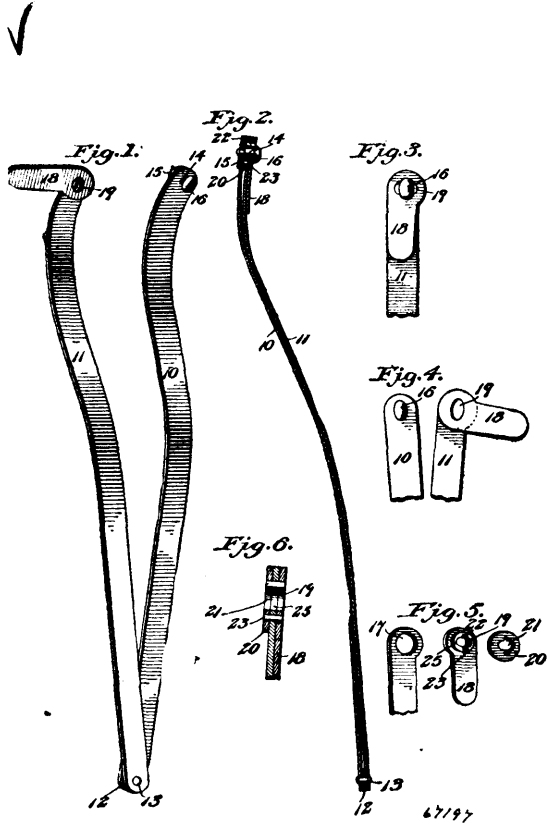
67196

The Gem Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, and Robert Lowe, Washington, both in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. An oil can comprising a body portion, a longitudinally movable nozzle, a perforated or skeleton cage below the nozzle and enclosing its base, a spring removably located in the cage and bearing against the lower end of the nozzle, and a clearer rod projecting into the nozzle and resting on but not attached to the bottom of the cage. 2nd. An oil can comprising a body portion, a longitudinally movable nozzle, a perforated or skeleton cage depending from the top of the body portion and detachably secured thereto, a spring removably located in said cage, and a clearer rod projecting into the nozzle and having its base resting on but not attached to the bottom of the cage. 3rd. An oil can comprising the can body, a tubular cap therefor, a longitudinally movable nozzle, a perforated

or skeleton cage detachably secured to the tubular cap, a spring in said cage and a clearer rod projecting into the nozzle and supported by but not attached to said cage.

No. 67,197. Placket Fastener. (*Fermeture de robe.*)



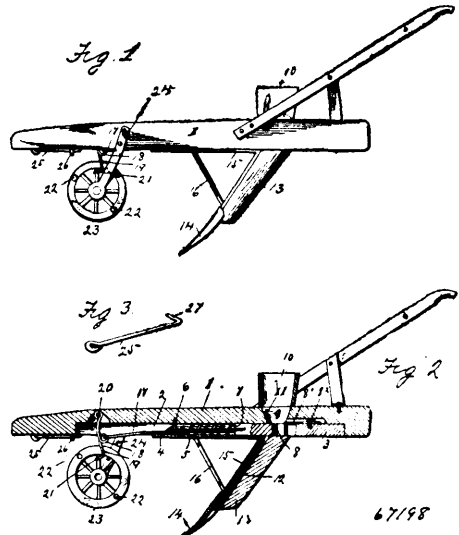
Ernest O. Chellis, assignee of Fred A. Chellis, Portland, Maine, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A placket fastener comprising pivoted members, a stud on one member, and a locking plate loosely connected to the other member to turn freely thereon and provided with an eye adapted to receive the stud and to retain the latter in engagement with said locking plate when it is turned parallel to the members, substantially as described. 2nd. A placket fastener comprising pivoted members, a stud fast with one member and having an elongated head, and a locking plate loosely connected to the other member and provided with an elongated eye adapted to receive the headed stud, the major axis of said eye lying at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the locking plate, substantially as described. 3rd. A placket fastener comprising the pivoted members, one of which is provided with an eye, a headed stud on the other member, a locking plate having an elongated eye, and a pivotal plate provided with an eye and fastened to the locking plate to turn therewith, substantially as described. 4th. A placket fastener comprising pivoted members, one of which is provided with a circular eye, a stud fast with the other member and having an elongated head, a locking plate having an elongated eye, a pivotal plate applied on the opposite side of the eye formed member from the locking plate, and fasteners connecting the pivotal and locking plates and passing through the eye of one member, substantially as described. 5th. A placket fastener comprising the elastic and curved members pivotally connected at one end, one member having an eye, a headed stud fast with the other member, and the connected locking and pivotal plates provided with aligned elongated eyes and loosely connected to the eye-formed member to turn freely thereon, substantially as described.

No. 67,198. Corn Planter. (*Semoir à blé-d'inde.*)

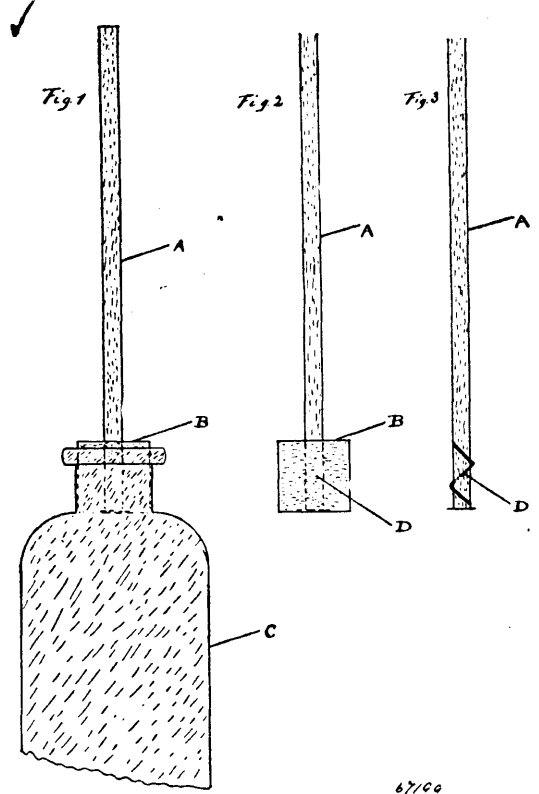
Herman Moore and Samuel Milton Sheets, both of Moundville, West Virginia, 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—The grooved beam, the seed hopper and the grooved standard, the slotted seed valve and its retractile spring, the



depending lever 19, formed with the eye 18, and toe 21, the co-acting ground wheel having pins and the pivoted latch adapted to engage said lever, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

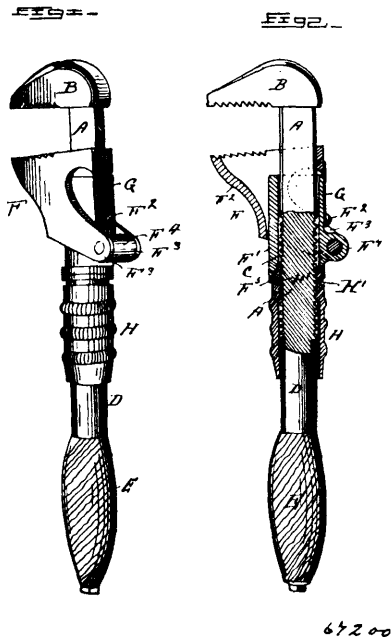
No. 67,199. Method of Sealing Cans, Etc. (*Méthode de sceler les boîtes de fer blanc.*)



James a Calder, Campobello, New Brunswick, Canada. and Frank Trott, Eastport, Maine, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—The combination of the spiral thread D, the hollow tube A and the cork B, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

No. 67,200. Wrench. (Erou.)



67200

James Alexander Montgomery, Brookwood, Alabama, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 28th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The herein described wrench, comprising a shank having a fixed jaw and threaded for a portion of its length, a sleeve nut fitted on said shank and screwing on the threaded portion thereof, and a movable jaw constructed in sections, one of which is slidably fitted on the shank and completely incloses from its upper to its lower edge, the shank, and is in engagement with said sleeve nut, the upper edge of said sleeve nut fitting closely upon the lower edge of the section and the combined length of the section and nut being so much greater than the length of the threaded portion of the shank that such threaded portion will always be covered, and the other section of the movable jaw being pivoted upon the slidably section and spring pressed, as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A wrench, consisting of a threaded shank having a fixed jaw, a sleeve nut working on said shank, and a movable jaw constructed in sections, one of which is slidably fitted on the shank and secured to the sleeve nut, said section being formed with a bearing on its rear face, the other section being formed with rearwardly extending ears pivotally connected to said bearing, and a spring secured to the first named section and bearing against the rear face of the pivoted section, as and for the purposes set forth.

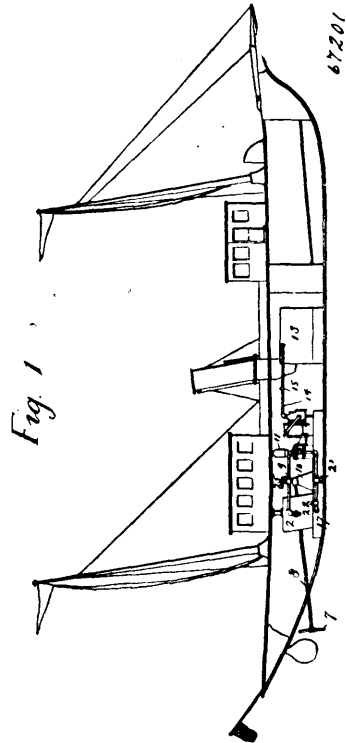
No. 67,201. Mechanism for Marine Propulsion.

(*Mécanisme pour propulsion de vaisseau.*)

Henry Arthur Maurer, assignee of Almerin Hubbell Lighthall, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 2nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 2nd May, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A marine engine comprising a propeller shaft extending from the interior to the exterior of a vessel, a propeller mounted on the outer portion of the shaft, an impact water wheel provided with buckets or vanes arranged on the inner portion of the shaft, and means for projecting water under pressure against the buckets or vanes, substantially as described. 2nd. A marine engine comprising a propeller shaft extending from the interior to the exterior of a vessel, a propeller mounted on the outer portion of the shaft, an impact water wheel provided with oppositely arranged buckets or vanes arranged on the inner portion of the shaft and nozzles for directing water under pressure into the buckets or vanes, substantially as described. 3rd. A marine engine comprising a propeller shaft extending from the interior to the exterior of a vessel, a propeller mounted on the outer portion of the shaft, an impact water wheel mounted on the inner portion and provided with bucket or vanes, a casing surrounding the water wheel, and nozzles for projecting water under pressure against the buckets or vanes, substantially as described. 4th. A marine engine comprising a propeller shaft extending from the interior to the exterior of a vessel, a propeller mounted on the outer portion of the shaft, an impact water wheel provided with buckets or vanes arranged on the inner portion of the shaft, a casing enclosing the water wheel, and nozzles arranged on opposite sides of the wheel for projecting water against the bucket or vanes in opposite directions for rotating the wheel in one direction or the other, substantially as described. 5th. A marine

engine comprising a propeller shaft extending from the interior to the exterior of a vessel, a propeller mounted on the outer portion of



the shaft, an impact water wheel having buckets or vanes and mounted on the inner portion of the shaft, nozzles for directing water under pressure against the buckets or vanes, pumps for supplying water under pressure to the nozzles, a well situated below the wheel, and a connection between the well and the pumps, substantially as described. 6th. A marine engine comprising a propeller shaft extending from the interior to the exterior of a vessel, a propeller arranged on the outer portion of the shaft, an impact water wheel mounted on the inner portion of the shaft, and provided with buckets or vanes, nozzles for projecting water under pressure against the buckets or vanes, pumps for supplying water under pressure against the buckets or vanes, a well situated below the wheel, connection between the well and the suction end of the pumps and connections between the suction ends of the pumps and the outside of the vessel, substantially as described. 7th. A marine engine comprising a propeller shaft extending from the interior to the exterior of a vessel, a propeller mounted on the outer portion of the shaft, an impact water wheel having buckets or vanes arranged on the inner portion of the shaft, nozzles for projecting water under pressure against the buckets or vanes, pumps for supplying water under pressure to the nozzles, and connections provided with valves between the suction end and discharge openings of the pumps, substantially as described. 8th. A marine engine comprising a propeller shaft extending from the interior to the exterior of a vessel, a propeller mounted on the outer portion, an impact water wheel provided with buckets or vanes mounted on the inner portion, a casing surrounding the water wheel, water chest arranged in the sides of the casing, nozzles connected with the water chests for projecting water against the buckets or vanes, valves governing the flow of water from the water chests to the nozzles, and pumps for supplying water under pressure to the water chests, substantially as described. 9th. A marine engine comprising a propeller shaft extending from the interior to the exterior of a vessel, a propeller mounted on the outer portion of the shaft, an impact water wheel mounted on the inner portion of the shaft and provided with buckets or vanes, a casing enclosing the water wheel, nozzles for projecting water against the buckets or vanes, water chests arranged in the casing and communicating with the nozzles, valves for governing the flow of water from the chests to the nozzles, rods connected to the valves each provided with a piston head, cylinders having ports at each end receiving the piston heads, and pipes for conducting water under pressure to and from the ports of the cylinders, substantially as described.

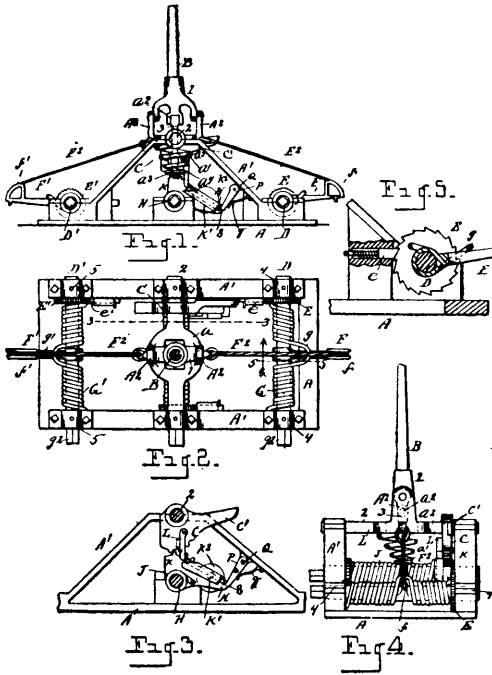
No. 67,202. Trolley Stand. (Support de trolley.)

Frank Pfent, Conner's Creek, and Louis A. Moran, Grosse Pointe, and Max Kettel, Detroit, all in Michigan, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a rocking device, of rock shafts connected therewith, means to retract the rock shafts, a

trolley standard or pole supported upon the rocking device, and mechanism actuated by the rocking device to automatically throw

adapted to supply a wire to the needle, substantially as described. 3rd. A fence machine, consisting of a head block, an elongated



67202

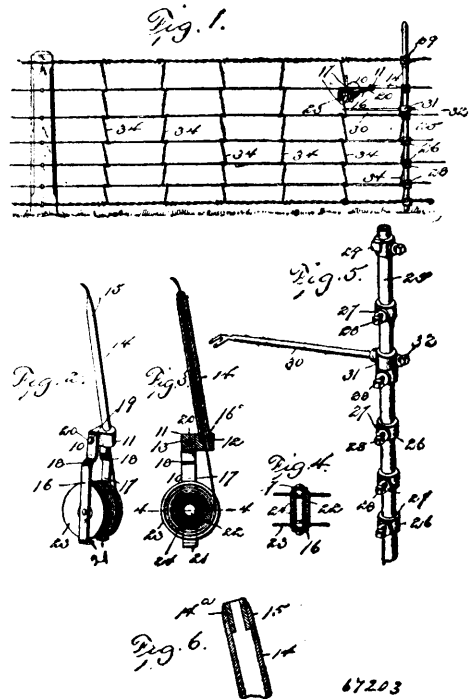
and hold the standard down when the trolley wheel is off the wire, substantially as described. 2nd. In a trolley mechanism, the combination of an oscillatory trolley standard, a shaft, a gear carried by the shaft, a locking gear meshing with the first named gear, a device to lock the locking gear, and means to release said device from the locking gear, substantially as described. 3rd. In a trolley mechanism, the combination of an oscillatory trolley standard, a spring actuated shaft, a gear carried by said shaft, a locking gear meshing with the first named gear, a device to lock the locking gear, and means carried by said gears to release said device from the locking gear, substantially as described. 4th. In a trolley mechanism, the combination of an oscillatory trolley standard, a spring actuated shaft, a gear carried by said shaft, a locking gear meshing with the first named gear, a device to lock the locking gear, and a movable rod carried by the locking gear, and a pawl carried by the first named gear to actuate said rod to release said device from the locking gear when the trolley wheel is off the wire, substantially as described. 5th. In a trolley mechanism, the combination of an oscillatory trolley standard arranged to be inclined in either direction longitudinally of the car, a shaft, a gear carried by said shaft, a locking gear meshing with the corresponding first named gear, a device to lock the locking gear, and means to release said device from the locking gear whereby, should the trolley wheel leave the wire, said locking gear will be released to throw and hold the standard down, substantially as described. 6th. In a trolley mechanism, the combination of a supporting frame, a rocking device journaled in the sides of the frame, rock shafts toward opposite ends of the frame provided with corresponding arms, a spring carried by each of said rock shafts and exerting its tension upon the corresponding arm, a standard or pole carried by said rocking device, and flexible connections to connect said rocking device with said arms, substantially as described.

No. 67,203. Wire Fence Making Machine.

(Machine à faire les clotures de fil de fer.)

Frederick W. Stewart, Coldwater, and Benjamin A. Stoddard, Jonesville, Michigan, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 27th February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A stay wire applying implement, provided with a tubular needle, and with a revoluble bobbin supported contiguous to the heel of said needle and arranged to supply a wire continuously thereto, whereby the implement may be positioned for the needle to lie obliquely to the line wire in applying the stay thereto. 2nd. A fence machine, comprising a tubular needle, supporting plates, and a spool or bobbin journaled in said plates and



67203

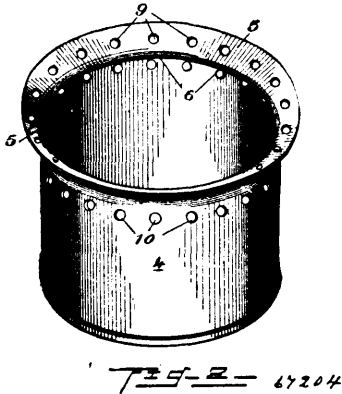
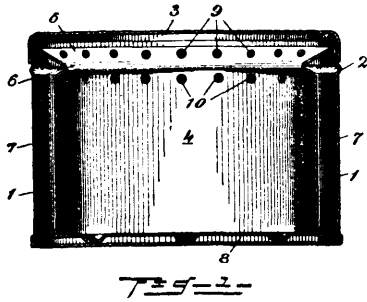
tubular needle fast therewith, supporting plates secured to the head block, and a bobbin or spool journaled in the plates, substantially as described. 4th. A fence machine, consisting of a suitable head, an elongated tubular needle projecting from said head, separable supporting plates on said head, and a bobbin or spool journaled on the plates and removable at will therefrom, substantially as described. 5th. A fence machine, consisting of a head block, the supporting plates arranged parallel to each other, fastened detachably to the head block and provided on their opposing faces with the journals, a spool or bobbin fitted between the plates and having a hollow arbor which receives the journals, and an elongated tubular needle fast with the head block, substantially as described. 6th. A stay wire applying implement provided with a tubular needle, and with a revoluble bobbin supported contiguous to the heel of said needle and arranged to supply a wire continuously thereto, whereby the implement may be positioned for the needle to lie obliquely to the line wire in applying the stay thereto, and a hard metal tubular plug in the outer end of the needle to directly receive the wire in its passage from the needle and prevent wear upon the need.

No. 67,204. Tobacco Receptacle. (Receptacle à tabac.)

Mary Bollard, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 1st August, 1899.)

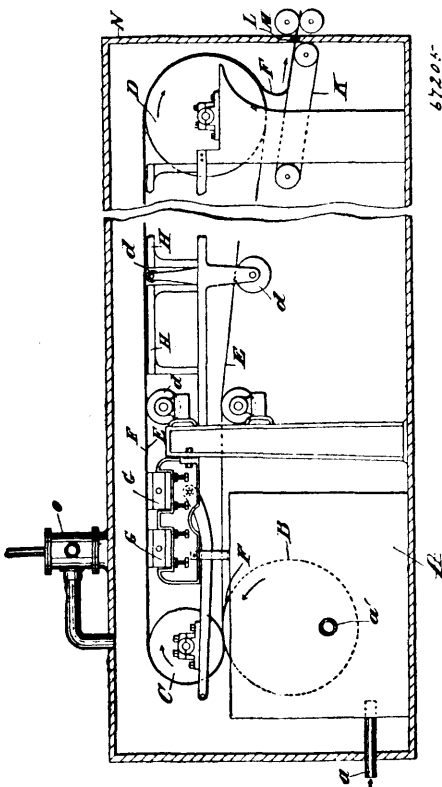
Claim.—1st. In a receptacle for tobacco, the combination of an outer casing, a cover for said casing, a receptacle of impervious material within the said casing of less diameter and height so as to leave air spaces between it and the said outer casing, and an outwardly flaring flange surrounding the top of said inner receptacle and provided with perforations and adapted to fit closely with its outer edge against the inside of said casing, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a receptacle for tobacco, the combination of an outer casing, a cover for said casing, a receptacle of impervious material within said casing of smaller diameter, so as to leave an air space between it and said casing, an outwardly flaring flange surrounding the top of said inner receptacle, an inwardly projecting ledge or shoulder uniting the inner edge of said flange and the upper edge of said inner receptacle, and serving as a means to facilitate the withdrawal of said inner receptacle and means for permitting the passage of moisture from said air space into said inner receptacle, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a receptacle for tobacco, the combination of an outer casing, a cover for said casing, a receptacle of impervious material within said casing, of less diameter and height, so as to leave air spaces between it and said outer casing, and an outwardly flaring flange surrounding the top of said inner receptacle and fitting with its outer edge closely against said casing, said flange being provided

with perforations and said inner receptacle being also provided with perforations near its upper edge and downward projections from its



bottom, so as to raise it slightly above the bottom of said casing, substantially as set forth.

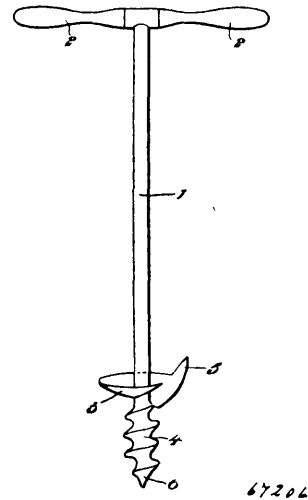
No. 67,205. Process of Manufacturing Paper.
(*Procédé pour la fabrication du papier.*)



Frank A. Fletcher, Watertown, New York, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 20th February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The process of manufacturing paper which consists in forming a sheet of moist paper in a substantially closed space and rarifying and heating the air in said space to drive off some of the moisture from said sheet, thereby producing a soft and porous paper. 2nd. The process of manufacturing paper which consists in forming a sheet of moist paper pulp in a rarified atmosphere and heating the same to drive off some of the moisture therefrom to substantially dry said strip without substantial compression, thereby producing a soft and porous paper. 3rd. The process of manufacturing paper which consists in forming a strip of moist paper pulp in a rarified atmosphere and heating the same to assist in driving off the moisture from said strip, and substantially drying said paper without substantial compression of the same, thereby producing a soft and porous paper. 4th. The process of manufacturing paper which consists in forming a strip of moist paper pulp in a rarified atmosphere, applying heat to the same to drive off some of the moisture therefrom, and passing said sheet back and forth through said heated and rarified atmosphere to substantially dry said strip without substantial compression of the same, thereby producing a soft and porous paper. 5th. The process of manufacturing paper which consists in forming a continuous strip of moist paper pulp in a rarified atmosphere, extracting by suction some of the moisture from said strip, applying heat to said strip to drive off some of the moisture therefrom, and passing said strip through said heated and rarified atmosphere until the same is substantially dry, without substantial compression of the same, thereby producing a soft and porous paper.

No. 67,206. Post Hole Borer. (*Sonde à trépan.*)



Ernest Robert Godward, Invercargill Otago, New Zealand, 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

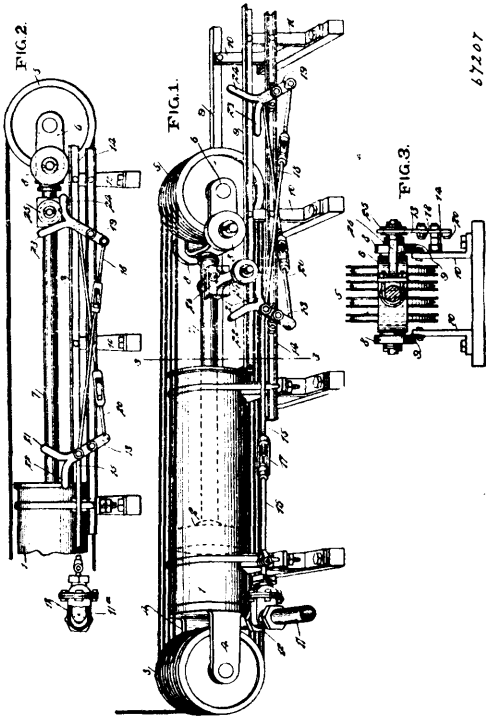
Claim.—1st. In a tool for boring post holes, the combination of a shaft provided with a suitable handle, a coarse thread on the bottom of the shaft, and a slicer, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The improved tool for boring post holes, comprising parts constructed and arranged, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,207. Cut-off Valve for Hydraulic Elevators.
(*Soupape à detente pour élévateur hydraulique.*)

Philip Francis Cantlon, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—In an elevator operating mechanism, a hydraulic cylinder, a piston operating therein, a supply pipe leading into the cylinder, a gate valve for controlling the flow of water through said pipe, two shifting levers, each having oppositely and upwardly inclined members at the upper end, adjustable draw bars connecting the upper portion of each lever with the lower portion of the other lever, a rod

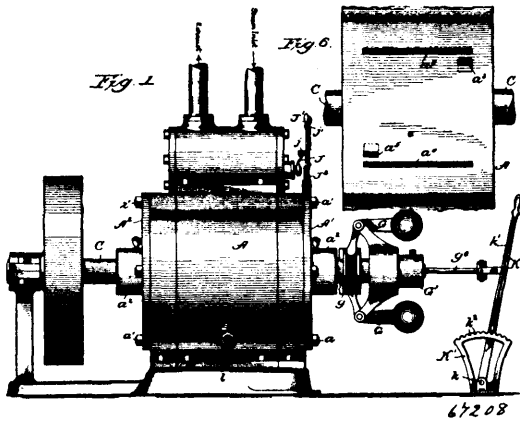
connection with one of the levers and the valve, the said rod being adjustable, and a device carried by the piston stem for engaging



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with the members of the levers, should the elevator pass beyond its normal movement in either direction, substantially as specified.

No. 67,208. Rotary Engine. (Machine rotatoire.)



67208

Frank Anthony Headson, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A., 3rd May 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th April, 1900.)

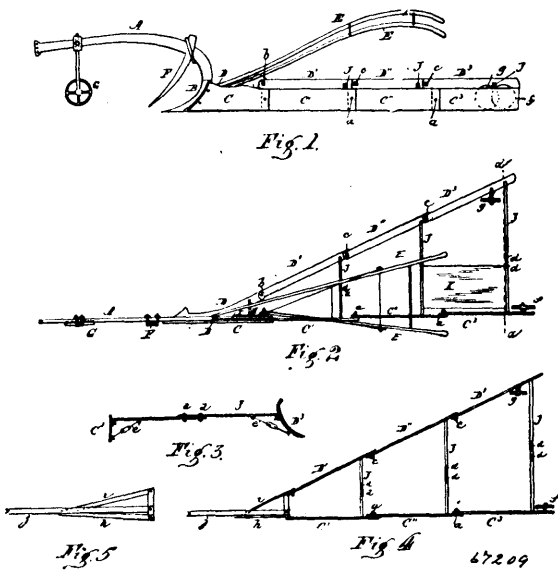
Claim.—1st. In an engine of the class described, the combination of a cylinder provided with inlet and outlet passages, a piston rotatably mounted therein provided with a pocket or pockets adapted to cover and uncover the inlet passage or passages, and valve mechanism movably mounted in the pockets to regulate or cut off the motive fluid at desired times, substantially as described. 2nd. In an engine of the class described, the combination of a cylinder provided with inlet and outlet passages, a piston rotatably mounted therein, provided with a pocket or pockets arranged in the peripheral surface thereof to cover and uncover the inlet passages during the rotations of the piston, a cut-off valve movably arranged in each pocket, and a governor secured to the rotatable piston to operate the cut-off valve and thereby regulate or cut-off the motive fluid at desired times, substantially as described. 3rd. In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder provided with inlet and exhaust passages, of a piston rotatably mounted therein, the periphery of which is provided with peripheral pockets or chambers in position to register with the inlet passages as the piston is rotated, and means for varying the size of said chambers, substantially as described.

4th. In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder provided with inlet and exhaust passages, of a piston rotatably mounted therein, provided with chambers in position to register with the inlet passages as the piston is rotated, a cut-off valve in each chamber, and a governor for moving said cut-off valves as the piston is rotated in either direction, substantially as described. 5th. In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder provided with inlet and exhaust passages, of a piston rotatably mounted therein, the periphery of which is provided with wedge-shaped chambers, the forward end of which normally registers with the inlet passage, and means for varying the capacity of said chambers and causing the steam to be cut off at desired point of the pinion, substantially as described. 6th. In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder provided with inlet and exhaust passages, of a piston rotatably mounted therein; the periphery of which is provided with wedge-shaped chambers in position to register with the inlet passages as the piston is rotated, a laterally movable cut-off valve in each chamber, and means for moving said valve laterally to cause the steam to be cut off at a desired point or points in the rotation of the piston, substantially as described. 7th. In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder provided with inlet and exhaust passages, of a piston rotatably mounted therein, the diametrically opposite sides of which are provided with outwardly and inwardly movable wings or blades, and two oppositely extending pockets or chambers between the blades in position to register with the inlet passages as the piston is rotated, and means for simultaneously varying the capacity of the different chambers, substantially as described. 8th. In a rotary engine, the combination, with a cylinder provided with inlet and exhaust passages, of a piston rotatably mounted therein, the diametrically opposite sides of which are provided with inwardly and outwardly movable wings or blades and with two oppositely extending pockets or chambers between the blades, in position to register with the inlet passages as the piston is rotated, a cut off valve in each chamber, a rod secured to the cut off valves upon each side of the piston, and a governor for moving the rods and cut off valves simultaneously, substantially as described. 9th. In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder provided with inlet and exhaust passages, of a piston rotatably mounted therein, the diametrically opposite sides of which are provided with inwardly and outwardly movable wings or blades and with two oppositely extending chambers in position to register with the inlet passages as the piston is rotated, a cut off valve in each steam chamber, a strap each end of which is provided with a rod in engagement with the cut off valves upon one side of the piston, a stem secured to the strap, and a governor at the outer end of said stem, substantially as described. 10th. In a rotary engine, the combination, with a cylinder provided with inlet and outlet passages, of a piston rotatably mounted therein, the periphery of which is provided with inwardly and outwardly moving wings or blades and oppositely extending pockets or chambers, a cut off valve in each pocket or chamber, a strap each end of which is provided with a rod in engagement with two of the cut off valves, and a stem extending longitudinally within the piston shaft, and a governor in engagement with the outer end of the stem to move it in one direction, and spring mechanism to move the valves in the direction opposite to that of the governor, substantially as described. 11th. In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder provided with inlet and exhaust passages, of a piston rotatably mounted therein, the periphery of which is provided with inwardly and outwardly movable wings or blades and with oppositely extending peripheral pockets or chambers, a cut off valve in each chamber, a strap extending through the main shaft, each end of which is provided with a rod in engagement with two of said cut off valves, a stem seated in a longitudinal recess of the main shaft, a sleeve secured to the outer end of the stem, a governor in engagement with said sleeve, and means for varying the tension of the said governor spring, substantially as described. 12th. In a rotary engine, the combination, with a cylinder provided with inlet and exhaust passages, of a piston rotatably mounted therein, provided with two radially extending grooves, two sets of steam pockets between the grooves, and with a channel leading from each steam pocket to one of the wing grooves, a spring actuated thimble or tube in each channel adapted to be moved inwardly by fluid pressure against the action of the spring, the inner end of said tube being perforated to register with a wing groove when the tube is pressed inwardly against the spring, and an inwardly and outwardly movable blade in each wing groove arranged to be pressed outwardly by fluid pressure, substantially as described. 13th. In an engine of the class described, the combination of a cylinder provided with two sets of inlet and outlet passages, a piston rotatably mounted in the cylinder adapted to cover and uncover the inlet passages during its rotations to permit the introduction of and shut off the motive fluid at desired times, wing mechanism in the piston, and valve mechanism movably mounted in the inlet and outlet passages to change the motive fluid from one inlet passage to another and cut off the exhaust from one passage and permit it to exhaust through the other to provide for the rotation of the piston in either direction, substantially as described. 14th. In an engine of the class described, the combination of a cylinder provided with two inlet passages and two outlet passages arranged substantially diametrically opposite each other, the inlet passage on one side of the cylinder arranged to co-operate with the outlet passage on the other side of the cylinder, two revers-

ing valves arranged in such passages, one reversing valve acting to cut off the inlet and open the outlet on one side of the cylinder and the other at the same time to open the inlet and cut off the exhaust on the opposite side of the cylinder, means for operating these reversing valves simultaneously, and a piston rotatably mounted in the cylinder adapted to cover and uncover the inlet passages by and during its rotations and provided with wing mechanism to control the exhaust whereby the movements of the reversing valves tend to rotate the piston in either direction, substantially as described. 15th. In an engine of the class described, the combination of a cylinder provided with inlet and outlet passages, a piston rotatably mounted in such cylinder and provided with a steam pocket to cover and uncover the inlet passage or passages by and during its rotations, and with wing mechanism, and a valve arranged in the inlet and outlet passages between the main supply channel and the exhaust opening and arranged to connect the main supply channel with either the inlet or exhaust so as to destroy a dead centre, substantially as described.

No. 67,209. Road Making Machine.

(Machine pour la construction des chemins.)



Stephen Robins Maner, Port Dover, Ontario, Canada, 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th April, 1900.)

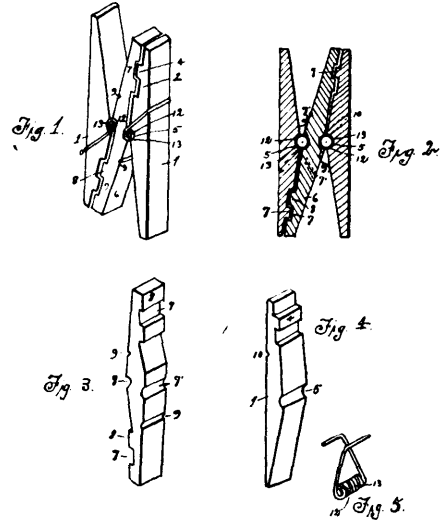
Claim.—1st. A road making machine consisting of a series of landsides pivotally connected together, and a series of mould boards pivotally connected together, and braced and attached to a tongue or to a plough, substantially as specified. 2nd. A road making machine consisting of a series of landsides pivotally connected together, and a series of mould boards pivotally connected together, their front or forward sections attached to a plough or to a tongue, a series of adjustable braces connecting the landsides and the mould boards and a series of short slanting auxiliary braces provided with swivels, connecting the said horizontal braces with the mould boards on one side and the horizontal braces and landsides on the other, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a road making machine, the combination of the landside sections C, C', C'', C''', the mould board sections D, D', D'', D''', the beam A, or tongue, the draw bar I, adjustable braces j, and the slanting auxiliary swivel braces e, and the wheels f, g, all constructed substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,210. Clothes Pin. (Epinglé à linge.)

Frederick S. Graves, North Hancock, Maine, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th April, 1900.)

Claim.—In a clothes pin, the combination with the two outer bars beveled on their inner sides from the centre to each end and formed with rectangular interlocking projections and recesses in the inner faces at opposite ends and formed in the outer faces or sides with transverse grooves and in the inner sides with semi-circular transverse grooves, of the central bar bevelled from the centre to the ends on opposite sides formed with central semi-circular grooves and with transverse grooves at opposite sides of said central grooves, and the springs each consisting of a single piece of spring wire bent into a number of central coils seated in said central grooves,

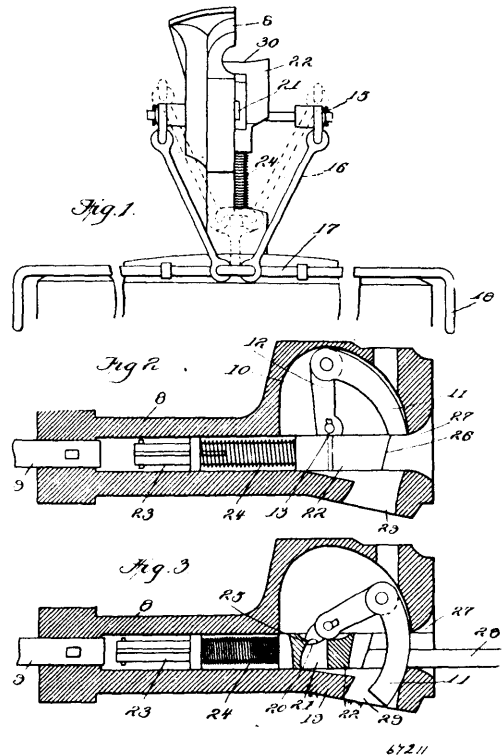
and formed with oppositely inclined upwardly and downwardly extending arms, the extremities of which are bent inwardly at right



67210

angles and engaged with the grooves at the sides of said central grooves, substantially as described.

No. 67,211. Car Coupler. (Attelage de chars.)



67211

Bjarni J. Johnson, Spanish Fork, Utah, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a car coupling, the combination with a chambered drawhead, of an arm pivoted therein, and carrying a curved coupling at its outer end, said arm being extended beyond its pivot and provided with side lugs on the extension, and a spring actuated thrust bar, provided with a vertical slot slightly longer than the width of the extension and having curved forward points on the rear wall of its slot, substantially as described. 2nd. In a car coupling, the combination, with a chambered drawhead, of an arm pivoted therein, and carrying a curved coupling pin at its outer end, and a spring actuated thrust bar adapted to normally support the pin in position for automatically coupling, the drawhead being provided

with a vertical opening in position to receive an ordinary coupling pin in position to rest on the thrust bar in position for automatic coupling when the arm and curved pin are removed, substantially as described. 3rd. In a car coupling, the combination, with a chambered drawhead, a horizontal bar pivotally mounted in the drawhead and having arms on its outer ends, a horizontal rod pivoted to the car having end handles and a central arm, links connecting the arm with the arms of the pivoted bar, an arm splined on the pivot bar in the chamber of the drawhead and carrying a curved coupling pin at its outer end, the arm being extended beyond the pivot and the extension provided with side lugs having curved upper faces, and a spring actuated thrust bar having a slot to receive the extension and forwardly projecting points on the rear wall of the slot having curved under sides to engage the curved faces of the lugs, substantially as described.

No. 67,212. Hook. (Crochet.)

Fig. 2

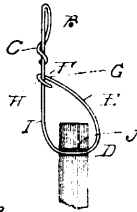


Fig. 1

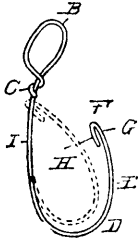
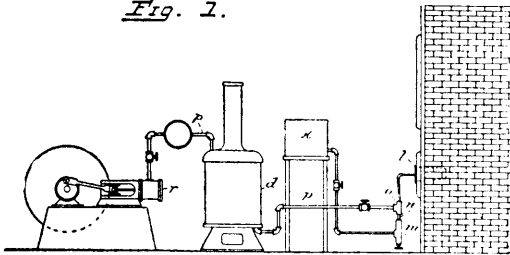


Fig. 3

A 67212

Fig. 2.



Morris Abramson, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 18th April, 1900.)

Claim.—The herein described article of manufacture, consisting of a hook formed of a single piece of spring steel wire, comprising the small upper closed loop B, formed by curving one end portion of the blank and twisting the extreme end thereof upon the blank as shown, a large elongated loop normally open and extending downward at right angles to and at a considerable distance below the upper loop, said loop being formed by bending upwardly the end portion of the remainder of the blank, and an elongated hook upon the lower loop formed by folding upon itself the extreme end of said lower loop and spacing the hook members in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,213. Motive Power Apparatus.

(Appareil de force motrice.)

Paul Kersten and Louis Kersten, both of Koesen, Germany, 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th June, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. An improved motive power apparatus embodying one or more vane wheels mounted in a reservoir filled with liquid, the spaces between the vanes Z, being filled with sucked up air or other gases by means of a nozzle pipe apparatus a, and a suction pressure current, so that an impulsive action is created in the liquid reservoir, whereby the wheel is caused to rotate. 2nd. In motive power apparatus in which a wheel is mounted to rotate in a reservoir filled with liquid, the arrangement whereby gases from a furnace

pass entirely or partially over the outside of the reservoir, substantially as described. 3rd. In motive power apparatus in which a

Fig. 1

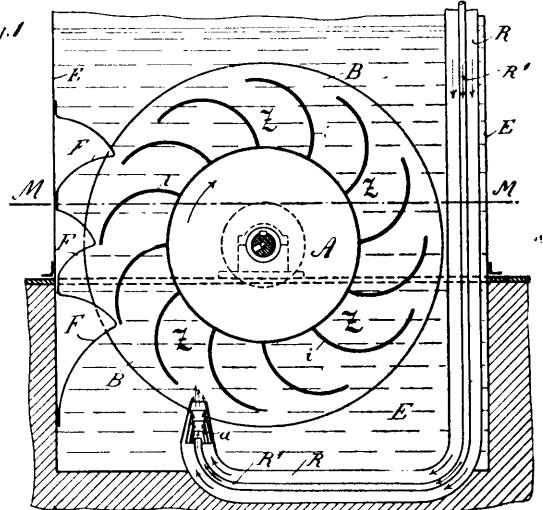
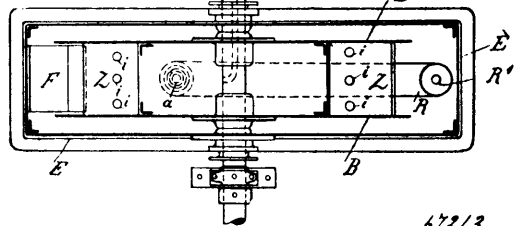


Fig. 2

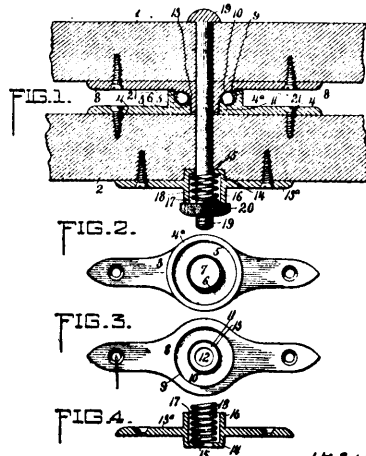
Section MM (Fig. 1)



67213

wheel is rotated in a reservoir as described by air or gas drawn through a suction pipe, the arrangement whereby the suction pipe R is connected with other special suction pipes u, for the purpose of drawing off air from the different spaces or chambers. 4th. In motive power apparatus as described, the arrangement in the apparatus whereby the impulsion gases are conveyed from within outwards into the vanes or divisions Z, by means of supply pipes g, arranged in the floating cylinder and connected with the several divisions or vanes. 5th. In motive power apparatus as described, the arrangement of the overflow channel t, for the purpose of carrying the impulsion gases from one vane or division to another, and preventing the ineffectual rising of the impulsion gases outside of the divisions or vanes.

No. 67,214. Whiffletree Coupler. (Joint de palonnier.)



67214

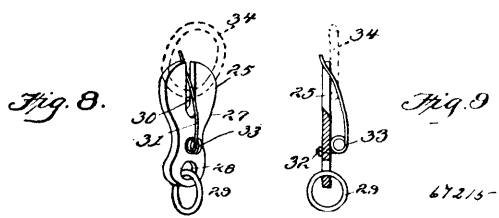
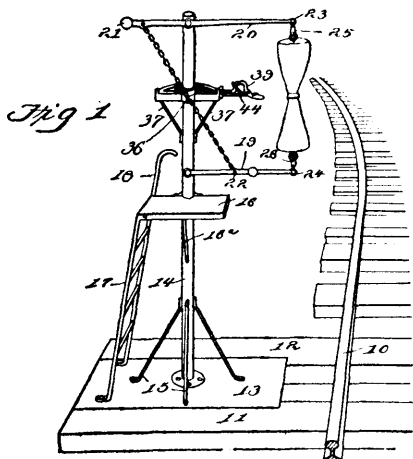
Elisha Moore, Meductic, New Brunswick, Canada, 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th November, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a whiffletree coupler, the combination with the upper plate comprising the base, an annular lug extending from the

centre of said base, a ball seat formed in said lug, a lug extending from the centre of said annular lug and provided with a bolt opening, and a shoulder formed on the outside of said centre lug, of the lower member comprising the base plate, an annular lug extending upwardly from the same, a ball seat formed in said lug, an annular flange extending upwardly from the inner side of said ball seat, and a bolt opening extending through the centre of the plate, and balls secured between said ball seats. 2nd. The combination with a whiffletree coupling and its bolt, of a plate having a bolt opening and a bore larger than the bolt opening formed through said plate, and a coil spring secured within said bore. 3rd. The combination with a whiffletree coupling and its bolt, of a plate having a central annular lug extending from each side thereof, a bore formed through one of said lugs, through the plate, and partly through the other lug, and a bolt opening through one of said lugs of less diameter than the said bore, and a coil spring secured within said bore and around the coupling bolt. 4th. In a whiffletree coupling, the combination of the lower plate having a central annular lug, a ball seat formed in said lug, and an annular flange formed around the inner side of said ball seat, the upper plate having a central annular lug, a ball seat formed therein, a lug extending from said annular lug, and a shoulder formed around the same, a plate having central annular lugs extending from the top and bottom of the same, a bore formed entirely through one of the lugs and plate, and partly through the other lug, a bolt opening formed through said other lug, of less diameter than the bore, a coil spring seated within said bore, and a bolt and nut to secure the parts in operative relation.

No. 67,215. Mail Bag Catcher and Deliverer.

(Attrappe-sac pour chars.)

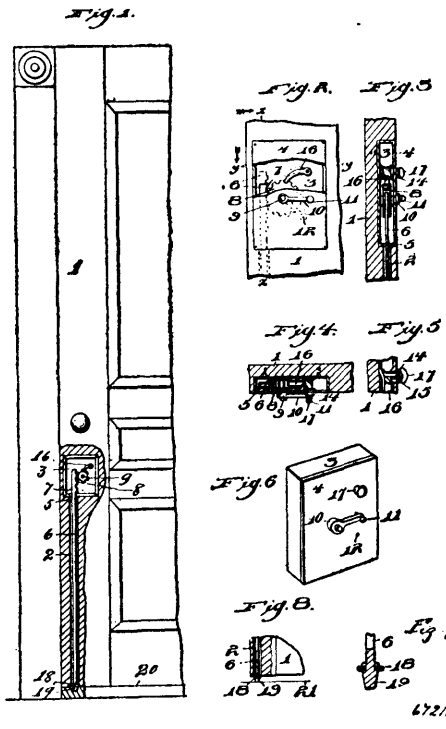


F. N. McDavitt and Arthur W. McDavitt, both of La Plata, Missouri, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st.—In a mail bag catcher and deliverer, a suspending hook consisting of a flat body, having a longitudinal notch and provided with means for connecting it to the crane arms, in combination with a spring secured to the flat body and normally projecting through the notch, substantially as described. 2nd. In a mail bag catcher and deliverer, a platform secured on the projecting ends of the ties, and a metal tubular post mounted thereon and braced thereto, in combination with an upper platform secured and braced to the post, a step ladder connecting the two platforms, and a projecting pole of the ladder forming a hand rail, substantially as described. 3rd. In a mail bag catcher and deliverer, the combination with a post, a weighted steel arm pivoted to the post and adapted to be extended toward the track and provided with a ring at its outer end, a similar upper arm pivoted to the post having a ring at its front end, and its rear end extended beyond the pivot and weighted, a chain connecting the weighted arm with the weighted extension, and hooks secured in the eyes of the arms to yieldingly hold a mail bag, substantially as described. 4th. In a mail bag catcher and deliverer, the combination with a post of a semi-circular bar secured thereto in a horizontal position, an arm pivotally mounted on the post and supported by said bar, and a bag catching hook at the outer end of the bar, substantially as described.

5th. In a mail bag catcher and deliverer, the combination with a post and a semi-circular bar secured thereto in a horizontal position, an arm pivotally mounted on the post and supported by said bar, a hook at the end of the bar, a trigger to engage the bar to hold it against turning on the post, and a spring actuated arm pivoted to the semi-circular bar and normally holding the trigger in position, said bar being in the path of a bag entering the throat of the hook, substantially as described. 6th. In a mail bag catcher and deliverer, the combination with a post of an arm pivoted thereon, a hook at the outer end thereof, an elbow lever trigger having its vertical arm adapted to hold the bar against turning, and a bar holding the trigger in position and located in the path of a mail bag entering the throat of the hook, substantially as described. 7th. In a mail bag catcher and deliverer, a hook for catching the bags provided with a lug on its outer side, a pin in said lug, and a spring bar having its central portion coiled about the pin, the outer end of the spring bar beating against the outside of the outer arm of the hook, and the inner end against the inner side of the inner arm of the hook, substantially as described. 8th. In a mail bag catcher and deliverer, the combination of a vertically slidable and rotatable bar mounted in the car door and having its upper and lower ends bent at right angles forming arms upon which to suspend a mail bag, of a keeper or latch adapted to lock the arms extended when weighted with mail bag, and to free them when the bag is removed, and a spring adapted to raise the arms above the keeper when released of the weight of the mail bags, substantially as described. 9th. In a mail bag catcher and deliverer, the combination of a vertically slidable and rotatable bar mounted in the car door and having its upper and lower ends bent at right angles forming arms upon which to suspend a mail bag, of a keeper and latch adapted to lock the arms extended when weighted with a mail bag, and to free them when the bag is removed, a spring for normally holding the arms raised, and a spring with a normal tendency to turn the arms into the car, substantially as described. 10th. In a mail bag catcher and deliverer, the combination of three staples or eyes secured to the car in a vertical line, a vertical bar slidable and rotatably mounted therein, suspending arms projecting at right angles from the ends of the vertical bar, a stop arm projecting from the vertical bar at right angles to the suspending arms, a collar on the vertical arm, a latch or keeper secured to the door and having a horizontal and vertical arm, a spring coiled about the vertical bar above the staple and below the collar, and a second spring coiled about the vertical bar having one end secured to the car and the other to the stop arm, substantially as described.

No. 67,216. Door Check. (Arrête-porte.)

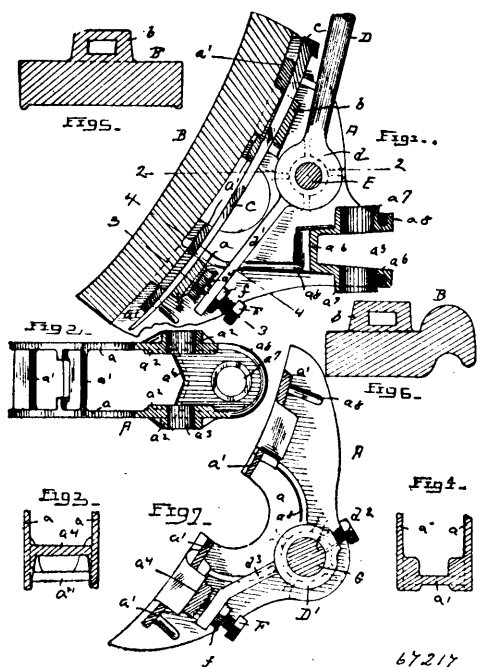


Springer Wilson, Connellsville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 3rd May 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a door check and lock, the combination with the locking stile having a recess and a vertical channel registering therewith, of a casing arranged in said recess and a rod arranged within the channel, a ratchet wheel arranged within said casing, means connected to said wheel for operating the same, a locking pawl for

holding said wheel in any desired position, means for operating said pawl, said vertical rod having a gasket arranged thereon near its lower end which engages the walls of the channel during the movement of the rod and acts as a guide therefor, substantially as described.

No. 67,217. Brake Head, Shoe and Hanger.
(*Sabot de frein.*)



67217

Louis Buck Ferguson, Meridian, Mississippi, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th April, 1900.)

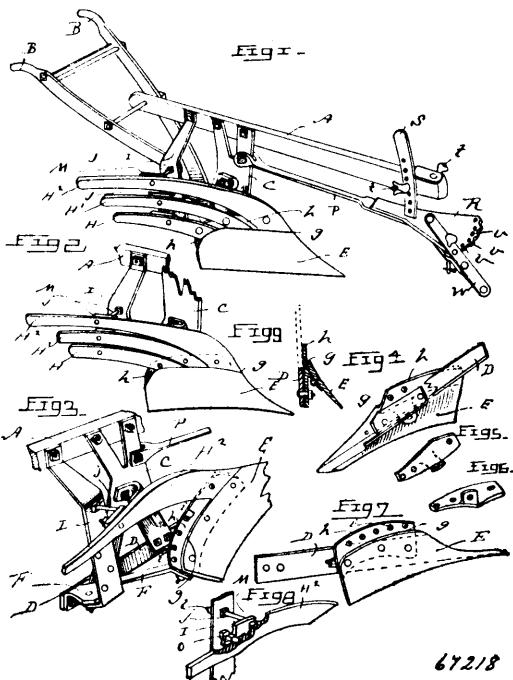
Claim.—1st. A skeleton brake head, having two similar cheek pieces, and cross bars connecting said cheek pieces, some of said cross bars being set back from the front edge of the cheek pieces, substantially as described. 2nd. A skeleton brake head, having two similar cheek pieces, and cross bars connecting said cheek pieces, some of said cross bars being set back from the front edges of the cheek pieces, the recession increasing from the upper to the lower cross bar, substantially as described. 3rd. A skeleton brake head, having two similar cheek pieces, and cross bars connecting said cheek pieces, pairs of said cross bars being spaced at equal distances apart, whereby a shoe having similar lugs can be applied to said head, either end uppermost, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a skeleton brake head, having two similar cheek pieces and cross bars connecting said cheek pieces, of a brake shoe having perforated lugs fitting between pairs of adjacent bars, and a key adapted to pass through said lugs in the rear of the cross bars, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with a skeleton brake head, having cheek pieces connected by cross bars having their rear faces lying in the same line, of a brake shoe having perforated lugs fitting between pairs of adjacent bars, and a key adapted to pass through said lugs, and bear against all of said cross bars, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with a brake shoe having similar perforated lugs on its back, of a brake head having cheek pieces connected by cross bars spaced equidistantly in pairs, the space between the bars in each pair being the same as the length of the lugs, whereby said shoe can be placed upon the head with either end uppermost, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with a skeleton brake head having two similar cheek pieces provided with transverse holes, of a brake beam attached to the head by passing transversely through said holes, a yoke fitting on said beam between the cheek pieces and having an arm projecting down in the rear of the head, a set screw for securing the yoke to the beam adjustably, and an adjusting screw carried by the arm and bearing against the head, substantially as described.

No. 67,218. Plough. (*Charruc.*)

Hans Hansen, Redwood City, California, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a plough having a mould board composed of tapering parallel strips, a standard secured to the plough beam at its upper end and bent toward the mould board, and having a vertical portion extending down in the rear of the mould board, and having its foot or lower end bent at right angles and connected with the rear end of the landslide, in combination with bolts adapted to

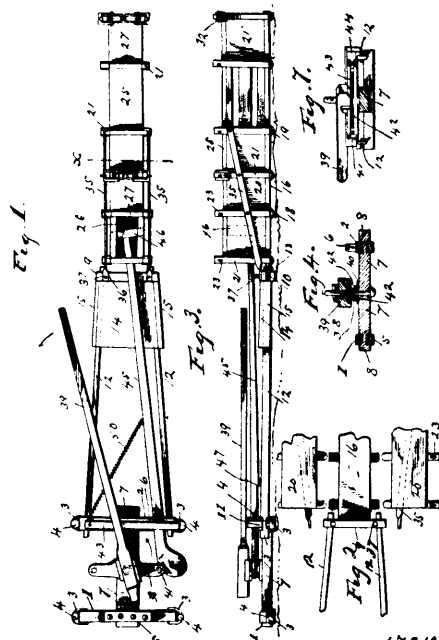
connect the rear ends of the narrow mould board plates with the vertical portion of the standard, substantially as described. 2nd.



67218

In a plough having a mould board composed of adjustable parallel tapering plates, set nuts on the threaded end of the bolt that connects the rear end of said plates with the vertical plough standard, a block at the opposite end of the bolt to one end of which the bolt is fastened, a dowel pin in the face of the block at one end adapted to fit into a socket in the plate, and a square bolt fastening for securing the opposite end of the block to the plate, substantially as described. 3rd. In a plough, a draft bar bolted to the standard of the plough below the beam at one end and extending forward below the beam, a horizontal flat plate at the front end of said bar, a standard at the front end of said bar adapted to be adjustably connected with the plough beam, a bar pivoted at one end to the flat plate and adapted to be fixed at an angle to the line of draft, substantially as described.

No. 67,219. Baling Press. (*Presse d'empaquetage.*)

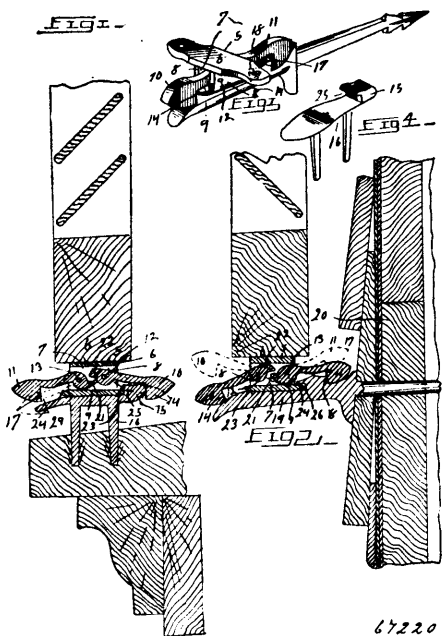


67219

Johnson B. Smith, West Union, West Virginia, U.S.A., 3rd May 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a baling press, a sweep or power lever, in combination with a cross head secured to said lever in oblique relation thereto with its arm which follows the lever over the plunger rod arranged to act on said rod only after the passage of the lever over said rod, said cross head being grooved or channeled on its sides intermediate its plunger actuating rollers, and a rebounding plunger having its rear end adapted to engage grooves or channels in the cross head and provided in advance of said with an oblique longitudinally extending shoulder adapted to engage the lever wall of said grooves or channels in the backward movement of the plunger. 2nd. In a baling press, a rebounding plunger rod provided at its rear end with a lateral shoulder and in advance thereof with an oblique longitudinally extending shoulder, in combination with a sweep or power lever and a grooved or channeled cross head secured in oblique relation to said lever with its arm which follows the sweep lever set at an oblique angle thereto, whereby said sweep lever is made to pass over the plunger rod in advance of any action of the cross head on the plunger rod, substantially as described. 3rd. In a baling press, a knock down plunger frame intermediate the sweep frame proper, said knock down frame comprising two longitudinal bars having notched ends, the cross bar 9, the latter having its ends bifurcated to receive said notched ends of the longitudinal bars, and a keeper plate or bridge provided with and held in place by pendent rigid side flanges engaging said longitudinal bars for holding them in engagement with the cross bar, said keeper plate forming also the bridge for the passage of the draft animal over the plunger frame, substantially as described.

No. 67,220. Shutter Fastener. (Fermeture de persiennes.)

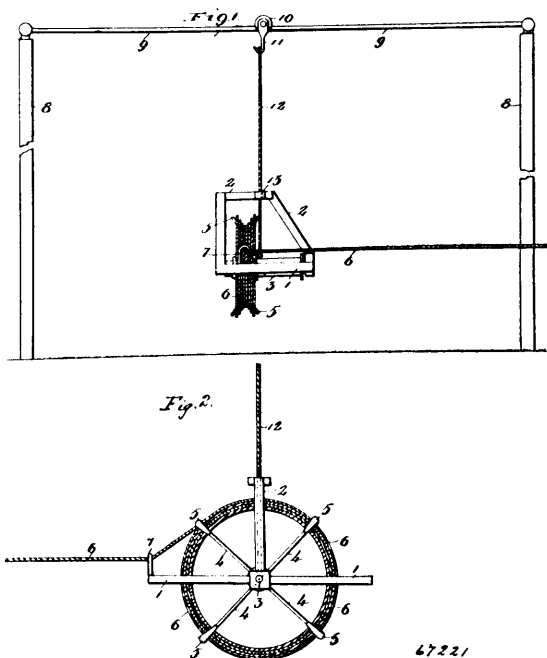


67220

William H. Swift, Revere, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a blind-fast and lock, a bracket adapted to be fastened to a blind, a catch adapted to be fastened to a window stool, a recess in one of said parts and a projection upon the other of said parts, formed to engage said recess and lock said blind against vertical displacement in both directions, up and down. 2nd. In a blind-fast lock, a bracket adapted to be fastened to a blind, a catch adapted to be fastened to the wall of a house, a recess in one of said parts projecting upon the other of said parts formed to engage said recess and lock said blind against vertical displacement in both directions, up and down. 3rd. In a blind-fast and lock, a bracket adapted to be fastened to a blind, a catch adapted to be fastened to a window stool, a recess in one of said parts, and a projection upon the other of said parts formed to engage said recess and lock said blind against vertical displacement in both directions, up and down, in combination with two catch levers pivoted to said bracket, one of said catch levers adapted to engage said catch. 4th. In a blind-fast and lock, a bracket adapted to be fastened to a blind, a catch adapted to be fastened to the wall of a house, a recess in one of said parts, and a projection upon the other of said parts formed to engage said recess and lock said blind against vertical displacement in both directions, up and down, in combination with two catch levers pivoted to said bracket, one of said catch levers adapted to engage said catch.

No. 67,221. Grazing Device. (Appareil de pâturage.)

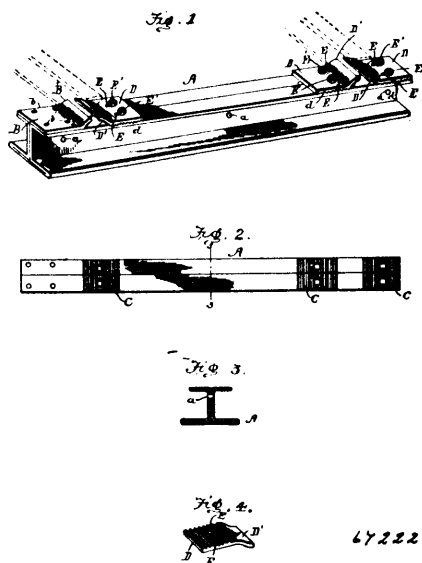


67221

George W. Davault, Jackson, Tennessee, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th April, 1900.)

Claim.—An automatic grazing device comprising a suitable frame, an extension forming a part of the latter, and projecting upwardly therefrom, a shaft mounted within said frame, arms projecting radially from said shaft, forks forming the free ends of said arms, a grazing line, one end of which is attached to the reel thus formed, the opposite end of which is adapted to be attached to the animal, a guide attached to one end of said frame, through which the said grazing line passes, a rope, one end of which is attached to said shaft, upon which the same is adapted to be wound, and passing through a suitable opening formed in the extension, and suitable means to which the last named rope is attached for suspending the frame, as and for the purpose described.

No. 67,222. Railway Tie. (Traverse de chemin de fer.)



67222

William M. Hodson and Enos G. Hodson, both of Roseburg, Oregon, U.S.A., 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A railway tie, consisting of a single sheet of metal folded upon itself in opposite directions at its base and having its

edges extending outwardly in opposite directions from the web of the tie, serrations upon the upper surface of the tie, and means for preventing the tie from spreading and also for connecting the rail thereto, substantially as described. 2nd. A railway tie, consisting of a single sheet of metal folded upon itself in opposite directions at its base, and having its edges extending outwardly in opposite directions from the web of the tie and an adjustable plate secured to the tie near each of said edges whereby spreading of the tie is prevented, said plate adapted to engage with the base of a rail, substantially as described.

No. 67,223. Hot Water Heater. (*Calorifere à eau.*)

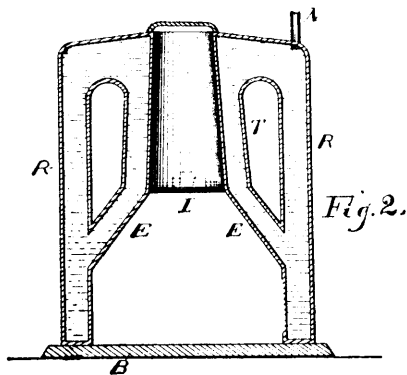


Fig. 2.

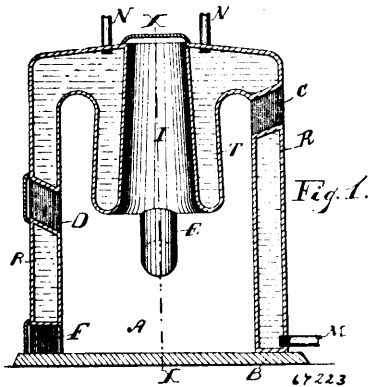


Fig. 1.

Zenon St. Aubin and Joseph Cleophas St. Aubin, both of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 3rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th April, 1900.)

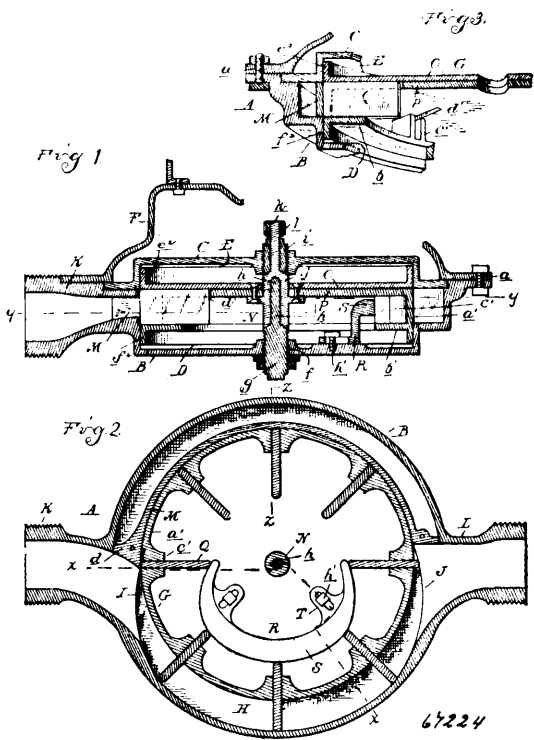
Claim.—1st. In a hot water heater, the combination of a base with a water jacket provided with a water inlet near the base and an outlet near the top, for the purposes described. 2nd. In a hot water heater, the combination of a base, with a jacket having doors at the base and above the fire zone, and a water jacketed self-feeding passage at the top and concentric with the outer water jacket, as described. In a hot water heater, the combination of a base plate, a main water jacket provided with doors near the base and above the fire zone, a water jacketed self-feeding passage at the top and concentric with the outer water jacket, one or more legs leading from the lower portion of the main water jacket to lower edge of inner jacket and chimney outlet from between such jackets, as described. 4th. In a hot water heater, the combination of a base plate, a main water jacket provided with doors at the base and above the fire zone, a water jacketed self-feeding passage at the top and concentric with the outer water jacket, one or more legs leading from the lower portion of the inner water jacket, and chimney outlet from between such jackets, and a water outlet near the base of the outer jacket and a water outlet at the top thereof, as described. 5th. In a hot water heater, the combination of the base B, the fire pot A, the outer casing or main water jacket R, the water legs E, the depending water jacket T, the self-feeding inlet I, the door F, on a level with the base B, the door D, above the fire zone, the smoke and gas outlet C, the inflow pipe M, and the outflow pipe N, all substantially as described.

No. 67,224. Liquid Meter. (*Compteur de liquid-s.*)

The Washington-Goodwin Meter Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignee of William De Hertburn Washington, New York City, New York, and Frederick Clarence Goodwin, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a rotary meter, the combination of a cylindrical meter casing having an inlet and an outlet port, a rotary piston of

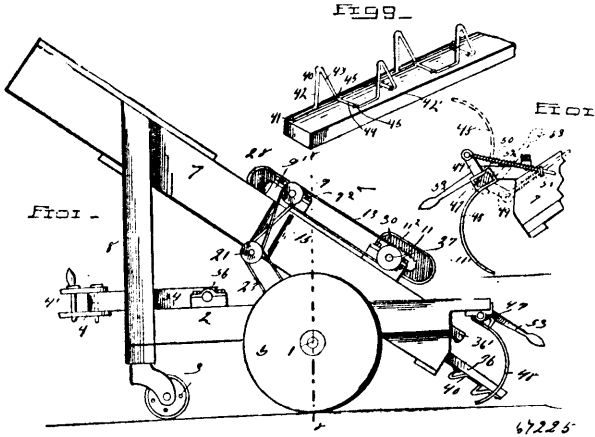
less diameter than the casing concentrically arranged within the casing, a detachable backing fitting within the annular passage around the piston, a detachabl



backing within the annular passage extending from the inlet to the outlet port, a series of radially arranged gates or wings carried by the piston and a cam within the piston for operating said gates. 2nd. In a rotary meter, the combination of a cylindrical meter casing, having an inlet and an outlet port, the upper and lower walls of said casing being centrally recessed a rotary piston of less diameter than the casing, concentrically arranged within the latter and fitting and working in said recess and forming an annular passage around the piston of less width than the piston, the ends of said piston fitting within the said recesses, detachable backing within the annular passage extending from the inlet to the outlet port, a series of radially arranged gates slidingly engaging the piston and working in said annular passage, and means for operating the gates. 3rd. A fluid meter consisting essentially of a case having an inlet and outlet, a rotary piston concentrically journaled therein and having a chute way between said inlet and outlet, radially moving blades carried by said piston and means for automatically expanding said blades into and out of said chute way at appropriate time during the piston revolution. 4th. In a rotary meter, the combination of a cylindrical meter casing provided with an inlet and an outlet port, a rotary piston of less diameter than the casing arranged within the latter, forming a passage around one side of the piston leading from the inlet to the outlet port, a series of radially arranged gates within the piston, and a cam adjustably secured to said casing within said piston for projecting the gates outwardly from the piston. 5th. In a rotary meter, the combination of a cylindrical meter casing provided with an inlet and an outlet port, a rotary piston of less diameter than the casing arranged within the latter and forming a passage around the piston from the inlet to the outlet port, a series of radially arranged gates within the piston, standards adjustably secured to the casing and extending within the piston, and a cam mounted upon the standards and adapted to bear against the inner ends of the gates, substantially as described. 6th. In a rotary meter, the combination of a cylindrical outer casing provided with a central widened chamber and having an inlet and an outlet port, a rotary piston of less diameter than the casing concentrically arranged within the latter and fitting and working in said enlarged chamber, forming an annular passage around the piston of less width than the piston, a detachable backing in the form of a ring fitting within the annular passage, said ring having inclines formed thereon, arranged opposite the inlet and outlet ports, and a reduced portion connecting the inclines, a series of radially arranged gates or wings within the piston, and means for operating said gates. 7th. In a rotary meter, the combination of a cylindrical casing provided with an inlet and an outlet port, said casing comprising an upper and lower section, each centrally apertured, an adjustable post carried by the lower section, said post comprising an enlarged threaded portion terminating in a reduced portion or pin, the threaded portion of the post engaging the aperture formed in said lower section and the pin projecting within the casing, an adjustable bushing fitting within the apertures in the upper section, the piston

shaft comprising a socket piece engaging over the pin and a stem extending through the bushing, a piston fixedly secured to the shaft and a series of radially arranged gates or wings with the piston, substantially as described. 8th. In a rotary meter, the combination of a cylindrical meter casing having an inlet and an outlet port, a rotary piston of less diameter than the casing arranged within the latter to form a passage around the piston, a detachable backing within the passage extending from the inlet to the outlet port, a series of radially arranged gates or wings carried by the piston and a cam within the piston for operating the gates.

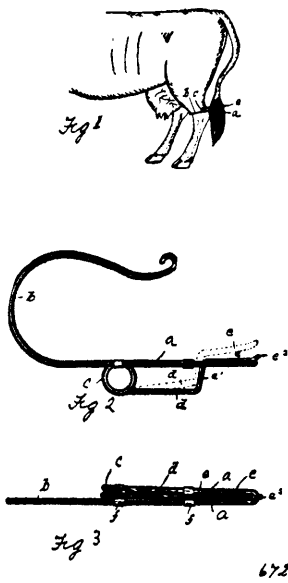
No. 67,225. Hay Loader. (*Râteau à foin.*)



George W. Goodrich, Manston, Minnesota, U.S.A., 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a hay loader, the inclined frame 7, the aligned shafts 9 10 and 11 12 journaled in said frame, a pinion fixed on each shaft, and a bearing roller loosely mounted on said shafts, the elliptical racks fixed in said hoods and in mesh with said pinion, the toothed slats fixed to said parallel braces, and means for rotating said aligned shafts by the forward movement of the machine, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a hay loader, the combination with the inclined frame and the toothed elevator slats, of the rake teeth projecting between said slats and fixed to the rake shaft, a lateral arm fixed to said shaft, a rod pivoted at one end to said arm and having a sliding engagement with the fixed guide eye on said frame, and a co-acting spring encompassing said rod and adapted to support said rake teeth in a raised or lowered position, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,226. Cow Tail Holder. (*Attache queue de vache.*)



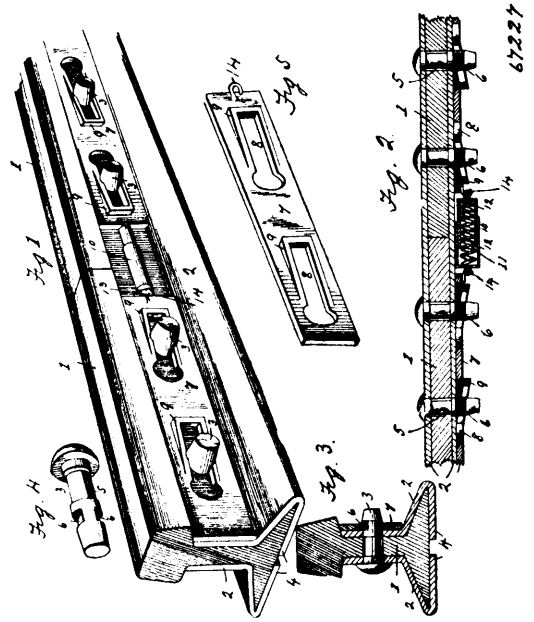
Fred A. Crocker, Lincoln Centre, Maine, U.S.A., 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1900.)

Claim.—A cow tail holder consisting of a rod of spring wire bent double a portion of its length to form a shank *a*, one wire continuing singly to form a hook *b* and the other wire bent so as to form a

spring coil *c*, and continuing substantially parallel to said shank *e* to form a lever *b* arranged to pass up between the two members of said shank *a*, and bent forward in the direction of said shank *a* to form a spring acting clamping arm *c*, normally held against said shank *a* by said coil spring *c*, substantially as described.

No. 67,227. Rail Joint Fastening.

(*Attache de joint de rails.*)



Michael Betka, Ennis, Texas, U.S.A., 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1900)

Claim.—1st. In a device of the class described, the combination with a pair of rails, and fish plates, of bolts passing through the same, a locking plate composed of two sections engaging the bolts, and a tension device connected with the inner ends of the sections and holding the same in their engagement with the bolts, said tension device consisting of a coiled spring and a telescoping casing forming a housing for the spring and supporting the same, substantially as described. 2nd. In a device of the class described, the combination with a pair of rails, and fish plates, of bolts passing through the same, and a locking plate composed of two sections engaging the bolts and provided at their inner ends with hooks, and a tension device interposed between the sections and consisting of a coiled spring, and a telescoping casing forming a housing for the spring and provided at its ends with perforated flanges linked into the hooks of the sections of the locking plate, substantially as described.

No. 67,228. Device for Sealing Packages.

(*Appareil pour sceler les paquets.*)

Henry M. Humphrey, Plainfield, New Jersey, U.S.A., 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A package made of paraffin or wax paper and having its upper edges brought together and bent upon themselves to form a fold, and a sealing plate provided with a flange between which and the body of the plate the said fold is received and upon which fold the plate is firmly and immovably clamped, whereby a package hermetically sealed will be produced and access to the package can only be had by cutting or tearing off the material of which the package is made, substantially as described. 2nd. A package made of paraffin or wax paper and having flaps, the end flaps being folded inward upon the contents of the package, and the side flaps being carried inwardly and upwardly into contact with each other and having their upper edges bent upon themselves to form a fold, and a rectangular sealing plate adapted to receive directions or instructions concerning the contents of the package and having a flange

along one longitudinal edge, between which flange and the body of the plate the fold of the flaps is received, and upon which fold the

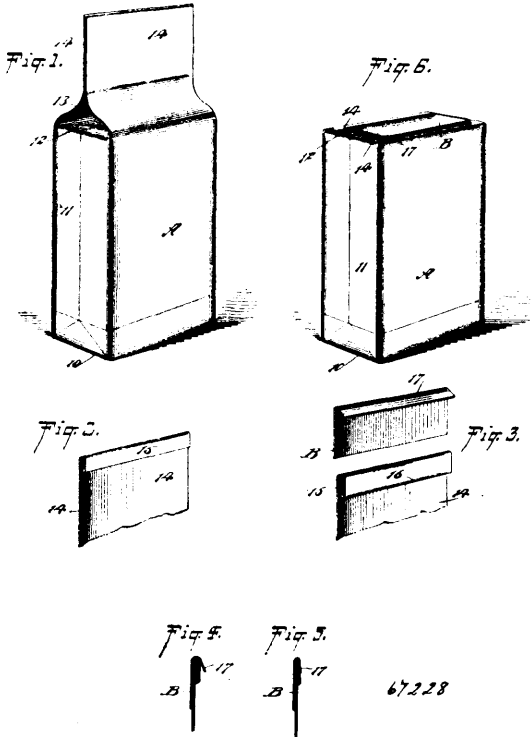
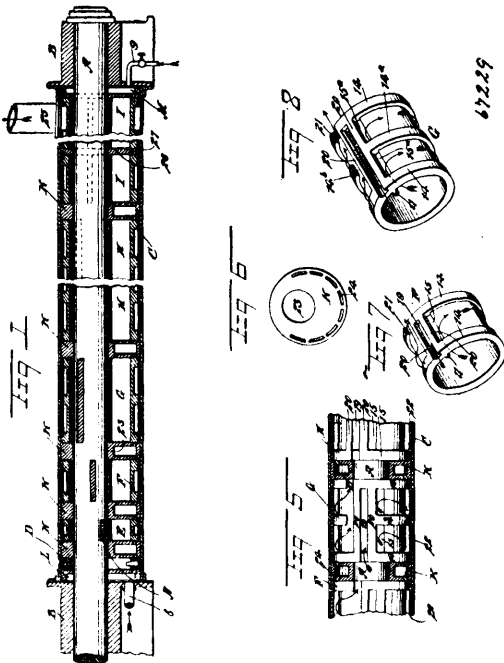


plate is firmly and immovably clamped, the flaps with the plate being then folded down on the end flaps with the body of the plate outward, substantially as described.

No. 67,229. Rotary Engine. (Machine rotatoire.)



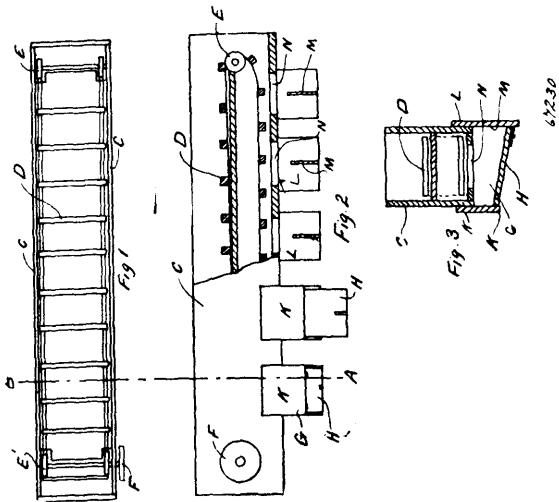
George E. Ledvina, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A multi-expansion rotary engine having steam chests provided with perforations circumferentially in conformity with the feed and exhaust ports of the revolving cut-offs, the steam chests being formed of two discs to each steam chest, the discs of each steam chest being pressed against the ends of the revolving cut-offs,

piston heads and the spring ring or sleeve surrounding the shaft forming a packing by the pressure of the fluid force which passes through the same. 2nd. A multi-expansion rotary engine having the combination of a cylinder, an eccentrically inserted shaft, a hollow revolving cut-off inserted in the cylinder to revolve in the same by the assistance of the piston head, a piston head effecting the connection between the shaft and the cut-off, and a packing ring or sleeve encircling the shaft and effecting a steam tight connection between the shaft and the cut-off at the point of contact thereof, and also forming steam tight connection between the shaft and the boxes of the steam chests, the edges of the ends of the sleeve sliding against the faces of the steam chests. 3rd. A multi-expansion motor, having the combination of a cylinder having pockets formed in its bore, a cut-off fitted in the cylinder, and a jacket fastened or shrunk onto the cut-off and bearing against the projecting ribs of the cylinder bore, the pockets of the cylinder being juxtaposed to the jackets and serving to receive the leakage of the motive fluid establishing a contra-pressure from the exterior to one interior of the same, and thereby assisting the tensile strength of the cut-off. 4th. A rotary engine, having hollow cylindrical rotating cut-offs formed with annular flanges, each having a port opening within the space between the flanges and the jacket shrunk on the exterior of the flanges to enclose the space between the flanges, thus forming an enclosed passage for the fluid, the passage extending circumferentially around the cut-off, each cut-off being provided with two openings cut adjacently into the flanges, one opposite the other, the one separated from the other by longitudinally running flanges, one serving as feed and the other oppositely as the outlet opening for the fluid passing into and out of the expansion chamber. 5th. A rotary engine, having hollow cylindrical cut-offs with feed and exhaust ports formed therein adjacently one to the other, and in some parts of the several expansions the feed and exhaust ports are directly opposite the other, the annular ribs or flanges being flanked by longitudinal flanges, a jacket fastened onto the exterior of the cut-off to inclose the space between the annular and cross flanges, thus forming separate ducts for the feed and exhaust extending circumferentially around the cut off, both the end annular flanges having an orifice forming respectively the initial feed port, the final exhaust port of the motive fluid passes through the perforations of the cut-off jacket. 6th. The combination of a revoluble engine shaft, a stationary cylinder through which the shaft is eccentrically passed, a plurality of multiple expansion cut-offs revolubly fitted within the cylinder and encircling the shaft, steam chests interposed between the cut-offs and held stationarily within the cylinder, the cut-offs having feed and exhaust ports, and the steam chests having ports registering therewith, permitting the motive fluid to pass successively from one cut-off to the other, and piston heads pivotally connected with the respective cut-offs and having radially sliding connection with the shaft at different points on the circumference thereof, the side edges of the piston heads sliding against the ends of the steam chests. 7th. The combination of a cylinder, an eccentrically disposed shaft revolubly mounted therein, a cut-off turning within the cylinder around the shaft, the cut-off having feed and exhaust ports, and a piston head sliding radially in the shaft and having pivotal connection with the cut off at a point between the feed and exhaust ports thereof. 8th. The combination of a cylinder having pockets formed in its port, a cut-off fitted therein, and a jacket fastened to and bearing against the cylinder, the pockets in the cylinder being juxtaposed to the pockets and serving to receive the leakage of the motive fluid, establishing against the jacket a pressure contrary to that within the same. 9th. The combination of a cylindrical cut off formed with annular flanges and a port communicating with the space between the flanges, and a jacket fastened exteriorly on the cut off to enclose the space between the flanges, thus forming a steam passage extending circumferentially around the cut off, one of the flanges having orifices for the final outlet of the steam from the piston. 10th. In a rotary engine, the combination of a cylinder, an engine shaft extended continuously throughout the cylinder and mounted to turn therein and disposed eccentrically thereto, the shaft being formed with a transverse passage or housing therein, a piston head fitted to slide in the passage or housing and radially of the shaft, and a rotating cut off fitted to turn within the cylinder and having connection with the outer end of the piston head. 11th. In a multiple expansion rotary engine, the combination of a cylinder, a rotating engine shaft extended continuously through the cylinder and mounted eccentrically therein, the shaft being formed with a plurality of transverse passages or housings therein, such passages being out of radial alignment with each other, piston heads fitted to slide respectively in the passages or housings, whereby the movement of the pistons is transmitted uniformly to the shaft, causing it to run true in its bearings, a rotating cut off encircling each piston head and connected therewith, and means fitted between the cut-offs to transmit the motive fluid successively from one to the other. 12th. In a rotary engine, the combination of a cylinder, an engine shaft mounted to turn therein and disposed eccentrically thereto, a piston head carried by the shaft and sliding radially thereof within the cylinder, and a revolving cut-off shell encircling the shaft and piston head and pivotally connected with the outer portion of the latter, the cut off turning with the piston head and shaft and serving to control the application of steam to the piston shaft. 13th. In a rotary engine, the combination of a cylinder, a rotating shaft extended eccentrically therethrough, a piston head carried by the shaft and sliding

radially thereof, and a rotating cut off fitted to turn in the cylinder and having pivotal connection with the outer portion of the piston head, the cut-off having feed and exhaust ports situate on opposite sides of the piston head and having a circumferential steam passage formed therein, such passage being in communication with the exhaust port of the cut-off and extending around into close proximity with the feed port, the cut off having an orifice at the discharge end of the said steam passage therein, for permitting the final passage of the steam from the cut-offs. 14th. A suitable expansion rotary engine, comprising a cylinder, an engine shaft mounted to turn therein and disposed eccentrically thereto, a plurality of piston heads mounted to slide on the shaft within the cylinder, hollow revolving cut-offs fitted in the cylinder and encircling the shaft and respectively having pivotal connection with the outer portions of the piston heads, the cut-offs being formed with steam passages serving to control the application of the steam to the pistons, and steam chests sandwiched between the cut-offs and engaged with the cylinder and shaft, the steam chests serving to transmit the steam successively from one cut-off to the other. 15th. The combination of a cylinder, an eccentrically disposed shaft mounted to turn therein, a piston head sliding radially on the shaft within the cylinder, and a revolving cut-off fitted in the cylinder and encircling the shaft and piston head and pivotally connected with the outer portion of the latter, the cut-off comprising a cylindrical drum with peripheral flanges, and a jacket fastened to the flanges to form a circumferential steam passage within the cut-off, the cut-off having feed and exhaust ports at opposite sides of the piston head, and the exhaust port being in communication with the said circumferential steam passage of the cut-off. 16th. The combination of a cylinder, a revolving shaft mounted eccentrically therein, a piston head mounted to slide radially in the shaft, and a cut-off mounted to turn in the cylinder and encircling the shaft and piston head, with which latter the cut-off has connection, the said cut-off having feed and exhaust ports and having a circumferential passage therein in communication with the exhaust port, such passage serving to lead the motive fluid from the cut-off. 17th. A rotary engine, having a cylinder, a piston, and a rotating cut-off serving to control the application of the motive fluid to the piston, the cut-off having feed and exhaust ports and having a circumferential steam passage therein in communication with the exhaust port, and serving to conduct the motive fluid from the cut-off. 18th. A rotary engine, comprising a cylinder, a shaft mounted to turn eccentrically therein, a piston head mounted to slide in the shaft, a rotating cut-off fitted in the cylinder and capable of endwise movement therein, and a steam chest also fitted in the cylinder and snugly on the shaft, the steam chest bearing against the rotating cut-off and being also capable of endwise movement. 19th. The combination of a cylinder, a shaft mounted to turn eccentrically therein, piston heads carried by the shaft to slide radially thereof, rotating cut-offs fitted in the cylinder and connected with the respective piston heads, steam chests fitted in the cylinder between the cut-offs, the steam chests and cut-offs being capable of endwise movement in the cylinder, and movable cylinder heads in the cylinder arranged to have steam pressure exerted thereon, whereby to press together the steam chests and cut-offs.

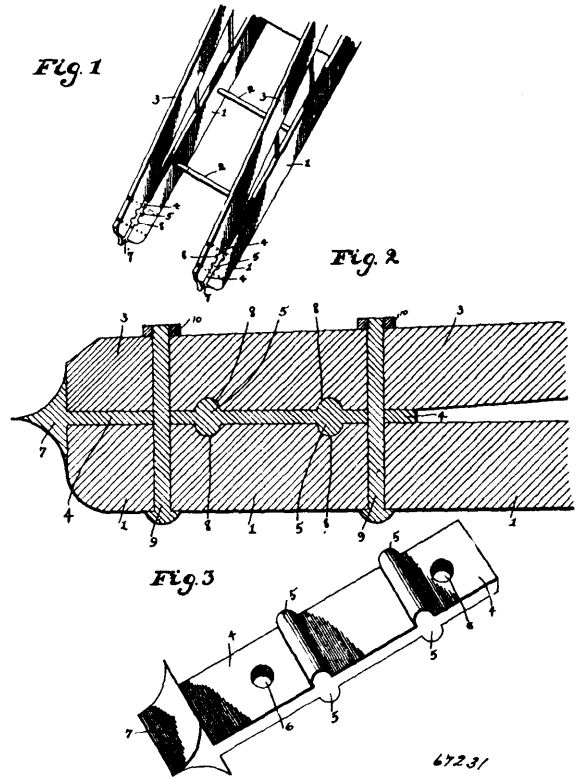
No. 67,230. System of Feeding Cattle.
(Système de nourrir le bétail.)



William B. Campbell, Campbell Croft, Hope Township, Durham, Ontario, Canada, 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1900.)

Claim.—The combination of a conveyor with one or more hoppers, provided with means for adjusting the said hoppers to hold any desired amount of fodder.

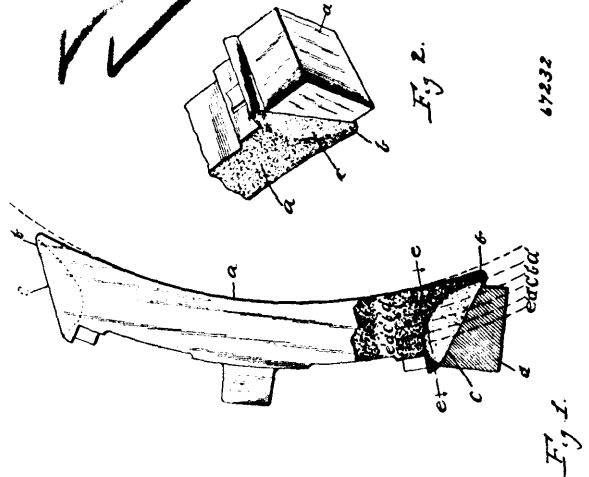
No. 67,231. Ladder. (Echelle.)



Frederick Scott Seagrave, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 20th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a trussed ladder, the combination with the legs, rounds and trusses, said legs and trusses having their adjoining end portions provided on their inner sides with transverse recesses 8, of a metallic plate or bar 4 interposed between said leg and truss end portions, said bar having transverse upper and lower side lugs which engage said recesses 8, and bolts adjustably securing said leg and truss end portions and bar 4 as described, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a trussed ladder, the combination with the legs, rounds and trusses, said legs and trusses having their adjoining end portions provided with inner side recesses 8, of a metallic bar or plate 4, interposed between said leg and truss end portions said bar having formed thereon oppositely located transverse lugs 5, which engages the recesses 8, and having formed on its outer end a pointed head 7 which engages the ends of said truss and leg portions and bolts uniting said truss and leg and said interposed plate or bar, substantially as specified.

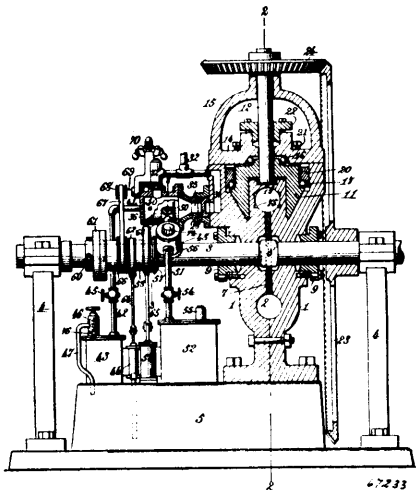
No. 67,232. Brake Shoe. (Sabot de frein.)



William Durham Sargent, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 20th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A cast iron brake shoe having triangular prolongations tapering from the back to the wearing surface of the shoe at the ends thereof and chill-hardened from the back, said chilled portions not extending to the wearing surface of the shoe, substantially as and for the purpose described. 2nd. A cast iron brake shoe having tangential triangular prolongations at the ends thereof, chill-hardened from the back, said chilled portions not extending to the wearing face of the shoe, substantially as and for the purpose described.

No. 67,233. Rotary Engine. (Machine rotatoire.)

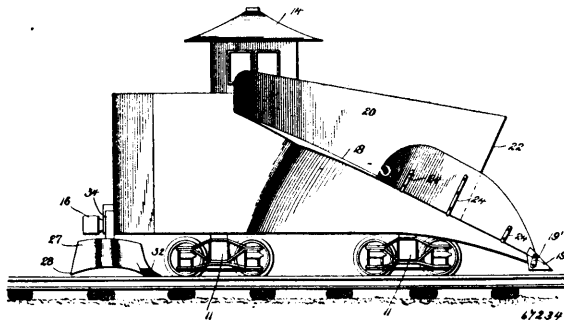


David Franklin Allen, Richburg, New York, U.S.A., 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 20th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a rotary engine, the combination of a cylinder provided with an annular piston passage and an annular groove or recess intersecting said piston passage at two points, the main engine shaft, a rotary piston connected with said shaft, the rotary cup-shaped abutment mounted wholly in the cylinder shell to rotate in said annular groove or recess and having a circular skirt bevelled on its exterior toward the rim of the cup to take the pressure of working fluid and an opening in said skirt for passage of the rotary piston into and out of the cup portion of said rotary abutment, a shaft for said rotary cup-shaped abutment mounted radially with relation to the main engine shaft, and bevel gears connecting the outer end of said abutment shaft with the main engine shaft, substantially as described. 2nd. In a rotary engine, the combination of a cylinder provided with an annular piston passage having oppositely arranged series of grooves therein and an annular recess intersecting the said piston passage and its said grooves at two points, a main engine shaft having a rotary piston thereon, a rotary cup-shaped abutment mounted wholly in the cylinder shell to rotate in said annular recess intersecting said annular piston passage and having a skirt to take the pressure of working fluid and an opening in said skirt for passage of the rotary piston into and out of the cup portion of said rotary abutment, a shaft for said rotary cup-shaped abutment mounted radially with relation to the main engine shaft, and bevel gears connecting said engine shaft and abutment shaft, substantially as described. 3rd. In a rotary engine, the combination of a cylinder having an annular piston passage therein and provided in the periphery with an annular recess intersecting the said annular piston passage at two points, a plurality of rotary pistons, a main engine shaft with which said pistons are connected, the rotary cup-shaped abutment mounted to rotate in said annular recess and wholly inclosed within the cylinder shell, the circular skirt of said abutment being bevelled on its exterior toward the rim of said cup to take the pressure of working fluid and having an opening for passage of the rotary pistons into and out of the cup portion of said rotary abutment, a shaft for said rotary cup-shaped abutment mounted radially with relation to the main engine shaft, bevel gearing directly connecting said main engine shaft with the outer end of the abutment shaft, and valve mechanism for controlling the inlet and exhaust working fluid, substantially as described. 4th. In a rotary engine, the combination with the cylinder and its ports, the main engine shaft, and a rotary piston, of an explosion chamber, an oil pump, an oil pump having a discharge chamber, a pressure regulator communicating with said discharge chamber of the oil pump and having a spring pressed valve and an overflow pipe, a pipe leading from the discharge chamber of the oil pump to the explosion chamber and provided with a throttle, a governor controlled valve in the oil supply pipe, a compressed air reservoir having a pipe leading to the explosion chamber and provided with a throttle, an air controlling valve in said air pipe, an air pump, and means for operating the oil pump, air pump and air controlling valve from the engine shaft, substantially as described. 5th. In a rotary engine, the combination with the cylinder and its ports, the main engine

shaft, and a rotary piston, of an explosion chamber, an oil pump having a discharge chamber provided with a pipe leading to the oil inlet of the explosion chamber, an air pump, a compressed air reservoir having a pipe leading to the air inlet of the explosion chamber, an air controlling valve located in said pipe intermediate the compressed air reservoir and explosion chamber, a sleeve having clutch connection with the engine shaft and carrying eccentric mechanism for operating the oil pump and air pump, and gearing between said sleeve and the air controlling valve, substantially as described.

No. 67,234. Snow Plow. (Charrue à neige.)



Mederic Perreault, St. Thomas de Joliette, Quebec, Canada, 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 6th April, 1900.)

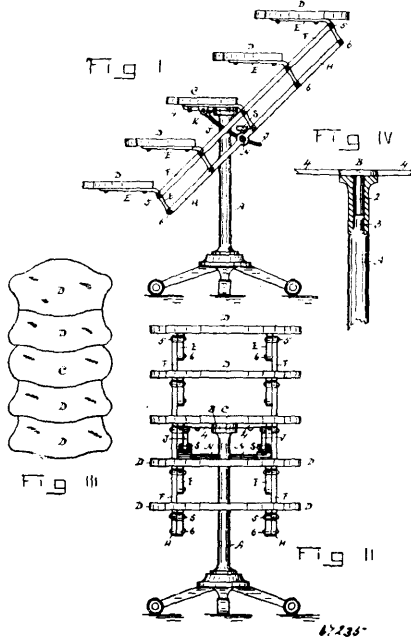
Claim.—1st. A snow plough comprising a wheeled frame, an inclined deck mounted thereon, and the laterally curved deflectors meeting in a crest at the middle of the deck and in rear of the lower front edge thereof, substantially as described. 2nd. A snow plough comprising a wheeled frame, an inclined deck fast thereon and having its lower front edge terminating on a line above the plane of the lower edges of the wheels, a metallic shoe united to said lower edge of the deck, and the curved deflectors meeting each other in the middle of the deck and forming a dividing crest in rear of the shoe, substantially as described. 3rd. A snow plough comprising a wheeled frame, an inclined deck mounted thereon, a shoe at the lower front edge of the deck, the curved deflectors extending upwardly from the deck to form a dividing crest in rear of the shoe, and provided with a top plate, and the side guards extending from the shoe to points in rear of the dividing crest of the deflectors, substantially as described. 4th. A snow plough comprising a wheeled frame, an inclined deck mounted thereon and provided with the laterally extending deflector, a scraper frame suspended from the wheeled frame in rear of the deck, and means for adjusting the scraper frame, substantially as described. 5th. In a snow plough, the combination with a wheeled frame, of an approximately diamond shaped scraper arranged with its major axis across the wheeled frame and having a scraping edge 38 at its rear, shovels carried by the front of the scraper frame, and means for suspending and tilting the scraper frame, for the purpose described, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a snow plough, the combination of a scraper frame, the reversely disposed shovels attached to the scraper frame and arranged in positions to travel close to the inner sides of the rails of a railway track, and means for adjusting the scraper frame, substantially as described. 7th. In a snow plough, the combination with a wheeled frame, of the pivoted hanger bars having the depending arms and connected by a cross bar, a scraper frame attached to the arms, a lever fulcrumed independently of the hanger bars and arranged to engage with the cross bar thereof, and means for locking the lever in either of several adjusted positions, substantially as described.

No. 67,235. Display Table. (Râtelier-montre.)

John A. Leggatt, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 8th January, 1900.)

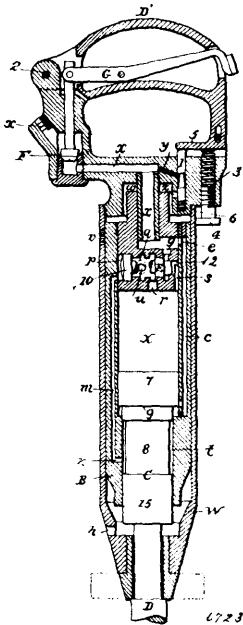
Claim.—1st. An adjustable table comprising a series of leaves, the middle leaf thereof secured to a stand, metallic brackets secured to the underside of the leaves a distance from the ends and extending beyond the rear edges and below thereof, straps pivoted to said brackets beyond the rear edges of the leaves, rear straps pivoted to the rear and lower extended parts of said brackets, braces pivotally connected to lugs on the brackets of the middle leaf, and extending through enlarged parts of a transverse rod connected to the rear straps, said transverse rod capable of swivel movement by the action of the said braces, and hand screws to fasten the brace rods to the transverse rod, as described. 2nd. An adjustable and revolving table comprising a series of leaves, a centrally located plate secured to the underside of the middle leaf, a lower vertical shank on said plate, a stand having a socket, said shank capable of revolving in the socket, metallic brackets secured to the underside of the leaves a distance from the ends and extending beyond the rear edges of said leaves and below thereof, straps pivoted to said brackets beyond the rear edges of the leaves, rear straps pivoted to the rear and lower said extended parts of the brackets, and fastenings to retain the

leaves in adjusted position, as described. 3rd. An adjustable table comprising a series of leaves, the middle leaf rigidly secured to a



stand, brackets secured to the underside of the leaves a distance in from the ends and extending beyond the rear edges thereof, parallel straps pivoted to the said extended parts of the brackets beyond the rear edges of the leaves and fastenings to retain the adjustable leaves in position, as described.

No. 67,236. Pneumatic Tool. (Outil pneumatique.)



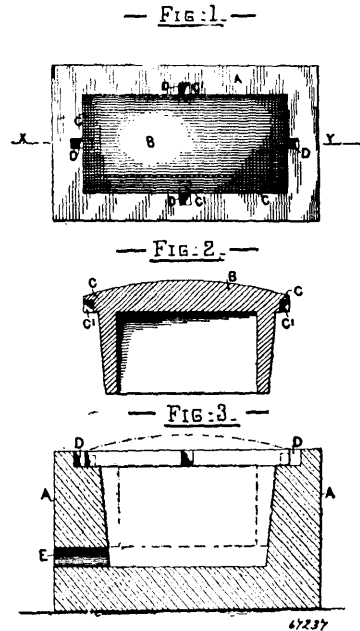
Daniel Shaw Waugh, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. An instrument comprising an outer shell carrying a tool, an inner shell free to move longitudinally within the outer shell, a reciprocating hammer within the inner shell having a piston head, valve controlled passages for admitting fluid under pressure upon opposite sides of the piston head, and a valve controlled passage for admitting fluid under pressure to a chamber at one end of the inner shell for moving it within the outer shell, substantially as described. 2nd. An instrument comprising an outer shell carrying a tool and provided at one end with a restricted exhaust port, an inner shell free to move longitudinally within the outer shell and provided with a reciprocating hammer, and a valve controlled pas-

sage through which fluid under pressure is admitted to a normally closed chamber at one end of the inner shell, substantially as described. 3rd. An instrument provided with an outer shell or frame carrying a tool, and an inner shell, loose within the outer one, carrying a hammer, means for applying air with varying pressure to the outer end of the inner casing, a valve controlling the flow of air into a chamber above the inner shell, and a handle movably connected with the outer shell, and an air controlling valve connected to be shifted by pressure on the handle, substantially as described. 4th. An instrument comprising an outer shell carrying a tool, and an inner tool free to move longitudinally within the outer shell and carrying a reciprocating hammer adapted to co-operate with the tool, and a valve controlled passage through which a fluid under pressure is introduced into a normally closed chamber between the ends of the inner and outer shells, substantially as described. 5th. The combination of the inner and outer shells, tool and hammer, valve 1, controlling the flow of air to the end of the inner shell, handle D, movably connected to the outer shell and with the valve 1, and a spring bearing for the handle, and means for adjusting the tension thereof, substantially as described. 6th. The combination of an outer shell carrying a tool, and provided at one end with an exhaust chamber and port, an inner shell longitudinally movable within the outer shell, and provided with a reciprocating hammer adapted to be projected into the exhaust chamber, and to co-operate with the tool, and valve controlled passages for directing a fluid under pressure to reciprocate the hammer, substantially as described. 7th. The combination of an outer shell and an inner shell movable within the outer shell having a piston hammer adapted to reciprocate therein, a valve controlled passage leading to one end of the inner shell, inlet and exhaust passages leading to and from the opposite end of the shell respectively, and a single valve adapted to control both said inlet and exhaust passages, substantially as described. 8th. The combination of an outer shell, an inner shell movable therein, and having a piston hammer adapted to reciprocate therein, a valve controlled passage leading to one end of the inner shell and communicating with a source of supply of the fluid under pressure, inlet and exhaust passages leading to and from the opposite end of the shell respectively, a valve having an enlarged and a reduced end adapted to control both said inlet and exhaust passages, and a passage, adapted to be controlled by the hammer, which passage leads from the chamber of the shell to one side of the enlarged end of the valve, substantially as described.

No. 67,237. Electric Traction Surface Contact Stud.

(Commutateur électrique à bouton de contact à surface.)

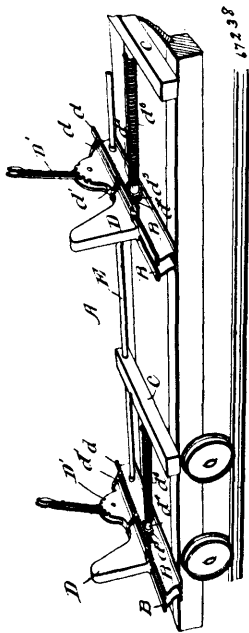


William Kingsland, 8 Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W11 England, 7th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 29th January, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A contact stud for electric traction, made in two main parts, one, the conducting contact plate, and the other forming a body part, to receive the contact plate, one part fitting within the other part, wedge fashion, in such manner that the contact plate can be removed from the body part when required, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a contact stud for electric traction made in two main parts, the combination with a conducting contact plate, forming one part of the stud, and having downwardly extending tapered sides of a body forming the second part of the stud, and adapted to be fixed to the road bed or track, a downwardly tapered cavity in

the said body to receive the tapered sides of the contact plate, wedge fashion, a passage into the body for the introduction of the electrical conductor and means for electrically connecting same to the contact plate before its introduction into the tapered recess of the body part, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a contact stud for electric traction made in two main parts, the combination with a conducting contact plate forming one part of the stud, and downwardly inclined sides thereto enclosing a central cavity open at the base, of a body forming the second part of the stud and adapted to be fixed to the road bed or track, a downwardly tapered recess in the said body to receive and hold the tapered sides of the contact plate, wedge fashion, a passage into the body for the introduction of an electric conductor into the cavity of the said body, a flexible conductor electrically connected within the cavity of the contact plate, and means for connecting the electric conductor in the cavity of the body to the flexible conductor in the cavity of the contact plate before the latter is placed into position, the electrical connections being enclosed in the said internal cavity, when the two parts composing the contact stud are brought together, as set forth. 4th. In a contact stud for electric traction made in two main parts, the combination with a body adapted to be fixed to the road bed or track, and forming one part of the stud, and a tapered recess in the said body to receive a tapered conducting contact plate, the latter forming the second part of the stud, the two parts fitting together, wedge fashion, of a flange on the upper part of the contact plate, adapted to fit over or into the upper edges of the body, and recesses in the flange to receive the claws of any known mechanical lifting device, when it is required to separate the two parts of the contact stud, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,238. Saw Mill. (Scierie.)



Samuel Wesley Butterfield, Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada, 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th June, 1899.)

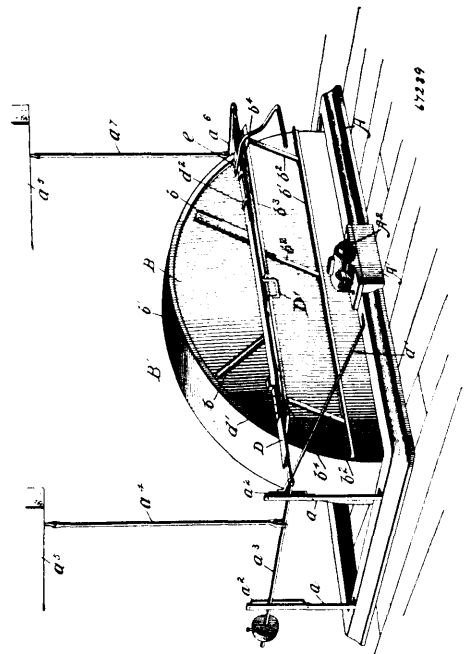
Claim.—1st. In set-saw works, an attachment for preventing slack motion comprising a set knee, a rack bar secured thereto and a spring operated pinion operatively engaging said rack bar, substantially as described. 2nd. In set-saw works, an attachment for preventing slack motion comprising a set knee, a rack bar secured thereto, a fixed shaft, a pinion loosely sleeved on said shaft and engaging said rack bar, and a coiled spring adjustably mounted on said shaft and operatively conducted with the pinion, substantially as described. 3rd. In set-saw works, an attachment for preventing slack motion comprising a set knee slidably mounted upon suitable set blocks, a rack bar secured to said set knee, a shaft fixed at one end to the set blocks and at the other end to a suitable beam, a pinion loosely sleeved on said shaft and engaging said rack bar, a collar fixed to said pinion and a coiled spring mounted upon said shaft and secured at one end to said collar and at the other end to said beam, substantially as described.

No. 67,239. Machine for Removing the Bark from Slabs of Wood. (Machine pour decortiquer le bois.)

Samuel Wesley Butterfield, Three Rivers, Quebec, 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a machine for barking slabs, the combination with a suitable frame, of a cutting disc rotatably mounted therein,

and a slab holder loosely supported adjacent to said cutting disc, whereby the said slab holder may be adjusted at any angle to the



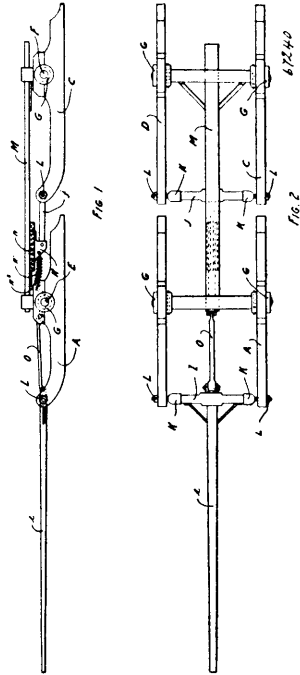
face of the said cutting disc, substantially as described. 2nd. In a machine for barking slabs, the combination with a suitable frame, of a cutting disc rotatably mounted therein, a supporting table adjacent to said cutting disc, and a slab holder loosely supported upon said table, whereby the said slab holder may be adjusted at any angle to the face of said cutting disc, substantially as described. 3rd. In a machine for barking slabs, the combination with a suitable frame, of a cutting disc rotatably mounted therein, a slab holder, means for supporting said slab holder, whereby it may be adjusted at any angle to the face of the said cutting disc, and means carried by said slab holder for clamping the slabs thereon, substantially as described. 4th. In a machine for barking slabs, the combination with a suitable frame, of a cutting disc rotatably mounted therein, a slab holder loosely supported adjacent to said cutting disc, a clamping dog fixed upon said slab holder, an adjustable clamping dog mounted upon said slab holder, and a lever pivotally connected with said holder and to said adjustable dog, whereby the said clamping dog may be held in its adjusted position and the slab holder operated, substantially as described. 5th. In a machine for barking slabs, the combination with a suitable frame, of a cutting disc rotatably mounted therein, a slab holder fixed upon a shaft, a weighted bar loosely supported at each side of said cutting disc and having a bearing in which the shaft of the slab holder is journaled, and a handle secured to said slab holder for operating the same, substantially as described. 6th. In a machine for barking slabs, the combination with a suitable frame, of a cutting disc rotatably mounted therein, slotted standards fixed upon one end of the said frame, a weighted bar, loosely supported, and engaging said slotted standards, a weighted bar loosely supported at the other end of said frame, a shaft journaled in bearings carried by said weighted bars, a slab holder fixed upon said shaft, an adjustable clamp mounted upon said slab holder, a lever pivotally connected with said slab holder and said clamp, whereby the said clamp and slab holder are adapted to be operated, substantially as described. 7th. In a machine for barking slabs, the combination with a suitable frame, of a cutting disc rotatably mounted therein, and a slab holder loosely supported adjacent to said cutting disc and extending across the entire front thereof, whereby tapered slabs of the usual length may be barked, substantially as described.

No. 67,240. Bob Sleigh. (Traineau-jumeau)

Xavier Legault Deslauriers, St. Faustin, Quebec, Canada, 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 2d March, 1899.)

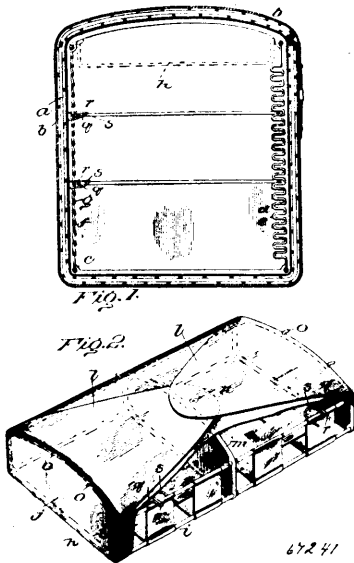
Claim.—1st. In a bob sleigh, having runners that are free to oscillate around the cross pieces E and F, the castings G secured to the latter, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a bob sleigh, having oscillating runners, universal attachments between the tongues and the runners, substantially as

described and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. In a bob sleigh, having oscillating runners, a flexible attachment between the tongue



of the hind sleigh and the front one, having a cross head working into a suitable guide, and a coil spring between and securing the cross head to the front sleigh, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

No. 67,241. Trunk. (Coffre.)

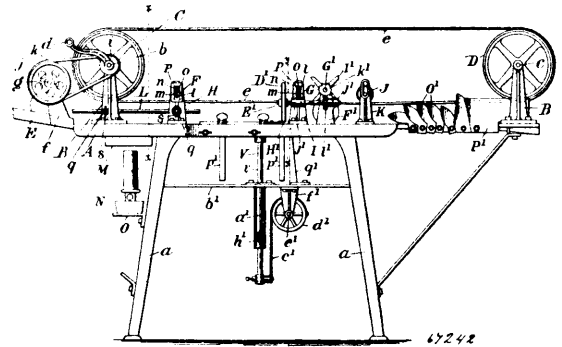


Sara Baker Smith, Livermore, California, U.S.A., 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a trunk, the combination with a supplementary frame, of a series of trays, and means for holding said trays in said frame at different heights, substantially as described. 2nd. In a trunk, the combination with a supplementary frame adapted to fit within said trunk, of a series of trays arranged to be placed in said frame, and means for holding said trays in said frame in fixed horizontal positions at different heights, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination in a trunk, of the supports *d* and *f*, a tray having one side set in the notch support *d*, and means on the other side co-acting with the support *f* to hold said tray in position, substantially as described. 4th. A tray provided with a bottom, and a series of flags provided with fastenings at their free ends, substantially as described. 5th. A trunk tray, having an upper

and lower frame and sides of woven fabric, substantially as described. 6th. A trunk tray, having a spring catch provided with a tooth and loop, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 7th. A trunk tray, provided with the spring catch *c*, having a tooth *r* and loop *s*, substantially as described and shown.

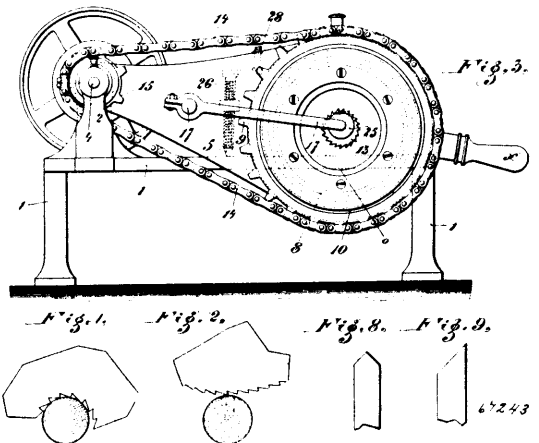
No. 67,242. Labelling Machine. (Machine à étiquetter.)



Charles Albert Burt, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 25th October, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a labelling machine, a bed and devices to roll the can along the same, mechanism to support a stack of labels in the bed of the machine and in the path of the can, the said labels being of such width as to extend beyond the heads of the cans, devices to apply the upper label of the stack to the body of the can as the can is rolled over it, combined with fixed or stationary folders which in the rolling of the can fold in and on the heads of the can the extended ends of the said label, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a labelling machine, a bed and devices to roll a can longitudinally of the same, mechanism to support a stack of labels in the bed of the machine and in the path of the cans, the said labels being of such width as to extend beyond the heads of the can, devices to apply the upper label of the stack to the can as it is rolled over it, combined with a fixed or stationary outwardly curled blades which constitutes folders, against each one of which, in succession, the overhanging portion of the label is brought into contact, whereby the ends of the label are turned in and flattened against the heads of the can, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a labelling machine, a bed and devices to roll a can longitudinally of the same, mechanism to support a stack of labels in the bed of the machine, and in the path of the cans, the said labels being of such width as to extend beyond the heads of the can, devices to apply the upper label of the stack to the can as the can is rolled over it, combined with a series of curved blades which constitute folders, the degree of curl of the several blades diminishing in succession in the direction taken by the cans, whereby the folding in and flattening of the overhanging ends of the label is gradually effected, substantially as specified.

No. 67,243. Circular Saw. (Scie ronde.)

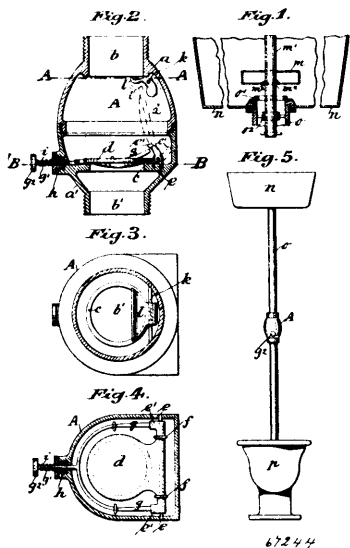


Gottlieb Schlegelmilch, Suhl, Prussia, 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th November, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A circular saw embracing in its construction a saw blade having a central bore provided with internal saw teeth, an annular disc to which the saw blades is removably secured, a vertically movable arm, a bearing in the vertically movable arm for the annular disc and means for rotating the disc, substantially as

specified. 2nd. A circular saw consisting of a laminar arrangement of several saw blades forming the sawing device with spacing plates interposed between each adjacent pair of blades, a central bore through each of the saw blades provided with internal teeth, the diameters of the bores gradually decreasing from one end, substantially as specified. 3rd. A circular saw embracing in its construction a saw blade having a central bore provided with internal saw teeth, a conical disc to which the saw blade is removably secured, a vertically movable arm, a bearing in the vertically movable arm for the conical disc and a holding device for holding the work whilst being sawn, substantially as specified.

No. 67,244. Silent Flushing Apparatus for Water Closets and Urinals. (*Appareil à nettoyer les latrines à eau.*)



Joseph Challandar, Manchester, Lancaster, England, 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 22nd May, 1899.)

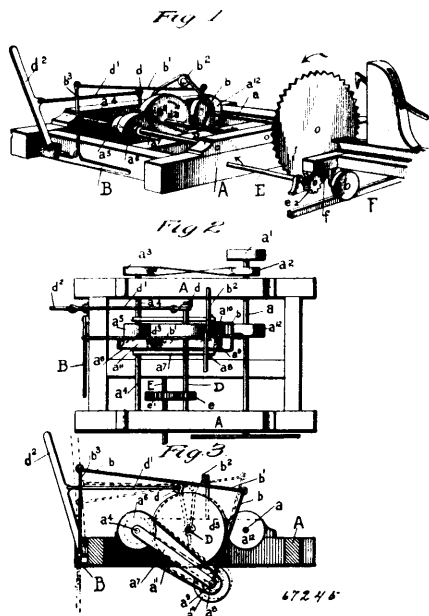
Claim.—1st. In apparatus for flushing water closets, urinals and the like, in combination with a water closet *n*, a float *m* having an air escape tube *m*¹ formed with side holes *m*², which float is adapted to close the inlet orifice of the flush pipe *o* as the latter discharges its contents, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. The valve box *A* containing a valve *d* adapted to be raised by a push rod *g*, *g*¹ and retained in that position by a weighted catch *l*, pressed thereon by the column of water descending the flush pipe *o* and releasing it when freed from the pressure of the said column of water, all substantially as set forth. 3rd. In combination, the cistern *n* having a float *m*, the valve box *A* containing a valve *d*, raised by a push rod *g*, *g*¹, and retained by a weighted catch *l* subjected to the action of the column of water in the flush pipe *o*, which valve box is inserted into the latter, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,245. Saw Frame. (*Cadre de scie.*)

Arthur Demers, St. Julien de Wolfstown, Quebec, Canada, 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th July, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A saw frame, comprising a saw shaft having a saw at one end and a drawing pulley at the other end, a pulley fixed upon said shaft, a shaft *a*¹ having a pulley connected by a belt with the pulley of said saw shaft, a friction wheel and a pulley fixed upon said shaft *a*¹, a removable shaft located between the said shafts, having a pinion fixed thereon, a friction wheel fixed upon said movable shaft and adapted to be thrown into engagement with either of the friction wheels of the saw shaft and the shaft *a*¹, an operating lever connected with said movable shaft, a hanger loosely mounted upon the shaft *a*¹, a pulley and a friction wheel fixed upon a shaft journaled in said hanger frame, a driving belt connecting said pulley with the pulley on the shaft *a*¹, an operating lever connected with said hanger, a feed shaft journaled in said frame having a gear wheel meshing with the pinion on the said movable shaft, and a cog-wheel fixed on the end of said feed shaft and adapted to engage a rack fixed upon the log carriage for feeding the same, substantially as described. 2nd. A saw frame, comprising a saw shaft and a shaft driven by said saw shaft, a friction wheel fixed on each of said shafts, a movable shaft arranged between said shafts, a friction wheel fixed on said movable shaft and adapted to be thrown into or out of engagement with said friction wheels, and a feed shaft operatively connected with said movable shaft and adapted to feed a log carriage, substantially as described. 3rd. A saw frame, comprising a saw shaft and a shaft driven by said saw shaft, a friction wheel fixed upon each of said shafts, a movable shaft arranged between

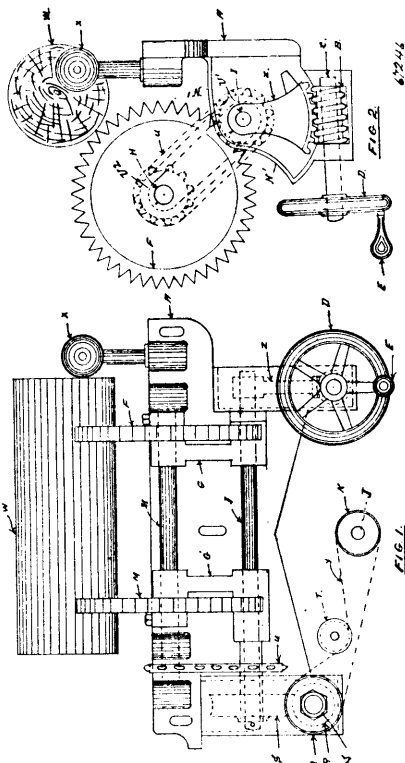
the said shafts, a friction wheel mounted upon said movable shaft and adapted to be thrown into or out of engagement with said



friction wheels, a movable hanger frame carrying a friction wheel, adapted to be thrown out of engagement with the friction wheel of said movable shaft, and a feed shaft operatively connected with said movable shaft and adapted to feed a log carriage, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a log carriage, of a saw frame operatively connected therewith, a plurality of shafts journaled in said saw frame, friction wheels fixed upon said shafts and adapted to be thrown into or out of engagement with each other, whereby the feed of the log carriage may be increased or diminished, substantially as described.

No. 67,246. Log Turning Device.

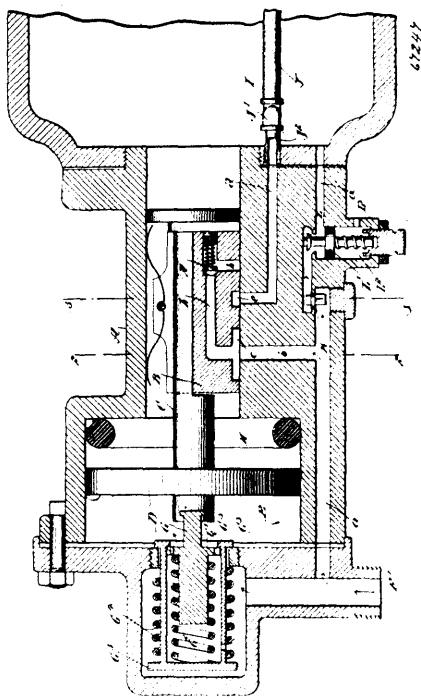
(*Appareil à tourner les billots.*)



Alfred G. Campbell, Sherbrooke, Quebec, 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th September, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a log turning attachment for pulp wood barkers, a shaft held in suitable bearings, arms or brackets fastened to said shaft to form bearings for a shaft to which wheels are fastened which revolve the blocks while being peeled, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. In a log turning attachment for pulp wood barkers, a frame with brackets cast or bolted thereto to form bearings for a shaft that may be partially rotated, a worm gear or segment of a worm gear fastened to said shaft, a worm or endless screw meshing into said worm gear and operated by a handle to move to or from the knives, the wheel or chain on which the blocks revolve, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 3rd. In a log turning attachment for pulp wood barkers, a shaft held in suitable bearings, a worm gear fitted to said shaft meshing into a worm, which imparts motion to the operating parts, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 4th. In a log turning attachment for pulp wood barkers, the combination of a frame with brackets fastened, or hinged thereto, a shaft that partially rotates in suitable bearings, a sprocket or gear wheel attached to a worm wheel made to turn freely on said shaft which imparts motion to wheels or chain on which blocks revolve by such means as sprockets and chain or gearing, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 5th. The combination of a frame with a shaft held in suitable bearings that may be partially rotated, a worm gear attached to a sprocket wheel or gear, made to turn freely upon said shaft and imparts motion to sprocket wheels or chain upon which the blocks revolve while being peeled, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 6th. The combination of a frame, a bracket with stud fastened to said frame, an idler pulley made to revolve on said stud and a box, cast or bolted to said frame, which forms a reservoir for oil, bearings for main driving shaft to which pulley and worm are attached, which latter meshes into worm gear and imparts motion to operating parts, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

No. 67,247. Triple Valves. (Soupape.)



John Vandever Wells, Wilmerding, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 6th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th August, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A triple valve, provided with a slide valve adapted when moved in one direction to connect the train pipe pressure with the brake cylinder, a piston connected with the said valve and adapted to be acted on by excess train pipe pressure, two springs for holding the piston normally in a release position, and a compressible gasket for the piston to rest on and compress, the said gasket serving to make a close joint with the piston to prevent the leak of air and also serving by its resiliency to move the piston to disconnect the train pipe pressure from the brake cylinder, substantially as described. 2nd. A triple valve, provided with a valve body having two ports independently connected with the brake cylinder, and a slide valve arranged to uncover one of said ports to make connection with an auxiliary reservoir on an emergency application, the said slide valve being provided with a recess in its face at all times in communication with the train pipe pressure, and a port leading from said recess and adapted to connect the other port in the valve body with the train pipe pressure, substantially as

shown and described. 3rd. A triple valve, provided with a valve body having two ports independently connected with the brake cylinder and a slide valve arranged to uncover one of said ports to make connection with an auxiliary reservoir on an emergency application, the said slide valve being provided with a port having a spring pressed valve near one end and opening at the other end into a recess at all times in communication with the train pipe pressure, the said port in the slide valve being adapted to connect the other port in the valve body with the train pipe pressure, as shown and described. 4th. A triple valve, provided with a triple valve body having a port for connecting the auxiliary reservoir with the train pipe pressure and a port for connection with the brake cylinder, a slide valve having a recess for connecting the said ports with each other, a spring pressed piston for operating the said valve, the said piston and valve being normally held in a release position with the said ports disconnected, and an elastic ring for the piston to rest on, the said ring being adapted to be compressed by the said piston when the latter is moved to cause the ports to be connected by the recess in the valve to allow excess of pressure to pass to the brake cylinder, the resiliency of the said elastic ring causing it to expand to move the piston and valve to disconnect the ports and maintain the pressure in the brake cylinder, substantially as described. 5th. A triple valve, provided with a triple valve body having a port for connecting the auxiliary reservoir with the train pipe pressure, the port containing a check valve and a graduated piston valve, the said body being also provided with a branch port leading from the first mentioned port, the valve body being further provided with two separate ports connected with the brake cylinder, and a slide valve having a recess for connecting the branch port with one of the said brake cylinder ports, the slide valve also having a second recess for connecting the said brake cylinder port with an exhaust port, the other brake cylinder port being adapted to be uncovered by the slide valve to connect the auxiliary reservoir with the brake cylinder, substantially as shown and described. 6th. A triple valve, provided with a triple valve body having a port for connecting the auxiliary reservoir with the train pipe pressure, the port containing a check valve and a graduated piston valve, the said body being also provided with two separate ports connected with the brake cylinder, and a slide valve having a recess at all times in communication with the train pipe pressure and adapted to connect with one of the said brake cylinder ports, the slide valve also having an L-shaped recess for connecting both of the said brake cylinder ports with an exhaust port, substantially as shown and described. 7th. A triple valve, provided with a triple valve body having a port for connecting the auxiliary reservoir with the train pipe pressure, the said port containing a check valve and a piston valve, and a branch port leading from said port, the said body being also provided with two separate ports connected with the brake cylinder, and a slide valve having a recess at all times in communication with the train pipe pressure and adapted to connect with one of the said brake cylinder ports, the slide valve also having a second recess for connecting the said brake cylinder port with an exhaust port, the other brake cylinder port being adapted to be uncovered by the slide valve to connect the auxiliary reservoir with the brake cylinder, the said slide valve being provided with a port having a valve near one end and opening at the other end into a recess formed on the face of the valve, the said recess being at all times in communication through the branch port in the body with the train pipe pressure, the valve end of said port in the slide valve being adapted to be moved in register with the other port in the body connected with the brake cylinder, substantially as described. 8th. A triple valve provided with a triple valve body having a port for connecting the auxiliary reservoir with the train pipe pressure, the port containing a check valve and a piston valve, the said body being also provided with a branch port leading from the first mentioned port, the body being further provided with two separate ports connected with the brake cylinder, and a slide valve adapted to uncover one of said ports connected with the brake cylinder to connect the auxiliary reservoir with the brake cylinder, the said slide valve being provided with a port having a valve near one end and opening at the other end into a recess formed on the face of the valve, the said recess being at all times in communication through the branch port in the body with the train pipe pressure, the valve end of said port in the slide valve being adapted to be moved in register with the other port in the body connected with the brake cylinder, substantially as described. 9th. A triple valve provided with a triple valve body, a slide valve contained in said valve body, a cylinder, a piston mounted to travel in said cylinder and connected at one side by a stem with the said slide valve, the other side of the said piston being connected with a stem provided with a collar, a drain cup having an inlet port connected with the train pipe, a cup arranged within said drain cup and provided with an annular internal flange against which the collar on the valve stem abuts, a spring arranged within the said cup and pressing on the collar on the valve stem, a spring pressing on said cup and contained within the drain cup, the said springs holding the piston normally in a released position, and a compressible gasket arranged within the cylinder for the piston to rest on the compass, substantially as described. 10th. A triple valve provided with a triple valve body having a port for connecting the auxiliary reservoir with the train pipe pressure, and a port for connecting with the brake cylinder, a slide valve for connecting the said ports with each other, a piston connected with the said valve for operating the same, a cylinder in which the piston is mounted to travel, a drain cup communicating with the said cylinder and having an inlet port connected with the train pipe, springs for holding the piston normally in a released position, and a compressible gasket held in the cylinder and adapted to be compressed by the piston, as and for the purpose set forth. 11th. A triple valve provided with a feed valve in the port connecting the train pipe with the auxiliary reservoir, the said feed valve comprising a cylinder, a hollow piston valve mounted to slide therein, a graduated

spring pressing the said piston, and a fixed valve seat extending into the hollow piston valve, and adapted to be engaged by the latter to close the port to the auxiliary reservoir on an increase of pressure in the train pipe, substantially as shown and described. 12th. In a triple valve, the main piston and slide valve, the said slide valve being adapted when moved by an increase of train pipe pressure to open communication between the train pipe and the brake cylinder, and an auxiliary piston device under auxiliary reservoir pressure at one end and connected at its opposite end by a port with the brake cylinder and adapted to receive the brake cylinder pressure, the said auxiliary piston device being adapted to shift the slide valve to close communication between the train pipe and brake cylinder when the brake cylinder pressure has reached the highest point described, and to hold the main piston and valve in this position against further increase of train pipe pressure, substantially as described. 13th. In a triple valve, a valve body, a main slide valve and piston, the said slide valve being provided with a recess in communication with the train pipe and adapted to be brought into register with a port communication with the brake cylinder to connect the train pipe with the brake cylinder to apply the brakes and an auxiliary piston device arranged for engagement with the said slide valve to move the same to carry its recess out of register with the port leading to the brake cylinder to maintain the pressure in the brake cylinder, substantially as set forth. 14th. A triple valve provided with a valve body having two ports independently connected with the brake cylinder, an exhaust port leading to the atmosphere, a slide valve arranged to uncover one of the said ports to make connection with the auxiliary reservoir on an emergency application, the said slide valve being provided in its face with a recess at all times in communication with the train pipe pressure, the recess having a lateral extension adapted to register with the said exhaust port on an emergency application, to form a local reduction for train pipe pressure, and a port leading from the said recess, and adapted to connect the other port in the valve body with the train pressure, substantially as described. 15th. In a triple valve, a valve body, a main slide in said valve body, a piston connected with said slide valve, a cylinder in which said piston is mounted to travel, the said slide valve being adapted when moved by an increase of train pipe pressure to establish communication between the train pipe and brake cylinder, a compressible gasket held in said cylinder and adapted to be compressed by the said piston, and an auxiliary piston device for engagement with the slide valve and adapted to receive brake cylinder pressure, as and for the purpose set forth. 16th. In a triple valve, a valve body having an inlet port connecting the train pipe with the auxiliary reservoir, a feed valve in said port adapted to close the port to the auxiliary reservoir on an increase of pressure in the train pipe, the said valve body being provided with a branch port leading from the inlet port, a slide valve connected with a piston and provided with a recess registering with the said branch port and adapted when the piston and slide valve are moved by an increase of train pipe pressure to connect the said branch port with a port in said valve body communicating with the brake cylinder whereby communication is opened between the train pipe and the brake cylinder, and an auxiliary piston device for moving the said slide valve and piston into lap position, the said auxiliary piston device communicating at one end with the auxiliary reservoir and at the other end with the brake cylinder, as and for the purpose set forth. 17th. In a triple valve, an auxiliary piston device comprising two connected pistons of different area and operating in corresponding cylinders, of which the larger one is connected by a port with the brake cylinder and arranged to receive brake cylinder pressure, and the other with the interior of the valve body to be under constant auxiliary reservoir pressure, and a spring adjusted to equalize with the auxiliary reservoir pressure against the smaller piston, the said piston being adapted to shift the main slide valve and piston to a lap position, substantially as described. 18th. In a triple valve, the combination with the valve body and the main slide valve and piston, and the auxiliary piston device comprising two connected pistons of different area and operating in corresponding cylinders of which the larger one is connected by a port with the brake cylinder and the other with the interior of the valve body to be under auxiliary reservoir pressure, and a spring pressing on one end of the smaller piston and adjusted to equalize with the auxiliary reservoir pressure against the other end, the said piston being adapted to shift the main valve and main piston to a lap position, the cylinders being connected with the atmosphere by a port between the said pistons, substantially as shown and described. 19th. In a triple valve, a body having a port leading to one of the brake cylinder ports, another port leading to the atmosphere, and a third port leading to the train pipe, in combination with a valve interposed between said ports and arranged to disconnect the train pipe from the atmosphere when the reduction of pressure has reached a predetermined degree, and a spring for normally keeping said valve in a position in which the train pipe port and atmosphere port communicate with each other, substantially as described.

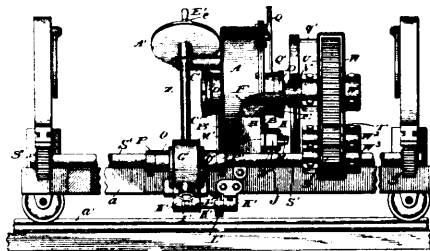
No. 67,248. Saw Mill Carriage Apparatus.

(Appareil de chariots de scieries.)

Frederick Billings and Clay Searle Prescott, both of Marinette, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 28th April 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a power set works, the combination of a set shaft, a cylinder and piston, connections between said piston and set shaft,

and means for regulating the amount of movement of said piston, whereby it may be caused to travel to the limit of its movement in



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either direction or to stop at any desired point, substantially as described. 2nd. In a power set works, the combination of head block standards, a set shaft, connections between said standards and shaft, a cylinder and piston, gearing connecting said piston and set shaft, and means for stopping said piston at either end of its stroke or at any desired intermediate point, substantially as described. 3rd. In a power set works, the combination of head block standards, a set shaft, connections between said shaft and standards, a cylinder provided with an abutment or head, a shaft provided with a rotary piston passing through said cylinder, gearing connecting the piston shaft and the set shaft, a worm wheel on said set shaft, a shaft provided with a worm, means for regulating the rotary movement of the worm shaft and means for regulating the rotary movement of the worm shaft and means for swinging said worm into or out of engagement with said worm wheel, substantially as described. 4th. In a power set works, the combination of head block standards, a set shaft, gearing connecting said standards and shafts, a cylinder, a shaft having a rotary piston, gearing connecting the piston shaft and set shaft, a worm wheel on said set shaft, a regulating shaft provided with a worm, means for swinging said worm into or out of engagement with said worm wheel, aratchet and lever carried by said worm shaft and adjustable stops to limit the extent of movement of said lever, substantially as described. 5th. In a power set works the combination of a cylinder provided with an abutment or head, a shaft provided with a rotary piston, a steam chest provided with a steam inlet, with ports opening into said cylinder on either side of said abutment and with an exhaust opening, of a throttle valve in said steam chest, and means for moving said throttle valve, the ports being so arranged that the steam or other moter fluid may be admitted on both sides of the piston at the same time in equal volumes, or that one of the ports on one side of the piston may be completely opened while the other port is partially closed, or whereby the port on one side may be fully opened and the port on the other side be fully closed, or whereby the port on one side may be fully opened and the port on the other side may be in communication with a partially or fully opened exhaust passage, substantially as described. 6th. In a power set works, the combination of a cylinder provided with an abutment or head, a curved arm provided with notches at definite intervals attached to said cylinder, a shaft having a rotary piston, a steam chest having inlet and exhaust openings and ports opening into said cylinder on either side of the cylinder abutment, a throttle valve arranged to move in said steam chest, a lever pivoted on said cylinder and provided with a thumb latch adapted to engage the notches in the curved arm and connections between said lever and said throttle valve, substantially as described. 7th. In a power set works, the combination of a cylinder provided with an abutment or head, a throttle valve for controlling the admission of steam to said cylinder, a shaft passing through said cylinder and provided with a rotary piston, a set shaft and gearing connecting said piston shaft with said set shaft, substantially as described. 8th. In a power set works, the combination of head block standards, a set shaft, gearing connecting said standards and set shaft, a cylinder provided with abutments or heads, a shaft or rod provided with a piston, gearing connecting said piston shaft and said set shaft, the parts being so proportional that one movement of the piston in either direction from abutment to abutment will cause the head block standards to travel through the entire length of their stroke, substantially as described. 9th. In a power set works, the combination of a set shaft, means for revolving said shaft in either direction and means for preventing the revolution of said set shaft consisting of a worm wheel fastened to said set shaft, and a worm meshing with said worm wheel, substantially as described. 10th. In a power set works, means for regulating the amount of movement of the set shaft, consisting of a worm wheel on said set shaft, a second shaft at substantially right angles to said set shaft and carrying a worm which engages with the worm wheel on said set shaft, a ratchet fastened to said worm shaft, a lever journaled on said shaft, and provided with a pawl engaging said ratchet, and adjustable stops for limiting the movement of said lever, substantially as described. 11th. In a power set works, the combination of a set shaft, and means for regulating its movement, consisting of a worm wheel fastened to said set shaft, a shaft at right angles to said set

shaft, and provided with a worm which engages with the worm wheel on said set shaft, a stationary disc provided with a central bearing supporting one end of said worm shaft, said disc being provided with notches at definite intervals, a ratchet fastened to said worm shaft, a lever journaled on said worm shaft, and provided with a pawl engaging said ratchet, and a second lever provided with a hand latch adapted to engage the notches on said disc, substantially as described. 12th. In a power set works, the combination of a set shaft, means for rotating said set shaft, and means for regulating the movement of said set shaft, consisting of a worm wheel attached to said set shaft, a shaft at right angles to said set shaft, and carrying near one end thereof, a worm which engages said worm wheel, a pivoted bearing for the other end of said worm shaft provided with a disc having a notched edge and an adjustable projection, a ratchet attached to said worm shaft, a lever journaled on said worm shaft, and provided with a pawl engaging said ratchet, and a second lever also journaled on said worm shaft and provided with a hand latch adapted to engage with the notches of the disc, substantially as described. 13th. In a power set works, the combination of a set shaft, a worm wheel attached thereto, a shaft located at right angles to said set shaft, and provided with a worm which meshes with said worm wheel, a pivoted bearing for the other end of said worm shaft, a casing surrounding said worm and worm wheel, and means for swinging said shaft about its pivoted bearing, whereby the worm may be moved into or out of engagement with the worm wheel, substantially as described. 14th. In a power set works, the combination of a set shaft, a worm wheel thereon, a shaft at right angles to said set shaft, and provided with a worm which meshes with the worm wheel on said set shaft, a pivoted bearing for the other end of said worm shaft, a two part casing surrounding said worm wheel and worm, and attached to said worm shaft, guides for said casing located on said set shaft, and means for swinging said shaft, and with it the casing around said pivoted bearing whereby said worm may be moved into and out of engagement with said worm wheel, substantially as described. 15th. In a power set works, the combination of a support, a curved notched arm attached thereto, a lever attached to said support and provided with a hand latch adapted to engage with notches in the curved arm, a set shaft and worm wheel thereon, a shaft at right angles to said set shaft and provided with a worm, a pivoted bearing for the other end of said worm shaft, a casing carried by said worm shaft and surrounding said worm and worm wheel, and connections between said lever and said casing, whereby said worm may be swung into and out of engagement with said worm wheel, substantially as described. 16th. In a power set works, the combination of a carriage timber, a set shaft and worm wheel thereon, a shaft at right angles to said set shaft provided with a worm, a casing surrounding said worm and worm wheel, a rock shaft attached to the carriage timber, a toggle lever, the members of which are attached to the rock shaft and said casing respectively, a lever and connections between said lever and said rock shaft, substantially as described. 17th. In a power set works, the combination of a carriage timber, a set shaft and worm wheel thereon, a shaft at right angles to said set shaft carrying a worm which meshes with said worm wheel, a two part casing attached to said worm shaft and surrounding said worm wheel, guides for said casing on said set shaft, a pivoted bearing for one end of said worm shaft, a shaft supported by said carriage timber, a toggle lever, one member of which is connected to said rock shaft and the other member to said casing, an operating lever, connections between said operating lever and said rock shaft, a curved notched arm and a hand latch on said operating lever adapted to engage the notches on said curved arm, substantially as described. 18th. In a power set works, the combination of a cylinder provided with an abutment or head, a shaft passing through said cylinder and provided with a rotary piston, a set shaft, gearing connecting said set shaft and said piston shaft, a pulley provided with a scale on its face, fastened to said piston shaft, and a stationary pointer extending over said pulley, substantially as described. 19th. In a power set works, the combination of head block standards, a set shaft, gearing connecting said standards and set shaft, a cylinder, a shaft provided with a piston, and gearing connecting said piston shaft and said set shaft, the parts being so proportioned that one stroke of the piston in either direction will cause the head block standards to travel through the entire length of their stroke, substantially as described. 20th. In a power set works, the combination of a cylinder, a throttle valve for controlling the admission of steam to said cylinder, a piston operating in said cylinder, a shaft connected to said piston, a set shaft and gearing connecting said piston shaft with said set shaft, substantially as described.

No. 67,249. Wire Nail Making Machine.

(Machine à faire le clous de fil de fer.)

George W. Angell, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a wire nail machine, the combination with the bed, of a reciprocating feed plate arranged thereon, a device for vertically adjusting the feed, consisting of an upright 38, provided with a threaded portion 39, adapted to engage with a threaded recess formed in the plate, a shoulder 43, and cylindrical portion 40, means for clamping the upright within the plate, after the required adjustment of the former has been made, a chisel carrier swivelled upon the upright, comprising the chisel plate 46, and outwardly extending

arm 49, a chisel fixedly secured within the chisel plate, and a spring connection between the arm 49 and arm 51, integral with the feed

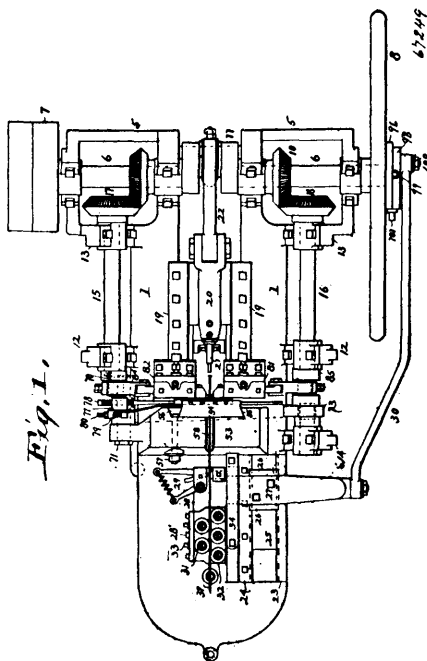
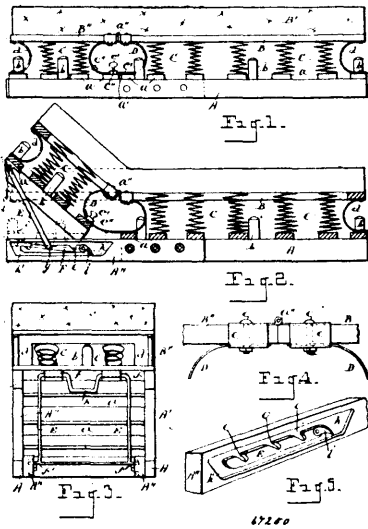


plate. 2nd. In a wire nail machine, the combination with the bed, of a main driving shaft mounted thereon and a side shaft driven thereby, a wire clamping device comprising a horizontally arranged stationary die, and a similarly arranged movable or operating die, said operating die being mounted for lateral movement, a transverse lever fulcrumed at one side of the bed, extending across the latter to the opposite side in proximity to the driven side shaft, and adapted to be operated by said shaft, a connecting device intermediate the supported end of the lever and the movable die, whereby, upon the actuation of the lever, an inner lateral pressure will be exerted by the latter upon said die, and means for returning the lever to its initial position after its actuation. 3rd. In a wire nail machine, the combination with the machine bed and a main driving shaft mounted thereon, of a driven side shaft, a wire clamping device, a transverse U-shaped lever arranged across the machine bed and embracing the sides thereof, said lever having one of its embracing arms fulcrumed upon one side of the bed, and the other arm extending in proximity to the side shaft upon the opposite side of said bed and adapted to be operated by the driven shaft, an extension projecting upwardly from the supported end of the lever upon the level of the bed, a connecting device intermediate the extension and the clamping device, whereby, upon the actuation of the lever, a lateral pressure will be exerted by the latter upon the clamping mechanism, and means for returning said lever to its initial position after its actuation. 4th. In a wire nail machine, the combination with the machine bed, of a main driving shaft mounted thereon, a side shaft driven thereby, a wire clamping device comprising a horizontally arranged stationary die, and a similarly arranged movable or operating die, said operating die being mounted for lateral movement, a transverse U-shaped lever arranged across the machine bed and embracing the sides thereof, said lever having one of its embracing arms fulcrumed upon one side of the bed, and the other embracing arm extending in proximity to the shaft upon the opposite side of said bed, and adapted to be operated by the shaft, an extension projecting upwardly from the supported end of the lever above the level of the bed, a connecting device intermediate the free end of the extension and the operating die, whereby, upon the actuation of the lever, an inward lateral pressure will be exerted upon the die by the extension, and means for returning the lever to its initial position after its actuation. 5th. In a wire nail machine, the combination with the machine bed, of a bracket projecting from the side of the bed above the level thereof, said bracket having an inclined face toward the bed and a bearing in said inclined face below the top of the bracket, and a cap for said bearing, the parts being so arranged and constructed that the side thrusts will be received by the bracket body and transmitted there-through to the frame or bed itself. 6th. In a wire nail machine, the combination with the main driving shaft, of a driven shaft operated thereby, a lever 66, having upwardly projecting end portions 67 and 68, an extension 77, a pin 71 upon which one end of the lever is pivotally supported, a roller bearing in the free end of the lever, a clamping die, connections between the extension 77 and said die, a cam secured to the driven shaft adapted to bear against the roller bearing in the free end of the lever, the spring 74, and the adjust-

able stop 76, substantially as described and shown. 7th. In a wire nail machine, the combination with the machine bed and a main driving shaft mounted transversely thereon, of a plurality of bracket arms arranged upon each side of the bed and extending upwardly therefrom, each arm being provided with an inner inclined face and having a recess formed within said face, shaping the free end of the arm thereby into a substantially vertical portion with respect to the bed, a journal box arranged within each recess, each box constructed to abut against the vertical portion of the arm whereby a solid backing is formed for the side shafts adapted to receive and sustain the lateral thrusts imposed upon said shafts, and the side shafts arranged one upon each side of the machine within the journal boxes, and adapted to be driven by the main shaft. 8th. In a wire nail machine, the combination with a machine bed and a main driving shaft mounted transversely thereon, of a plurality of bracket arms arranged upon each side of the bed and extending upwardly therefrom, each arm being provided with an inner inclined face and having a recess formed within said face, shaping the free end of the arm into a vertical portion with respect to the bed, a journal box arranged within each recess, each box having constructed thereon a vertical face adapted to abut against the vertical portion of the bracket arm, whereby a solid backing is formed for the side shafts adapted to receive and sustain the lateral thrusts imposed upon the shafts, and the said side shafts arranged one upon each side of the machine within the journal boxes and adapted to be driven by the main driving shaft. 9th. In a wire nail machine, the combination with the machine bed and a main driving shaft mounted transversely thereon, of a plurality of bracket arms arranged upon each side of the bed and extending upwardly therefrom, each arm being provided with an inner inclined face and having a recess, substantially a right angle in configuration, formed within said face, shaping the free end of the arm, with respect to the bed, into a vertical portion having an inner vertical face, a divided journal box mounted within the recess, the lower member of said box conforming in configuration to said recess, whereby a solid backing is formed by the bracket arm for the shafts, and the said shafts arranged one upon each side of the machine within the journal boxes and adapted to be driven by the main driving shaft, substantially as described.

No. 67,250. Spring Cot Frame.

(Cadre de Sommier élastique.)

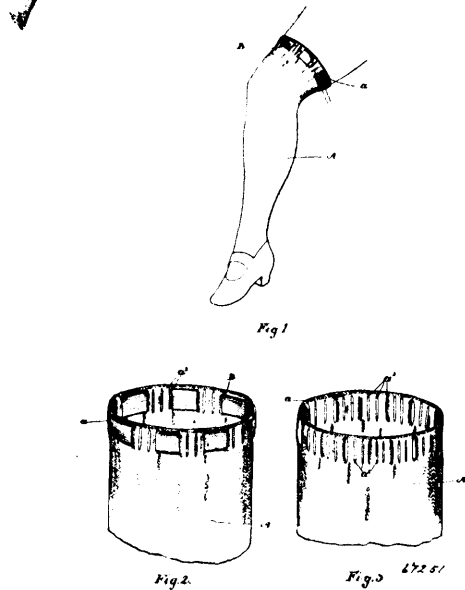


Parker D. Heather and Heaverill E. Wood, both of Pontiac, Michigan, U.S.A., 9th May, 1900; 6 years. Filed 20th April, 1900.

Claim.—1st. In an adjustable cot frame, the combination of the mattress supporting frame having a hinged section, the base frame having a jointed section, the springs interposed between said frame, the bow springs interposed between the mattress frame and the base frame at the joint between the hinged and the stationary portions thereof and so as to flexibly unite said frame, and means for supporting the hinged section at various degrees of inclination. 2nd. In a cot, the combination of the rigid portion of the frame, the hinged portion attached thereto, the ball hinged to said hinged portion and extending transversely thereof, its free end having lateral projections f^1 , the rails of the cot frame having oblong recesses in the opposed inner faces thereof, the bars having notches in their edges located centrally within said recesses forming a continuous way around said bars between their marginal edges and the wall of said recesses, the lateral projections on the free end of said ball lying in said ways and travelling therein as the ball is swung, said projections being adapted to engage the notches in said bars, and a dog pivoted to one end of each of said bars to swing downward across said ways. 3rd. In a cot frame, the combination of the upper and lower frames, springs interposed between said frames, and corner

springs tying said upper and lower frames, consisting of curved flat springs united at their opposite ends to the adjacent faces of said frames, respectively. 4th. In a cot frame, the combination of the fixed and hinged portions of said frame, the bowed springs interposed between said frames at the point of hinging, the keepers upon the hinged portion of the frame adapted to freely receive said springs, and the stops upon said springs to be engaged by said keepers.

No. 67,251. Hose. (Bouque.)

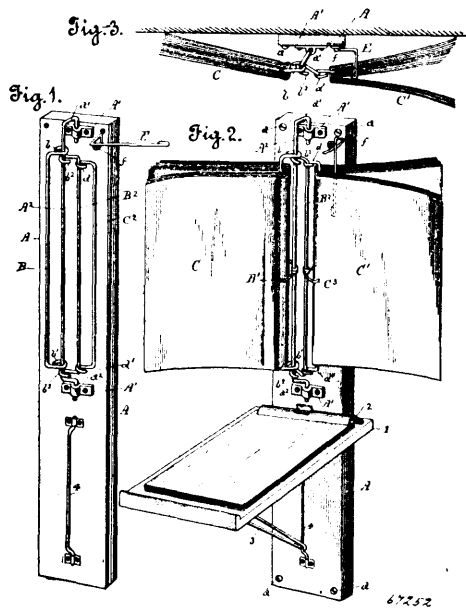


The Goderich Knitting Company, assignee of James Edward Lewitt, both of Goderich, Ontario, Canada, 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th April, 1900.)

Claim.—In hose, a stocking or sock having knitted or formed near the upper edge thereof a series of slits and an elastic band or garter inserted through and held in the slits from longitudinal displacement, as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,252. Catalogue, Directory or Index Holder.

(Porte-catalogue, directoire ou index.)

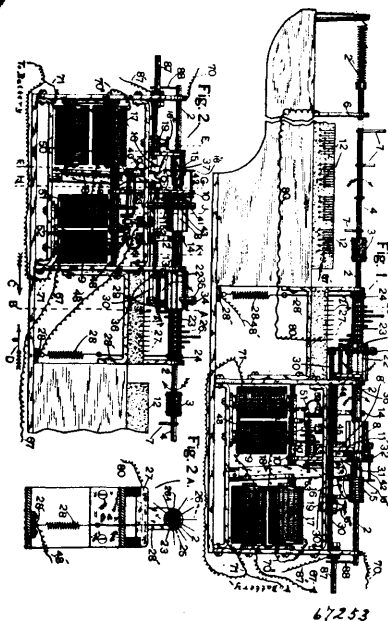


Alfred Marks and Solomon J. Levy, both of San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 26th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a holder of the described character, the combination with a suitable base or platform, of a supporting rod movably secured thereto, and of a book holder removably hinged to said rod

so as to be free to swing inward and outward. 2nd. In a holder of the described character, the combination with a suitable base or platform, of a supporting rod secured thereto, a book holder removably connected to said rod, a supplemental rod attached to said supporting rod, and of a book holder removably connected to the supplemental rod, said book holder being free to swing inward and outward independent of the other. 3rd. In a holder of the described character, the combination with a suitable base or platform, of a supporting rod connected thereto, and of a plurality of removable book holders, each holder being free to swing inward and outward independent of the other. 4th. In a holder of the described character, the combination with a suitable base or platform, of a supporting rod connected thereto, a book holder removably secured to the supporting rod, and of a clamp which engages the back bone of the book secured upon the supporting rod. 5th. In a holder of the described character, the combination with a suitable base or platform, a supporting rod secured thereto, a book holder removably connected to said rod, a supplementary supporting rod attached to the first mentioned supporting rod, a book holder removably connected to the supplemental supporting rod, and of a clamp, which engages the back bone of the book secured upon each supporting rod. 6th. In a holder of the described character, the combination with a suitable base or platform, of a supporting rod secured thereto, a book holder removably attached to the said rod, a clamp which engages the back bone of the book secured upon the supporting rod, and of a finger or indicator fulcrumed to the base or platform.

No. 67,253. Telephone Exchange. (Echange téléphonique.)



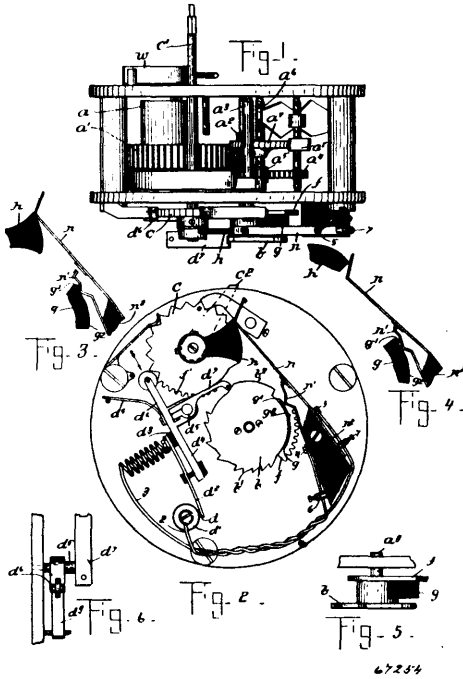
The Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange, Chicago, assignee of A. B. Strowger, Lakeland, Florida, and Charles J. Erickson and John Erickson, both of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 9th May, 1900; 6 years. Filed 1st October, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a series of wires or contacts of a series of rods or parts, each insulated from the other, and each carrying angularly displaced contact arms or wipers, means for rotating the rods step by step to bring the arms thereof into engagement with the wires, and a selector for connecting a line wire with either of the said rods, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a series of wires or contacts, of a series of rods or parts, each insulated from the other and each carrying contact arms or wipers, means for imparting to the rods a step by step longitudinal motion, and means for rotating the rods step by step to bring the arms thereof into engagement with the wires and a selector for connecting a line wire with either of the said rods, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a series of wires or contacts, connected respectively with the telephone lines, of a series of rotating rods or parts, each insulated from the other, and each carrying angularly displaced contact arms or wipers connected with one of the telephone lines, an electro-magnet controlled from the subscriber's station, mechanism operated by the electro-magnet, for rotating the rods step by step to bring the arms thence into contact with the wires, and a selector connecting a line wire with either of the said rods, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a series of wires or contacts, connected respectively with the telephone lines, of a series of rotating rods or parts, each insulated from the other, and each carrying contact arms or wipers, connected with one of the telephone lines, an electro-magnet controlled from the

subscriber's station, mechanism operated thereby for moving the rods longitudinally step by step, a second electro-magnet controlled from the subscriber's station, mechanism operated thereby for rotating the rods step by step to bring the arm into contact with the wires, and a selector connecting a line wire with either of said rods, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with a series of wires or contacts, of a series of rotating rods or parts each insulated from the other, and each carrying angularly displaced contact arms or wipers adapted to make contact with the wires, a ratchet wheel mounted to rotate with the rods, an electro-magnet, a pawl operated by the electro-magnet adapted to engage the ratchet wheel to rotate the rods step by step, and a selector connecting a line wire with either of said rods, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with a series of wires or contacts, of a series of rotating rods or parts, each insulated from the other and each carrying angularly displaced contact arms or wires adapted to make contact with the wires, a rack mounted to move with the rods, an electro-magnet, a pawl operated thereby and adapted to engage the rack to move the rods longitudinally step by step, a ratchet wheel mounted to rotate with the rods, an electro-magnet, a pawl operated thereby and adapted to engage the ratchet wheel to rotate the rods step by step, and a selector connecting a line wire and either of said parts, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with a series of rods, each insulated from the other, and each rod carrying contact arms, of an electro-magnetic device for moving the rods longitudinally step by step, an electro-magnetic device for rotating the rods step by step, a selector connecting a line wire with either of said rods, and mechanism controlled by the electro-magnetic devices for releasing the rods and returning the same to their original position, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with a series of rotating rods each insulated from the other, a number of series of wires corresponding to said rods, a selector for connecting a line wire with either of said rods, and each carrying contact points, of a ratchet wheel mounted on the driving shaft thereof, an electro-magnet and a pawl controlled thereby for rotating said ratchet wheel, a detent or dog engaging the ratchet wheel to prevent backward rotation, a rack provided upon the drawing shaft, an electro-magnet and a pawl controlled thereby for moving the rack longitudinally, a detent or dog engaging the rack to prevent backward movement of the same, and means controlled by electro-magnet for removing the detent from engagement with the ratchet wheel and rack, and returning the rods to their original position, substantially as described. 9th. The combination, with a series of contact arms or wipers, of a selector, a cut-out for the selector, two terminals insulated from each other, one of which is in electrical connection with the wipers and the other one in connection with the cut-out, a contact movable between said terminals and normally in engagement with one of them, two magnets, and means for moving the contact from one terminal to the other when one of the magnets is energized, substantially as set forth. 10th. The combination with a series of contact arms or wipers, of a selector, a cut-out for the selector, two terminals insulated from each other, one of which is in the talking circuit and the other one is in the operating circuit, one of the terminals being electrically connected with the wipers and the other one in electrical connection with the cut-out, a contact movable between said terminals and normally in engagement with one of them, and means for moving the contact from one terminal to the other, substantially as set forth. 11th. The combination, in an automatic telephone exchange provided with an operating and a talking circuit, of two terminals, one of which is in the talking circuit and the other one is in the operating circuit, of a contact movable between the terminals, a lever, one end of which is adapted to engage with the contact, and two magnets, the armature of one of which is provided with means for moving the lever whenever said magnet is energized, substantially as set forth. 12th. In an automatic telephone exchange, the combination with a rotary shaft, of an elongated ratchet wheel having a reduced portion, a pin projecting radially from said reduced portion, a lever, a magnet for operating said lever, and a pawl on the lever initially engaging with said pin and rotating the shaft one step, substantially as set forth. 13th. The combination in an automatic telephone exchange provided with a plurality of electro-magnets, of a series of sub-stations in circuit with the exchange, yielding contact points in each of the electro-magnet circuits, a movable holder for the receiver permanently connected with one of the wires of the electro-magnet circuits, a contact upon the arm, a circuit breaker in front of the contact point, said parts being so arranged that when the receiver is placed in position the holder will be moved and the circuit breaker and the contact points will be passed between the yielding contact points, substantially as set forth. 14th. The combination in an automatic telephone exchange with a plurality of electro-magnets, of a series of sub-stations in circuit with the exchange, a movable holder for the receiver, in permanent contact with one of the wires of the electro-magnet circuits, pairs of yielding contact points in a line with the path of the holder, a contact point upon the holder adapted to be passed between each pair of yielding contact points, the distance between said pairs of contact points being such that the contact points upon the holder may be in engagement with one point of each pair of points at the same time, and a circuit breaker in front of said contact points upon the arm, substantially as set forth. 15th. The combination in an automatic telephone exchange provided with a plurality of electro-magnets, of a series of sub-stations, a pair of yielding contact points in the circuit of each of the electro-magnets,

a movable holder for the receiver, a plate upon the holder, and a piece of insulating material upon the plate, one end of which projects in front of the plate and is adapted to be passed between the yielding contact points, and the plate is adapted to engage consecutively and simultaneously with one of the points of each of the pairs of the yielding points, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,254. Multiple Signal Transmitter.
(*Transmetteur de signal multiple.*)

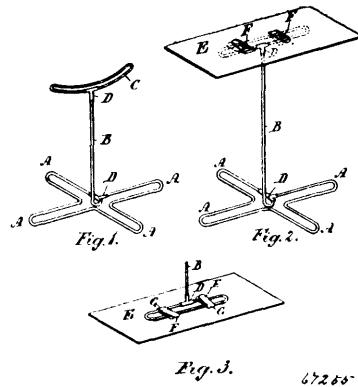


The Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co., New York City, New York, assignee of Leonard Dawson, Needham, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a multiple signal transmitting device, a circuit operating device, a box number wheel and a special signal wheel and arms projecting from said circuit operating device adapted to co-operate with both of said wheels, substantially as described. 2nd. In a multiple signal transmitting device, a circuit operating device consisting of a contact point and a pivoted lever bearing a contact pen, a box number wheel, a special signal wheel and arms projecting from said circuit operating device adapted to co-operate with both of said wheels, substantially as described. 3rd. In a multiple signal transmitting device, a circuit operating device, a box number wheel and a special signal wheel and arms projecting from said circuit operating device adapted to co-operate with both of said wheels, one of said arms being adjustable relatively to the other whereby the length of the intervals of time the circuit is opened by the circuit operating device may be varied, substantially as described. 4th. In a multiple signal transmitting device, a circuit operating device, a box number wheel and a special signal wheel, a short circuit shunting said circuit operating device, a circuit breaker for said short circuit, a cam for normally holding said "shunt circuit breaker" closed when the box is at rest and for opening it immediately upon starting the box or after a predetermined interval of time, and a controlling device operated by the pointer when "setting" said special signal wheel for determining which time said shunt circuit breaker shall operate, substantially as described. 5th. In a multiple signal transmitting device a circuit operating device, a box number wheel and a special signal wheel, a short circuit shunting said circuit operating device, a circuit breaker for said short circuit, a cam operated by the train for normally holding said shunt circuit breaker closed when the box is at rest and for opening it immediately upon starting the box or after a predetermined interval of time, and a controlling device operated in unison with the special signal wheel for determining which time said shunt circuit breaker shall operate, substantially as described. 6th. In a multiple signal transmitting device, a circuit operating device, a box number wheel and a special signal wheel, a short circuit shunting said circuit operating device, a shunt circuit breaker for said short circuit consisting of a pair of spring acting pens, a cam operated by the train for engaging one of said pens and normally holding it pressed into engagement with the other pen when the box is at rest and for permitting said pens to separate immediately on starting the box or after a predetermined length of time and a prop operated by the means employed for setting the special

signal wheel which controls the position of the other pen and thereby determine which time said pens shall operate, substantially as described.

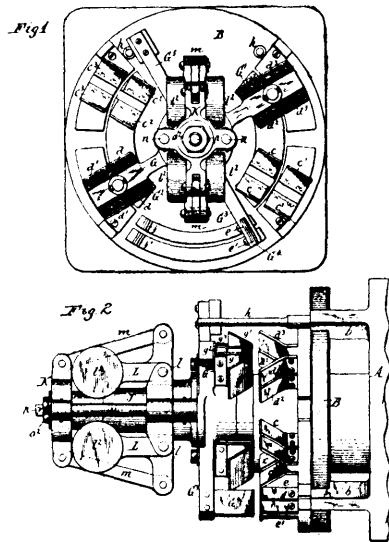
No. 67,255. Display Stand. (*Comptoir d'etalage.*)



John Edward Verral, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A., 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th August, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. As an improved article of manufacture, a display stand, constructed of a single piece of wire bent to form an open cruciform base A on a uniform plane, a post B continued from the middle or centre of said base, and thence bent horizontally to form a loop C, as set forth. 2nd. As an improved article of manufacture, a display table or stand comprising a cruciform open base A, a central post B and a loop C formed by bending a single piece of wire as set forth, and a removable table top E, having tongues F engaging said loop frictionally, as described.

No. 67,256. Switch for Electric Car Lighting Apparatus. (*Commutateur automatique pour appareils d'eclairage des chars electriques.*)



Charles M. Gould, New York City, assignee of William Fillmore Richards, Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 20th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a dynamo and its switchboard having terminal contacts, of a switch member capable of moving toward and from said contacts, a centrifugal governor or shifter mounted on the dynamo shaft and connected with said switch lever, a light spring arranged to resist the initial forward movement of said lever, and a heavier spring which is arranged to come into action after the light spring and which resists the subsequent forward movement of said lever, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination with a dynamo and its switchboard having terminal contacts, of a switch member capable of moving toward and from said contacts, a centrifugal governor or shifter mounted on the dynamo shaft, a light spring arranged lengthwise of the dynamo shaft and interposed between the movable head of said governor and the dynamo shaft, and a heavy spring arranged concentric with said

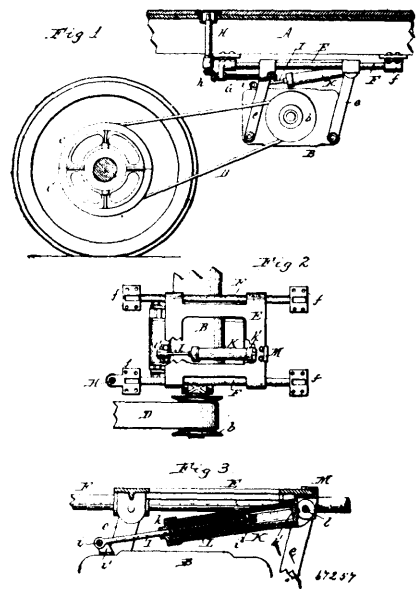
light spring and bearing at its outer end against said head and adapted to come into action after said light spring, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with a dynamo and its switchboard having terminal contacts and the dynamo shaft provided in its outer end with a socket, of a switch member movable toward and from said contacts, a centrifugal governor mounted on the dynamo shaft and connected with said switch member, the movable head of the governor having a tubular stem which slides in the socket of the dynamo shaft, and light and heavy springs arranged in said socket and stem between the bottom of the socket and the governor head, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination with a dynamo and its switchboard having terminal contacts and the dynamo shaft provided in its outer end with a socket, of a switch member movable toward and from said contacts, a centrifugal governor mounted on the dynamo shaft and connected with said switch member, the movable head of the governor having a tubular stem which slides in the socket of the dynamo shaft, a movable thimble or abutment capable of sliding in said stem and projecting normally beyond the same, a light spring arranged in said socket and stem between the bottom of the socket and the governor head, and a heavy spring arranged in said stem between the governor head and said thimble or abutment, substantially as set forth. 5th. The combination with a dynamo and its switchboard having terminal contacts and the dynamo shaft provided in its outer end with a socket, of a switch member movable toward and from said contacts, a centrifugal governor mounted on the dynamo shaft and connected with said switch member, the movable head of the governor having a tubular stem which slides in the socket of the dynamo shaft, an adjustable follower arranged in said stem, a light spring arranged in said stem and socket between the bottom of the socket and said follower, and a shorter heavy spring also arranged in said stem and bearing at its outer end against said follower, substantially as set forth. 6th. The combination with a dynamo and its switchboard having terminal contacts and a switch member movable toward and from said contacts, of a sliding governor head movable lengthwise on the dynamo shaft and connected with said switch member, a collar secured to the dynamo shaft, a spring bearing against said governor head, weighted levers pivoted to said collar and having outwardly projecting arms, and longitudinal links connecting said arms with said head, substantially as set forth. 7th. The combination with the dynamo shaft and its bearing and the switchboard having terminal contact, of a movable carrying sleeve mounted on the dynamo shaft, a switch lever mounted on said sleeve, a main oil reservoir for lubricating said shaft bearing, and an auxiliary oil reservoir arranged within said main reservoir around said shaft bearing and supplying oil to said switch lever and its carrying sleeve, substantially as set forth. 8th. The combination with the dynamo shaft and its bearing and the switchboard having terminal contacts, of a movable carrying sleeve mounted on the dynamo shaft, a switch lever mounted on said sleeve, a main oil reservoir for lubricating said shaft bearing, an auxiliary reservoir surrounding the adjacent portions of said shaft bearing and said carrying sleeve and consisting of a tube secured to the hub of said switch lever and provided at its rear end with an inwardly extending lip or dam which retains the oil in said tube, substantially as set forth. 9th. The combination with a switchboard having a tapering contact socket, of a switch member having a contact plug which is composed of two separate elastic shanks, projecting forwardly from their support and free to be sprung toward each other, and oblique wings which extend outwardly and rearwardly from the front ends of said shanks and are adapted to enter said socket, substantially as set forth. 10th. The combination with a switchboard having a tapering contact socket, and a switch member which is movable toward and from the switchboard, of a contact plug which is arranged on the face of said switch member and provided with a rearwardly extending stud which is journalled in a bearing in the switch member, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,257. Electric Lighting Apparatus.
(Appareil d'éclairage électrique.)

Charles M. Gould, New York City, assignee of Willard Fillmore Richards, Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 27th March, 1900.)

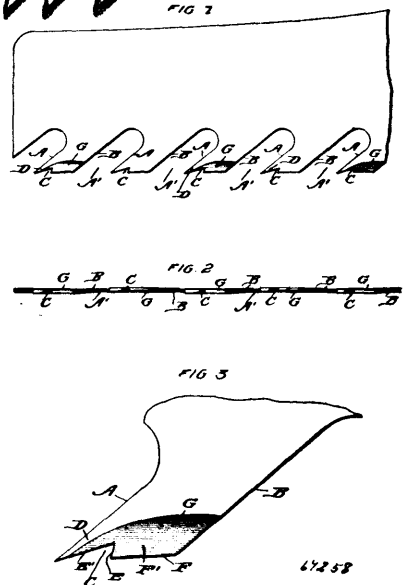
Claim.—1st. The combination with the driving axle, the dynamo, the driving belt and pulleys, and the carriage from which the dynamo is suspended and which is adjustable toward and from the driving axle, of a spring tension device which connects the carriage with the dynamo and which supplements the gravity action of the dynamo, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination with the driving axle, the dynamo, the driving belt and pulleys, and the carriage from which the dynamo is suspended and which is adjustable toward and from the driving axle, of a spring tension device extending from the rear portion of the carriage to the front portion of the dynamo, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with the driving axle, the dynamo, the driving belt and pulleys, a carriage which is adjustable toward and from the driving axle, and suspension links connecting the dynamo with the carriages, of a spring tension device pivoted at one end and to the carriage and at its opposite end to the dynamo, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination with the driving axle, the dynamo, the driving belt and pulleys, a carriage which is adjustable toward and from the driving axle, and suspension links connecting the dynamo with

the carriage, of a spring tension device which connects the carriage with the dynamo and which consists of a spring casing pivoted to



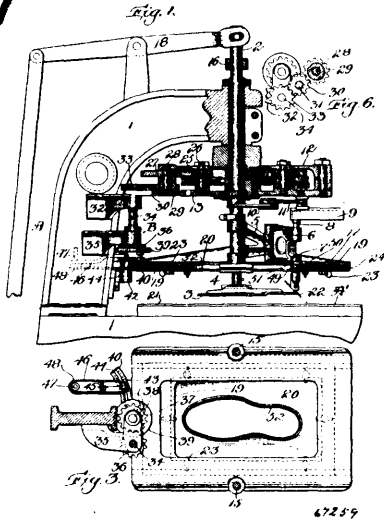
the carriage, a rod pivoted to the dynamo, and a spring mounted on said rod in said casing, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,258. Saw. (Saw.)



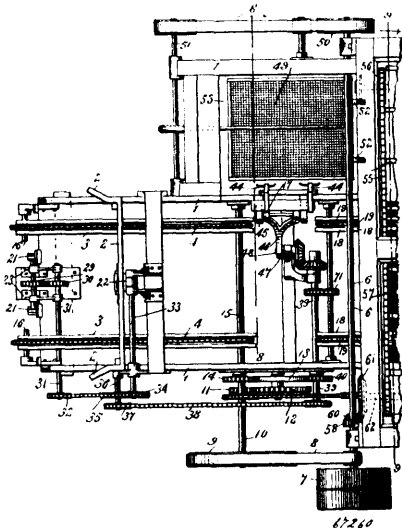
Dougald McEachern, Thomas Kane, James L. Kane, Erie, and George H. Green and Thomas E. Miller, Rossland, British Columbia, Canada, 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 24th July, 1899.)

Claim.—1st A saw having its teeth inclined rearwardly and inwardly from its point and having its lower edge provided with notches whose front walls meet the front edges of the teeth at an acute angle and whose rear edges extend to the base edges of the teeth, the portions of the base of the teeth in rear of said notches forming a stop portion substantially as set forth. 2nd. A saw having its teeth inclined forwardly, provided in the lower edge of such teeth with notches whose front walls meet the front edges of the teeth at acute angles, the alternate teeth being filed away on opposite sides, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 67,259. Sole Cutting Machine.*(Machine à tailler les semelles.)*

The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Montreal, assignee of the Wellman Sole Cutting Machine Co., Maine, U.S.A., assignee of Allison Morris, Stickney, Medford, Mass., U.S.A., 9th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a machine for cutting forms from sheet materials a plate of sheet metal with an aperture formed in it and a sinuous strip of metal along the edge of the aperture for guiding the knife carrier in its proper path. 2nd. In a machine for cutting forms from sheet material, a plate of sheet metal with an aperture of the proper shape for guiding the knife carrier formed in it, a slide, means for detachably connecting the sheet metal plate with the slide, a frame, ways in the frame for the slide, and automatic means to move the slide in its ways, all substantially as described.

No. 67,260. Confectionery Machine.*(Machine de confiseur.)*

Gabriel Carlson, Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 24th February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a confectionery machine, devices for receiving and moving through the machine trays containing confectionery in moulds formed in suitable material, mechanism for successively emptying said trays for refilling them with material adapted to receive mould-forms and for impressing said mould-forms in said material, substantially as described. 2nd. In a confectionery machine, devices for receiving and moving through the machine, a tray containing confectionery in moulds formed in suitable material, mechanism adapted to automatically empty said tray, refill it with material adapted to receive mould-forms therein and to impress said mould-forms in said material, substantially as described. 3rd. In a confectionery machine, devices for receiving and moving through

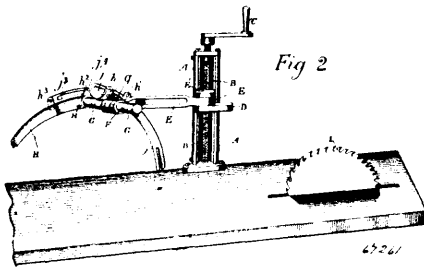
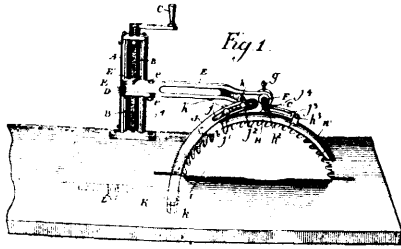
the machine with a step-by-step movement, a tray containing confectionery in moulds formed in suitable material, mechanism for emptying said tray, for refilling it with material adapted to receive mould-forms, and for impressing said mould-forms in said material, substantially as described. 4th. In a confectionery machine, devices for receiving and moving through the machine with a step-by-step movement, a tray containing confectionery in moulds formed in suitable material, combined with mechanisms operating between the successive steps of the tray, for emptying the latter, for refilling it with material adapted to receive mould-forms, and for impressing said mould-forms in said material, substantially as described. 5th. In a machine of the class described, devices for moving through the machine trays containing confectionery in moulds formed in suitable material, mechanism for successively and automatically emptying said trays, for refilling them with material adapted to receive mould-forms, and for impressing said mould-forms in said material, combined with a screen for receiving the contents of said trays when emptied and adapted to separate the confectionery from the material in which it is moulded, substantially as described. 6th. In a machine of the class described, a support for receiving a pile of trays, mechanism for intermittently moving into the machine the lower tray of said pile, and for raising the other trays away from said lower one during the removal of the latter, substantially as described. 7th. In a machine of the class described, a support for receiving a pile of trays, mechanism for intermittently moving into the machine the lower one of said trays, and for relieving it of the weight of the other trays, during its said removal, substantially as described. 8th. In a machine of the class described, a support for receiving a pile of trays, mechanism for intermittently moving into the machine the lower tray of said pile and for raising the other trays away from said lower one during the removal of the latter, comprising arms for engaging opposite sides of the tray next above the bottom tray and adapted to lift it during the removal of said bottom tray and then to lower it on said support, substantially as described. 9th. In a machine of the class described, mechanism for moving, step-by-step, trays containing confectionery in moulds formed in suitable material, a screening device lying one side of the line of movement of said trays through the machine, and mechanism operated between two successive steps of said trays and adapted to move each of the latter out of its normal line of movement, reverse it over the screening device and return it again to its normal position, substantially as described. 10th. In a machine of the class described, mechanism for moving, step-by-step, trays containing confectionery in moulds formed in suitable material, a screening device lying one side of the line of movement of said trays through the machine, and mechanism operated between two successive steps of said trays and adapted to move each of the latter out of its normal line of movement, reverse it over the screening device and return it again to its normal position, combined with conveyer mechanism adapted to remove said mould-receiving material from below said screen and deposit it in the emptied trays during an interval between two steps of the machine, following the tray emptying interval, substantially as described. 11th. In a machine of the class described, means for moving the tray, step-by-step, through the machine, consisting of two series of conveyer chains alternately actuated, tray emptying mechanism located between the contiguous ends of said chains, one of the latter being adapted to deliver said tray on said emptying mechanism and thence to the other of said conveyer chains during the period of rest of the latter, substantially as described. 12th. In a machine of the class described, the following co-operating mechanism, namely, for moving intermittently a series of trays through the machine, for emptying said trays, for screening the material contained therein, for refilling said emptied trays with material removed therefrom, for leveling said material in the trays, and for impressing mould-forms in said material, substantially as described. 13th. In combination, in a machine of the class described, of tray emptying and tray refilling devices, with a mould carrying member adapted to form mould impressions in the material contained in said refilled trays, substantially as described.

No. 67,261. Saw Guard. (Garde-scie.)

Andrew Cook, Glasgow, Lanark, North Britain, 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th February, 1900.)

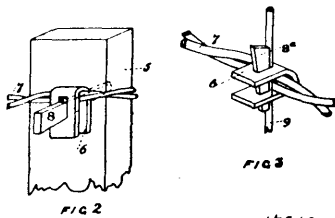
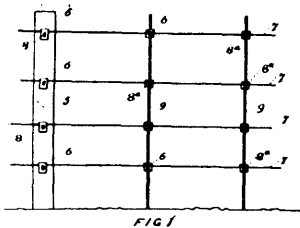
Claim.—1st. In a safety guard or shield for saw benches, the combination of a fixed pillar or standard, carrying a vertical screw, a bifurcated nut working on said vertical screw and a swivelling arm pivoted to said nut, and a drop pin or bolt by which said arm is locked and unlocked and carrying at the opposite end a transverse telescopic tube, bar or rod, to which is attached the guard or shield, said swivelling arm capable of being moved out of its due engagement with the saw when not in use, substantially as set forth and shown on the annexed drawings. 2nd. In a safety guard or shield for saw benches, the combination of a fixed pillar or standard, carrying a vertical rod or spindle, a collar or sleeve to which is pivoted a swivelling arm provision for locking and unlocking said swivelling arm, said collar or sleeve slidably supported on said rod or spindle and capable of being locked or jammed by a screw nut having a controlling handle or wing extension, substantially as set forth and shown on the annexed drawings. 3rd. In saw benches, a sliding bar for carrying the lower end of the driving knife and capable of longitudinal movement within a fixed bracket attached to

the underside of a fixed saw bench or a saw bench having a traveling top attached to side beams independent or constituting a part of



the bench in order to adjust the riving knife to suit varying diameters of saws, substantially as set forth and shown in the annexed drawings.

No. 67,262. Wire Fence. (Clôture de fil de fer.)

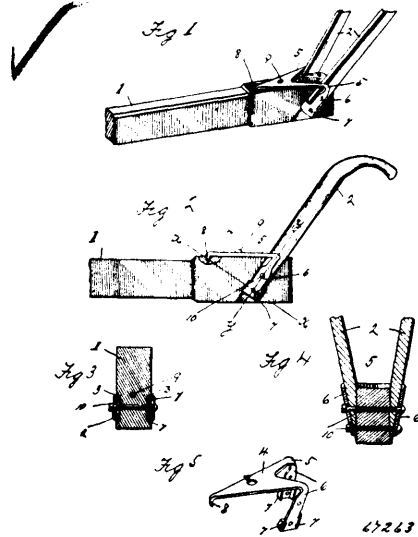


Frank Canfield, Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A., 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th June, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a wire fence, the combination with the posts and wires, of U-shaped keepers having apertured arms and wedge-shaped key spikes passed through openings in the keeper arms, the wire being passed between the keeper arms and occupying a position between the key spike and the closed end of the keeper. 2nd. In a wire fence, the combination with suitable posts and wires, of U-shaped keepers whose arms are provided with registering apertures, and key spikes passed through the openings in the keeper arms, the wire being located between the keeper arms, and occupying a position between the key spike and the closed end of the keeper. 3rd. In a wire fence, the combination with the wires, suitable posts and auxiliary vertical rods or bars located between the posts, of means for fastening the wires to the rods, comprising a U-shaped keeper having openings in its arms and a wedge-shaped key passed through said openings, the wire being embraced by the keeper arms and located in its closed end, the rod being passed through the openings in the keeper arms between the key and the wire, and occupying a position parallel with the key and at right angles to the wire. 4th. In a wire fence, the combination with suitable posts and wires, and the auxiliary rods or bars located between the posts, of means for fastening the wires to the rods, comprising a U-shaped keeper having openings in its arms, and a key passed through said openings, the wire being embraced by the keeper arms and located in its closed

extremity, the rod being passed through the openings in the keeper arms between the key and the wire. 5th. In a wire fence, the combination with the posts, and auxiliary bars or rods and the wires, of means for fastening the wires to the posts comprising a U-shaped keeper having apertured arms, and a key spike passed through the openings in the keeper arms and entering the post, the wire occupying a position between the closed end of the keeper and the key, and means for fastening the wires to the rods, comprising a U-shaped keeper having openings in its arms, and a key passed through the said openings, the wire occupying a position in the closed end of the keeper and the rod being passed through the openings in the keeper arms between the key and the wire. 6th. Means for fastening wires to posts, rods or bars, comprising a U-shaped keeper having apertured arms and wedge-shaped key adapted to pass through the openings in the keeper arms, the wire occupying a position between the closed end of the keeper and the key.

No. 67,263. Plough. (Charruc.)



David V. T. Hubbard and Moultrie M. Sessions, both of Marietta, Georgia, U.S.A., 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

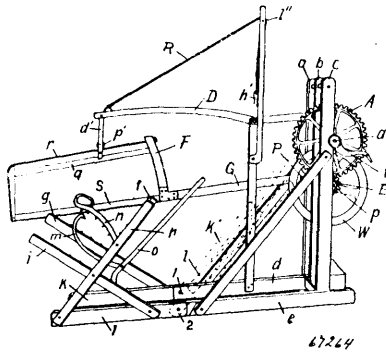
Claim.—1st. A device for attaching and bracing plough and like handles, comprising a flat plate having pendent legs, the plate being adapted to be fitted to the plough beam, and the legs to embrace the lower ends of the handles, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A device for attaching and bracing plough and like handles, comprising a flat plate having divergent arms, and legs pendent from the arms, means for fastening the plate to the upper face of the plough beam, and a fastening passing transversely through the pendent legs, the lower ends of the handles, and the plough beam, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. A device for attaching and bracing plough and like handles, comprising a flat plate having divergent arms, legs pendent from the arms, and flanges provided upon the legs, the plate being adapted to be fitted to the upper face of the plough beam, the legs and flanges embracing the lower ends of the plough handles, substantially as shown and described. 4th. A device for attaching and bracing plough and like handles, comprising a flat plate having divergent arms, and pendent legs, which are inclined inwardly and forwardly, the plate being adapted to be fitted to the upper face of the plough beam, and the legs to embrace the lower ends of the handles, and fastening means passing transversely through the legs, the handles and the plough beam, substantially as shown and described. 5th. An attaching and bracing device for plough handles and the like, comprising a flat plate having at one end a pointed spur and at the other end divergent arms, legs pendent from the arms and inclined inward and forward, and side flanges provided upon the legs, the device being formed in a single piece, substantially as shown and described.

No. 67,264. Sawing Machine. (Machine à scier.)

William Henry Hoskin, Mitchell, Ontario, Canada, 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 22nd December, 1899.)

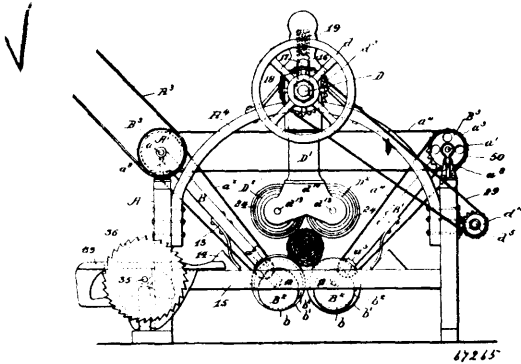
Claim.—1st. In a sawing machine, the combination with a frame having vertical pieces fastened rigidly to horizontal base pieces, of a saw horse attachment, a gear and pinion wheel operated by a crank, a balance wheel, a saw blade and saw frame, a connecting piece fixed to said saw frame and connected to said balance wheel by a pin, producing reciprocating motion to said saw frame, an arm extending over said saw frame provided with a rope for raising or lowering said arm, said arm having bearing areas with said saw frame whereby said saw frame may be raised or lowered, substantially as described. 2nd. In a sawing machine of the class specified,

the combination with a frame, of a saw horse attachment having a spiked handle piece and crook for holding the material in place,



said saw horse attachment being capable of being folded, a gear and pinion wheel operated by a crank, a balance wheel, the said pinion wheel attached rigidly to a shaft to which said balance wheel is attached, a saw blade and saw frame, a connecting piece between said frame and said balance wheel, an arm and rope attachment for raising and lowering said saw frame as required, all substantially as described.

No. 67,265. Barking Machine. (Machine à désortiquer.)



Joseph Moreau, Forestdale, Quebec, Canada, 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a rossing machine, a feed mechanism comprising series of rolls provided with means for engagement with a log to feed the same longitudinally and rotate it on its axis, combined with a cutter mechanism arranged in the path of feed of the log, substantially as and for the purpose described. 2nd. In a rossing machine, a feed mechanism substantially such as described, comprising two series of lower feed rolls disposed in co-operative relation and provided with means for engagement with the log to rotate and move endwise said log, combined with a cutter mechanism disposed in the path of the feed of the log, as set forth. 3rd. In a rossing machine, a feed mechanism comprising two series of lower rolls disposed in opposing relation, means for yieldably sustaining said rolls close together, an upper series of feed rolls, and independent means for yieldably holding the upper rolls in co-operative relation to the lower rolls, combined with a cutter mechanism disposed in the path of the feed of the logs, substantially as described. 4th. In a rossing machine, a feed mechanism comprising two series of lower revoluble rolls each provided with a toothed member and with a cam or eccentric adapted for engagement with the work, and the upper feed rolls disposed in co-operation to the lower feed rolls, combined with a cutter mechanism normally disposed in the path of feed, substantially as described. 5th. In a rossing machine, a feed mechanism comprising two series of lower feed rolls, and a corresponding series of upper feed rolls supported in co-operative relation with the lower rolls and each provided with a spiral rib, combined with a cutter mechanism arranged in the path of feed of the work, substantially as described. 6th. In a rossing machine, a feed mechanism comprising oppositely inclined yieldable frames, two series of lower feed rolls mounted in said frames, means for positively rotating said rolls on their axes, and pressure devices to normally hold the frames in position for the rolls to co-operate, combined with upper rolls in co-operative relation to the lower rolls, and a cutter mechanism, substantially as described. 7th. In a rossing machine, the combination with two series of lower feed rolls, of a cross shaft, hangers suspended from said rolls, of a cross shaft, hangers suspended from said cross shaft, two series of upper feed rolls journaled in said hangers, and in co-operative relation to the lower feed rolls, means for adjusting the shaft to vary the relation of the upper feed rolls to

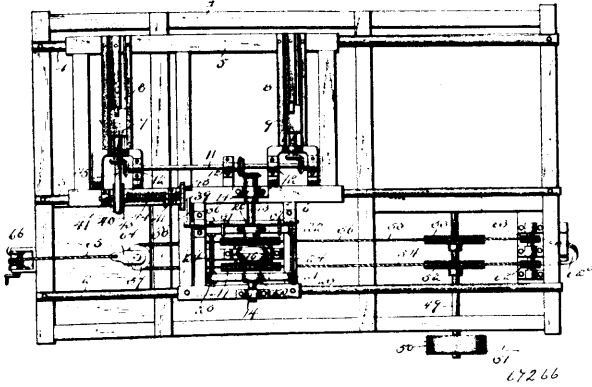
the lower rolls, and means for positively rotating the lower rolls on their axes, substantially as described. 8th. In a rossing machine, the combination with two series of lower feed rolls, of an adjustable cross shaft disposed in a vertical plane between the meeting faces of said rolls, hangers carried by said cross shaft, two series of upper feed rolls idly journaled in said hangers and disposed in the vertical plane of and in co-operative relation to the feed rolls of the lower series, and independent pressure devices for actuating the lower feed rolls and the shaft which sustains the upper feed rolls, of a cross shaft slidably mounted in suitable bearings and provided with eccentrics, bearing rolls on which the eccentric are arranged to ride, pressure springs acting upon said cross shaft, two series of upper feed rolls suspended from the cross shaft, and means for rotating the lower feed rolls on their axes, substantially as described. 10th. In a rossing machine, the combination of the parallel shafts, two series of swinging frames idly fitted on the shafts, two series of lower feed rolls journaled in the respective frames, gearing between the shafts, and the feed rolls for rotating the latter on their axes, means for normally forming the lower ends of said frames towards each other and holding the feed rolls in operative relation, two series of idle upper feed rolls in opposing relation to the lower feed rolls, and a cutter mechanism disposed in the path of feed of the work, substantially as described. 11th. In a rossing machine, the combination of parallel shafts, means for rotating one shaft in an opposite direction to the other, swinging frames idly mounted on the shafts, two series of lower feed rolls journaled in the several frames and each provided with an internal gear, the short shafts carried by the swinging frames and having gear pinions which mesh with the internal gears of the feed rolls, trains of gearing between the short shafts and the parallel shafts for rotating said rolls, two series of upper feed rolls in opposing relation to the lower feed rolls, and a cutter mechanism, substantially as described. 12th. In a rossing machine, the combination with a feed mechanism, of a swinging cutter frame, a cutter head carried by said frame, a pressure device connected with the frame and yieldably holding the cutter in the path of the feed of the work, and means for adjusting the cutter frame against the resistance of the pressure device, substantially as described. 13th. In a rossing machine, the combination with a feed mechanism, and a yieldable cutter frame, of a cutter shaft carried by said frame and provided with a cutter head, an eccentric carried by said shaft, a follower wheel idly mounted on said eccentric and adapted to travel upon the work, and means for adjusting said eccentric, for the purpose described, substantially as set forth. 14th. In a rossing machine, the combination with a feed mechanism, and a cutter frame, of a cutter shaft revolubly mounted in said frame and provided with a cutter head, an eccentric loosely fitted on the shaft and provided with the arms, a follower wheel idly fitted on the eccentric, a rack bar pivoted to the arms, a shaft geared to said rack bar, and means for rotating said shaft, substantially as described. 15th. In a rossing machine, the combination of a feed mechanism, a yieldable cutter frame, a cutter shaft revolubly mounted in said cutter frame and provided with a cutter head, a track wheel carried by the cutter shaft, an eccentric fitted on said shaft and having an idle follower wheel, and means for adjusting the eccentric, substantially as described. 16th. In a rossing machine, the combination with a power shaft, and a feed mechanism, of a swinging cutter frame idly mounted on said shaft, a cutter shaft journaled in said cutter frame, a counter shaft also journaled in the cutter frame and having trains of gearing which connect the same with the power shaft and with the cutter shaft, a pressure device connected with the cutter frame, and means for adjusting the cutter frame against the tension of the pressure device, substantially as described. 17th. In a rossing machine, the combination with a feed mechanism, of a swinging cutter frame, a cutter head carried thereby, means for rotating said cutter head, a pressure yoke pivoted to said cutter frame, a cross shaft fastened to the yoke, a pressure spring seated against the yoke and said shaft, and an adjusting screw, substantially as described. 18th. In a rossing machine, the combination with a cross shaft, and a feed mechanism, of a swinging cutter frame carrying a revoluble cutter head, a slotted yoke pivoted to the cutter frame and slidably fitted to the cross shaft, a spring seated against the cross shaft and the yoke, and an adjusting screw carried by the yoke and seated on the cross shaft, substantially as described. 19th. A rossing machine comprising a power shaft, feed mechanism for moving the log longitudinally and turning the same on its axis, a cutter mechanism in the path of feed of the work, a longitudinal saw arbor extending the length of the machine, saws on the ends of said arbor, gearing between the power shaft and the saw arbor, and suitable tables adjacent to the same, substantially as described.

No. 67,266. Sawmill Carriage. (Chariot de scierie.)

Arnold J. West, Aberdeen, Washington, U.S.A., 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th January, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the carriage, of a sawmill, its set shaft and knees, of a driving shaft geared to the set shaft, a pair of oppositely rotating sheaves upon the driving shaft and mechanism for operatively connecting the sheaves with the shaft, substantially as specified. 2nd. The combination with a sawmill carriage, its set shaft and knees, of a driving shaft geared to the set shaft, a pair of oppositely rotating sheaves carried by the driving shaft, and mechanism operated by one of the knees for changing the operative

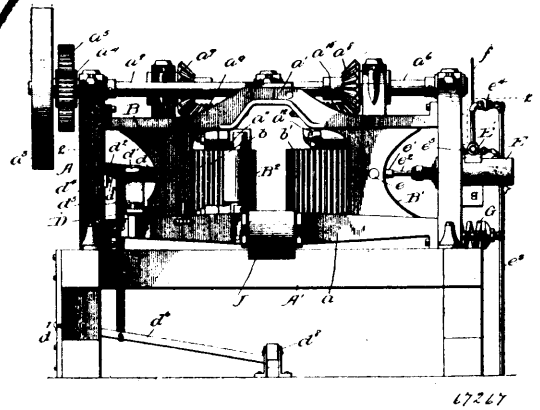
relation of said sheaves with respect to the driving shaft, substantially as specified. 3rd. The combination with a sawmill carriage,



its knees, and a set shaft, of a driving shaft geared to the set shaft, oppositely rotating sheaves, mounted upon the drive shaft longitudinally movable thereon, means for establishing an operative connection between the sheaves and shaft through the movement of the former, a shifting lever operatively connected with the sheaves and designed to move them in a direction to effect their alternate operative connection with the shaft, and an adjustable stop operated by one of the knees and arranged to actuate the shifting lever, substantially as specified. 4th. The combination with a sawmill carriage having knees adjustably mounted thereon, of means for reciprocating the knees, a drive shaft connected with the reciprocating means for energizing it, a friction collar secured to the drive shaft, a sheave frame, sheaves carried thereby concentric with the driving shaft and provided with friction cups, and means for shifting the sheave frame, substantially as specified. 5th. The combination with a sawmill carriage having knees adjustably mounted thereon, of means for reciprocating the knees, a drive shaft connected with the reciprocating means for energizing it, a friction collar secured thereon, a pair of oppositely rotating sheaves provided with opposed friction cups, relatively adjustable yokes connected respectively with the sheaves and means for effecting the adjustment of the yokes, substantially as specified. 6th. The combination with a sawmill carriage having knees adjustably mounted thereon, of means for reciprocating the knees, a drive shaft connected with the reciprocating means for energizing it, and a friction collar upon the shaft, friction sheaves, provided respectively with friction cups opposed to the collar, and having grooved hubs, yokes engaging the grooves of the hubs, and adjusting bolts connecting the contiguous ends of the yokes, substantially as specified. 7th. The combination with a sawmill carriage, of knees connected therewith and adapted for reciprocation, a shifting lever controlling the operation of the knees, an automatic head block stop comprising a rotary graduated element having an adjustable stop pin adapted to operate the shifting lever, a shaft for the head block stop, a drum upon the shaft, and a shaft wound upon the drum and connecting with one of the knees to operate the head block stop when the knee is moved. 8th. The combination with a sawmill carriage, its knees and power mechanism, of a shifting lever operatively connected with the power mechanism, a graduated rotary stop provided with a drum, a flexible band wound upon the drum and connected to a knee and an adjustable stop pin upon the rotary stop and in operative relation with the shifting lever, substantially as specified. 9th. The combination with a sawmill carriage, of knees mounted thereon and adapted for reciprocation with respect thereto, a power shaft connected with the knees to operate them, clutch mechanism mounted upon the shaft, a lever adapted to engage and disengage the clutch mechanism, a second shaft, a graduated stop disc mounted thereon and having a circular series of apertures, a pin adapted for movable connection with the apertures and adapted to engage the lever when the disc is rotated, a drum mounted upon the second shaft, a strap wound upon the drum and connected at its outer end to one of the knees to operate the stop disc when the knee is moved in one direction, and a spring mounted upon the second shaft and adapted to rotate the shaft in an opposite direction when the direction of movement of the knee is reversed. 10th. The combination with a carriage of a sawmill having adjustable knees and a pair of independently rotary sheaves carried by the carriage, means for operatively connecting the sheaves with the knees to adjust them, of a pair of power sheaves, an endless cable, passed over the named sheaves and around the power sheaves and in opposite directions, and a tension device for said cable, substantially as specified. 11th. The combination with the sawmill carriage, having adjustable knees and a pair of independently rotary sheaves, of means for operatively connecting the sheaves with the knees to adjust them, a pair of idlers under each sheave, a tension pulley adjacent to one end of the carriage, a power shaft, power sheaves carried thereby and another idler, of an endless cable looped around the tension roller, passed under the adjacent idlers on the carriage, over the first named

sheaves, under the remaining idlers of the carriage, thence around the idlers at the end of the frame beyond the carriage, thence around the power sheaves in opposite directions and finally around the idler last enumerated, substantially as specified.

No. 67,267. Re-sawing Machine. (Machine à scier.)



Samuel Wesley Butterfield, Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada, 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 16th September, 1899.)

Claim. -1st. In a re-sawing machine, the combination with a suitable frame, of an adjustable feed roller, a movable feed roller, and means connected with said movable feed roller for maintaining a constant, unvarying pressure against said movable feed roller, substantially as described. 2nd. In a re-sawing machine, the combination with a suitable frame, of an adjustable feed roller, a movable feed roller, and means connected with said movable feed roller, for automatically maintaining a constant, unvarying pressure against said movable feed roller, substantially as described. 3rd. In a re-sawing machine, the combination with a suitable frame, of an adjustable feed roller, means for positively adjusting said feed roller, means for positively locking said feed roller in its adjusted position, a movable feed roller, and means connected with said movable feed roller for automatically maintaining a constant, unvarying pressure against said movable feed roller, substantially as described. 4th. In a re-sawing machine, the combination with a suitable frame, of an adjustable feed roller, means for positively adjusting said feed roller, means for positively locking said feed roller in its adjusted position, a movable feed roller, means connected therewith for automatically maintaining a constant, unvarying pressure against said movable feed roller, and mechanism operatively connected with the source of power and with said feed rollers, for rotating said rollers at any point of their adjusted position, substantially as described. 5th. In a re-sawing machine, the combination with a suitable frame, having cross bars forming guideways, of an adjustable bracket slidably mounted in said guideways, a feed roller journaled in said adjustable bracket, a lever pivotally connected therewith for positively adjusting said bracket, a notched link pivoted to said bracket and adapted to engage a fixed bar, an operating lever pivotally connected with said notched bar, whereby the said adjustable bracket may be positively locked in its adjusted position, a movable bracket slidably mounted in said guideways, a feed roller journaled in said movable bracket, a pressure cylinder mounted on said frame, a piston and a piston rod operatively connected with said pressure cylinder and with said movable bracket, a valved passage communicating with each side of the said piston, a pressure inlet and exhaust and a lever controlled exhaust valve for relieving the pressure in said cylinder, substantially as described. 6th. An apparatus for automatically maintaining a constant, unvarying pressure, comprising a pressure cylinder, a piston operating therein, a piston rod adapted to be connected to the object to which the pressure is to be applied, a valved passage communicating with each side of the piston, a pressure inlet and exhaust, and an exhaust valve for relieving the pressure behind said piston, substantially as described.

No. 67,268. Saw Mill Carriage Mechanism.

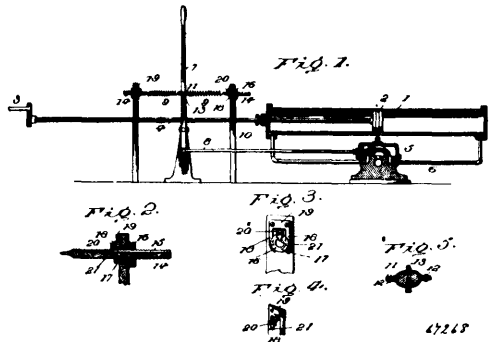
(Mécanisme de chariot de scierie.)

James Alfred Waterman, Shortville, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 26th February, 1900.)

Claim. -1st. In combination with a reciprocating carriage, and actuating mechanism therefor including a valve mechanism for the motive agent, an operating lever connected with the movable part of the valve mechanism, springs attached to the said lever and extending therefrom in opposite directions, and means for adjustably connecting the outer ends of the springs to a support, substantially as described. 2nd. In combination with a reciprocating carriage, and actuating mechanism therefor including a valve mechanism for the motive agent, an operating lever connected with the movable part of the valve mechanism, a clip comprising companion plates clamped against opposite sides of the lever and having loops at an

intermediate point, and springs attached to the loops and extending in opposite directions, substantially as specified. 3rd. In combina-

to the other. 6th. In a saw mill, the combination with a driven circular saw, of a swinging arm mounted above the saw, and a

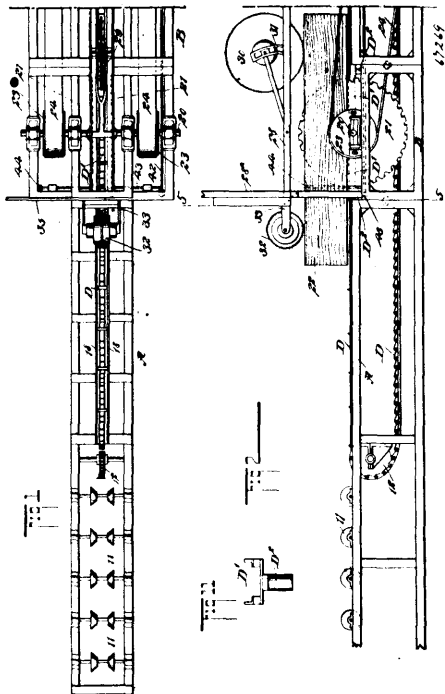


tion with a reciprocating carriage, and actuating mechanism therefor including a valve mechanism for the motive agent, an operating lever connected with the movable part of the valve mechanism, springs attached to the said lever and extending therefrom in opposite directions, standards, a nut rotatably fitted to each standard, a rod threaded into each nut and having the outer end of each of the said springs attached, respectively, thereto, and a lock plate for holding the nut to the standard and preventing rotation of the rod, substantially as described. 4th. In combination with a reciprocating carriage, and actuating mechanism therefor including a valve mechanism for the motive agent, an operating lever connected with the movable part of the valve mechanism, springs attached to the said lever and extending therefrom in opposite directions, standards, a nut rotatably fitted to each standard and having an annular groove, a threaded rod for each nut longitudinally grooved and having the outer end of each of the said springs attached, respectively, thereto, and a lock plate secured to the standard and having portions co-operating with the grooves of the nut and threaded rod, substantially as specified. 5th. In combination with a reciprocating carriage, an actuating mechanism therefor including a valve mechanism for the motive agent, an operating lever connected with the movable part of the valve mechanism, springs attached to the said lever and extending therefrom in opposite directions, standards, a nut rotatably fitted to each standard and having an annular groove, a threaded rod for each nut longitudinally grooved and having the outer end of each of the said springs attached, respectively, thereto, and a lock plate secured to the standard and comprising spaced legs to embrace the sides of the nut and enter the groove thereof, and an intermediate tongue to enter the groove of the rod, substantially as set forth. 6th. In combination with a reciprocating carriage, and actuating mechanism therefor, including a valve mechanism for the motive agent, an operating lever connected with the movable part of the valve mechanism, springs clipped at their inner ends to the lever and projecting in diametrically opposite directions therefrom, standards, a nut rotatably fitted to each standard and having an annular groove, a threaded rod for each nut longitudinally grooved and having the outer end of each of the said springs attached, respectively, thereto, and a lock plate secured to the standard and comprising spaced legs to embrace the sides of the nut and enter the groove thereof, and an intermediate tongue to enter the groove of the rod, substantially as set forth.

No. 57,269. Saw Mill. (Sciérie.)

George E. Smith, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th November, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a saw mill, the combination with a frame, of a carrier, a saw mounted alongside of the same, the carrier serving to move the work longitudinally past the saw, a planer into engagement with which the work is moved by the carrier, an auxiliary carrier receiving the work from the first named or main carrier, and an abutting saw for cutting off the end of the work, past which saw the work is moved transversely by the auxiliary carrier. 2nd. In a saw mill, the combination with a frame, of a carrier, a saw mounted adjacent thereto, the carrier serving to move the work longitudinally of the saw, an auxiliary carrier receiving the work from the first named or main carrier, and a second saw adjacent to the auxiliary carrier and past which second saw the work is moved transversely to cut off the end thereof. 3rd. In a mill, the combination of a carrier, an auxiliary carrier receiving the work from the main carrier, and means set in action by the contact of the work therewith, such means serving automatically to throw the work from the main to the auxiliary carrier. 4th. In a mill, the combination of a main carrier, an auxiliary carrier, and means for automatically throwing the work from one carrier to the other. 5th. In a mill, the combination of two carriers, adapted to move the work, a lever mounted adjacent to the carriers and engaged by the end of the work, and a second lever having connection with the first named lever and moved by engagement therewith, the second lever being arranged to engage the side of the work to cant it from one carrier



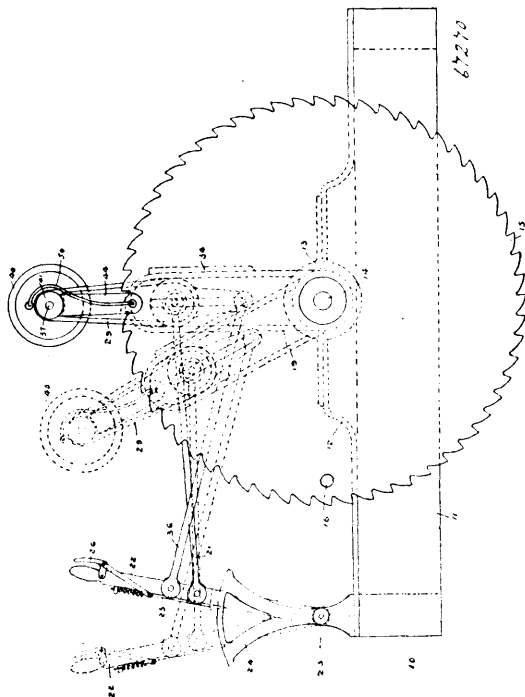
serrated guide wheel carried by the arm and adapted to bear down on the top of the work as it passes the circular saw. 7th. In a mill, the combination with a circular saw, of a yielding guide wheel adapted to bear down on top of the work during the passage of the work past the saw. 8th. In a mill, the combination with driven planer heads, of guide rollers mounted on the front and rear thereof, and means acting with one of the front guide rollers, for yieldingly sustaining the same. 9th. In a mill, the combination with a frame, of a main carrier, an auxiliary carrier running transversely thereto, a circular saw past which the main carrier moves the work longitudinally, a planer past which the work is moved by the main carrier after passing the circular saw, means for automatically canting the work from the main to the auxiliary carrier, when the work has passed the planer, and an abutting saw juxtaposed to the auxiliary carrier, for cutting off the end of the work. 10th. The combination with a frame, of a shaft, a saw sustained thereon, a bar adjustable on the frame, and a pin carried by the bar and engaging in an annular groove in the hub of the saw, to adjustably hold the saw against sliding on the shaft. 11th. A carrier chain, comprising pivotally connected links, transverse bars attached to certain of the links, and spurs formed on the bars.

No. 67,270. Saw Guide. (Garde scie.)

Francis James Drake, Belleville, Ontario, Canada, 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th January, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a saw and the usual or lower guide, of an upper guide, a guide frame arm rotatably held to a suitable support, and a guide supporting arm carrying the upper guide and rotatably held to the guide frame arm. 2nd. The combination with the circular saw of an upper guide adapted to engage the surface of the saw, a guide frame arm rotatably held to a suitable support, and a guide supporting arm carrying the upper guide and rotatably held to the guide frame arm. 3rd. In a device of the character described, a saw, a saw frame, a guide frame arm rotatably held to a suitable support, a guide supporting arm carrying the upper guide and rotatably held to the guide frame arm, and means for supplying a cooling medium to said upper guide. 4th. In a saw guide, the combination with a guide frame arm adapted to be oscillated, a guide supporting arm rotatably held to the guide frame arm, and means for elevating the guide supporting arm on the guide frame arm. 5th. In a saw guide, the combination with a guide frame arm adapted to be oscillated, a guide supporting arm held to the guide frame arm, and means for supporting the guide supporting arm in substantially a vertical position when the guide frame arm is shifted in its bearings. 6th. In a saw guide, the combination with a guide frame arm adapted to be oscillated, a guide supporting arm held to the guide frame arm, means for elevating the guide supporting arm on the guide frame arm, and means for supporting the guide supporting arm in substantially a vertical position when the guide frame arm is shifted in its bearings, substantially as described. 7th. In a device of the character described, a suitable

support, a guide frame arm adapted to be oscillated in said support and provided with a rack, a gear in mesh with the rack, a second

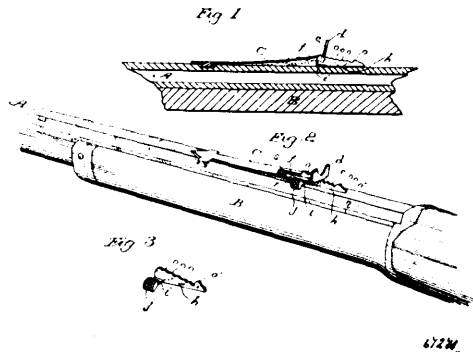


arm movable with the gear, and means for oscillating the guide frame arm in its bearings and for retaining the guide supporting arm in substantially a vertical position, substantially as described. 8th. In a device of the character described, the combination with a suitable support, of a guide frame arm adapted to be oscillated in said support, a guide supporting arm pivotally held to the guide frame arm, a hand lever, and rods connecting the guide frame arm to the guide supporting arm and the hand lever, substantially as described. 9th. In a saw guide, the combination with a suitable guide frame, a shaft, guiding arms carried by the shaft, means for imparting lateral or longitudinal movement to the shaft in the guide frame, and means for imparting lateral motion to the guiding arms when the latter are rocked on the shaft, substantially as described. 10th. In a saw guide, the combination with a suitable support and a circular saw mounted thereon, of a guide frame, a non-rotating shaft having longitudinal movement therein and provided at one end with a screw thread, a hand wheel rotatably held to the guide frame engaging the screw threads of the shaft, arms loosely arranged on the shaft, guiding means carried by the arms, and means for imparting lateral motion to the arms when the latter are rocked to the shaft, substantially as described. 11th. In a saw guide, the combination with a shaft and a support therefor, of arms loosely arranged on the shaft, tubular guide pins or bolts adjustably held in the arms, means for supplying a cooling and lubricating medium to the guide pins adapted to prevent friction between the surface of the guide pins and the saw, and means for imparting lateral movement to the arms when the latter are rocked on the shaft, substantially as described. 12th. A device of the character described, comprising a frame or support, a saw, a guide frame, rotatably held in the support, means for rocking the guide frame, a non-rotatable shaft carried by the guide frame, means for moving the shaft laterally or longitudinally, arms loosely arranged on the shaft, guiding means arranged in the arms, and means for imparting a lateral movement to the arms when the latter are rocked on the shaft, substantially as described. 13th. A device of the character described, comprising a suitable support, a saw, a guide frame comprising two rotatable members, means for simultaneously moving the two members of the guide frame, a shaft carried by the guide frame, means for moving the shaft laterally, arms loosely arranged on the shaft and normally spring pressed toward each other, and a cam mechanism for moving the arms laterally when the latter are rocked on the shaft, substantially as described. 14th. In a device of the character described, the combination with a shaft and a support therefor, of arms loosely arranged on the shaft, guiding means carried by the arms, and means for imparting a lateral movement to the guide supporting arms when the latter are rocked on the shaft, substantially as described. 15th. In a device of the character described, the combination with a shaft and a support therefor, of arms loosely arranged on the shaft, guide pins adjustably held in the arms, springs arranged on the shaft and normally pressing the arms toward each other, and a cam mechanism for imparting a lateral movement to the arms when the latter are rocked on the shaft, sub-

stantially as described. In a saw guide, the combination of a shaft and a support therefor, of arms loosely arranged on the shaft, guide pins or bolts carried by the arms and adapted to engage the surface of the saw, cams provided with recesses secured to the shaft between the arms, and projections arranged on the arms adapted to engage the recesses or cam grooves in the cams to cause the said arms to move along the shaft when the arms are rocked or oscillated, substantially as described.

No. 67,271. Firearm Sight.

(Visière pour armes à feu.)

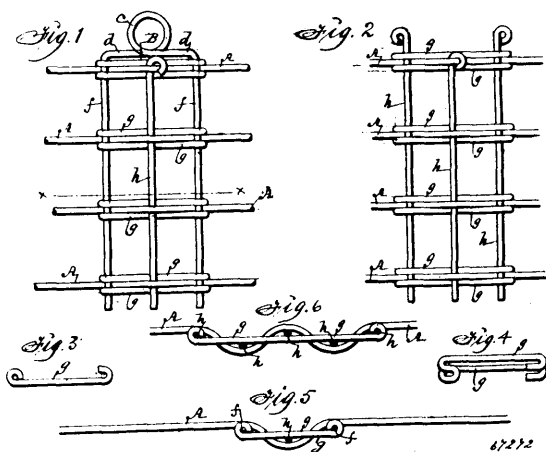


Sophie E. Fischer, Hawards, California, U.S.A., 10th May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 28th June, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A gun sight consisting of a spring having a sight at one end while its opposite end is secured to the barrel of the gun, a longitudinal slot formed in said spring, a lump or bend in the spring on one side of the slot, an inclined slide or elevator having its upper inclined edge provided with notches or stops adapted to move in the slot, a lug or knob at the lower end of the incline, a shank adapted to pass under the spring on one side of the slot, and a thumb piece at the outer end of the shank, substantially as described. 3rd. A gun sight comprising a spring having a sight at its rear end, while its front end is fastened to the barrel of the gun, said spring having a longitudinal slot adapted to receive a sliding elevator, and a sliding inclined block or elevator guided in said slot, said block or elevator having its upper inclined edge formed into notches to provide graduated steps for the sight piece, said elevator having a shank extending laterally therefrom, said shank carrying a vertically disposed shoulder opposing the outer side of the spring to prevent lateral motion of the elevator, substantially as described.

No. 67,272. Wire Fence Stay and Lock.

(Étai et attache pour clôtures de fil de fer.)

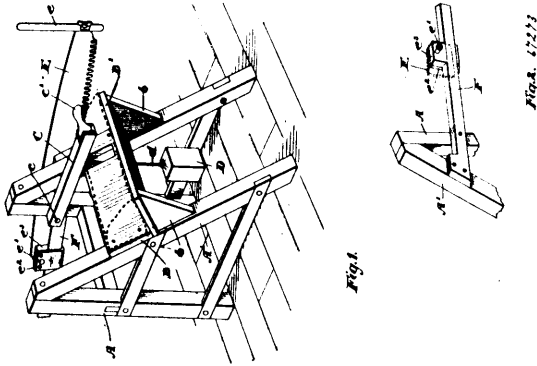


Harvey Kees, Iowa Falls, Iowa, U.S.A., 10th May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a wire fence, locking devices having bent ends adapted to engage wire stays extended vertically against fence wires, a plurality of fence wires, two stay wires connected with the ends of the locking devices, and a third stay wire passed between the fence wires and the locking devices, all arranged and combined as shown and described, for the purposes stated. 2nd. In a wire fence, a locking device for fastening stay wires to a fence wire consisting of a single piece of wire having hooks on its ends and bent double at its centre and its mating straight end portions into

parallel position and their connected ends jointly bent into the form of a hook combined with three stay wires, as shown and described for the purposes stated. 13th. An improved wire fence, two stay wires to engage the fence wires in crossed positions therewith and parallel to each other and some space apart, locking devices having hooks on their ends connected with the stay wires and extended horizontally in contact with the fence wires, and a third stay wire extended between the locking devices and the fence wires in a central position relative to the aforementioned two parallel stay wires to serve as a key, all arranged and combined as shown and described.

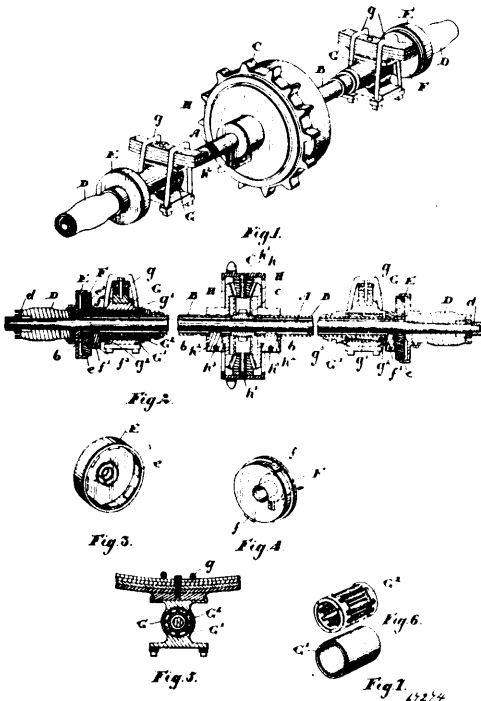
No. 67,273. Saw Jack. (Chevalet.)



Charles Tench, Schomberg, Ontario, Canada, 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 27th December, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the frame and the crotch and a saw designed to have suitable movement of a lever pivoted to the frame and provided with a weight to hold it down on a piece of wood in the crotch as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. The combination with the frame and the crotch and a saw designed to have suitable movement of a lever pivoted to the frame and provided with a weight to hold it down on a piece of wood in the crotch and a handle for the lever as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. The combination with the frame and the crotch and the weighted lever, of a bar, a saw pivoted on a metallic loop and having movement on the bar, as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,274. Automobile. (Automobile.)

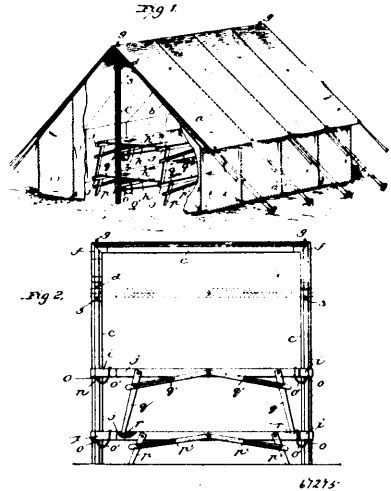


John Campbell McLachlan, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th January, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the central axle, of the sleeve surrounding the axle, the clutches secured to both ends of the sleeve and the hubs provided with clutches engaging with the clutches on

the ends of the sleeves and internally abutting the sleeve, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. The combination with the central axle, of the sleeve surrounding the axle, the disc clutches secured to both ends of the sleeve and provided with engaging teeth on the periphery thereof, the hub secured on the end of the shaft and provided with internal teeth with which the teeth of the disc clutches engage, such clutches having an inwardly projecting hub abutting the end of a sleeve and opposing clutch, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. The combination with the central axle and the sleeves and the hubs secured to the ends of the axle, and suitably connected to the sleeves of the springs, the bearings secured underneath the same, the cylinders in the bearing surrounding the sleeve and the roller bearings located within the cylinders, as and for the purpose specified. 4th. The combination with the axle and the divided sleeve surrounding the same and the hubs secured on the ends and connected to the sleeve by a suitable clutch, the sprocket wheel having the hub loosely journaled on the axle and abutting the sleeve, the differential gear comprising the pinions secured to the sprocket wheel and the bevel wheels located on the sleeve and secured thereto, as and for the purpose specified. 5th. The combination with the central axle and the divided sleeve and the sprocket wheel having the hub thereof loosely journaled on the axle and abutting the ends of the sleeve, of the differential gear comprising the pinions secured to the sprocket wheel, and the bevel wheel secured on the end of the sleeve, and the splines extending through the hubs of the sprocket wheel into slots in the sleeve, as and for the purpose specified. 6th. The combination with the one piece central axle, of the sleeve, the clutches secured on the hubs, engaging clutch attached to the sleeve and the splines extending through the hubs of the clutch into slots in the axle, as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,275. Tent. (Tent.)

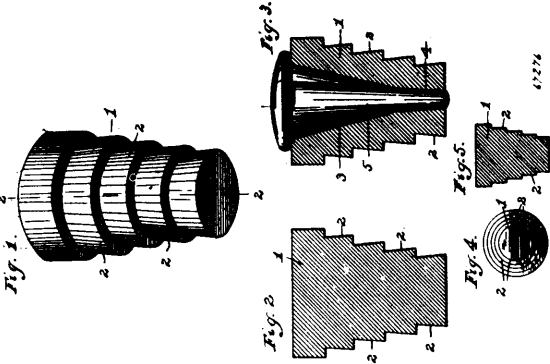


Lewis Conn, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st June, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A tent frame and cots, comprising uprights and a ridge, a central rail adjustable upon said uprights, side rails connected with the central rail and adapted to be extended for use and folded about the said central rail when not in use, substantially as described. 2nd. A combined folding tent frame and cots, comprising jointed uprights and a ridge, central rails adjustable upon said uprights, side rails foldably connected with said central rails, and folding legs applied to said side rails, substantially as described. 3rd. A combined tent frame and cots, comprising foldable uprights and a ridge, central rails adjustably applied to said uprights, side rails movably connected to the said central rails, cot bottoms applied to the said central rails and side rails, and means to support sets of rails one above the other, substantially as described. 4th. A folding cot, adapted for use in connection with the frame of a tent, comprising a central rail and two parallel side rails, means to connect the said side rails with the central rail and capable of supporting the side rails extended from the said central rail and also when folded against it, and foldable legs applied to the side rails, substantially as described. 5th. A combined tent frame and cots, comprising jointed uprights, the joint of one upright being arranged a greater distance from the end of the upright than the other joint by the diameter or thickness of the upright, a ridge, and folding cots applied to said uprights and adapted to be folded and moved up under the ridge and permit the folding of the uprights one upon the other on the outside or underside of the folded cots, substantially as described. 6th. A combined foldable tent frame and cots, comprising jointed uprights, a ridge, central cot rails applied to the said uprights, side rails, toggles connecting the side rails and central rails, and operating cords engaging the said toggles and adapted to extend the side rails and cots and to hold them in such extended position by engagement with the uprights, and also adapted to bind

the frame and cots when they are folded, substantially as described. 7th. A combined tent and cots, comprising jointed uprights, a ridge connected therewith, folding cots applied to the uprights, and means to support them in folded condition under the ridge when not in use, substantially as described. 8th. A combined tent frame and cots, comprising uprights and a ridge, a central rail adjustable upon said uprights, side rails connected with the central rail and adapted to be extended for use and folded about the said central rail having its ends in contact with the uprights and thereby staying said uprights against the weight of the occupants of the cots, substantially as described.

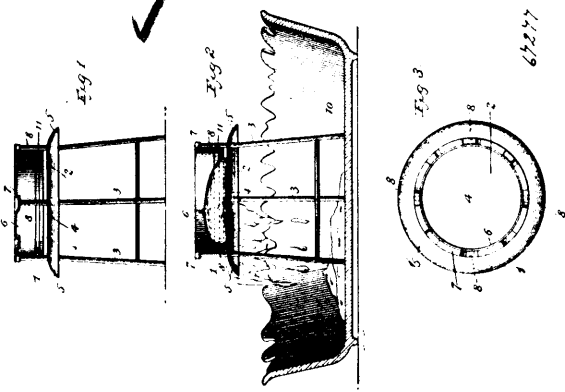
No. 67,276. Bottle Stopper. (*Bouchon de bouteille.*)



George W. Evans, Erie, assignee of Fernand Salomon, Philadelphia, both in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A stopper for bottles and the like, having its exterior provided with a plurality of annular stops, said stops being of different diameters and each stop adapted to form a stopper. 2nd. A stopper for bottles and the like, having its exterior provided with a plurality of annular stops, said stops being of different diameters and having their surfaces inclined or tapered, each stop being adapted to form a stopper. 3rd. A stopper for bottles and the like, having its exterior provided with a plurality of annular stops, said stops being of different diameters and having their surfaces inclined or tapered to form a larger diameter at the edge of the stops away from the next larger stop, and each stop being adapted to form a stopper. 4th. A stopper for bottles and the like, having its exterior provided with a plurality of annular stops, said stops being of different diameters and having their surfaces inclined or tapered, said stops having a central opening therethrough in which is arranged an auxiliary stopper adapted to said opening. 5th. A stopper for bottles and the like, having a stopper portion and an overhanging cap, the stopper portion being tapered and decreasing in diameter towards the cap, whereby the stopper portion may form a closure within the neck of the bottle and the cap portion may form a closure on the outer surface of the neck.

No. 67,277. Egg Separator. (*Séparateur pour œufs.*)

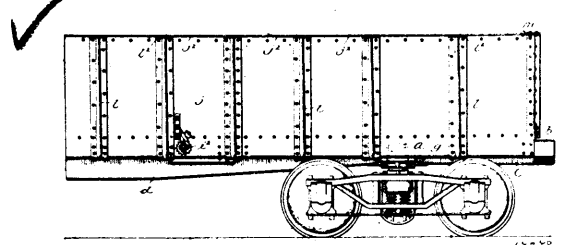


George W. Evans, Erie, assignee of Fernand Salomon, Philadelphia, both in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A device for separating the whites from the yolks of eggs, comprising a base or platform adapted to receive the egg and having an opening adjacent thereto for the passage therethrough of the white of the egg, and a ring adapted to retain the yolk while the white passes through said opening. 2nd. A device for separat-

ing the whites from the yolks of eggs, comprising a base or platform adapted to receive the egg and having an opening adjacent thereto for the passage of the white of the egg, a ring for retaining said yolk on the base or platform while the white passes through said opening, said ring having corrugations thereon, and means co-acting with said corrugations whereby said ring is caused to rise and fall. 3rd. A device for separating the whites from the yolks of eggs, comprising a base or platform adapted to receive the egg and having an opening adjacent thereto for the passage therethrough of the white of the egg, a ring having an externally disposed annular flange, adapted to retain the yolk on the base, and supports for said ring disposed beneath said corrugated flange whereby the ring is caused to alternately rise and fall.

No. 67,278. Gondola and Other Cars. (*Chars, etc.*)



The Pressed Steel Car Company, Pittsburg, assignee of Charles Thomas Schoen, Philadelphia, both in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1900.)

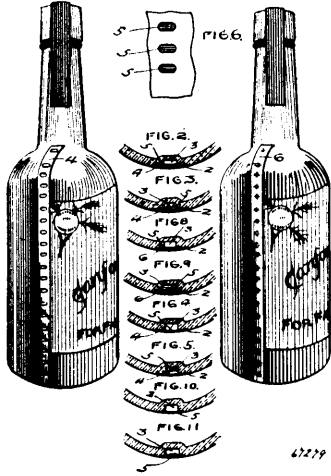
Claim.—1st. An underframe for cars, comprising bolsters and end sills extending continuously across the width of the underframe, longitudinal beams connecting the said bolsters and end sills and adapted to receive the draft rigging, centre sills connecting the bolsters, and flying transoms projecting from the beams and sills and secured thereto, substantially as described. 2nd. An underframe for cars, comprising bolsters and end sills extending continuously across the width of the underframe, longitudinal beams connecting the said bolsters and end sills and adapted to receive the draft rigging, centre sills connecting the bolsters, and flying transoms projecting from the beams and sills and secured thereto, and reinforce plates applied beneath the bolsters, substantially as described. 3rd. A metallic car, having an underframe, constructed without side sills, and comprising bolsters and end sills, longitudinal beams connecting the said bolsters and end sills and adapted to receive the draft rigging, centre sills connecting the bolsters, and flying transoms projecting from the beams and sills and secured thereto, combined with sides supported upon the bolsters, end sills and transoms, substantially as described. 4th. A metallic car, having an underframe, constructed without side sills, and comprising bolsters and end sills, longitudinal beams connecting the said bolsters and end sills and adapted to receive the draft rigging, centre sills connecting the bolsters, and flying transoms projecting from the beams and sills and secured thereto, combined with sides supported upon the bolsters, sills and flying transoms, the sides being extended below the said flying transoms and beneath them and secured thereto, substantially as described. 5th. A metallic car, comprising an underframe, without side sills, and composed of bolsters connected by parallel centre sills, end sills connected with the bolsters by longitudinal beams, flying transoms projecting from the said sills and beams, and a body secured to said transoms, bolsters and end sills, substantially as described. 6th. A metallic car, having an underframe, without side sills, and comprising bolsters, end sills, longitudinal beams connecting the said bolsters and end sills, centre sills connecting the bolsters, and flying transoms projecting from the beams and centre sills, combined with floor plates secured to said underframe and having side and end flanges, a body having sides and ends which are riveted to such floor flanges, and angle pieces riveted to the upper edges of the sides and ends, substantially as described. 7th. A metallic car, having an underframe, without side sills, and comprising bolsters, end sills, longitudinal beams connecting the said bolsters and end sills, centre sills connecting the bolsters, and flying transoms projecting from the beams and centre sills, combined with floor plates secured to said underframe and having side and end flanges, a body having sides and ends which are riveted to such floor plates, angle pieces riveted to the upper edges of the sides and ends, and vertical flanges on the end sills which are riveted together with the car ends and the end flanges of the floor plates, substantially as described.

No. 67,279. Bottle Indicator. (*Bouteille indicateur.*)

William V. Baumann, Minneapolis, Minnesota, assignee Isaac Rosenfield, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 10th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 25th August, 1899.)

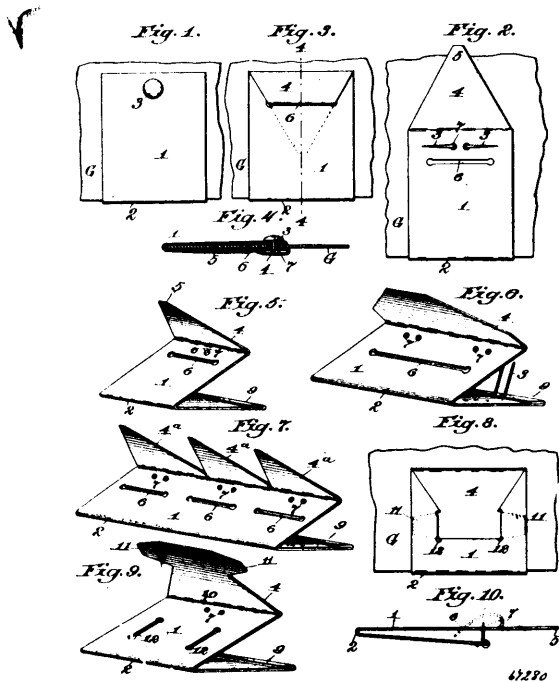
Claim.—1st. As a new article of manufacture, a bottle or package through whose wall its contents are visible and provided on its exterior surface with a row of destructible gauge marks or seals, substantially as described. 2nd. As a new article of manufacture, a bottle or package having a wall through which its contents are

visible and provided in its exterior surface with a row of depressions and a series of frangible crystals or seals adapted to cover said



depressions, substantially as described. 3rd. A bottle or package, provided with a vertical row of depressions arranged at intervals in its exterior surface, and a series of frangible crystals or seals adapted to cover said depressions and flush with said exterior surface, substantially as described. 4th. A bottle provided with a groove in its exterior surface, a series of depressions provided at intervals in said groove, and destructible seals or gauge marks provided in said depressions, substantially as described. 5th. A bottle provided with a series of depressions in its outer surface, and a strip laid over the same adapted to be checked or broken over said depressions, as and for the purpose specified. 6th. A bottle provided with the vertical groove in its side having a series of depressions therein, the crystals provided in said depressions, and the covering or strip thereon, substantially as described. 7th. A bottle provided with a series of depressions in its outer surface, a series of destructible gauge marks or seals provided on the outer surface of said bottle with its perforations registering with said depressions, substantially as described.

No. 67,280. Method of Marking Tickets.
(Méthode de marquer les billets.)

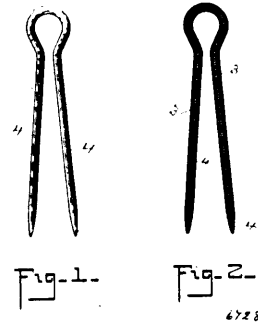


The A. Kimball Company, New York City, assignee of Walton Duane Smith, Prophetstown, Illinois, U.S.A., 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 16th December, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A marking ticket, for the edge of goods, comprising a flexible foldable body having a pin bearing portion and a pin

engaged portion, respectively, the latter portion of the body being provided with a locking slot, and with pin receiving openings, and being extended at one end to form an integral outwardly folding point protecting flap having a locking tongue, and adapted to be folded on to the body after the points of a fastening pin have been passed through said openings and bent down, the locking tongue of the flap being adapted to engage in said locking slot, substantially as specified. 2nd. A marking ticket for the edge of goods, comprising a flexible foldable body having a pin engaging portion and a pin engaged portion, respectively, the latter portion of the body being provided with pin receiving openings and said pin engaged portion extended at one end, forming an integral point protecting flap, said flap being foldable upon the pin engaged portion and having detachable interlocking connection therewith, whereby the points of a fastening pin may be inclosed between the locking flap and the pin engaged portion of the key after said pin points shall have been passed through said openings and bent upon the pin engaged portion, substantially as described. 3rd. A folding pin ticket composed of two arms, one of which has a pin point passage, a tongue passage, and a tongue, the other arm having a connected pin, the points of the pin in the use of the ticket being extended through the pin point passage, the bent over ends of said pin point being concealed by the tongue bent backwardly on the arm carrying it, the end of the tongue being engaged in the tongue passage. 4th. A folding pin ticket composed of a body portion presenting two arms, a pin, and a tongue, the pin being operatively connected to one arm and adapted to penetrate the other of said arms, the tongue on the pin penetrated arm being adapted to be put into position to overlap the arm carrying it and also overlapping the point of the pin extended through both said arms and the fabric to which the ticket is applied.

No. 67,281. Hair Pin. (Epingle à linge.)



Carro Morill Atkinson, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd April, 1900.)

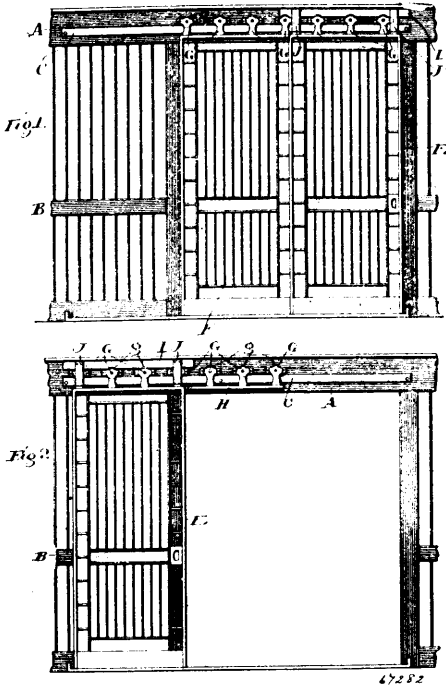
Claim.—1st. The improved hair pin described, comprising the metallic core 3, and the covering 4 formed of plastic material permanently secured upon and completely enclosing such core, said core and covering being together bent to the desired shape, substantially as set forth. 2nd. Hairpins made of tortoise shell, celluloid or allied compositions, inodorous when exposed to bodily heat, and provided with a strengthening internal metal core wholly enclosed and embedded in such covering, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,282. Elevator Door. (Porte d'élevateur.)

Harry Bitner, Berwyn, Illinois, U.S.A., 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd April, 1900.)

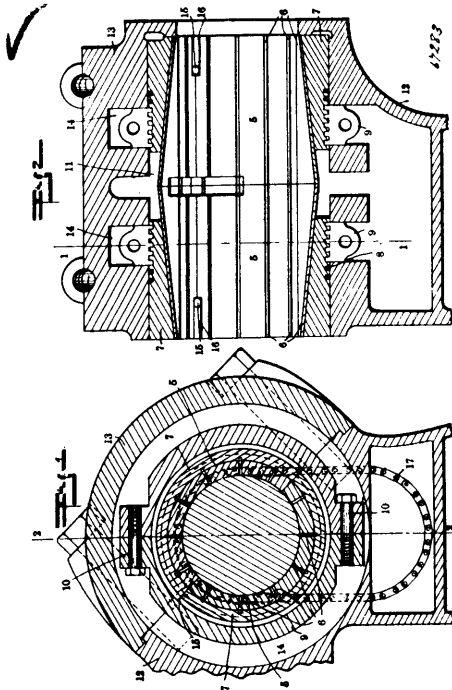
Claim.—1st. The combination with a relatively stationary track, of a pair of doors arranged to slide in parallel planes and one alongside of the other, a roller mounted upon one of said doors, upon an axis fixed with relation to said door, and travelling upon one side upon the stationary track, and a second track secured to the other door and adapted to travel upon the opposite side of the periphery of said roller, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a track and a pair of doors hung in parallel planes to slide one

alongside of the other, of hangers secured to one of said doors containing rollers adapted to run upon said track, and a bar secured to



the other of said doors and adapted to run upon said rollers, substantially as described.

No. 67,283. Bearing. (Coussinet.)

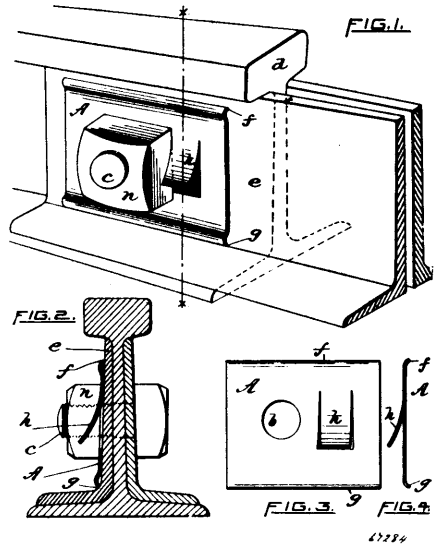


The Chandler and Taylor Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, assignee of Elmer E. Ruef, of the same place, 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th January, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a bearing, a bushing, and means for compressing said bushing uniformly toward its centre. 2nd. In a bearing, a bushing having a series of longitudinal grooves extending from its interior toward its periphery, and means for compressing said bushing toward its centre. 3rd. In a bearing, a bushing arranged to receive a shaft and tapered upon its outer periphery, a sleeve tapered

upon its inner periphery and adapted to receive said bushing, and means for moving said sleeve axially upon said bushing. 4th. In a bearing, a cylindrical bushing tapered upon its outer periphery and adapted to receive a shaft, a series of longitudinal grooves extending from the interior of said bushing toward its periphery, a sleeve tapered internally and adapted to receive said bushing, and means for causing a relative axial movement between said bushing and sleeve. 5th. In a bearing, a bushing arranged to receive a shaft and tapered upon its outer periphery, a sleeve tapered upon its inner periphery and adapted to receive said bushing, threads upon the outer periphery of said sleeve, a nut adapted to engage said threads, and means for preventing axial movement of said nut. 6th. In a bearing, a cylindrical bushing tapered upon its outer periphery and adapted to receive a shaft, a series of longitudinal grooves extending from the interior of said bushing toward its periphery, a sleeve tapered internally and adapted to receive said bushing, threads formed upon the outer periphery of said sleeve, a nut engaging said threads, and means for preventing an axial movement of said nut. 7th. In a bearing, a split bushing tapered upon its exterior, a series of longitudinal grooves extending from the interior of said bushing toward its periphery, a split sleeve tapered upon its interior and mounted upon said bushing, means for clamping said split sleeve about the bushing, and means for causing a relative axial movement between said bushing and sleeve. 8th. In a bearing, a split bushing tapered upon its exterior, a series of longitudinal grooves extending from the interior of said bushing toward its periphery, a split sleeve tapered upon its interior and mounted upon said bushing, means for clamping said split sleeve about the bushing, a series of threads formed on the periphery of said sleeve, a split nut adapted to engage said threads, and means for clamping said nut upon the sleeve.

No. 67,284. Nut Lock. (Arrête-écrou.)



John D. Marshall and Menzo Loucks, both of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, U.S.A., 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1900.)

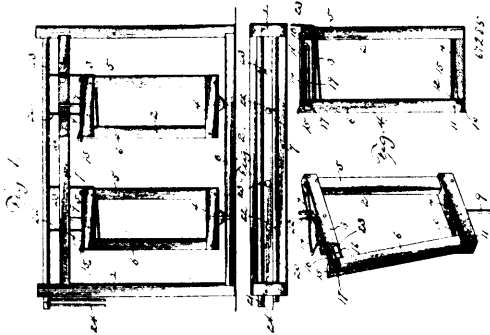
Claim.—The herein described nut lock, comprising a spring plate having its top and bottom edges curved inwardly, said plate having a registering opening and provided with an integral locking tongue formed by splitting the plate between the edge of said opening and edge of said plate, as shown and described.

No. 67,285. Stanchion. (Étançon.)

Edgar D. Howe, Weedsport, New York, U.S.A., 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd April, 1900.)

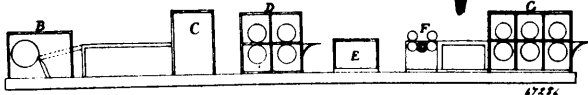
Claim.—1st. In a cattle stanchion, a frame, having opposite end rails, a side rail fixedly connecting the end rails, and an opposite side rail hinged to one of the end rails and provided at its hinged end with a notch, a spring carried by the adjacent end rail, engaging the notch in the hinged rail, and normally closing the latter, a latch carried by the opposite end rail and holding the hinged rail closed, and means for closing the latter rail against the action of the spring. 2nd. In a cattle stanchion, a frame comprising upper and lower end rails, and a side rail fixedly connecting adjacent ends of the end rails, the opposite end of one of the latter rails being provided with a bifurcation, an opposite side rail having one end pivoted or hinged within the bifurcation of one of the end rails, and provided with a notch located within the bifurcation and formed in the inner side of the hinged rail, a spring carried by the bifurcated end rail, bearing against one wall of the notch in the hinged rail, and normally closing the latter, a latch carried by the opposite end rail and hold-

ing the hinged rail closed, and means for closing the latter rail against the action of the spring. 3rd. In a cattle-stanchion, a frame



comprising opposite end rails, and a fixed side rail, an opposite side rail hinged to one of the end rails and foldable into a bifurcation in the other end rail, the latter being hollow, opposite guide links slidable within the hollow end rail, and engaging oppositely extending pins carried by the hinged rail, a stop pin carried by the hollow rail and extending transversely through the guide links, and a latch carried by the hollow end rail and engaging the hinged rail.

No. 67,286. Method of Manufacturing Lumber.
(Méthode de fabriquer le bois de construction.)

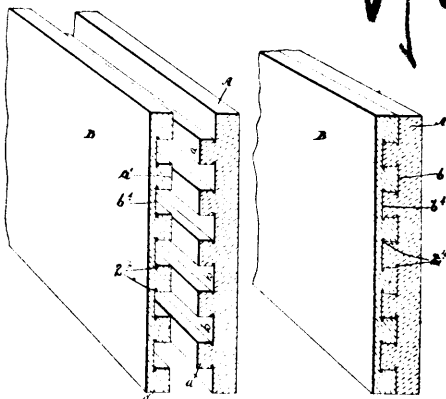


David Gilmour, Trenton, Ontario, Canada, 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 22nd August, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The hereinbefore described process of forming lumber composed of two parts tongued and grooved to fit each other, said process consisting in first placing the two parts together with the tongues and grooves interlocking and afterwards passing these parts so interlocked between heated rolls, longitudinally of the fibre of the lumber, and thus subjecting the parts to heat and pressure, successively from end to end, whereby the moisture is expelled, the surface condensed, and finished and the parts united and welded together, substantially as described. 2nd. The hereinbefore described process of forming lumber composed of two parts tongued and grooved to fit each other, said process consisting in first applying glue or cement, placing the two parts together with the tongues and grooves interlocking, and afterwards passing these parts so interlocked between heated rolls, longitudinally of the fibre of the lumber, and thus subjecting the parts to heat and pressure, successively from end to end, whereby the moisture is expelled, the surface condensed and finished, and the parts united and welded together, substantially as described.

67,287. Lumber Manufacture.

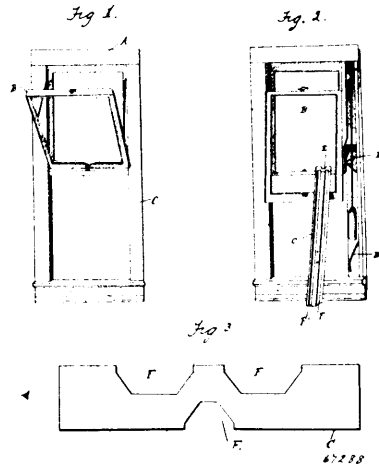
(Fabrication de bois de construction.)



David Gilmour, Trenton, Ontario, Canada, 11th May 1900; 6 years (Filed 22nd August, 1899.)

Claim.—As an article of manufacture, lumber composed of two tongued and grooved parts, the tongues having plain faces and the grooves having small lateral grooves, with the fibre of the tongues pressed laterally thereinto, substantially as described.

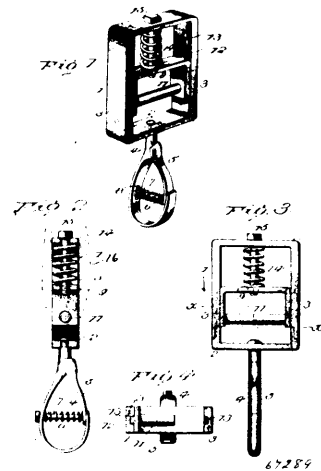
67,288. Sash Holder. (Arrêt-croisé.)



Charles F. Davis, Edward F. Pangburn, and Benjamin F. Bretz, all of Olivet, Michigan, U.S.A., 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim. In a sash holder, a jamb having runways adapted to receive the upper and lower sashes of a window, a groove on the reverse side of said jamb and springs adapted to have their free ends engage in said groove and secured at their other ends to the window frame, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In an adjustable sash holder the detachable jamb C, having runways FF', a longitudinal groove E, and springs DD, secured to the body of the window frame and having their free resilient ends bear against said groove, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In a window frame, the frame proper, the jamb, having one portion cut away, said removable portion having runways for the window sashes, and means on its reverse side for slidably bearing against resilient springs rigidly secured at one end to the window frame, substantially as shown and described.

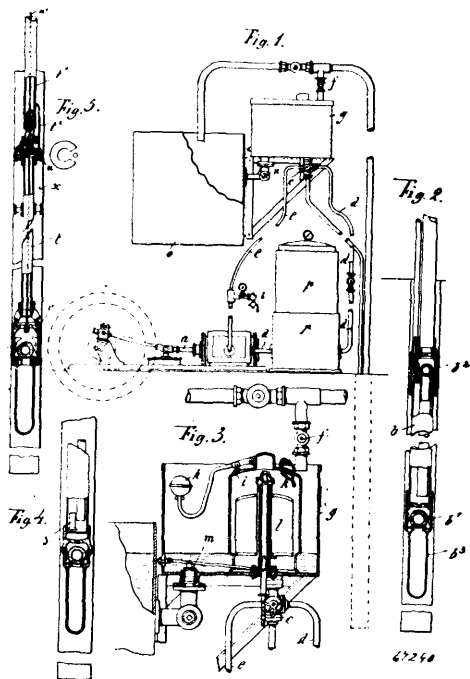
67,289. Harness. (Harnais.)



Thomas Huberdean, Larimore, North Dakota, U.S.A., 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th April, 1900.)

Claim.—The herein described harness connection consisting of a frame comprising a U-shaped section 1 and a yoke 2 connecting the terminals of the side bars of said section 1, a snap hook connected by a swivel joint with the end bar of the yoke, a U-shaped slide fitted to the frame and directed in its movements thereby, a roller journalled to the ends of the slide, a spring interposed between the slides and the end bar of the section 1, and a headed screw passed loosely through an opening in the said end bar of the section 1 and having threaded connection at its inner end with the slide and adapted to vary the tension of the spring, substantially as specified.

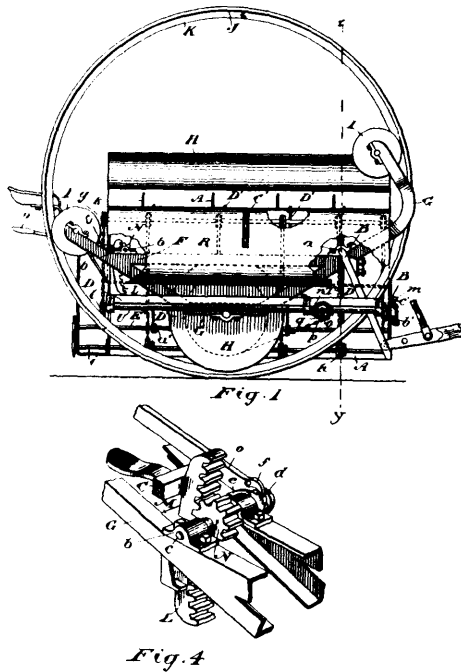
No. 67,290. Water Raising Apparatus.
(Appareil à monter l'eau.)



Ludwig Lang, Budapest, Hungary, 11th May, 1900; 6 years.
(Filed 9th October, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In apparatus for raising liquids, the combination of a liquid chamber such as *b*, a suction conduit and a pressure conduit, said chamber being adapted to be put alternately in communication with said suction conduit and said pressure conduit, and means for effecting the alternate reversals to bring said liquid chamber alternately into communication with said suction and pressure conduits either automatically by the liquid raised, or mechanically from another source of power, whereby said liquid chamber may be periodically filled with liquid and such liquid periodically forced up therefrom, constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described. 2nd. In apparatus for raising liquids as described, means substantially as described for automatically effecting the alternate reversals of communication between the liquid chamber and the suction and pressure conduits by the action of the liquid raised or a portion thereof, said means comprising a tank such as *g*, a hook *k*, therein provided with an air escape valve *l*, adapted to be closed by a float *h*, a second float *l* in said hood and an outlet valve *m*, means connecting said float *l* with the suction and pressure conduit reversing apparatus and with said outlet valve *m*, all arranged and operating, constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described and shown. 3rd. In apparatus for raising liquids as described, the combination with the liquid chamber, the suction conduit and the pressure conduit, of a tank such as *g*, wherein the highest level which it is desired to allow the liquid to attain corresponds with the lower edge of the hood hereinbefore described, whereby the action of the apparatus is automatically arrested when this level is attained, constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described. 4th. In apparatus for raising liquids as described, the construction of the liquid chamber *b* of flexible material, for the purpose of enabling same to be inserted in bent borings, constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described. 5th. In apparatus for raising liquids as described, the arrangement of a float valve such as *s* in the liquid chamber *b* for the purpose of preventing a loss of compressed air in the flow of the liquid, constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described and represented *l*. 6th. In apparatus for raising liquids as described, the substitution for the chamber *b* of a space such as *x* enclosed between two packed pistons *u* and *v* constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described. 7th. In apparatus of the kind herein referred to, the combination of a casing such as *A*, a pressure pipe *K* passing into same, a hood in said casing, an air-escape valve in said hood, said valve being operated by a float *C*, a float *D* working in said hood and connected with the suction and pressure conduit reversing apparatus, all constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described and represented.

No. 67,291. Harvester Binder. (*Lieuse de moissonneuse.*)

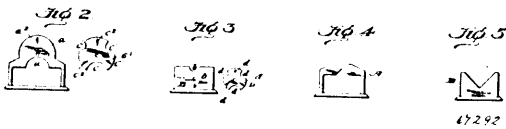
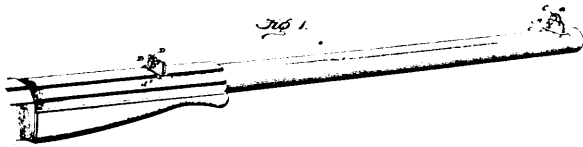


John Alexander Cowan, Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, North-West Territory, Canada, 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 4th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a harvester binder, an open rim having a track formed on its inner periphery, in combination with a truck running on the said track, and a harvester frame journalled at one end of the frame of the said truck and adjustably supported upon it at the other end, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a harvester binder, an open rim having a track formed on its inner periphery, in combination with a truck having three wheels running on the track, a sprocket wheel connected with the main wheel of the truck, a harvester frame supported on the said track, a cross shaft journalled on the said harvester frame, a sprocket wheel on the shaft connected by a sprocket chain with the sprocket wheel on the main wheel of the truck, a shaft longitudinally journalled on the harvester frame and geared to the aforesaid shaft, and a crank disc on the forward end of the longitudinal shaft, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a harvester binder, an open rim having a track formed on its inner periphery, in combination with a truck having three wheels running on the track, a sprocket wheel connected with the main wheel of the truck, a harvester frame supported on the said truck, a cross shaft journalled on the said harvester frame, a sprocket wheel on the shaft connected by a sprocket chain with the sprocket wheel on the main wheel of the truck, a shaft longitudinally journalled on the main harvester frame, and geared to the aforesaid shaft, a crank disc on the forward end of the longitudinal shaft, conveying and elevating chains upon the harvester carried by sprocket wheels upon suitable shafts, and a sprocket wheel and chain connection between the aforesaid longitudinal shaft and one of the latter, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In a harvester binder, and in combination with the elevator thereof, a series of rods adapted to pass through holes at or near the apex between the elevator thereof, a series of rods adapted to pass through holes at or near the apex between the elevator and binder deck and means for automatically extending the said rods simultaneously with the motion of the needle, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 5th. In a harvester binder, and in combination with the elevator thereof, a series of rods adapted to pass through holes at or near the apex between the elevator and binder deck and means for automatically extending the said rods simultaneously with the motion of the needle, an apron supported above the elevator and having its upper end turned outwardly and slotted, fingers connected to a suitably journalled shaft and extending through the said slots normally close to the elevator, and means for swinging the said fingers backward simultaneously with the movement of the aforesaid rods, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 6th. In a harvester, and in combination with the elevator thereof, a series of rods adapted to pass through holes at or near the apex between the elevator and binder deck and means for automatically extending the said rods simultaneously with the motion of the needle, a vertically divided apron supported above the elevator and having its upper end outwardly and slotted, fingers connected to a suitably journalled shaft and extending through the said slots normally close to the elevator, and means for

swinging the said fingers backward simultaneously with the movement of the aforesaid rods, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 7th. In a harvester binder, an elevator provided with elevating chains running over sprocket wheels upon suitably journaled shafts, means for driving the said shafts, a vertically divided spring apron supported close to the said elevator, a shaft journaled above the bottom of the apron, a series of discs connected to the said shaft and provided with fingers extending through slots in the apron, and a gear connection between the said shaft and an elevator chain driving shaft, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

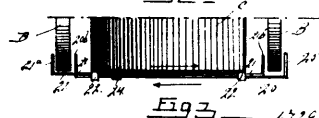
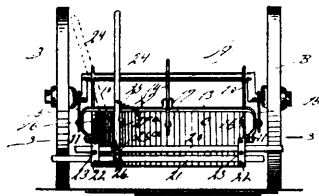
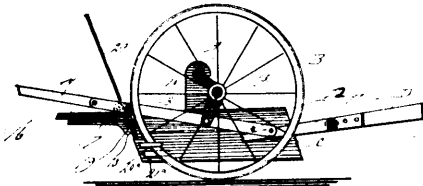
No. 67,292. Gun Sight. (Mire de fusil.)



Arthur Raymond Douglass, Chariton, Iowa, U.S.A., 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—The combination with the gun barrel having transverse seat grooves for the reception of the front and rear gun sights, of the front sight, comprising a vertical fence *a* of arch form, provided with a retaining notch *a*² and an open space between the top of the arch and its base and between the parallel sides which support the arch, the lower edge of said arched fence being formed with a recess *a*¹, the axis of which is parallel to the bore of said gun barrel, and a diaphragm *C* pivotally secured to said arch by a retaining screw, the periphery of said diaphragm being provided with graduated sight notches *c*¹ *c*¹, and a series of retaining teeth *c*² for engaging the retaining notch *a*², and the rear sight *B* formed in its upper edge with the recess *b*, the axis of which is parallel to the bore of the gun barrel and with the corresponding recess *a*¹ in said front sight, and the pivoted diaphragm *D* formed with graduated notches *d* *d* and teeth *d*¹ secured to the wall *B* of the said rear sight, as set forth.

No. 67,293. Dumping Mechanism for Wheeled Scrapers. (Grattoir de roues.)

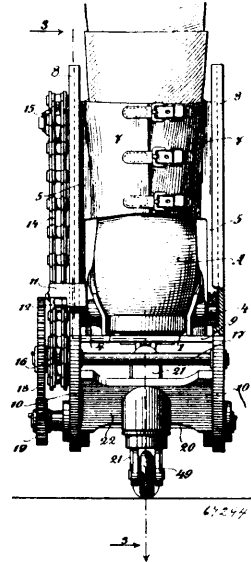


Anson Titus, National City, California, U.S.A., 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th January, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a wheeled scraper, the combination, with the wheels and a pivoted scoop of bars mounted to slide at the rear end of the scoop, the bars being arranged for clamping engagement with the said wheels, and means for carrying the bars to and from an engagement with the wheels, as specified. 2nd. In a road

scraper, the combination with the wheels of a scraper and a scoop, of bars mounted to slide at the rear end portion of the scraper, the bars having their ends arranged for clamping engagement with the wheels of the scraper, and a lever connected with both bars and arranged to simultaneously move the bars in opposite directions, as set forth. 3rd. In a road scraper, the combination, with the wheels of the scraper and a scoop, of bars held to slide at the rear lower portion of the scoop, the bars being provided with forwardly extending arms at their extremities, an arm of one bar being arranged for engagement with the outer face of the right hand wheel and the opposite arm for simultaneous engagement with the inner face of the left hand wheel, the arms of the other bar being arranged for simultaneous engagement, one with the outer face of the left hand wheel and the other with the inner face of the right hand wheel, and a lever pivotally connected with both bars, and arranged to move the bars simultaneously in opposite directions, as described.

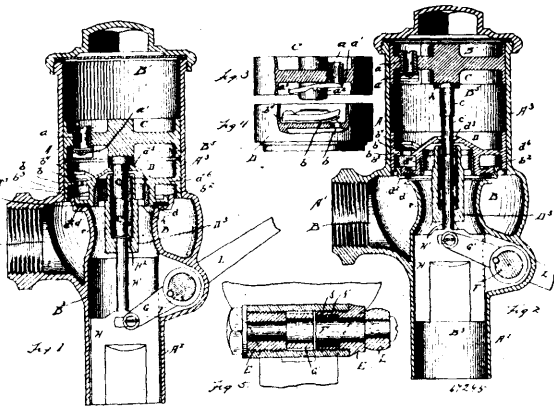
No. 67,294. Foot Cycle. (Cycle.)



Heinrich Heinrich, Darmstadt, Germany, 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 8th February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A foot cycle or foot carriage comprising a frame adapted to be attached to a foot of the wearer, a wheel 21 revolving in said frame, and mechanism connected to said frame and to said wheel, and arranged to be operated by the descent of the wearer's foot, so as to cause the wheel to revolve on the ground and move the wearer forward, while on the upward movement it moves free of the wheel. 2nd. A foot cycle or foot carriage comprising a frame adapted to be attached to a foot of the wearer, a wheel 21 revolving in said frame, and mechanism connected to said frame and to said wheel, and arranged to be operated by the descent of the wearer's foot, so as to cause the wheel to revolve on the ground and move the wearer forward, while on the upward movement it moves free of the wheel, such mechanism comprising a chain mechanically connected to the wheel 21, and pawls 12 mechanically connected with a part connected to the wearer's foot. 3rd. A foot cycle or foot carriage comprising a frame adapted to be attached to a foot of the wearer, a wheel 21 revolving in said frame, and mechanism connected to said frame and to said wheel, and arranged to be operated by the descent of the wearer's foot, so as to cause the wheel to revolve on the ground and move the wearer forward, while on the upward movement it moves free of the wheel, such mechanism comprising a chain 33, or strap 37, a strap pulley for unwinding the grasp when the foot descends, and a cord pulley made like a conical screw and arranged to wind up the strap when the foot ascends. 4th. A foot cycle or foot carriage comprising a frame adapted to be attached to a foot of the wearer, a wheel 21 revolving in said frame, and mechanism connected to said wheel, and arranged to be operated by the descent of the wearer's foot, so as to cause the wheel to revolve on the ground and move the wearer forward, while on the upward movement it moves free of the wheel, such mechanism comprising a sliding rod 5 formed as a ratchet, and a toothed wheel engaging within and connected to the said wheel 21. 5th. A foot cycle or foot carriage comprising a frame adapted to be attached to a foot of the wearer, a wheel revolving in said frame, and mechanism connected to said wheel, and arranged to be operated by the descent of the wearer's foot, so as to cause the wheel to revolve on the ground and move the wearer forward, while on the upward movement it moves free of the wheel, and a brake for said wheel 21, consisting of a lever 24 25 connected to the frame attached to the wearer's foot in such manner that the brake is applied to the wheel 21 when the toe is depressed and the wheel is rigid, substantially as set forth.

67,295. Valve. (Soupape.)

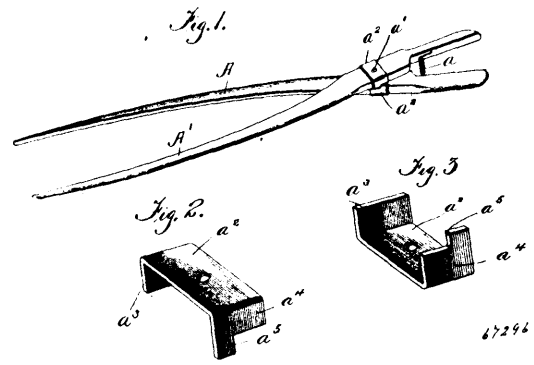


Elon A. Marsh, Battle-Creek, Michigan, U.S.A., 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a volumetric flush valve, in combination with a casing, having an inlet passage and a restricted outlet passage, a piston valve provided with a part that projects into the restricted outlet, provided also with differential areas, and means for producing variations of pressure on the differential areas, substantially as described. 2nd. In a volumetric flush valve, a piston valve arranged to be subjected to high pressure, and to low pressure on one side, and to an intermediate pressure on the opposite side, and means for varying the intermediate pressure, substantially as described. 3rd. In a volumetric flush valve, a valve actuating piston having differential areas exposed to pressure, and means for producing a variation of the pressure tending to close said valve whereby the said pressure increases as the valve closes toward its seat, substantially as described. 4th. In a volumetric flush valve, a differential piston exposed one side to high pressure, and on the other side, to the pressure of water contained in a chamber which communicates with both the high pressure chamber on the inlet side and the low pressure chamber on the outlet side, and means whereby the communicating passage between the intermediate chamber and the low pressure chamber is gradually reduced in capacity, and the pressure in the intermediate chamber gradually increased, substantially as described. 5th. In a flushing device, the combination of a valve arranged to regulate the flow of water, and to be actuated by differential pressure, and a timing piston arranged to vary the pressure which tends to close the flow regulating valve, substantially as described. 6th. In a flushing device, the combination of a main valve, and a timing piston, means whereby the pressure of the two sides of the piston are balanced during the period of flushing, and means actuated by the timing piston to regulate the pressure tending to close the main valve, substantially as described. 7th. In a flushing device, the combination of a casing enclosing the high pressure chamber, a low pressure chamber, and an intermediate pressure chamber of variable capacity, a valve closed orifice leading directly from the high pressure chamber to the low pressure chamber, a timing piston whereby the pressure in the intermediate chamber is varied, and the main valve actuated, substantially as described. 8th. In a volumetric flush valve, in combination with a casing having an inlet and a restricted outlet passage, a piston valve provided with a projection extending into the outlet passage whereby the low pressure reacts against the valve, said valve having areas exposed to high pressure, to low pressure, and to an intermediate pressure, and means whereby the intermediate pressure is maintained at a definite ratio between the high pressure and the low pressure, substantially as described. 9th. In a volumetric flush valve, in combination with a casing having an inlet passage, and a restricted outlet passage, a piston valve, arranged to be subjected at one side to high pressure and to low pressure, and on the other side to an intermediate pressure or mean proportion between the high and the low pressure, whereby the said valve is balanced, and means for automatically disturbing the balance and closing the valve, substantially as described. 10th. In combination with a piston arranged to be actuated by water pressure, and having a passage through the web thereof, a valve arranged to limit the flow of water through said passage, and to yield with increasing resistance and the size of the passage increases, substantially as described. 11th. In a flushing device, a high pressure chamber, a low pressure chamber, and a pressure reducing chamber, a piston constituting one of the walls of a pressure reducing chamber, having inflow from the high pressure chamber, and an outflow to the low pressure chamber, said piston being provided with passages, one of which leads from the high pressure chamber, into the pressure reducing chamber, and another of which leads from the pressure reducing chamber into the outlet, a restricting valve located over the passage which leads into the pressure reducing chamber, and a capacity varying device, arranged to engage in the passage which leads out of the pressure reducing chamber, substantially as described. 12th. In a flushing device, a

piston chamber, a flush valve actuating piston, interposed between a high pressure chamber, and a pressure reducing chamber, and a timing piston which limits and controls the pressure reducing chamber by a stem extending from the piston through a passage in the flush valve, substantially as described. 13th. In a flushing device, the combination of a piston chamber, a flush valve, a piston arranged to actuate the flush valve, and interposed between a high pressure chamber and a pressure reducing chamber, a timing piston located in the pressure reducing chamber, and provided with a passage through which water may reach both sides of said timing piston, a stem extending from the timing piston through an outlet passage from the pressure reducing chamber, and arranged to obstruct such passage in varying amount, the amount of obstruction increasing as the timing piston approaches a position where it finally closes said outlet, substantially as described. 14th. In a flushing device, a main valve, and a timing piston, and means for producing equal pressure on both sides of the timing piston, during the period of flushing, substantially as described. 15th. In a flushing device, a timing piston and means for distributing a working pressure over the entire areas of both sides of said piston, substantially as described. 16th. In a flushing device, a regulating piston provided with a part depending in the outflow passage, and acting as a disturbing element in the balance of the regulating piston, substantially as described. 17th. In a flushing device, a regulating piston provided with a part depending in the outflow passage, and having one side of said piston subjected on one zone to high pressure, another zone to low pressure, and a third zone to still lower pressure, and on the opposite side to a pressure intermediate between the zone of high pressure and the first zone of low pressure, substantially as described.

No. 67,296. Clothes Tong. (Tenailles pour le linge.)



John Fleming O'Neil, Westboro, Ontario, Canada, 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th March, 1900.)

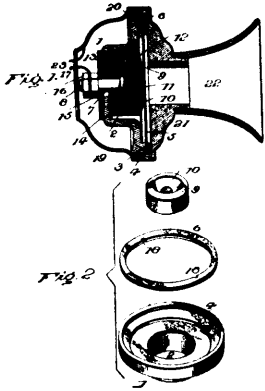
Claim.—1st. A clothes tongs, comprising two pivoted members, a spring for normally holding said members in their open position, and a protecting plate secured to each of said members at their pivotal point, substantially as described. 2nd. A clothes tongs, comprising two pivoted members, each of said members being provided with a protective plate having flanges adapted to closely embrace the sides of said member, one of said flanges being recessed to form a shoulder which is adapted to abut against the corresponding shoulder on the other plate, thus forming a stop to limit the outward throw of the members, and a pivot bolt passing through said plates for securing the same to the said members, substantially as described.

No. 67,297. Telephone Transmitter. (Transmetteur de téléphone.)

Charles E. Tucker and Louis S. Jenkins, both of York, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In telephone apparatus, opposing electrodes, one of the electrodes having a chamber, a dense or non-dampening insulating material interposed between the opposing faces of the electrodes and attached to one of the said faces and spaced from the other face, and a granular resistance material in the chamber held in place by direct contact with opposite electrode, substantially as specified. 2nd. In telephone apparatus, a vibratory electrode, a fixed electrode having a central chamber formed with outwardly flaring walls and having the marginal portion receding and spaced from the vibratory electrode, said receding marginal portion intersecting with the walls of the chamber and forming a projecting edge portion which approaches very close to the vibratory electrode without contact therewith, a non-dampening insulating material applied to the receding marginal portion of the fixed electrode, a granular resistance material placed in the outwardly flaring chamber and held therein by direct contact with the vibratory electrode, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a telephone transmitter, a casing open at one side, a frame composed of independent sections enclosing the fixed

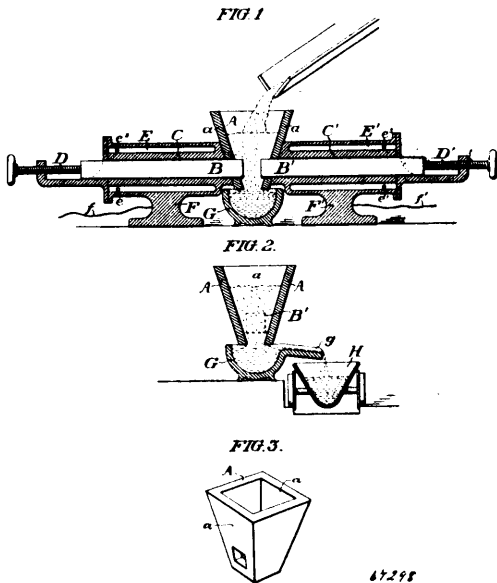
and vibratory electrodes and removably fitted in the casing through its open side and seated upon the portion near the open end thereof,



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and a cap plate provided with the mouth piece and having screw thread connection with the casing, said frame being clamped by the casing and cap plate, substantially as set forth. 4th. The herein described telephone transmitter consisting of a chambered frame of metal, a fixed electrode secured within the frame and insulated therefrom and having a chamber, a vibratory electrode closing the open side of the frame and clamped against a shouldered part thereof, granular material placed in the chamber of the fixed electrode and held in place by direct contact with the vibratory electrode, a case receiving the frame, and a cap plate bearing the mouth piece and clamping the frame between it and the case, substantially as described.

No. 67,298. Electric Furnace. (*Fournaise électrique.*)



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Marcus Ruthenburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 27th March, 1900.)

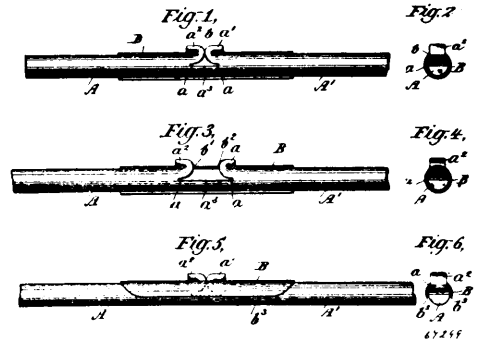
Claim.—1st. In an electric furnace, the combination with opposed terminals of an electric circuit, of a bosh laterally enclosing said terminals, and open at the top and bottom thereof, a crucible directly beneath said bosh in relatively movable relation therewith, and an overflow outlet at the top of said crucible, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In an electric furnace, the combination with opposed terminals of an electric circuit, of a bosh of quadrilateral form, laterally enclosing said terminals and open at the top and bottom thereof, a crucible directly beneath said bosh, and an overflow outlet at the top of said crucible, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,299. Wire Coupling. (*Joint pour fil de fer.*)

Rolland Thompson, New York City, New York 11th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A coupling for wires composed of a tubular shield open along one side and having a slot on the opposite side thereof in combination with wires having their ends horizontally split and

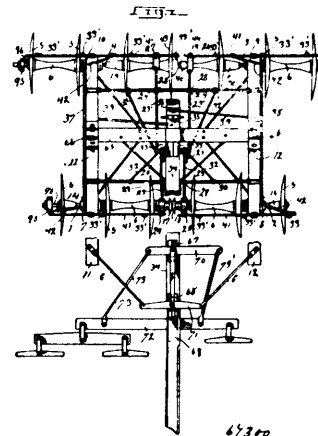
the upper portions of the said ends formed into hooks which engage with said slot, and the lower portions abutting so as to form a flush



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surface on the under side of said wires, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A coupling for wires composed of a tubular shield open along one side and having a slot on the opposite side thereof, in combination with wires, having their ends horizontally split, and the upper portions of said ends formed into hooks which engage said slot, the lower portions abutting and forming a flush surface on the under side of said wires between the divergent ends of said shield, substantially as set forth. 3rd. A coupling for trolley wires, comprising wires, with ends horizontally split, and the upper portions of said ends formed into hooks, and their lower portions abutting and forming a continuous surface on the under side of said wires, and a tubular shield containing slots on one side thereof to engage the said hooks, the sides thereof passing around the ends of the wires so as to meet on the opposite side, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,300. Disc Harrow. (*Hers à disques.*)



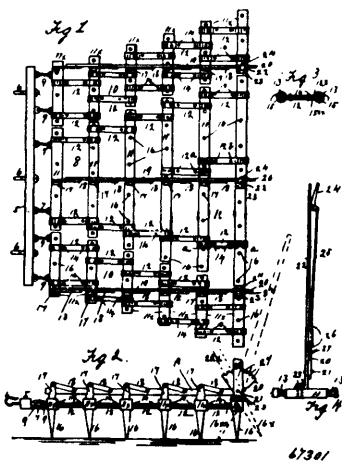
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Orien R. Smith, Athens, Michigan, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 24th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a disc harrow, discs mounted upon separate axles, pivotally secured to segmental frames, a tongue pivotally secured thereto, and means for adjusting the depth of cultivation. 2nd. In a disc harrow, discs mounted upon axles adapted to move vertically and horizontally, varying spaces interposed between the discs allowing for horizontal diverging or converging movement of the axles in ball bearing hubs, a sectional frame pivotally secured to the hubs adapted to reciprocate in conformity to undulations of the field, means for controlling the disc axles, and a disc cleaner. 3rd. In a disc harrow, discs spaced upon movable axles pivotally secured to a segmental frame, a tongue, locking and adjusting levers pivoted to the tongue adapted to control the angular adjustment of the disc axle, means for counteracting the thrust and tension of the axles, cross ties securing the segmental frames, vertical adjustable and spring actuated rods secured to the cross ties to control the vertical elevation of the axles, a plurality of levers which equalize the draft secured to the tongue. 4th. In a disc harrow, a plurality of discs mounted and spaced upon axles adapted to move independently, and pivotally secured by ball hubs to a segmental frame, mud guards protecting the ball hubs, a tongue pivotally secured to the segmental frame, spring actuated cleaners movably in contact with the disc, and a foot lever pivoted upon the tongue for retracting the cleaners. 5th. A disc harrow having longitudinal frame bars at its sides, flexibly connected to each other, and independent axle sections having yielding bearings in said frame bars, and

extending transversely of the frame, the adjacent ends of these axles having thrust pieces, and discs mounted on said axle sections, all combined substantially as described. 6th. In a disc harrow, a flexible frame, an axle in sections having end thrust pieces to bear on each other, yielding bearings, and means for adjusting the axle sections separately to an angle from the transverse direction and discs on said axle, substantially as described. 7th. In a disc harrow, a flexible frame, an axle in sections and having yielding bearings, discs on said axle, and means for vertically adjusting the proximate ends of the axle sections, whereby the axle sections are placed out of horizontal alignment, substantially as described. 8th. In a disc harrow, a flexible frame having supporting standards, swivel pieces connected to said standards, bearing boxes pivotally supported within the swivel pieces, the axle sections in said bearings having discs thereon, and means for adjusting said axle sections, all combined substantially as described. 9th. In a disc harrow, a flexible frame, bearing boxes movably supported thereon, hub sections in said boxes having interposed bearing balls, axle sections longitudinally movable in said hub sections, and discs on the axle sections, all combined substantially as described. 10th. In a disc harrow, a flexible frame, discs on axle sections independently adjustable in said frame, and an equalizing lever on the tongue and independently connected to different parts of the flexible frame, all combined. 11th. In a disc harrow, the frame composed essentially of two longitudinal bars, a transverse bar pivotally connected to the longitudinal bars, and transverse axles in sections, each section supported in a universal bearing connected to one of the longitudinal bars, all combined substantially as described. 12th. In a disc harrow the adjustable hub sections provided with bearings for balls, the sleeve having corresponding bearing surfaces, the pivotal supports by which said sleeves are connected to the frame, the bearing balls, and the axle section having harrow discs thereon, all combined substantially as described. 13th. The arched frame bars having pendant brackets provided with pintles at their lower ends, swivel plates mounted on these pintles, and the axle sections movably supported by these swivel pieces, all combined substantially as described. 14th. In a disc harrow, the frame having longitudinal bars, the transverse axle sections carrying discs and mounted to have universal movement on the frame bars, a lever on the frame, and means connecting said lever to the axle sections so that the same may be adjusted out of transverse position, substantially as described. 15th. In a disc harrow, the frame having longitudinal bars, the transverse axle sections supported in the universal bearings on said bars and carrying discs, and vertically adjustable connections to the frame by which one end of the axle section may be vertically adjusted, so the axle sections will not lie in the same plane, all combined substantially as described. 16th. In a disc harrow, a frame, the axle sections supported in universal bearings on said frame and carrying discs, scrapers supported from the axle bearings and maintaining the general directions of the discs, and means whereby the scrapers may be adjusted by the operator, all combined substantially as described. 17th. In a disc harrow, the flexible frame having longitudinal bars, the axle sections universally adjustable and connected to said frame bars, and carrying the discs, and the equalizing bar connected to the draft mechanism and to the longitudinal bars of the frame, all in combination.

No. 67,301. Harrow. (Horse.)

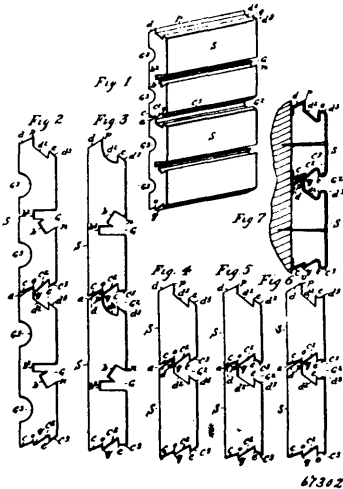


Eliakins A. Sowerwine, Mapleton, Utah, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 24th April, 1900.)

Claim.—In a harrow, the combination with a long singletree, of a harrow made in three sections, which are secured side by side independently of each other to the singletree, the middle one of the sections being larger than the side sections and the latter being detachable from the singletree, each of said sections being con-

structed of rocking cross frame bars provided with harrow teeth and longitudinal frame bars, in the ends of which the cross bars are journaled, and a regulating hand lever operatively connected with the rocking bars, so that the teeth of each section may be tilted backward and forward, the middle section of such harrow having cross frame bars of increased length toward the rear of the harrow, and the side sections having cross bars of substantially equal length, and the adjacent edges of the sections lying substantially parallel to each other, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,302. Sheathing and Lath. (Double cut lath.)

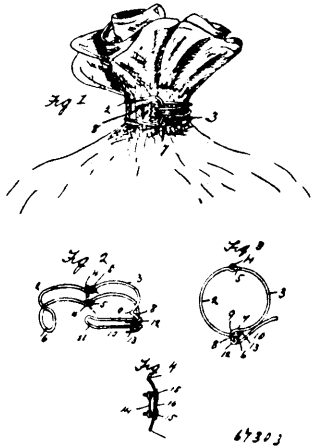


O. Robert Dahl, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 25th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The herein described sheathing lath having one or more of the rabbets G^1 , in the face of the board with rabbet G^2 , at each joint and concave grooves G^3 in the back, also provided with a joint cut d of rear, upper edge of board made on greater bevel than cut c , on lower edge into which acute angle p , fits firmly at groove o , and against acute angle q in middle of lower edge of board, giving a firm joint that while it allows swelling on the minimum meeting edge p , it prevents water running through the joint, substantially as specified and shown for the purposes set forth. 2nd. An improved sheathing lath, or furring strip having one edge dressed as specifically described and indicated by reference letters c, o, q, c^2, c and c^3 and the opposite edge dressed as represented in the drawings by d, p, d^2, e and d^3 as herein fully specified, giving the rabbet G^2 , when two such lath sections are placed in position so the acute angle p shall enter the groove o , and said rabbet G^2 , being provided with the cleats c and e for holding and clenching the plaster, substantially as shown and described for the purposes set forth. 3rd. An improved sheathing lath, or plastering strip with the double cuts, or channels for mortar b and b^2 , one wide and shallow, the other deep and narrow, made longitudinally on the face of the board, so that one is cut at right angle with face of lath, the other obliquely and forming an acute angle with face of lath to provide one substantial cleat for clenching the plaster as indicated by reference letter n , in rabbet G^1 , substantially as described and shown for the purpose set forth. 4th. An improved sheathing lath with the cuts, channels and cleats for holding plaster, made in the face and edges of a board longitudinally with the grain in such a manner as to present a firm joint, provided by the middle edge, or acute angle q , in lower edge of board against which the upper edge of adjoining lath is placed, so that the point, or acute angle, designated by the reference letter p , shall fit into the groove o , in rear cut c of lower edge of board, made on a less bevel than cut d , leaving the small opening a , at back of lath to allow swelling on the acute angle p , but bevelled sufficiently, so that water cannot run through the joint on wall from the back of lath, nor from the front, because of projecting angle q , and directly in front on face of lath the rabbet G^2 , which has the two cleats c and e , for securely clenching the plaster, substantially as shown and specified for the purpose set forth. 5th. A wall sheathing or lath combining the parts or boards S S , having at its lower edge, when in position on the wall, the bevelled form or cut c about three-eighths of an inch wide from back of lath, inclining downward toward the back of lath, forming an acute angle with back of lath, next to this the middle form or cut c^2 about five-sixteenths of an inch wide made with greater bevel than the form or cut c , forming the acute angle q , with form or cut c , and in front of this the form or cut c^2 three-sixteenths of an inch wide, at the upper rear edge of said lath or sheathing the bevelled form or cut d forming an obtuse angle with back of lath and being about three-eighths of an inch wide with acute angle p , to fit against acute angle q , of adjoining lath, nearer to the front the bevelled form or cut d^2 about five-sixteenths of an inch wide, made with a slant or curve inclining toward the face making the rabbet G^2 widest near the cleats c and e , and

gradually smaller toward the rear of said rabbet, and in front near the face of lath, the form or cut d^2 about three-sixteenths of an inch wide, all substantially as specified and shown for the purposes set forth. 6th. An improved sheathing lath having the combination as the boards S S, in which are cut the rabbets G G in the face of the boards, and at each joint the rabbet G², for keys to hold the plaster and in the back of said boards the shallow concave grooves G³ G³ to give ventilation, lighten the material without weakening same, and to prevent any rain that might come through the roof, or outside siding from soaking into the sheathing lath, all substantially as shown and for the purposes specified.

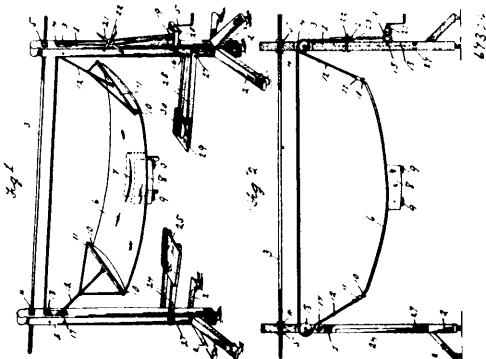
No. 67,303. Bag Fastener. (Attache-sac.)



William J. Lankford, Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 24th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A bag fastener comprising two movably attached semi-circular skeleton sections connected by eyes disposed at right angles on the respective sections, the outer ends of the sections being closed and one formed with an outwardly extending angular bend, and a tongue movably attached to said outwardly extending annular bend and having guards projecting thereover, the tongue being adapted to be passed through the end of the opposite section and exert a contractible tension on and form a lock for both sections. 2nd. A bag fastener, comprising two movably attached sections of semi-circular skeleton form connected by interlocking eyes disposed at right angles on the respective sections, the opposite portions of the sections being closed and one formed with an outwardly extending angular bend, and the opposite section widening at its outer portion, and a tongue having coils movably engaging a part of the outwardly extending angular bend, and the terminals returned from the said coils over the body of the tongue to form guards which are in substantial parallel relation, the said tongue adapted to be passed through the outer enlarged end of the opposite section and exert a contractible tension on and form a lock for both sections, the fastener as an entirety being also movably attached to the bag.

No. 67,304. Hammock and Elevator. (Hamac et elevateur.)

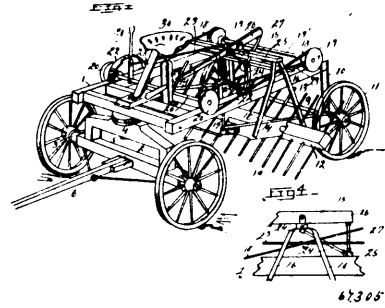


Joseph Calhoun Lassiter, Greensborough, North Carolina, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 24th April, 1900.)

Claim.—The combination with a hammock, and a supporting frame therefor, comprising a pair of standards, two ropes connected respectively to the opposite ends of the hammock, pulleys on the

standards over which the ropes run, a windlass on one standard on which the ropes are wound, and a friction clump on one standard located near and in operative relation to both ropes so as to engage and hold either one of the ropes while the remaining rope is left free to be operated by the windlass, substantially as described.

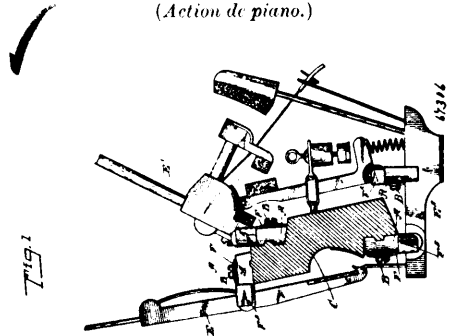
No. 67,305. Rake. (Rateau.)



Joseph L. Mackey, Walnut Grove, Illinois, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 24th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a rake, the combination with a frame, of rake head carriers at each side thereof, and having their front ends movable on vertical guideways or rails, a rake head carrying two sets of teeth projecting from opposite sides thereof, and said head journaled in the said carriers, and means connected with the rear end of the carriers to offset the adjustment of the rake, substantially as described. 2nd. In a rake, the combination with a frame, of hangers pendent therefrom, rake carriers at each side of the frame and having one end thereof movable in guideways or rails, a revoluble rake head connected with said carriers and provided with rake teeth, pulleys at the front and rear on said frame, a lever also on the frame, and cords or ropes connected with the rear end of said carriers, passed around the rear pulleys and connected through the front pulleys and their shaft with the lever, whereby the rake head may be raised and lowered, substantially as described. 3rd. In a rake, the combination with a frame, of pulleys at the front and rear ends thereof, adjusting levers also on said frame, a vertically adjustable bar extending transversely of the frame and provided with pendent hangers, rake carriers suspended by said hangers and having their front ends movable on guideways or rails, a rake head revolubly mounted in said carriers and provided with rake teeth, and cords or ropes connected with the rear ends of said carriers, passed around the rear pulleys and connected through the front pulleys with the adjusting levers, substantially as described. 4th. In a rake, the combination with a frame, of pulleys at the front and rear of said frame, adjusting levers also on said frame, an adjustable bar projecting crosswise, a second cross bar also projecting transversely of the frame and connected with the said first cross bar, pendent hangers projecting from the first cross bar, a lever pivoted to said first cross bar and connected with the second cross bar, rake carriers pendent from said hangers and having their front ends connected with, and vertically movable on guideways or rails, a rake head revolubly mounted in the carriers and provided with rake teeth, and cords or ropes connected with the rear ends of said carriers, passed over the rear pulleys on the frame and connected through the front pulleys with the adjusting levers, substantially as described.

No. 67,306. Flange and Centre Pin Shield. (Action de piano.)



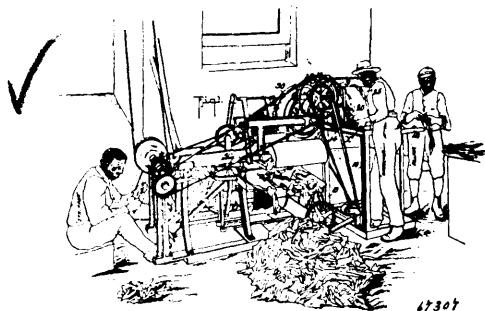
Frederick Christopher Billings, and Robert G. Kirsch, both of Macon, Missouri, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A flange shield having a curved spring back for engagement with a flange screw, and adapted to rest at its ends on the flange, and protecting arms extending from the sides of the back

at the forward end thereof, to extend over the sides of the flange and over the ends of the pivot pin in the flange, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A flange shield having a curved spring back for engagement with a flange screw, and adapted to rest at its ends on the flange, and protecting arms extending from the sides of the back at the forward end thereof, to extend over the ends of the pivot pin in the flange, the forward portion of the said spring back being cut out to give access to the swing part, as set forth.

No. 67,307. Tobacco Leaf Stemming Machine.

(Appareil pour enlever les tiges de feuilles de tabac.)



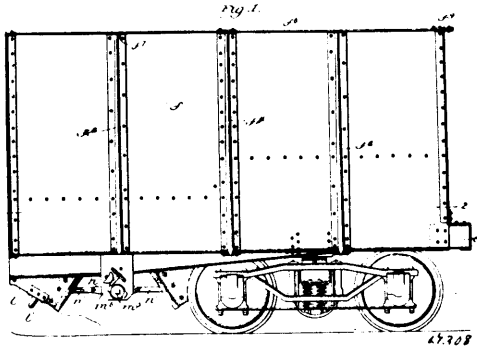
The Universal Stripping Machine Company, assignee of Alphonso Ross Allison, all of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 27th February, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A tobacco leaf stemming means, comprising stripper mechanism having a wiping action on the leaf, and automatically operated feed devices for drawing the leaf through the said stripping mechanism at a varying speed. 2nd. A leaf stemming means, comprising a wiping mechanism having a uniform stripping action throughout the length of its wiping line, and devices for drawing the leaf through such wiping mechanism at a varying speed. 3rd. Leaf stemming means, comprising stripping mechanism having co-acting surfaces operating with constant pressure, and having a greater proportion of their surface adapted to wipe the blade of the leaf at the entrant than at the exit end of the same. 4th. A leaf stemming machine, comprising stripper means having co-acting opposing surfaces, in operation effecting a wiping action, and means for automatically drawing the leaf through such surfaces, slowly at the entrance end and with gradually increasing speed as its drawn toward the exit end. 5th. In a tobacco stemming machine, in combination with the stripper mechanism having co-acting faces adapted to work with a wiping action on the leaf, of means for feeding the leaf in the direction of the length of such surfaces and drawing it diagonally between them at a varying speed, as specified. 6th. In a machine of the class described, a stripping mechanism having co-acting opposing surfaces adapted to work with a wiping action, means for conveying the leaf in the direction of the length of the opposing surfaces, said means including a mechanism for moving the leaf substantially parallel to the line of contact of the stripping surfaces during the wiping action of the extreme butt end of the leaf, and then for combining with that motion the motion away from the wiping surfaces so as to draw the leaf lengthwise between said co-acting surfaces. 7th. Leaf stemming means to operate with a wiping action upon the leaf, comprising a pair of endless belts whose upper surfaces move toward each other in a horizontal plane and having co-acting opposing surfaces where they pass over supporting rolls, and a rotary feed mechanism adapted to carry the stem of the leaf in a plane at right angles to the plane of horizontal movement of the belts and having devices for drawing the leaf between the wiping surfaces of said belts, as specified. 8th. In combination with the leaf stemming mechanism constructed to operate with a wiping action on the leaf, of means for feeding and drawing the leaf between the wiping surfaces of the stemming mechanism, said means comprising a rotary carrier, clamps mounted thereon for gripping the butt end of the leaf stem, and cam devices on the carrier for automatically operating to close and open the stem engaging clamps at predetermined intervals, substantially as and for the purposes described. 9th. A stemming machine, embodying the following elements in combination, stripping surfaces arranged to operate with a wiping action on the leaf, and a leaf feeding mechanism, comprising a rotary carrier having movement in the plane in which the wiping surfaces co-act, said carrier having a portion projected forward of the entrant end of the said stripping surfaces, said portion having means for gripping the leaf before it approaches the entrant end of the said stripping surfaces and to draw the leaf through the said surfaces, as specified. 10th. In a tobacco stemming machine, a wiping mechanism, comprising a pair of opposing co-acting surfaces, said surfaces travelling in a horizontal plane during a part of their movement, whereby to discharge adhering leaf particles by gravity or centrifugal force, thereby preventing adhering of leaf particles. 11th. In a tobacco stemming machine, a wiping mechanism, comprising a pair of opposing co-acting surfaces, said surfaces travelling in a horizontal plane, and

means for agitating such horizontal portion, for the purposes stated. 12th. In a tobacco stemming machine, a wiping mechanism, comprising a pair of endless belts having co-acting opposing surfaces, said belts being loosely mounted on driving rolls disposed in a plane at right angles to the direction of the draw of the leaf stem, whereby wiping surfaces having differential pressure are provided for the purposes specified. 13th. Leaf stemming means, comprising co-acting opposing surfaces adapted in operation to work with a wiping action upon the leaf, said surfaces being on endless belts loosely mounted on suitable bearing pulleys, whereby wiping surfaces having differential pressure are provided for the purposes specified. 14th. A leaf stemming means, comprising co-acting opposing surfaces adapted to work with a wiping action on the leaf, said surfaces being on endless belts so mounted on suitable drive and bearing pulleys as to engage the leaf with the minimum amount of pressure at the point of its initial contact therewith and with gradually increasing pressure from such point for the purposes specified. 15th. Leaf stemming means, comprising co-acting opposing surfaces, adapted to work with a wiping action on the leaf, said surfaces being in the nature of endless belts having card clothing faces, said belts being loosely mounted on suitable bearing rolls, and movable toward each other in a direction at right angles to the direction of movement of the leaf therebetween, for the purposes specified. 16th. A stripping mechanism for tobacco leaf stemming machines of the character described, comprising co-acting opposing surfaces adapted to operate with a wiping action upon the leaf, said surfaces being mounted on suitable bearing pulleys, and constructed to move away from their bearings by centrifugal force as they approach and engage with the leaf, whereby said wiping surfaces will exert differential and gradually increasing pressure on the leaf, as set forth. 17th. In a tobacco stemming machine, in combination with the co-acting wiping surfaces and a rotary carrier adapted to convey the leaf to and draw it through the wipers, said carrier having gripping portions to engage the butt end of the tobacco leaves, a continuously travelling feed mechanism adapted to grip the body of the leaf and convey the stem butts in position to be engaged by the gripping portions of the carrier. 18th. In combination with the co-acting wiping surfaces and a rotary carrier adapted to convey the leaf to and draw it between the side wiping surfaces, said carrier having annularly arranged automatically operating gripper portions at its perimeter, of a belt feed having co-acting clamping surfaces, whereby to project the stem butts into the path of the clamping portions of the carrier, as specified. 19th. In a machine of the character described, the combination with the rotary carrier having a continuous series of annularly arranged clamp or gripper members and means for automatically opening and closing the same at predetermined intervals, of a feed mechanism continuously movable at a tangent to and adjacent the carrier rim, said feed mechanism comprising devices for frictionally gripping the body of the leaf and conveying the stem butts between the gripping surfaces of the carrier. 20th. In a combination with the rotary carrier, having a continuous series of annularly disposed gripper members at its rim and means for automatically opening them as they approach the entrant or feed end of the carrier and closing them as they approach the wiping or stripping devices, of a leaf feed comprising means for frictionally gripping the body of the leaf, said means being movable adjacent to and at a tangent to the carrier, whereby to project the stem butts into the gripping surfaces of the said carrier and devices for maintaining the feeding means in a clamping position whereby to hold the leaves until their stems have been gripped by the carrier clamps as specified. 21st. The combination with the co-acting wiping surfaces, the rotary carrier, said carrier having automatically operating clamping surfaces at its perimeter, of a feed mechanism comprising a pair of endless belts rotatable in like direction, said belts having a portion thereof running tangentially to and adjacent the open rim portion of the carrier, and means for closing that part of the two belts passing adjacent the carrier to form co-acting grip surfaces, substantially as shown and for the purposes described. 22nd. In a tobacco stemming machine of the character described, the combination with the wiping mechanism and the rotary carrier, said carrier having annularly disposed clamping members, and means for automatically opening and closing the same at predetermined intervals, of a leaf feed mechanism comprising a pair of endless belts movable at right angles to the line of direction of movement of the rotary carrier, said belts having co-acting gripping surfaces travelling in an inclined plane and a second set of co-acting gripping surfaces travelling in close relation to and in a plane with the edge of the rotary carrier, substantially as shown and for the purposes described. 23rd. In a tobacco stemming machine as described, the combination with the wiping mechanism and the rotary carrier having annularly arranged clamps and means for continuously opening and closing them, of a feed mechanism comprising a pair of endless belts travelling at right angles to the line of rotation of the carrier, said belts having co-acting pressure surfaces adapted to engage the body of the leaf and convey it toward the carrier and also having a portion of such surfaces movable in a plane with the edges of the carrier and in close relation thereto, whereby to project the stems into the clamping space, the lowest one of said belts being extended to form a moving support to the entrant or receiving throat for the leaves, substantially as shown and for the purpose described. 24th. In a tobacco leaf stemming machine of the character described, the combination of a rotary carrier having clamping mechanism as shown, of a supporting frame including the guide beam X, said frame

carrying a platform and an inclined guideway, a pair of endless belts having co-acting portions travelling in a plane with the inclined guideway, and similar co-acting portions travelling in the plane of the edge of the carrier and in close relation thereto, the undermost belt having a portion extended forwardly in the plane below the upper edge of the frame portion X, all being arranged substantially as shown and for the purposes described.

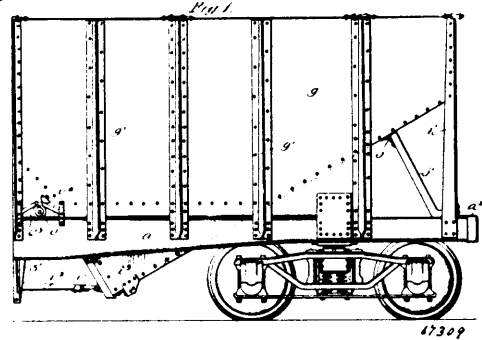
No. 67,308. Hopper Bottom Car. (Fond de chars à trémie)



The Pressed Steel Car Company, Pittsburg, assignee of Charles Thomas Schoen, Philadelphia, both in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a double hopper bottom car, an underframe constructed with side sills and comprising bolsters, end sills, draft rigging beams interposed between the bolsters and sills, and centre sills arranged between the longitudinal centre of the car and its sides and out of alignment with the draft rigging beams and secured to the bolsters, thereby leaving a clear space in the middle of the car for the projection of the hopper chutes through the underframe, substantially as described. 2nd. In a double hopper bottom car, an underframe comprising bolsters, end sills, draft rigging beams interposed between the bolsters and sills, centre sills arranged between the longitudinal centre of the car and its sides out of alignment with the draft rigging beams, and secured to the bolsters, thereby leaving a clear space in the middle of the car for the projection of the hopper chutes through the underframe, and flying sills projecting from the bolsters inwardly toward the centre of the car and beyond the inner wheels and braced to the centre sills, to accommodate the end inclines of the car floor, substantially as described. 3rd. A pressed steel underframe for cars, comprising bolsters, end sills, beams for the reception of the draft rigging interposed between and secured to the bolsters and end sills, centre sills secured to the bolsters and braced between their ends, the said centre sills being arranged between the longitudinal centre of the underframe and its side edges and out of alignment with the draft rigging beams, and flying sills secured to the bolsters and braced to the centre sills, substantially as described. 4th. A metallic car, comprising an under frame constructed without side sills and having its central portion unobstructed by sills, a body portion erected upon said underframe and having a double inclined hopper bottom, comprising inclined plates extending from the ends of the car downwardly through the underframe, inclined plates projecting from the sides of the car and meeting the end inclines, and a transverse cone interposed between inclines from the sides and supporting the doors of the hopper, substantially as described. 5th. In a double hopper bottom metallic car, an underframe and a body mounted thereupon and comprising inclined floor plates extending from the ends through the underframe, flooring plates inclined from the sides of the car, discharge chutes, a central division wall separating the double hopper bottoms, and lateral wings adjacent to said walls, substantially as described. 6th. In a double hopper bottom car, the discharge chutes provided with pivotal doors, combined with door operating mechanism comprising a rotary shaft, a lever fast thereto and provided with stop pins, and links connecting said lever and doors, and having end projections co-operating with the stop pins on the lever for limiting the movement of the lever and links, substantially as described. 7th. In a double hopper bottom car, the discharge chutes provided with pivotal doors, combined with door operating mechanism comprising a rotary shaft, a lever fast thereto and links connecting said lever and doors, and stops partly on the links and partly on the lever for controlling the co-operation of the links and lever in the movement of the doors, substantially as described. 8th. In a double hopper bottom car, the combination with the discharge chutes, of a transverse cone, triangular brackets attached to said cone, doors hinged to said brackets and means to actuate said doors, substantially as described.

No. 67,309. Hopper Bottom Car. (Fond de chars à trémie.)



The Pressed Steel Car Company, Pittsburg, assignee of Charles Thomas Schoen, Philadelphia, both in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1900.)

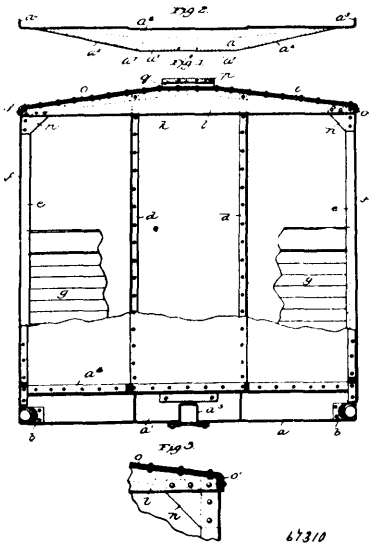
Claim.—1st. A steel car, having an under frame comprising side sills and centre sills connected by end sills and transoms, a body bolster erected above said underframe, a hopper bottom mounted on said underframe and supported thereupon by girders, one of which is bellied and interposed between the underside of the bottom of the upper surface of the body bolster, at each end of the car, and rests upon such bolster, substantially as described. 2nd. In a steel car, having its body divided longitudinally and transversely into hoppers, pockets or chutes, the transverse dividing member being composed of a cone divided at its apex and receiving vertical triangular wings projecting from the sides into the body of the car and between the members of the transverse cone and secured to both, substantially as described. 3rd. A hopper bottom car, provided with doors, combined with door operating mechanism, comprising transverse beams r , having eyes r^1 formed of separate and independent pieces and secured to the ends of the beams and pivoted to the doors, and shanks r^2 also formed separate from the beams and secured to the said beams and connected to each other by a knuckle joint, the said beams, eyes and shanks constituting spreaders, and means to move the said spreaders to open and close the doors, substantially as described. 4th. In a double hopper bottom car, the combination of pairs of doors, jointed spreaders connected with each other and with the said doors, and each composed of a beam r having eyes r^1 secured in its ends and a shank r^2 secured at right angles to the beam, vertically grooved guides to receive the connection of the spreaders, and means to actuate the spreaders within said guides, substantially as described. 5th. In a hopper bottom car, the combination with the hopper doors, of spreaders each composed of a beam r having eyes r^1 and a shank r^2 , the said shanks connected by a knuckle joint, the pin of which joint projects laterally beyond the said joint at both sides, vertically grooved guides with which the projecting ends of such pin engage, and means to raise and lower said spreader within said guides to open and close the doors, substantially as described. 6th. In a hopper bottom car, the combination with the doors, of spreaders connected with the doors and each composed of a beam r having eyes r^1 and a shank r^2 , a knuckle joint connecting the shanks of the spreaders, vertically grooved guides erected between the centre sills of the car and receiving the said knuckle joint of the spreaders, a crank shaft, and a link connecting the crank shaft and the knuckle joint, substantially as described. 7th. In a hopper bottom car, the combination with the doors, of spreaders connected with the doors and each composed of a beam r having eyes r^1 and a shank r^2 , a knuckle joint connecting the shanks of the spreaders, vertically grooved guides erected between the centre sills of the car and receiving the said knuckle joint of the spreaders, a crank shaft, and a link connecting the crank shaft and the knuckle joint, and means to hold the said shaft to retain the doors in both the closed and open positions, substantially as described.

No. 67,310. Metallic Car. (Char métallique.)

The Pressed Steel Car Company, Pittsburg, assignee of Charles Thomas Schoen, and John Morrison Hansen, Bellevue, all in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1900.)

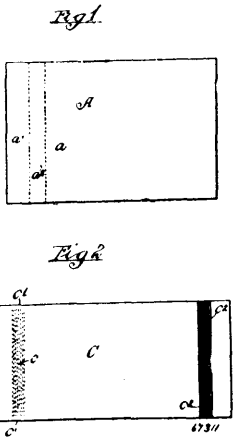
Claim.—1st. A pressed steel end sill, for cars, having its vertical face provided with a central projection adapted to receive the draw-bar or coupling, and tapering thence to nothing at its ends next the sides of the car, a solid top having a vertical flange, and a bottom flange, substantially as described. 2nd. A pressed steel end sill having a central projection a^1 , tapered portions a^2 , end flanges a^3 , a solid top having a vertical flange, and a bottom flange, substantially as described. 3rd. In a car, the combination of side posts, a single flange carline and a double flange carline springing from said side posts and supporting the roof, the said double flange carline having its upper flange of the contour of the roof and its lower flange a chord, substantially as described. 4th. In a car, the combination

of side posts, a single flange carline bent to the contour or profile of the cross section of the roof, and a double flange carline having its



upper flange conforming to the contour or profile of the cross section of the roof and its lower flange made as a chord, and the roof secured to such carlines, substantially as described. 5th. In a metallic car, the combination of metal posts, sides composed of metal plates secured to said posts, single flange and double flange carlines springing from said posts, metal roof plates having their meeting ends overlapped and riveted to said carlines and having depending sides overlapped upon the sides of the car, substantially as described. 6th. In a metallic car, the combination of metal posts, single flange and double flange metal carlines springing from said posts, and gusset plates arranged at the juncture of the said carlines with the said posts, substantially as described. 7th. A pressed steel carline, having a flanged upper edge of the profile of the roof and a lower flanged chord, substantially as described.

No. 67,311. Paper Crimping Machine.
(Machine à gaufrer le papier.)



William A. Vawter, assignee of Christian Hans Stöckling, all of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th April, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a paper crimping machine, means for holding the sheet to be crimped, means for starting the bend in the desired direction, means for completing the fold and means for straightening the fold after the same is completed. 2nd. In a paper crimping machine, means for holding the sheet to be crimped, a tucker blade adapted to start the bend or fold in a desired direction, mechanism for actuating the holding means, and means for retracting the tucker blade before the fold is completed. 3rd. In a paper crimping machine, means for holding the sheet to be crimped, means for starting the bend in the desired direction, mechanism for actuating the holding means whereby the sheet is creased along the line of the bend and means for forming a plurality of folds in the paper. 4th.

In a paper crimping machine, means for holding the sheet to be crimped, a tucker blade adapted to start the bend or fold in the desired direction, means for actuating said holding mechanism whereby the sheet may be folded or creased along the line of the bend and mechanism for unfolding the fold and feeding the paper into the machine preparatory to forming other folds therein. 5th. In a paper crimping machine, two crimping jaws, each provided with a clamping jaw, a movable tucker blade between the two crimping jaws, means for advancing said blade to start the bend or crease in the sheet of paper in a desired direction, means for retracting said tucker blade before the fold is completed, means for actuating one crimping jaw and the clamping jaw mounted thereon toward the other jaws. 6th. In a paper crimping machine, two crimping jaws each provided with a clamping jaw, a tucker blade, means for advancing and retracting said jaws into and from the space between the two crimping jaws, means for actuating one crimping jaw with its clamping jaw closed thereon toward the other jaws and means for separating said crimping jaws and simultaneously raising the clamping jaws. 7th. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising crimping jaws, clamping jaws mounted thereon, a tucker blade adapted to reciprocate vertically between two sets of clamping and crimping jaws, means for actuating one of said crimping jaws and means for actuating the clamping jaws comprising a lever pivoted between its ends, one end of which is engaged with said clamping jaws and means for actuating the opposite end of said lever. 8th. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising two crimping jaws, two clamping jaws mounted thereon, a tucker blade adapted to reciprocate vertically between the two sets of clamping and crimping jaws, means for moving one of the crimping jaws and the clamping jaw mounted thereon toward the other set and means for raising both of said clamping jaws comprising a lever pivoted between its ends, one of which is engaged with said clamping jaws and means for actuating the opposite end of said lever. 9th. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising two crimping jaws, two clamping jaws mounted thereon, a tucker blade adapted to reciprocate between the vertical sets of jaws, means for moving said jaws together, and means for raising the clamping jaws comprising a lever pivoted adjacent thereto, a connecting link pivoted to one end of said lever and engaged at its opposite end with said jaws, said link being so constructed that the clamping jaws attached thereto may have lateral movement with relation to each other. 10th. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising two crimping jaws, two clamping jaws mounted thereon, a tucker blade adapted to reciprocate between the vertical sets of jaws, means for moving said jaws together and means for raising the clamping jaws comprising a lever pivoted adjacent thereto, a connecting link pivoted to one end of said lever comprising a crosshead and two parallel arms each of the latter pivoted at one end to said crosshead and at their other ends to the clamping jaws whereby said jaws may have lateral movement with relation to each other. 11th. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising two crimping jaws, two clamping jaws adapted to reciprocate between said crimping jaws, means for moving one of said crimping jaws toward the other comprising a tappet surface on said jaw and a rotating shaft adjacent to said jaw provided with a cam adapted to engage said tappet surface, and means for retracting said jaw comprising a guide rod engaged at one end with the stationary jaw, shoulder on said rod, a shoulder on the movable jaw adjacent thereto and a spring interposed between said shoulders. 12th. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising two crimping jaws, two clamping jaws mounted thereon, a tucker blade adapted to reciprocate between said crimping jaws, means for moving one of said crimping jaws toward the other comprising a tappet surface on said jaw and a rotating shaft adjacent to said jaw provided with a cam adapted to engage said tappet surface, and means for retracting said jaw comprising a hollow cylindrical boss on the movable jaw, a guide rod mounted therein, a shoulder on said rod adjacent to the boss, and a spring interposed between said shoulders, said guide rod being engaged at its opposite end with the stationary jaw. 13th. A paper crimping machine comprising two crimping jaws, means for holding the sheet of paper, a tucker blade movable between the same, crimping jaws to start the bend in the sheet of paper, means for actuating said crimping jaws comprising a rotating shaft adjacent to one of said jaws and a cam on said shaft. 14th. A paper crimping machine comprising two crimping jaws, means for holding the sheet of paper, a tucker blade movable between the same, crimping jaws to start the bend in the sheet of paper, means for retracting said tucker blade before the crimp is completed, means for actuating said crimping jaws comprising a rotating shaft adjacent to one of said jaws and a cam on said shaft. 15th. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising two crimping jaws, means for clamping the paper, a tucker blade adapted to reciprocate between said crimping jaws, means for moving one of said crimping jaws toward the other comprising a tappet surface on said jaw and a rotating shaft adjacent to said jaw provided with a cam adapted to engage said tappet surface, and means for automatically retracting said jaw, comprising a spring on the movable jaw and engaging also a part on the stationary jaw. 16th. A paper crimping machine comprising a frame and a relatively wide table for supporting the sheet to be crimped, suitable guides on the frame which engage the side margins of the table, means for imparting a slight forward movement to the table, and means for automatically retracting the table. 17th. A paper crimping machine comprising a frame and a relatively wide table

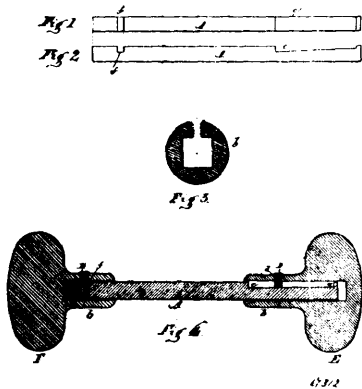
for supporting the sheet to be crimped, suitable guides on the frame which engage the side margins of the table, means for imparting a slight forward movement to the table, and a spring near each side acting to automatically retract the table. 18th. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising two crimping jaws, means for holding a sheet of paper thereon, means for moving said jaws together, a blade adapted to reciprocate between said jaws and means for actuating said blade comprising a lever pivoted upon a shaft mounted adjacent to said blade, operative connections between said blade and one end of the lever, means for oscillating the lever to move the blade between said jaws, and means for retracting said lever comprising a torsional spring connected at one end with the shaft and engaged at its other end with said lever. 19th. A machine for crimping paper or the like, comprising two crimping jaws, means for holding a sheet of paper thereon, means for moving said jaws together, a blade adapted to reciprocate between said jaws, and means for actuating said blade, comprising a lever pivoted upon a shaft mounted adjacent to said jaws, operative connections between said blade and one end of the lever to move the blade between the jaws, means for retracting said lever, comprising a torsional spring connected at one end with said shaft and engaged at its other end with said lever, and means for adjusting the tension of the spring. 20th. A machine for crimping paper or the like, comprising two crimping jaws, means for holding a sheet of paper thereon, means for moving said jaws together, a blade adapted to reciprocate between said jaws, and means for actuating said blade, comprising a lever pivoted upon a shaft mounted adjacent to said jaws, operative connections between said blade and one end of the lever, means for oscillating the lever to move the blade between said jaws, and means for retracting said lever comprising a collar on the shaft, and a torsional spring connected at one end with said lever, and at its opposite end with said collar, said collar being movably secured to the shaft, whereby the tension of said spring may be adjusted as desired. 21st. A machine for crimping paper or the like, comprising two crimping jaws, means for clamping the paper thereon, means for moving said jaws together, upper and lower blades adapted to alternately reciprocate between said jaws, and means for actuating said blades. 22nd. A machine for crimping paper or the like, comprising two crimping jaws, means for clamping the paper thereon, means for moving said jaws together, upper and lower blades adapted to alternately reciprocate between said jaws, and means for actuating said blade comprising upper and lower levers pivoted between their ends, and connected at one end with the adjacent blade, a rotating shaft, and operative connections between said shaft and both ends of said levers. 23rd. A machine for crimping paper or the like, comprising two crimping jaws, means for clamping the paper thereon, means for moving said jaws together, upper and lower blades adapted to alternately reciprocate between said jaws, and means for actuating said blade comprising upper and lower levers pivoted between their ends, and connected at one end with the adjacent blade, a cam on said shaft, a tappet surface on one of said levers and an actuating bar engaging the other lever, said cam being adapted to engage said tappet surface and actuating bar alternately in each rotation of the shaft to actuate said blade. 24th. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising two crimping jaws, means for holding a sheet of paper thereon, means for moving said crimping jaws together, a tucker blade adapted to reciprocate between said jaws, and means for advancing the sheet of paper as it is crimped comprising to co-acting rollers mounted perpendicular to the line of movement of the said sheet and means for actuating said rollers. 25th. A machine for crimping paper or the like, comprising two crimping jaws, two clamping jaws mounted thereon, means for moving said crimping jaws together, a blade adapted to reciprocate between the two vertical sets of jaws, a rotative shaft, operative connections between said shaft and clamping jaws for raising the latter, means for advancing a sheet of paper between said jaws comprising two co-acting rollers mounted perpendicular to the line of movement of said sheet, and operative connections between said rollers and said shaft. 26th. In a machine for crimping paper or the like, the combination with crimping jaws, clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate between the vertical sets of jaws, and means for raising the clamping jaws, means for feeding the sheet of paper between the upper and lower sets of jaws comprising two co-acting rollers mounted perpendicular to the path of movement of the sheet of paper, an oscillating arm on one end of said rollers adapted to move loosely on said roller in one direction of its movement and to be engaged therewith in its movement in the opposite direction, a rotative shaft, operative connections between said shaft and arm to oscillate the latter and means for restoring said arm to its normal position. 27th. In a machine for crimping paper or the like, the combination with crimping jaws, clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate between the vertical sets of jaws, and means for raising the clamping jaws, means for feeding a sheet of paper between the upper and lower sets of jaws comprising two co-acting rollers mounted perpendicular to the path of movement of the sheet of paper, an oscillatory arm on one end of said rollers adapted to move loosely thereon in one direction of its movement and to be engaged therewith, in its movement in the opposite direction, a rotative shaft, operative connection between said shaft and arm to oscillate the latter, and a restoring spring engaging said arm adapted to act thereon, when the arm is operatively engaged with the shaft. 28th.

A machine for crimping paper or the like, the combination with crimping jaws, clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate between the vertical sets of jaws, and means for actuating each set of jaws, means for advancing a sheet of paper between the upper and lower sets of jaws comprising co-acting rollers mounted perpendicular to the line of movement of the paper, a ratchet wheel on one of said rollers, an arm pivotally mounted adjacent to said wheel provided with a pawl adapted to have engagement with the ratchet wheel, operative connections between the main driving shaft of the machine and said arm for oscillating the latter on its pivot, and means for restoring said arm to its normal position. 29th. A machine for crimping paper or the like, comprising two jaws, two clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate between the two vertical sets of jaws, means for moving said crimping jaws together, a rotative shaft, operative connections between said shaft and clamping jaws for raising the latter, means for advancing a sheet of paper between the upper and lower sets of jaws comprising two co-acting rollers arranged perpendicular to the line of movement of the sheet and means for actuating said rollers from the shaft by which the clamping jaws are operated, comprising a ratchet wheel on one of said rollers, a cam on the adjacent end of the shaft and an actuating rod provided on one end with a pawl engaging said ratchet wheel and adapted to be engaged at its opposite end and by the said last mentioned cam. 30th. In a machine for crimping paper or the like, the combination with crimping jaws, clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate between the vertical sets of jaws and means for actuating each set of said jaws, of means for advancing a sheet of paper between the upper and lower sets of jaws comprising co-acting rollers, mounted perpendicular to the line of movement of the paper, a ratchet wheel on one of said rollers, an arm pivotally mounted adjacent to said wheel, a pawl provided with a cam, an actuating rod mounted on said pivotal arm and adapted to be intermittently engaged at its opposite end by said cam and means for restoring said arm when it has been oscillating by said cam. 31st. In a machine for crimping paper or the like, the combination with crimping jaws, and clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate between the two vertical sets of jaws and means for raising said clamping jaws, of means for feeding a sheet of paper between the upper and lower sets of jaws comprising two co-acting rollers in the path of the paper and perpendicular to the line of movement thereof, a ratchet wheel on one of said rollers, an oscillatory arm pivoted adjacent to said wheel, a pawl on said arm adapted to engage said wheel, a rotating shaft provided with a cam, an actuating bar connected at one end with the oscillatory arm and adapted to be engaged at its other end by said cam, a restoring spring on said arm and means for moving the actuating bar endwise on said oscillatory arm whereby the throw of said arm may be varied. 32nd. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising two crimping jaws, clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate vertically between the two sets of jaws, means for automatically raising said clamping jaws, means for moving the crimping jaws together, and guides engaging said clamping jaws to prevent lateral movement of each clamping jaw with relation to the crimping jaw upon which it is mounted. 33rd. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising the two crimping jaws, two clamping jaws mounted thereon, a tucker blade adapted to reciprocate vertically between the two sets of crimping jaws, means for automatically raising said clamping jaws, means for moving the crimping jaws together, and means for normally holding the clamping jaws in their lower position. 34th. In a machine for crimping paper or the like, the combination with crimping jaws, clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate between the two vertical sets of jaws and means for raising said clamping jaws, of means for feeding a sheet of paper between the upper and lower sets of jaws comprising the co-acting rollers mounted in the path of paper and perpendicular to the line of movement thereof, a ratchet wheel on one of said rollers, an oscillatory arm pivoted adjacent to said wheel, a pawl on said arm adapted to engage said wheel, a rotating shaft provided with a cam, an actuating bar connected at one end with the oscillatory arm and adapted to be engaged at its other end by said cam, a restoring spring on said arm, said oscillatory arm being provided with a longitudinal slot and adjustable bearing stud mounted in said slot to which the adjacent end of the actuating bar is attached whereby said bar may be moved longitudinally of the arm to vary the throw thereof. 35th. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising two crimping jaws, two clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade to reciprocate between the two vertical sets of jaws, means for raising said crimping jaws, means for moving the crimping jaws together, guide rods on said crimping jaws which pass through apertures in the clamping jaws, shoulders on the outer ends of said rods and means for normally holding said clamping jaws in their lower position comprising springs interposed between said shoulders on the outer ends of guide rods and opposing shoulders on said clamping jaws. 36th. A machine for crimping paper and the like comprising two crimping jaws, two clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate between two vertical sets of jaws, means for raising said clamping jaws, means for moving the crimping jaws together, guide rods on said crimping jaws which pass through apertures in the clamping jaws, shoulders on the outer ends of said rods and means for normally holding said clamping jaws in their lower position comprising springs interposed between

said shoulders on the outer ends of said guide rods and opposing shoulders on said clamping jaws, said shoulders on the guide rod being movable longitudinally of the rods, whereby the tension of the spring may be adjusted as desired. 37th. A machine for crimping paper or the like comprising two crimping jaws, two clamping jaws mounted thereon, means for moving said crimping jaws together, means for raising said clamping jaws, a blade adapted to reciprocate between the two vertical sets of jaws and crimping surfaces in the adjacent faces of said jaws arranged to come in contact with each other in the lateral movement thereof in advance of the main bodies of said jaws. 38th. In a machine for crimping paper or the like the combination with crimping jaws, clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate between said jaws and means for raising said clamping jaws, of means for feeding a sheet of paper between said jaws comprising two co-acting rollers mounted in the path of paper and perpendicular to the line of movement thereof, and means for actuating said rollers comprising a rotative shaft, operative connections between said shaft and one of the rollers, said last mentioned roller being normally maintained out of contact with the other roller and means for moving said roller into its operative position. 39th. In a machine for crimping paper or the like, the combination with crimping jaws, clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate between said jaws and means for raising said clamping jaws, of means for feeding a sheet of paper between said jaws comprising two co-acting rollers mounted in the path of the paper and perpendicular to the line of movement thereof, and means for actuating said rollers comprising a rotative shaft, operative connections between said shaft and one of said rollers, said last mentioned roller being normally held out of contact with the other roller, and means for moving and holding said roller in its operative position comprising a link engaged with the movable roller and provided with a slot through which the other roller passes, a treadle arm pivoted to the frame of the machine and operative connections between said link and treadle arm. 41st. In a machine of the character described, the combination with the driving shaft, provided with a power wheel, a clutch for connecting said wheel with the shaft, a brake pulley on said shaft, a friction brake engaging said pulley, a second shaft adjacent to and operatively connected with the driving shaft, means on said second shaft for actuating said brake, a segmental guide surface on said second shaft, and an endwise movable spring actuated bar operatively connected at one end with said clutch and engaging at its opposite end said guide surface, said clutch being maintained in its operative position when the bar is engaged with the guide surface and being disengaged from the power wheel when said guide surface is in a position to allow the bar to move endwise thereon. 42nd. In a machine of the character described, the combination with the driving shaft provided with a power wheel, a clutch for connecting said wheel with the shaft, a brake pulley on said shaft, a friction brake engaging said pulley, a second shaft adjacent to and operatively connected with the driving shaft, means on said second shaft for actuating said brake, a segmental guide surface on said second shaft, and an endwise movable spring actuated bar operatively connected at one end with said clutch and at its opposite end with said guide surface, said clutch being maintained in its operative position when the bar is engaged with the guide surface, and disengaged therefrom, when the bar is released from said surface, and the parts being so arranged that the bar will be released and the clutch moved out of its operative position just before the said brake is exerting its most effective power upon said pulley. 43rd. In a machine for crimping paper or the like, the combination with the crimping jaws, clamping jaws mounted thereon, a crimping blade adapted to reciprocate between said crimping jaws, a driving shaft provided with a power wheel, a clutch for connecting said wheel with the driving shaft, means for actuating said jaws from said shaft, operative connections also between said shaft and crimping blade a treadle arm pivoted to the frame of the machine and operative connections between said treadle arm and clutch, of a pulley on said main shaft, a friction brake engaging said pulley, a second shaft adjacent to and operatively connected with said main shaft, means on said second shaft for actuating said brake, a segmental guide on said second shaft, an endwise reciprocating spring pressed bar connected with the clutch and engaging said guide surface, and operative connections between said bar and treadle arm. 44th. In a machine for crimping paper or the like, the combination with crimping jaws clamping jaws mounted thereon, a crimping blade adapted to be reciprocated between the two vertical sets of jaws, a main shaft provided with a power wheel, means for actuating said jaws from said shaft, operative connections also between said shaft and crimping blade feed, roller mounted in the path of the paper and perpendicular to the line of movement thereof to feed the paper

between said jaws, one of said rollers being normally out of contact with and raised above the other, a friction clutch on the driving shaft adapted to connect the power wheel with said shaft and a lever engaging said clutch, of a treadle arm pivoted in said frame, operative connections between said arm and upper feeding roller and operative connections also between said arm and the clutch actuating lever. 45th. In a machine of the character described, the combination with the driving shaft, a friction pulley on said shaft, a friction brake engaging said pulley, a second shaft adjacent to and operatively connected with said driving shaft, means on said second shaft for actuating said friction brake, a segmental guide surface on said second shaft, a power wheel on the driving shaft, a friction clutch for connecting said power wheel to the shaft, a spring actuated lever engaging said clutch, an actuating bar engaging at one end said lever and at its other end said guide surface, and acting when engaged with the guide surface to hold the clutch against the action of its spring in its operative position, whereby when said surface the spring will actuate the lever to disengage the clutch from the power wheel. 46th. In a machine of the character described, the combination with the driving shaft provided with a power wheel, a clutch for connecting said wheel with the shaft, a brake pulley on said shaft, a friction brake engaging said pulley, a second shaft adjacent to and operatively connected with the driving shaft, means on said second shaft for actuating said brake, a segmental guide surface and an endwise movable bar operatively engaged at one end with said clutch and engaging at its opposite end said guide surface, said bar being arranged to maintain the clutch in its operative position when it is engaged with said guide surface, and to allow said clutch to be released when disengaged therefrom. 47th. In a machine of the character described, the combination with the driving shaft provided with a power wheel a clutch for connecting said wheel with the shaft, a brake pulley on said shaft, a friction brake pivoted adjacent to said shaft comprising divergent arms embracing said pulley, a clamping pin passing through the arms of said brake provided on one end with a shoulder, a lever engaging the opposite end of said pin and fulcrumed against the adjacent arm of the brake, a second shaft adjacent to the main shaft and operatively connected therewith, means on said second shaft for oscillating said lever of the friction brake by which said brake is set upon a pulley, a segmental guide surface on said second shaft and a spring actuated bar operatively engaged at one end with said clutch and engaging at its other end said guide surface. 48th. In combination with a driving and a driven shaft, means for operatively connecting said shaft together and a brake pulley on said driving shaft, of a friction brake comprising divergent arms embracing said pulley, a clamping pin passing through the outer ends of said arms, provided on one end with a shoulder, a lever engaging the opposite end of said pin and fulcrumed against the adjacent arm of the brake, and a cam on said driven shaft adapted to engage said lever to actuate said brake. 49th. In a machine of the character described, the combination with crimping and clamping jaws, a blade adapted to reciprocate between said jaws, co-acting rollers adapted to feed a sheet of paper between said jaws, and one of said rollers being normally held out of contact with the other roller, a driving shaft provided with a power wheel and a treadle arm pivotally mounted in said frame, of means for engaging said arm for connecting the power wheel with the driving shaft and operative connections between said arm and the upper roller to move said roller into its operative position embracing a connecting rod having slotted engagement with said arm whereby said arm may be moved to partially connect the power wheel with the driving shaft before actuating said roller. 50th. In a machine of the character described, the combination with crimping and clamping jaws, a blade adapted to reciprocate between said jaws, one of said rollers being normally held out of contact with the other roller, a driving shaft provided with the power wheel and a treadle arm pivotally mounted in said frame, of means engaging said arm for connecting the power wheel with the driving shaft, operative connections between said arm and the upper roller to move said roller into its operative position, embracing a connecting rod having slotted engagement with said arm whereby said arm may be moved to partially connect the power wheel with the driving shaft before actuating said upper roller, and an adjusting plate on said connecting rod to vary the length of the slot therein. 51st. A machine for crimping paper or the like, comprising two crimping jaws, two clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate between the vertical sets of jaws, means for moving said crimping jaws together, means for raising the clamping jaws, and an adjustable marginal stop on one of said crimping jaws adapted to limit the movement of the paper when inserted between said jaws. 52nd. A machine for crimping paper or the like, comprising two crimping jaws, two clamping jaws mounted thereon, a blade adapted to reciprocate between the vertical sets of jaws, means for moving said crimping jaws together, means for raising the clamping jaws and an adjustable marginal stop on one of said crimping jaws adapted to limit the movement of the paper when inserted between said jaws comprising a bar mounted on said jaw parallel with the acting face thereof, an attaching arm secured to said bar and having engagement with the upper face of the jaw, said arm being provided with a longitudinal slot, and a screw threaded bolt passing through said slot and having screw threaded engagement with said jaw.

No. 67,312. Method of Attaching Door Knobs to Spindles. (*Methode d'assujeter les boutons de porte a leurs tiges.*)

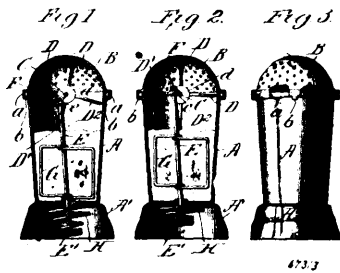


William H. D. Rogers, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 24th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The spindle of a door knob constructed at one end with an incline plane recess contracting outwards, and a screw threaded through the shank of the knob to engage with the incline plane to hold the knob firm on the spindle and make the same adjustable to suit the thickness of different doors, substantially as specified. 2nd. A spindle A, of a door knob E formed with an incline recess c at one end, a projection a at the extreme outer end of the recess, and a threaded screw D made to be screwed into the shank of the door knob to engage with the incline recess c to firmly hold the said knob E on the spindle and cause it to be adjustable to suit different thicknesses of doors, all arranged and constructed, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. A slot B formed at the opposite end of the spindle from the incline plane, for a screw to engage therewith, a screw threaded through the shank of the knob to hold the knob firmly at that end of the spindle, substantially as specified.

No. 67,313. Condiment Holder.

(*Receptacle pour condiments.*)

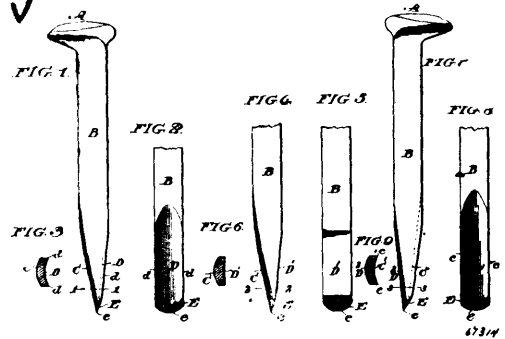


David Strawbridge, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 24th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a condiment holder, the combination with a receptacle provided with a perforated top, of a transversely arranged rock shaft mounted in said receptacle, arms mounted on said rock shaft, which arms are adapted to sweep over the inner surface of the perforated top, a rod connected to said rock shaft and extending through the bottom of the receptacle, and a spring co-operating with said rod, substantially as described. 2nd. In a condiment holder, the combination with a rock shaft carrying arms, of a rod co-operating with said shaft, and means for preventing said parts from reaching a position of dead centres, substantially as described. 3rd. In a condiment holder, the combination with a rock shaft carrying arms, of a rod co-operating with said shaft, means for preventing said parts from reaching a position of dead centres, and a spring co-operating with said rod for returning the parts to their normal position after manual operation, substantially as described. 4th. In a condiment holder, the combination with a casing, of a rock shaft, a rod having a swivelled connection therewith, said rod passing through said casing to the exterior, and agitator wings or arms arranged on said rod, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with a casing provided with a hollow base, of a transversely arranged rock shaft mounted within the casing, arms on said rock shaft, a rod connected to said rock shaft and passing through said casing into said hollow base, a head or button on the protrud-

ing end of the rod, and a spring interposed between said head and wall of the casing, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with a casing provided with a hollow base, of a transversely arranged rock shaft mounted therein, a rod connected to said shaft and extending through the wall of the casing into the chamber of the hollow base, a head on said rod, a seat in the outer face of the wall of the casing through which said rod passes, and a cone spring arranged in said seat and between said wall and rod head, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with a receptacle provided with cam faced flanges, of a perforated dome-shaped top formed with locking lugs co-operating with said cam faced flanges, a rock shaft whose axis is coincident with the centre from which the dome-shaped top is described, arms on said rock shaft, and a rod connected to said rock shaft and extending through the walls of the receptacle to the exterior, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with a receptacle provided with a perforated, dome-shaped top, a rock shaft arranged transversely in said receptacle and provided with a plurality of arms, a rod having a swivelled connection with said rock shaft, agitator wings arranged on said rods, and a spring co-operating with said rod to hold the same in its outer position, substantially as subscribed.

No. 67,314. Spike. (*Cheville.*)



The Diamond Steel Company, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A., assignee of Aca Walter Griffith, of Wilmington, aforesaid, 12th March, 1890; 6 years. (Filed 27th July, 1899.)

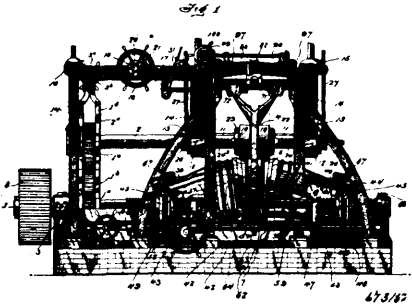
Claim.—1st. A spike having two compressing bevels, one of which is of curved form in cross-section and a curved cutting edge formed in said curved bevel by a straight cut across the point of the spike in a plane intersecting both compressing bevels and forming an acute angle with said curved bevel. 2nd. A spike having two compressing bevels one of which is of convex form in cross-section and a convexly curved cutting edge formed in said convex bevel by a straight cut across the point of the spike in a plane intersecting both compressing bevels and forming an acute angle with said convex bevel. 3rd. A spike having compressing bevels, one convexly and the other concavely curved in cross-section and a curved cutting edge formed in one of said bevels by a straight cut across the point of the spike in a plane forming an acute angle with said bevel. 4th. A spike having compressing bevels, one convexly and the other concavely curved in cross-section and a convexly curved cutting edge formed in the convex bevel by a straight cut across the point of the spike in a plane forming an acute angle with said bevel. 5th. A spike having one of its compressing bevels pressed to a concave cross-section merging into the plane of the corresponding face of the spike and with sharp corner edges in line with the corner edges of the spike body, its other or second compressing bevel of curved cross-section and a curved cutting edge formed in said second bevel by a straight cut across the point of the spike in a plane forming an acute angle with the curved second bevel. 6th. A spike having one of its compressing bevels pressed to a concave cross-section merging into the plane of the corresponding face of the spike and with sharp corner edges in line with the corner edges of the spike body, its other or second compressing bevel of convexly curved cross-section and a convexly curved cutting edge formed in said convex bevel by a straight cut across the point of the spike in a plane forming an acute angle with the said convex bevel.

No. 67,315. Re-rolling Mill. (*Laminoir.*)

Charles M. Horton, West Superior, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th June, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a rolling mill, the combination with a suitable frame, of upper and lower feed rolls mounted therein, means for rolling the material inserted, and means for raising and lowering the upper feed rolls, and means for adjusting the distances of the upper feed rolls from each other, substantially as described. 2nd. In a rolling mill, the combination with upper and lower feed rolls, of means for actuating the same, means for raising and lowering the upper rolls to accommodate beams of different sizes, and means for transmitting from the lower shaft to the upper one, said means comprising adjustable gears adapted to engage gearing upon the

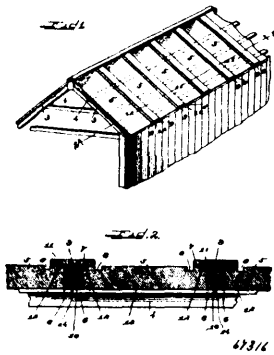
shaft of the upper adjustable rollers in its different positions, substantially as described. 3rd. In a rolling mill, the combination



with lower and upper feed rolls, of means for adjusting the shaft of the upper feed rolls vertically, gearing upon the shafts of the feed rolls, a pivoted frame, intermediate gearing mounted in the pivotal frame for communicating motion from one to the other, no matter what the adjusted position of the movable shaft, and a screw shaft for holding the said frame rigidly in its adjusted position, substantially as described. 4th. In a rolling mill, the combination with lower and upper feed rolls, of exterior re-rolling rolls adapted to turn over flanges of connecting plates upon beams to form box structures, and means for adjusting the said re-rolling rolls at different distances from each other, substantially as described. 5th. In a rolling mill, the combination with a lower feed roll, of upper adjustable feed rolls, exterior re-rolling rolls mounted in suitable frames, said frames being adjustable in the frame of the mill, and means for raising and lowering the inner adjustable ends of the said frames to vary the position of the re-rolling rolls with respect to the material to be acted upon, substantially as described. 6th. In a rolling mill, the combination with lower and upper feed rolls, of exterior re-rolling rolls mounted upon shafts in pivoted frames, pivoted frames carrying said shafts and having trunnions engaging sliding journal bearings, the inner end of the said frame also having projections which engage inclined slots formed in movable slides or frames, and means for adjusting the said movable slides or frames with respect to the trunnions of the pivoted frame, whereby the rolls may be raised or lowered in the machine, substantially as described. 7th. In a rolling mill, the combination with upper and lower feed rolls of laterally arranged exterior re-rolling rolls mounted upon suitable shafts, pivoted frames supporting the said shafts, and pivotally mounted in movable bearings upon the frame of the mill, the inner ends of the said pivoted frames having projections engaging diagonal slots in movable slides or frames, the said frames resting upon guides or rails formed upon the frame of the machine, screws connected with said slides, gearing engaging the said screws and connected with each other by means of suitable shafting and hand operating means connected with said shaft whereby the slides may be adjusted simultaneously to raise or lower the frames carrying the re-rolling rolls, substantially as described. 8th. In a rolling mill, the combination with lower and upper feed rolls, of laterally arranged re-rolling rolls mounted in suitable frames, screw rods engaging swivel nuts mounted in the said frames, gearing engaging the said screw rods and connected with a suitable hand means whereby the frames may be adjusted at different distances to each other, substantially as described. 9th. In a rolling mill, the combination with feed rollers, of exterior re-rolling rolls mounted upon suitable shafts, frames carrying said shafts, means for adjusting them higher and lower in the frame, gearing upon the shafts of the said re-rolling rolls, and movable gears splined upon the lower feed roller shaft for engaging the said gears upon the shafts of the re-rolling rolls for actuating the same, substantially as described. 10th. In a rolling mill, the combination with suitable upper and lower feed rolls, and means for actuating the same, of interior re-rolling rolls adapted to work between the beams of the structure to be formed, said re-rolling rolls being supported by a suitable frame or yoke mounted in the frame of the mill, whereby the re-rolling rolls are supported between the upper and lower feed rolls, substantially as described. 11th. In a rolling mill, the combination with upper and lower feed rolls, of interior re-rolling rolls, a U-shaped yoke or frame for supporting the said re-rolling rolls, said yoke or frame having flanges engaging horizontal tracks upon the frame of the machines, links pivotally connecting one arm of the said yoke to the frame of the machine, and a chain for operating the said yoke to remove it from between the feed rolls or to replace it in position, substantially as described. 12th. In a rolling mill, combination with upper and lower feed rolls, of re-rolling rolls adapted to turn over flanges between the feed rolls, the structure to be formed, a yoke for supporting the said re-rolling rolls, said yoke sliding upon rails or tracks in the frame, pivoted links for connecting one arm of the said yoke to the frame, a chain for removing and replacing said yoke between the feed rolls, and means for raising and lowering the yoke in the frame comprising vertical segments connected by suitable gearing with a hand operating means, substantially as described. 13th. In a rolling mill, in

combination with a lower feed roll, of upper feed rolls splined upon a suitable shaft, means for moving the said rolls to different positions upon the said shaft comprising casings or rings engaging annular projections on the said rolls, screw threaded nuts engaging the said screw rods, vertical shafts having worms for operating the said screw nuts, splined gear wheels secured to the said vertical shaft and gearing connecting the said gear wheels with hand operated means, whereby the said upper rolls may be adjusted at different distances from each other, substantially as described. 14th. In a rolling mill, the combination with upper and lower feed rolls, of piston rolls adapted to extend into the end of box, structures to be rolled, said piston rolls carrying re-rolling rolls for turning the flanges of connecting plates over upon the flanges of beams, substantially as described. 15th. In a rolling mill, the combination with upper and lower rolls, and means for actuating the same, of piston rolls mounted upon the piston head, one set of the said rolls being mounted upon the body portion thereof while the other set is mounted upon the pivotal portion of the said piston, whereby they may be adjusted to different positions with respect to each other by inserting wedges of different sizes between the parts of the piston head, piston rods secured to said head and engaging pivoted heads mounted upon suitable posts and means for turning said pivoted heads downward upon the said posts, substantially as described. 16th. In a rolling mill, the combination with lower and upper feed rolls, of laterally arranged re-rolling rolls mounted upon suitable shafts carried in adjustable frames, gearing upon the said shafts and splined gears upon the shaft of the lower feed roll for actuating the said gears, each of the said splined gears comprising in its construction a central toothed portion and side flanges bolted or otherwise secured upon the sides thereof, whereby the gears upon the shafts of the re-rolling rolls will carry the said splined gears back and forth upon the main shaft when the said frames are adjusted, substantially as described. 17th. In a rolling mill, the combination with upper and lower feed rolls, of interior re-rolling rolls, a yoke for supporting the same between the upper and lower feed rolls, said yoke engaging guides or tracks upon the frame, bolts for preventing the said yoke from moving upon the said tracks and cans for withdrawing the said bolts when it is desired to move the yoke comprising a rock shaft connecting with the bolts by means of links and means for rocking said rock shaft whereby the bolts may be moved back and forth, substantially as described.

No. 67,316. Roofing. (Toiture.)

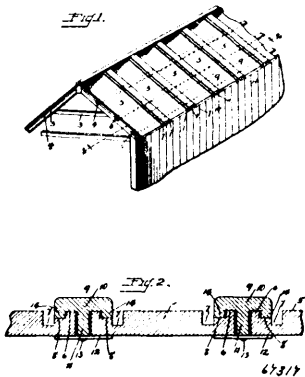


Frank Jager, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years (Filed 23rd April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with parallel strips set a short distance apart and provided with a plurality of parallel grooves on their upper surface near their edges, of a batten adapted to cover the open space between said strips, and provided with two parallel shoulders adapted to engage the grooves nearest the adjacent edges of said strips, the edges of said batten being substantially flush with the inner edges of the next pair of parallel grooves, substantially as described. 2nd. A roof, composed of parallel strips set a short distance apart extending downwardly from the peak toward the eaves, and provided with a plurality of parallel grooves near their adjacent edges, and battens provided each with a central longitudinal shoulder adapted to rest between said strips, and with parallel shoulders upon each side of said longitudinal shoulder adapted to rest within the inner pair of said parallel grooves, the edges of said batten being substantially flush with the inner edges of the next pair of parallel grooves, substantially as described. 3rd. In a roof, the combination with parallel strips 5 extending downwardly from the peak toward the eaves and set a short distance apart, and provided near their adjacent edges with a plurality of parallel grooves 7 and 8, of battens 9 provided each with a central longitudinal shoulder adapted to rest between said strips 5 and with parallel shoulders 12 upon each side of said central longitudinal shoulder adapted to rest within said grooves 7, the edges of said battens being substantially flush with the inner sides of said grooves 8, substantially as described. 4th. In a roof, the combination with parallel strips 5 extending from the peak downwardly toward the

eaves and set a short distance apart, and provided near their adjacent edges with a plurality of parallel grooves 7, 8, of battens 9 provided each with a central longitudinal shoulder 10 adapted to rest between said strips 5 and with parallel shoulders 12 upon each side of said central longitudinal shoulders adapted to rest within said grooves 7, the edges of said battens being substantially flush with the inner sides of said grooves 8, and fastening devices adapted to secure said battens in place, substantially as described.

No. 67,317. Roofing. (Toiture.)



Frank Jager, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years (Filed 23rd April, 1900.)

Claim—1st. The combination with parallel strips provided with grooves on their upper surface near and parallel with their edges, each groove being provided with a step parallel with the sides of said groove, of a batten having a T-shaped head provided with parallel shoulders adapted to engage said grooves and be supported on said steps, said shoulders being spaced apart sufficiently to allow for shrinkage and swelling of the material of the roof, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with parallel strips set a distance apart and provided with a groove near and parallel with each edge, said grooves being provided each with a step parallel with the edge of said strip, of a batten having a T-shaped head provided with a central longitudinal shoulder adapted to rest between said strips, and with a shoulder on each side of said central longitudinal shoulder parallel therewith and adapted to engage said grooves and be supported on said steps, said shoulder being spaced sufficiently apart to allow for shrinkage and swelling of the material of the roof, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with parallel strips set a distance apart and provided with a groove near and parallel with each edge, said grooves being provided each with a step parallel with the edge of said strip, of a batten having a T-shaped head provided with a central longitudinal shoulder adapted to rest between said strips, and with a shoulder on each side of said central longitudinal shoulder parallel therewith and adapted to engage said grooves and be supported on said steps, said shoulders being spaced sufficiently apart to allow for shrinkage and swelling of the material of the roof, and a fastening device adapted to secure said battens in position, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with parallel strips provided with grooves on their upper surface near and parallel with their edges, each groove being provided with a step parallel with the sides of said groove, of a batten provided with parallel shoulders adapted to engage said grooves and be supported on said steps, said shoulders being spaced sufficiently apart to allow for shrinkage and swelling of the material of the roof, substantially as described.

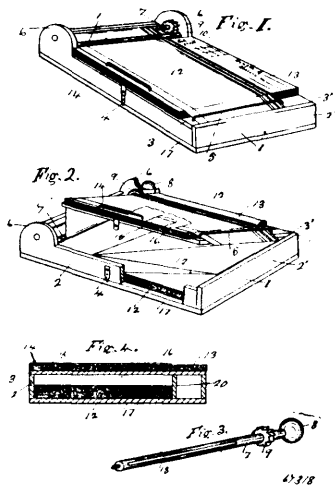
No. 67,318. Autographic Register.

(Registre autographique.)

Wales Egbert Van Ame, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30th December, 1899.)

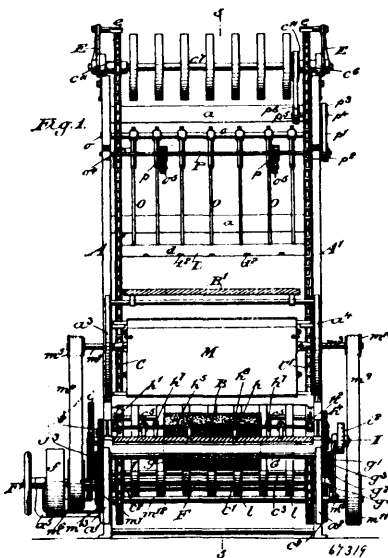
Claim.—1st. An autographic register consisting of a casing having a receptacle chamber for the manifold sheet, and provided with a hinged lid affording access to said chamber, and provided at the lower or rear end with a vertical slit or space through which the record or tally sheet is led, and having a lateral guide adjacent to said space for said sheet, a winding up roller revolvably mounted in the forward end of said casing for the manifold sheet, having an operating handle, and a ratchet mechanism to prevent a retrograde movement of said roller, a transverse rod in close proximity to said roller and in parallel relation therewith, a series of sales checks arranged upon said lid and beneath said sheet as shown, and a copying sheet or carbon arranged between said sheet and the underlying sales checks, all substantially as described. 2nd. The combination in an autographic register of a casing 1, having a hinged lid therefor provided at its rear end with a slit or space for the passage of the record sheet, a guide for said sheet fixed upon said lid in close proximity to said space, a roller revolvably mounted in said casing

as shown upon which the record sheet is wound, and provided with a holding mechanism, a transverse rod fixed in said casing in close



proximity to said roller for the purpose specified, a manifold sheet arranged in said casing having its outer end secured in said roller, and adapted to be led or fed over said lid as described, a series of sales checks arranged upon said lid beneath said sheet, and means for making a duplicate copy of the entries made upon said sheet. 3rd. In an autographic register, a casing 1, having a hinged lid 3, and a receptacle chamber for the manifold sheet, a roller loosely mounted in said casing, slotted as shown, and provided with ratchet mechanism and an operating handle, means for guiding the said sheet over and above the said lid to and upon the said roller, a manifold sheet arranged as shown, and a series of sales checks adapted to receive a duplicate copy of the entries of said sheet, and means for making a duplicate copy of the entries made upon said sheet.

No. 67,319. Dusting Machine. (Machine à épousseter.)

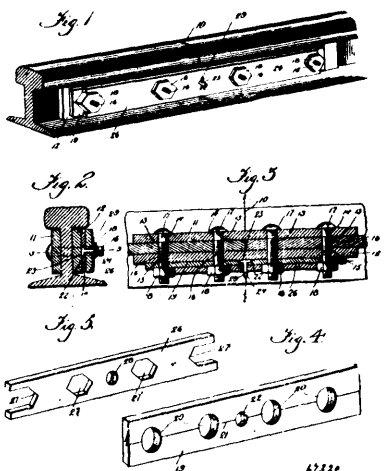


Rudolph Frank Emmerich, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 12th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th April, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a dusting machine, paper advancing rolls, suitable supports therefor, the said rolls being geared together, means for imparting to the rolls alternate forward and backward rotary movements and means for swinging one of the rolls out of its geared engagement with the other roll at intervals, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a dusting machine, a friction roll, a stationary support therefor, a second friction roll geared to the first named friction roll, a swinging support therefor, paper aligning stops carried by the last named roll, means for swinging one of the rolls away from the other and means for swinging the stops down into the plane of the space between the rolls, substantially as set forth. 3rd. A dusting machine comprising a suitable frame, a pair of paper

advancing rolls, a stationary support for one of the rolls, a swinging support for the other of the rolls, a rotary cam shaft mounted in the frame for imparting to the rolls an alternate forward and backward rotary movement and for swinging one of the rolls into and out of geared engagement with the other roll, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a dusting machine, a suitable frame, an endless carrier mounted to travel therein, clamps carried by the carrier, means for feeding a sheet to the clamp and means for positively directing the advance edge of the sheet into engagement with one of the clamps comprising a swinging plate arranged to engage the face of the sheet and guide the said advance edge into the clamp, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a dusting machine, a suitable frame, an endless carrier mounted to travel therein, clamps carried by the said carrier, means carried by the frame for closing the jaws of the clamp, a catch carried by the clamp in position to lock the jaws in their closed position and means carried by the frame in position to trip the catch to permit the jaws of the clamp to open, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a dusting machine, a suitable frame, a dusting box carried thereby comprising two sections, an endless carrier arranged to draw the sheet to be dusted between the said sections of the box, the said box being provided with means for closing the top, bottom and sides thereof for preventing the escape of the bronze, substantially as set forth. 7th. A dusting box comprising two sections having swinging doors arranged to close the top and bottom of the box and sliding shutters arranged to close the sides of the box, substantially as set forth. 8th. In a dusting machine, a suitable frame, a sheet delivering device comprising one or more rotary friction delivering rolls, mounted in the frame, a plurality of swing delivery arms hinged to the frame, one or more idle friction rolls carried by the said arms opposite the one or more of the first named friction delivery rolls, whereby, as the delivery arms are swung forward the said rolls are caused to rotate in unison, substantially as set forth. 9th. In a dusting machine, a suitable frame, an endless carrier, a sheet advancing mechanism for causing the advance edge of the sheet to be engaged by the endless carrier, a sheet delivery mechanism and a rotary shaft arranged to control the movements of the sheet advancing mechanism, the mechanism for causing the advance edge of the sheet to be engaged by the endless carrier and the sheet delivery mechanism, substantially as set forth. 10th. In a dusting machine, a suitable frame, an endless carrier mounted therein, a dusting box, a sheet grasping clamp carried by the endless carrier and an adjustable clamp releasing means whereby the sheet may be released at greater or lesser distances from the dusting box, substantially as set forth.

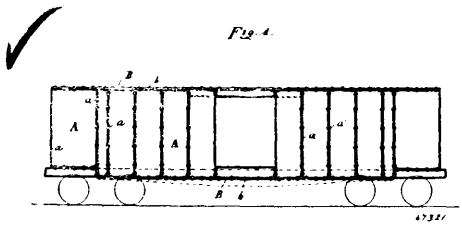
No. 67,320. Nut Lock. (*Arrête-écrou.*)



Elijah Langille and Henry Monteith Andrews, both of Bridgeville, Nova Scotia, Canada, 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 26th April, 1900.)

Claim.—The combination with the rails, the fish-plates and the bolts having interlocking connection with one of said fish-plates, of the nuts, the base plate fitted to the bolts, interposed between the nuts and one of the fish-plates, and having the index line with which an angle or corner of each nut is adapted to register, the stud or pin attached to the base plate, the locking plate provided with the openings and recesses which receive the nuts and with a central opening which receives the stud or pin, and a key fitted in said stud or pin, substantially as described.

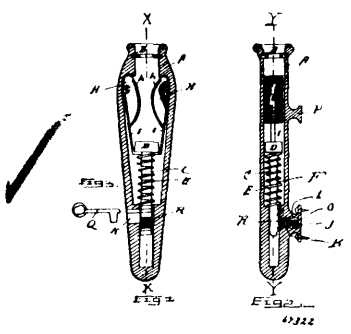
No. 67,321. Car Construction. (*Construction de chars.*)



The Pressed Steel Car Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., assignee of Frederick Harvey Rapley, Clements Lane, Lombard, London, England, 14th May, 1900; 18 years. (Filed 23rd April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A combined side and side sill for cars, built up of panels or sections united at their contiguous edges, and having a reinforcing strip beneath and united to the panels along the bottom of said car side, which strip is arranged to be within the vertical plane of the car side, so that the side sill may be dispensed with. 2nd. A combined side and side sill for cars, built up of panels or sections united at their contiguous edges, and having a reinforcing strip beneath and united to the panels along the bottom of the said car side, which strip is arranged to be within the vertical plane of the car side so that the side sill may be dispensed with, and a second reinforcing strip at the top and united to the panels of the car side. 3rd. A combined side and side sill for cars, built up of panels or sections united at their contiguous edges through flanges formed on the said panels, and a reinforcing strip beneath and united to the said panels along the bottom of said car side through flanges on the said panels, whereby the usual side sill may be dispensed with. 4th. A combined side and side sill for cars, comprising panels or sections having flanges at the edges thereof, and rivetted together through said flanges, at their joining edges to form the car side, and a strip without said panels, and rivetted to the flanges thereof at the top and bottom of the car side for reinforcing the same, substantially as described. 5th. A side for a car, comprising vertical panels or sections having flanges at the edges thereof through which the panels are united at their contiguous edges, and an angle iron placed vertically between said flanges, for stiffening the car side, substantially as described.

No. 67,322. Spring Lock Whip Socket. (*Douille à ressort pour fouets.*)

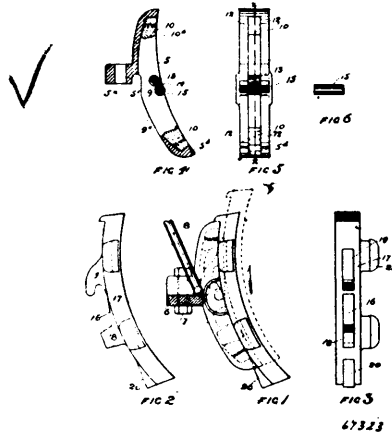


Harry Paul and Simeon R. Hatfield, both of Chatham, New York, U.S.A., 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed February 17th, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A spring-lock whip-socket with converging sides and provided with two or more cams each pivoted on a spring and held in position by another spring, which when compressed will draw said cams toward each other, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A spring-lock whip-socket, the insides of which converged toward each other, together with two or more cams held in position against said converging sides by being pivoted upon springs attached to a plunger, so arranged that when the plunger is pressed downward by the whip the cams will be pressed against the whip by the converging sides of the socket, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. A spring-lock whip-socket, provided with a plunger having ratchet-teeth on one side and a dog with corresponding ratchet-teeth held against said plunger by springs and one or more cams pivoted upon springs attached to said plunger, a spring adapted to hold said plunger up and return it in place when released from said dog, together with a key adapted to release the ratchet-teeth of said dog from the ratchet-teeth of said plunger, all substantially as described and for the purposes set forth. 4th. In a spring-lock whip-socket, the interior sides of which converge toward each other, two or more cams held against said sides by being pivoted upon springs, said cams arranged and adapted to approach each other as they move

downward along said converging sides, in combination with a plunger held in position by a spring and adapted to carry said cams downward along said converging sides, as said plunger descends in said socket, springs holding said plunger and said cams in position, ratchet-teeth upon one side of said plunger, a dog adapted to catch upon the ratchet-teeth of said plunger, a spring adapted to hold said dog against said plunger, and a key adapted to disengage said dog from said plunger, all substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

No. 67,323. Brake Block. (*Subot de frein.*)

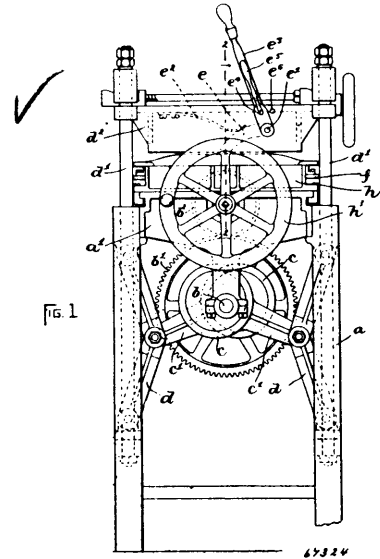


William H. Sauvage and Singleton M. Morrison, both of Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., 14th May, 1890; 6 years. (Filed 23rd April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In an automatic brake block the combination with a suitable support, of a head, and a shoe movable thereon, the head being grooved longitudinally to receive the shoe which is suitably shaped for the purpose, the said groove being open at the rear to permit the escape of dirt or other foreign material or substances, and suitable means for forcing the shoe against the tread of the wheel automatically as the shoe is actuated by the frictional contact of the wheel. 2nd. An automatic brake block comprising a head, and a shoe movable thereon, the head being grooved longitudinally and provided with a cushion at each extremity of the groove, the shoe being provided with two separated lugs which enter the groove of the head and respectively engage the cushions of the head as the shoe reaches its limits of upward and downward movement, and means for forcing the shoe against the tread of the wheel automatically as the wheel actuates the shoe by frictional engagement. 3rd. The combination of a break head and a shoe movable thereon, the head being grooved to receive the shoe which is suitably shaped to enter the groove, the groove of the head being open at the rear, one of the said members being provided with an inclined face and the other with a suitable bearing to engage said face, whereby the shoe is forced against the tread of the wheel automatically as the shoe is actuated by the frictional contact of the wheel. 4th. The combination of a brake head provided with a longitudinal groove and a stop located in said groove intermediate its extremities, a shoe provided with a hooked lug adapted to enter the groove above the stop and normally engage the stop whereby the shoe is retained on the head, means connected with the two members to force the shoe against the tread of the wheel automatically by virtue of the frictional contact of the wheel. 5th. The combination of a break head and a shoe movable thereon, the head having a groove which is open at the rear, one of the said members being provided with two separated inclined faces and the other with bearings engaging said faces, whereby as the shoe is actuated by the frictional contact of the wheel the shoe is forced against the tread of the wheel automatically. 6th. The combination of a break head and a shoe movable thereon, the head having a groove open at the rear, one of the said members being provided with two separated inclined faces and the other with bearings engaging said faces, the two inclined faces being arranged to act simultaneously to force the shoe against the tread of the wheel automatically. 7th. The combination of a break head grooved to receive the shoe which is provided with two separated lugs adapted to enter the groove, the upper lug being hook-shaped, a stop located in the groove of the head and arranged to be engaged by the hooked lug of the shoe when the latter is at its downward limit of movement, an inclined face formed between the two lugs of the shoe and a similar inclined face formed on the lower extremity of the shoe, the head being provided with bearing to engage said inclined faces whereby as the shoe is actuated it is forced against the tread of the wheel automatically. 8th. The combination of a break head grooved to receive the shoe which is provided with two separated lugs adapted to enter the groove, the upper lug being hook-shaped, a stop located in the groove of the head and arranged to be engaged by the hooked lug of the shoe

when the latter is at the downward limit of movement, an inclined face formed between the two lugs of the shoe and a similar inclined face formed on the lower extremity of the shoe, the head being provided with bearings to engage said inclined faces, the shoe being provided with cushions located respectively above the one lug and below the other lug, and arranged to engage the lugs when the shoe is at its limits of upward and downward movement.

No. 67,324. Press Mould for Making Heels.
(*Presse et moule pour talons.*)



The American Heel Manufacturing Company, assignee of F. W. Coy, all of Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd April, 1900.)

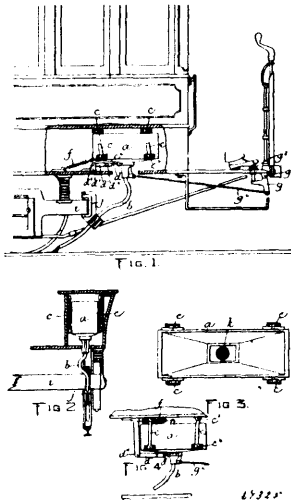
Claim.—1st. A mould for forming heels, comprising cap and bed plates, and a series of partition plates removably mounted on the bed plate and having portions which lie flat against the bed plate and constitute beds for the heels, and end portions bent at an angle to the aforesaid portions and constituting partitions which divide the mould into a number of separate compartments for the separate heels. 2nd. A mould for forming heel blanks, comprising a cap and bed plates, a series of partition plates, each having one end turned up and forming a partition between adjacent compartments of the mould and its remaining portion lying flat against the bed plate, and means for securing the last said portions to the bed plate. 3rd. An apparatus for forming heels, comprising a press having bed and presser, a mould interposed between said bed and presser, a holder for said mould, mounted on the bed and having provisions for supporting the mould, said holder being made in two parts and having side pressing plates, springs normally pressing said parts away from each other, and jaws embracing the mould holder and adapted to press the parts thereof toward each other. 4th. An apparatus for forming heels, comprising a press, a mould, a holder for said mould, mounted in the press and having provisions for supporting the mould, said holder being made in two relatively movable parts having portions adapted to exert side pressure on the contents of the mould, and jaws arranged outside of said side pressing portions and adapted to move the same and the parts of the mould holder toward each other. 5th. An apparatus for forming heels, comprising a press, a mould removably supported therein and comprising separable cap and bed plate members, the bed plate member having a series of partition plates removably secured thereto, and means for rigidly clamping the members of the mould together so as to maintain pressure on separate contents of the mould between the partition plates when said mould is removed from the press.

No. 67,325. Track Sanding Device.
(*Appareil à sabler la voie.*)

Frederick Edison Allen and Frank Elpham Herbert Gary, both of Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd April, 1900.)

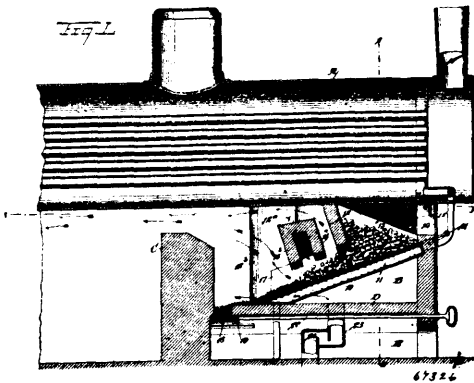
Claim.—1st. A track sanding device comprising a horizontally movable receptacle, means for reciprocating it horizontally, a discharge spout leading from the bottom of the receptacle, and means for controlling the escape of sand through said outlet. 2nd. A track sanding device comprising a horizontally movable receptacle, means for reciprocating it horizontally, and a flexible discharge spout leading from the bottom of the receptacle and confined to a support below the receptacle. 3rd. A track sanding device comprising a movable receptacle, means for agitating it, and a valve or gate in the outlet of the receptacle adapted to be opened and closed

by movements of the receptacle. 4th. A track sander device, comprising a horizontally movable receptacle adapted to be horizontally



reciprocated, and a discharge spout leading from the bottom of the receptacle, a spring which normally holds the receptacle at one extreme of its movement, and means for moving the receptacle from its normal position. 5th. A track sander device, comprising a movable receptacle, a spring which normally holds the receptacle at one extreme of its movement, means for moving the receptacle from its normal position, and a fixed valve or gate which closes the outlet of the receptacle when the latter is in its normal position, and opens said outlet when the receptacle is moved from its normal position. 6th. A track sanding device, comprising a horizontally movable receptacle adapted to be horizontally reciprocated, a discharge spout leading from the bottom of the receptacle, a spring which normally holds the receptacle at one extreme of its movement, a bell crank lever pivoted to a fixed support, a rod connecting one arm of said lever with said receptacle, and a pedal engaged with the other arm of the lever. 7th. A track sanding device, comprising a receptacle, links suspended in pairs from fixed supports and pivoted to the receptacle, and means for reciprocating the receptacle.

No. 67,326. Fire Boxes for Boilers and Furnaces.
(Boite à feu pour chaudières et fournaies.)

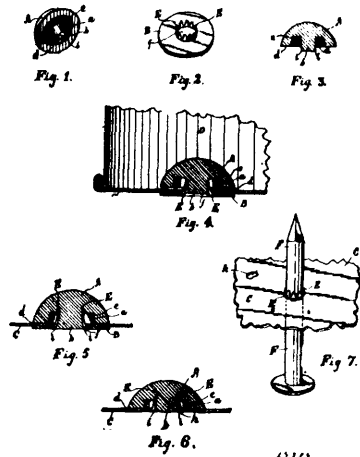


George Chantler, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 25th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A fire box for furnaces, boilers, stoves and the like, provided with a bridge serving as a partial bulk head for the fuel, and means for constantly supplying air to the fuel in front of said bridge. 2nd. In a fire box for furnaces, boilers, stoves and the like, a support for the fuel, an arched bridge serving as a bulk head for the forward body of the fuel, means for constantly supplying air to the fuel banked at the said bridge, and devices for supplying air to the partially consumed fuel which passes said arched bridge, as specified. 3rd. In a fire box for boilers, furnaces, stoves and the like, a support for the fuel, a bulk head having a passage for fuel at the forward portion of the fire box, means for supplying air to the fuel thus massed, and an independent air supply for the fuel which passes said bulk head and is partially consumed. 4th. In a fire box for boilers, furnaces, stoves and the like, a support for the fuel, a

bulk head having a passage for fuel, which bulk head serves to retain the mass of fuel at the forward portion of the fire box means for supplying air to the fuel thus named, an independent air supply for the fuel which passes said bulk head and is partially consumed, and an outward passage for the waste gases, located below the support for the fuels as specified. 5th. In fire boxes for furnaces, boilers, stoves and the like, a support for the fuel, means for retarding the passage of the fuel over said support, independent air supplies for the fuel, delivered at different points on the support, and a passage for waste gases located at a point below the support, as described. 6th. In fire boxes for furnaces, boilers, stoves and the like, an inclined support for the fuel, a barrier for the fuel, having a passage through which portions of the fuel may pass, means for supplying air to the fuel in front of and at the rear of the barrier, and a device for discharging cinders and ashes accumulating on the said support. 7th. In fire boxes for furnaces, boilers, stoves and the like, an inclined support for the fuel, a barrier for the fuel, having a passage through which portions of the fuel may pass, means for supplying air to the fuel in front of and at the rear of the barrier, a device for discharging cinders and ashes accumulating on the said support, and an outlet for waste gases located below the said support. 8th. In fire boxes for furnaces, boilers, etc., an inclined support for the fuel, which support is hollow and contains water, as described. 9th. In fire boxes for furnaces, boilers, etc., an inclined support for the fuel, agitating devices located upon the said support, an exit for ashes and cinders located at the lower end of the support, and means for controlling said exit, as specified.

No. 67,327. Appliances for Mending Tinware.
(Appareil pour réparer les ferblanteries.)



John H. Ashbaugh and Cheever L. Webster, both of Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 29th April, 1900.)

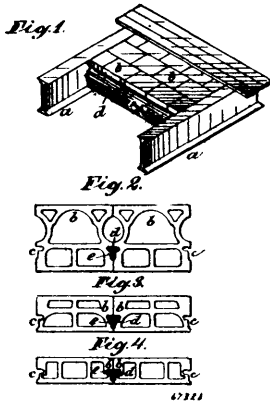
Claim.—1st. An appliance consisting of a pliable metallic cap formed while in a melted state in a metallic mould and providing a plug and a cap having an annular recess at the base of the plug whereby a pliable annular plane bearing surface removed from the plug at the under side of the cap is formed adapted to yield to the surface to which it may be applied, said cap being capable of being penetrated and also capable of turning over tin plate clenched points forced therein. 2nd. The combination of a tin plate having a perforation and provided with upturned clenched points at the edge of the perforation, and a soft metal cap plug having a central annular recess and a plane bearing surface surrounding the annular recess whereby to effect a closure of the perforation, and the plug projecting from the center of the annular recess. 3rd. The combination with a plate having a perforation therethrough, of the upturned clenched points at the edge of said perforation, and the soft metal cap plug provided with an annular plane bearing surface and the annular recess, whereby the perforation is closed and the cap secured in place. 4th. The herein described appliance, consisting of the pliable cap plug having the projecting plug and the annular recess at the base of the plug, and provided with the annular plane bearing surface surrounding the annular recess, and the tin plate washer having the perforation and the upturned clenched points at the edge of the perforation, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,328. Fire Proof Floor and Ceiling.
(Plancher et plafond à l'épreuve du feu.)

Gustav Liebau, Maurer, New Jersey, U.S.A., 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 26th April, 1900.)

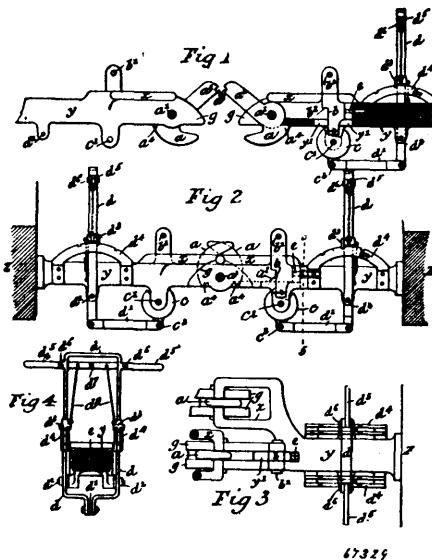
Claim.—1st. In a floor or ceiling, bricks or tiles laid between I-beams having side recesses adapted to coincide with the recesses

in the tiles of the next course, in combination with metallic ties located in the dividing line of said course and out of contact with



the lower flange of the I-beams and entering the recesses in the tiles on adjacent courses, substantially as described. 2nd. In a floor or ceiling, bricks or tiles laid between I-beams and having appropriately shaped side recesses adapted to coincide with the recesses in the tiles of the next course, in combination with T-iron ties located within the coincident recesses and above and out of contact with the lower flanges of the I-beams, substantially as described. 3rd. In a floor or ceiling, bricks or tiles laid between flanged floor beams and having side recesses adapted to coincide with the recesses in the tiles of the next course, in combination with metallic ties embedded in mortar and located in the dividing line of said courses above the lower flanges of the floor beams, and entering the recesses of two adjacent courses, substantially as described. 4th. A floor or ceiling composed of bricks or tiles having appropriately shaped side recesses between the upper and lower surfaces of said bricks or tiles, and a metal tie located wholly within said recesses above and out of contact with the support for said ceiling or floor, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,329. Car Coupler. (Attelage de chars.)

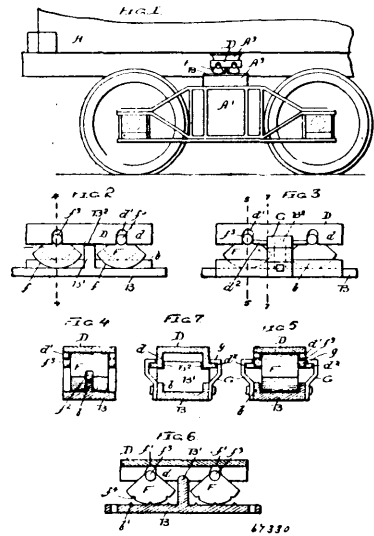


Arnold George Blackwell, Wynyard, Tasmania, 14th May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 25th April, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a railway coupling of the class set forth, the combination with a draw bar, having an eye, of a hook pivoted in a bifurcation of the said draw bar, and provided with a tail a^2 , the draw bar having cheeks to which is pivoted a suspended lock bar as b , which is under forward pressure all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In a railway coupling of the class set forth, the combination with a draw bar having eye x , pivoted hook a , and suspended lock bar b , of a cam or recessed plate as c which is movable so as to push back, lock or release the said lock bar all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. In a railway coupling of the class set forth, the lever d in combination with handles, spring catches, racks, and a connection to the cam or

recessed plate c , whereby the said part c is movable substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 4th. In a railway coupling of the class set forth, the combination with a draw bar of the parts herein-before referred to and designated, a , a^1 , a^2 , a^3 , a^4 , g , x , c , b , b^1 , b^2 , and e all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 67,330. Side Bearings for Railway Cars. (Coussinet de côté pour chars de chemin de fer.)

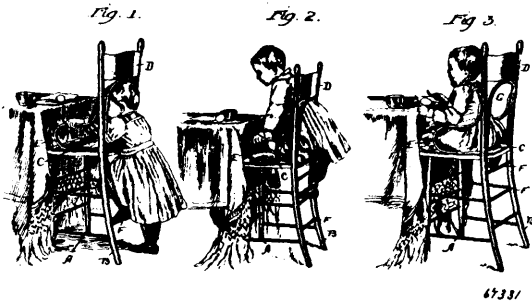


John Hennessy, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 14th May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 26th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a side bearing for railway cars, the combination with the bottom plate of a reciprocating top plate and a pair of automatic gravity returning rockers interposed between the bottom plate and said reciprocating top plate, and having a connection with said reciprocating top plate to cause it also to return to its central or normal position when the side bearing is relieved from pressure or weight, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a side bearing, the combination with a bottom plate of a reciprocating top plate, a pair of automatically returning gravity rockers between the top and bottom plates, the said top and bottom plates having guides or flanges engaging the rockers, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a side bearing, the combination with a bottom plate of a top plate, and a pair of automatically returning gravity rockers interposed between said plates, each of said rockers having a large lower end or face and a small upper end or face to cause the rocker to assume a central or normal position by its own gravity, substantially as specified. 4th. In a side bearing, the combination with the bottom plate of a reciprocating top plate and a pair of automatically returning gravity rockers interposed between said plates, each having a large lower end and a small upper end to cause said rockers to assume a central or normal position by their own gravity, and a connection between said rockers and said reciprocating top plate, substantially as specified. 5th. The combination in a side bearing with the bottom plate of a reciprocating top plate, a pair of rockers interposed between said plates and a transverse stop between said rockers, substantially as specified. 6th. In a side bearing, the combination with the bottom plate and top plate furnished with depending flanges or guides co-operating with the rockers for keeping the rockers laterally in position, a pair of interposed rockers and a guide secured to or formed integrally with the bottom plate and engaging the top plate, substantially as specified. 7th. The combination in a side bearing with a bottom plate of a top plate having depending flanges or guides, a pair of interposed rockers, and a transverse stop or guide on the bottom plate, engaging the top plate, and supplemental guide straps secured to the bottom plate and engaging the reciprocating top plate, substantially as specified. 8th. In a side bearing, the combination with a bottom plate and a top plate, of a pair of interposed automatically returning gravity rockers having small upper ends and large lower ends to cause the rockers to return to their central normal position by gravity, substantially as specified. 9th. In a side bearing, the combination with a bottom plate and a top plate, of a pair of interposed automatically returning gravity rockers having small upper ends and large lower ends to cause the rockers to return to their central normal position by gravity, and a connection between said rockers and the top plate, substantially as specified. 10th. In a side bearing, the combination with a bottom plate and a top plate, of a pair of interposed automatically returning gravity rockers having small upper ends and large lower ends to cause the rockers to return to their central normal position by gravity, and a stop between the rockers, substantially as specified. 11th. The combination in a side bearing, of a bottom plate with a

top plate furnished with depending guide flanges, a pair of rockers, and a stop on the bottom plate between the rockers, and furnished with guide notches to receive the guide flanges on the top plate, substantially as specified.

No. 67,331. Child's High Chair. (*Fautcuil pour enfants.*)

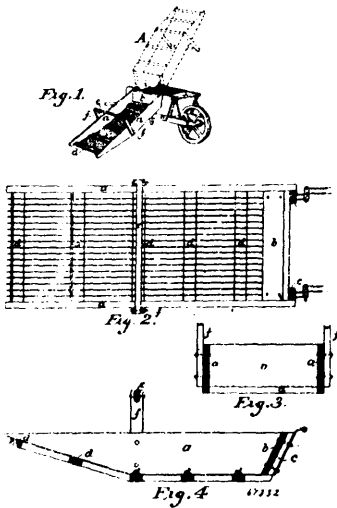


Philander Frank Chase, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 26th April, 1900.)

Claim.—The high chair for children, having a ladder formed after they have been dug up or otherwise raised from the ground, the said machine being constructed by means of a screen and framework attached by hinges to a wheelbarrow as aforesaid, and all substantially as set forth.

No. 67,332. Potato Gatherer.

(*Appareil à ramasser les patates.*)



Robert James Stead, Lanark, Ontario, Canada, 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 27th April, 1900.)

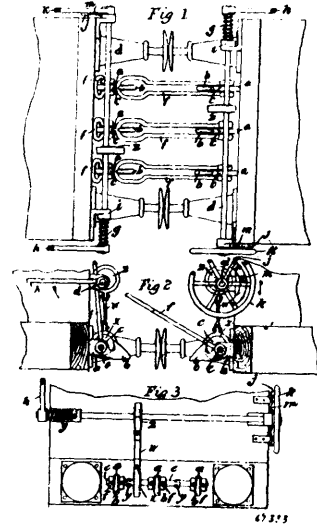
Claim.—A machine for gathering potatoes into a wheelbarrow after they have been dug up or otherwise raised from the ground, the said machine being constructed by means of a screen and framework attached by hinges to a wheelbarrow as aforesaid, and all substantially as set forth.

No. 67,333. Car Coupler. (*Attelage de chars.*)

Albert Ernest Mills, Bronxholme, Victoria, Australia, 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 27th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a car coupling, in combination, a draw bar ending in a hook having a convex or plane inclined outer edge, the back wall of the hook recess also being a convex plane or incline, a shaft passing through said draw bar, a link as f attached to the said shaft and having an enlarged fore end, a secondary shaft journalled in bearings attached to the car, the two shafts being connected so as to move together, a lever or the like at each side of the car attached to the secondary shaft and adapted to be secured in required positions, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In a car coupling, the combination with each end of the cars, of a series of

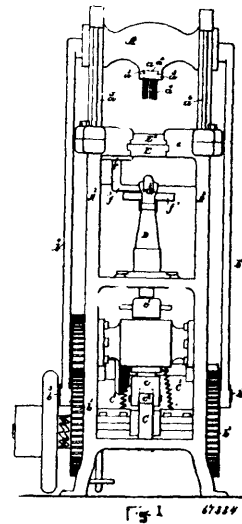
draw bars a having hooks as b, recess wall as c, jointed shaft as e, so connected to a parallel shaft d that both shafts will move



together, links as f secured to shaft c, spring as g, a lever or wheel as h or k at each end of shaft d, a projection as j, and a recessed plate as m, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 67,334. Heel Nailing Machine.

(*Machine à cheville les talons.*)



Freeborn F. Raymond, Newton, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a heel nailing machine, a reciprocating cross head carrying heel attaching devices, templet or pressure plate, a last or work support, a cam on the crank shaft for giving the latter two impacts and periods of separation during one revolution of the shaft, and a top lift plate and mechanism for moving it between the templet or pressure head and the work when separated, substantially as described. 2nd. In a heel nailing machine, a reciprocating cross head carrying a gang of drivers, a templet or pressure plate, a last or work support, a cam on the crank shaft for giving the latter two impacts and periods of separation during one revolution of the shaft and a top lift plate having top lift holding devices and mechanism for bringing it between the templet or pressure head and the work, when separated, substantially as described. 3rd. In a heel attaching machine, a reciprocating cross head carrying heel attaching devices, a templet or pressure plate, a nail carrier, a last or work support, a cam on the crank shaft for giving the latter two impacts and periods of separation during one revolution of the shaft, a top lift carrier, and mechanism for moving it between the templet or pressure head and the work when separated, substantially as described. 4th. The combination in a nailing machine, of a reciprocating cross head E, a gang of drivers carried thereby, the shaft B, the pinions b thereon, the shaft b', the gears b', carried thereby

to mesh with the pinions *b*, the crank pins *b*³, on the gears *b*¹, the rods *b*⁴, connecting the cross head with the crank pins, the templet, the last or work support, carried upon a vertically movable spindle *d*, a vertically movable pressure head on which said spindle rests, a cam *C* upon the shaft *b*², constructed to impart two forcing movements to the pressure head, jack spindle, and last or work support each full rotation, the shaft *e*³, the nail carrier slide *e*¹, the nail carrier *e*², the operating cam *e*⁴, as and for the purposes described. 5th. The combination in a nailing machine, of a reciprocating head *A*, a gang of drivers carried thereby, the shaft *B*, pinions *b*, carried thereby, the cam shaft *b*², the gears carried thereby to mesh with pinions *b*, the pressure cam *C*, constructed as specified, carried by the shaft *b*², crank pins *b*³, on the gears *b*¹, the rods *b*⁴, connecting the crank pins with the cross head, the pressure head *c*, actuated by the cam *C*, the jack having a slide spindle to rest upon the pressure head and bearing a last or work support, the templet, a spanker plate with or without a top lift holder, its lever *f*², an operating cam upon the vertical shaft *e*³, the said vertical shaft *e*³, the nail carrier *E*¹, its operating cam *e*⁴, all combined to operate, as and for the purposes described. 6th. In a heel nailing machine, a reciprocating cross head carrying nail driving devices, a templet or pressure plate, a last or work support and a crank shaft connected to the cross head for imparting to it a single reciprocation, and a cam on the crank shaft for imparting to the last or work support two impacts during one reciprocation of the cross head, as set forth. 7th. In a heel nailing machine, in combination with a templet or pressure plate, a gang of nail driving devices on one side thereof and means for imparting one reciprocation thereof toward and from said templet, and a last or work support on the opposite side of said templet, and means for moving said last or work support toward and from the templet or pressure plate twice during the said single reciprocation of the gang of nail driving devices, all as set forth. 8th. In a heel nailing machine, in combination with a stationary templet or pressure plate, a gang of nail driving devices on one side thereof, and means for imparting thereto a single reciprocation toward and from said templet, and a last or work support on the opposite side of said templet and means for moving said last or work support toward and from the templet or pressure plate twice during the said single reciprocation of the nail driving devices, all as set forth. 9th. In a heel nailing machine, the combination of a templet or pressure plate, a gang of nail driving devices on one side thereof, means for imparting thereto a single reciprocation toward and from said templet, a top lift spanker on the opposite side of said templet and means for moving it into and out of operative position, a last or work support also upon the opposite side of said templet, and means for moving said last or work support toward the templet in advance of the driving of the nails, and for holding it stationary during the driving of the nails, and for moving it from the templet or pressure plate after the driving of the nails and for then moving it toward and from the top lift spanker, all during a single reciprocation of the nail driving devices, as and for the purposes set forth. 10th. In a heel nailing machine, in combination with a templet or pressure plate, a gang of nail driving devices on one side thereof and means for imparting thereto one reciprocation toward and from said templet, a top lift spanker on the opposite side of said templet, means for moving it into and out of operative position, and a cam for supporting said last or work support constructed to move said last or work support toward the templet or pressure plate in advance of the driving of the nails and to hold it stationary during the driving of the nails, and to then permit the movement of the last or work support from the templet, and to then move the last or work support to the top lift spanker and permit its movement from the spanker, all in one reciprocation of the nail driving devices, as set forth.

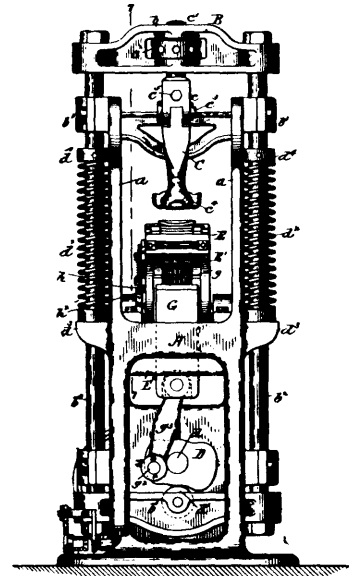
No. 67,335. Heel Attaching Machine.

(Machine à assujettir les talons.)

Freeborn F. Raymond, Newton, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 27th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a heel attaching machine, the combination of the vertically movable last arranged above the nail and heel holder to hold the shoe in an upright position, a nail and heel holder stationary during the heel attaching operation, a reciprocating gang of drivers to drive the attaching nails from the nail holder and a top lift holder and spanker movable upon an arc of a circle, from a receiving position at the back of the machine to an attaching position. 2nd. In a heel attaching machine, the combination of the vertically movable overhead last, a reciprocating driver head and a gang or group of drivers carried thereby, an oscillating support, an air and heel holder and a top lift holder and spanker carried thereby, the said oscillating support allowing the movement into and out of position of them nail and heel holder and top lift holder and spanker, and also holding them stationary while in operative position. 3rd. In a heel attaching machine, the combination of an overhead vertically movable last, an upward moving driver block and drivers carried thereby, an oscillating support having two arms between which the driver block is reciprocated, a nail and heel holder and a top lift holder and spanker carried by said oscillating support and means for moving, as specified, the last or work support and the driver block. 4th. In a heel attaching machine, a nail and heel holder and a top lift holder and spanker comprising a support pivoted at its lower end to a bed, and a nail and heel holder and top lift holder and spanker mounted on the

support and movable therewith. 5th. In a heel attaching machine, an oscillating top lift holder and spanker comprising a support



pivoted at its lower end to a bed and the top lift holder and spanker mounted thereon to be movable therewith. 6th. In a heel attaching machine, the combination of an overhead suspended last or work support, an underneath perforated nail block held stationary during the attaching of the heel blank, a gang of drivers beneath the nail block, a top lift spanning plate and carrier movable from a receiving position at one side of the nail block to an attaching position, and means for moving the last or work support downward to compress a heel blank against the upper surface of the stationary nail block in advance of the driving of the nails and to hold it compressed during the driving of the nails, to then lift it and again depress it in relation to the top lift spanker to spank the top lift and again lift it, as and for the purposes set forth. 7th. The combination in a heel attaching machine of a suspended last or work support, a perforated nail block held stationary during the attachment of the heel blank, a top lift spanker and carrier movable from a receiving position to an operative position with respect to the last or work support, a gang of drivers and means for moving the last or work support first in respect to the nail block and second in respect to the top lift spanker and the nail drivers in respect to the nail block, substantially as specified, and whereby the nail drivers are given a relatively long single throw and upon a time which enables them to first drive the attaching nails and to then be removed from the nail block and the spanker block, as and for the purpose set forth. 8th. In a heel nailing machine, a nail block held stationary during the attachment of the heel blank, a last or work support having heel attaching and top lift spanning movements imparted to it and a top lift spanker and holder movable into the position occupied by the nail block and held stationary during the spanning operation, as and for the purposes described. 9th. In a heel attaching machine, the combination of a perforated nail block held stationary during the attachment of the heel blank, a movable top lift spanker and carrier held stationary during the spanning of the top lift, a last or work support movable toward and from the nail block to compress a heel blank thereon, hold it compressed during the attaching operation and to remove it therefrom and also toward and from the spanker a top lift upon the attached heel, with a gang of drivers having a single relatively long reciprocation during the various movements of the last or work support and adapted to first enter the holes of the nail block and drive the attaching nails therefrom, as and for the purposes set forth. 10th. The combination in a heel attaching machine of a nail block held stationary during the driving of the attaching nails, a top lift spanker and carrier movable to the position occupied by the nail block and held stationary during the spanning of the top lift, and a gang of drivers having a single reciprocation during the attaching and spanning operation and adapted to first drive the attaching nails and to then be moved from operative relation with the nail block and from interference with the top lift spanker and to be held from interference with the top lift spanker during the spanning operation. 11th. In a heel attaching machine, the combination of a nail block held stationary during the driving of the nails and the attaching of the heel blank and then movable from its stationary position, a top lift spanker and holder movable into the position occupied by the nail block and held stationary in such position during the spanning of the top lift,

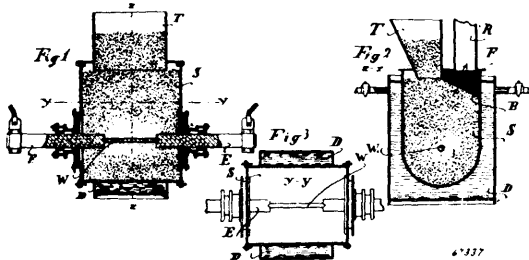
and a gang of drivers having a relatively long reciprocation adapted to be first moved into the nail block to drive the attaching nails therefrom and to be then moved away from the same and not returned to a position to engage therewith or to with the top lift spanker and stopped with the drivers out of engagement with the holes of the nail block, whereby upon the completion of the spanning operation the spanker may be moved out of position and the nail block moved into position to bring its holes in line with the drivers. 12th. In a heel attaching machine, the combination of a rocking support for a perforated nail block and for a top lift spanker and holder having two arms pivoted to a supporting bed and separated from each other by a space in which a gang of drivers is adapted to be reciprocated, the said nail block and top lift spanker and holder being movable alternately into the same operative position, and a reciprocating gang of drivers.

No. 67,336. Manufacture of Fire-Resisting Materials.
(Fabrications de matériaux à l'épreuve du feu.)

Alexander Imschenetzky, St. Petersburg, Russia, 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 18th December, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The improved method of introducing silica into asbestos or other sheets, consisting in causing the reacting liquids for forming silica to mix in proper proportions upon the constituent webs or layers of the sheet during the formation thereof, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination in a machine for manufacturing asbestos cardboard and like material, in the manufacture of fire-resisting materials useful for building purposes and the like, of rollers, each of which is supplied with one of the reacting liquids for forming silica, adapted to successively engage with the drum or cylinder on which the cardboard is formed, so as to deposit the reacting liquid for forming silica in proper proportions upon the constituent web, or layers of the cardboard in course of formation, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore described.

No. 67,337. Method of and Apparatus for Utilizing Waste Gases. (Méthode et appareil pour utiliser les gaz perdus.)



Wilhelm Borchers, 3 Lousbergstrasse, Germany, 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 6th May, 1899.)

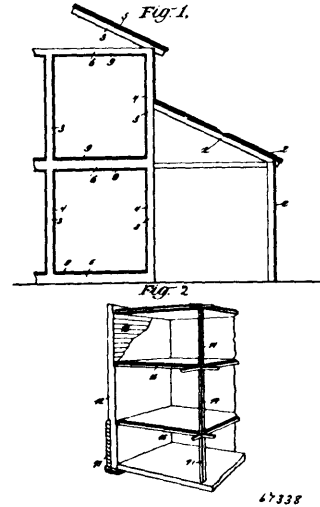
Claim.—1st. The method of utilizing the waste gases and heat from electric furnaces, consisting in effecting the electric smelting or reduction in the interior of a steam generator in the presence of an excess of the charge which remains undecomposed, filtering the gases generated in the furnace to free them from dust particles and cooling the molten product in the furnace, substantially as specified. 2nd. An apparatus for utilizing the waste gases and heat from electric furnaces, consisting of a closed thin walled water jacketed electric furnace, a discharge pipe for the furnace, a filter within the upper part of the furnace interposed between the containing chamber and the discharge pipe to filter the gases as they pass from the chamber to the discharge pipe, substantially as specified. 3rd. An apparatus for utilizing the waste gases and heat from electric furnaces, consisting of a closed thin walled water jacketed electric furnace, a filtering device within the furnace for retaining the particles of carbon carried off by the waste gases, consisting of a perforated metal plate or diaphragm covered with vegetable or animal fibres or other porous body, and located over that portion of the charge which remains comparatively cool to avoid said filtering medium being destroyed by the heat, a discharge pipe to carry off the waste gases after passing through the filtering device, and electrodes projecting into the furnace, substantially as specified.

No. 67,338. Fire Proof Structure.
(Construction à l'épreuve du feu.)

Charles Carroll Gilman, Eldora, Iowa, U.S.A., 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 26th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A composite post or support for use in building construction, composed of an iron core, incombustible wood fitted to said core, brickboard enclosing said iron core and wood filling, and a rock veneer for said brickboard, substantially as described. 2nd. A composite beam or support for building construction, composed of an incombustible core, brickboard enclosing said core, and a rock veneer for said brickboard, substantially as described. 3rd.

A composite beam for building construction, comprising a core composed of iron and wood filler blocks, an incombustible wood

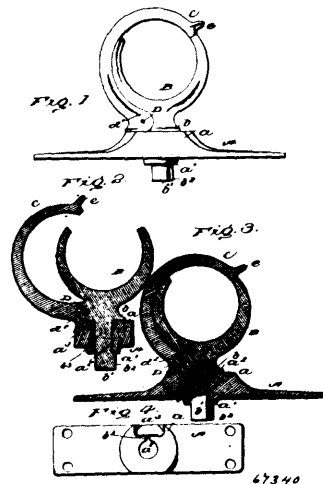


casing enclosing said core, brickboards for enclosing said casing, a rock veneer for said brickboard, substantially as described. A fire proof construction for buildings, consisting of an incombustible framework of wood for supporting the walls, floors and ceilings thereof, brickboards applied to said framework to form the base of the walls, floors and ceilings, and a rock veneer coating applied to said brickboards, substantially as described. 5th. A fire proof construction for walls and floors of buildings, consisting of incombustible supporting beams, brickboards connecting said beams and located on opposite sides thereof, and a rock veneer coating for said brickboards, substantially as described.

No. 67,339. Fireproof Roofing. (Toiture à l'épreuve du feu.)
James H. Brown, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 14th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 1st August, 1899.)

Claim.—An application as a preserving material for a roof and a foundation for a fire-proofing matter consisting of distilled coal-tar, asphaltum-varnish, Japan drier, gum-rubber and graphite mixed together in the proportions set forth, an application as a fire protection, and finish to the first application, Portland cement, plaster paris and asbestos in the proportions set forth.

No. 67,340. Oar Lock. (Toletière.)

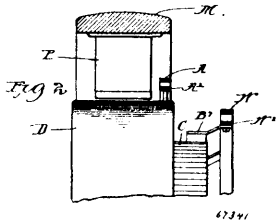
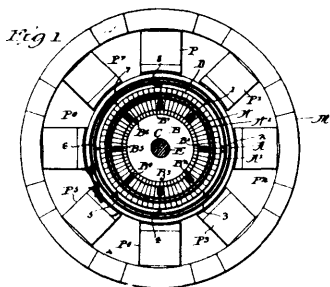


Charles Leiding and Hanson E. Smith, both of Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A., 15th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st July, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. An oar-lock having two branches spaced apart at their upper ends, an arm normally projecting over the space between said branches, and a cam for so holding said arm when the oar-lock is in working position, as set forth. 2nd. An oar-lock comprising a lock, proper, a pivoted arm carried by said lock and designed to

project over the upper part thereof, and a cam-like projection beneath said lock with which said arm is designed to engage, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with a plate having a cam-like surface, of an ear lock axially mounted and movable above said surface, and a locking arm carried by said ear lock and designed to engage said cam-like surface, as set forth. 4th. The combination with a plate having an opening and an upper cam-like surface surrounding said opening, of a lock having a spindle fitted in said opening, and a pivoted curved arm carried by said lock, adjacent to said cam like surface, said arm encompassing part of said lock, and having its lower end in contact with said cam-like surface, substantially as set forth. 5th. The combination with a plate having an opening, an upper cam-like surface and a lower flange, of a lock having a spindle provided with a spline, and a pivoted curved arm carried by said lock and having its lower end in contact with said cam-like surface, said arm being curved throughout its length, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,341. Means for Balancing Multipolar Electric Machines. (*Moyen de balancer les machines multipolaires électriques.*)



Sidney Howe Short, 110 Cannon Street, London, England, 15th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th April, 1900.)

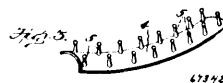
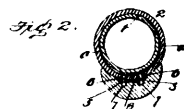
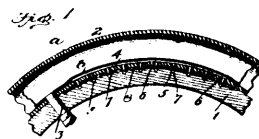
Claim.—1st. In a multipolar electric machine, means for equalizing the electric pressure at the various poles, comprising auxiliary electrical connections between the armature windings, and independent of the machine circuit, as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a multipolar electric machine, a frame carrying the field magnet pole pieces, and an armature, in combination with an auxiliary conductor independent of the machine circuit and electrically connected to the armature windings at various points around the armature, whereby the electric pressure is equalized and balanced throughout the machine, as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a multipolar electric machine, a frame carrying the field magnet pole pieces, and an armature, in combination with an auxiliary conductor independent of the machine circuit and electrically connected to the armature windings at points of the same polarity around the periphery thereof, whereby the electric pressure is equalized and balanced throughout the machine, as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In a multipolar electric machine, a frame carrying the field magnet pole pieces, and an armature, in combination with auxiliary conductors independent of the machine circuit, said conductors electrically connected to the armature windings at equal distances apart, the connections of one of said conductors alternating with those of the other conductors, whereby the electric pressure is equalized and balanced throughout the machine, as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,342. Pneumatic Tire. (*Bandage pneumatique.*)

Hannibal Buchignani, Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A., 15th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th February, 1900.)

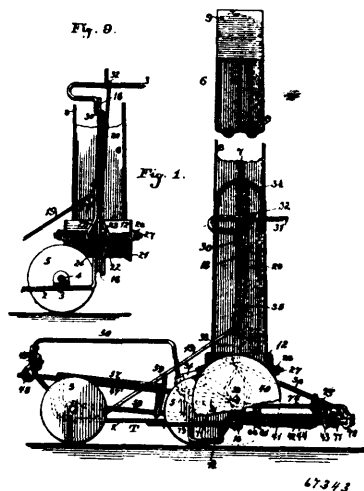
Claim.—1st. In a pneumatic tire, the combination with an outer tube or sheath provided with a slit in its seating surface, and means for securing the slit closed provided with studs, of a rim having holes which register with said studs, into which said studs project and thereby prevent the creeping of the tire, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. The combination with the rim having sockets in its outer periphery, of a plate secured to said rim and having holes registering with said sockets, a tire having a row of apertures along the slit in its outer tube, and a metallic fastening plate having studs that project through the holes in said tire and into the sockets in said rim, substantially as and for the purpose

set forth. 3rd. In a pneumatic tire, the combination with the outer tube formed with a slit, of eyes arranged along the edge of the



slit and adapted to be brought into alignment one with the other, and means for securing the eyes to the tube, said means consisting of studs, the outer ends of which project free from the eyes and are adapted to engage the sockets in the rim of the wheel, and a key inserted through the aligned eyes to lock them in alignment, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,343. Nailing Machine. (*Machine à clouer.*)



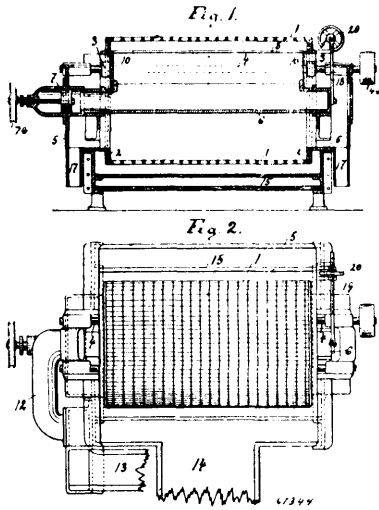
John Ljung, Nelson, Minnesota, U.S.A., 15th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th November, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a nailing machine, the combination with the nail supply means, of a nail carrier having means for moving the individual nails to a position isolated from the other mechanism and accessible for hand nailing, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a nailing machine, the combination with the nail supply means, of a nail carrier having means for carrying the individual nails in suspension, to a point isolated from the other mechanism and accessible for hand nailing, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a nailing machine, the combination with a nail supply means, of a reciprocatory nail carrier arranged to work beyond one side of the machine, and having means for moving the individual nails to a point isolated from all other mechanism so as to be accessible for hand nailing, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a nailing machine, the combination with a nail supply means including a runway, and a reciprocating nail carrier, working beyond one side of the machine and transversely across one end of the runway, said carrier having means for gripping a nail and moving it to a point isolated from all other mechanism and accessible for hand nailing, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a nailing machine, the combination with a nail supply means, including a runway arranged transversely of the machine

frame, and having a recessed end, a reciprocatory nail carrier having a nail grip movable through the recess in the runway, said nail carrier having a play beyond the machine frame and provided with means for carrying the nail to a position isolated from the other mechanism and accessible for hand writing, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a nailing machine, the combination with a nail supply means, including an inclined runway, arranged transversely of the machine frame, a reciprocatory nail carrier arranged beyond one side of the machine frame and movable in a plane transversely of the runway, said nail carrier having means for gripping an individual nail and moving it to an isolated position beyond the other mechanism, and hand operated mechanism supported on the machine frame and having an operative connection with the nail carrier, substantially as set forth. 7th. In a nailing machine, the combination of a wheeled truck frame, a runway, a nail supply means, a nail carrier having means for gripping individual nails and moving the same to an isolated point from the other mechanism and accessible for hand nailing, a hand grasp attached to the truck frame, and a lever co-operating with said grasp and having an operative connection with the nail carrier, substantially as set forth. 8th. In a nailing machine, the combination with a portable frame having a laterally off-set guide, a nail carrier slidably supported by said guide and having means for gripping an individual nail and moving the same to a position isolated from the other mechanism, and means, carried by the truck frame, for imparting motion to the nail carrier, substantially as set forth. 9th. In a nailing machine, the combination of a portable frame having a hand grasp and a reciprocatory nail carrier, movable in a direction longitudinally of the frame and beyond one side of the same, said nail carrier having a nail grip and movable to a position isolated from the other mechanism and entirely outside of the plane of the portable frame, substantially as set forth. 10th. In a nailing machine, the combination with a portable frame, a fixed guide off-set from one side of the frame and arranged in substantial parallelism thereto, a reciprocatory nail carrier slidably supported by the guide and arranged to work beyond and at one side of the latter, said nail carrier having means for gripping the nail and advancing it to a position isolated from the other mechanism, and means carried by the portable frame for imparting motion to the nail carrier, substantially as set forth. 11th. In a nailing machine, the combination with a portable frame, parallel guide rods off-set from one side of the portable frame and arranged in parallel relation thereto, a reciprocatory nail carrier working outside of the plane of the guide rods and provided at one end with an approximately right angularly disposed loop slidably embracing said rods, said nail carrier having a nail grip adapted to advance the nail to a position beyond the other mechanism, substantially as set forth. 12th. In a nailing machine, the combination with the frame, and a nail supply means, of a nail carrier for the individual nails supported outside of the machine frame, and provided with a pair of resilient nail picking fingers adapted to exert a gripping action upon the nail, and means for causing the carrier to advance the nail to a position isolated from the other mechanism and accessible for hand nailing, substantially as set forth. 13th. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a nail supply means, of a nail carrier for the individual nails, essentially comprising a pair of nail picking fingers, said fingers having a nail grip for engaging the head end of the nail and holding it in a suspended position, substantially as set forth. 14th. In a machine of the class described, the combination of a nail supply means including a runway consisting of two substantially similar side pieces recessed at their delivery ends, a nail carrying device movable through the recess and including a pair of picking fingers sprung towards each other to provide a resilient nail grip, and means for operating said nail carrying device, substantially as set forth. 15th. In a nailing machine of the class described, the combination with a portable frame having a transversely disposed runway, a magazine chute detachable supported at one side of the frame and having its nail passage in alignment with the runway, a reciprocatory nail carrier, working transversely across the opposite end of the runway and having means for gripping a nail and moving it to a position isolated from the other mechanism, substantially as set forth. 16th. In a nailing machine of the class described, the combination with a truck frame having at one side thereof an upright support, an inclined runway arranged transversely of the frame, a longitudinal magazine chute communicating at one end with a runway, fastening means detachably connecting the magazine chute with the upright support, and a nail carrier arranged for reciprocation across the opposite end of the runway, substantially as set forth. 17th. In a nailing machine of the class described, the combination with a wheeled truck frame having at one side thereof an upright support, an inclined runway arranged transversely of the truck frame, a longitudinally slotted inclined chute, detachably fitting over one end of the runway and having its nail conducting slot in communication therewith, and a locking standard suitably engaged with the magazine chute and sprung into engagement with said upright support, substantially as set forth. 18th. In a machine of the class described, the combination of a nail supply means including a runway consisting of two substantially similar side pieces between which the nails are adapted to travel, and a longitudinally inclined chute adapted to transfer nails to the runway, a nail carrying device, a truck, a standard on the truck provided at its opposite ends with transverse extensions, a stirrup on the chute, and a connecting piece between the stirrup and the upper end of the

standard, and a bail secured to the chute and connected to the lower end of the standard, substantially as set forth. 19th. In a machine of the class described, the combination of nail supply means including a runway consisting of two substantially similar side pieces between which the nails are adapted to travel, and a longitudinally slotted inclined chute adapted to transfer nails to the runway, a nail carrying device, a truck, a standard on the truck provided at its opposite ends with transverse extensions, a stirrup on the chute, a connecting piece between the stirrup and the upper end of the standard, a bail secured to the chute and connected to the lower end of the standard, projections or wings at the discharge end of the chute, and co-operating projections at the adjacent end of the runway adapted to fit between said first mentioned projections, substantially as set forth. 20th. In a nailing machine of the class described, the combination with a portable frame, an inclined runway arranged transversely of the frame and provided at the upper end thereof with off-standing wings of flanges, a magazine chute aligned with the runway and having at one end flanges receiving therebetween those of the runway, fastening means detachably connecting the chute with the portable frame, and a nail carrier arranged for reciprocation across the opposite end of the runway, substantially as set forth. 21st. In a nailing machine, the frame having at one side thereof a longitudinally disposed guard provided with a hammer guide constructed to leave a clearance space isolated from the working parts of the machine, a runway for the nail supplying means, and a reciprocatory nail carrier co-operating with the runway and arranged to work at one side of said guard, said carrier having its nail engaging portion movable to a position in proximity to the isolated clearance space, substantially as set forth. 22nd. In a nailing machine, the frame having off-set from one side thereof a longitudinally disposed guard provided with a pendent rest foot, and contiguous to the rest foot being provided with a hammer guide of an angular form to leave a clearance space isolated from the working parts of the machine, a runway for the nails, nail supplying means, and a reciprocatory nail carrier arranged to work across the discharging end of the runway beyond one side of the frame and adapted to be moved to a position at one side of said rest foot contiguous to the clearance space, substantially as set forth. 23d. In a nailing machine of the class described, the frame provided with a guide support, a runway for the nails, a nail supply means co-operating with the runway, a reciprocatory nail carrier slidably supported by said guides support and arranged to work across the discharging end of the runway, and a pair of guiding springs for the nail carrier, the upper of said springs having a pendent free end extending within said nail carrier, and the lower of said springs having its free terminal arranged beneath the nail carrier, substantially as set forth. 24th. In a nailing machine of the class described, the frame provided with a guide support, a runway for the nails, nail supplying means co-operating with the runway, a reciprocatory nail carrier slidably supported by the guide support and arranged to work across the discharging end of the runway, means for reciprocating the nail carrier and imparting thereon an initial outward movement, and springs co-operating with the nail carrier to sustain the same in a proper relative position to the runway, substantially as set forth. 25th. In a nailing machine of the class described, the frame provided with an off-standing guide support having a stop plate or projection, a runway for the nails arranged transversely to said support, nail supplying means associated with the runway, a reciprocatory nail carrier slidably supported by said guide support and arranged to work across the discharging end of the runway, and a pair of upper and lower guiding springs for the nail carrier, the upper of the said guiding springs having a pendent free and normally engaging against the stop plate or projection and extending within the nail carrier, and the lower of said springs having its free terminal arranged beneath the nail carrier, substantially as set forth. 26th. In a nailing machine of the class described, the frame having a guide support, a runway for the nails, nail supplying means associated with the runway, a reciprocatory nail carrier having a slide loop working upon the guide support, an auxiliary starting head loosely mounted upon the guide support at one side of the slide loop, and a suitably operated link or pitman having a loop connection with contiguous ends of said slide loop and auxiliary starting head, substantially as set forth. 27th. In a nailing machine of the class described, the frame having a guide support provided at one end with an extended fixed abutment, a runway for the nails, nail supplying means co-operating with the runway, a reciprocatory nail carrier having a slide loop loosely mounted upon the guide support, an auxiliary starting head loosely mounted on the guide support at one side of the slide loop and provided at one end with an extended stop-arm, and a suitably operated link or pitman having a loop connection with contiguous ends of the slide loop and said auxiliary starting head, substantially as set forth. 28th. In a nailing machine of the class described, the frame provided with a guide support, a runway for the nails, a nail-supply means, a reciprocatory nail carrier slidably supported by said guide support and arranged to work across the discharging end of the runway, said nail carrier having an inner member provided with a deflected portion, and a pair of upper and lower guiding springs for the nail carrier, the upper of said guiding springs having the pendent free end extending within the nail carrier and adapted to be engaged by said deflected portion thereto, and the lower of said springs having its free portion arranged to bear against the under side of the nail carrier, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,344. Pulp Manufacture. (*Fabrication de pulpe.*)



Albert Bergström, Finstiyttan, Sweden, 15th May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 4th July, 1899.)

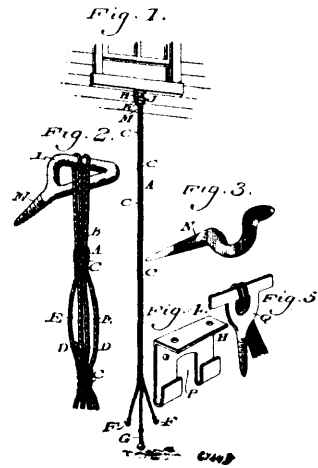
Claim.—1st. In a strainer or filter for the purpose specified, the combination with a tank having an inlet for the impure water, and a rotating straining cylinder mounted in said tank and projecting above the water level therein, of a normally stationary receiver in the cylinder for the surface water in the tank, and means for withdrawing water from said receiver for the refiltration, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a strainer or filter for the purpose specified, the combination with a tank having an inlet for the impure water, and a rotating straining cylinder mounted in said tank and projecting above the water level therein, of a normally stationary receiver with an adjustable bottom in the cylinder for the surface water in the tank, means for withdrawing the water from said receiver for the refiltration, and means for adjusting the bottom of said receiver with respect to the water level in the tank, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a strainer or filter for the purpose specified, the combination with a tank having an inlet for the impure water, and a rotating straining cylinder mounted in said tank and projecting above the water level therein, of a normally stationary receiver in the cylinder for the surface water in the tank, means for withdrawing the water from said receiver having a trough 6 for refiltration, and means for rocking the trough 6 about its axis for shifting the position of said receiver within the cylinder, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a strainer or filter for the purpose specified, the combination with a tank having an inlet for the impure water, and a rotating straining cylinder mounted in said tank and projecting above the water level therein, of a normally stationary receiver in the cylinder for the surface water in the tank, means for withdrawing the water from said receiver for refiltration, and the overflow plate 21, in said receiver to limit the depth of water therein, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a strainer or filter for the purposes specified, the combination with the tank, the straining cylinder rotatively mounted therein, the normally stationary receiver therein for the surface water, and means for withdrawing the water from the said receiver for refiltration, of the inclined overflow plate 21, the upper edge of which is situated substantially over the centre line of the outlet trough of the receiver, whereby, in the different adjustments of the receiver, the level of the water in the latter may be maintained at substantially the same distance below the level of the water in the tank, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a strainer or filter for the purpose described, the combination with the tank, having an inlet for the water to be filtered, and an outlet for the filtered water, of the filtering cylinder rotatively mounted in said tank, a normally stationary receiver 11, within said cylinder and adapted to receive the surface water from the tank when it passes into the cylinder, said receiver comprising the trough 6, upright plate 8 bottom plate 9, and end plates 10, a pump for withdrawing the water from said receiver, and the overflow plate 21 in the receiver, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,345. Fire Escape. (*Sauveteur d'incendie.*)

Mary J. J. Wingert, Reading, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 15th May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 25th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a fire escape, a rope formed of members, some of which are looped, and others passed straight through said loops and portions of all of the members being knotted together at the ends of said looped members. 2nd. In a fire escape, a rope formed of a number of members, some of the same being separated at bottom into different lengths which are provided respectively with a hook

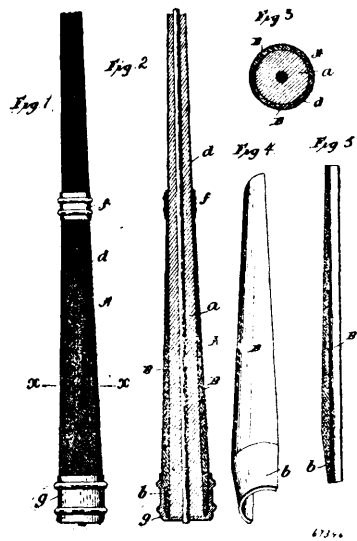
and weight, portions of the members in the length of the rope being straight and portions of other members being deflected producing



loops through which the adjacent portions of the unbroken members are passed, the several members being knotted together at the ends of said loops. 3rd. In a fire escape, a bracket with limbs and an eye provided with a cross bar, and a securing shank, said bar being adapted to be seated on said bracket between the limbs thereof. 4th. In a fire escape, a bracket with limbs, and an eye provided with a cross bar and a securing shank, said bracket and eye having registering openings therein, and said cross bar being adapted to be seated in said bracket. 5th. A bracket with upturned limbs and a vertical recess between the sides thereof, and an eye with a cross bar adapted to be seated within said limbs, the opening in said eye being adapted to register with the recess of said bracket, and a rope passed through said opening and secured to said cross bar.

No. 67,346. Loading for Whip Butts.

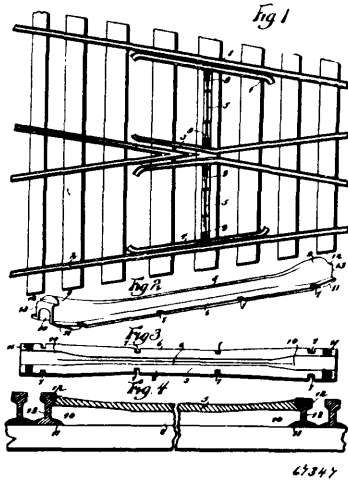
(*Ferrure de bouts de fouets.*)



Fredric Philo Couse, Westfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 15th May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 27th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The butt loaded whip having externally applied about the lower end portion of its stock, the metallic loading shell consisting of segmental metallic sections, and the textile covering braided over said sectional shell, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with the butt end portion of the whip stock, of the loading shells B each partially annular in cross section, the overlying plaiting, the but cap or ferrule e and the ferrule f, applied as shown.

No. 67,347. Rail Brace. (Lien de rail.)



John E. Graham, Roanoke, Virginia, U.S.A., 15th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 28th April, 1900.)

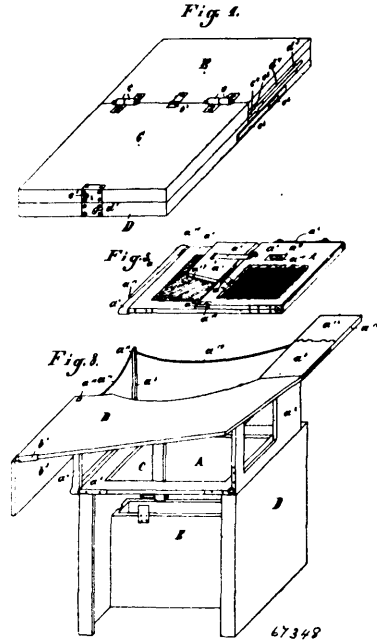
Claim.—1st. A brace of the character set forth, of continuous or integral form from end to end and having a vertical body portion with opposite side flanges in the same horizontal plane, and providing a flat base formed with spike notches at intervals to receive spikes for securing the brace directly on a tie or analogous device. 2nd. A brace of the character set forth, of continuous or integral form from end to end and having an intermediate vertical body portion and opposite upwardly inclined extremities to bear directly against the inner opposing sides of railroad devices, the said brace having a flat base formed by opposite side flanges for disposition upon and securement to a tie or other analogous support. 3rd. A brace of the character set forth, of continuous or integral form from end to end and having an intermediate vertical body portion and opposite upwardly inclined extremities provided with end seats for portions of railroad devices, the said brace having a flat base formed by opposite side flanges for disposition upon and securement to a tie or other analogous support. 4th. A brace of the character set forth, of continuous integral form from end to end and having an intermediate vertical body portion and opposite enlarged upwardly extending extremities provided with end seats for portions of railroad devices, the said brace having a flat base for disposition upon and securement to a tie or other analogous support, the said base extending also from end to end of the brace and adjacent its terminals formed with recesses on the inner portions of the flanges.

No. 67,348. Seat and Table. (Siège et table.)

Engene Ritter von Freystädler, Budapest, Hungary, 15th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30th April, 1900.)

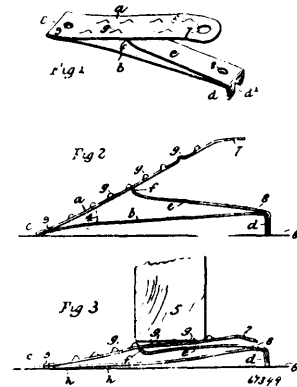
Claim.—1st. A combined folding seat and table having parts C, D, E, adapted to form a stand for the seat A and table B, and to be arranged in the form of a box or trunk to hold the seat and table, the seat A being constructed to fold into a small compass and to carry the table board or top B, constructed and arranged, substantially as hereinbefore described. 2nd. In a combined folding seat and table as claimed in claim 1, the connection of the part C to the part E by hinges in order that the former may be turned up and pushed sideways, after the disengagement of a plate, and removed from the hinges, the part D being connected to the part E by holes in the former engaging with corresponding pins c^2 of the latter, and the connection secured by bolts c^3 adapted to be reciprocated in guides and grooves of the parts E and D, constructed and arranged, substantially as hereinbefore described. 3rd. In a combined folding seat and table as claimed in claim 1, knobs or projections c^2 , d^2 , on the inner sides of the parts C, D, which fit into circular recesses c^3 , d^3 , of the vertical grooves c^4 , d^4 , provided on the ends of the part E, in order to effect a secure connection between the parts C, D and E when used as a stand, constructed and arranged, substantially as herein described. 4th. In a combined folding seat and table as claimed in claim 1, a folding seat A, consisting of a seat frame a^1 , a side frame a^2 hinged to it, an arm support a^3 hinged to the side frame a^2 , and folding columns a^4 and a^5 , all adapted to be secured in suitable positions to form a seat, constructed and arranged, substantially as hereinbefore described. 5th. In a seat as claimed in claim 4, a supporting rod as pivoted to a hinged supported rod a^6 connected to the seat frame a^1 and the side frame a^2 , constructed and arranged, substantially as hereinbefore described. 6th. In a seat as claimed in claim 4, a rod a^7 for supporting the arm support a^3 hinged to the under side of the latter, the free end having a knob which fits into a circular hole a^8 , connected with a slot of a plate

a^9 , the latter being adapted to slide up and down on the side frame, a^2 , constructed and arranged, substantially as hereinbefore



described. 7th. In a seat as claimed in claim 4, a frame a^{11} sliding in side grooves of the arm support a^3 , and covered by a plate a^{12} , to lengthen the arm support a^3 , constructed and arranged, substantially as hereinbefore described. 8th. In a combined folding seat as claimed in claims 1 and 4 the means for connecting the table board top B to the seat A consisting of a tapering projection a^{15} of the column a^4 of the seat A and a corresponding recess b in the table board B, a tube a^{16} fixed to the side frame a^2 and corresponding pin b^1 on the back of the board B, a recess a^{17} on the front edge of the arm support a^3 and a corresponding pin b^2 on the back edge of the board B, constructed and arranged, substantially as hereinbefore described. 9th. In a seat as claimed in claim 4, a round pin a^{19} , adapted to be adjusted vertically in a vertical recess of the front part of the seat frame a^2 , and having a bent end engaging in a recess a^{20} of a cap a^{18} covering the recess to prevent the displacement of the board B and to adjust the board as to height, constructed and arranged, substantially as hereinbefore described.

No. 67,349. Door Stop. (Arrête-porte.)

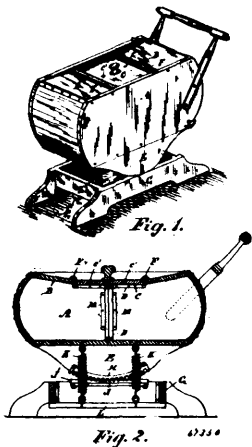


Edwin Orlanda Blackwell, Wynyard, Tasmania, 15th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30 April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A door stop composed of a piece of metal bent to form three main members, two of which form a compressible wedge, the third acting as a spring resisting compression of the said wedge, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In combination, in a door stop formed of a piece of metal, members forming a wedge, and having means, as roughening or projections, for gripping the door, or the door and floor, and a spring to resist the compression of the wedge, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. As an improved article of manufacture, a door stop,

constructed to form a compressible wedge, having a spring to resist compression, a front or rear foot, and projections for gripping, all as hereinbefore set forth and illustrated.

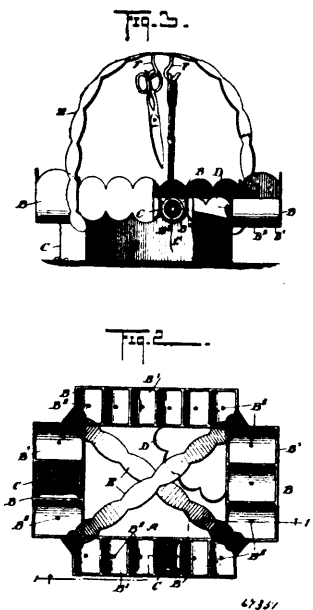
No. 67,350. Churn. (Baratte.)



Francis Sanford, Fenelon Falls, Ontario, Canada, 15th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination of the churn box A, having rockers E, provided with toothed segments H, and the rocker base G, provided with rack bars J, said segments and bars meshing together on each rocker, as set forth. 2nd. The coiled spring K, having one end attached to a longitudinal bar L, secured to the rocker base G, and the other end attached under tension to the bottom of the churn box A, intermediately of the ends and between the rockers, as set forth.

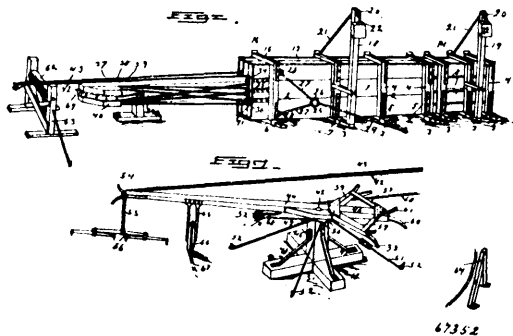
No. 67,351. Work Box. (Boîte à ouvrage.)



Emma Benton, Butte, Montana, U.S.A., 15th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 27th April, 1900.)

Claim.—A work basket, having a central compartment or body portion on which the basket rests and by which it is supported, outwardly overhanging spool holders supported by the central compartment or body portion and attached to the upper portion thereof, the spool holders being raised above the bottom of the central compartment so as to leave a space beneath the spool holders, and the spool holders having openings in the bottoms thereof through which may be passed the thread from the spools.

No. 67,352. Hay Press. (Presse à foin.)

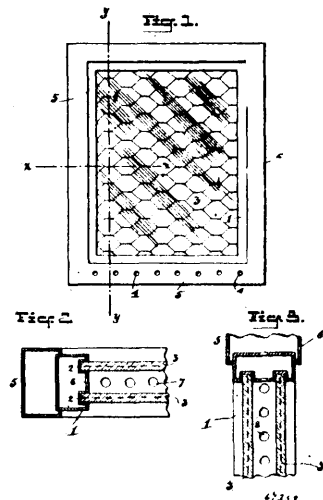


Frank V. Burner, Elko, Nevada, U.S.A., 15th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a baling press, the combination with the plunger thereof for actuating it, of a cable connected to said plunger, and a sweep level having its actuating long arm in which the power is applied engaging said cable for giving the initial compressing movement to the plunger, said lever being provided with a short heel extension also adapted to engage the cable for giving a final and greatly increased pressure to the plunger, substantially as described. 2nd. In a baling press, the combination with the plunger thereof, and a cable for actuating said plunger, of a sweeping lever having a long arm in which power is applied for actuating it, said arm engaging the cable for taking up slack therein and giving initial compressing movement to the plunger, said lever having a short heel extension and diverging arms adapted to engage the cable for giving final and greatly increased pressure to the plunger, substantially as described. 3rd. In a baling press, the combination with the plunger 29 and a cable connected therewith for actuating it, of a sweep lever having a long arm 44 engaging the cable for actuating the plunger, and to which arm power is applied, and a short heel extension and diverging bars 59 connected therewith, said heel extension and diverging bars being each adapted to engage the cable for giving a greatly increased and final pressure to the plunger after the slack in the cable has been taken up, and the initial pressure of the plunger has been exerted by the long arm of the sweep, substantially as described. 4th. In a baling press, the combination with the plunger and the cable connected therewith for actuating it, of a sweep lever having a long arm engaging said cable for giving the initial movement to the plunger, and a short heel extension frame having arms adapted to engage the cable for giving a greatly increased and final pressure to the plunger, and a stop for engaging said sweep lever and preventing its backward movement while the bale is being bound, all substantially as described.

No. 67,353. Fire Proof Window.

(Fenêtre à l'épreuve du feu.)

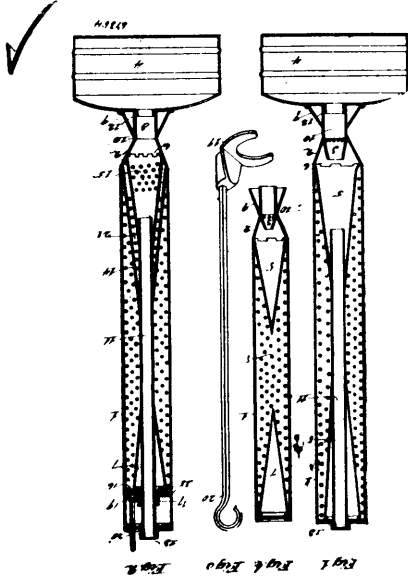


Joseph William Sheppard, New York City, New York, U.S.A. 15th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a window or glazed opening, two panes of wire glass supported parallel to, but separate from each other, and air

conduits to and from the space between the panes, substantially as and for the uses and purpose shown and described. 2nd. A window sash provided with two panes of wire glass, and having openings leading from the exterior to the space between the panes, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. The combination with a hollow sash frame, of two panes of wire glass mounted therein, said sash frame being provided with openings communicating with the space between the said panes of wire glass, the space in the hollow sash in turn communicating with the exterior, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a hollow, metal sash frame, of two panes of wire glass therein, said frame being provided with openings connecting the space in the said hollow frame with the space between the said panes of wire glass, said sash frame being also provided with exterior openings, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with a hollow metal sash frame, formed with interior openings between the two panes of glass, of two panes of wire glass mounted in said frame, substantially as shown and described.

No. 67,354. Sponging Device. (Appareil à éponger.)



Albert Bray, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 15th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a vertically placed perforated cylinder, of inwardly pointed cone steam distributors secured to either extremity of the cylinder, the said cones being closed at their pointed extremities and one of said cones being provided with openings about its base and a steam inlet nozzle in the base of said cone, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination with a vertically placed and perforated cylinder, of a steam distributing device therein consisting of inwardly pointing cones at either extremity, said cones being closed at their apices, and one of said cones being provided with openings for steam inlet to the cylinder, a steam nozzle entering said perforated cone and a support for the cylinder, substantially as described. 3rd. In a steam sponging device, the combination with a perforated cylinder, of steam distributing cones at either extremity, a steam inlet nozzle in the lower cone, a steam admission pipe entering the upper extremity of the cylinder and terminating in the lower cone, a cap for the steam inlet nozzle, and one for the steam inlet pipe aforesaid, and an hour glass shaped sleeve support about said inlet nozzle, the said nozzle and lower cone being provided with perforations, substantially as and for the purpose described. 4th. In a steam sponging device, the combination with a vertically placed perforated cylinder, of inwardly pointing cones, arranged one at either extremity thereof, a steam nozzle inserted into the lower cone, steam passages leading to the perforated cylinder from the lower cone, and means for vertically adjusting the upper cone in the cylinder, substantially as described. 5th. In a steam sponging device, the combination with a perforated vertically placed cylinder, of an upper cone pointing inwardly and vertically adjustable therein, a cone at the lower extremity of the perforated cylinder perforated at its upper extremity, a condensing cylinder over the said lower cone, and a steam inlet nozzle beneath said lower cone, substantially as described.

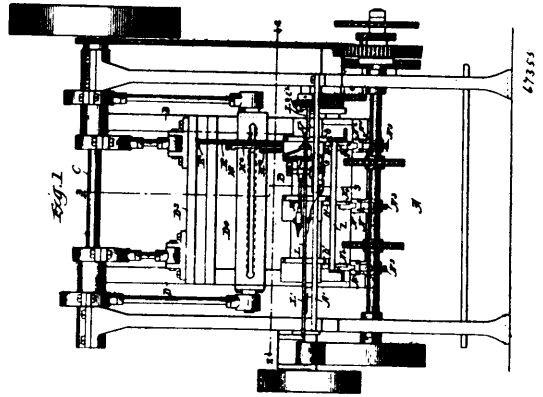
No. 67,355. Staple Forming and Driving Machine.

(Machine à faire et clouer les crampons.)

William P. Healy, assignee of Frederick Peter Rosback, both of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 24th March, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a staple forming device, the combination with the staple forming anvil and the wire feeder, cutter, staple forming

and discharging mechanisms and their actuating means, of a wire end guide movable to one position to guide the wire to the anvil and



movable from said position to be out of the way in the staple bending operation, substantially as described. 2nd. In a staple forming device, the combination with the staple forming anvil and the wire feeder, staple forming and discharging mechanism and their actuating means, of a sliding wire end guide and cutter movable toward the anvil to guide the wire, and movable away from the anvil to its cutting position, and means for operating the cutter, substantially as described. 3rd. In a staple forming device, the combination with the staple forming anvil, cutter, staple forming and discharging mechanism and their actuating means, of a reciprocating wire feeder and a wire end guide actuated by movement of the wire feeder to move to one position to guide the wire to the anvil and to move from said position to be out of the way in the staple bending operation, substantially as described. 4th. In a staple forming device, the combination with the staple forming anvil, staple forming and discharging mechanisms and their actuating means, of a reciprocating wire feeder, a wire end guide and cutter actuated by movement of the wire feeder to move toward the anvil to guide the wire and to move away from the anvil to its cutting position, and means for operating the cutter, substantially as described. 5th. In a staple forming device, the combination with the staple forming anvil and the staple forming and discharging mechanisms and their actuating means, of a reciprocating wire feeder, a sliding wire end guide and cutter between the wire feeder and anvil actuated by movement of the wire feeder to move toward the anvil to guide the wire and to guide the wire and to move away from the anvil to its cutting position, and means for operating the cutter, substantially as described. 6th. In a staple forming device, the combination with the staple forming anvil and the staple forming and discharging mechanisms and their actuating means, of a reciprocating wire feeder, a sliding wire end guide and cutter between the wire feeder and anvil, an operating lever for said guide and cutter in the path of the said wire feeder and actuated thereby to move toward the anvil to guide the wire and then move away from the anvil to its cutting position, and means for operating the cutter, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with the cross heads and their operating means, of staple forming and driving device having a staple forming anvil, staple forming and driving mechanisms operatively connected with said cross heads, a reciprocating wire feeder, a sliding wire end guide and cutter thereon operatively connected with one of said cross heads the wire end guide being actuated by the wire feeder to move toward the anvil to guide the wire and to then move away from the anvil to the cutting position, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with the main drive frame and driveshaft, of the operating bar I operatively geared to the drive shaft to be oscillated thereby, and a plurality of staple forming and driving devices provided with wire feeders connected with said bar to be actuated thereby in unison, substantially as described. 9th. The combination with the main frame and drive shaft, of the operating bar I, operatively geared to the drive shaft to be oscillated thereby and adjustable to vary its throw, and a plurality of staple forming and driving devices provided with wire feeders connected with said bar to be actuated thereby in unison, substantially as described.

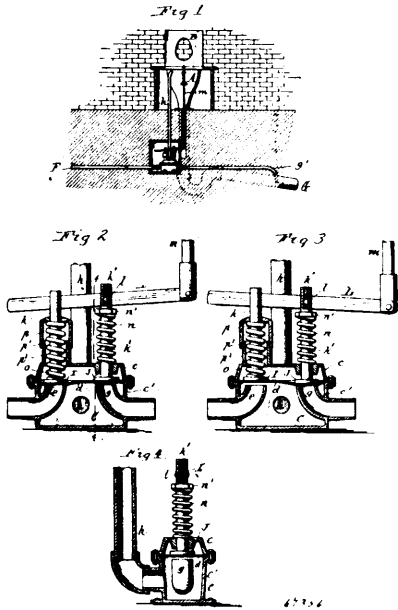
No. 67,356. Anti-Freezing Valve.

(Soupape à l'épreuve de la géléc.)

Michael Farrell, and John L. C. Cronyn, both of Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 24th April, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In an anti-freezing valve, the combination with a case having a flexible diaphragm which divides the same into independent upper and lower chambers and an outlet connected with the lower chamber of the case, of supply and waste pipes or branches entering the case below said diaphragm and extending upwardly to

within a short distance of the diaphragm, plungers arranged above said diaphragm and in line with the upper ends of said inlet and



waste branches and provided with stems which extend upwardly through the case, a lever connecting said stems, and means whereby the plunger controlling said supply branch is normally depressed and the other plunger is normally raised, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination with a case having a flexible diaphragm which divides the same into independent upper and lower chambers and an outlet leading from the lower chamber of the casing, of supply and waste pipes or branches entering the case below said diaphragm and extending upwardly nearly to the diaphragm, plungers arranged in the case above said diaphragm and in line with the upper ends of said supply and waste branches and provided with stems which extend upwardly through the case, a rock lever connecting said stems, a spring applied to the stem of the waste pipe plunger and tending to elevate said plunger, a spring applied to the stem of the other plunger and tending to depress the same, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with a case having a flexible diaphragm which divides the same into independent upper and lower chambers, and an outlet leading from the lower chamber of the casing, of supply and waste pipes or branches entering the case below said diaphragm and extending upwardly nearly to the diaphragm, plungers arranged in the case above said diaphragm and in line with the upper ends of said supply and waste branches and provided with stems which extend upwardly through the case, the stem of the waste pipe plunger being provided outside of the casing with an adjustable collar or nut, a spring applied to the last named stem between the upper side of the casing and said collar or nut, a spring arranged to depress the other plunger, and a rock lever connecting said stems, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination with a case, having a flexible diaphragm which divides the same into independent upper and lower chambers and an outlet leading from the lower chamber of the casing, of supply and waste pipes or branches entering the case below said diaphragm and extending upwardly nearly to the diaphragm, plungers arranged in the case above said diaphragm and in line with the upper ends of said supply and waste branches and provided with stems which extend upwardly through the case, a cap or follower surrounding the stem of the supply pipe plunger and made vertically adjustable on the case, a spring applied to the last mentioned stem between the plunger and said cap or follower, and a rock lever connecting said stems, substantially as set forth. 5th. The combination with a case having a flexible diaphragm which divides the same into independent upper and lower chambers and provided with an outlet leading from the lower chamber of the case and an externally screw threaded nipple projecting upwardly from the top of the case, of supply and waste pipes or branches entering the case below said diaphragm and extending upwardly nearly to the diaphragm, plungers arranged in the case above the diaphragm and in line with the upper ends of said branches and provided with stems which extend upwardly through the case, a rock lever connecting said stems, an internally screw threaded cap surrounding the stem of the supply pipe plunger and engaging with the nipple of the case, a spring applied to the stem of the supply plunger between the latter and said cap, and a spring applied to the stem of the other plunger between a collar on the stem and the top of the case, substantially as set forth.

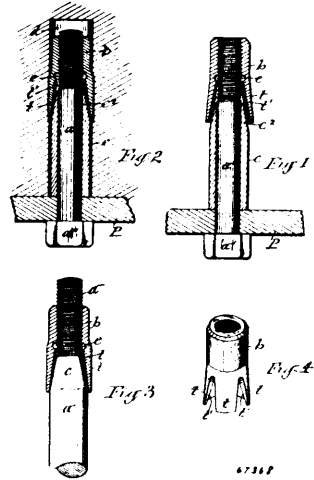
No. 67,357. Fire Proof Material.

(*Material à l'épreuve du feu.*)

Emile Thurneyssen, Paris, France, assignee of Wilhelm Herbst, Brunswick, Germany, 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th March, 1900.)

Claim.—A fire proof material composed of 100 kilograms of water, 45 to 60 kilograms of plaster finely crushed, 1 to 4 kilograms of finely pulverized hydraulic lime, 10 to 20 grammes of sulphuric acid at 60° Baumé, 10 to 25 per cent of the total weight of aforesaid components of chloride of magnesium or equivalent, and finally for each 100 kilograms of water, 14 to 20 kilograms of any valueless residue or waste, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

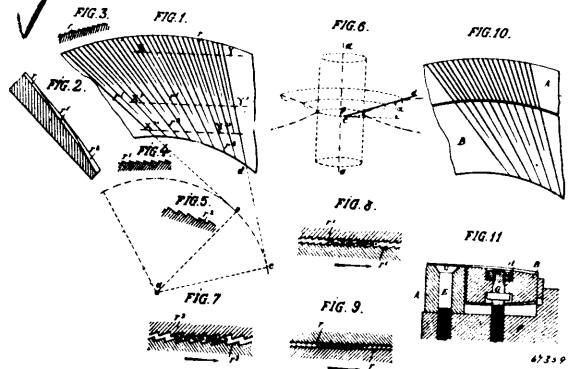
No. 67,358. Expansion Bolt. (*Boulon à expansion.*)



Emil Laass, Syracuse, New York, assignee of John Reese Rowlands, Waterbury, Connecticut, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 25th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination of a tap bolt formed with a cylindrical screw threaded portion on the end inserted in the socket and with a head on its outer end to prevent longitudinal movement of the bolt, the nut formed with flexible stays extending toward the outer end of the bolt, and a smooth-faced wedge surrounding the shank of the bolt and forced between the stays by longitudinal movement of the nut, as set forth. 2nd. A self-locking nut, consisting of the nut proper formed with flexible tongues extending vertically from one end of the nut, in combination with a bolt working in said nut and formed with a tapering enlargement back of the screw threaded portion by which enlargement the aforesaid tongues are expanded to lock the nut, as set forth. 3rd. The combination with a bolt, of a nut formed with expansible rearwardly extending stays and with transverse grooves in said stays adjacent to the nut, and an expander forced between the stays by the bolt working in the nut, as set forth and shown.

No. 67,359. Flour Mill. (*Moulin à blé.*)

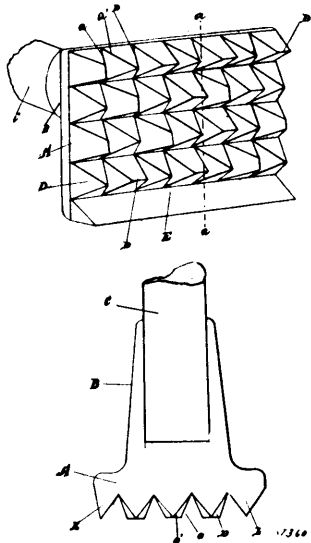


La Société Internationale de Meunerie et de Panification, Système Schweitzer, 81 Boulevard Anfrach, Brussels, Belgium, assignee of Joseph Schweitzer, Paris, France, 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. Annular flat grinding discs having a series of successive grooves, the grooves of the external series being formed in a

series of straight lines slightly inclined on the plane of the disc, and all tangential to one common concentric circle in the interior of the said disc, the grooves of the following series having the same profile as the preceding ones, but drawn in straight lines more inclined than the preceding ones, and all tangential to a common circle concentric with the disc and of the same diameter as the circle guiding the external grooves, the internal grooves being still more inclined than the preceding ones and formed with the same profile on lines tangential to a common circle concentric with the disc and of similar radius to the two preceding ones, the said grooves being further arranged as a prolongation, one of the other, in such a way that one internal groove develops into two middle grooves and that one middle groove develops into two or more external grooves, substantially as described. 2nd. In a flour mill, a system of working surfaces for grinding discs, consisting of two independent and concentric grooved or channelled flat rings, the external one of which has fine grooves and the internal one formed by moulding of cast metal or other hard molten or agglomerate material, has preparatory grooves on the two faces, in order to allow of their being easily reversed, substantially as hereinbefore set forth. 3rd. In a flour mill, a system of parallel mounting of the discs, in which the fixed disc is carried by a plate or cover L having a crown / telescoping in a corresponding part of the frame, the vertical displacements of the said cover being regulated and rendered parallel by means of screws V, bearing pinions P, gearing with a cog wheel, such as M, revolving freely in the frame, substantially as shown and described. 4th. In a flour mill, in which discs formed of concentric rings or surfaces are employed, the arrangement for the independent parallel adjustment of the grooved rings, in which the motor cover L carries the external ring and is recessed to receive a second cover R, the reciprocal positions of the two covers, L and R, being regulated by means of screws, V', provided with pinions p', which gear with a toothed wheel M', substantially as shown and described.

No. 67,360. Tool for Removing Ice.
(Outil pour enlever la glace.)



Hugh Elias McColl, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 16th May, 1900; 6 years. Filed 30th September, 1899.)

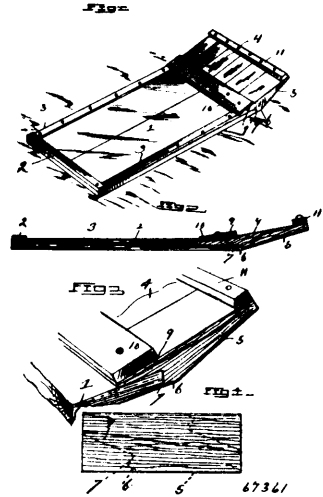
Claim.—1st. A tool for removing ice from pavements or sidewalks, embracing in its construction, a head, a socket fitted to one side of the head to receive the handle of the tool, the opposite side of the head provided with a series of crushing or chopping wedges of pyramidal and triangular prismatic shapes arranged alternately, the opposed faces of each adjacent pair of wedges diverging from the head outwardly to the apex and a scraping wedge arranged along one edge of the head of the apexes of the various wedges being in the plane, substantially as specified. 2nd. A tool for removing ice from pavements or sidewalks, embracing in its construction a head, a series of alternately arranged pyramidal and triangular prisms integrally formed with the underface of the head to crush and displace from the pavements the ice or solidified snow, a scraper extending longitudinally along one edge of the head to scrape the ice or solidified snow after being crushed by the triangular and pyramidal prisms, substantially as specified.

No. 67,361. Stone Boat or Sled. (Traineau.)

Manly S. Rawson, Rawsonville, Vermont, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st February, 1900.)

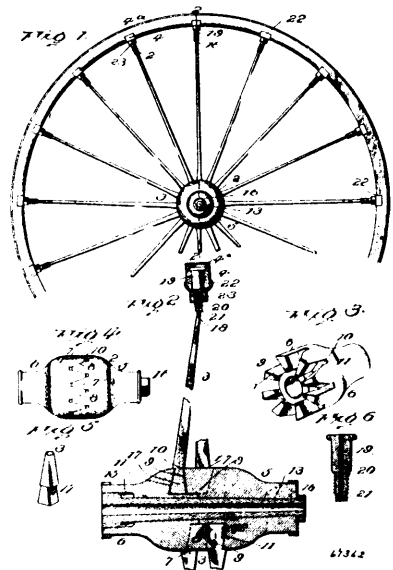
Claim.—1st. A stone boat, comprising a body portion of longitudinal planks and a breast portion, of a series of blocks attached to

the front end of the body portion and projecting forward and upward, each block having its grain run longitudinally of it and being



cut at its rear underside and fitted over the front ends of the bottom planks, the rear ends of the blocks extending back upon said planks a suitable distance, and fastening means engaging said rear extensions, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A wooden stone boat, comprised of a bottom portion of a plank or planks and a breast portion secured to the forward end thereof and extending upward and forward and having the grain of the wood running longitudinally of it, said breast portion being cut away on the underside of its rear edge and fitted over the forward upper edge of the body portion, the rear edge of the breast portion extending back over the body portion a suitable distance, and fastening means.

No. 67,362. Wheel. (Roue.)

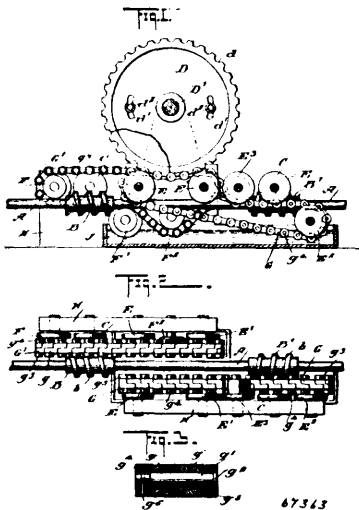


James Marshal Collins and Holman Crawford, both of Maysville, Kentucky, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a wheel, the combination with the hub made in two sections, means at the meeting ends of said sections for locking the spokes thereto, of headed spokes forming part of said locking means, of a thimble on the end of each spoke passing through the felloe, and a clamp and nut for adjusting and holding the parts of the wheel in fixed relation, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a wheel, the combination with a series of spokes, each provided with a locking head at its inner end, a thimble screwed on the outer end, which is seated in the felloe of the wheel, a jam nut working on the external screw threads of the thimble, and a clamp interposed on said thimble and between the felloe and the jam nut, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a wheel, the combination with the felloe thereof, a series of thimbles seated in perforations in said felloe, the

thimble having an interior screw thread, the spokes having threaded ends and screwed into the thimble, the latter having a flanged head, a reduced interior threaded portion and a square boss below said threaded portion, a clamp interposed between the felloe and the jam nut, and adapted to hug each, and the bottom of the felloe, substantially as set forth. 4th. An interiorly threaded thimble for securing metal spokes to a felloe, consisting of a cylindrical body portion, reduced at the lower end and exteriorly screw threaded, and a square boss formed below said reduced threaded portion for applying a wrench or the like for adjustment, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a wheel, the combination with the felloe, a spoke made of single pieces having a threaded outer end, and a head at its inner end, approximately an inverted V-shaped in side view, of a thimble seated in the felloe of the wheel, having an adjustable connection with said thimble and the threaded outer end of the spoke, a boss formed on the lower end of the thimble and below said outer threads, and a hub made in two sections, each section provided with oppositely disposed projections and slots forming seats to conform to the configuration of the head at the inner end of the spokes, substantially as set forth. 6th. A hub for a vehicle wheel made in two sections, the meeting faces of each provided with teeth, the teeth of the opposing section being seated between the teeth of the opposite section, each tooth being undercut at its point, a seat formed at the base of the teeth, and one wall thereof provided with an undercut, the two when placed together forming a spoke seat, the sections mounted on a hollow box and locked thereto by a jam nut, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,363. Worm and Chain Driving Gear.
(*Engrenage à chaîne sans fin.*)

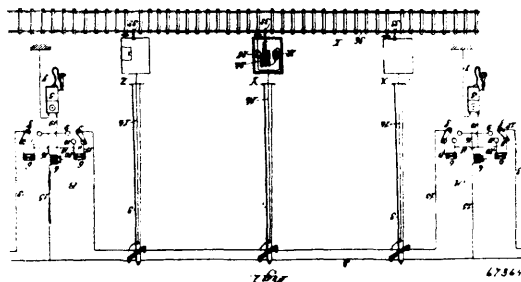


Daniel Corcoran, Yonkers, New York, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A chain driving gear comprising a worm, a chain driven by the said worm, a wheel or disc to be driven and engaged by part of the said chain, and idlers for holding part of the chain in driving engagement with the said wheel to be driven, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A chain driving gear, comprising a worm, a chain having side projections extending from an edge thereof and adapted to enter the grooves in the worm, pulleys over which the chain passes, and a thrust disc having its face engaging the edge of the chain opposite the worm and holding the chain up to the worm. 3rd. A chain driving gear, comprising a worm, a chain having links and pivot pins passing through the links, rollers secured to turn on the projecting heads of the pivot pins and adapted to enter the worm grooves, in combination with a thrust disc having its face engaging the edge of the chain opposite the worm. 4th. A driving mechanism for drums, comprising a right and left worm secured upon a common shaft, two endless chains each having side projections adapted to enter the grooves in the worms, guide wheels for the chains, presenting them to opposite sides of opposite worms, and two notched discs secured to the drum and engaging each the outer side of its respective chain. 5th. A driving mechanism for drums, comprising a right and a left worm secured upon a common shaft, two endless chains each having side projections adapted to enter the grooves

in the worms, guide wheels for the chains, presenting them to opposite sides of opposite drums, thrust discs engaging the outer edges of the chains opposite the worms, and two notched or sprocket discs secured to the drum and engaging each the outer side of its respective chain. 7th. A driving gear for drums, comprising a right and a left worm secured to a common shaft, chains having side projections adapted to engage the threads of the worms, guide wheels properly presenting each chain to its respective worm, an oil box receiving a portion of each chain as it passes about the guide wheels or notched discs secured to the drum and engaging the chains. 8th. A driving gear comprising a worm, a chain having edge projections adapted to enter the groove in the worm pulleys over which the chain passes, certain of said pulleys being so disposed as to produce a depressed or lowered run of the chain, an oil cup receiving said run, and a thrust disc having its face engaging the outer edge of the chain opposite the worm and holding the chain up to the worm. 9th. A drum driving mechanism, comprising right and left worms secured to a common shaft, two chains, one engaging each worm, and two toothed discs secured to the drum and engaging each its respective chain, one of said discs being adjustable angularly relatively to the other. 10th. A drum driving mechanism, comprising a right and a left worm secured to a common shaft, two chains, one engaging each worm, two toothed discs secured to the drum and engaging each its respective chain, one of said discs having segmental slots, and clamping bolts passing through said slots, whereby one disc may be adjusted relative to the other disc and secured in place.

No. 67,364. Electric Railway Signal.
(*Signal électrique de chemin de fer.*)

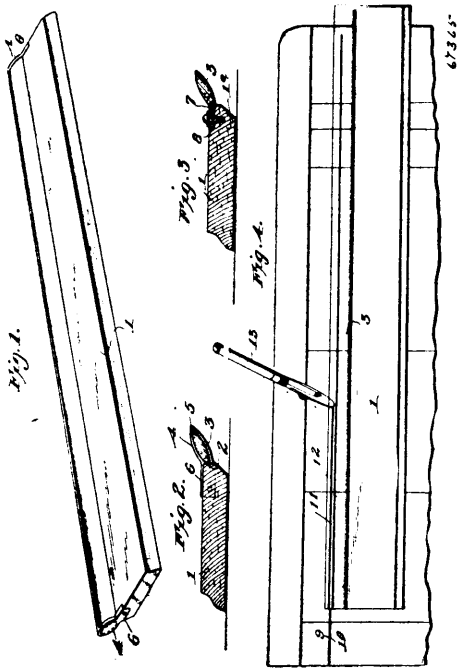


Manions Garl, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 26th February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a system of electric signalling for railways, block stations, a main circuit connecting the same, a signalling device along the line of the track, a normally open branch from said main circuit leading to said signalling device, means in said block stations for connecting said main circuit with a source of electric energy and means actuated by a passing train for closing said branch circuit. 2nd. In a system of electric signalling for railways, block stations, a talking circuit having telephones therein connecting said stations, a signalling device along the line of the track, a normally open branch circuit leading from said talking circuit to said signalling device, a switch in each of said block stations for cutting out said telephones and connecting said talking circuit with a source of electrical energy, and means actuated by a passing train for closing said branch circuits. 3rd. In a system of electric signalling for railways, block stations, a talking circuit having telephones therein connecting the same, one or more signalling devices arranged along the track and connected in multiple on said circuit, means at said stations for connecting said circuit with a source of electric energy and simultaneously cutting out said telephones, and means actuated by a train for closing the circuit through and thereby actuating said signalling devices. 4th. In a system of electric signalling for railways, block stations, a talking circuit having telephones therein connecting the same, one or more signalling devices arranged along the track and connected in multiple on said circuit, a switch in each of said stations for connecting said circuit with a source of electrical energy and simultaneously cutting out said telephones and electric switches lying adjacent to the track and adapted to be actuated by a moving train for closing the circuit through and thereby actuating said signalling devices. 5th. In a system of electric signalling for railways, block stations, a normally open circuit connecting the same, a switch in each of said stations comprising a plurality of contacts and a movable member adapted to engage said contacts, the movable member in each station constituting one terminal of said circuit, a telephone in each of said stations connected with one of said contacts, a source of electrical energy connected with another of said contacts, one or more signalling devices arranged along the track between said stations and connected in multiple on said circuit, a switch for each of said signalling devices adapted to be actuated by a passing train for closing the circuit through said signalling devices, and telephone connections arranged in multiple on the circuits to said signalling devices, as and for the purpose set forth.

6th. In a system of electric signalling for railways, block stations, a normally open circuit connecting the same, a switch in each of said stations, comprising a plurality of contacts, and a movable member adapted to engage said contacts, the movable member in each station constituting one terminal or said circuit, a telephone and a call bell in each of said stations connected respectively with two of said contacts, a relay in each of said stations, a source of electrical energy connected through said relay with another of said contacts, one or more signalling devices arranged along the track between said stations and connected in multiple on said circuit, a switch for each of said signalling devices adapted to be actuated by a passing train for closing the circuit through said signalling devices, and telephone connections arranged in multiple on the circuits to said signalling devices, as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. In a system of electric signalling for railways, a signalling device adjacent to the track, a normally open circuit therethrough, and a switch for closing said circuit, comprising a pair of normally separated contact springs, and a pair of crossed levers whose free ends embrace and are adapted to engage said springs, the opposite end of one of said levers being located beneath one of the rails, and are adapted to be depressed thereby.

No. 67,365. Ruler. (Règle.)



Elmer Gates, Chevy Chase, Maryland, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 24th March, 1900.)

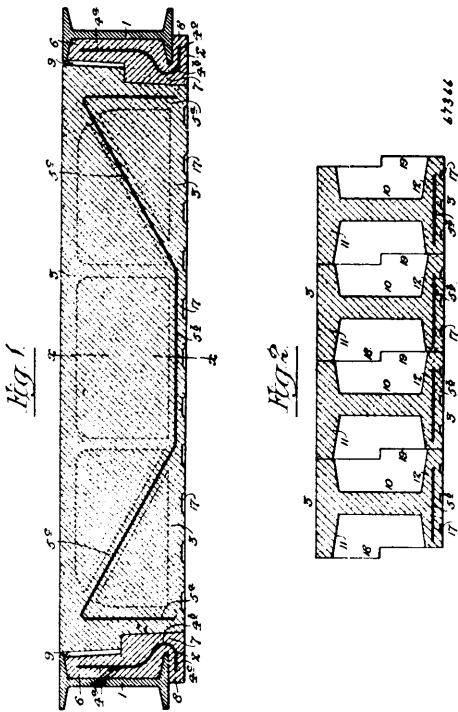
Claim.—1st. A ruler having a magnifying lens constituting its ruling edge, as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A ruler consisting of a body having a magnifying lens secured thereto, projecting from one edge thereof, inclined to the lower face of said body and constituting its ruling edge, as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. A ruler consisting of a body having a recess therein, and a magnifying lens constituting its ruling edge, one edge of which lens fits within said recess and is secured to said body, as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. A ruler consisting of a body, a magnifying lens projecting from one edge thereof, and a frame for securing said lens to said body, consisting of a V shaped strip in which the outer edge of said lens fits, and inwardly extending arms at the ends of said strip secured to said body, as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,366. Fireproof Floor. (Plancher à l'épreuve du feu.)

James Cochran Fender, Chester, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 2nd September, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a molded block of fireproof material, of a metallic reinforce consisting of a sheet of perforated or reticulated metal, said sheet being nearly the same width as the molded block and bent in the shape of an inverted truss, with vertical extensions adjacent to the ends of said block, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a molded block of fireproof material, of a metallic reinforce consisting of a sheet of perforated or reticulated metal in the shape of an inverted truss with vertical extensions adjacent to the ends of said block. 3rd. The combination with a molded block of fireproof material, of a metallic

reinforce consisting of a continuous sheet of perforated or reticulated metal arranged within the same, said sheet being bent in the shape



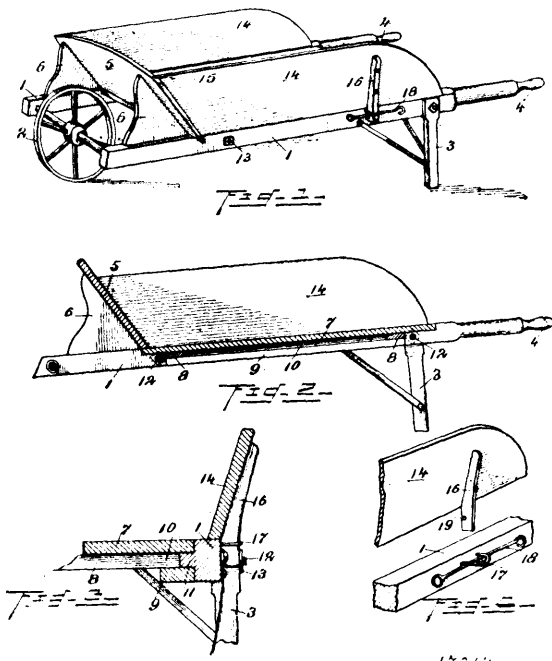
of an inverted truss with vertical extensions adjacent to the ends of said block, adapted to follow the lines of strain to which the block will be subjected when built in the floor structure. 4th. The combination in a fireproof floor structure, of the floor beams, a series of skewbacks adapted to fit the contour of said beams and rest on the same and having angular offsets, a metallic reinforce in each of said skewbacks bent to conform to the shape of the same, with a filling block or blocks adapted to fill the space between the skewbacks and rest on the offset portions of the same, said filling blocks also having metallic reinforces so arranged in said blocks as to take up the strain to which they will be subjected, substantially as described. 5th. The combination in a fireproof floor structure, of the floor beams, a series of skewbacks adapted to fit the contour of the same and having angular offsets, metallic reinforces located in said skewbacks and serving to stiffen the same in the offset portions, with a filling block or blocks adapted to fill the space between the skewbacks and having portions adapted to rest on the offset portions of the same, said filling blocks being provided with metallic reinforces so arranged in said blocks as to follow the lines of strain to which the blocks will be subjected when built in the floor structure, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. In a fireproof floor structure, a filling block adapted to fit in the space between the floor beams, said block having solid ends, a central web, upper and lower flanges connected by the same, a series of ribs arranged on either face of said web connecting the top and bottom flanges, some of said ribs being inclined, with a metallic reinforce disposed in the solid ends, the inclined ribs and a portion of the base flange of the block, substantially as shown and described. 7th. As a new article of manufacture, a filling block for fireproof floor construction, comprising a molded block of suitable material, substantially I shape in cross section and having a series of vertical and inclined ribs springing from the central web of the block, the upper and lower flanges of the block and the ribs having offset portions top and bottom on opposite sides substantially as and for the purpose described. 8th. The combination in a fireproof floor structure, of the beams, skewbacks having angular offsets adapted to said beams, and a series of filling blocks adapted to rest on the offset portions of said skewbacks, said filling blocks being substantially I shaped in cross section with offset portions top and bottom on opposite sides, and so arranged in the structure as to form substantially air tight spaces between the central webs of the same.

No. 67,367. Wheel Barrow. (Brouette.)

William Hackly Church, Fenelon Falls, Ontario, Canada, 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 20th February, 1900.)

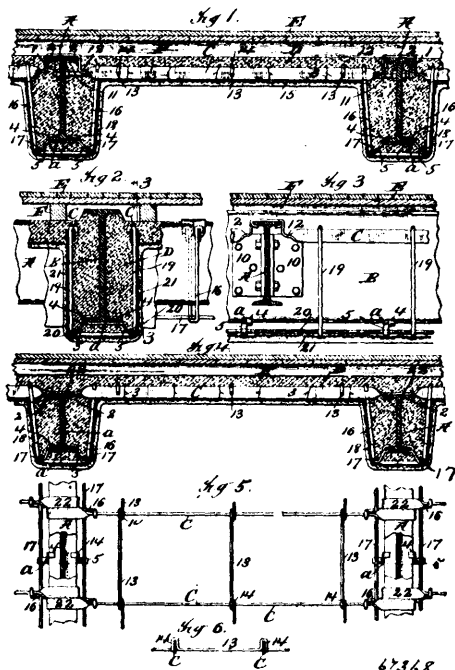
Claim.—1st. In an improved wheel barrow, the combination of independent side frames, having as integral parts internally projecting tongues, with an independent bottom supported on a frame, said frame in conjunction with the bottom forming an elongated opening on both sides, said tongues entering said elongated open-

ings, and cross stay bolts securing said side frames to said bottom, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In an improved wheel



barrow, the combination of removable side boards, with means for automatically securing said side boards, said means consisting of upright supports attached to and projecting below said side boards, said projection entering a keeper located on the side frame, a spring lever located below said keeper and entering a groove in said projection, and a vertical groove in the front board of said wheel barrow for receiving the forward end of said front board, substantially as shown and described.

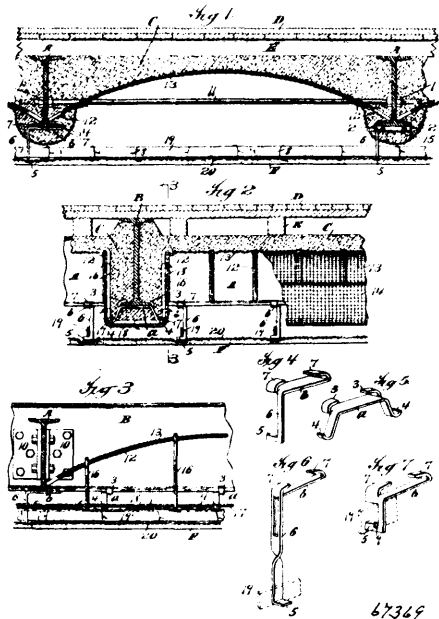
No. 67,368. Wire Proof Structures. (Construction à l'épreuve du feu.)



Claim.—1st. A fire proof floor construction having light metal bars arranged edgewise vertically and extending from floor beam to floor beam, metallic lathing supported by and below said bars and parallel with the lower edges of said bars to form a foundation to receive the concrete, and a body of concrete extending from floor beam to floor beam applied from above on said lathing and in which the bars are imbedded, said metal bars and lathing being constructed and arranged to support the concrete while the concrete is green and provide tension bars for the construction, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with the floor beams, of light metal bars arranged edgewise vertically and entirely supported by said beams and extending from beam to beam, metal spacers connecting said bars longitudinally of the beams, and metallic lathing supported by and below said bars, all constructed and arranged to receive and support the body of concrete, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with the beams, of the flat metal bars placed edgewise vertically and bent at right angles at their ends to form horizontal portions resting upon the beams, metallic lathing supported by and below said bars, and concrete or similar plastic material filled in from above upon said metallic lathing and in which the metal bars are embedded, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with flanged beams, of metal joists extending from beam to beam and supported from the tops of the beams and dropped below the flanges of the beams, reticulated metal between the beams and extending downward near the beams and about the bottoms of the beams with space between the metal and beams, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied from above on said reticulated metal and forming a fire proof web between the beams and fire proofing about and below the bottom flanges of the beams, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with flanged beams of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and placed edgewise vertically and twisted near the ends to form portions lying flatwise to the beam and hooked over the top flanges of the beams, reticulated metal between the beams and extending downward near the beams and about the bottoms of the beams with space between the metal and beams, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied on said reticulated metal and forming a fire proof web between the beams, and fire proofing about and below the bottom flanges of the beams, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with flanged beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and placed edgewise vertically and twisted near the ends to form portions lying flatwise to the beam and hooked over the top flanges of the beams, whereby the joists are dropped below the beam flanges, reticulated metal between the beams and extending downward near the beams and about the bottoms of the beams, with space between the metal and beams, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied on said reticulated metal and forming a fire proof web between the beams, and fire proofing about and below the bottom flanges of the beams, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with girders and transverse beams supported thereby, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and placed edgewise vertically and twisted near the ends to form portions lying flatwise to the beam and hooked over the top flanges of the beams, reticulated metal between the beams and extending downward near the beams and about the bottoms of the beams, with space between the metal and beams, reticulated metal extending from the joists downward and about the bottoms of the girders, with space between the metal and girders, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied on the reticulated metal and forming a web between the beams, and a fire proof filling about and below the bottoms of the beams and girders, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with the beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and placed edgewise vertically and formed with a downward bend between the beams, having its greatest depth midway between the beams, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material forming a fire proof web between the beams and in which said joists are embedded, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with the beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and placed edgewise vertically and formed with a downward bend between the beams, having its greatest depth midway between the beams, said joists being twisted at their ends to form portions lying flatwise to the beams and hooked over the top flanges of the beams, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material forming a fire proof web between the beams and in which said joists are embedded, substantially as described. 10th. The combination with the beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and placed edgewise vertically and formed with a downward bend between the beams, having its greatest depth midway between the beams, said joists being twisted at their ends to form portions lying flatwise to the beams and hooked over the top flanges of the beams, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material forming a fire proof web between the beams and in which said joists are embedded, substantially as described. 11th. The combination with the beams A, of the flat metal bars C placed edgewise vertically and twisted at the ends to form portions lying flatwise to the beams and hooked over the top of the beams, substantially as described. 12th. The combination with the beams A, of the flat metal bars C placed edgewise vertically and twisted at the ends to form portions lying flatwise to the beams and bent upward and then over the top flanges of the beams and hooked around said flange, substantially as described. 13th. The combination with the beams A, of the flat metal bars C placed edgewise vertically and extending from beam

to beam and formed with a downward bend between the beams, having its greatest depth midway between the beams, substantially as described. 14th. The combination with the beams A, of bars C extending from beam to beam and with their ends resting upon the flanges of the beams, and clamps G having loops 25 above the flanges of the beams through which loops the bars pass, and legs 26 below the flanges of the beams, substantially as described.

No. 67,369. Fire Proof Structure.
(Construction à l'épreuve du feu.)



The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company, Trenton, assignee of Abraham L. A. Himmelwright, Newark, both in New Jersey, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with beams, of metal supports extending from beam to beam and resting on the lower flanges of the beams, reticulated metal on said supports extending over the space between the beams to a point near the beams and then downward and about the bottoms of the beams and providing space between the metal and the flanges and bottoms of the beams, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied from above on said reticulated metal and forming a fire proof web between the beams and fire proofing about and below the bottom flanges of the beams, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with beams, of arched rods supported on the bottom flanges of the beams, reticulated metal supported by said rods, and extending between the beams and about the bottoms of the beams and providing space between the metal and the flanges and bottoms of the beams, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied from above on said reticulated metal and forming a fire proof web between the beams and fire proofing about and below the flanges of the beams, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with beams, of arched rods supported on the bottom flanges of the beams, reticulated metal supported by said rods and extending between the beams and about the bottoms of the beams and providing space between the metal and the flanges and bottoms of the beams, reticulated metal enclosing the bottom flanges of the beams and off-set to form an air space below the beams, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied on said reticulated metal and forming a fire proof web between the beams and fire proofing about and below the flanges of the beams and filling the space between the two layers of reticulated metal beneath the beams, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with beams of arched rods supported on the bottom flanges of the beams, reticulated metal supported by said rods and extending between the beams and about the bottoms of the beams and providing space between the metal and the flanges and bottoms of the beams, reticulated metal enclosing the bottom flanges of the beams, and off-set to form an air space below the beams, a body of

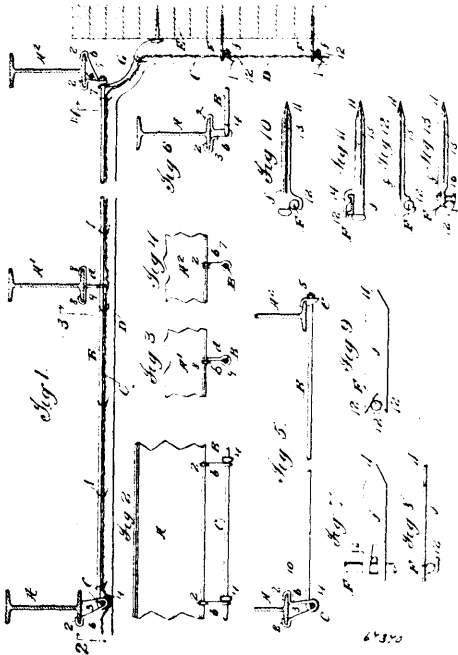
concrete or similar plastic material applied on said reticulated metal and forming a fire proof web between the beams and fire proofing about and below the flanges of the beams, and filling the space between the two layers of reticulated metal beneath the beams, and a fire proof ceiling suspended below the flange fire proofing, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with grinders and transverse beams supported thereby, of metal supports extending from beam to beam and resting on the bottom flanges of the beams, reticulated metal on said supports and extending between the beams and about the bottoms of the beams, and providing space between the metal and the flanges and bottoms of the beams, reticulated metal extending from said supports about and below the grinders, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied from above on said reticulated metal and forming a fire proof filling between the beams and about and below the bottoms of the beams and grinders, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with the beams A, and girders B, of rods 12, extending from beam to beam, supports 16, depending from said rods adjacent to the girders and extending about and below the girder flanges, and reticulated metal on said supports, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with the beams A and girders B, of rods 12 extending from beam to beam, supports 16 depending from said rods adjacent to the girders and extending about and below the girder flanges, rods 17 on said supports at opposite sides of the girder, and reticulated metal on said supports and rods 17, substantially as described. 9th. The combination with the beams A and girders B, of rods 12 extending from beam to beam, supports 16 depending from said rods adjacent to the girders and extending about and below the girder flanges, rods 17 on said supports at opposite sides of the girder, hangers a on the girder flanges provided with hooks 4 for the rods 17, and reticulated metal on said supports and rods 17, substantially as described. 10th. The combination with a metal floor member having a flange, of hanger a having flanges 3 hooked over the opposite sides of the flange and depending hooks 4 on opposite sides of the floor member, and rods 17 extending longitudinally of the floor member and supported in said hooks, substantially as described. 11th. The combination with a metal floor member having a flange, of rods 16 arranged along the floor member and extending downward and enclosing the flange of the floor member, hanger a having flanges 3 hooked over the opposite sides of the flange of the floor member and depending hooks on opposite sides of the floor member, rods 17 supported in said hooks, and reticulated metal 18 on the frame formed by the rods 16, 17, substantially as described. 12th. Hanger a having the flanges 3 adapted to engage the opposite sides of a flange on a metal floor member and depending hooked supports at opposite ends of the hanger adapted to support rods or bars extending longitudinally of the floor member, substantially as described. 13th. Hanger a formed from a slit metal plate and having its slit portions bent in opposite directions to form flanges 3 and depending hooked supports 4 at opposite ends of the hanger adapted to support rods or bars extending longitudinally of a flanged floor member, substantially as described. 14th. A hanger formed of a metal plate having portions slit or punched therefrom to form flanges 7 adapted to engage the opposite sides of a beam flange, and a depending arm 6 provided with a seat for a rod or bar, substantially as described. 25th. Hanger b formed of a metal plate having the depending arm 6 and seat 5, and having one end of the plate bent to engage the flange of a beam and a portion cut or punched from the plate and bent to engage the other flange, substantially as described.

No. 67,370. Fire Proof Structure.
(Construction à l'épreuve du feu.)

The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company, assignee of William Orr, all of Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years (Filed 10th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the flanged beams A, of hangers formed of metal rods or strips having an end bent to embrace the flange of the beams and forming an intermediate depending loop with one loop arm inclined from the hook in the direction of the pull on the hanger, and the upper end of the other loop arm engaging the underside of the beam, ceiling rods supported by and only at the bottom of said loops below the beams, and a ceiling supported by said ceiling rods, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with the flanged beams A, of hangers formed of metal rods or strips having an end bent to embrace the flange of the beams and to form an intermediate depending loop with one loop arm inclined from the hook in the direction of the pull on the hanger, ceiling rods supported by end only at the bottom of said loops below the beams and a ceiling of metallic lathing and plastic material supported by said ceiling rod, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with the flanged beams A, of hangers formed of metal rods or strips having an end bent to embrace the flange of the beams and to form an intermediate depending loop opening longitudinally of the beams and passed through said loops, ceiling rods hooked over said rods and extending transversely to the beams, and a ceiling of metallic lathing and plastic material supported by said ceiling rods, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a wall or similar support, of a series of furring rods or strips supported by said holders, and metallic lathing and plastic material supported by said furring rods or strips, each of said holders consisting of a single spike or prong driven into the wall or other support and having at

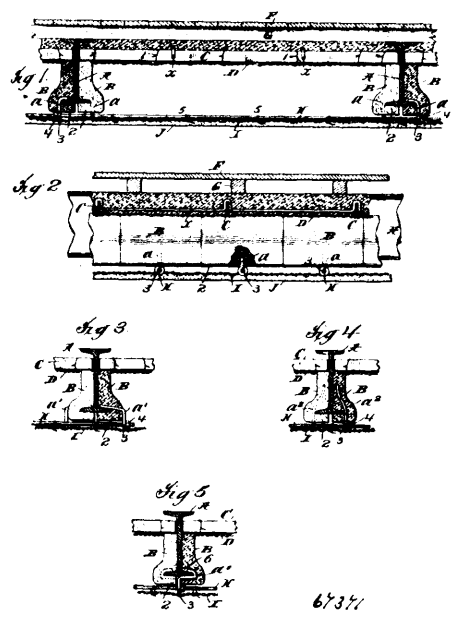
or near its outer end a leaf like arm formed integral with the holder and enclosing the furring rod or scrip so as to hold the latter, sub-



stantially as described. 5th. A hanger consisting of a metal rod or strip formed to hook over a beam flange or similar surface and having an intermediate depending loop, which loop is adapted to receive and support the pull on a rod or strip for the support of a ceiling or similar construction and with one loop arm inclined from the hook in the direction of the pull on the rod and the upper end of the other loop arm engaging the under side of the beam and inclined at a small angle to the vertical in a direction opposite to that of the pull upon the rod, substantially as described. 6th. A hanger consisting of a metal rod or strip having one end formed to hook over a beam flange or similar surface and having an intermediate depending loop which loop is adapted to receive and support the pull on a rod or strip for the support of a ceiling or similar construction and with one loop arm inclined from the hook in the direction of the pull on the rod and the other end of the hanger rod or strip bearing against the underside of the beam at the upper end of the other loop arm, said last mentioned loop arm being inclined at a small angle to the vertical in a direction opposite to that of the pull upon the rod, substantially as described. 7th. A hanger consisting of a metal rod or strip formed to hook over a beam flange or similar surface and having an intermediate depending loop which loop is adapted to receive and support the pull on a rod or strip for the support of a ceiling or similar construction and with one loop arm inclined from the hook in the direction of the pull on the rod and the upper end of the other loop arm engaging the underside of the beam and inclined at a small angle to the vertical in a direction opposite to that of the pull upon the rod, said loop arms lying in the same plane transversely to the beam with the loop opening longitudinally of the beam, substantially as described. 8th. A holder for furring rods or strips consisting of a single flat piece of metal forming a spike or prong adapted to be driven into a wall or similar support and having near the outer end an arm or arms cut from the holder so as to be free at one end and adapted to be bent around the furring rod or strip and of such length as to enclose the furring rod or strip sufficiently to hold the latter in place when the arm or arms are bent around the rod or strip, substantially as described. 9th. A holder for furring rods consisting of a spike or prong adapted to be driven into a wall or support and provided at or near its outer end with a leaf like arm adapted to be bent, on a line or lines extending across the face or widthwise dimension of the arm, around the furring rod or strip and of such length as to enclose the furring rod sufficiently to hold the latter in place when the arm is bent around the rod, substantially as described. 10th. A holder for furring rods or strips notched at its outer end to receive the furring rod and having the arms 12 on opposite sides of the notch adapted to be bent around the furring rod to hold it in the notch, substantially as described.

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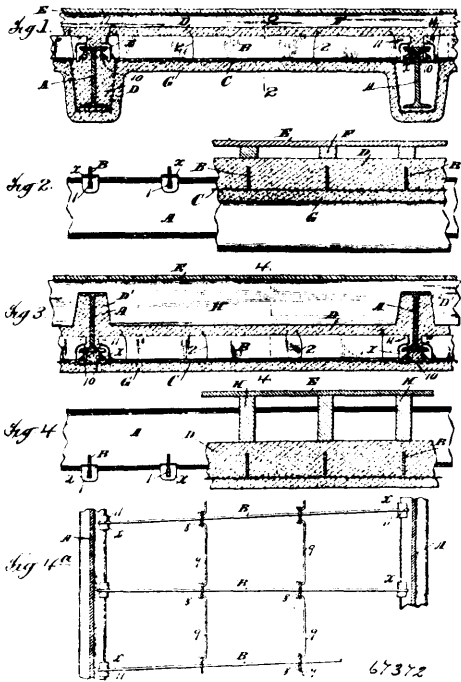


The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company, assignee of William Orr, both of Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with flanged beams, of fire proof blocks arranged on opposite sides of the webs of the beams and resting up on the flanges of the beams, metal joists supported on the tops of the blocks and extending from beam to beam, reticulated metal extending from beam to beam and between the joists, and a filling of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon said reticulated metal, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with flanged beams, of fire proof blocks arranged on opposite sides of the webs of the beams and resting upon the flanges of the beams, metal joists supported on the tops of the blocks and extending from beam to beam, reticulated metal supported by and below said joists, and filling of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon said reticulated metal and in which the joists and portions of the beams above the blocks are embedded, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with flanged beams, of fire proof blocks extending along the webs of the beams and below the beams to form a fire proof protection for the webs and bottoms of the beams and resting upon the flanges of the beams, joists supported on the tops of the blocks and extending from beam to beam, reticulated metal below said joists, and a filling of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon said reticulated metal and in which the joists and portions of the beams above the blocks are embedded, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with flanged beams, of fire proof blocks extending along the webs of the beams and below the beams to form a fire proof protection from the webs and bottoms of the beams, joists supported on the tops of the blocks and extending from beam to beam, reticulated metal extending from beam to beam and between the joists, a filling of concrete or similar plastic material above said reticulated metal, hangers held in position on the beams, by the blocks and extending below the protection beneath the beams, and a ceiling supported by said hangers, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with flanged beams of a fire proof including a framework of reticulated metal covering the space between the beams and a filling of concrete or similar plastic material applied from above upon said reticulated metal, and fire proof blocks on opposite sides of the webs of the beams resting upon the flanges of the beams and forming substantially the sole support for the fire proof floor, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with the flanged beams, of fire proof blocks arranged on opposite sides of the webs of the beams and resting upon the flanges of the beams, a framework of reticulated metal covering the space between the beams and supported on the tops of the blocks, a filling of concrete or similar plastic material applied on said reticulated metal, hangers consisting of metal rods or strips moulded into said blocks and projecting below the beams, and a ceiling supported by said hangers, substantially as described. 7th. A fire proof block formed of plastic material moulded to the required form to rest upon the lower flange of a beam and extend beneath the beam to form a fire proof protection for the bottom of the beam and having moulded therein a ceiling hanger formed of a metal rod or strip having one end bent to

overlap and rest upon the flange of the beam, when the block is applied thereto and its other end projecting from the block to support a ceiling below the latter, substantially as described.

No. 67,372. Fire Proof Structure.
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The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company, assignee of William Orr, all of Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th March, 1900.)

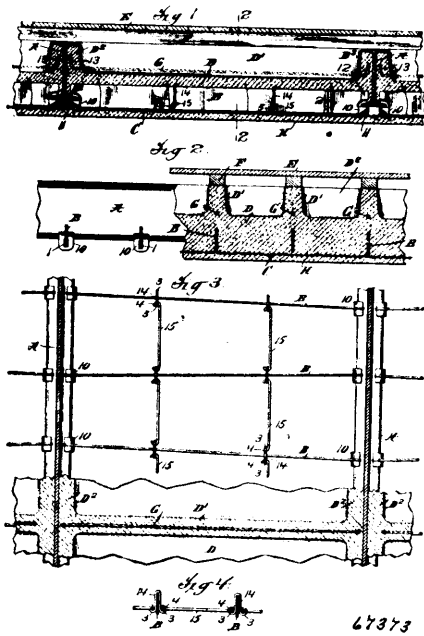
Claim.—1st. The combination with beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and supported on their edges, reticulated metal extending between the beams and below bottoms of the beams with space between the reticulated metal and the beams, and a filling of concrete or similar plastic material between the beams in which the joists are completely embedded, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and supported on their edges, reticulated metal extending between the beams and below the bottoms of the beams with space between the reticulated metal and the beams, and a continuous body of concrete or similar plastic material between the beams and filling the spaces between the reticulated metal and the beams, and in which the joists are completely embedded, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and supported on their edges, reticulated metal extending between the beams below the joists and under the bottom of the beams with space between the reticulated metal and the beams, and a filling of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal between the beams and in which the joists are embedded, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and supported on their edges, reticulated metal extending between the beams below the joists and under the bottoms of the beams with space between the reticulated metal and the beams, and a continuous body of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and embedding the joists and filling the space between the reticulated metal and the beams, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with floor girders and beams extending transversely to the girders, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and supported on their edges, reticulated metal extending between the beams and around the bottoms of the beams and girders, with space between the reticulated metal and the beams and girders, and a continuous body of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and filling the space about the webs of the beams and girders and between the reticulated metal and the bottoms of the beams and girders, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with floor girders and beams extending transversely to the girders, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and supported on their edges, reticulated metal extending between the beams below the joists and extending about the bottoms of the beams and girders with space between the reticulated metal and the beams and the girders, and a continuous body of concrete or similar

plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and embedding the joists and filling the space about the webs of the beams and girders and between the reticulated metal and the bottoms of the beams and girders, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with flanged beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and provided with notches at their opposite ends to receive the flanges of the beams whereby the joists are supported on their edges and extending above and below the beams flange, reticulated metal below the joists extending between the beams and around the bottoms of the beams with a space between the reticulated metal and beams, and concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and embedding the joists, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with flanged beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and provided with notches at their opposite ends to receive the flanges of the beams whereby the joists are supported on their edges and extending above and below the beam flange, reticulated metal extending between the beams and around the bottoms of the beams, and a continuous body of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and embedding the joist and filling the space about the webs of the beams and between the reticulated metal and the bottoms of the beams, substantially as described. 9th. The combination with flanged beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam, and provided with notches at their opposite ends to receive the flanges of the beams, whereby the joists are supported on their edges and extending above and below the beam flange, reticulated metal below said joists, and a filling of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and in which the joists are embedded, substantially as described. 10th. The combination with flanged beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam, and provided at their opposite ends with notches receiving the bottom flanges of the beams, whereby the joists are supported on their edges and extend below the beams, reticulated metal below the joists extending from beam to beam and below the bottoms of the beams, and concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and in which the joists are embedded, substantially as described. 11 n. The combination with flanged beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam, and provided at their opposite ends with notches receiving the bottom flanges of the beams, whereby the joists are supported on their edges and extend below the beams, reticulated metal below the joists extending from beam to beam and below the bottoms of the beams, and concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal to form a web between the beams embedding the joists and extending along the beams to fire proof the webs and upper flanges of the beams, substantially as described. 12th. The combination with flanged beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and notched on their edges to receive the beam flanges, whereby the joists are supported on their edges, said joists being arranged to form wedge-shaped spaces between the joists, the successive spaces tapering in opposite directions, reticulated metal extending between the beams, and a filling of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and forming wedge-shaped bodies between the joists, substantially as described. 13th. The combination with beams, of joists extending between the lower portions of the beams and formed of metal plates supported on their edges, reticulated metal between the beams, concrete or similar plastic material applied on said metal to form a fire proof web extending between the lower portions of the beams and embedding the joists, and floor supporting joists extending from beam to beam and dividing the air space above the web, substantially as described. 14th. The combination with beams, of joists extending between the lower portions of the beam and formed of metal plates supported on their edges, reticulated metal between the beams, concrete or similar material applied on said metal to form a fire proof web extending between the lower portions of the beams and embedding the joists, and floor supporting joists extending between the fire proofing of the beam webs and dividing the air space above the concrete web, substantially as described. 15th. The combination with beams, of joists extending between the lower portions of the beams and formed of metal plates supported on their edges, reticulated metal between the beams, and concrete or similar material applied on said metal to form a fire proof web extending between the lower portions of the beams and embedding the joists and extending along the beams to fire proof the webs and upper flanges of the beams, substantially as described. 16th. The combination with a beam flange, of clip *x*, thereon, having a depending portion provided with opening 1, and a plate joist having tongue 10, entering said opening to support the plate on its edge, substantially as described. 17th. The combination with a beam flange, of a clip *x*, thereon, having a depending portion provided with opening 1, and a plate joist having tongue 10, entering said opening below the flange and tongue 11 above the flange, substantially as described. 18th. The combination with a beam flange, of clip *x* thereon having a depending portion provided with opening 1 and a plate joist having tongue 10 entering said opening below the flange and tongue 11 above the flange resting on the clip, substantially as described. 19th. The combination with the beams *A*, of plate joists *B* notched at their ends to receive the beams flanges, reticulated metal between the beams, and a filling *C* of concrete or similar material in which the joists are completely embedded,

substantially as described. 20th. The combination with the beams A, of plate joists B notched at their ends to receive the beam flanges, reticulated metal between the beams and extending around the bottoms of the beams, and a filling of concrete or similar material between the beams and around the webs and bottoms of the beams, substantially as described. 21st. The combination with the beams A, of plate joists B notched at their ends to receive the bottom flanges of the beams, reticulated metal between the beams, a web of concrete or similar material D between the beams embedding the joists, and floor supporting joists H extending from beam to beam and resting on the web D, substantially as described. 22nd. The combination with the beams A, of plate joists B notched at their ends to receive the bottom flanges of the beams, reticulated metal between the beams, a web of concrete or similar material D between the beams embedding the joists, fire proofing D¹ extending along the webs and upper flanges of the beams, and floor supporting joists H extending between the fire proofing D¹ and resting on the web D, substantially as described. 23rd. The combination with the beams A, of plate joists B notched at their ends to receive the bottom flanges of the beams, reticulated metal between the beams, a web of concrete or similar material D between the beams embedding the joists, fire proofing D¹ extending along the webs and upper flanges of the beams, substantially as described. 24th. The combination with the beams A, of web of concrete or similar material D extending between the lower portions of the beams, and floor supporting joists H extending from beam to beam and resting on the web D, substantially as described. 25th. The combination with the beams A, of a web of concrete or similar material D, extending between the lower portions of the beams and bodies of concrete or similar material D¹ extending along the webs and upper flanges of the beams, and floor supporting joists H extending between the concrete, D¹ and resting on the web D, substantially as described. 26th. The combination with the beams a, and fire proof web D between the lower portions of the beams, of the floor supporting joists H extending over a series of beams and notched to rest upon the tops of the beams and on web D, substantially as described. 27th. The combination with the beams A and girders I, of rods 12 supported by the beams, supports 13 depending from the rods 12 and extending about the girder flange, and reticulated metal on said supports, substantially as described. 28th. The combination with beams A and joists B, of supports 16 extending downward from the joists and beneath the beam flange and seated on the beam flanges and reticulated metal on said supports, substantially as described.

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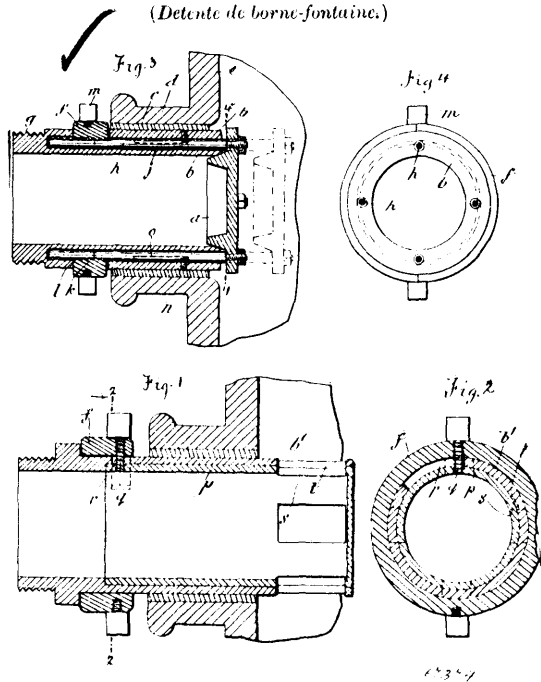
The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company, assignee of William Orr, all of Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of a web of fire proof material extending from beam to beam and a series of ribs of concrete or similar plastic

material moulded upon the web and extending upward therefrom and from beam to beam, substantially as described. 2nd. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of a fire proof web extending from beam to beam, tension members in said webs, and a series of ribs of concrete or similar plastic material moulded upon the web and extending upward therefrom and from beam to beam, substantially as described. 3rd. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of a fire proof web extending from beam to beam, a series of ribs of concrete or similar plastic material moulded on said web and extending upward therefrom and from beam to beam, and tension members embedded in said ribs, substantially as described. 4th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of a fire proof web extending from beam to beam, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material moulded on said web and forming a series of ribs extending upward from said web and from beam to beam and a continuous covering of the beams above the fire proof web, substantially as described. 5th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of a fire proof web formed of a series of bodies of fire proof material extending from beam to beam with adjacent bodies tapered longitudinally in opposite directions, and a series of ribs of concrete or similar plastic material moulded on said web and extending upward therefrom and from beam to beam, substantially as described. 6th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of a fire proof web formed of a series of bodies of fire proof material extending from beam to beam with adjacent bodies tapered longitudinally in opposite directions, a series of ribs of concrete or similar plastic material moulded on said web and extending upward therefrom and from beam to beam, and tension members embedded in said ribs, substantially as described. 7th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of a fire proof web extending from beam to beam, tension members embedded in said web, a series of ribs of concrete or similar plastic material moulded on said web and extending upward therefrom and from beam to beam, and tension members embedded in said ribs, substantially as described. 8th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of a body of concrete or similar plastic material forming a web and a series of ribs extending upward from said web, substantially as described. 9th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of a body of concrete or similar plastic material forming a web and a series of ribs extending from beam to beam with the ribs extending upward from said web, and tension members embedded in said ribs, substantially as described. 10th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of a body of concrete or similar plastic material forming a web and a series of ribs extending from beam to beam with the ribs extending upward from said web, and metallic tension members embedded in said web and in said ribs, substantially as described. 11th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and supported on their edges and a body of concrete or similar plastic material forming a web and a series of ribs extending from beam to beam with the joists embedded in the web and the ribs extending upward from the web above said joists, substantially as described. 12th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of metal joists extending from beam to beam, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material forming a web and a series of ribs extending from beam to beam with the joists embedded in the web and the ribs extending upward from the web above said joists, substantially as described. 13th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of metal joists extending from beam to beam and arranged to form wedge shaped spaces between the joists with the successive spaces tapering in opposite directions, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material forming a web or a series of ribs extending from beam to beam with the joists embedded in the web and the ribs extending upward from the web above said joists, substantially as described. 14th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of metal joists extending from beam to beam, reticulated metal extending between the beams below said joists, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and forming a web and a series of ribs extending from beam to beam with the joists embedded in the web and the ribs extending upward from said web, substantially as described. 15th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and supported on their edges, reticulated metal extending between the beams below said joists, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and forming a web and a series of ribs extending from beam to beam with the joists embedded in the web and the ribs extending upward from said web, substantially as described. 16th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of joists formed of metal plates supported on their edges and extending above and below the bottoms of the beams and from beam to beam, reticulated metal extending between the beams below said joists and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and forming a web and a series of ribs extending from beam to beam with the joists embedded in the web and the ribs extending upward from said web, substantially as described. 17th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of

joists formed of metal plates supported on their edges and extending above and below the bottoms of the beams and from beam to beam, reticulated metal extending between the beams below said joists and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and forming a web, a series of ribs extending from beam to beam, and a continuous covering for the webs of the beams, substantially as described. 18th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and supported on their edges, said joists being arranged to form wedge shaped spaces between the joists with the successive spaces tapering in opposite directions, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material embedding the joists and forming wedge shaped bodies between the joists, substantially as described. 19th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and supported on their edges, said joists being arranged to form wedge shaped spaces between the joists with the successive spaces tapering in opposite directions, reticulated metal extending between the beams below the joists, and a filling of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and forming wedge shaped bodies between the joists, substantially as described. 20th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and supported on their edges so as to extend above and below the bottoms of the beams, reticulated metal below said joists extending between the beams and below the bottoms of the beams with space between the reticulated metal and the beams, and a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and forming a web, and a series of ribs extending from beam to beam with the joists embedded within the web and the ribs extending upward from the web, substantially as described. 21st. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with beams, of joists formed of metal plates extending from beam to beam and supported on their edges so as to extend above and below the bottoms of the beams, reticulated metal below said joists extending between the beams and below the bottoms of the beams, with spaces between the reticulated metal and the beams, a body of concrete or similar plastic material applied upon the reticulated metal and forming a web, and a series of ribs extending from beam to beam with the joists embedded within the web and the ribs extending upward from the web, and a ceiling of reticulated metal and plastic material suspended below said web, substantially as described. 22nd. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with the beams, of a lower layer extending between and under the beams, a metal fabric extending between the beams and embedded in said lower layer, and a structure of plastic material above said layer extending between the beams and having upright ribs integrally united with said layer, substantially as described. 23rd. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with the beams, of a lower layer extending between and under the beams, a metal fabric extending between the beams and embedded in said lower layer, and a structure of plastic material above said layer extending between the beams and having upright ribs transverse to the beams integrally united with said layer, substantially as described. 24th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with the beams, of a lower layer extending between and under the beams, a metal fabric extending between the beams and embedded in said layer, a structure of plastic material extending between the beams and having upright ribs transverse to the beams integrally united with said layer, and metal bars or strips embedded in the ribs of said structure, substantially as described. 25th. In a fire proof floor or similar construction, the combination with the beams and a fire proof web extending between the lower portion of the beams, of formers arranged for moulding vertical ribs on said web, substantially as described. 26th. The combination with a flanged beam, of clip *a* embracing the flange of the beam and having a projecting bolt, a hanger *b* having a vertically slotted connection with said bolt, and a ceiling member supported by the hanger, substantially as described. 27th. The combination with beams and metal plates extending from beam to beam, of spanners between said plates formed of metal loops *14* embracing the plates, and separate spanner rods *15* connecting the loops on adjacent plates, substantially as described. 28th. The combination with a series of metal plates arranged on edge, of metal loops *14* embracing the tops of the plates, and spanner rods *15* connecting adjacent loops and having a hook connection therewith, substantially as described. 29th. The combination with the beams *A* and plate joists *B* supported on their edges, of the web *D* in which said joists are embedded, and the vertical ribs *D'* moulded on the web in line with the joists, substantially as described. 30th. The combination with the beams *A*, of web *D* extending from beam to beam, tension members in said web, and vertical ribs *D'* moulded on the web in line with the tension members, substantially as described. 31st. The combination with the beams *A*, and a fire proof web extending between the lower portion of the beams, of formers *X* extending between the beams and arranged for moulding vertical ribs *D'* on the web, substantially as described. 32nd. The combination with the beams *A*, and a fire proof web extending between the lower portion of the beams, of formers *X* extending between the beams and arranged for moulding vertical ribs *D'* on the web, and fire proofing *D''* filling the spaces between the formers and the webs of the beams, substantially as described.

No. 67,374. Hydrant Cut-off.
(*Detente de borne-fontaine.*)



Oscar Pierre Boulard and Zepherin Benoit, both of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 16th March, 1899.)

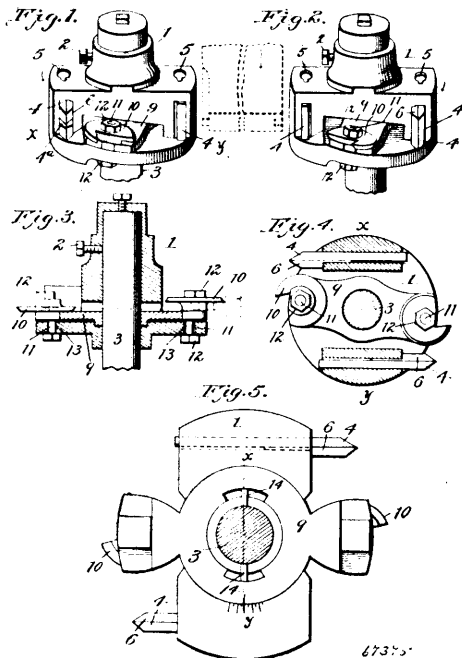
Claim.—1st. A cut-off device for hydrants located within the branches or outlets thereof and having a main sleeve fixedly set in the branch and presenting an outer end screw threaded to allow of the hose being coupled thereto, an interior valve section and exterior actuating part to be operated independently of the hose ends that may be coupled to the main sleeve and an operative connection between said actuating part and the interior valve section, substantially as described. 2nd. A cut-off device for hydrants located within the branches or outlet thereof and comprising a main sleeve set in the branch and having slots at its inner end and a slot near its outer end and such outer end screw threaded to allow of the hose being coupled thereto, an inner sleeve also having its inner end slotted to register with the slots in the inner end of the main sleeve and acting as a rotary valve section, and an actuating pin secured to the forward end of the inner sleeve and projecting through the slot in the forward end of the main sleeve, substantially as described. 3rd. A cut-off device for hydrants located within the branches or outlet thereof and comprising a main sleeve *b* set in the branch *d* and having slots *t* at its inner end and a slot *r* near its outer end, and such outer end screw threaded to allow of the hose being coupled thereto, an inner sleeve also having its inner end slotted, as at *s*, to register with slots *t* in the inner end of the main sleeve and as a rotary valve section, a ring *f*, and an actuating pin *q* secured to the forward end of the inner sleeve and projecting through the slot in the forward end of the main sleeve, and into said ring *f*, substantially as described. 4th. A cut-off device for hydrants located within the branches or outlet thereof and comprising a sleeve set in the branch or outlet and having an encircling perimetrical recess outside of said branch or outlet, a valvular disc to close the inner end of said sleeve, a series of rods connected at their inner ends to said disc and having their outer ends extending beyond and intersecting said perimetrical recess, a rotatable ring taking into said recess, the radially outer sides of said rods and the radially inner face of said ring being correspondingly screw threaded, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,375. Matching Head.
(*Appareil à mortaiser, raboter, etc.*)

Warren W. Philbrick, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 2nd May, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a matching head, the combination with the jointing blades or cutters arranged to joint the upper and lower portions of the edge of the board, of the bits intermediate of said blades or cutters and arranged to actuate upon the intermediate portions of the edge of the board to give the desired conformation thereto, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a matching head, the combination with the jointing blades or cutters arranged to joint the upper and lower portions of the edge of the board, of the bits intermediate of the said blades or cutters and arranged to actuate upon

the intermediate portion of the edge of the board to give the desired conformation thereto, said head having an inclined guiding surface

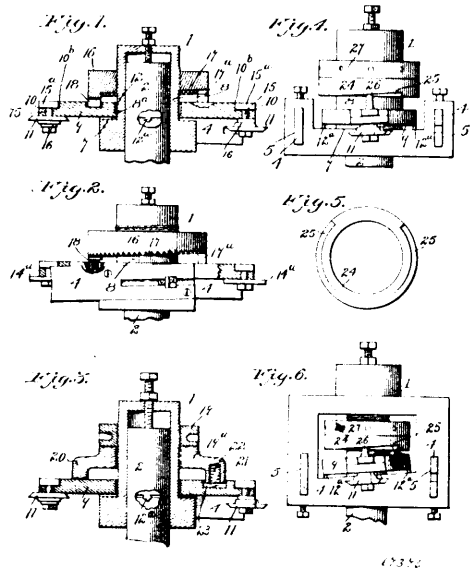


for said bits and upon which they are adjustable to effect a depression or elevation thereof, substantially as described. 3rd. In a matcher head, the combination with the rotary head proper, carrying jointing cutters formed or provided with separated upper and lower cutting portions, of bits positioned on said head to operate upon the intermediate portions of the edges of the lumber, said carrier having an inclined guiding surface for said bits and upon which they are adjustable to effect a depression or elevation thereof, substantially as specified. 4th. In a matcher head, the combination with the rotatable head having jointing cutters formed with separated upper and lower cutting portions, said head also having an inclined guiding seat, of a bit adjustable upon said inclined seat to raise or depress its cutting edge with respect to the jointing cutters, substantially as specified. 5th. The herein described matcher head, provided with jointing blades or cutters whose cutting edges are bevelled to recede both inwardly and rearwardly from their outer corners, whereby they are caused to make a shearing cut from the upper and lower edges of the lumber towards the centre, in combination with bits positioned upon the head to act upon the intermediate portions of the edges of the lumber to impart the desired conformation thereto, substantially as described. 6th. The herein described matcher head, provided with jointing blades or cutters whose cutting edges are bevelled to recede both inwardly and rearwardly from their outer corners, said head being also provided with bits arranged to act upon the intermediate portions of the edges of the lumber, said bits having their peripheral edges formed with receding bevels, substantially as described. 7th. In a matcher head, the combination with the jointing cutters or blades, concaved on their forward sides, of the shouldered chip breakers seated against the concaved sides of said blades, and having ribs engaging the slots thereof, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with the rotatable head having an inclined bit guiding surface, a bit carrier movable upon said surface, and bits positioned upon opposite end portions of said carrier and adjustable by movement of the carrier in the manner described. 9th. The combination with a rotatable head, having an inclined bit guiding surface, adjustable bits located at diametrically opposite points of the head, and adjustable obliquely with respect to the line of greatest pitch of such surface whereby by such adjustment one of said bits is elevated and the other correspondingly depressed, substantially as specified. 10th. The combination with a rotatable head, having an inclined bit guiding surface, of a bit carrier positioned upon said head diametrically across said bit guiding surface and adjustable thereon, and bits mounted upon the end portions of the said carrier, substantially as specified. 11th. The combination with a rotatable head, having an inclined seat or surface, of a bit carrier positioned upon the said head diametrically across said seat or surface and adjustable thereon, and bits mounted upon the said carrier and having an independent circular adjustment thereon, substantially as specified. 12th. The combination with a rotatable head or carrier having jointing blades or cutters, and an inclined guide surface or seat, of a bit carrier mounted in said head upon the said seat and adjustable obliquely with respect to the line of greatest pitch of said seat and indepen-

dently adjustable bits mounted on the end portions of said carrier, substantially as specified. 13th. The combination with a rotatable head or carrier having jointing blades or cutters, and an inclined guide surface or seat, of a bit carrier mounted in said head to have a limited rotary movement upon said surface or seat about the axis of said head, and bits mounted upon the said carrier, substantially as specified. 14th. A matcher head, comprising a rotary carrying head provided with jointing cutters, and with an inclined seat, and suitably shaped bits carried by the said head and adjustable by partial rotation about the axis of the head, substantially as specified. 15th. A matcher head, having jointing cutters and an inclined bit guiding surface, a bit carrier adjustable on said surface obliquely to the line of greatest pitch thereof, bits adjustably seated on said carrier, means for securing the said carrier in proper adjustment on said surface and means for securing the independent adjustment of the bits on said carrier, substantially as specified. 16th. A matcher head, provided with jointing cutters arranged to make a shearing cut from the sides toward the central portion of the edges of the lumber, and bits positioned upon the carrier to operate upon and give a desired conformation to intermediate portions of such edges, said bits being positioned upon an inclined diametrical line, and also inclined or pitched laterally with respect to said line, whereby side and point clearance of said bits is provided for, substantially as specified. 17th. A matcher head, having an inclined bit guiding surface, a bit carrier seated upon said surface and adjustable obliquely with respect to the line of greatest pitch thereof and bits positioned upon said carrier and having therein cutting edges in planes parallel to the plane of the position of the carrier on said surface, substantially as specified.

No. 67,376. Matching Head.

(Appareil à mortaiser raboter, etc.)



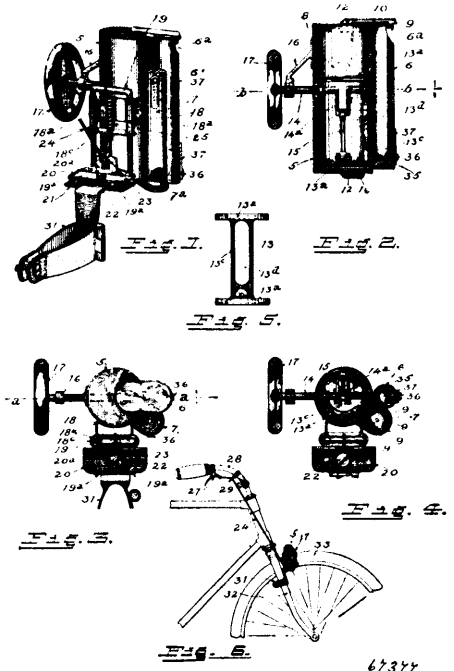
Warren W. Philbrick, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 2nd May, 1899.)

Claim. 1st. In a cutting or matching head, the combination with the head proper, of the bit carrying bar seated and fulcrumed thereon to rock in a vertical plane, bits secured to the end portions of said bar, and means for adjusting said bar and for securing its adjustment, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a matcher head, a diametrically positioned bit carrying bar carried by the head, and seated thereon to rock or tilt in a vertical plane and means for securing said bar in different positions of adjustment, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a matcher head, a diametrically positioned bit carrying bar seated on the head to rock or tilt in a vertical plane, one or more bits carried by said bar and positioned to operate upon definite portions of the edges of the lumber to form a tongue, groove or rabbet thereon, and means for adjusting said bar in the plane of its rocking or tilting movement, substantially as specified. 4th. In a matcher head, a diametrically positioned bit carrying bar seated in the head to rock in a vertical plane, one or more bits carried by said bar and positioned to act upon portions of the edges of the lumber, to form the tongue groove or rabbet, a spring bearing upon one end portion of said bar and having an abutment on the head, and an adjusting device bearing on the opposite end portion of the said bar, substantially as specified. 5th. In a matcher head, the combination with the head proper having jointing blades or cutters arranged to operate to joint the vertical faces of the lumber, of a bit carrying bar positioned upon said head intermediately of said jointing blades or cutters, and capable of a rocking movement in a verti-

cal plane, a bit or bits carried by said bar and arranged to operate upon the edges of the lumber to form the tongue, groove or rabbet, and means for adjusting the said bar, substantially as specified. 6th. The combination with a matcher head having jointing blades or cutters positioned thereon to joint the vertical portions of the matched face of the lumber, of a bit carrying bar seated diametrically on said head intermediately of the jointing blades or cutters to rock in a vertical plane, one or more bits mounted on said carrier to form the tongue, groove or rabbet on the edges of the lumber, a collar on the head above said carrier having opposite projecting lugs, one of which bears on said carrier, a spring interposed between the other lug and the opposite end portion of the carrier, and a nut for adjusting said collar, substantially as specified. 7th. The combination with a winged matcher head having a jointing blade or cutter secured to each of its wings to operate upon the upper and lower edge portions of the lumber, a bit carrier seated upon said head to rock in a vertical plane, and having as many wings as the head, one or more bits seated upon the wings of said carrier and positioned to operate upon the intermediate portions of said edges, and means for adjusting said bar, substantially as specified. 8th. The combination with a matcher head having straight edged jointing blades secured thereto and inclined to its axis, and also raised at their rear end portions to pitch their upper edges forwardly, said blades being arranged to joint the upper and lower edge portions of the lumber, of circular bits positioned upon the intermediate of said head to impart the desired configuration to the central portions of said edges, substantially as specified. 9th. The combination with a winged matcher head having a straight edged flat jointing cutter blade secured to each of its wings obliquely to the axis of the head to operate upon the upper and lower edge portions of the lumber, said cutter blades having their rear portions raised to pitch their upper corner portions forwardly, of a circular cutting bit seated on said head intermediate each two adjacent blades, two of said bits being arranged to operate upon one side of the tongue or groove, and the third upon the other side, substantially as specified. 10th. The combination with a winged matcher head having a straight edged flat jointing cutter blade secured to each of its wings obliquely to the axis of the head to operate upon the upper and lower edge portions of the lumber, said cutter blades having their rear portions raised to pitch their upper corner portions forwardly, of a circular cutting bit seated on said head intermediate each two adjacent blades, two of said bits being arranged to operate upon one side of the tongue or groove, and the third upon the other side, together with means for adjusting one or more of said bits to bring its cutting edge to a higher or lower plane, substantially as specified. 11th. The combination with a winged matcher head having straight edged flat jointing cutter blades secured to each of its wings to operate upon the upper and lower edge portions of the lumber, said cutter blades being inclined towards the axis of the head and having their rear portions raised to pitch their upper corner portions forwardly, of a circular cutting bit seated on said head intermediate each two adjacent blades, two of said bits being arranged to operate upon one side of the tongue or groove, and the third upon the other side, together with means for adjusting one or more of said bits to bring its cutting edge to a higher or lower plane, and means for retracting or advancing the cutting edges of said bits with respect to the axis of the head, substantially as specified. 12th. In a matcher head, the combination with the head proper having jointing blades or cutters arranged to joint the vertical faces of the lumber, of cutting bits mounted upon intermediate portions of said head to operate upon the said edges to form the tongue, groove or rabbet, means for adjusting said bits to raise or depress their cutting edges, and means for retracting or advancing said edges with respect to the axis of the head, substantially as specified. 13th. The combination with a matcher head having jointing cutters, of a bit carrier adjustably seated on said head, and provided with two cutting bits at each end portion, the two bits at each end portion arranged to operate upon different portions of the work. 14th. The combination with a matcher head having jointing cutters arranged to operate to form the vertical portions of the jointed edges of the lumber, a bit carrier adjustably seated in said head with its end portions projecting at opposite sides thereof, and two cutting bits mounted upon each of said projecting end portions, one of the two bits being arranged to joint one of the horizontal faces of the tongue and the other its vertical face thereof, substantially as specified. 15th. The combination with a matcher head having jointing cutters arranged to operate to form the vertical portions of the lumber, of a bit carrying bar seated diametrically of the said head, means for adjusting said bar to effect an elevation of one end portion thereof and a corresponding depression of the opposite end portion, and two bits mounted upon each end portion of said bar, one bit of each pair being positioned to joint the upper or lower face of the tongue, and the other its vertical face, substantially as specified. 16th. The combination with a matcher head having jointing cutters arranged to operate to form the vertical portions of the lumber, of a bit carrying bar seated diametrically of the said head, means for adjusting said bar to effect an elevation of one end portion thereof and a corresponding depression of the opposite end portion, and two bits mounted upon each end portion of said bar, one bit of each pair being positioned to joint the upper or lower face of the tongue, and the other its vertical face, and means for adjusting the last-named bit to change the distance of the cutting edge from the axis of the head, substantially as specified. 17th. In a matcher head, a bit carrying bar seated

diametrically on said head, and having two cutting bits mounted upon each end portion thereof, one bit at each end portion being arranged to joint the upper or lower face of the tongue and the other its vertical face, means for adjusting said bar to elevate one end portion thereof and correspondingly depress the other end portion, and means for simultaneously advancing or retracting the cutting edges of those bits which joint the vertical face of the tongue, substantially as specified. 18th. In a matcher head, the combination with the head proper, of the bit carrier seated diametrically upon said head to rock in a vertical plane, two bits seated upon each end portion of said carrier to operate upon different portions of the edges of the lumber, a collar mounted on said head and having opposite cam bearings on the end portion of the bit carrier and cam connections between said collar and one bit upon each end portion of said bar, substantially as specified. 19th. In a matcher head, the combination with the head proper, of the rocking bit carrier, a sliding block mounted in guides at each end portion of said carrier, a bit mounted on each of said blocks, and a collar having cam bearings on opposite end portions of the rocking bit carrier to effect a vertical opposite adjustment of its end portions, said collar also having cams which engage said sliding blocks, substantially as specified.

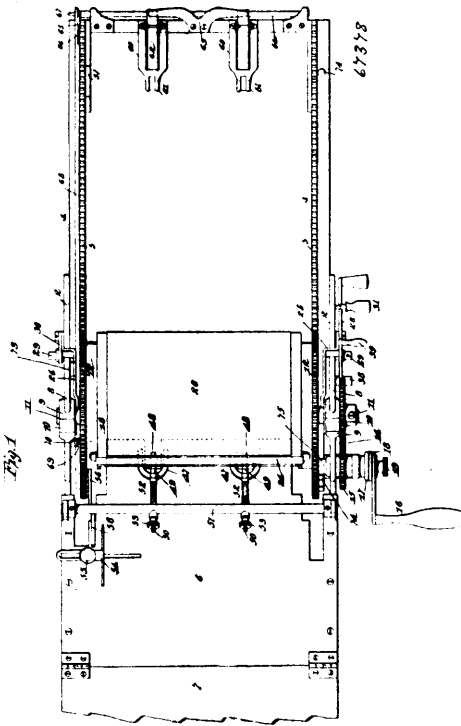
No. 67,377. Alarm Mechanism. (Mécanisme avertisseur.)



James M. Butcher, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., 16th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The combination of the casing inclosing a piston chamber and provided with one or more whistling chambers communicating with the piston chamber, a piston located in said chamber, a crank spindle journaled in the casing, a pitman connecting the crank spindle with the piston, a disc mounted exteriorly on the spindle, a bracket fast on the casing and provided with two open ended tubes connected by a cross head, a yoke comprising vertical arms passing through the tubes of the bracket, the yoke arms projecting above the bracket where they are connected, a spring connecting the top of the yoke with the cross head of the bracket, a clamp fastened to the yoke below the bracket and adapted to be attached to the bicycle in proximity to one of the wheels, a lever mounted on the bicycle, and a cord connected with the lever at one extremity, passing under the pulley on the clamp and connected with the cross head of the bracket at the opposite extremity, whereby as the lever is actuated, the casing is depressed causing the disc to engage the tire of the wheel. 2nd. In an alarm mechanism, the combination with a suitable casing inclosing a piston chamber, of a crank spindle journaled in the casing, a piston located in said casing, a pitman connecting a crank on the spindle with the piston, a whistling chamber communicating with the piston chamber, an exposed disc fast on the crank spindle, means for regulating the capacity of the whistling chamber comprising a cross partition located within the whistling tube, a set screw attached to the partition and passing through a slot in the tube, and an exposed graduated plate also attached to the set screw and adapted to be adjusted with reference to a stationary mark located in suitable proximity thereto, and means for bringing the disc in contact with a moving object for the purpose of operating the piston.

No. 67,578. Stencil Printing Machine.
(Machine à imprimer.)



The A. B. Dick Company, assignee of Albert Blake Dick, all of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 20th July, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a stencil printing machine, the combination with an oscillating stencil carrier, of an impression roller co-operating with the carrier, and a reciprocating paper carrying frame arranged to draw the sheet to be printed between the stencil and the impression roller, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a stencil printing machine, the combination with an oscillating stencil carrier, of an impression roller co-operating with the carrier, a reciprocating paper carrying frame arranged to draw the sheet to be printed between the stencil and the impression roller, means for oscillating the stencil carrier, and connections between the stencil carrier and the paper carrying frame, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a stencil printing machine, the combination with an oscillating stencil carrier, of an impression roller co-operating with the carrier, a reciprocating paper carrying frame arranged to draw the sheet to be printed between the stencil and the impression roller, means for oscillating the stencil carrier, connections between the stencil carrier and the paper carrying frame, and means for adjusting the stencil carrier relatively to the paper carrying frame, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination with an oscillating stencil carrier, of an impression roller co-operating with the carrier, a reciprocating paper carrying frame arranged to draw the sheet to be printed between the stencil and the impression roller, a rack on said frame, a toothed disc carried by the stencil carrier and engaging said rack, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination with an oscillating stencil carrier, of an impression roller co-operating with the carrier, a reciprocating paper carrying frame arranged to draw the sheet to be printed between the stencil and the impression roller, a rack on said frame, a toothed disc carried by the stencil carrier and engaging said rack, and means for elevating the stencil carrier to disengage the disc and rack to permit relative movement of the carrier and said paper carrying frame, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination with an oscillating stencil carrier, of an impression roller co-operating therewith and arranged to press the sheet into contact with the stencil during the movement of the stencil in one direction and to be withdrawn from the stencil during the reverse movement, substantially as set forth. 7th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination of an oscillating stencil carrier, a paper carrying frame co-operating therewith, and an impression roller arranged to press the sheet into contact with the stencil in one direction and to be withdrawn during the reverse

movement, and grippers for engaging the sheet near the completion of the reverse movement of the stencil, substantially as set forth. 9th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination of an oscillating stencil carrier, a paper carrying frame co-operating therewith, an impression roller, and cams carried by the paper carrying frame for moving the impression roller out of engagement with the stencil near the completion of the forward and backward strokes of the paper carrying frame, substantially as set forth. 10th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination of an oscillating stencil carrier, a paper carrying frame co-operating therewith, an impression roller, cams carried by the paper carrying frame for moving the impression roller out of engagement with the stencil near the completion of the forward and backward strokes of the paper carrying frame, and a lock for holding the impression roller in its withdrawn position during the negative stroke of said frame, substantially as set forth. 11th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination of an oscillating stencil carrier, a paper carrying frame, an impression roller moved towards and away from the stencil by cams on said frame, and springs for engaging the impression roller elastically with the sheet to be printed to force said sheet into contact with the stencil, substantially as set forth. 12th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination of an oscillating stencil carrier, a paper carrying frame, an impression roller moved towards and away from the stencil by cams on said frame, springs for engaging the impression roller elastically with the sheet to be printed to force said sheet into contact with the stencil, and means for withdrawing the impression roller positively out of engagement with the sheet, substantially as set forth. 13th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination of an oscillating stencil carrier, a paper carrying frame, an impression roller moved towards and away from the stencil by cams on said frame, springs for engaging the impression roller elastically with the sheet to be printed to force said sheet into contact with the stencil, and a rock shaft and eccentrics for withdrawing the impression roller positively out of engagement with the sheet, substantially as set forth. 14th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination of an oscillating stencil carrier, a reciprocating paper carrying frame co-operating therewith, grippers carried by the frame for engaging sheet, and means for operating said grippers, whereby near the completion of the negative stroke of the frame the grippers will engage the sheet to be printed, and near the completion of the positive stroke of the frame the grippers will be opened to release the sheet, substantially as set forth. 15th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination of an oscillating stencil carrier, a reciprocating paper carrying frame co-operating therewith, limiting fingers against which the sheet to be printed is placed, grippers carried by the reciprocating frame for engaging the sheet to draw it into engagement with the stencil, and means for withdrawing the limiting fingers simultaneously with the engagement of the grippers, substantially as set forth. 16th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination of an oscillating stencil carrier, a reciprocating paper carrying frame co-operating with said carrier, connections between the two, a handle for oscillating said carrier, and means for adjusting the position of said handle with respect to the carrier, substantially as set forth. 17th. In a stencil printing machine, the combination with a stencil carrier and means for effecting the printing from the stencil carried thereby, of a pad on the carrier, and a reel connected to one end of said pad, whereby the latter may be placed under tension, substantially as set forth.

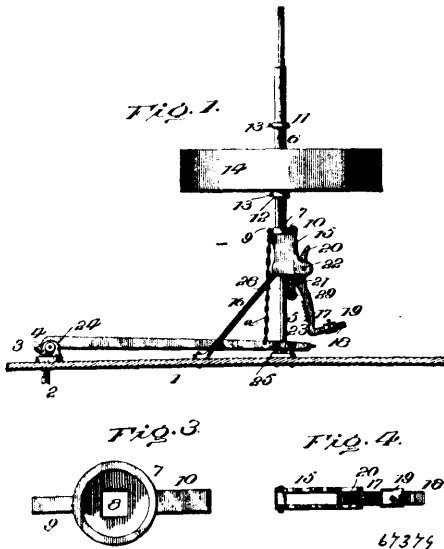
No. 67,379. Windmill Governor.

(Gouverneur de moulin à vent.)

Albert Titian Scott and John W. Riley, both of Defiance, Iowa, U.S.A., 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st. February, 1900.)

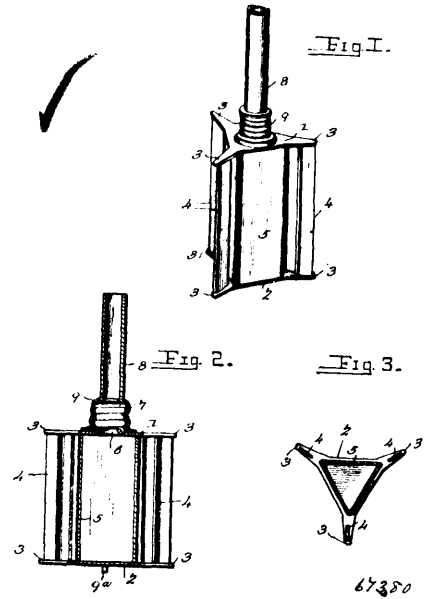
Claim.—1st. In a governor mechanism of the type described, the combination with the lever for controlling the movements of the regulating valve, of a float controlled in its movements by the change of level of the water in the tank, a support for the float provided with upper and lower stops between which the said float has a limited movement, and a flexible connection between the said support and lever, as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In governor mechanism of the character specified, the combination with the lever for controlling the movements of the regulation valve, of the float controlled in its movements by the change of level of the water in the tank, a vertical guide, a support for the float slidably mounted upon the guide, upper and lower stops adjustably connected with the said support and limiting the movements of the float with reference to its support, and a flexible connection between the said support and lever, as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a governor mechanism of the character described, the combination with the lever for controlling the movements of the regulating valve, and a weighted lever adapted to interlock with and hold the valve controlling lever in an operative position, of a float, a support for the float operatively connected with the valve controlling lever and provided with upper and lower stops between which the float has limited play, and an arm applied to and movable with the said support and adapted to release the weighted lever from the valve controlling lever, as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In governor mechanism of the type specified, a valve controlling lever, an interlocking lever, a float, a support for the float, upper and lower stops having adjustable connection with the support for limiting the relative movements of the float, a positive connection between said

support and the valve controlling lever, and an arm carried by the said support and adapted to release the said interlocking lever,



substantially in the manner set forth and for the purpose described 5th. In governor mechanism of the class set forth, a valve controlling lever, an interlocking lever, a vertically disposed rod, a tube slidable upon said rod and prevented from turning thereon, a float movable upon the tube, stops applied to the tube and limiting the movements of the float with reference thereto, a connection between the valve controlling lever and tube, and an arm carried by the tube and adapted to release the interlocking lever, as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. In governor mechanism of the class specified, a valve controlling lever, an interlocking lever, a vertically disposed rod, a tube slidable upon the rod and provided with spaced stops, a cap applied to the tube and co-operated with the rod to prevent relative turning of the tube thereon, a float mounted upon the tube and having free play between the stops thereof, a connection between said cap and valve controlling lever, and an arm applied to the said cap and adapted to effect a release of the interlocking lever, substantially as specified. 7th. In valve mechanism of the class set forth, the valve controlling lever, a vertically disposed rod, a head secured to said rod, a tube slidable upon said rod and connected with the valve controlling lever and provided with spaced stops, a float mounted upon said tube and movable between the stops thereof, an interlocking lever pivoted to the aforesaid head, and an arm applied to the said tube and adapted to operate through the head and effect the release of the interlocking lever, substantially as set forth. 8th. In governor mechanism of the character described, the combination with the valve controlling lever, a vertically disposed rod, and a tube slidable upon said rod and connected with the valve controlling lever and provided with spaced stops, of a head secured to the said rod, an interlocking lever pivoted to said head, an arm applied to the said tube and movable therewith and adapted to effect a release of the interlocking lever, and a float mounted upon the tube between the stops thereof, as and for the purpose set forth. 9th. In governor mechanism of the character described, the combination with the valve controlling lever, the vertically disposed rod, a tube slidable upon the rod and provided with spaced stops and operatively connected with the valve controlling lever, and a float mounted upon the tube between the stops thereof, of a head secured to the aforesaid rod, an interlocking lever pivoted to the said head and provided with an upper extension and an inner lower protuberant portion, and an arm carried by the said tube and adapted to effect a release of the said interlocking lever, substantially as described. 10th. A governor mechanism, constructed substantially as set forth, and comprising a valve controlling lever, a vertically disposed rod, a tube slidable upon said rod, a cap applied to said tube and constructed to prevent relative turning thereof upon the rod, a connection between the said cap and the valve controlling lever, upper and lower stops adjustably connected with the tube, a float mounted upon the tube between the adjustable stops, a head secured to the rod, a lever pivoted to the said head and having an upper extension, an inner lower protuberant portion, a toothed part and an extension upon which a weight is adjustably mounted, and an arm pivotally connected with the aforesaid cap and provided at its lower end with a roller disposed to co-operate with the protuberant portion of the weighted lever, substantially as and for the purpose described.

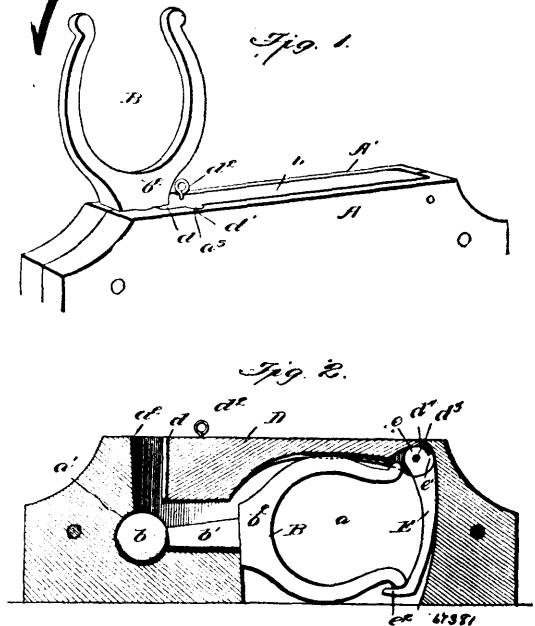
No. 67,380. Churn Dasher. (Cylindre de baratte.)



Asa Hazelton and William S. Boyd, both of Vandalia, Missouri, U.S.A., 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd April, 1900.)

Claim.—A device of the class described, comprising a receptacle triangular in horizontal section and composed of side walls and upper and lower heads having radial arms extending outward from the angles of the receptacle, the upper head being provided with an opening and having a threaded annular flange surrounding the opening, the blades 4 mounted between the outer portions of the arms and spaced from the corners or angles of the receptacle, and a hollow dasher stem provided at its lower end with a threaded flange detachably engaging the flange of the receptacle and forming a filling tube, substantially as and for the purpose described.

No. 67,381. Row Lock. (Toiletiere.)

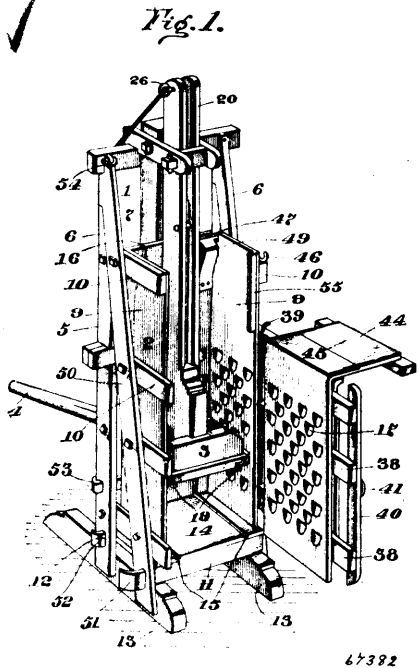


Charles Douglas Spates and Thomas H. Woodworth, both of Rossway, Nova Scotia, Canada, 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A folding row lock, comprising a recessed casing, a lock pivoted therein, and a lever pivoted to said casing and adapted to raise said lock up into its operative position, substantially as described. 2nd. A folding row lock, comprising a recessed casing,

a lock pivoted by a ball and socket connection in said recess, a lever pivoted in said casing, and a link pivoted in said casing and connected to said lever, the lower end of said link being adapted to engage the lock to raise the same to its operative position, substantially as described. 3rd. A folding row lock, comprising a recessed casing, a lock pivoted by a universal joint within the recess of said casing, a lever pivoted in said casing and adapted to close the said recess, a curved link pivotally connected to said lever and the casing, shoulders on the upper end of said link, adapted to abut against shoulders formed upon said lever to limit the movement of said link, and a hook formed on the lower end of said link adapted to engage an arm of the lock to raise the same to its operative position, substantially as described. 4th. A folding row lock, comprising a recessed casing, a lock pivoted therein, and a lever pivoted to said casing and adapted to raise said lock up into its operative position, the outer end of said lever being adapted to be folded down into engagement with the shank of the lock when in its operative position, substantially as described.

No. 67,382. Baling Press. (Presse d'emballage.)

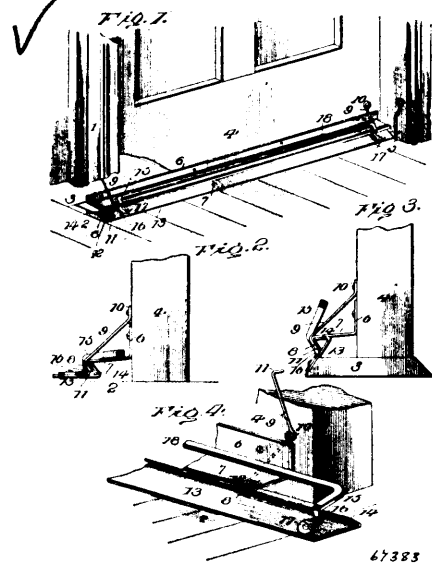


John J. Stopple and William S. Bechtol, Goliad, Texas, U.S.A., 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A baling press comprising a suitable frame, a box mounted thereon having a hinged front, a charging door pivoted to the top of the hinged front, a charging door pivoted to the top of the hinged front, a plunger moving in the said box, means for holding the plunger in its upper position, and means for releasing the said plunger automatically, by closing the charging door, substantially as described. 2nd. A baling press comprising a suitable frame, a box mounted thereon having a pivoted front, a charging door hinged to the upper end thereof, a brace on the front adapted to support the hinged door in a horizontal position, whereby the same will form a platform, when charging the press, a latch for holding the hinged front closed, a plunger moving in the box, means for supporting the plunger in its upper position, and means for automatically dropping the same by closing the charging door, substantially as described. 3rd. A baling press comprising a suitable frame, a box mounted thereon, a hinged front upon the said box, a hinged side and standard mounted on the frame, the said standard being hinged at the top and the bottom of the press frame, so that the whole side so that the whole side of the press swings, a catch secured to the hinged side and a latch mounted on the hinged front for engaging said catch, the structure being such that when the hinged front is closed, both the front and the side will be locked in their closed positions and when the latch is closed, both the front and the side may be opened to discharge the baled material, substantially as described. 4th. A baling press comprising a suitable frame, a box mounted thereon, a charging door on the front of the box, a plunger moving in the said box, a cable secured to the said plunger and passing over a pulley, whereby the plunger may be raised to its uppermost position, a latch for supporting the plunger in its upper position, means for automatically releasing the said latch, said means being operated by closing the charging door, and means for applying power to the plunger for pressing the material to be baled, substantially as described. 5th. A baling press comprising a suit-

able frame, a box mounted thereon, a plunger moving in the said box, a rack secured to the said plunger, a rope secured to one end of the said plunger and passing over a pulley, the other end of the said rope passing through suitable guiding eyes and secured to the top of the plunger, whereby all slack in the rope will be taken up no matter what the position of the plunger, and a lever carrying a pawl for engaging the said rack, whereby power may be applied to the plunger for compressing the material to be baled, substantially as described. 6th. A baling press comprising a suitable frame, a box mounted thereon, a plunger moving in the said box, a pivoted latch mounted at the upper end of the said box and adapted to engage the plunger for supporting the same in its upper position, a pivoted charging door on the front of the box, a rod secured to the said latch and adapted to be struck by the charging door when closed for automatically releasing the plunger from the latch and permitting the same to drop, and means for raising the said plunger again, substantially as described. 7th. A baling press comprising a suitable frame, a box mounted thereon, a plunger moving in said box, a pivoted lever mounted upon the back of the frame, a hooked pawl operated by the said lever, a rack upon the plunger rod adapted to be engaged by the hooked end of the said pawl, so as to pull the plunger rod downwardly when the lever is depressed, and a spring for holding the pawl normally in engagement with the said rack, substantially as described. 8th. A baling press comprising a suitable frame, a box mounted thereon, a plunger moving in the said box, a rack upon the said plunger, a power lever mounted upon the rear of the frame, said lever having a bent portion at its pivoted end, a pawl adjustably pivoted at the lower end of the said lever, a pin secured to the upper end of the pawl, an inclined plate adapted to engage the said pin and lift the pawl out of engagement with the rack when the lever is in its upper position, a spring also adapted to engage the said pin for holding the pawl normally in engagement with the rack, the structure being such that when the lever is uppermost, the pawl will not engage the rack but when the lever is pulled downwardly, the pawl will engage the rack and apply force to the plunger, as the lever descends with increasing power, substantially as described.

No. 67,383. Weather Strip. (Bouretlet de portes.)

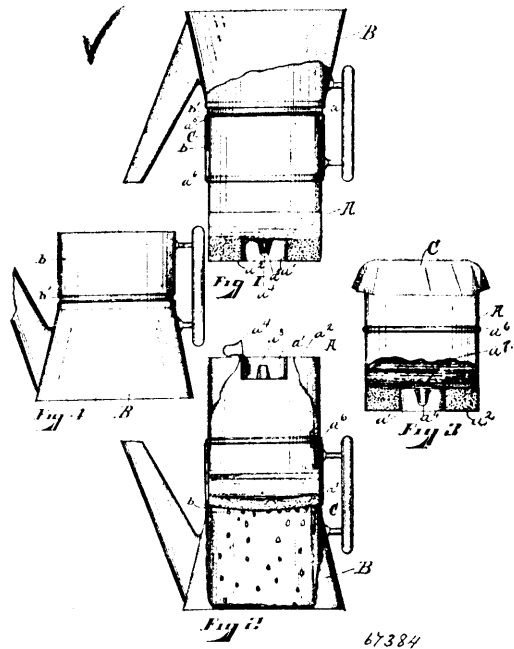


Joseph H. Ness, Brantford, Ontario, assignee of Albert Alvin Coon, Hutsonville, Illinois, U.S.A., 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 18th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a weather strip, a relatively fixed section having its outer edge portion folded upon itself at an acute angle, a swing section having an edge portion folded upon itself at an acute angle and adapted to interlock with the bent edge portion of the fixed section, and a weighted bar applied to the swing section and engaging with and overhanging the fixed section and adapted to hold the movable section in a normal position and to provide a guard, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a weather strip, relatively movable and fixed sections engaged by an endwise sliding movement, the fixed section having a portion notched and the movable section having a projecting part overhanging the fixed section, and a brace pivotally connected at its upper end with the closure and having its lower end bent into approximately hook form and adapted to engage with the notched portion of the fixed section and extend across the path of the projecting part of the movable section, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a weather strip, the combination with relatively fixed and swing sections, of a fulcrum bar or bail form secured to the movable

section and overhanging the horizontal part of the fixed section and constituting a weight to hold the movable section in a normal position, substantially as described. 4th. In a weather strip, relatively fixed and movable sections having interlocking connection at their adjacent longitudinal edge portions, and a fulcrum bar of approximately bail form having its bent ends secured to the movable section and offset to engage with the outer edge portion of the relatively fixed section, substantially as described. 5th. In a weather strip, a section comprising an approximately horizontal portion having its outer edge portion folded upon itself at an acute angle, a swing section having an edge portion folded at an acute angle and adapted to interlock with the folded edge portion of the fixed section, and a fulcrum bar of approximately bail form having its bent ends offset and adapted to extend in front of and engage with front edge portion of the fixed section, and having the terminals of the bent ends rigidly attached to the movable section, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a weather strip, a fixed section comprising an approximately horizontal portion having its outer edge bent to provide an inclined lip, a swing section having a longitudinal edge portion bent to provide an inclined lip, the inclined lips of the two sections interlocking, a fulcrum bar of approximately bail form having its bent ends offset to extend in front of and engage with the folded edge portion of the fixed section, and having the terminals of the bent ends rigidly attached to the swing section, the longitudinal or body portion of the bar overhanging the fixed section, and spring braces pivotally connected at their upper ends to the door and having their lower ends constructed to be sprung into engagement with the folded edge portion of the fixed section and to engage with the bent ends of the fulcrum bar and prevent longitudinal displacement of the spring section, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

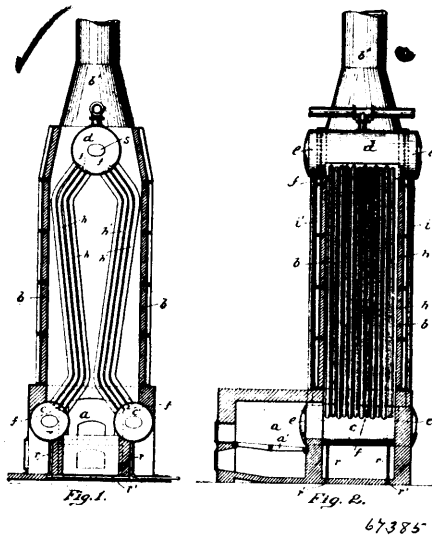
No. 67,384. Coffee Pot. (Cafetiere.)



The James Heekin and Company and Charles Lewis, all of Cincinnati, Ohio U.S.A., 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 18th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a drip coffee pot the combination of a vessel open at one end and closed at the other for receiving ground coffee and hot water while resting upon its closed end and having a nipple closed by a removable cap near its closed end, a removable strainer to be placed over the open end of said vessel after the coffee and the water have been put into it, and a pouring vessel to fit down snugly over said vessel and strainer before the pot is re-inverted, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In a drip coffee pot the combination of a vessel for holding ground coffee open at one end and closed at the other having an annular chamber in its closed end, a nipple closed by a removable cap seated within the chamber, a removable strainer to fit over the open end of said vessel, and a pouring vessel to fit down snugly over said vessel and strainer, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In a drip coffee pot the combination of a vessel for holding ground coffee open at one end and closed at the other end, a nipple in the walls of said vessel near the closed end, a check valve to close the mouth of said nipple when it is inverted and to open automatically when it is re-inverted, a removable strainer to fit over the open end of said vessel and a pouring vessel to fit down said over strainer and vessel, substantially as shown and described.

No. 67,385. Boiler. (Chaudiere.)



The Meehan Boiler and Construction Company, assignee of Patrick Meehan, all of Lowellville, Ohio, U.S.A., 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a boiler, drums having flat portions intermediate of their ends and round ends, and tubes connecting said drums, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a boiler, drums having flat portions intermediate of their ends and round ends, and bent tubes connecting said drums, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a boiler, upper and lower drums, tubes connecting same, a mud drum in the lower drum having perforations therein, the down flow tubes entering said mud drum, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a boiler, upper and lower drums, tubes connecting same, a mud drum in the lower drum and communicating with the lower drum, the down flow tubes entering said mud drums, a blow-off pipe leading from said lower drum, and a blow-off pipe leading from said mud drum into said first mentioned blow-off pipe, said blow-off pipes communicating with a main blow-off pipe, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a boiler, upper and lower drums, tubes connecting same, the down flow tubes having unobstructed openings and extending up within the upper drum, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a boiler, upper and lower drums, tubes connecting same, the down flow tubes having unobstructed openings and extending up within the upper drum to the water line, substantially as set forth. 7th. In a boiler, upper and lower drums, tubes connecting same, the down flow tubes extending up within the upper drum, said down flow tubes having outwardly flaring ends, substantially as set forth. 8th. In a boiler, upper and lower drums, tubes connecting same, the down flow tubes extending up within the upper drum, and shields at the upper ends of said down flow tubes, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,386. Automobile Carriage. (Automobile.)

Arthur Strickland, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 1st March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In an automobile carriage, a vertical steering rod with suitable handle, a vertical sleeve around said rod, a transverse bar secured to the metallic framework of the carriage as a lower bearing for the rod and sleeve, a bushing in the carriage floor for the rod and sleeve, a forwardly extending arm secured to the lower end of the rod, a rearwardly extending crank pivoted to the front stationary axle of the carriage, a rod pivoted to said arm and to a lower and side extension of said crank, transverse rods pivoted to the rearwardly extending end of the crank and the outer ends of said rods pivotally connected to the projecting arms of the pivotally connected hubs of the front ground wheels, as described. 2nd. In an automobile carriage, a vertical brake sleeve with inner steering rod, a transverse bar secured to the metallic frame of the carriage, as a lower bearing for the sleeve and rod, a bushing in the carriage floor for the sleeve, a foot brake projecting from said sleeve and above said floor, a lower lever projecting from the sleeve, transverse rods pivoted to said frame near to the outer sides thereof, the outer ends suitably curved to engage as brakes with the periphery of the internal gear wheels connected to the rear ground wheels, inner ends of said transverse rods slotted and connected to the rear end of a rod, the forward end of said rod pivotally connected to the lower lever of said sleeve, and a spiral tension spring connected to the rear end of said rod and to the rear axle of the carriage to disengage the brakes, as described. 3rd. In an automobile carriage, the steering and braking mechanism comprising a vertical rod with suitable handle, a vertical sleeve for said rod, the rod and sleeve capable of

rotating independently and supported on a transverse bar of the metallic frame of the carriage and through a bushing in the carriage

when fitted in place upon the semi-elliptic spring end a spherical opening having an entrance channel circular in cross section, of

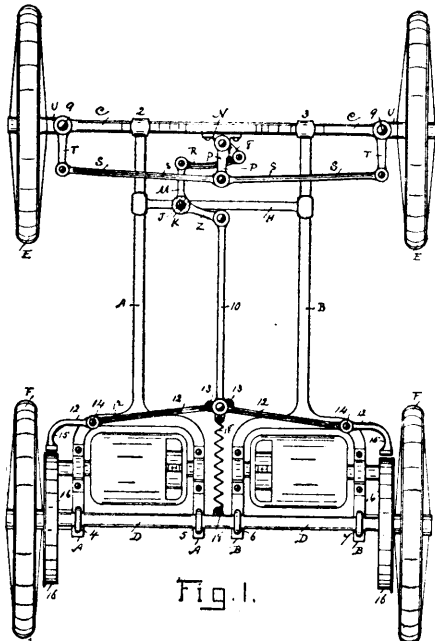


Fig. 1.

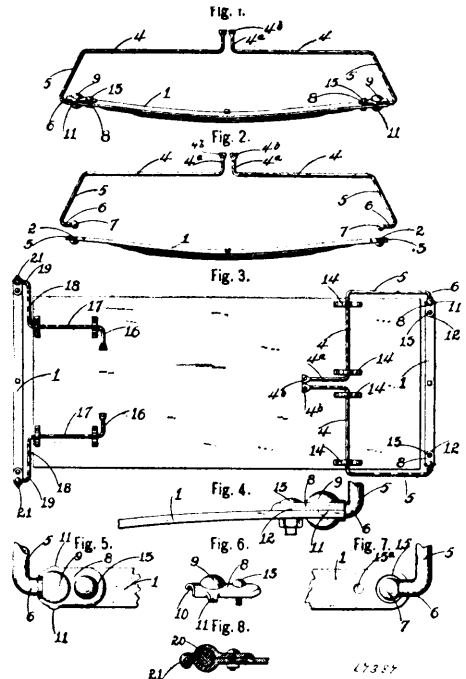
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floor, a forwardly extending arm secured to the lower end of the rod, a rearwardly extending crank pivotted to the front stationary axle, a rod pivotted to said arm and the other end of said rod pivottedly connected to the lower side extension of said crank, transverse rods pivottedly connected to the rearwardly extending end of said crank, the outer ends of said rods pivotally connected to the projecting arms of the pivotally connected hubs of the front wheels, in combination with an upper foot brake and a lower lever projecting from said sleeve, transverse rods pivotally connected to said frame, the outer ends of said rods curved to engage as brakes with the periphery of the internal gear wheels connected to the rear ground wheels, inner ends of said rods slotted and connected to the rear end of a central rod, the forward end of said rod pivotally connected to the lower lever of said sleeve and a spiral tension spring connected to the rear end of said rod and to the rear axle of the carriage to disengage the brakes, as described.

No. 67,387. Vehicle Spring. (Ressort de roiture.)

Richard Mulholland, Dunkirk, New York, U.S.A., 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th March, 1900.)

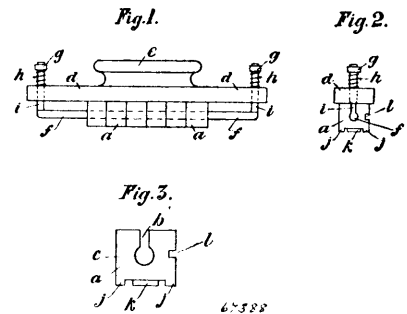
Claim.—1st. In a vehicle spring, the combination with the semi-elliptic spring formed with a socket at each end, of torsion springs having vibrating arms provided with short rotating arms bent at substantially right angles thereto and having enlargements adapted to fit said sockets, and socket caps fitting over the socketed ends of the semi-elliptic spring and the enlargements of the rotating springs, as set forth. 2nd. In a vehicle spring, the combination with a semi-elliptic spring formed with a socket at each end, of torsion springs having vibrating arms provided with short rotating arms bent at substantially right angles thereto and having enlargements adapted to fit said sockets, socket caps fitting over said spring and enlargements and lips projecting from said caps over the edge of the semi-elliptic spring, as set forth. 3rd. In a vehicle spring, the combination with the semi-elliptic spring having depressions at each end and grooves extending longitudinally outward from the said depression to the ends of the spring, of torsion springs, having short arms provided with ball portions extending from the vibrating arms and adapted to be seated in the depression and groove, the short arms arranged in a longitudinal direction with the semi-elliptic spring, and the vibrating arms arranged at substantially right angles with the semi-elliptic spring, as shown and described. 4th. In a vehicle spring, the combination with the semi-elliptic spring having sockets at its ends, of torsion springs having short outer rotating arms extending longitudinally with the semi-elliptic spring and rotatably mounted in the sockets thereof, as set forth. 5th. In a vehicle spring, the combination with the semi-elliptic spring, provided at each end with a semi-spherical depression and a semi-circular groove extending from the depression to and through the outer extremity of the end, a fastener also provided with a similar semi-spherical depression and groove and adapted to form



torsion springs, provided with short arm portions having ball enlargements at their extreme ends, said ball enlargements being adapted to fit and seat in the spherical openings, the circular channel closely encircling the short arm portions and thus permitting only a rotating movement of the short arms within their seats, as set forth. 6th. In a vehicle spring, the combination with the semi-elliptic spring provided at each end with a semi-spherical depression, and a semi-circular groove extending from the depression to and through the outer extremity of the end, a fastener also provided with a similar semi-spherical depression and a semi-circular groove and adapted to form, when fitted in place upon the semi-elliptic spring end, a spherical opening having an entrance channel circular in cross section and a lip upon said fastener extending over the edge of the spring, of torsion springs provided with short arm portions having ball enlargements at their extreme ends, said ball enlargements being adapted to fit and seat in the spherical openings, the circular channels closely encircling the short arm portions, and thus permitting only a rotating movement of the short arms within their seats, as set forth.

No. 67,388. Printing and Marking Apparatus.

(Appareil à imprimer et marquer.)



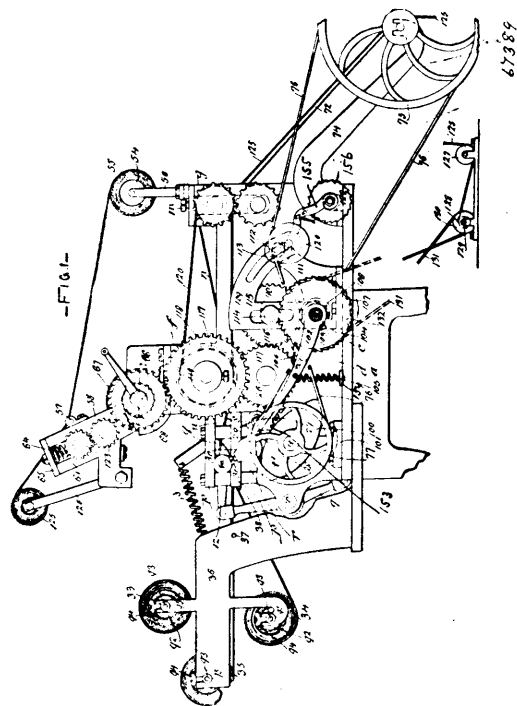
Augustus Christian Kley, Liverpool, England, 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 8th September, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The herein described improved printing or marking apparatus, consisting of a frame having a type holding bar retained by springs, and adapted to engage with type blocks and to hold them on the frame, substantially as described. 2nd. In a printing or marking apparatus, a frame or carrier d, the type holding bar f retained and pressed towards the carrier by the springs h, and blocks a adapted to fit and slide over the said bar, and to be held thereby on the face of the carrier, substantially as set forth. 3rd.

In hand printing or marking apparatus, the blocks *a* having projecting ledges *j* on the type face, between which the type proper is placed, for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,389. Machine for Folding Plating Paper.

(Machine à plier le papier.)



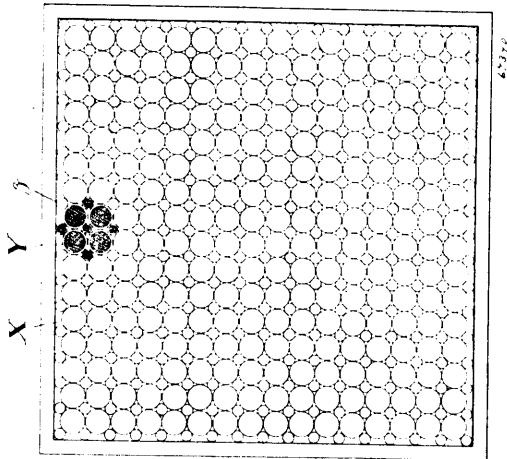
Matthias Koch, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 13th September, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a machine for folding or plating paper, the combination of a pair of feed rollers, and a reciprocating plating knife, located adjacent to one of said feed rollers, means for reciprocating said knife with the edge thereof towards said feed rollers, means for causing said knife to bear upon the paper and in its first impact upon the paper through the medium of the said paper upon the other of said feed rollers during that movement only of said knife which is towards the rollers, and means for causing said knife to move away from said other roller during its return movement, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a machine for folding or plating paper, the combination of a pair of smooth surfaced feed rollers and a pair of reciprocating plating knives, means for reciprocating said knives with their edges towards said feed rollers, means for causing each of said knives to alternately bear upon the paper and in its first impact upon the paper through the medium of the said paper upon the feed roller adjacent to the other knife during that movement only thereof which is towards the rollers, and means for causing said knives to move away from the rollers upon which they bear at the completion of their strokes, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a machine for folding or plating paper, the combination of a pair of smooth surfaced feed rollers and a pair of reciprocating plating knives, means for reciprocating said knives with the edges thereof towards said feed rollers, means for causing each of said knives to alternately bear upon the paper, and, in its first impact upon the paper, through the medium of the said paper upon the feed roller adjacent to the other knife during that movement only thereof which is towards the rollers, and means for oscillating said knives while between said rollers in a plane at right angles to the plane of reciprocation, for the purpose set forth. 4th. In a machine for folding or plating paper, the combination with the frame of the machine, of a pair of feed rollers mounted one above the other in said frame, a pair of horizontal guideways formed one above the other at each side of said frame and extending towards said rollers, a pair of bars extending parallel to said rollers and supported at their ends in said guideways, a plating knife secured rigidly to said upper bar and projecting towards the lower feed roller, a second plating knife secured rigidly to said lower bar and projecting towards the upper feed roller, means for alternately reciprocating said bars, means for alternately intermittently oscillating said bars in a plane at right angles to the axis of the feed rollers, and means for causing said knives to alternately bear upon the feed roller adjacent to the other knife at the commencement of and during that movement only of said knife which is towards the roller, for the purpose set forth. 5th. In a machine for folding or plating paper,

the combination with the frame of the machine, of a pair of feed rollers mounted one above the other in said frame, a pair of horizontal guideways formed one above the other at each side of said frame and extending towards said rollers, a pair of bars extending parallel to said rollers and supported at their ends in said guideways, a plating knife secured rigidly to said upper bar and projecting towards the lower feed roller, a second plating knife secured rigidly to said lower bar and projecting towards the upper feed roller, means for alternately reciprocating said bars, a driving shaft, a gear mounted upon said shaft and having a laterally projecting pin, means for intermittently oscillating the upper bar, consisting of a bell crank lever mounted rigidly upon one end of the upper bar, and having one arm projecting across the path of said pin, an adjustable link carried rigidly by the other arm thereof, a retractile coiled spring connecting the free end of said link to the frame of the machine, and means for intermittently oscillating said lower bar alternately, with the oscillation of said upper bar and in a plane at right angles to the plane of the axes of the feed rollers, substantially for the purpose set forth. 6th. In a machine for folding or plating paper, the combination with the frame of the machine, of a pair of feed rollers mounted one above the other in said frame, a pair of horizontal guideways formed one above the other at each side of said frame and extending towards said rollers, a pair of bars extending parallel to said rollers and supported at their ends in said guideways, a plating knife secured rigidly to said upper bar and projecting towards the lower feed roller, a second plating knife secured rigidly to said lower bar and projecting towards the upper feed roller, means for alternately reciprocating said bars, a driving shaft, a gear mounted upon said shaft and having a laterally projecting pin, means for intermittently oscillating the upper bar, consisting of a bell crank lever mounted rigidly upon one end of the upper bar, and having one arm projecting across the path of said pin, an adjustable link carried rigidly by the other arm thereof, a retractile coiled spring connecting the free end of said link to the frame of the machine, and means for intermittently oscillating said lower bar alternately, with the oscillation of said upper bar and in a plane at right angles to the plane of the axes of the feed rollers, substantially for the purpose set forth. 7th. In a machine for folding or plating paper, the combination with the frame of the machine, of a pair of feed rollers mounted one above the other in said frame, a pair of horizontal guideways formed one above the other at each side of said frame and extending towards said rollers, a pair of bars extending parallel to said rollers and supported at their ends in said guideways, a plating knife secured rigidly to said upper bar and projecting towards the lower feed rollers, a second plating knife secured rigidly to said lower bar and projecting towards the upper feed roller, means for alternately reciprocating said bars, a driving shaft, means for intermittently oscillating the said lower bar consisting of a cam mounted rigidly upon said driving shaft, an arm mounted rigidly upon the adjacent end of the lower bar, and adapted to be acted upon by said cam, and means for intermittently oscillating said upper bar alternately with the oscillations of the lower bar, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth. 8th. In combination with a pair of feed rollers, a driving shaft, an oval cam mounted upon said shaft, a stub shaft, a ratchet wheel and a gear wheel mounted rigidly upon said shaft, a lever fulcrumed upon said shaft and carrying a spring pawl to engage said ratchet wheel, the free end of said lever being engaged by said oval cam, and a retractile coiled spring connecting said lever to the frame, substantially as described. 9th. In combination with a pair of feed rollers, a driving shaft, an oval cam mounted eccentrically upon said shaft, a stub shaft, a ratchet wheel and gear wheel mounted rigidly upon said shaft, a lever fulcrumed upon said shaft and carrying a spring pawl to engage said ratchet wheel, the free end of said lever being engaged by said oval cam, and a retractile coiled spring connecting said lever to the frame, substantially as described. 10th. In a machine for making plaited paper, the combination of means for plaiting the paper, a pair of rollers for feeding the plaited paper, a pair of rollers for feeding one or more binding strips to said plaited paper, means for causing said binding strips to adhere to said plaited paper, and means for operating said pairs of rolls and adapted to cause said strip feeding rolls to feed a greater length than the paper fed by the paper feeding rollers, for the purpose set forth. 11th. In a machine for making plaited paper, the combination of means for plaiting the paper, a pair of rollers for feeding the plaited paper, a pair of rollers for feeding one or more binding strips to said plaited paper, means for causing said binding strips to adhere to said plaited paper, and a train of gears for operating said pairs of rolls and adapted to cause said strip feeding rolls to feed a greater length than the paper fed by the paper feeding rollers, for the purpose set forth. 12th. In a machine for plaiting paper, the combination of the plaiting means, feeding rollers, a conveyor consisting of a pair of receiving rollers *c* located adjacent to the feeding rollers, a pair of compressor rollers *j, k* located a short distance from said receiving rollers, means for regulating the distance between said compressor rollers, a series of loops independent of one another and each taking

over one of said receiving rollers and one of the compressor rollers, a table support inside the lower series of loops with its surface on a line with the tops of the lower rollers, a swinging table pivoted at one end adjacent to and on a level with the outer end of said table support, a roller at the free end of said swinging table, for receiving the completed lining, a pair of rollers for feeding one or more binding strips to the plaited paper, means for causing said binding strips to adhere to said plaited paper, and means for driving the rollers for feeding the strips, the conveyer, pressure rollers, and the last mentioned receiver roller at a uniform speed and means for driving the main feed rollers at a less speed, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. 13th. In a machine for plaiting paper, the combination of the plaiting means, feeding rollers, a conveyer consisting of a pair of receiving rollers *c* located adjacent to the feeding rollers, a pair of compressor rollers *j, k*, located a short distance from said receiving rollers, means for varying the distance between said compressor rollers, a series of loops independent of one another and each taking over one of said receiving rollers and one of the compressor roller, a table supported inside the lower series of loops with its surface on a line with the tops of the lower rollers, a swinging table pivoted at one end adjacent to and on a level with the outer end of said table support, a roller at the free end of said swinging table, for receiving the completed lining and means for driving said feeding rollers, the conveyer and last mentioned receiver roller at a uniform speed, a series of rollers each carrying a rolled strip of paper, means for coating one side of said strips with an adhesive compound, a pressure roller extending transversely of the machine within the upper series of loops and furnished with trunnions located in slots in the frame of the machine, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. 14th. In a plaiting machine, a plaiting knife made up of a carrying bar, a series of independent knife sections arranged side by side, means for securing each of said knife sections independently to said carrying bar, a bar extending across said knife sections near their forward ends, and means for detachably rigidly connecting said knife section independently to said last mentioned bar, substantially as described. 15th. In a plaiting machine, the combination with the plaiting, feeding and binding mechanism, of driving mechanism therefor, comprising a main driving shaft and a stub shaft, a pair of gears intermeshing with one another and mounted one on each of said shafts, a fly wheel mounted upon said stub shaft, tight and loose pulleys mounted upon said stub shaft, and a belt for connecting said tight or loose pulleys to the initial source of power, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,390. Game Device. (*Appareil de jeu.*)



Annie Charity Ballantyne Macdonald, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th October, 1899.)

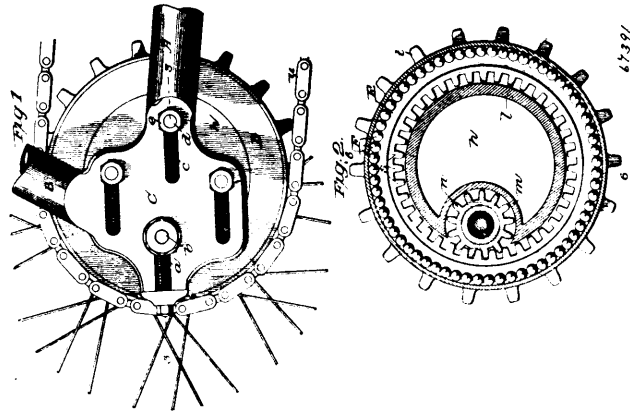
Claim.—In a game device, a board divided up into a series of rows of large and small spaces in juxtaposition, the smaller ones being in the interstices between the larger ones and in combination with a series of counters or discs of large and small sizes adapted to fit the said two sizes of spaces, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,391. Drive Gearing. (*Roue d'engrenage.*)

Irving Francis Wales, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, U.S.A., 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 27th February, 1900.)

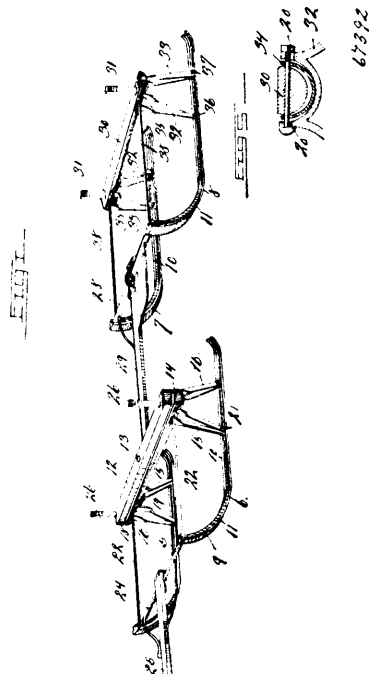
Claim.—The bicycle described consisting essentially of the frame having the bottom line run, the rear brace, and the vertically disposed plate connecting said run and brace and having a notch *a* in its rear end and also having horizontal slots *c*, a gear case made up of a section *f* formed in one piece and having a central, vertically disposed portion *h* provided with an opening *i* and also with screw threaded apertures, a marginal flange *j* extending laterally from the

portion *h* and having exterior threads arranged in the same plane as portion *h*, the shallow, lateral flange *m* merging at its ends into



the flange *l*, and a vertically disposed, annular flange *p* provided on its inner side with a rib *r*, and an annular section *g* screwed on the threaded portion of section *f* and having a rib *r* at its inner side, a wheel hub equipped with a pinion *p* arranged within the flange *m* and having one of its ends loosely arranged in the opening *i* of case section *f*, an axle extending through the hub and having one of its ends adjustably secured in the notch *a* of the frame plate, bolts screwed into the threaded apertures in the portion *h* of the case section *f* and adjustably secured in the slots *c* of said frame plate, the annular gear having the inner rib disposed between the section *g* and the flange *p* of the gear case and provided with teeth intermeshed with those of the pinion *p*, the outer teeth, and the lateral, circular flanges, and anti-friction balls disposed at opposite sides of the inner rib of the annular gear and interposed between said gear and the ribs of the case, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,392. Bob Sleigh. (*Traineau.*)



John Harpenan, Victoria, Illinois, U.S.A., 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 27th February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a bob sled or sleigh frame, the combination with runners and a rear cross beam rounded on its under side, of curved spring plates fitting transversely around it, inclined knees having curved seats to fit under the spring plate and beam and provided with vertical slots and bolted to the runners, and bolts passing through the beam, the curved spring plates and the vertical slots in the knees, substantially as described. 2nd. In a bob sled and

sleigh, the combination with the runners, of knees secured thereto having semi-circular seats at their upper ends, and diametrically opposite slots, a transverse bolt projecting through said slots and a beam connected to said bolt, the lower side of which is of approximately the same curvature as the above mentioned seat, substantially as described.

No. 67,393. Pneumatic Tire. (*Bandage pneumatique.*)

Fig. 1

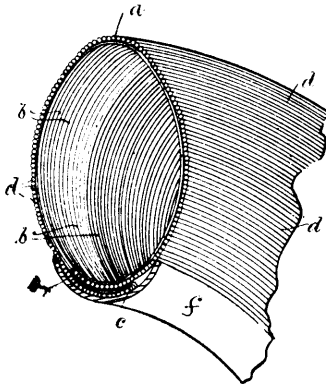
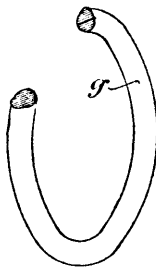


Fig. 2



67393

Walter Swain, 117 Belmont Road, Sharples, Bolton, Lancaster, England, 17th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 8th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A pneumatic tire, or cover for tube of such a tire, consisting of threads laid transversely or diagonally and a thread or threads laid longitudinally on a tire shaped core and cemented together, substantially as herein specified. 2nd. A pneumatic tire, or cover for the tube of such a tire, consisting of a fabric or canvas part to which is or are applied and cemented thereto a longitudinally disposed thread or threads on a tire shaped core, substantially as herein specified. 3rd. A pneumatic tire, or cover for the tube of such a tire, consisting of a composite band as *b*, of braided or equivalent fabric, over which is or are laid and cemented thereto in the manner set forth, a longitudinally disposed thread or threads as *d* substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

No. 67,394. Boiler Cleaner. (*Nettoyeur de tube.*)

Fig. 1.

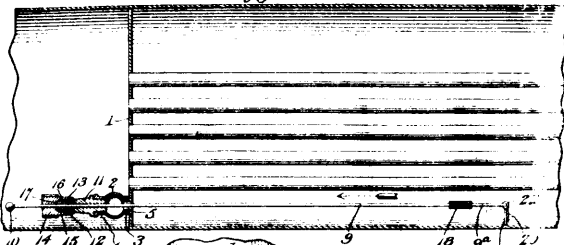
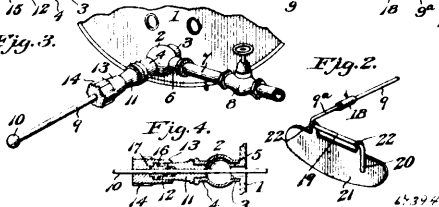


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

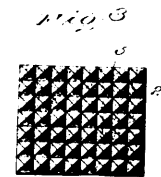
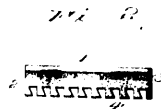
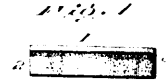


67394

Valentine Clark, Dryad, Washington, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 2nd May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A boiler cleaner having a reciprocatory stem provided with a laterally off-set journal portion and an extension forming a pendent stop arm, and a blade mounted for swinging movement upon said journal portion of the stem, said stop arm being in the path of the swinging movement of the blade in one direction, substantially as specified. 2nd. A boiler cleaner having a reciprocatory stem provided with a perpendicular extension forming a journal portion and a further extension forming a pendent stop arm, and a cleaning blade mounted upon said journal portion, and extended in opposite directions beyond the vertical planes of the body portion of the stem and said stop arm, whereby the forward and rearward swinging movements of the blade are limited, respectively, by the stem and the stop arm, substantially as specified.

No. 67,395. Tile. (*Tile.*)

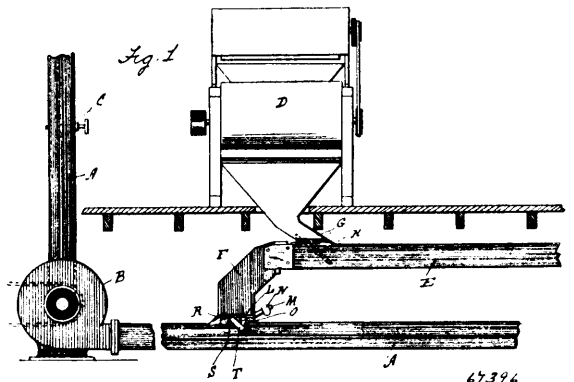


67395

Henry Fitzroy Webb, Greensburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 2nd May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A composite tile composed of a facial layer of vitrified material and a stucco backing fused thereto, said backing being formed of cement and a flux and applied to the facial layer in a plastic state. 2nd. A tile consisting of a vitrified tablet or slab and a stucco backing affixed to the tablet by fusion and having a series of projections at its rear side formed by intersecting grooves, said stucco comprising cement and a flux and applied to the tablet in a plastic state.

No. 67,396. Seed Conveyer. (*Transport de grain.*)



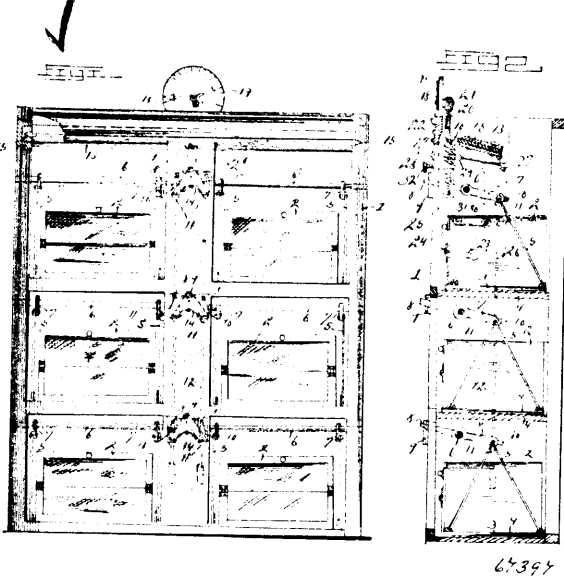
67396

Thomas E. Johnson, Webberville, Texas, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900 6 years. (Filed 30th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a cotton seed conveyer, the combination with the air and seed flues communicating with each other, of the cut-off valve and pressure valve connected thereto and operated thereby, said cut-off valve and pressure valve being located in the elbow or opening between said air and seed flues, for the purpose set forth, and the pressure controlled seed valve in the seed flue, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination, in a cotton seed conveyer,

of the air flue, the cut-off valve and pressure valve therein, connections between said valves, whereby they are operated simultaneously, and the adjustable balancing weight for the cut-off valve, with the seed flue communicating with the air flue at the point where the cut-off valve and pressure valve are located, said seed flue having the opening adapted to communicate with a gin stand, and being further provided with a seed valve, substantially as described. 3rd. In a cotton seed conveyor, the combination with the communicating air and seed flues, of the counterbalanced cut-off valve, the pressure regulating valve, said valves being each provided with a crank arm and the link connecting said crank arms, substantially as described.

No. 67,397. Weighing Scales. (Balance à bascule.)



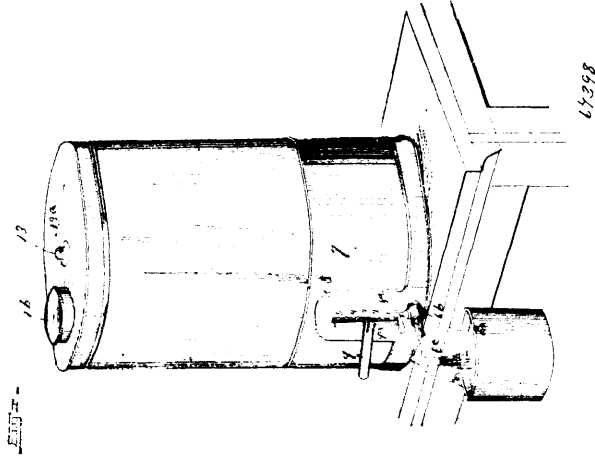
(George DeBreton Hayes and John W. Bell, both of Chetek, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th March, 1900).)

Claim.—1st. In a weighing apparatus, the combination of a balance spring, the weight holding device connected with one end of the spring, an indicating device, means connected with the other end of the balance spring for applying tension thereto, said means having a free movement from one limit of its motion to the other, and having a constant length of movement, and separate means for varying the tension thus contributed. 2nd. In a weighing apparatus, the combination of a balance spring, a weight holding device connected with one end of the spring, an indicating device, a manually movable grip, connections between the grip and the other end of the balance spring, said connections having spaces stops for limiting the movement of the grip in opposite directions, where, when the grip is in its normal position, the balance spring is free from tension, or is inactive, and when the grip is in its adjusted position, at the other end of its throw, the spring is under weighing tension to adapt the spring to be subjected to weighing tension only during the operation of weighing and separate means for varying the tension of the balance spring, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a weighing apparatus, the combination with a platform, a balance spring, connections between the platform and the balance spring, including a rocker, and an indicating device operatively connected with the rocker, of a rocking lever having an attached flexible connection traversing a guide pulley carried by said balance spring, and means in connection with said lever for holding the same in the desired position, substantially as specified. 4th. In a weighing apparatus, the combination with the platform, a balance spring, connections between the platform and the balance spring, including a rocker, and an indicating device operatively connected with the rocker, of a lever having attached thereto a flexible connection traversing a guide pulley carried by the balance spring, and means for varying the position of said rocking lever, including a movable member having a limited movement, substantially as specified. 5th. In a weighing apparatus, the combination with a platform, a balance spring, connections between the platform and the balance spring, including a rocker, and indicating device operatively connected with the rocker, of a lever having attached thereto a flexible connection traversing a guide pulley carried by the balance spring, and means for limiting the movement of said grip, substantially as specified. 6th. In a weighing apparatus, the combination with a platform, a balance spring, connections between the platform and the balance spring, including a rocker, and an indicating device operatively connected with the rocker, of a lever having attached thereto a flexible connection traversing a guide pulley carried by the balance spring, and means for varying the position of said rocking lever, including a

flexible connection attached at one end to said lever and provided at the opposite end with a grip or handle, and a stop carried by said flexible connection for contact with a fixed object to limit the movement of the lever, substantially as specified. 7th. In a weighing apparatus, the combination with a platform, a balance spring, connections between the platform and the balance spring, and an indicating device for registering the movements of the platform in opposition to the tension of the balance spring, of a flexible connection traversing a guide at one end of the balance spring, movable means connected with one end of said connection for holding the same in a fixed position during the operation of the weighing apparatus, and having a limited throw, and adjustable means connected with the other end of said connection for maintaining the latter in a fixed position, whereby when said movable means are at one limit of their throw, the balance spring is maintained under tension to support an object upon the platform, substantially as specified. 8th. In a weighing apparatus, the combination with a platform, a balance spring, connections between the platform and the balance spring, and an indicating device for registering the movements of the platform in opposition to the tension of the balance spring, of a flexible connection traversing a guide at one end of the spring, one end of said connection being adjustable toward and from said guide, and the other end being movable through a predetermined interval, also toward and from said guide, and adapted when moved from the same to apply to the spring a tension controlled by the adjustment of the other end of the connection, substantially as specified. 9th. In a weighing apparatus, the combination with a platform, a balance spring, connections between the platform and the balance spring, and an indicating device for registering the movements of the platform in opposition to the tension of the balance spring, of a flexible connection traversing a guide at one end of the balance spring, a movable element to which one end of said connection is attached, an adjusting device operatively connected with said element, whereby the attached end of the connection may be held in a fixed position with relation to the guide, and means for moving the other end of the connection toward and from the guide through a predetermined interval to apply tension to the spring, substantially as specified. 10th. In a weighing apparatus, the combination with a platform, a balance spring, connections between the platform and the balance spring, and an indicating device for registering the movements of the platform in opposition to the tension of the balance spring, of a movable element having a limited throw toward and from one end of the balance spring, and in alignment therewith, a connection between said movable element and said end of the spring, whereby when the element is in one position the spring is relieved of tension, and when the element is in its other position the spring is under weighing tension, and means, independent of the movement of said element, for varying the length of the portion of the connection between the element and the connected end of the spring, whereby more or less tension may be applied to the spring by the limited movement of said element, to compensate for variations of elasticity in the spring, substantially as specified. 11th. In a weighing apparatus, the combination with a platform, a balance spring, connections between the platform and the balance spring, and an indicating device for registering the movements of the platform in opposition to the tension of the balance spring, of a lever, means for adjusting said lever, a second lever, means for moving the second lever, through a limited interval, and a flexible connection between said levers traversing a guide at one end of the balance spring, substantially as specified. 12th. In a weighing apparatus, the combination with a platform, a balance spring, connections between the platform and the balance spring, and an indicating device for registering the movements of the platform in opposition to the tension of the balance spring, of a lever, a feed-screw connected with the lever for holding the latter at the desired adjustment, a second lever mounted for rocking movement through a limited interval, an exposed grip operatively connected with the second lever and adapted to be manually operated to tilt said lever, and a flexible connection between the levers and traversing a guide upon one end of the balance spring, whereby when the second lever is tilted, weighing tension is applied to the balance-spring, the degree of tension being controlled by the first named lever, substantially as specified. 13th. In a weighing apparatus, the combination of a plurality of platforms, a main rocker having a balance spring and indicating devices connected therewith, auxiliary rockers in connection, respectively, with the platforms, a connection attached to the main rocker and having stops for engagement, respectively, with arms on the auxiliary rockers, and locking devices for securing the auxiliary rockers out of operative relation with said stops, substantially as specified. 14th. In a weighing apparatus, the combination of a plurality of platforms, a main rocker having a balance spring and indicating devices in connection therewith, auxiliary rockers respectively supporting the platforms and having a detachable connection with the main rocker, said auxiliary rockers being provided with holding arms, and spring-actuated latches adapted for engagement with said holding arms to maintain the auxiliary rockers out of operative relation with the main rocker, substantially as specified. 15th. An automatic weighing rack for cracker boxes, and the like, consisting of a casting having compartments, shafts journaled in said compartments and having arms, latches for supporting the arms independently, platforms suspended from said arms for the support of the boxes, a weighing lever, means for connecting each of said arms with the weighing lever independently, and indicating devices in

connection with the weighing lever, substantially as specified. 16th. In combination, a casing having compartments, shafts journaled in said compartments and having arms, platforms suspended from said arms, a spring-actuated weighing lever, cords for connecting the arms of said shafts with said lever, and indicating devices in connection with the weighing lever, substantially as specified. 17th. In combination, a casing having compartments, shafts journaled in said compartments and having arms from which are suspended platforms, a weighing lever, cords connecting the arms of said shafts with the weighing lever, a balance spring connected with the weighing lever for opposing the weight of the platforms, an indicating device having a rotary member, a cord extending from the weighing lever over a drum on the spindle of said rotary member, means for turning said drum in the opposite direction to that in which it is actuated by the cord, and a series of latches, in engagement with other arms of said shafts, for holding the shafts out of action, substantially as specified. 18th. An automatic weighing rack for cracker boxes, and the like, consisting of a casing having compartments, shafts journaled in said compartments, arms carried by the shafts, platforms suspended from said arms for the support of the boxes, a weighing lever, a series of cords extending from said lever through a vertical series of the arms on said shaft, means for cutting out certain of the platforms, and means for indicating the weight upon a platform, substantially as specified. 19th. An automatic weighing rack for cracker boxes and the like, having a casing provided with compartments, shafts arranged in said compartments and having arms, platforms suspended from said arms for the support of boxes, a weighing lever, cords depending from the weighing lever and provided with stops located respectively in relation with arms of said shaft, means for securing said shafts with their arms out of operative relation with the stops on said cord, and indicating devices in connection with the weighing lever, substantially as specified.

No. 67,398. Liquid Measuring and Dispensing Vessel.
(Appareil à mesurer et distribuer les liquides.)

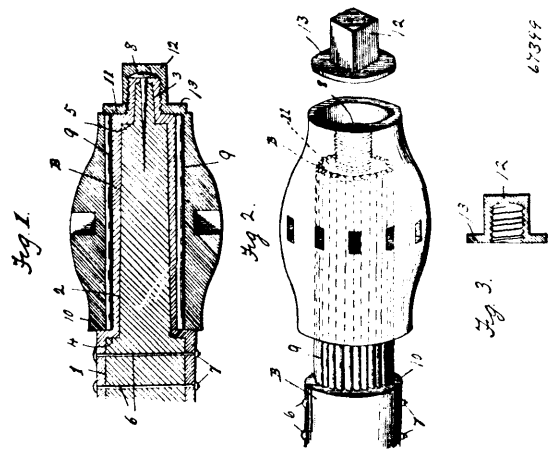


Henry Clay Beman and Frank H. Raymond, both of Meadville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A liquid dispensing apparatus, comprising a storage reservoir having a pendent measuring receptacle in communication therewith, a gravity operated tubular valve stem projected through the top of the reservoir and having its lower end projected at all times into the measuring receptacle, the ends of the said tube being open and the upper end having a vent communicating with the interior of the reservoir, and a means for governing the outflow of the measuring vessel, adapted when moved to its normal position to elevate the tubular stem and valve. 2nd. A liquid dispensing apparatus, comprising in combination, a storage reservoir and a measuring receptacle in communication therewith, a vent device for the reservoir and receptacle, an automatically closing valve for shutting off the measuring receptacle from the reservoir, and the receptacle having a valve discharge, and means operated by a single movement for governing the outflow from the measuring receptacle, said means adapted when moved to its normal or non-drawing off position to open the aforesaid automatically closing valve and adjust the vent device, substantially as shown and for the purpose described. 3rd. An apparatus for the purpose described, comprising a storage reservoir, and a measuring receptacle in direct connection therewith, a feed opening joining the receptacle and the reservoir, an air vent in the top of the reservoir, a tubular shaft having its upper end operating when moved in one direction to close off the air vent in the reservoir, said tube having a supplemental vent opening, a valve on the shaft adapted to engage the feed way and close it, a valved off-take for the measuring receptacle, and an outflow or drawing tube held to swing within the measuring receptacle and adapted when swung up to engage and open the valve 11, and cut off the air

vent to the reservoir. 4th. An apparatus of the kind stated, having a storage reservoir, and a measuring receptacle, a valve feedway joining the said reservoir and the receptacle, and an automatically closing valve for the feedway, a means for opening the said valve to fill the measuring receptacle, of a swinging drawing out-flow tube having a hood at its entrant end provided with air inlet portions disposed in advance of the cut-off line of the hood, whereby to prevent the fluid trickling into the tube after the predetermined quantity has been drawn off. 5th. In an apparatus of the character described, a drawing-off tube, having a hood over its entrant end, said hood having a trough extending across the said entrant end, and in a plane below the said end, the side openings extending from the top of the hood and discharging at the bottom of the hood into the liquid trough, all being arranged substantially as shown and described. 6th. In an apparatus of the character described, a drawing-off tube having a hood over its entrant end, said hood having a trough extending across its entrant end of the tube, and in a plane below the said end, said hood having a bridge piece extending above the entrant end of the tube the full length of the hood, and a second bridge piece overlapping the first bridge piece and having its end projecting in a plane below the end of the first bridge piece, and inlets at the ends of the hood having their receiving portions at a point above the lowermost bridge piece and discharging into the trough of the hood at a point in line with the entrant end of the drawing tube, all being arranged substantially as shown and described. 7th. An apparatus for the purpose described, comprising a reservoir mounted upon a suitable support, said reservoir having a filling opening at the top and a discharge opening in its bottom, a measuring receptacle hung from the said support and having a receiving opening adapted to be held in communication with the discharge of the reservoir, said discharge of the reservoir having a valve seat, a valve held to automatically close against the said valve seat, the measuring receptacle having a valve discharging faucet, said valve discharging faucet having a fluid tight journal bearing, a drawing tube or off-take pivotally connected to the bearing of the off-take pipe, and having a handle portion extended to the outside of the apparatus, whereby to manipulate said drawing tube, the tube having its entrant or receiving portion formed with a guard, said guard being arranged to engage with and elevate the valve that closes off the reservoir from the measuring receptacle, all being arranged substantially as shown and for the purposes described. 8th. An apparatus for the purpose described, comprising a reservoir having a discharge opening in its bottom, valve automatically closing said discharge opening, said valve having a pendent member projected below the discharging opening in the reservoir, a measuring receptacle having an extended receiving mouth or cupola portion in its top into which the pendent portion of the valve projects, said measuring vessel having a discharging faucet, a supplemental discharge for said vessel, comprising a drawing tube and an off-take pipe, said tube being pivotally connected to the off-take pipe, means for swinging the drawing tube in a vertical plane, said tube being arranged to engage with the pendent portion of the automatically closing valve and raise it, all being arranged substantially as shown and described.

No. 67,399. Axle and Bearing. (Essieu et coussinet.)

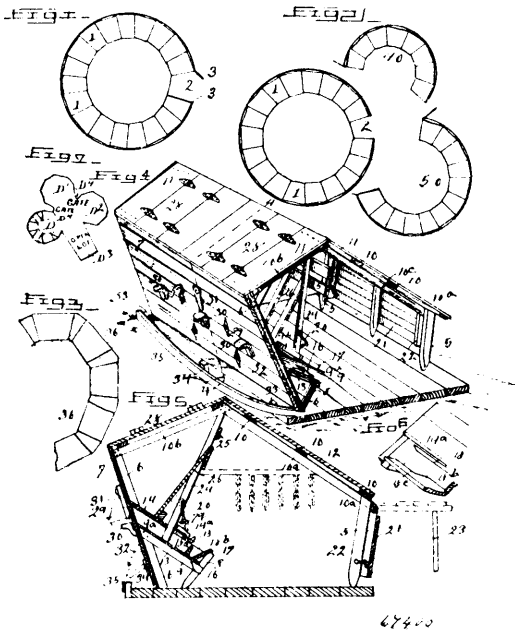


Eugene E. Stuver, Blue Mound, Illinois, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th March, 1900.)

Claim.—The combination with a wooden axle having the end formed with a series of diminishing diameters and a skein of corresponding form fitted thereon and secured at both ends to the axle, the intermediate portion of the skein being cylindrical in form, a roller bearing surrounding the cylindrical portion, a hub having a cylindrical bore which surrounds and turns upon the rollers, said rollers and hub abutting the enlarged end of the skein and a nut screwed onto the portion of the skein having a smaller diameter,

with its flange abutting the outer ends of the cylindrical portion of the skein and reaching over the outer end of the rollers.

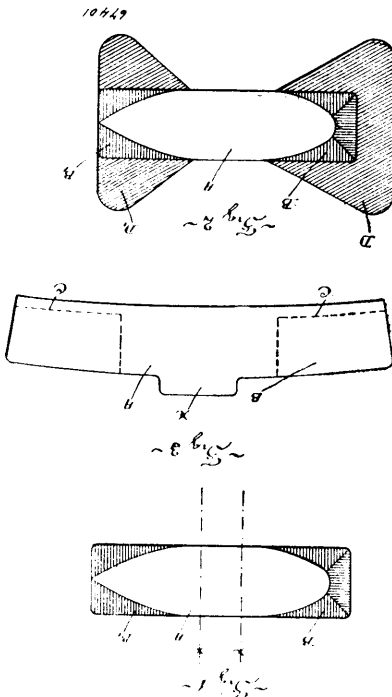
No. 67,400. Cattle Shed. (*Abri pour bestiaux.*)



William Heaton, Allerton, Illinois, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30th April, 1900.)

Claim.—A shed for stock composed of sections having open ends and adapted to be abutted end to end, said sections having inner and outer walls and having their roofs provided with hinged doors which may be opened, troughs extended longitudinally within the sections and to the ends thereof whereby the ends of the troughs of the abutting sections may register supply chutes leading from the outer walls of the sections to the troughs, and gates in the outer walls controlling access to said chutes, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,401. Brake Shoe. (*Sabot de frein.*)

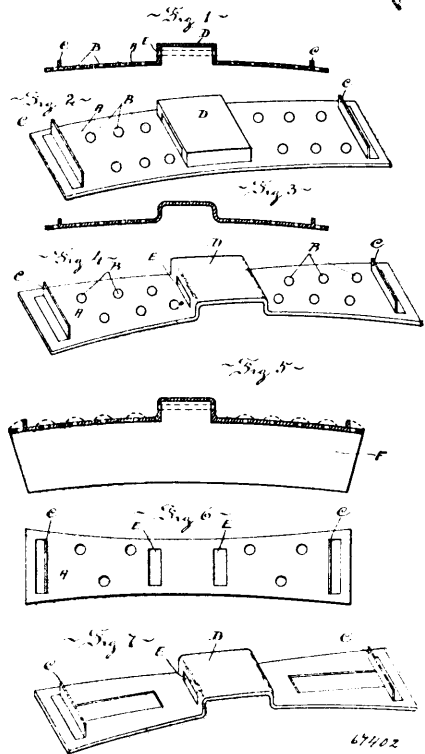


Joseph D. Gallagher, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 3rd May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A brake shoe having a marginal portion of chilled metal formed on its sides, such marginal portion being of the least

thickness at the centre of the shoe and gradually increasing in thickness as it approaches the ends, substantially as described. 2nd. A brake shoe having a marginal portion of chilled metal formed on its sides, such marginal portion being of the least possible thickness at the centre of the shoe and gradually increasing in thickness as it approaches the ends and extending substantially across the ends, substantially as described. 3rd. A brake shoe having a marginal portion of chilled metal formed on its sides and ends, such marginal portion being of the least thickness at the centre of the shoe and gradually increasing in thickness as it approaches the ends and extending around the ends of the shoe, substantially as described. 4th. A brake shoe having a marginal portion of chilled metal formed on those portions of its sides not adjacent to the centre lug, said marginal chills being thinnest at the points nearest the centre of the shoe and gradually increasing in width as they approach the ends of the shoe and extending substantially across the ends, substantially as described.

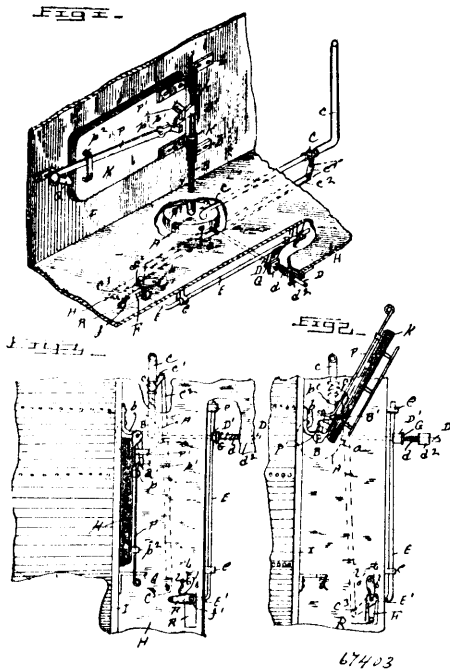
No. 67,402. Brake Shoe. (*Sabot de frein.*)



Joseph D. Gallagher, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 3rd May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A brake shoe consisting of a back made of a ductile metal having one or more fastening devices integral therewith and the projecting portions of such fastening devices re-enforced by the cast metal of the shoe, in combination with a cast metal body or wearing face, substantially as described. 2nd. A brake shoe consisting of a back made of a ductile metal by forming the same in dies and having one or more fastening devices integral therewith, and the projecting portions of such fastening devices re-enforced by the cast metal of the shoe, in combination with a cast metal body or wearing face, substantially as described. 3rd. A brake shoe consisting of a back made of mild steel by forming the same in dies and having one or more fastening devices integral therewith and the projections of such fastening devices re-enforced by the cast metal of the shoe, in combination with a body or wearing face consisting of cast iron chilled in sections, substantially as described. 4th. A brake shoe consisting of a back made of mild steel by forming the same in dies and having one or more fastening devices integral therewith and the projections of such fastening devices re-enforced by the cast metal of the shoe, in combination with a body or wearing face consisting of cast iron chilled on its sides and ends, substantially as described. 5th. A brake shoe having one or more fastening devices to attach it to the brake head made of a ductile metal re-enforced in their projecting portions by the cast metal of the shoe, substantially as described.

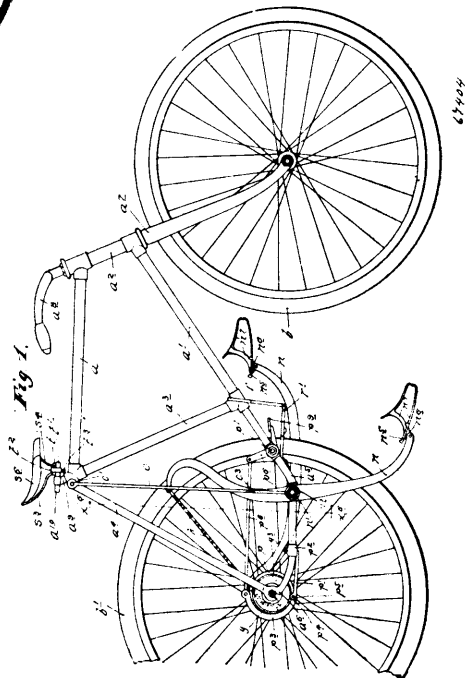
No. 67,403. Furnace Door. (Porte de fournaise.)



Henry H. Thoele and Charles W. H. Moeller, both of East Florence, Alabama, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In combination with a motor for opening and closing the door of a locomotive, or furnace, a spring actuating valve rod, a plate on said rod, a toe-piece to engage said plate, a rock shaft connected to the toe piece, and a lever above the floor of a locomotive cab, pivotally connected with the rock shaft, and with a lever connected to a bar adapted to operate the steam or air supply valve for the purpose specified. 2nd. In combination with a motor for opening and closing a furnace door, a vertical shaft passing through the hinges of said door, a lug on said vertical shaft adjacent to said door, a latch on said door with an inclined tailpiece for raising said latch through the medium of the aforesaid lug on the vertical shaft referred to, of a right angled lug on said door for opening said door by means of the lug on said vertical shaft contacting the same for the purpose as specified. 3rd. In combination with a motor for opening and closing a furnace door, a vertical shaft extending from the motor and passing through the hinges of said door, a right angled lug on said door, a lug on said vertical shaft adjacent to said door, which extends under said right angled lug, but not contacting said lug when said door is closed, a latch on said door having an inclined tailpiece thereon for raising said latch through the medium of the aforesaid lug on the vertical shaft referred to for the purpose as specified. 4th. In combination with a motor for opening and closing the door of a locomotive or furnace, a spring actuating valve rod through the medium of a rock shaft, and a pivoted lever above the floor of a locomotive cab, and adapted to be operated through an opening in said floor, for the purpose as specified. 5th. In combination with a motor for opening and closing a locomotive door, a spring actuating valve rod, a toe piece to engage a plate on said valve rod, through the medium of a rock shaft under the floor of a locomotive and a pivoted lever for operating said rock shaft and the means for holding said pivoted lever in a depressed position when the foot of the operator is removed. 6th. In combination with a motor for opening and closing a locomotive door, a valve rod for operating a valve in said motor through the medium of a rock shaft, a pivoted lever mounted on the end of said rock shaft, and the means for opening and closing a steam or air supply valve when operating said pivoted lever as specified. 7th. In combination with a motor for opening and closing a furnace door, a vertical shaft or pintle extending through the hinges of said door and terminating in an actuating arm within said motor, of a block within said motor for the reception of a slide valve, and ports for admitting the motive power, and the means for resisting the impact of the actuating arm, when contacting the extensions of the block referred to, a valve rod connecting to said valve, a spring secured to said rod by a plate, a bracket on the floor for receiving the thrust of said spring, a toe piece mounted on a rock shaft, a pivoted lever for operating said rock shaft, and the means for preventing the depression of said pivoted lever for the purpose, substantially as specified.

No. 67,404. Bicycle. (Bicycle.)

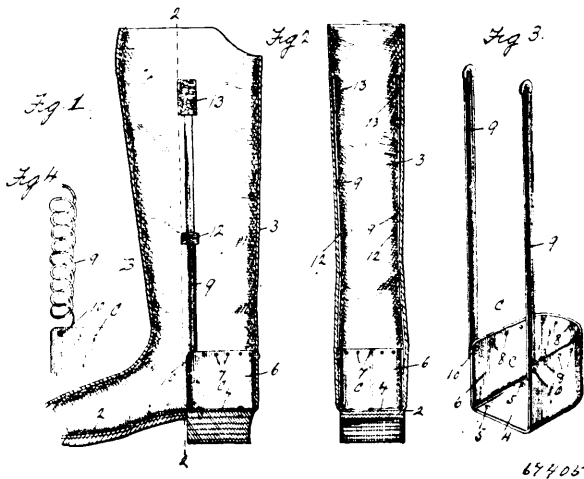


The American Timber Brokers, assignee of Edward M. Runyan, both of Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 27th February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a bicycle, a clutch device involved in the propelling mechanism and comprising pawls carried by one of the clutch sections, a ratchet wheel carried by the other member of said clutch sections, and a spring friction ring split at one point only and connected to said pawls or operating thereon, and frictionally engaging the clutch section which carries said ratchet wheel, or a part movable therewith, whereby the use of independent springs is obviated, substantially as described. 2nd. In a cycle, a clutch device involved in the propelling mechanism and comprising pawls carried by the traction wheel, a loose drum or hub provided with the cylindrical ledge f^1 , and the split friction ring f^2 , the cylindrical flange of which frictionally engages said ledge f^1 , and the vertical flange f^3 , of which is connected to said pawl by means of cam slot and pin connections f^4 and f^5 , substantially as described. 3rd. In a bicycle, the combination with the traction wheel, of the pawl carrying rings or flanges f with cylindrical rims f^2 , the pawls f^3 , pivoted on said flanges f , and provided with the stop surfaces f^4 , for engagement with said rims f^2 , the loose hubs or drums g , provided with the ratchet teeth f^5 and cylindrical ledge f^6 , and the split friction ring f^7 , the cylindrical flanged portion f^8 , of which frictionally engages said ledge f^6 , and the vertical flanged portion of which is connected to the co-operating pawls f^3 , by means of the cam slot and pin engagements f^9 and f^{10} , substantially as described. 4th. In a cycle, the combination with the fixed spindle c , of the wheel hub b^2 , provided with ball runways b^3 , the hubs or drums g provided with the ball runways g^1 and g^2 , the double faced cone h , mounted on said spindle c , with freedom for both sliding and rotary movements, the single faced cone bearing h^1 , mounted for sliding movement on said spindle c , and bearing balls h^2 , working between the said ball runways and the co-operating cones, substantially as described. 5th. In a bicycle, the combination with the vibrating foot operated driving levers and the traction wheel, of a foot operated brake involving the friction wheel p , on the hub of the traction wheel, the segmental brake shoe p^3 , provided with the stop lug p^4 , the spring arm p^1 , secured to the machine and provided with the stop surface p^5 , the bell crank lever p^6 , provided with the foot or heel piece p^7 , and subject to the action of the retracting spring p^{10} , and the rod p^8 , connecting the free ends of said brake shoe p^3 , and bell crank p^6 , substantially as described. 6th. In a machine of the character described, the combination with vibrating driving levers provided with pedals at their forward ends, of a pair of foot or heel rests supported from the machine frame in position to be readily engaged or stepped upon when the heels are turned inward with the feet on the pedals, and a brake device involving an operating lever provided with a heel piece normally standing over and slightly above one of said foot or heel rests, whereby the rider may operate the brake while standing on said rests and pedals, substantially as described. 7th. In a bicycle of the character described, the combination with vibrating driving levers provided with pedals at

their forward ends, of heel or foot rests located in position to be readily engaged or stepped upon when the heels are turned inward and the feet are on the pedals, substantially as described.

No. 67,105. Heel Counter. (*Appareil à raidir les talons.*)



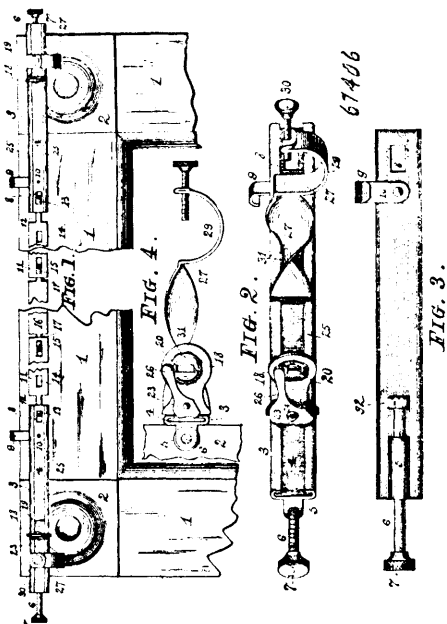
67405

John Trylor, Gilbert's Creek, Kentucky, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30th April, 1900.)

Claim.—The combination with a boot or shoe having a sheet metal counter fastened therein, and elongated yielding supporting strips pivotally connected at their lower terminals to the upper front corners of the said counter and firmly held in vertical relation to and movable with the portion of the boot or shoe above the counter and having a connection at the upper terminals to resist the breakdown of the part of the boot or shoe supported thereby.

No. 67,106. Window Shade and Curtain Fixtures.

(*Store de fenêtres et porte rideau.*)



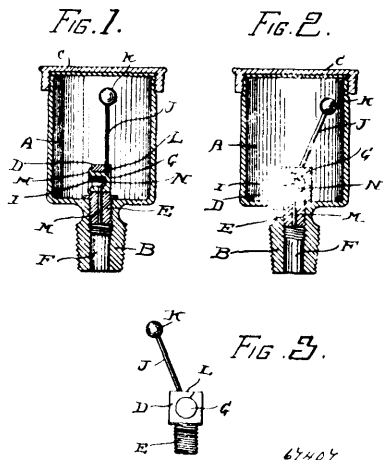
67406

Frank Hysert, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 2nd May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A combined window shade and curtain fixture, consisting, essentially, of two similar guide plates having raceways as described, projecting bosses having fastening screws said bosses being located at the back of said guide plates, hooks pivotally secured to said guide plates, and shade roller brackets adapted to slide in said race ways and to be adjustably secured therein, as set forth. 2nd. A combined window shade and curtain fixture, consisting, essentially, of two similar guide plates having raceways as

described, suitable fastening screws on said guide plates, oblong openings in said guide plates, one or more extension bars having a hook on one end and a series of oblong openings as set forth, and an intermediary bar having hooks at both ends adapted to engage the oblong holes in said extension bars and guide plates respectively, as described. 3rd. In a curtain fixture, a guide plate having a raceway as described, a suitable fastening screw on one end of said guide plate, a hook on the other end of said guide plate, and a shade roller bracket adapted to slide in said race way, and means for securing the same to the guide plate, as and for the object set forth. 4th. In a curtain fixture, a guide plate having a raceway as described, a boss on the back and on one end of said guide plate, a fastening screw in said boss, a pivoted hook at the opposite end of said guide plate, a shade roller bracket having a base adapted to slide in the race way, and a cam lever secured to said bracket and adapted to adjustably secure said bracket to said guide plate, as specified. 5th. In a curtain fixture, a guide plate consisting of a sheet metal strip having its longitudinal edges folded over to form a race way, a boss on one end of said guide plate, a fastening screw in said boss, a pivoted hook at the opposite end of said guide plate, and an oblong opening in said guide plate near the opposite end of said plate, as set forth. 6th. In a curtain fixture, a guide plate having a race way as described, suitable means for fastening said guide plate to the window casing, a pole bracket having a base adapted to slide in said race way, a U-shaped holder at the end of said bracket, a fastening screw in said holder, said bracket having the twisted portion between its base and the U-shaped holder, as and for the object set forth.

No. 67,107. Oiler. (*Gruisseur.*)



67407

James McGinley, Kingston, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th March, 1900.)

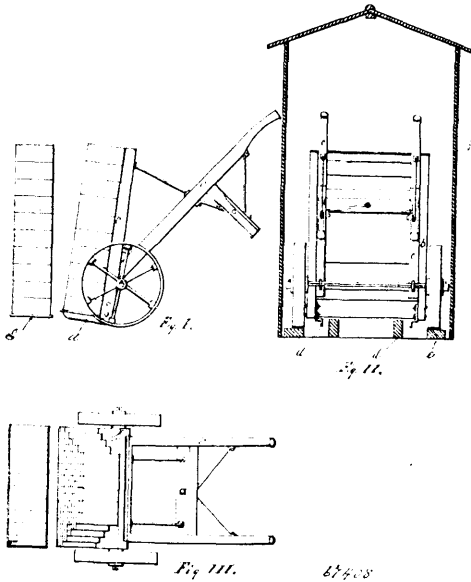
Claim.—1st. In combination with an oil cup of the character described, a post secured in the shank of said cup, said post having a longitudinal passage, a transverse opening leading to said passage, and a slot extending upward from said opening, a plug valve fitted in the transverse opening, said plug valve having a cavity in its end with a hole leading through the bottom wall adapted to register at certain times with the passage through post, a pendulum rod secured to the plug valve and extending upward through said slot, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In combination with an oil cup of the character described, a post secured in the shank of said cup, said post having a longitudinal passage therethrough, a transverse opening leading to said passage, and a slot extending upward from said opening, a plug valve fitted in the transverse opening, said plug valve having its outer end flanged to bear against the surface of the post, and also having a cavity in said end, with a hole leading through the bottom wall, which is adapted to register at certain times with the passage in the post, a pendulum rod secured to the plug valve and extending upward through the slot, and a weight on the upper end of said rod, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,108. Brick Manufacture. (*Fabrication de brique.*)

Byron E. Bechtel, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30th June, 1899.)

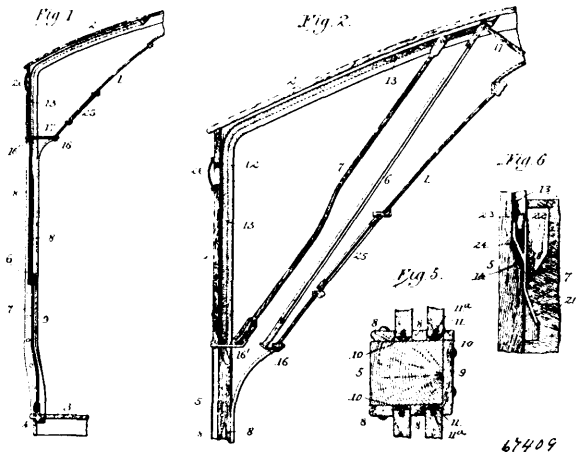
Claim. A truck, comprising a pair of handle bars having at their ends supporting wheels, a brick carrying device mounted upon

the handle bars at an angle to them of about 40 degrees, with a toe projecting at right angles from the lower end of the brick carrying



device and below the level of the axle of the truck, upon which the brick laden pallet is adapted to rest in transit, substantially as described.

No. 67,409. Railway Car. (Char de chemin de fer.)



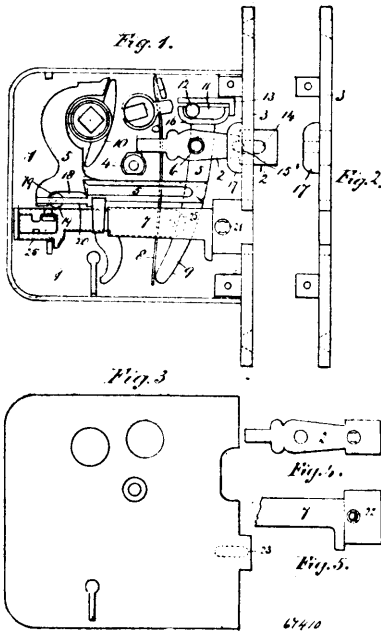
Henry Frost, Cohoes, New York, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination with guideways in the space between the ceiling and the roof of the car, of a rigid sliding window sash and a rigid sliding side panel, each movable independently of the other, and each provided with means connecting it with its guideway, the sash and panel being adapted to be independently tilted in an inclined position in the space between the ceiling and the roof supported therein, substantially as described. 2nd. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination with guideways in the space between the ceiling and the roof of the car, of a rigid sliding window sash and a rigid sliding side panel, each movable independently of the other in the same guideway and adapted to tilt and lie in an inclined position in the space between the ceiling and roof with the panel lying over the sash in said space, substantially as described. 3rd. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination with a storage chamber between the ceiling and the roof of the car, of a rigid sliding sash and a rigid sliding side panel adapted to be moved into said chamber and tilted therein with the panel lying over the sash, said panel extending below the sash when the sash and panel are moved into their lowermost positions, substantially as described. 4th. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination with guideways in the space between the ceiling and roof of the car, the lower ends

of said guideways being deflected from a straight line, of a sliding rigid sash and a sliding rigid panel, one of which lies in a different vertical plane from the other and both of which have members to move in said guideways, the members of one of them entering the deflected portion of the guideway and movable in the other portion of the guideway whereby both will move in the same guideway in the space between the ceiling and roof and one will lie over the other in said space, substantially as described. 5th. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination with guideways in the space between the ceiling and roof of the car, of a sliding rigid sash and a sliding rigid panel, each movable independently of the other, and each provided with means connecting it with its guideway, the sash and panel being adapted to be tilted into an inclined position in the space between the ceiling and roof, the lower ends of the sash and panel being free to move away from the guideways when tilted in said space, substantially as described. 6th. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination with guideways in the space between the ceiling and roof of the car, the lower ends of said guideway being deflected from a straight line and having an inclined wall, of a sliding rigid sash and a sliding rigid panel both of which have members to move in said guideways, the member of one of them being movable to and from the part to which it is attached and adapted to contact with said inclined wall and by it be pressed in one direction to permit the part which carries it to pass said wall, substantially as described. 7th. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination with guideways in the space between the ceiling and roof of the car, the lower ends of said guideways being deflected from a straight line and having an inclined wall, of a sliding rigid sash and a sliding rigid panel both of which have members to move in said guideways, the members of one of them being a spring projected tongue adapted to enter said guideways and when brought opposite said inclined wall to be pressed by it into a recess formed in the part which carries it, substantially as described. 8th. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination with a post, and a guideway in the space between the ceiling and roof of the car, the lower end of said guideway being deflected from a straight line and having an inclined wall, of a sliding panel having a recess formed in the edge thereof, and a spring tongue carried by the panel and having a head to enter the guideway and an inclined portion to contact with the inclined wall of the guideway to permit the tongue to be pressed into the recess of the panel when its inclined portion and said inclined wall contact with each other whereby the panel may slide down the post below the deflected portion of said guideway, substantially as described. 9th. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination of an inflexible panel and inflexible window sash, guideways for said panel and sash for a portion of their way extending parallel with the sides of the car and then deflected inwardly in the space between the car ceiling and roof, means for guiding said panel and sash along said guideway, and tilting them inwardly into an inclined position between the ceiling and roof, substantially as described. 10th. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination of an inflexible substantially flat window sash, guideways extending parallel with the sides of the car and deflected inwardly therefrom adjacent to the car roof, and means connecting the upper end of sash with said guideway, the lower end of the sash being free to move inwardly from the guideway and its upper end to be tilted inwardly by the guideway whereby the sash may lie in an inclined position in the space between the ceiling and roof of the car, substantially as described. 11th. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination of a rigid sliding window sash, a rigid sliding panel, members between which the sash and panel slide, and above which is the space between the ceiling and roof of the car, and means for tilting inwardly the upper ends of the rigid sash and rigid panel, with one overlying the other, in the space between the ceiling and roof of the car, substantially as described. 12th. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination of a rigid sliding window sash, a rigid sliding panel, members between which the sash and panel slide, means for tilting inwardly the upper ends of the sash and panel between the ceiling and roof of the car, with one overlying the other, and means for sustaining the rigid sash and rigid panel in their inclined position, overlying each other, between the car ceiling and roof, substantially as described. 13th. In a convertible open and closed car, the combination of the sliding rigid sash, the sliding rigid panel, means for tilting the upper ends of said sash and panel inwardly in the space between the ceiling and roof of the car, with one part overlying the other, and a stop to prevent said parts from accidentally moving downward from said space, substantially as described. 14th. In a convertible open and closed car, the convertible seats consisting of reversible backs provided with slides to connect the backs of opposite seats, and the slides to connect one seat bottom with the opposite seat bottom to form a continuation thereof, substantially as described. 15th. In a convertible open and closed car, the convertible seats consisting of reversible backs provided with slides to connect the backs of opposite seats, the slides to connect one seat bottom with the opposite seat bottom, and means for locking both sets of slides in position when extended, substantially as described. 16th. In a car, the combination with the reversible seat backs, of a slide to connect the backs of opposite seats to form a continuation of the backs, and adapted to be reversed with the backs, substantially as and for the purposes described. 17th. In a car, the combination with the seat backs formed with recesses extending lengthwise thereof, to receive and house a slide, of a slide fitting in the recess to move therein,

and adapted to connect the backs of opposite seats to form a continuation of the backs, substantially as and for the purposes described. 18th. In a car, the combination with the seat backs, of an endwise moving slide to connect the backs of opposite seats to form a continuation thereof, and means for locking the slide to the connecting back, substantially as and for the purposes described. 19th. In a car, the combination with the seat backs formed with recesses to receive slides, of slides to connect the backs of opposite seats, and a device for locking the slide to the opposite back and consisting of a slotted member having an enlarged opening to receive a projection adapted to pass through the opening and engage with the narrower portion of the slot, substantially as and for the purposes described.

No. 67,410. Lock and Latch. (*Serrure et loquet.*)



George Culbert Craig, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 1st May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a lock and latch such as described, the frame 5 having an arm provided with a raceway 11 and a ball 12 therein, in combination with a lock case having a lug or bearing 13 above said groove to keep said ball in place, as set forth and for the purpose described. 2nd. In a lock and latch such as described, the latch bolt having a longitudinal slot, a ball therein and a face plate having a lug or cheek partly covering said slot to retain the ball in place, as set forth and for the purpose described. 3rd. In a lock and latch such as described, the frame 5 having a rear portion notched out to form a raceway, a ball in said raceway bearing on the top edge of the locking bolt, and a bar longitudinally of said raceway and secured to said frame, to keep the ball in place, as set forth and for the purpose described.

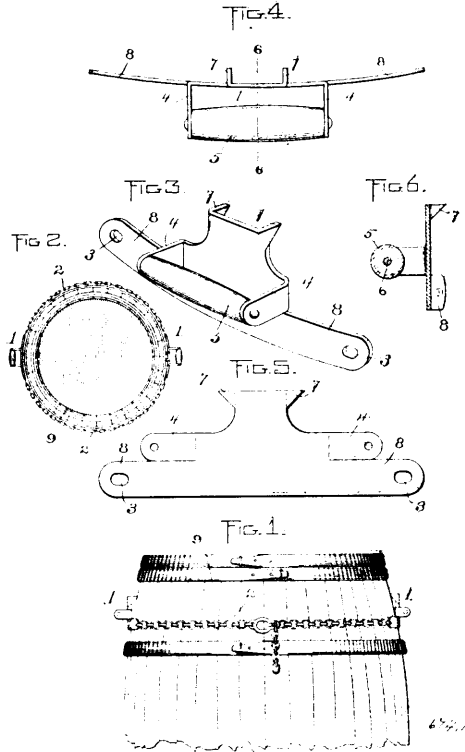
No. 67,411. Barrel Moving Device.

(*Appareil à remuer les b.rails.*)

William Curtis Day, Rumford Falls, and George Washington Riddlon, West Paris, both in Maine, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A barrel handling device comprising handle members, and flexible connections between the same, a said handle member consisting of a sheet metal plate provided on its upper edge with integral inwardly turned spurs adapted to become embedded in the barrel, integral outwardly turned ears below said spurs, and a handle extending between and supported by said ears. 2nd. A barrel handling device comprising handle members, and chains connecting the same, a said handle member consisting of a sheet metal plate provided with integral lateral extensions formed for attach-

ment to the chains, integral outwardly turned ears above said extensions, a handle extending between and supported by said ears,



and integral inwardly turned spurs adapted to become embedded in the barrel.

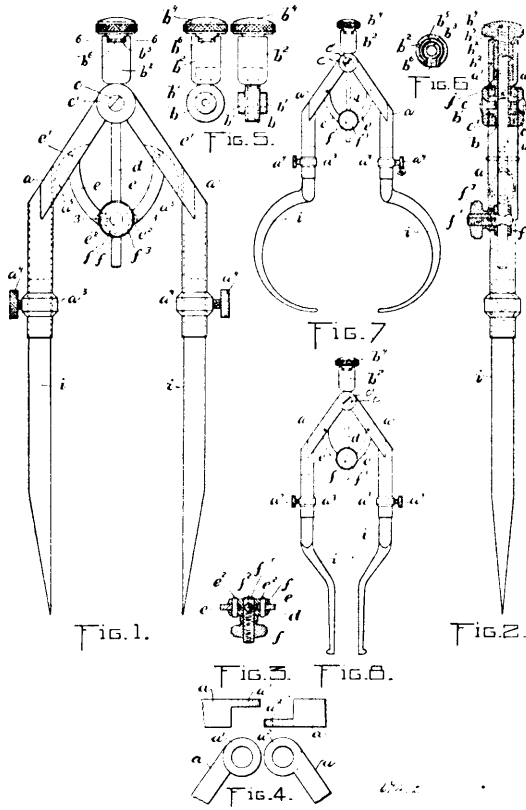
No. 67,412. Drafting and Measuring Tool.

(*Outil à tracer et mesurer.*)

William Curtis Day, Rumford Falls, and George Washington Riddlon, West Paris, both in Maine, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. An instrument of the character specified, comprising a pivot block, a pair of legs pivoted to the block, a longitudinally movable rod extending from the pivot block between the legs, said rod being normally loose on the rod, so that the legs may be quickly adjusted in unison, a fastening device on the sleeve whereby it may be made fast to the rod to move therewith, and an adjusting device supported by the said pivot block and engaged with the rod, said adjusting device co-operating with the sleeve, its fastening device, and the rod and links, to give the legs a minute adjustment in unison, and the said sleeve serving to equalize the adjustment of the legs at each side of the rod during either quick or minute adjustment. 2nd. An instrument of the character described, comprising a pivot block having a socketed projection, a pair of legs jointed to said block, an adjusting nut rotatable in the pivot block, a rod extending through the pivot block and adapted to slide therein, the upper portion of the rod having a screw-thread connection with the adjusting nut, a pair of links pivoted to the legs, and a sleeve pivoted to the links and having means for detachable connection with the rod. 3rd. An instrument of the character described, comprising a pivot block having a socketed projection, a pair of legs jointed to said block, an adjusting nut rotatable in the pivot block, a rod extending through the pivot block and adapted to slide therein, the upper portion of the rod having a screw-thread connection with the adjusting nut, a pair of links pivoted to the legs, a sleeve pivoted to the links and having means for detachable connection with the rod, and a spring interposed between the socket and the adjusting nut. 4th. An instrument of the character described, comprising a pivot block having a socketed projection, a pair of legs jointed to said block, an adjusting nut rotatable in the pivot block, a rod extending through the pivot block and adapted to slide therein, the upper portion of the rod having a screw-thread connection with the adjusting nut, a pair of links pivoted to the legs, a sleeve pivoted to the links, a transverse threaded stud movable in the sleeve and formed to bear on the rod within the sleeve, and a clamping nut engaged with the stud and bearing against the sleeve. 5th. An instrument of the character specified, comprising a pivot block, a rod movable in the pivot block and projecting below the same, means carried by the pivot block for adjusting the rod lengthwise, a

pair of links pivoted to the legs, a sleeve pivoted to the links, a transverse stud movable in the sleeve and formed to bear on the rod



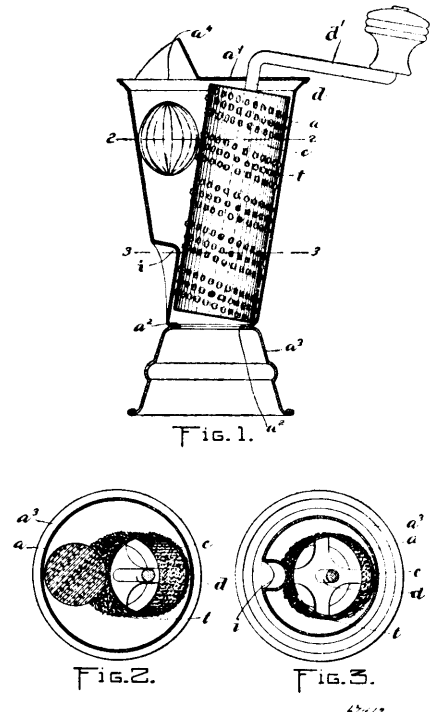
within the sleeve, and a clamping nut engaged with the stud and bearing against the sleeve. 6th. An instrument of the character specified, comprising a pivot block having trunnions, a pair of legs fitted to swing on said trunnions, means for retaining the legs on the trunnions, a rod movable in the pivot block and projecting below the same, means carried by the pivot block for adjusting the rod, a pair of links pivoted to the legs, and a sleeve pivoted to the links and provided with means for detachable connection with the rod.

No. 67,413. Nutmeg Grater. (Râpe à muscade.)

William Curtis Day, Rumford Falls, and George Washington Ridlon, West Paris, both in Maine, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd February, 1900.)

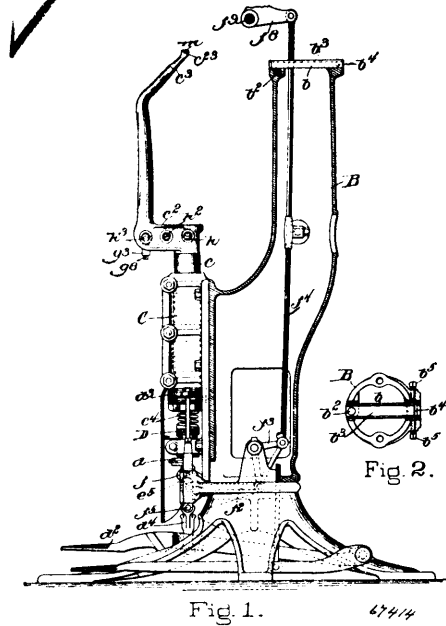
Claim.—1st. A nutmeg grater, comprising a rotary grating cylinder, and a casing enclosing the cylinder and having a curved wall, which is eccentric to the periphery of the cylinder, and is separated therefrom by a chamber which is of maximum width at a point at one side of the axis of the cylinder, and of maximum width at a point at the opposite side of said axis, said chamber continuously decreasing in width from one point to the other, whereby a nutmeg moved by the rotation of the cylinder is continuously pressed against the cylinder while passing from one side of its axis to the other, said wall being inclined relatively to the axis of the cylinder, so that the width of said chamber gradually decreases from the upper to the lower end of the cylinder. 2nd. A nutmeg grater comprising a frusto-conical casing, and a grating cylinder journaled in said casing, and having an inclined axis which is substantially parallel with one side of the casing and stands at an angle with the opposite side, whereby a nutmeg receiving chamber is formed between the cylinder and the casing, said chamber continuously decreasing in width from a point at one side of the axis of the cylinder to a point at the opposite side of said axis, and from the upper to the lower end of the cylinder. 3rd. A nutmeg grater comprising a frusto-conical casing having a bearing at its larger end, and an inwardly projecting flange or rest at its smaller end, and a grating cylinder journaled at its lower end in the lower end of the casing and supported therein by said flange or rest, said cylinder having a crank shaft projecting from its upper end, while the casing has a bearing for said shaft, the said bearing being at one side of the centre of the top of the casing, whereby the cylinder is held in an inclined position relatively to the casing. 4th. A nutmeg grater comprising a casing and a rotary grating cylinder journaled in an inclined position relatively to the casing, the casing wall being eccentric to the periphery of the cylinder, to cause continuous pressure of a nutmeg against the cylinder, and inclined relatively to the axis of the cylinder, to cause

a decrease in the width of the space between the cylinder and casing from the upper to the lower end, and the cylinder having grating



burrs or teeth arranged helically to positively move the nutmeg downwardly while it is being grated. 5th. A nutmeg grater comprising a casing, and a rotary grating cylinder journaled in an inclined position relatively to the casing, the casing wall being eccentric to the periphery of the cylinder, to cause continuous pressure of a nutmeg against the cylinder, and inclined relatively to the axis of the cylinder, to cause a decrease in the width of the space between the cylinder and casing from the upper to the lower end, and the casing having at its lower portion a projection or deflector *i*, on its inner face.

No. 67,414. Pegging Machine. (Machine à cheviller.)



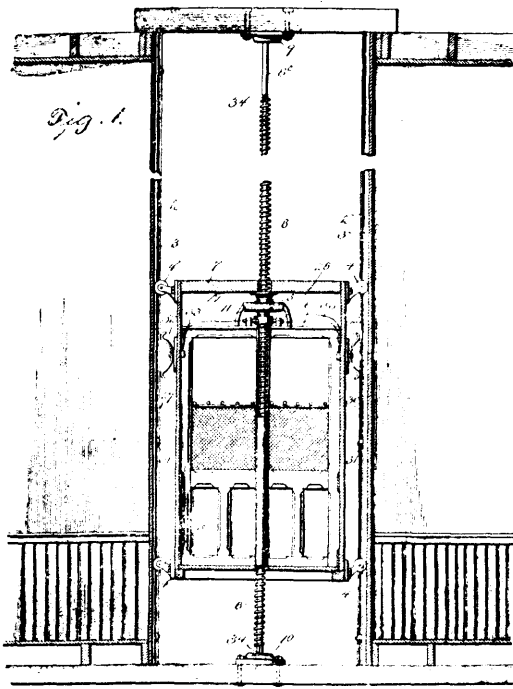
The United Shoe Machinery Company, Boston, Massachusetts, assignee Ronald Francis McFeely, Beverly, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 18 years. (Filed 2nd May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a pegging machine, the combination with the head containing the awl, the driver, etc., of a supporting column for the said head, the horn support connected with said supporting column, an intermediate supporting member for the head pivotally connected at one end with said column, means for laterally adjusting the other end of said intermediate supporting member, and means for adjusting the position of the head with relation to said intermediate supporting member, substantially as described. 2nd. In a pegging machine, the combination with the supporting column, of an angularly adjustable channelled member connected with the top of said column, the head of the machine provided with a tenon fitting the channel of said adjustable member, a transverse channel or recess in said adjustable member, and a flanged screw in a threaded socket in the said head, the flange of the said screw entering the said transverse channel, substantially as and for the purpose described. 3rd. In a pegging machine, the combination with a vertically movable horn, of a cutting device operating in the top of said horn, a rod to actuate said cutting device, an actuator for said rod, and means for preventing vertical movement of said horn independently of said actuator. 4th. In a pegging machine, the combination with a rotatable and vertically movable horn, of a spring to force said horn to its operative position, a cutting device operating in the top of said horn, a rod to actuate said cutting device, an actuator for said rod, and means for preventing vertical movement of said horn independently of said actuator. 5th. In a pegging machine, the combination with a vertically movable horn, of a cutting device operating in the top of said horn, a rod to operate said cutting device, means to actuate said rod, and means for preventing relative movement of said horn and said rod other than that caused by said actuating means. 6th. In a pegging machine, the combination with a rotatable and vertically movable horn, of a spring to force said horn to its operative position, a cutting device operating in the top of said horn, and means for preventing relative movement of said horn and said rod other than that caused by said actuating means. 7th. In a pegging machine, the combination with a vertically movable horn, of a depressing device therefor, a cutting device operating in said horn, an actuating device for said cutting device connected with said depressing device and adapted to operate said cutting device, and means for preventing vertical movement of the horn with relation to the depressing device, said depressing device thus constituting a connecting member to maintain said horn and said actuating device always in the same position relative to each other, as set forth. 8th. In a pegging machine, the combination with a rotatable horn provided with a supporting spring, of a non-rotatable depressing device whereby the said horn may be depressed against the stress of the said springs, an adjusting device whereby the position of the said horn may be varied with relation to that of the said depressing device and means for preventing an independent vertical movement of the said horn with relation to said depressing device after the adjustment is effected, as set forth. 9th. In a pegging machine, the combination with a rotatable horn and a cutting device operating in the top of said horn, of a vertically movable rod within said horn for operating the said cutting device, a spring support for the said horn and rod, a non-rotatable depressing member for the said horn and rod, the actuators for the said rod connected with said depressing member, the said horn and said actuators being prevented from vertical movement in either direction with relation to said depressing member, and means for vertically adjusting the normal position of said rod and said horn with relation to said depressing member, substantially as described. 10th. The combination with the rotatable horn provided with an external screw thread, of an internally threaded flanged collar surrounding the said horn, a non-rotatable ring having an annular channel to receive the flange of the collar, a depressing device connected with said ring, means for limiting the upward movement of the said flanged collar and ring, and a clamp for tightening the said collar after the horn has been adjusted with relation thereto, substantially as described. 11th. The combination with the rotatable horn provided with an external screw thread, of an internally threaded flanged collar surrounding the said horn, a non-rotatable ring having an annular channel to receive the flange of the collar, a depressing device connected with said ring, means for limiting the upward movement of the said flanged collar and ring, a clamp for tightening the said collar after the horn has been adjusted with relation thereto, and means for preventing any substantial rotary movement of said collar with relation to said clamp, as set forth. 12th. The combination with the rotatable spring supported horn, of a non-rotatable depressing device therefor, the channelled ring d^A , connected with said depressing device, the split collar c^B , provided with the flange e^{16} , to fit the channel in the ring d^A , said collar being screw threaded on the horn, the clamping ring e^{15} , and the locking device e^{20} , connected therewith and projecting into the split in the collar c^B , as set forth. 13th. The combination with the horn, of a cutting device, a vertically reciprocating rod for operating the said cutting device, a cam roll connected with said rod, and an actuating member provided with a cam groove co-operating with said roll to produce the reciprocating movement of said rod, as set forth. 14th. The combination with the horn, of the cutting device and a rod for operating the same, a split sleeve threaded on the lower end of the said rod whereby the position of the rod with relation to said sleeve may be adjusted, a clamping device for clamping the said sleeve on the rod after the proper adjustment has been attained, and an actuating device co-operating with said sleeve to produce a reciprocating movement of said rod, as set forth. 15th. The

combination with a spring supported rotatable horn adapted to be depressed against the stress of its spring, of a non-rotatable depressing member for the said horn, a cutting device and actuating rod therefor movable with the said horn, an adjusting sleeve screw threaded on the said rod and rotatable therewith, a ring surrounding the said sleeve and provided with projections having cam rolls thereon, actuating members provided with cam grooves co-operating with said rolls, the said members being pivotally supported upon the depressing member, and means for oscillating said actuating members, substantially as described. 16th. The combination with a depressible horn, provided with a cutting device and an actuating rod for said cutting device depressible with said horn, of an actuating device for said rod also depressible with said horn and consisting of an oscillating member, an elbow lever having a fixed pivotal support in the frame of the machine, means for operating said lever, a link connecting said lever with said oscillating member, a cam groove in said oscillating member, a portion of which is curved on an arc struck from the axis of oscillation of said member, and an engaging portion connected with the said actuating rod and co-operating with said cam groove, substantially as described. 17th. The combination with the non-rotatable horn depressing member, of the horn and the actuating rod for the cutting device movable with said horn, and a bearing socket in said depressing member for the lower end of said actuating rod, substantially as described. 18th. The combination with the horn or work support, of cutters, and means for moving the said cutters positively in each direction, substantially as described. 19th. In a pegging machine, a horn or work support, a cutting device operating in said horn, means for operating said cutting device, and connecting mechanism, including a yielding device, between said cutting device and the operating means therefor. 20th. The combination with the horn or work support, of a cutting device operating in the top thereof, a reciprocating rod for actuating the said cutting device, the said rod being formed in two sections, and a yielding connecting device interposed between the said sections to permit the movement of one part of the said rod with relation to the other if abnormal resistance is opposed to the action of the cutting device, substantially as described. 21st. The combination with the horn provided with an off-set portion, of the cutting device, the main operating rod therefor provided with an actuating device for producing the reciprocating movement thereof, a lever pivoted in the said off-set portion of the horn and connected at one end with said rod, a supplemental rod arranged to directly operate the cutting device and to be reciprocated in response to the movement of said lever, and a spring interposed between said lever and said rod, substantially as and for the purpose described. 22nd. In a machine of the class described, a horn or work support, and a horn top or cover having a downwardly projecting portion, constituting means for attaching said cover to the horn. 23rd. The herein described horn top or cover, having a uniformly smooth supporting surface, and a tongue projecting downward from the part below said surface, the diameter of the said tongue being less than that of the supporting surface. 24th. The herein described horn top or cover, having a uniformly smooth annular supporting surface, and a tongue below said surface provided with lateral openings and a channel through the middle, as set forth. 25th. The herein described horn top or cover, having a uniformly smooth annular supporting surface, a tongue below said surface provided with lateral openings, and a channel through the middle of said tongue, the opposite walls of said channel being convex, as set forth. 26th. In a pegging machine, the combination with the horn provided with an annular vertical flange, of a horn top or cover having a central perforation for the awl and a channelled tongue adapted to fit within said annular flange, and fastening devices extending laterally through the said annular flange into the said tongue, as set forth. 27th. In a pegging machine, the combination with the horn provided with an annular vertical flange, of a horn top or cover having a central perforation for the awl and a channelled tongue adapted to fit within said annular flange, and openings in said flange in line with the channel in said tongue, as set forth. 28th. In a pegging machine, the combination with the horn, of a horn top or cover at the end of said horn, the said cover having a curved under surface, a pair of cutter jaws pivotally supported within said horn, and cutters actuated by said jaws and guided and held in position by said curved under surface of the cover, substantially as described. 29th. In a pegging machine, the combination with the horn, of a peg cutting device, including a working member and cutter removable therefrom, and a horn top or cover arranged to constitute the means for retaining said cutter in operative connection with said working member. 30th. In a machine of the class described, a horn, cutter jaws in said horn, cutters mounted on the tops of said cutter jaws, and a horn top or cover constituting the means for holding said cutters in position upon said jaws. 31st. The combination with the horn, of a cutter jaw provided with a supporting tongue for the cutter, a cutter having a channel to fit said tongue, said channel being parallel to the cutting edge, and a horn top to engage said cutter and keep the same in position upon said tongue, as set forth. 32nd. The combination with the horn, of cutter jaws pivotally supported therein and provided at their ends with transverse tongues, cutters having transverse grooves to fit said tongues, a horn top or cover to afford the work supporting surface, the plane of which surface is at an angle to the axis of the cutter jaws, and a channel in the under surface of said top to laterally guide and

support said cutters, the opposite walls of said channel being convex and the distance between them at the middle of the horn top being substantially equal to the width of the cutters. 33rd. The combination with the horn, of the cutter jaws pivotally supported transversely of the said horn, cutters mounted on the top of said cutter jaws, a horn top or cover connected with said horn to afford the work supporting surface, the plane of the said work supporting surface, being at an angle to the axis of said cutter jaws, a channel in the under surface of the said cover having curved walls converging from the circumference to the middle thereof, the width of the said channel at the middle being substantially equal to the width of the cutters, and an opening or perforation in the said cover over the middle of the said channel, as set forth. 34th. The combination with the horn, of cutter jaws pivotally supported therein, the said jaws being provided at their ends with tongues transverse to the direction of movement of said ends, cutters provided with channels adapted to fit over the said tongues, and a horn top or cover, the under surface of which is curved to conform to the movement of said cutters, the distance between the said surface and the ends of the jaws being substantially as described. 35th. The combination with the horn provided with inner concave cylindrical bearing surfaces at opposite sides, of a pair of cutter jaws provided with convex cylindrical bearing surfaces at their outer sides and concave cylindrical bearing surfaces at their inner sides, and a cylindrical bearing member extending transversely through the horn to afford a support for the inner bearing surfaces of the cutter jaws, substantially as described. 36th. The combination with the horn of a pair of cutter jaws pivotally supported therein, overlapping shanks for the said jaws provided with oppositely curved cam grooves, a reciprocating actuating member for the said jaws, and a transverse engaging member connected with said actuating member and projecting through both of the said cam grooves, substantially as described. 37th. The combination with the pivotally supported cutter jaws provided with overlapping shanks having oppositely disposed cam grooves 14, of the reciprocating actuator g^3 forked at its end and provided with the transverse cam roll g^5 extending from one member of the fork to the other through the said cam grooves, as set forth. 38th. A cutter having a body portion provided with a cutting edge, and a channel in said body portion parallel to said edge, substantially as described. 39th. In a pegging machine, the combination with the peg cutters, of a reciprocating rod for operating the same, an elbow lever one arm of which is connected with said rod, a cam roll connected with the other end of said elbow lever, a cam co-operating with said roll, a bearing shaft projecting laterally from said elbow lever, and a bearing for said shaft, as set forth. 40th. In a pegging machine, a horn, a cutting device operating in said horn, and a horn top or cover shaped to guide said cutting device and maintain it in proper position.

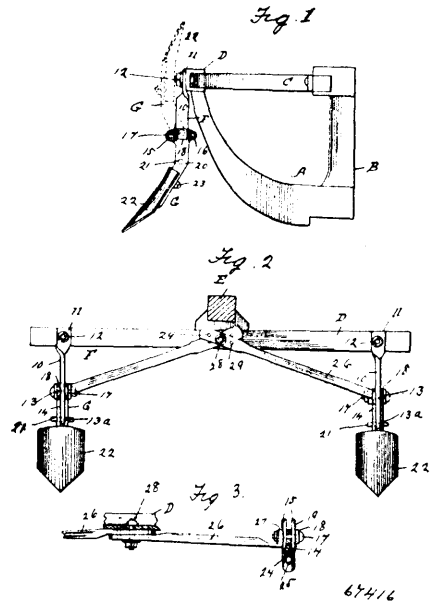
No. 67,416. Electric Elevator. (Elevateur électrique.)



James F. Morrison, Orlando M. Woodrow, Robert F. Goddard and Ellsworth E. Moran, all of Wellston, Ohio, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 22nd January, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In an elevator, the combination with a screw rigidly secured within the well, of a cage loosely mounted upon the screw, the top of which is provided with two perforated transverse framing members, the lower one of which is provided with a stop bearing, a bearing plate secured to the under side of the upper member, a feed nut upon the screw, and engaging the screw throughout the length of the nut, the upper end of which nut engages said plate and the lower end fits within said stop bearing, an armature upon the nut and means for rotating the armature and the nut. 2nd. In an elevator, the combination, with a screw rigidly secured within the well, of a cage loosely mounted upon the shaft, the top of which is provided with two perforated framing members, of a flange and perforated annularly grooved bearing plate secured to the under side of the upper member, a feed nut upon the screw, the upper end of which is provided with a removable annularly grooved thrust plate, the groove in said plate registering with the groove in the bearing plate and the intermediate portion is provided with an annular shoulder, antifriction bearings within said groove, an armature upon the nut, the upper plate of which bears against the shoulder and the lower plate is provided with a collar, set screws through the collar, a brush below the armature and means for rotating the armature and the feed nut. 3rd. In an elevator, the combination, with a screw rigidly secured in the well, of a cage loosely mounted thereupon, and provided with a feed nut for moving the cage upon the same, said screw comprising a continuous core angular in cross section, of a series of sections of aluminum on the core, each section being provided with an annular perforation to fit upon the core, and having its exterior screw threaded, the screw threads of the different sections registering with each other.

No. 67,416. Planting Apparatus. (Plantoir.)



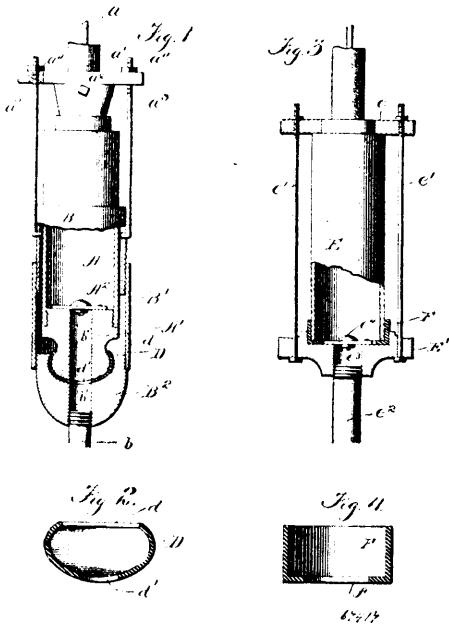
John Luther Pate, Wauweta, Kansas, U.S.A., 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. An attachment to planters, consisting of a standard constructed in two sections pivotally and adjustably connected, the upper section being adapted for attachment to the frame of a planter and having a straight body, the lower section being angular, the upper portion of said lower section being straight and the lower portion inclined downwardly, and a brace connecting with said standard where its parts are pivotally connected and adapted for attachment to the frame of the planter, substantially as described. 2nd. An attachment for planters, consisting of a standard constructed in two sections, an upper section adapted for attachment to a planter frame and having a straight body, and a lower angular section having a straight upper portion and a downwardly inclined lower portion, the upper straight portion of the lower section being bifurcated to receive the upper section, the members of the said bifurcated portion being provided with horizontally elongated heads having a series of segmentally arranged apertures therein, the outer faces of the said heads being roughened, a pivot pin passed through registering apertures in the heads of the lower section and through the body portion of the upper section, a washer carried by the pivot pin and provided with a roughened inner face adapted to engage with the roughened surface of one of the said heads of the lower section of the standard, and a share or shovel carried by the lower inclined portion of the lower section of the standard, substantially as specified. 3rd. An attachment for planters, consisting of a standard constructed in two sections, an upper section adapted for attachment to a planter frame and having a straight body, and a lower

angular section having a straight upper portion and a downwardly inclined lower portion, the upper straight portion of the lower section being bifurcated to receive the upper section, the members at the said bifurcated portion being provided with horizontally elongated heads having a series of segmentally arranged apertures therein, the outer faces of the said heads being roughened, a pivot pin passed through the registering apertures in the heads of the lower section and through the body portion of the upper section, a washer carried by the pivot pin and provided with a roughened inner face adapted to engage with the roughened surface of one of the said heads of the lower section of the standard, a breakable connection between the two sections of the standard below their pivoted connection, a share or shovel carried by the lower inclined portion of the lower section of the standard and extending beyond the bottom of the runner of the planter to which the attachment is to be made, and a brace connecting said standard with the planter frame, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with the front beam of a planter and its pole or tongue, of lister standards attached to the said front beam near each of its ends and extending downwardly therefrom, each of said lister standards being located in front of the runner of the planter and comprising an upper section rigidly secured to the said frame beam, and a lower section having adjustable and pivotal connection with the upper section of the lister standard, and likewise a breakable connection, and braces connected with the said standards where their parts are pivotally connected, which braces cross each other at their inner ends and are adjustably secured to a frame beam beneath the tongue or pole of the planter, as described. 5th. The combination with the front beam of a planter and the runners, of lister standards attached to the said front beam near each of its ends, and extending downwardly therefrom, each of said standards being located in front of the corresponding runner of the planter and comprising an upper section having a straight body rigidly secured to the said beam of the planter, and a lower angular section having means for attachment to a share or shovel, the upper part of said lower section having adjustable and pivoted connection with the upper section, and braces connected at one end with the said standards and adjustably connected at their other ends with the said front beam of the planter, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with a planter frame provided with runners, of a standard adapted to carry a share or shovel and constructed in two sections pivotally and adjustably connected, the upper section being adapted for attachment at its upper end to the planter frame, and a brace provided at one end with a flange through which the pivot pin connecting the sections of the standards is adapted to pass, to connect the brace to the standard, the other end of said brace being adjustably connected with the planter frame, substantially as described.

No. 67,417. Pump Joint Packing.

(Garniture pour joint de pompe.)

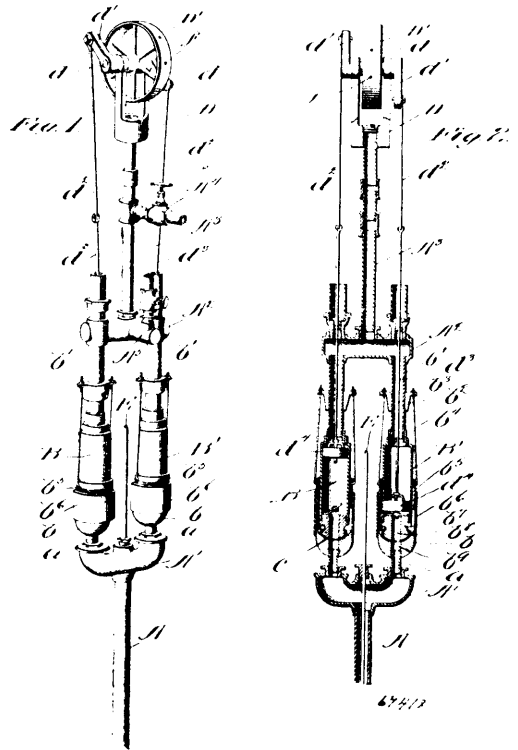


Louis Lambert, Victoriaville, Quebec, Canada, 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 16th November, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A packing for high power pumps comprising a cross sectionally curved form or body having an open top and an orifice in its bottom, the sides of said body curved outwardly, whereby the central diameter of the body is greater than the diameter of the opening at the top, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2nd. In a high power pump, the combination with a cylinder, of a valve box fixed to said cylinder and having a curved bearing face, a movable end provided with a concave bearing which conforms to said face of the valve box, and a cross sectionally curved packing interposed between the curved faces of said end and the valve box, substantially as described.

No. 67,418. Pump. (Pompe.)



Louis Lambert, Victoriaville, Quebec, Canada, 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 16th November, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a high power pump, the combination with a movable end arranged to embrace the end face and the outside of said cylinder, a compressible packing of irregular cross sectional contour and interposed between said movable end and the end and side faces of the cylinder, and means for drawing said movable end toward the cylinder and subjecting the packing to compression between said parts, as set forth. 2nd. In a high power pump, the combination with a cylinder, and an eduction pipe, of a valve box attached to said cylinder, an end in opposing relation to the valve box, a gasket between said end and the box, a bracket connected to the eduction pipe, a sleeve fitted on the cylinder and connected by intermediate rods with said bracket, and a tube attached to the end and having threaded engagement with the sleeve, substantially as described. 3rd. A pump comprising a suction pipe, an eduction pipe, a cylinder having sections or members movable relatively one to the other and a compressible packing between said movable members or sections, means connected to the members or sections of the cylinder for adjusting the same and compressing the packing thereof without disturbing the relation of the suction and eduction pipes to said cylinder, and a piston fitted in the cylinder, substantially as described. 4th. A pump comprising the sectional cylinders each having a head and a valve box, the latter being fitted to the cylinders and seated upon the heads thereof, a suction pipe having a branch connected to the valve boxes, an eduction pipe provided with branch connections to the upper cylinder heads, individually operable adjusting devices each connected with the members of one cylinder for the purpose of adjusting the latter, packings interposed between the valve boxes and the heads, pistons fitted in the cylinders, and a power mechanism linked to said pistons, substantially as described.

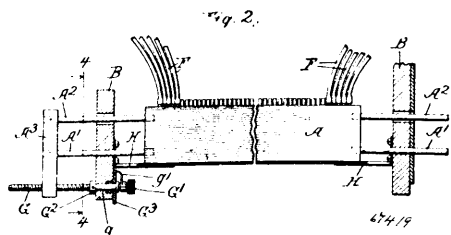
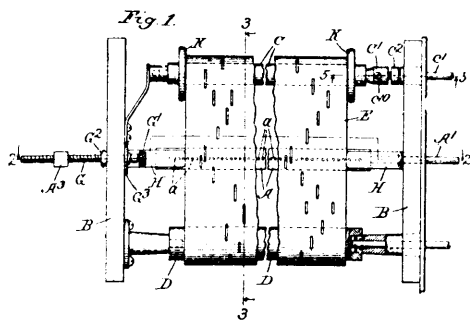
No. 67,419. Musical Instrument. (Instrument de musique.)

Melville Clark, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 29th May, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In an automatic selecting mechanism, which is constructed and arranged to be controlled by a travelling sheet or belt, the combination with a tracker range and a travelling sheet, of mechanism for causing the sheet to travel across the range, and mechanism for adjusting the tracker range at will transversely with respect to the direction of travel of the sheet. 2nd. In an automatic selecting mechanism, which is constructed and arranged to be con-

trolled by a travelling sheet or belt, the combination with a tracker range and a travelling sheet, of mechanism for causing the sheet to

feeding mechanism interposed between said carrier and said feed board and upon and over which the bundles are delivered by said

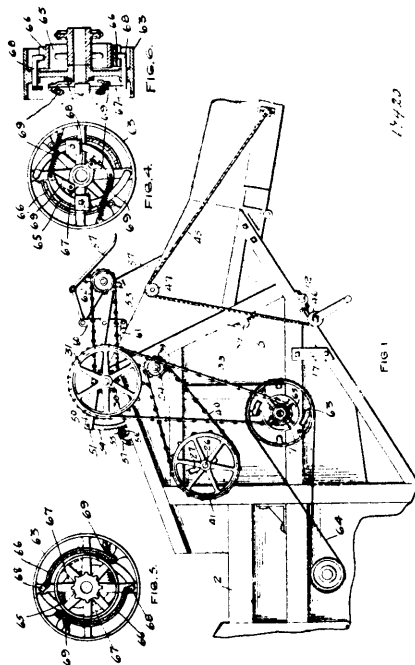


travel across the range, mechanism for adjusting the tracker range at will, transversely with respect to the direction of travel of the sheet, and flexible conductors from the tracker range adapted to make connection with the selecting devices. 3rd. In a pneumatically operated selecting mechanism, in combination with the tracker range or mouth piece, flexible pneumatic ducts therefrom to the selecting devices, a perforated controlling sheet, mechanism for feeding it across the mouth piece, and mechanism for adjusting the mouth piece transversely with respect to the direction of movement of the controlling sheet. 4th. In an automatically operated selecting mechanism, having a tracker range, flexible pneumatic ducts therefrom to the selecting devices, a perforated controlling sheet and mechanism for feeding it across the tracker range, such tracker range being adjustably mounted on supports, and provided with means for adjusting it transversely with respect to the direction of movement of the controlling sheet, and lips H H, extending on to the end portions of the tracker range and adapted to operate as slide valves over the mouth of the tracker range at such end portions, the controlling sheet being of suitable width to extend between the proximate ends of such lips, whereby the mouths of the tracker range which would be exposed beyond the margins of the paper are closed by the lips. 5th. In an automatically operated selecting mechanism, in combination with the cheeks B B, rollers supported thereon, the controlling sheet operated by such rollers, the tracker range or mouth piece A having stems by which it is mounted between and supported by such cheeks with a range of longitudinal adjustment between them, and the screw rotating in a part fixed with respect to the cheek and also in a part fixed with respect to the mouth piece and threaded at one of said points to adjust the mouth piece relatively to the controlling sheet. 6th. In an automatically operated selecting mechanism, the combination with the cheeks B B, the rollers supported thereon, and the controlling sheet operated by such rollers, the tracker range or mouth piece A having stems by which it is mounted in such cheeks, the cross head A³ connecting the stems at the end, and having a threaded aperture, and the adjacent screw G journaled in the cheek and engaging the cross head to adjust the tracker range. 7th. In combination with the adjustable tracker range and the screw G for adjusting the same, an index finger adjustably secured on the screw, and a dial over which said finger is rotated by the screw. 8th. In an automatic selecting mechanism comprising a controlling sheet and rollers by which it is given travel, a chuck on the roller actuating shaft for engaging the roller, the shaft having a threaded and an unthreaded portion, and the chuck being apertured to pass on to the shaft and having correspondingly threaded and unthreaded positions, and a set screw in the chuck which penetrates the unthreaded portion of the chuck and is adapted to set upon the unthreaded portion of the shaft.

No. 67,420. Band Cutter and Feeder.
(*Compehart et alimentation.*)

August J. Heine, Wahpeton, North Dakota, U.S.A., 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 3rd May, 1900.)

Claim—1st. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the feed board with the bundle carrier, a rotary band cutting and grain



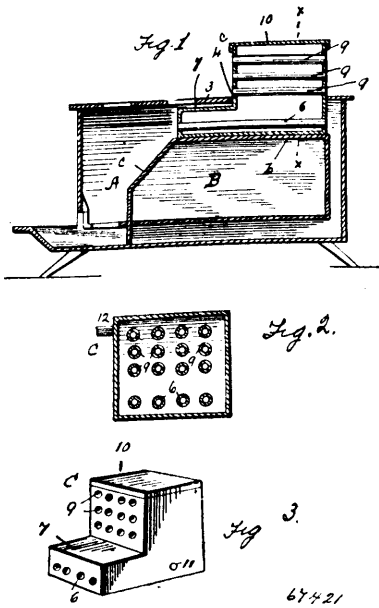
carrier, to be spread and fed to the cylinder by said mechanism, said mechanism being disposed or arranged above said feed board, with an unobstructed space between the same and said mechanism, and a retarding device arranged and operating above said cutting and feeding mechanism, moving with said cutting mechanism to advance the grain toward the cylinder but at a lower speed than said mechanism to hold back the upper parts of the bundles after the bands thereof are cut by said mechanism, substantially as described. 2nd. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the feed board with the bundle carrier, a rotary band cutting and feeding mechanism interposed between said carrier and said feed board and upon which the bundles are delivered by said carrier, and said mechanism being disposed or arranged higher than said feed board, and a retarding device arranged above said mechanism and operating at a lower speed to withhold the tops of the bundles, without compressing the bundles, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the feed board, with means arranged above the same for cutting the bundle bands and spreading the bundles, means for delivering the bundles upon the cutting means, and a retarding device arranged above said cutting means and at a greater distance above said feed board, and operating at a lower speed than said cutting means to withhold part of the bundle and loosen the same, as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the feed board, with the rotary knives arranged above the same, the bundle carrier operating at less speed than said knives and adapted to deliver bundles thereon, to be cut and spread thereby, and a retarding device operating substantially at the same speed as said carrier, arranged above said knives to engage the tops of the bundles, whereby the upper parts of the bundles are withheld and the bundle is loosened until and as the lower parts are fed away by said rotary knives, substantially as described. 5th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination with the threshing cylinder, of the bundle carrier adapted to deliver bundles at a point above the level of said cylinder, rotary knives provided between the delivery end of said carrier and said cylinder and whereby the bundle bands are cut from beneath, and the lower parts of the bundles are fed toward the cylinder, and a retarding device moving above said knives at substantially the speed of said carrier to temporarily hold the tops of said bundles and drop the same after the lower part has been fed to the cylinder by the operation of said knives, substantially as described. 6th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the threshing cylinder, with the bundle carrier, rotary knives interposed between the delivery end of said carrier and said cylinder, a way leading downward from said carrier, to conduct the grain in a loose condition to the cylinder, and a moving retarding device operating toward said cylinder at substantially the speed of said carrier, said retarding device holding the bundles upon said knives and retarding or withholding the upper parts of the bundles, substantially as described. 7th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination, of the threshing cylinder, with the rotary knives arranged before the same and above said cylinder, means for delivering grain upon said knives, to be thrown thereby downward to said cylinder, and a retarding

device arranged above said knives and operating toward the cylinder at a slower speed than said knives, to hold the tops of the bundles or upper portions of the grain in a substantially horizontal position, as and for the purpose specified. 8th. The combination of the threshing cylinder, with the rotary knives arranged above the same and operating toward the cylinder, a bundle carrier from the delivery end of which the bundles are fed upon the tops of said knives, an inclined floor or guide arranged between said cylinder and the knives, and whereon the grain slides to the cylinder, and a retarding device arranged above said knives and more slowly moving toward said cylinder, and wherefrom the grain frees itself and falls upon said floor or guide, substantially as described. 9th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the threshing cylinder with the bundle carrier, rotary knives over which the bundles are delivered by said carrier, and whereby the grain is fed downwardly from the carrier to said cylinder, a retarding device arranged above said knives and operating toward said cylinder at a slower speed than said knives, to withhold the tops of the bundles and tending to move the same in a horizontal plane without compressing the grain, and a bundle feed limiting mechanism arranged over said carrier, substantially as described. 10th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the cylinder, with the inclined floor or guide arranged before the same, rotary knives operating through said floor, a bundle carrier for the delivery of the bundles upon said floor and knives, and a slowly moving retarding device arranged above said knives retarding and loosening the grain after the bands are cut, substantially as described. 11th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the cylinder with the inclined floor or guide before and above the same, rotary knives operating through said floor, the bundle carrier for delivering bundles upon said knives, a retarding device arranged above said knives, moving at substantially the speed of said carrier toward said cylinder, to temporarily withhold or retard the tops of the bundles, and the feed limiting devices adjustably arranged above said carrier and operating to throw overplus bundles toward the receiving or outer end of said carrier, substantially as described. 12th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the cylinder, with the rotary knives, the bundle carrier arranged to deliver bundles upon the tops of said knives, and an adjustable slowly moving retarding device arranged above said knives to withhold the tops of the bundles until the lower parts thereof have been fed to said cylinders by said knives, substantially as described. 13th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the threshing cylinder with the bundle carrier, rotary knives over which the bundles are delivered by said carrier and by which knives the grain is fed to said cylinder, a retarding device arranged above said knives and operating toward said cylinder at a slower speed than said knives to carry the bundles upon said knives and then hold back and loosen the upper parts of the bundles after the bands are cut while moving such parts towards the cylinder and dropping the same after the lower parts of the bundles are fed away by said knives, substantially as described. 14th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the cylinder with the band cutting knives, the bundle carrier to deliver bundles over said knives, the retarding device arranged above said knives, said retarding device and carrier being connected for operation at substantially the same speed, means for driving said knives with said cylinder, and a governor interposed between said knives and said carrier and retarding device and dependent for its operation upon the speed of the threshing cylinder, whereby said carrier and said retarding device are stopped when the speed of the threshing cylinder falls below threshing speed, while the knives continue to rotate, substantially as described. 15th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the feed board, with the bundle carrier, a rotary band cutting and feeding mechanism interposed between said carrier and said feed board and upon and over which the bundles are delivered by said carrier, said mechanism being disposed or arranged higher than said feed board, and a retarding device comprising a series of revolving pickers arranged above said feed mechanism and operating at a slower speed to withhold the tops of the bundles until the lower portions of the same have been advanced into the cylinder by said feed mechanism, substantially as described. 16th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of a feed board, with the bundle carrier, a rotary band cutting and feeding mechanism interposed between said carrier and said feed board and to which the bundles are delivered by said carrier, a series of revolving pickers provided above said feed mechanism and adapted to engage the bundles of grain, said pickers operating at a slower speed than said band cutting and feeding mechanism, whereby the tops of the bundles will be retarded while their lower portions will be advanced by the feed mechanism into the cylinder, and a second set of pickers provided above said feed mechanism, and near said carrier to engage the bundles of grain delivered thereby, substantially as described. 17th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the feed board with the bundle carrier, means disposed or arranged between said feed board and carrier for cutting the bundle bands and spreading the grain, a frame or shoe pivotally supported above said band cutting means, and revolving retarding devices carried by said shoe and operating at a slower speed than said band cutting means and engaging the tops of the bundles of grain to retard the descent of the same into the cylinder until the lower portions of the bundles have been advanced into the cylinder by said feed mechanism, substantially as described. 18th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the feed board with the bundle carrier, means disposed or

arranged between said feed board and carrier for cutting the bundle bands and spreading the grain, a frame or shoe pivotally supported above said band cutting means, means provided near the outer end of said shoe to engage the bundles delivered by the carrier, a second set of revolving devices provided above and operating at a slower speed than said band cutting means and adapted to engage the tops of the bundles of grain and retard the descent of the upper portions of the bundles into the cylinder while the lower portions are advanced by said feed mechanism, substantially as described. 19th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the feed board with the bundle carrier, a band cutting and feeding mechanism interposed between said carrier and said feed board, and upon and over which said bundles are delivered by said carrier, a retarding device, comprising a series of revolving pickers arranged above said feed mechanism and having a limited vertical movement on their supports and operating at a slower speed than said feed mechanism and adapted to engage and withhold the tops of the bundles of grain until the lower portions of the same have been advanced into the cylinder by said feed mechanism, substantially as described. 20th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the cylinder, with the rotary band cutting and feeding mechanism, a bundle carrier arranged to deliver bundles of grain upon said band cutting and feeding mechanism, and a series of revolving pickers supported above said band cutting mechanism and adapted to engage and withhold the tops of the bundles until the lower parts thereof have been fed to said cylinder by said feed mechanism, substantially as described. 21st. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of the feed board with the bundle carrier, a rotary band cutting and grain feeding mechanism interposed between said feed board and carrier, the shaft 24 supported above said feed mechanism, the slatted frame pivotally supported thereon, the pickers arranged at intervals upon said shaft between the slats of said frame, the shaft 26 having a limited vertical movement and whereon the opposite end of said frame is supported, a series of pickers provided at intervals upon said shaft 26 and adapted to engage the tops of the bundles of grain, and said shaft 26 and its pickers operating at a slower speed than said band mechanism, whereby the tops of the bundles of grain are retarded, substantially as described. 22nd. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination with a reciprocating plate and means for operating the same, of a band cutting and feeding mechanism operating above said plate to cut the bundle bands and spread the grain, a bundle carrier adapted to deliver the bundles of grain upon said band cutting and feeding mechanism, and said plate being adapted to receive the loose grain of the broken bundles and advance the same toward the cylinder, substantially as described. 23rd. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination with an arched reciprocating plate having a corrugated or toothed surface and means for operating said plate, of a band cutting and feeding mechanism operating above said plate to cut the bundle bands and spread the grain, a bundle carrier adapted to deliver the bundles of grain upon said band cutting and feeding mechanism and the loose grain falling upon said plate to be advanced thereby toward the cylinder, substantially as described. 24th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination with the transversely corrugated or toothed plate having a series of longitudinal slots, a rotary band cutting and feeding mechanism operating above said plate through said slots, a bundle carrier adapted to deliver the grain over and upon said feed mechanism, the loose grain falling upon said plate and means for reciprocating said plate to advance the grain thereon towards the cylinder, substantially as described. 25th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination with a reciprocating plate, of a band cutting and feeding mechanism operating above the same to cut the bundle bands and spread the grain, a bundle carrier adapted to deliver the bundles of grain upon said band cutting and feeding mechanism, the loose grain falling upon said plate, a second plate provided beneath said first named plate to receive the kernels of grain therefrom, and means for reciprocating said plates simultaneously, for the purpose specified. 26th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination with a pivoted reciprocating plate having a toothed or corrugated surface and provided with a series of longitudinal slots, of a rotary band cutting and feeding mechanism operating above said plate through said slots, a bundle carrier adapted to deliver the bundles of grain to said feed mechanism, the loose grain falling upon said plate, a second toothed or corrugated plate arranged beneath said first named plate to receive the kernels of grain therefrom, and means for reciprocating said plate in the same direction alternately, substantially as described. 27th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination with an arched swinging plate having a corrugated surface and provided with a series of longitudinal slots, of a rotary band cutting and feeding mechanism operating above said plate through said slots, a bundle carrier to deliver the bundles of grain to said feed mechanism, the loose grain falling upon said plate, a second corrugated plate provided beneath said first named plate, pivoted levers having their ends pivotally connected respectively to said plates, and means for operating said levers to reciprocate said plates in the same direction alternately, substantially as described. 28th. In a band cutter and feeder, a feed limiting mechanism, comprising the pivoted bars 50, the crank shaft provided near the outer ends of said bars, the bars or kickers provided on said crank shaft, pivoted connections provided between said bars and the machine casing, and means for raising or lowering the inner ends of said bars to adjust

said kickers vertically, substantially as described. 29th. In a machine of the class described, the combination with the machine casing, of the pivoted bars 50 and means for raising or lowering the inner ends of the same, the crank shaft provided on the outer ends of said bars, the kickers arranged upon said crank shaft, the shaft 58 pivotally connected with said kickers and the pivoted links provided between said shaft 58 and the machine casing, substantially as described. 30th. In a machine of the class described, the combination with the shaft 30, of the bars 50 pivotally supported thereon, the curved rack bars 54 provided on said bars 50, the shaft 55 and the pinions 56 provided on said shaft and engaging the teeth of said rack bars 54, substantially as described. 31st. In a machine of the class described, the combination with the pivoted bars 50, of the crank shaft mounted thereon, the kickers pivotally supported at intervals on said crank shaft, the shaft 58, links 59 connecting said kickers and said shaft 58, the levers 60 pivoted on said bars and connected to said shaft 58, and the links 61 pivotally connecting said levers 60 and the machine casing, substantially as described. 32nd. In a machine of the class described, the combination with the casing and the cylinder therein, of the revolving knives provided in front of the same, the carrier adapted to deliver the bundles of grain to said knives, the bars 50 pivotally supported above said carrier, means for vertically adjusting the outer ends of said bars, the crankshaft provided on said bars, the pivoted kickers arranged at intervals upon said crank shaft and pivoted connections provided between said kickers and the feeder casing, substantially as described. 33rd. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination with a swinging plate having a transversely corrugated or toothed surface and provided with a series of longitudinal slots, of a rotary band cutting and feeding mechanism operating above said plate through said slots, a bundle carrier adapted to deliver the grain over and upon said feed mechanism, the loose grain falling upon said plate, and means for reciprocating said plate to advance the grain thereon towards the cylinder, substantially as described.

No. 67,421. Heater and Boiler for Stoves.
(*Chauffeur et chaudières pour poêles.*)



David Cline, Watsontown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

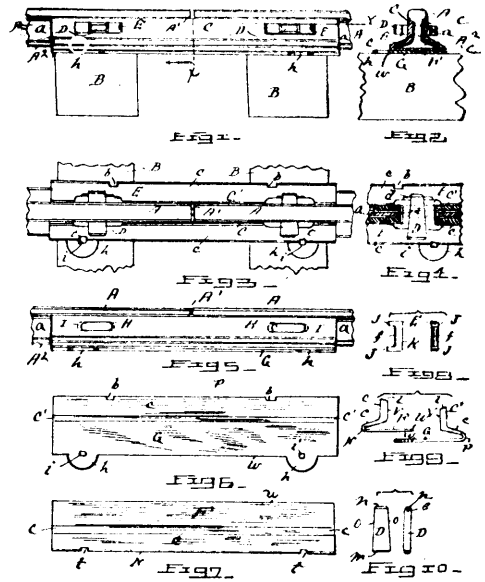
Claim.—1st. A boiler and heater for a stove, consisting of a rectangular shell or casing having a step at its lower front portion adapted to set under the top plate of a stove, and a vertically extending portion at the rear of the step, a series of draft flues arranged and secured lengthwise of the lower portion of the shell, and a series of air flues lengthwise of the vertically extending portion of the shell, substantially as described. 2nd. In a stove or furnace, the combination of the oven, a top plate having a rectangular opening, and boiler and heater consisting of a rectangular shell or casing formed with a step at its lower front portion to set under the top plate of the stove, draft flues open at both ends in the boiler and heater below the top plate, and air pipes or flues in the vertically projecting portion of the boiler and heater above the top plate of the stove, substantially as described.

No. 67,422. Rail Joint. (*Joint de rails.*)

Samuel S. King, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a railway joint, the combination with the abutting rail ends having the slots therein, of the splice bars supporting the

rail head laterally and vertically, and having the horizontal plates extending under the bases of the rail ends each to the edge of the



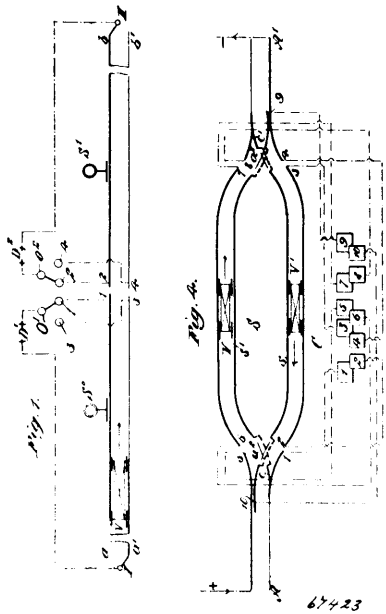
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opposite side thereof and one of which is provided at the extreme edge thereof with the projections extending from the edge of the plate so as to afford an abutment against which spikes may be driven at the sides thereof, and having a perforation therein, the slots in the vertical portions of the bars, and the gibs and keys in said slots, substantially as and for the purposes shown and described. 2nd. In a railroad joint, the combination with the abutting rail ends, of the counterpart splice bars extending under the bases of the rail ends each to the edge of the opposite side thereof, the projections attached to the free edge of one of said splice bars and extending laterally therefrom so as to provide abutments against which supplemental spikes may be driven at the outer sides thereof as a reinforcement, and having the perforation therethrough, a lateral brace bearing against the underside of the rail heads and attached to the said splice bars and means whereby said splice bars are secured to said rail ends, substantially as and for the purposes shown and described. 3rd. In a rail joint, the combination with the abutting rails and the splice bars having the integral angular and horizontal portions, of the projections having the perforations therein and extending laterally from the free edge of the bottom one of such horizontal portions whereby abutments adjacent to the perforations are provided against which supplemental spikes may be driven into the cross tie under said perforations, the notches in the opposite side of said horizontal portion at the junction thereof with the angular portion of said splice bar, the notches in the free edge of the upper one of such horizontal portions and registering with the perforations in said projections, and the securing devices for said splice bars, substantially as and for the purposes shown and described. 4th. In a rail joint, the combination with the abutting rails and a pair of splice bars, each comprising a vertical and an angular and a horizontal portion, the latter portions of which extend under the rail bases to the opposite sides thereof one below the other, said vertical portions bearing against the undersides of the rail heads, of the slots in the rail webs, the slots in the vertical portions of the said splice bars, the gibs and keys in said slots, the projections having the perforations therein and extending laterally from the free edge of the bottom, one of said horizontal portions whereby supplemental abutments are provided against which reinforcing spikes may be driven into a cross tie under said perforations, the notches in the opposite side of the lower one of said horizontal portions, and the notches in the free edge of the upper one of said horizontal portions and registering with said perforations in said projections, substantially as and for the purposes shown and described.

No. 67,423. Electric Railway. (*Chemin de fer électrique.*)
Michelangelo Cattori, Rome, Italy, 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 28th November, 1898.)

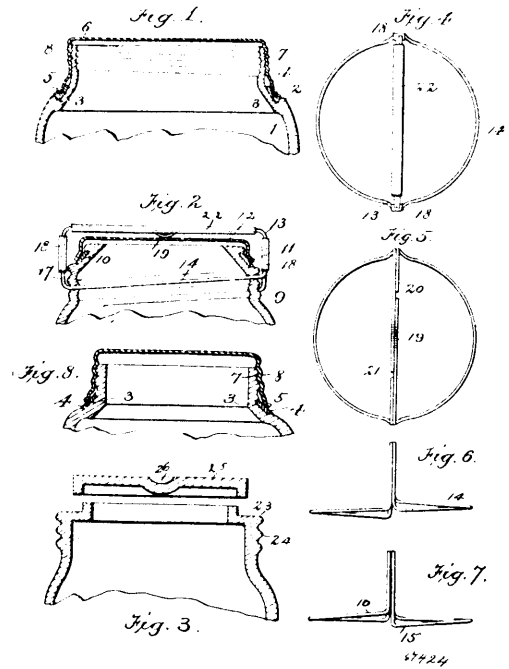
Claim.—1st. An electric railway, provided with two substantially parallel sectional conductors, arranged in two circuits, an independent generator included in each circuit, terminal switches whereby one pole of each generator may be connected with the corresponding terminal of either conductor of the same circuit, and junction switches whereby the other pole of each generator may be connected with the other end of either conductor of the same circuit. 2nd. A turn out for electric railways, comprising parallel conductor sections

on the main line at each end of the turn out, two substantially parallel conductor sections for each branch or track of the turn out,



switch arms permanently connected to each end of one of the conductor sections on each branch of the turn out, said switch arms being adapted for connection with the adjacent sections of the main line conductors, and a commutator having connections with the adjacent spaced ends of the main conductor and turn out conductor sections, also connections with one switch arm at one end of the turn out, and with that switch arm at the other end of the turn out which is connected to a different turn out conductor from the first-named switch arm, said commutator being so constructed that in one position thereof the following parts will be electrically connected, first, the two switch arms above mentioned, with each other, second, one of the main line conductor sections with the adjacent turn out conductor section, and third, the main line conductor section at the other end of the turn out, and on the opposite side of the line to the first-mentioned main line conductor section, with the adjacent conductor section on the other branch of the turn out, while, with the commutator in its other position, the following parts will be electrically connected, first, one end of a turn out conductor section not connected through the commutator in the first position thereof, with the adjacent main line section, second, the other end of the same turn out conductor section with the opposite end of that conductor section on the other branch of the turn out which was not connected through the commutator in the first position thereof, and third, the other end of the last-mentioned turn out conductor section, with the main line conductor section adjoining thereto. 3rd. A turn out for electric railways, comprising parallel conductor sections on the main line at each end of the turn out, two substantially parallel conductor sections for each branch or track of the turn out, switch arms permanently connected to each end of one of the conductor sections on the branch of the turn out, said switch arms being adapted for connection with the adjacent sections of the main line conductors, and a commutator having connections with the adjacent spaced ends of the main conductor and turn out conductor sections, also connections with one switch arm at one end of the turn out, and with that switch arm at the other end of the turn out which is connected to a different turn out conductor from the first-named switch arm, said commutator being so constructed that in one position thereof the following parts will be electrically connected, first, the two switch arms above mentioned, with each other, second one of the main line conductor sections with the adjacent turn out conductor section, and third, the main line conductor section at the other end of the turn out, and on the opposite side of the line to the first-mentioned main line conductor section, with the adjacent conductor section of the other branch of the turn out, while, with the commutator in its other end position, the following parts will be electrically connected, first, one end of a turn out conductor section not connected through the commutator in the first position thereof, with the adjacent main line sections, second, the other end of the same turn out conductor section, with the opposite end of that conductor section of the other branch of the turn out which was not connected through the commutator in the first position thereof, and third, the other end of the last-mentioned turn out conductor section, with the main line conductor section adjoining thereto, the commutator being also constructed to take an intermediate position in which it effects simultaneously all the connections set forth with reference to its other two positions.

No. 67,421. Sealing Device. (Appareil à cacheter.)



George W. Gomber, Conyngham, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th May, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A can or jar having an annular flaring recess in its upper part, a flaring yielding gasket in said recess, a screw cap having a flaring lower rim resting on said gasket whereby when screwed home the cap acts on a continually increasing circumference of the gasket, all arranged as set forth. 2nd. A can or jar having an annular flaring recess in its upper part, said recess in its lower part terminating in a groove, an elastic cushion or gasket in said recess, a screw having a flaring lower rim resting on the gasket whereby when screwed home, the cap acts on a continually increasing circumference of the gasket, all arranged as set forth. 3rd. A wire clamp for jars and the like, composed of a substantially horizontal top, depending sides separating and each forming a half circle, and means to hold the wires together, as set forth. 4th. A wire clamp, composed of two wires, each forming one half the clamp fitting the spiral threads of a jar, and means to hold the two part clamp together, as set forth. 5th. A jar having a screw threaded top, and a shoulder, a gasket resting on the shoulder, a top having a flange contacting with said gasket, and a wire clamp fitting the threaded top and means to hold the wires together, as set forth. 6th. A jar having a threaded top, a cap covering the same having a central depression, a wire clamp having a depending part fitting said depression, and the screw-threaded top, all arranged as set forth.

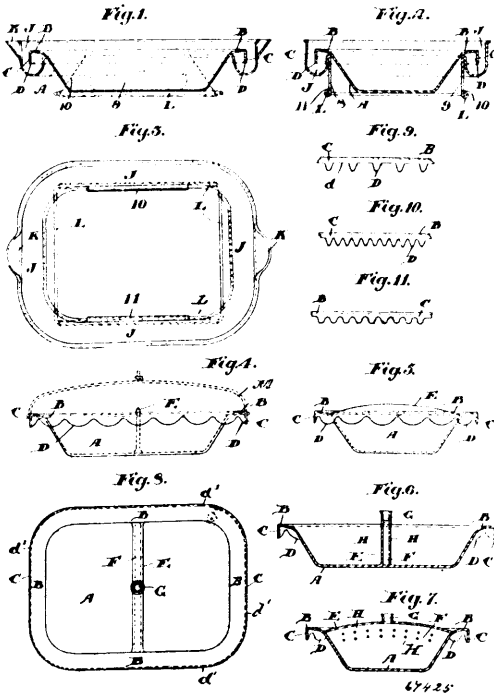
No. 67,425. Pie Baking Apparatus.

(Appareil à cuire des pâtés.)

Thomas Fletcher Braime and James Henry Braime, both of Leeds, England, 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 4th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination in a dish of a body portion having a horizontal flange projecting outwardly around its top and an ornamental downwardly projecting lip formed on the outer edge of said flange, said lip having provision made on its lower edge for the overflowing juice to drop therefrom at certain points, all as herein set forth. 2nd. The combination in a dish holder formed as herein described, of a trough which surrounds the body portion of a dish placed within it and supports the same by its horizontal flange, and also surrounds the ornamental downwardly projecting lip on which provision is made at certain portions for the overflowing juice to drop therefrom into said trough, the upright supports with openings for the minimum amount of heat to pass to the trough, said upright supports being connected to the said trough at their upper ends, and to a wire frame at their lower ends, all arranged as herein set forth. 3rd. The combination of a dish having a horizontal projecting flange arranged around its outer upper edge, a lip projecting downwardly from the outer edge of said flange, said lip being ornamented and provided with means on its lower edge whereby the overflowing juice may drop therefrom at certain points, a holder for said dish

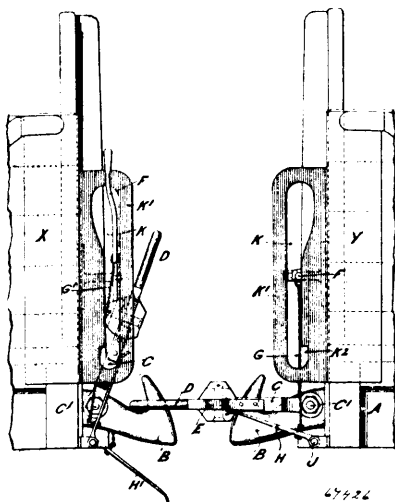
comprising a trough which surrounds and supports the body portion of the dish and its downwardly projecting lip, and receives the over-



flowing juice as it drops from the said lip, and the upright supports with openings for the minimum amount of heat to pass to said trough, said upright supports being connected at their upper ends to the said trough and at their lower ends to a wire frame, and a cover for enclosing the top of the dish, all arranged as herein set forth.

No. 67,426. Car Coupler. (Attelage de chars.)

FIG. 1.



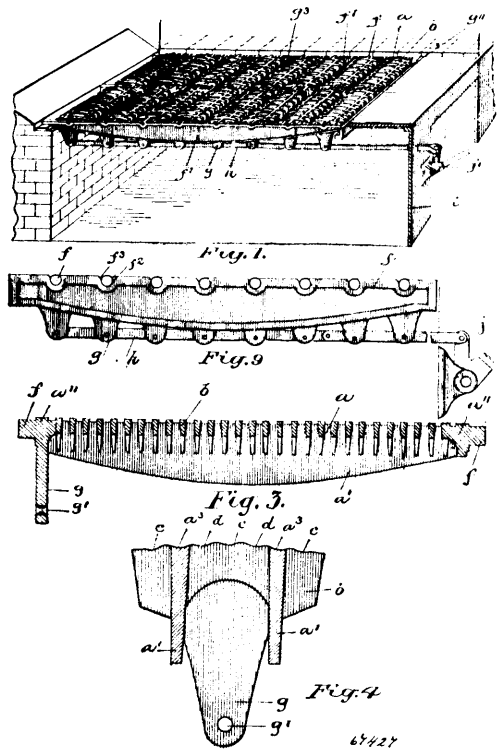
Albert Brooker, 8 West View, George Street, New Town, and William Bailey, 61 Winchester Road, all of Eastleigh, Hants, England, 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a coupling for railway vehicles in which each end of each vehicle is fitted with identically similar coupling devices, the combination with: a draw bar hook having an upwardly and rearwardly inclined front face, of a shackle jointed to the shank of the hook by a horizontal pivot pin, the shackle encircling the hook and normally supported thereon in a horizontal position, a coupling link jointed by a vertical pivot pin to the forward end of the shackle, laterally placed springs upon the latter to bear against the sides of the link to maintain the link centrally when free, and mechanism

controlled by a lever extending entirely across the end of the vehicle, and capable of being operated from either side thereof to turn the shackle and link into a nearly vertical position to uncouple from an opposite draw hook or to hold the same out of action when the vehicles are coupled by a similar link and shackle of an opposite vehicle, as set forth. 2nd. In a coupling for railway vehicles in which each end of each vehicle is fitted with identically similar coupling devices, the combination with a draw bar hook having an upwardly and rearwardly inclined front face calculated to raise an opposite coupling link and direct same into the bite of the hook, a shackle horizontally jointed to the shank of the hook and normally resting thereon in a horizontal position, a coupling link jointed by a vertical pivot pin to the forward end of the shackle, and laterally placed springs upon the shackle to maintain the link centrally when free, of an operating lever pivoted centrally upon and extending entirely across the end of the vehicle, arms hinged upon horizontal pivots to the end of the vehicle, one such beneath each side of the shackle, and two flexible connections extending from the actuating lever to the hinged arms, one such connection extending from each side of the lever to the said arms whereby by rocking the actuating lever out of the horizontal position, the shackle and link are raised out of action, as set forth. 3rd. In a coupling for railway vehicles in which each end of each vehicle is fitted with identically similar coupling devices, the combination with a draw bar hook having an upwardly and rearwardly inclined front face, a shackle horizontally jointed to the shank of the hook, a coupling link vertically jointed to the forward end of the shackle, and springs upon the shackle to act upon the link and maintain the latter normally central, of an operating lever pivoted centrally upon and extending entirely across the end of the vehicle, mechanism for raising the shackle and link out of action, flexible connections from the operating lever to the said shackle and link raising mechanism, and slotted guide plates on the end of the vehicle, the arms of the lever passing through the slots, springs on the lever arms to act in the slots and frictionally maintain the horizontal position of the lever, and notches at the base of the slots to normally maintain the angular position of the lever when so placed, as set forth.

No. 67,427. Furnace Grate and Bar.

(Grille et barre de fournaise.)

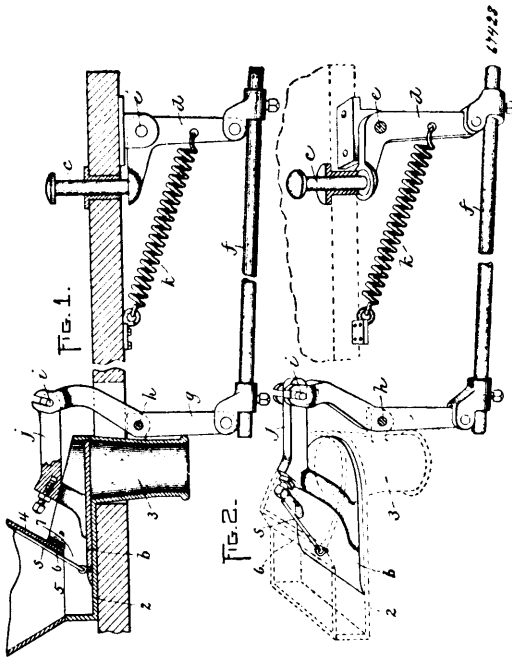


Henry Truesdell, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A grate bar embracing in its construction a substantially rectangular frame composed of two opposite and parallel sides and two ends integrally formed with the sides, a series of transverse sections formed integrally with the sides the transverse sections and ends projecting beyond the sides, the top faces of the sides, ends and sections being provided with longitudinal grooves extending from end to end of the grate bar mandrels formed integrally with the ends and a lug depending from one of the ends having a hole formed

in it, substantially as specified. 2nd. A grate bar embracing in its construction a substantially rectangular frame composed of two opposite and parallel sides and two ends integrally formed with the sides, a series of transverse sections formed integrally with the sides, the transverse sections and ends projecting beyond the sides, the top faces of the sides, ends and sections being provided with longitudinal grooves extending from end to end of the grate bar mandrels formed integrally with the ends, a lug depending from one of the ends having a hole formed in it, the transverse sections being wedge shaped in cross section and having arch shaped recesses intermediate the sides of the frame, substantially as specified. 3rd. A grate bar embracing in its construction a substantially rectangular frame composed of two opposite and parallel sides $a^1 a^1$ substantially truss shaped ends $a^{11} a^{11}$ integrally formed with the sides $a^1 a^1$ a series of transverse sections integrally formed with the sides $a^1 a^1$, the top of the sections and ends being convexed, the transverse sections and ends projecting beyond the sides of the frame and provided with longitudinal grooves extending from end to end of the grate bar, the sections being wedge shaped in cross sections and provided with arched recesses intermediate the sides of the frame, a mandrel connected to each end a^{11} , and a lug depending from one of the ends a^{11} , substantially as specified. 4th. A grate bar comprising a rectangular frame having tapering slots in the sides, a number of transverse cross bars fitting within the tapering slots and provided with parallel slots on their lever edges engaging the frame below the tapering slots, said cross bars being provided with corrugated tops or surfaces, and gudgeons formed on the ends of the frame, substantially as specified. 5th. A grate bar comprising two plates with tapering slots therein, a number of transverse cross bars fitting within the tapering slots and provided with parallel slots on their lower edges engaging the plates below the tapering slots, substantially as specified.

No. 67,428. Track Sander. (*Appareil à sabler les rails.*)

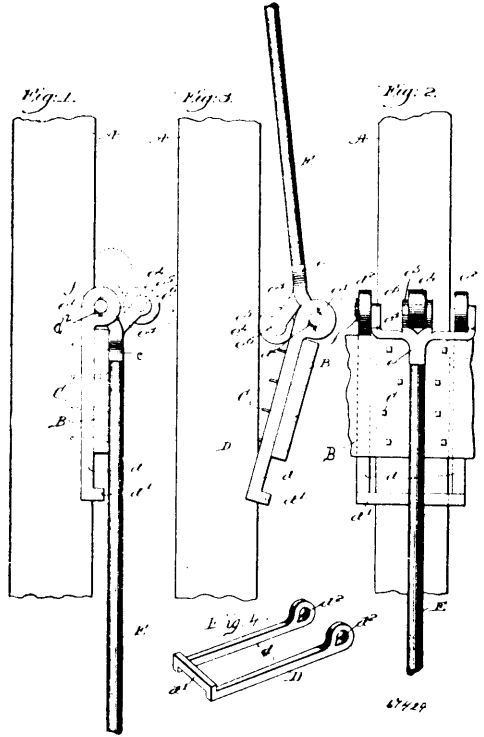


Washington Harvey Kilbourne, Greenfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 4th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A track sanding device comprising a support for a body of sand, an outlet extending downwardly from said support at one side of the main accumulation of sand, a shovel having a back-and-forth edgewise movement on said support and arranged to cover the outlet when at one extreme of its movement and to expose the outlet when at the opposite extreme, means for normally holding the shovel in its outlet closing position, and means for moving the shovel from said position, the shovel being adapted to feed sand to the outlet when moving toward its normal position and to prevent a gravity feed of sand and the entrance of dust through the outlet when in its normal position. 2nd. A track sanding device comprising a hopper having a bottom extended beyond the throat of the hopper and provided at its outer portion with a sand outlet, a shovel

having a back-and-forth edgewise movement on said bottom and arranged to cover the outlet when at one extreme of its movement and to expose the outlet when at the opposite extreme, means for normally holding the shovel in its outlet-closing position, and means for moving the shovel from said position.

No. 67,429. Device for Removing Ledgers, Boards Etc. (*Appareil pour enlever les baulins, planches etc.*)



James Dorman, Lawrence, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 4th May, 1900.)

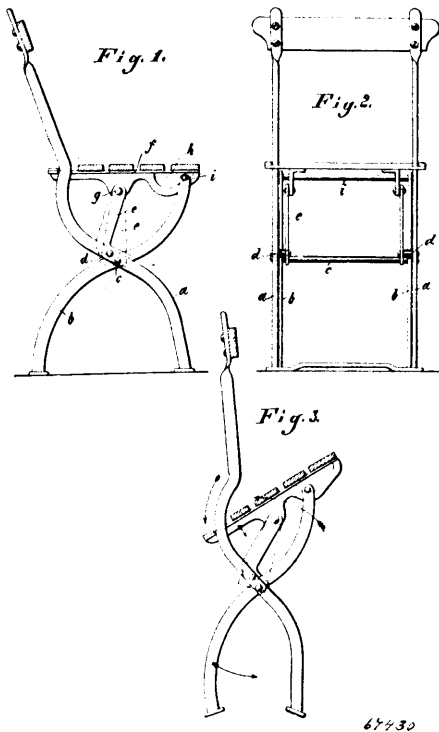
Claim.—1st. A device of the class described, comprising the following instrumentalities, viz:—a work engaging member comprising a pair of arms rigidly connected together at one end and free at the other, and spaced sufficiently apart from each other to embrace a beam or scantling, and an operating lever or member having an anti-friction bearing surface or projection and having a slip pivot connection with the free ends of the other members. 2nd. In a device of the class described, the combination with a work engaging member having a plurality of work engaging portions connected rigidly together near one end of an operating member therefor, comprising a handle provided near one end with a fork between the arms whereof is mounted a friction roll, and means by which, when said members are brought together by a lateral movement, simultaneous engagement of the arms of said fork with the face ends of said work engaging portions may be effected to enable said operating member to actuate said work engaging member, substantially as described.

No. 67,430. Folding Chair. (*Fauteuil pliant.*)

Heinrich L. C. F. Ihde, 19 Henreetenstrasse, Hamburg, Germany, 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 4th May, 1900.)

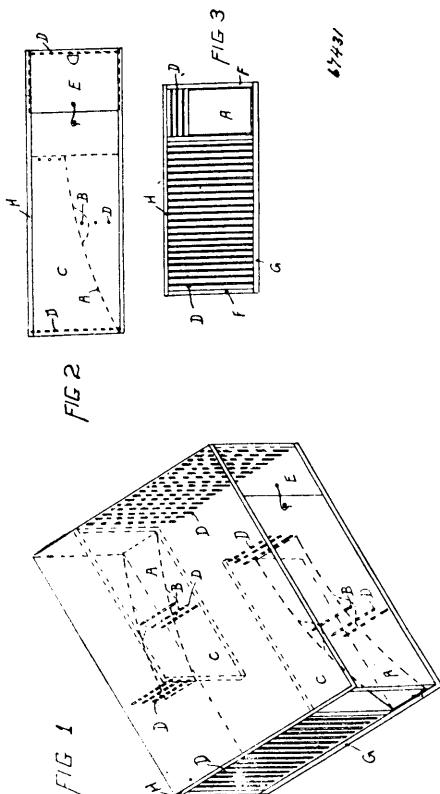
Claim.—1st. A folding chair characterized by leg frames a, b , adapted to fold together when the chair is lifted by its back, one of such frames being provided with relatively fixed stays c pivot connected to which the seat is pivotally connected, and the other of such frames being independently connected to the seat with facility of separate movement and serving to cause the seat to alter its position correspondingly as the frames close together or are opened apart, as set forth, constructed and arranged, substantially as hereinbefore described. 2nd. A folding chair characterized as in claim 1, having leg frames a, b , crossing each other and turning about a connecting axle, one frame a , being provided with stays e , fixed rela-

tively thereto and serving to support centre pins about which the seat is adapted to turn when the chair is folding or being unfolded,



and the other frame *b*, being connected with the seat by a cross bar *i*, and slotted or recessed ears *h*, as set forth, constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described.

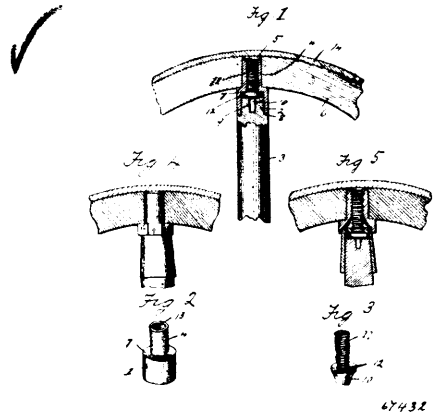
No. 67,431. Mouse Trap. (*Souricière.*)



John Piper Martyr, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th February, 1900.)

Claim.—In a mouse trap, the combination of sides *F F*, bottom *G*, top *H*, runways *A A*, pivoted at *B*, partitions *C C*, wires *D*, side door *E*, all arranged and combined, substantially as shown and described.

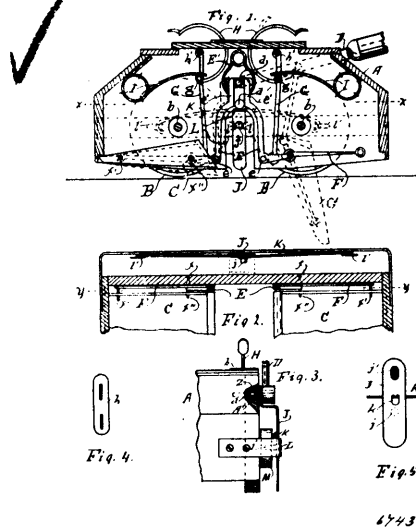
No. 67,432. Tire Tightener. (*Tendeur de bandage.*)



Eugenie Alten, assignee of Charles L. Ferriott, both of Bartlett, Texas, U.S.A., 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a device of the class described, the combination with the rim of the wheel, and a spoke having its outer end bifurcated, of a thimble receiving the end of the spoke and provided with a reduced outer portion forming a shoulder to engage the rim of the wheel and interiorly threaded, and a screw engaging the threads of the thimble and provided at its inner end with a head fitting against the end of the spoke and having a flange or projection extending into the bifurcation, whereby the screw is detachably interlocked with the spoke and is held rigid therewith, substantially as described. 2nd. In a device of the class described, the combination with the rim of the wheel, and a spoke of a sleeve or ferrule mounted on the outer end of the spoke, a stationary screw interlocked with the spoke, and a rotary thimble forming a tenon to engage the rim of the wheel, and having its inner portion enlarged to receive the outer end of the spoke and provided with a wrench seat and engaging the sleeve or ferrule, substantially as described.

No. 67,433. Carpet Sweeper. (*Balayeuse de tapis.*)

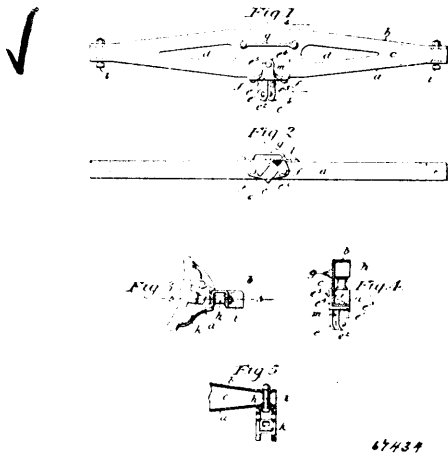


The Automatic Sweeper Company, assignee of Charles King, Maine City, Michigan, U.S.A., 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a carpet sweeper, a case, a handle bow and pans, levers pivoted to the ends of the case, each of said levers having an arm extending horizontally from the pivot point to engage the ends of the pans near the front edges, and a vertical arm that extends up to position to engage the actuating pin on the handle bow, a spring and pins for holding said levers to normal position, and dumping mechanism, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In combination with a carpet sweeper case having the ends slotted

for actuating the pans, and the handle and pans of a carpet sweeper, levers pivoted to the case so that each pan is actuated independent of the other, springs and pins for actuating and holding said levers to normal position, levers pivoted at one end to the ends of the pans near the outer edges, thence extended back and fulcrumed to the ends of the case and the opposite ends pivoted to the connecting rod G, segmental levers pivoted at their radial centres to the inner surface of the ends of the case with one end extending up out of the case and the other end pivoted to the end of the connecting rod G so that the revolving of the segment lever will actuate the dumping of the pan, and a spring for holding all to normal position, as shown and described. 3rd. In combination, the case, pans, handle bow and guards of a carpet sweeper, with independent levers for actuating the inner edges of the pans, springs and pins for actuating and holding said levers to normal position, and dumping mechanism consisting of a segmental lever centrally pivoted to the frame, straight levers fulcrumed to the case and pivoted to the pans, a rod connecting said levers for dumping the pans, and actuating springs acting thereon, with a spring acting upon the brush support to force the actuating pins on the handle bow against the upper surface of the slot in the end of the case, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. The combination in a carpet sweeper, of a case, a handle bow operating in slots in the ends of the case, pans adjustably supported in said case, levers for operating the front edges, and a dumping mechanism, with a spring acting upon the brush roll support to force the actuating pins in the handle bow solidly against the horizontal walls of the slots in the ends of the case, substantially as shown and described. 5th. The combination in a carpet sweeper, of a case, a dumping mechanism consisting of a lever fulcrumed to the ends of the case, and one end pivoted to the end of the pan near the outer edge, a segmental lever pivoted centrally within the case, one end of said lever extending out of the case and the other end pivoted to a connecting rod that connects it with the pan lever, and a spring for holding the whole to normal position, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. In combination with a carpet sweeper, case, and cans pivoted thereto, segmental levers centrally pivoted within the case with one end extending out of the case and the other end connected by a rod with the pans so that the motion of the lever will dump the pans, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,434. Brake Beam. (*Sommier de frein.*)

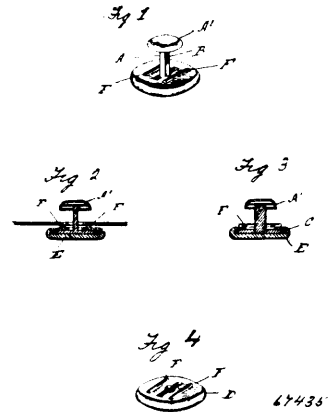


The Pressed Steel Car Company, Pittsburg, assignee of John Morrison Hansen, Bellevue, both in Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 21st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 1st May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A pressed steel brake beam, having a strut member provided with edge flanges projecting laterally therefrom in one direction only and constituting integral tension and compression members, the central and end portions of the flanges being parallel and the intervening portions converging from the central toward the end portions, and a lever fulcrum post having a base applied to the tension member and a lateral lug applied to the strut member, substantially as described. 2nd. A pressed steel brake beam, made of a single piece of metal, having a strut member, and side flanges projecting from one side only of the strut member and constituting tension and compression members, the central and end portions of the flanges being parallel and the intervening portions converging from the central toward the end portions, the strut having tapering openings next the central portion extending longitudinally of the beam, and a lever fulcrum post applied to the tension member, substantially as described. 3rd. A pressed steel brake beam, having a strut member provided with edge flanges projecting laterally therefrom in one direction only and constituting integral tension and compression members, the camber being fixed, the central and end portions of the flanges being parallel and the intervening portions converging from the centre toward the ends, a lever fulcrum post having a base applied to the tension member and a lateral lug ap-

plied to the strut member, the thimbles arranged between the parallel end portions where the brake heads are applied, substantially as described.

No. 67,435. Collar Button. (*Bouton de collet.*)

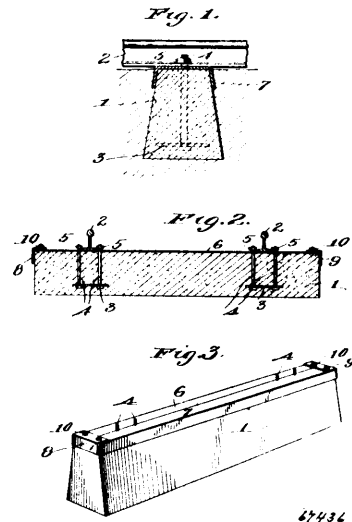


Thomas Whaley, Florence, Colorado, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

Claim.—A cover for the base plate of a collar button, comprising the hollow disc shaped member made of elastic material having an imperforate cushion E, the upper wall of said member being thin and having an elongated aperture therein, the parallel ribs F on either side of said aperture, as shown and described.

No. 67,436. Composition Railway Tie.

(*Composition pour traverses de chemin de fer.*)



August Baca, Fayetteville, Texas, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th May, 1900.)

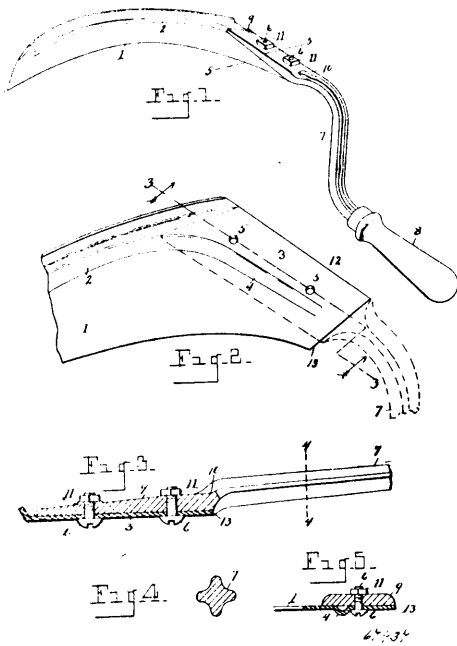
Claim.—A composition railroad tie formed of a suitable hardened compound, such as described and having embedded therein means for securing the rails thereto, in combination with two metal angle plates embracing opposite sides and the upper surface of the tie and angle plates embracing the ends of the tie and the outer portions of said first named angle plates and secured thereto by bolts, substantially as described.

No. 67,437. Grass Hook. (*Faucille.*)

Horatio S. Earle, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th May, 1900.)

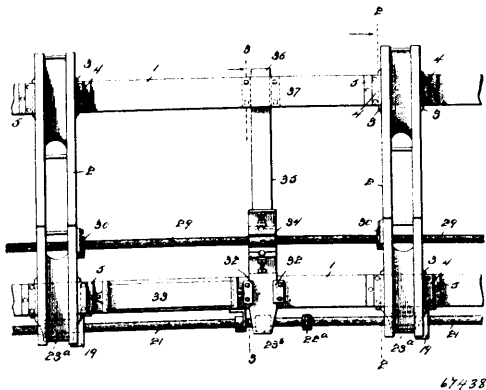
Claim.—1st. In a grass hook, the combination of the blade and tang, said tang extending at an angle from the blade and having a strengthening rib formed therein, apertures through said tang, adjacent to said rib, a handle having a flattened end portion lying over the rib of said tang, and the bolts passing through the apertures in said tang and through said handle. 2nd. In a grass hook, the combination of the blade, having an integral tang, the handle having a flattened lower portion from which the remainder of the handle inclines upwardly, the flattened portion of the handle lying upon the tang and the bolts passing through said parts. 3rd. In a grass

hook, the combination with the blade having a tang, the handle provided with an attaching portion adapted to be secured in the tang.



the under side of said attaching portion being flat and parallel with the handle, and the remaining portion of the handle extending upwardly at an angle from said attaching portion. 4th. In a grass hook, the combination of the blade and tang, formed of a continuous piece of thin sheet metal, a strengthening rib extending from the blade into and along said tang, so as to cross the point of union between the tang and blade and a handle mounted upon the tang, over said strengthening rib.

No. 67,138. Saw Mill Carriage. (Chariot de scieries.)



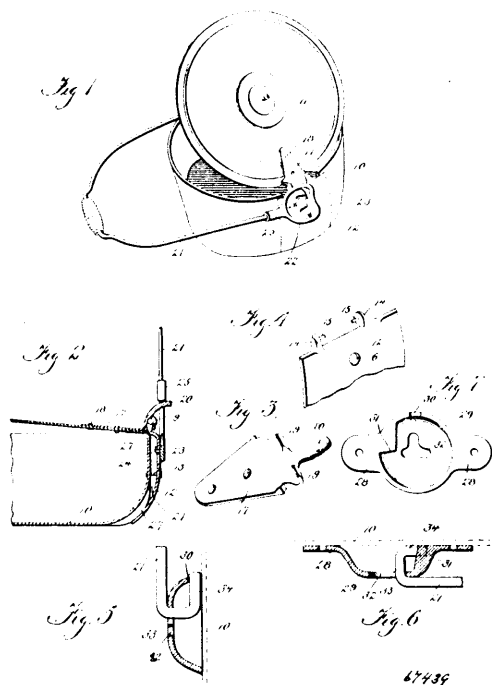
Noah Shaw, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block movable transversely of the frame, independently of the frame beams and out of contact therewith, swinging or oscillatory supports loosely engaging with the under side of the head block, and arranged respectively at the outer side of the front carriage beam and at the inner side of the rear carriage beam, with an unrestricted clearance space in front thereof, and means for moving the head block on its supports, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a longitudinally movable head block arranged transversely above the frame and movable independently thereof and out of contact therewith, swinging or oscillatory supports loosely engaging with under side of the head block and arranged to tilt in a forward direction from a vertical plane, said supports having an unrestricted clearance space in front thereof, and means for off-setting and on-setting the head block, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a longitudinally movable head block arranged transversely above and out of contact with said carriage frame, and carrying a stop adapted to engage against one of the frame beams, swinging or oscillatory supports loosely engaging with the under side of the head block, and

having an unrestricted clearance space in front thereof, and means for off-setting and on-setting the head block, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block movable transversely of the frame, a stationary yielding base rest secured to the carriage frame, movable supports engaging with the head block and supported on said yielding base rest, and means for off-setting and on-setting the head block, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block arranged transversely above the frame and out of contact therewith, a stationary yielding rest secured to the carriage frame, and the head block supports interposed between the head block and said rest to relieve the downward strain or thrust of the head block, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a saw mill carriage frame, a head block arranged above the frame and out of contact therewith, and a cushion support arranged beneath and having connection with the head block to cushion or relieve the downward strain or thrust of the same, substantially as set forth. 7th. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block movable transversely of the frame independently of the frame beams and out of contact therewith, a stationary rest secured to the carriage frame, swinging or oscillatory standards arranged respectively at the forward sides of the front and rear side beams of the frame, and loosely engaging at their ends with said rest and head block, said supports having an unrestricted clearance space in front thereof, and means for off-setting and on-setting the head block, substantially as set forth. 8th. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block movable transversely of the frame, a yielding rest plate secured transversely of the carriage frame to the under side thereof, swinging or oscillatory standards arranged respectively at the forward sides of the front and rear side beams of the frame, and loosely engaging at their ends with said rest plate and the head block, and means for off-setting and on-setting the head block, substantially as set forth. 9th. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block movable transversely of the frame, a spring steel rest plate extending transversely of the carriage frame beneath the side beams thereof, and projected at its front end beyond the front side beam, said rest plate being provided at points adjacent to the side beams of the frame with transverse bearing grooves corresponding with similar grooves formed in the head block, means for bracing or strengthening the rest plate adjacent to said grooves, swinging or oscillatory standards having rounded horizontal ends registering respectively in the grooves of the head block and the rest plate, and means for off-setting and on-setting the head block, substantially as set forth. 10th. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block movable transversely of the frame and having in its underside transverse bearing grooves and oiling holes communicating with such grooves, a restplate secured to the underside of the carriage frame and having in its upper side bearing grooves, swinging oscillatory standards having their ends registering respectively in the grooves of the head block and the rest plate, the space between the swinging standards and the adjacent beams of the carriage frame forming lubricating pockets for the reception of lubricating waste, and means for protecting said pockets from accumulations of dust, substantially as set forth. 11th. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block movable transversely of the frame, and having in its under side bearing grooves and oiling holes communicating therewith, a stationary rest secured to the carriage frame, swinging or oscillatory standards interposed between said rest and the head block and having their upper ends fitting in said grooves, the spaces between the standards and the adjacent beams of the carriage frame forming lubricating pockets for the reception of lubricating material, and dust guard strips fastened to the frame beams closely adjacent to the side edges of the standards to form closure strips for the sides of the lubricating pockets, substantially as set forth. 12th. In a sawmill carriage, the carriage frame, a longitudinally movable head block arranged transversely of the frame, an offset shaft having a connection with the headblock to provide for off-setting and on-setting the same, and a cushion arranged at one side of the shaft to take the backward strain from the head block when the log is thrown against the knees thereof, substantially as set forth. 13th. In a sawmill carriage, the carriage frame, a longitudinally movable head block arranged transversely of the frame, a bearing arm projected from the rear side beam of the carriage frame, an offset shaft turning in said bearing arm, and having an adjusting connection with the head block, a movable half box fitted in said bearing arm against the off-set shaft, and a cushion inserted in the opening of the bearing arm against the off-set shaft, and a cushion inserted in the opening of the bearing arm at one side of the half box, substantially as set forth. 14th. In a sawmill carriage, the carriage frame, a longitudinally movable member arranged transversely of the carriage frame and provided at its underside with a transversely disposed concave socket, an off-set shaft, and a cam mounted on said shaft and comprising a collar or ring portion having projected from the upper side thereof a single rounded globe registering in said socket, substantially as set forth. 15th. In a sawmill carriage, the carriage frame, longitudinally movable head blocks arranged transversely of the frame and provided with bearings, a set shaft journaled in said bearings, an auxiliary support for the set shaft located at a point between the head blocks, said auxiliary support being arranged to slide on the upper side of the rear side beam of the carriage frame and having a brace extension extending from its front or inner end to the underside of the front beam of the carriage frame, and means for reciprocating the head blocks and the auxiliary support simul-

taneously, substantially as set forth. 16th. In a sawmill carriage, the carriage frame, longitudinally movable head blocks arranged transversely of the frame, and provided with bearings, a set shaft journaled in said bearings, an auxiliary support for the set shaft slidably mounted on the rear frame beam at a point between the head blocks, said support being provided at its inner or front end with an integral brace bar extension having at its front end a horizontal slide tongue engaging beneath the front beam of the carriage frame, and means for simultaneously reciprocating the head blocks and the auxiliary support, substantially as set forth. 17th. In a sawmill carriage, the carriage frame, longitudinally movable head blocks arranged transversely above and out of contact with the frame, swinging or oscillatory supports for the head blocks arranged outside of the frame beams and having movement independently thereof with an unrestricted clearance space, said supports being free to tilt forward from a vertical plane whereby the weight of the head blocks and the works carried thereby will serve to automatically complete the on-setting movement, and means for moving said head blocks, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,439. Vessel Cover. (*Couvercle d'ustensile de cuisinc.*)



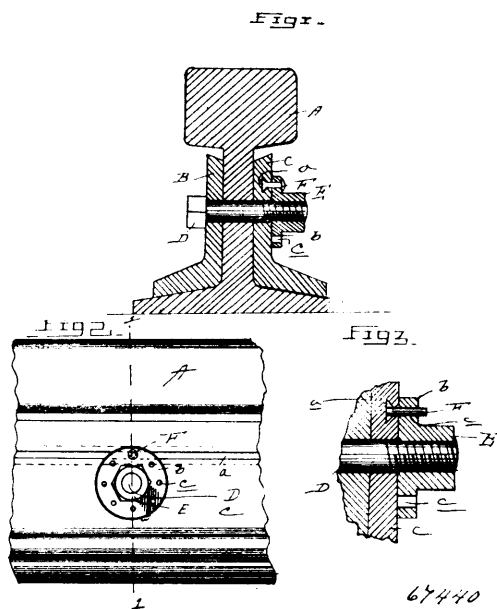
67439

Joseph Charles Robitaille, Joillette, Quebec, Canada, 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 8th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A culinary vessel provided with automatic means for opening and closing its cover by adjustment of the vessel handle, as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. The combination with a vessel, and a cover, of a handle, and means between the handle and the cover for automatically opening and closing the cover, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a vessel, of a hinged cover, and a handle connected to the vessel and having operative connection with the cover to open and close the latter automatically by movement of the handle, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a vessel, of a cover having a hinged connection with said vessel to turn on a horizontal axis, a handle also hinged to the vessel to move in a path at right angles to the movement of the cover, and operative connections between said hinged cover and the handle, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with a vessel, of a cover having a detachable hinged connection with said vessel, and a bail having an operating device for said cover and in removable relation thereto, whereby the cover may be detached at will, substantially as set forth. 6th. The combination with a vessel, and a cover, of a bail, an eccentric, and a curved finger fast with the cover and extending into the eccentric, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with a vessel, of a hinged cover, a pivoted eccentric, a handle connected to said eccentric, and a finger fast with the cover and engaging with the eccentric, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with a vessel, a cover, and a handle, of a bearing plate fast with the vessel, a plate fast with the cover and provided with a finger and having detachable hinged connection with the bearing plate, and an eccentric pivoted to the bear-

ing plate and having the detents adapted for engagement by the finger, substantially as described. 9th. A vessel provided with a steam vent, a bearing plate applied over the steam vent, a cover hinged to the bearing plate, a handle, and means between the handle and cover for operating the latter, substantially as described. 10th. A culinary vessel provided with a hinged handle and with means for locking the handle in adjusted relation, substantially as described. 11th. The combination with a vessel, and a bail, of a locking plate affording a means for loosely and fixedly connecting said bail to the vessel, substantially as described. 12th. The combination with a vessel, of a bail provided with an angular arm, and a locking plate having a notch and a shoulder disposed in planes at right angles to each other and adapted for engagement by said arm of the bail, substantially as described. 13th. The combination with a vessel, of a locking plate provided with a slotted off-set and with a notch and a shoulder in planes at right angles to each other, and a bail having a trunnion fitting loosely in the slot of the off-set, and also provided with a locking arm adapted for engagement with either said notches or said shoulder, substantially as described. 14th. The combination with a vessel, a cover and a bail, of means between one end of said bail and the cover for automatically operating the latter, and a locking device between the vessel and the other end of the bail to hold the latter in loose and fixed relation to said vessel, substantially as described.

No. 67,440. Nut Lock. (*Arrête-écrou.*)

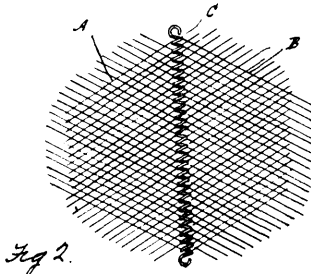
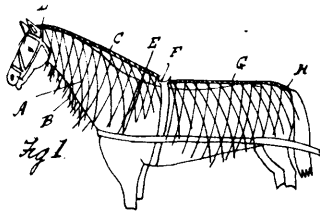


67440

David E. Llewellyn, Macdonald, West Virginia, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a nut lock, the combination of two or more elements to be connected, one of which is provided in its face with a depression having a contracted outer portion, a threaded bolt extending through apertures in the elements, a nut mounted on the bolt and having an aperture coincident with the contracted outer portion of the depression in the element, and a rivet passed through the aperture of the nut and into the depression of the element and having its inner end upset or enlarged in the latter, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a nut lock, the combination of a railway rail, angle plates disposed at opposite sides of the web of the same, one of said plates having a longitudinal groove of dovetail form in cross section in its outer side, a threaded bolt passed through registered apertures of the rail and plates, a nut mounted on said bolt and having a peripheral flange provided with a plurality of transverse apertures adapted to register with the groove of the angle plate, and a rivet passed through one of the apertures of the nut and into the groove of the angle plate and having its inner end upset and enlarged in the latter, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a nut lock, the combination of two or more elements to be connected, one of which is provided in its face with a longitudinal groove of dovetail form in cross section, a threaded bolt extending through apertures in the elements, a nut mounted on the bolt and having an aperture coincident with the outer contracted portion of the groove in the element, and a rivet passed through the aperture of the nut and into the groove in the element and having its inner end upset or enlarged in the latter, substantially as specified.

No. 67,441. Fly Net. (*Filic à mouches.*)



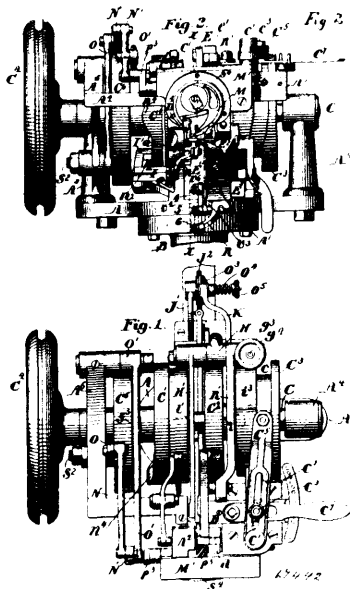
67441

John Wittman, Seven Mile, Ohio, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

Claim.—In a fly net, the combination of a coiled wire spring and the respective wings of the net, said wings of the net being secured to the spring at intervals and in a manner to depend therefrom and to yield longitudinally with the extension of the spring.

No. 67,442. Waxed Thread Sewing Machine.

(*Machine à coudre avec fil ciré.*)



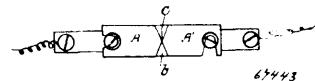
67442

The Bay State International Shoe Machinery Company, Portland, Maine, assignee of Joseph Eli Bertrand, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 16th February, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a lock stitch waxed thread sewing machine, the combination of a work support, a curved barbed needle arranged to enter the work from above, means for imparting to said needle downward and upward strokes each complete in a single movement with a standstill at the end of each stroke, a fixed raceway located above the work of support, a discoidal shuttle mounted in said raceway and arranged to be intermittently revolved, always in the same direction, in a plane at right angles to the plane of reciprocation of the needle and with the point of its hook in position to intersect the path of the needle, the shuttle driving shaft t^1 in axial line with said shuttle, a shuttle driver connected to the front end of said shaft, the shaft p^2 arranged with its axis at right angles to the vertical plane in which lies the axis of said shaft t^1 and provided on its outer end with the crank p^3 , the spiral pinions p and p^5 , secured to and revolving respectively with the shafts t^1 and p^2 , the cam paths s and N^2 , the levers O and O^1 acted upon and vibrated by said paths s and N^2 respectively, the arm N^1 pivoted at its lower end to the crank

p^3 , the line N connecting the upper ends of the lever O and the arm N^1 , the front end of the lever O^1 being pivoted to the arm N^1 between its two ends, substantially as described. 2nd. In a lock stitch waxed thread sewing machine, the combination of a work support, a curved barbed needle arranged to enter the work from above, a curved awl arranged to enter the work from below, an awl feeding mechanism, a looper for delivering the thread to the barb of the needle, an intermittently revolving cycloidal shuttle arranged above the work support with its axis inclined to a horizontal and its hook in position to intersect the path of the needle, and means for imparting to said shuttle a complete revolution in a plane at right angles to the plane of reciprocation of the needle during approximately one-half of each revolution of the cam shaft and a standstill during the other half of each revolution of said cam shaft, with a shorter stand still of said shuttle when it has made about three fourths of the revolution. 3rd. In a lock stitch waxed thread sewing machine, the combination with a switch forming mechanism of a yielding work support, the bar E^3 connected thereto and movable thereby, means for locking said bar and work support, a frictional tension wheel, pivoted arm L , the link L^1 connecting the arm L and bar E^3 , the thread guiding sheave r^5 having formed in its periphery a Y-shaped groove and a series of ratchet teeth, the pawl r^6 , and the vertically movable thread depressing sheave r^2 . 4th. In a lock stitch waxed thread sewing machine, the combination with a stitch forming mechanism, of a yielding work support, the bar E^3 connected thereto and movable thereby, means for locking said bar and work support, a frictional tension wheel, a brake shoe for intermittently clamping the thread on said tension wheel, the pivoted arm L , the link L^1 connecting said arm L and the bar E^3 , a thread guiding sheave mounted on said arm L in near proximity to said tension wheel but between it and the work support, and provided with a Y-shaped peripheral groove and freely revoluble in a forward direction, means for locking said sheave against backward movement, a vertically movable thread depressing anti-friction sheave, a forked housing for said sheave, the lower end of each fork of which is provided with an inwardly projecting guard lug as set forth. 9th. In a lock stitch waxed thread sewing machine, the combination of a yielding work support, means for locking said work support, a frictional tension wheel, the brake shoe to engage the thread on said tension wheel, means for intermittently vibrating said brake shoe, a pivoted arm arranged between the tension wheel and the work support with its movable end in near proximity to said tension wheel, a thread guiding sheave mounted upon the rear end of said pivoted arm, and having a V-shaped peripheral groove, means for preventing a backward revolution of said sheave, an intermittent vertically movable thread engaging sheave arranged between the tension wheel and thread guiding sheave, and means connecting said pivoted sheave carrying arm and the work support, whereby a downward movement of said work support will cause an upward movement of said thread guiding sheave.

No. 67,443. Electrical Fuse. (*Amorce électrique.*)



67443

Francis Alexander Côté and Toussaint G. Coursolles, both of Ottawa, Ontario, and Frederick L. Beique, and Charles F. Sise, both of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 29th March, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The process of making fuses or current arresters, for opening electrical circuits and protecting electrical instruments by printing and embossing gold leaf on an insulating base, substantially as described. 2nd. An electrical fuse or current arrester made with gold leaf printed or embossed on an insulating body, having the form of two strips terminating in an obtuse angle, which are connected together to form the fusing point, as shown and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. As a new article of manufacture, an electrical fuse or arrester made with gold leaf printed or embossed on an insulating base, substantially as shown and described.

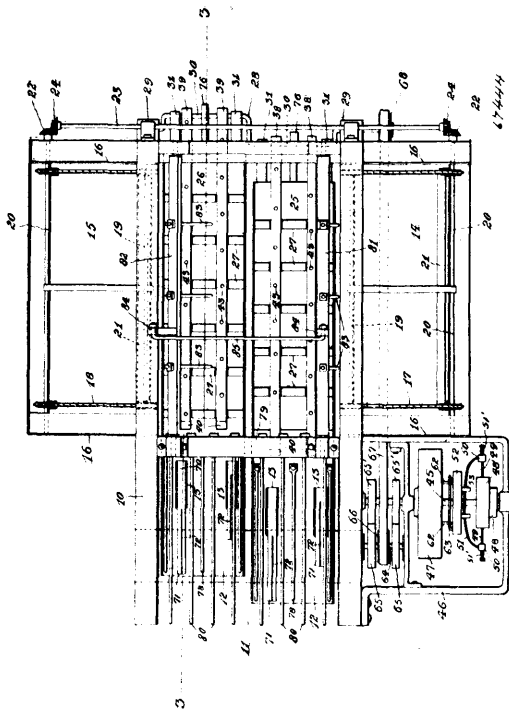
No. 67,444. Self-Feeder and Band Cutter.

(*Alimentateur et coupe-hart automatique.*)

William Brandon and James Robertson, both of Kinsmore, Manitoba, Canada, 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

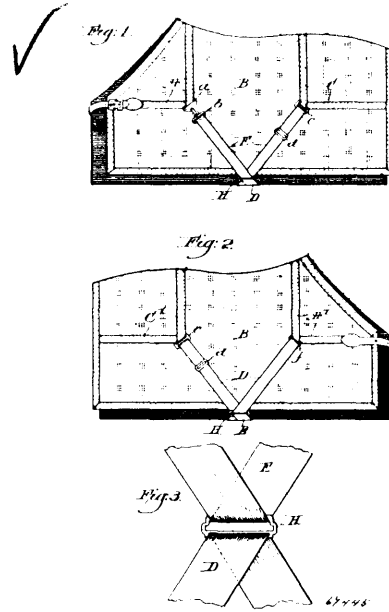
Claim.—1st. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of a frame provided with the side tables, reciprocatory feed boards within said frame and between the tables, feed conveyers arranged to traverse the tables and to deliver grain to said feed boards, means for actuating the feed boards and the feed conveyers, and movable band-cutting knives operable in the path of the grain as it is delivered by the feed boards, substantially as described. 2nd. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination with a frame, and feed conveyers at the sides thereof, of feed boards movable longitudinally of the frame and disposed between the feed conveyers, the gates arranged to open outwardly and permit the grain to pass from the feed conveyers to the feed boards, and band cutting knives disposed

in the path of the grain, as set forth. 3rd. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination with a frame, and feed conveyers at the



sides thereof, of feed boards between said conveyers, the overhung gates between the conveyers and feed boards, a link between said gates, and movable band knives, substantially as described. 4th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of a main crank shaft, reciprocating feed boards pivotally supported at one end and having their other ends operatively connected with the cranks of the said shaft, endless toothed aprons carried by the feed boards and also connected with the shaft to be driven thereby, a series of pusher bars provided with band knives and operable in the path of the grain beyond the inner ends of the feed boards and the aprons, and means for reciprocating said pushers, substantially as described. 5th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of a frame, a main crank shaft, reciprocating feed boards connected with said shaft having the angular slotted ends, short independent crank shafts carried by the feed boards on the under side thereof, gearing between the main crank shaft and said short independent crank shafts, the pushers arranged to play in the slots of the feed boards and connected with the cranks on the short independent shafts, and knives on said pushers, substantially as described. 6th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of a frame, a lower series of yieldable fingers, an upper series of fingers secured to the frame, pushers having band knives and arranged to play in the spaces between the fingers, means for reciprocating the pushers, and means for feeding the grain longitudinally of the frame and between the fingers, substantially as described. 7th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of a main crank shaft, feed devices operated from said main crank shaft, a primary shaft, a speed regulating mechanism including a clutch controlled wheel or pulley mounted on said primary shaft, and gearing between said wheel or pulley and the crank shaft, substantially as described. 8th. In a band cutter and feeder, the combination of a main crank shaft, feed devices operable by said shaft, a primary shaft, a clutch controlled pulley or wheel mounted on the primary shaft, a removable shaft having friction discs engaging with other friction wheels on the primary shaft and geared to the main crank shaft to drive the latter, and a centrifugal regulator mechanism in operative relation to the clutch controlled pulley or wheel, substantially as described. 9th. In a band cutter or feeder, the combination of a main crank shaft, feed devices operated thereby, a primary shaft, a main pulley loosely mounted on a primary shaft, a clutch disc fast with the primary shaft and having clutch dogs engaged with said pulley, a rotary member of a speed regulator mounted idly on said primary shaft and having the curved arms, weights fitted on the arms and connected by a bowed spring, a slidable member connected with said bowed spring and provided with means which are slidably connected with the clutch dogs, and gearing between the primary shaft and the main crank shaft, substantially as described.

No. 67,415. Horse Blanket. (Couverture de cheval.)



L. C. Chase & Co., Boston, assignee of William Harrison Mertz, Hyde Park, both in Massachusetts, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 4th May, 1900.)

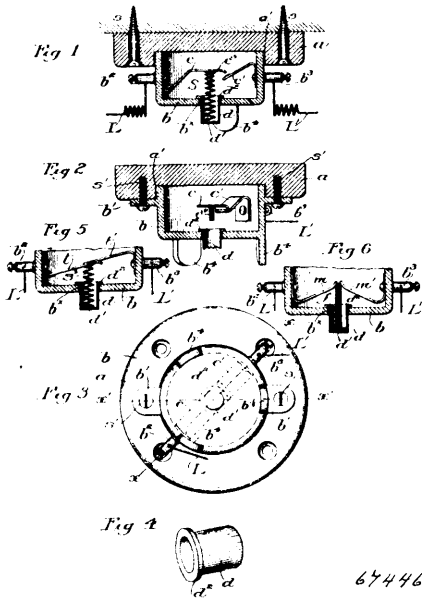
Claim.—1st. A horse blanket provided with a surcingle device comprising a strap attached at both ends to one side of the blanket, one end of said strap being attached to the fore portion and the other end to the rear portion of the blanket, and a strap attached at both ends at the other side of the blanket, one end of said strap being attached to the fore portion, and the other to the rear portion of the blanket, a sliding connection between the middle portions of said straps, and a detachable fastening device between one end of one strap and the blanket. 2nd. A horse blanket having intersecting stays on each side of the blanket at the rear portion, and intersecting stays on each side at the fore portion, a strap connecting the intersections of the stays on one side of the blanket, a strap connecting the intersections of the stays on the other side of the blanket, a sliding connection between the middle of said straps, and a detachable fastening device between one of said straps and one end of one of said stay intersections. 3rd. A horse blanket provided at its fore portion and also at its rear portion on each side with horizontally and vertically disposed intersecting stays, and a surcingle device connecting the stay intersections on one side with the stay intersections on the other side of the blanket. 4th. A horse blanket provided at its fore portion and also at its rear portion on each side with horizontally and vertically disposed intersecting stays, a strap connecting the intersections of the stays on one side of the blanket, a strap connecting the intersections of the stay on the other side, a sliding connection between the middle of said straps, and a detachable fastening device between one end of one strap and one stay intersection. 5th. A horse blanket provided at its fore portion and also at its rear portion on each side with intersecting stays, fastening devices consisting of loop irons attached to the blanket at the intersection of the stays, and disposed obliquely with relation to the length of the blanket, diagonally arranged surcingle straps passing through the said loop irons and connecting the stay intersections, whereby any pull in the direction of the length of said surcingle straps will be substantially at right angles to the length of the said loop irons, and thus prevent twisting or turning of the blanket or stays at the stay intersections.

No. 67,416. Thermostatic Apparatus. (Appareil thermostatique.)

Edward Francis Woodman, Boston, and Henry Anthony Fiske—Newton, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 4th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A thermostatic circuit controlling device comprising circuit changing means adapted to be included in an electric circuit, and a cellular controller for said means, said controller being composed of homogenous fusible material and subjected to tensile strain. 2nd. A thermostatic circuit controlling device comprising a base, circuit changing means mounted upon it, and a tube like controller for said means, composed of homogeneous fusible material and projecting out beyond the base, the controller loosely resting upon the latter and non-adherent thereto and provided with means whereby it may be subjected to tensile strain. 3rd. A thermostatic circuit controlling device comprising circuit changing means adapted to be included in an electric circuit, and a detachable controller thereof of fusible material, said controller being tubular and subjected

to tensile strain, and non-adherently mounted upon its support to expose its outer end. 4th. A thermostatic circuit controlling device



67446

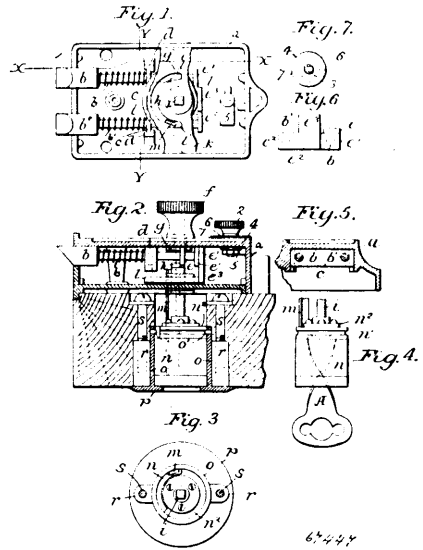
comprising an insulating base, co-operating circuit terminals mounted thereupon, a detent to maintain said terminals in normal position, and a cellular controller of homogeneous fusible material, subjected to tensile strain and detachably mounted on and loosely supported by the base and in engagement at its outer end with the detent, disintegration or fusion of said controller by a predetermined rise in temperature releasing the detent to thereby permit a change in the position of the circuit terminals. 5th. A thermostatic circuit controlling device comprising a chambered base of insulating material, circuit changing means contained within the chamber of the base, and a fusible, tube-like controller for said means, closed at its outer end and projecting through a hole in the base, said controller loosely resting upon the base, and non adherent thereto. 6th. As a new article of manufacture, a tubular controller of homogenous fusible material provided with a supporting flange at one end, and at its other end provided with means whereby it may be subjected to tensile strain. 7th. A thermostatic circuit controlling device comprising circuit changing means adapted to be included in an electric circuit, a tube-like fusible controller therefor closed at its outer end and non-adherently mounted on its support, and a guard for the outer exposed end of the controller. 8th. A thermostatic circuit controlling device comprising circuit changing means adapted to be included in an electric circuit, and a thin walled cellular controller for said means, composed of homogeneous fusible material, the inner tubular surface thereof being out of contact with any metallic part or member of the circuit controlling device. 9th. A thermostatic circuit controlling device, comprising a base, circuit changing means adapted to be included in an electric circuit, and a tubular controller for said means, composed of homogeneous fusible material and freely supported by the base, subjected to strain between its ends by the normal condition of the circuit changing means, the major part of said controller being free from contact with any member or part of the circuit controlling device.

No. 67,447. Lock. (Serrure.)

Thaddeus A. Anderson, New York City, New York, and George X. Wendling, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a lock, the combination of two rotary parts each carrying a spindle which actuates a cam, said rotary parts being internally grooved to form a continuous spiral passage adapted to receive a spiral key, a fixed barrel or cylinder surrounding these rotary parts and adapted to hold them in place, and a pair of spring bolts provided with attachments which are arranged to be engaged by the said cams as the said rotary parts are turned, for the purpose of successively withdrawing the said bolts, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a lock, the combination of the barrel *o*, having an opening in its outer end and inwardly extending pins at its inner end, with two rotary discs or barrels *n*, *n*², which have a continuous inner spiral passage adapted to receive a twisted key, the barrel *n*² being also peripherally grooved to receive the said pins, a spindle *m* eccentrically mounted on the barrel *n*, a spindle *i* centrally mounted on the barrel *n*², a cam *l* arranged to be turned on its axis by the spindle *m*, a cam *h* carried by the spindle *i* and two spring bolts adapted to be engaged and withdrawn successively by the said cams, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a lock, the combination of independently

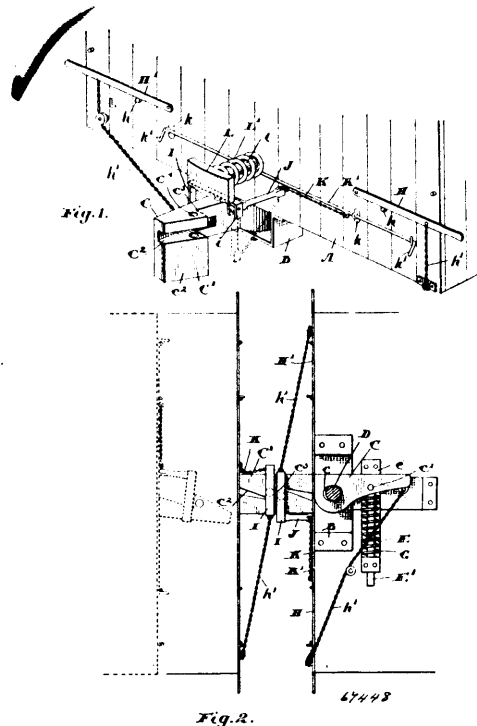
operating bolts, with cams adapted to successively engage and withdraw them, a pair of rotating parts which actuate the said cam and



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which are provided internally with a spiral passage adapted to receive a twisted key and means for holding these parts thus spirally grooved in place while allowing access of the key to rotate them, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a lock, the combination with two spring bolts, both of which are provided with attachments adapting them to be engaged and withdrawn and one of which bolts has an additional lug, a set of rotary, key actuated devices adapted to withdraw the said bolts successively and a knob carrying a cam which is adapted to engage the said additional lug and withdraw the said bolt, the two bolts being arranged to engage and move back together, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,448. Car Coupler. (Attelage de chars.)



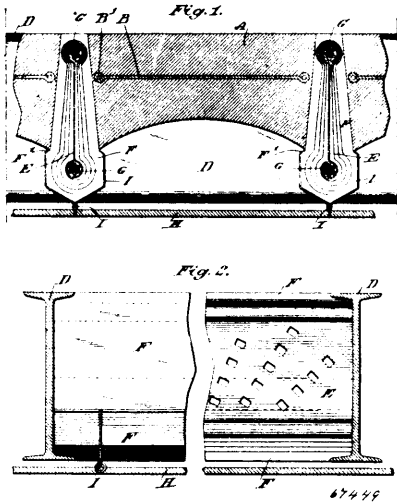
67448

William Henry McIntyre, Alexander Watters, James H. Leach and John Bodell, all of Pembroke, and William Anderson, Ottawa, all in Ontario, Canada, 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 2nd May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a car coupler, a draw head pivoted intermediate of its length and having the coupling end substantially semi-arrow

head shaped, and the rear end spring-held so as to hold the draw head parallel to the side of the car, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a car coupler, a draw head pivoted intermediate of its length on a vertical pin passing through the same and having the coupling end substantially semi-arrow head shaped and extending down vertically beyond the main body of the draw head, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a car coupler, a draw head pivoted intermediate of its length on a vertical pin passing through the same and having the coupling end substantially semi-arrow head shaped and provided with a longitudinal passageway extending through the head and the pin holes in the flaring rear end of the head, as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In a car coupler, the combination with the supporting bracket secured to the bottom of the car, of the drawhead pivoted intermediate of its length and provided with a semi-arrow head shaped coupling end, means for holding it in its normal position parallel to the sides of the car, and a spring buffer located above the outer end of the drawhead, as and for the purpose specified. 5th. In a car coupler, the combination with the supporting bracket secured to the bottom of the car and the pin extending vertically through the supporting bracket into the bottom of the car, of the drawhead provided with a longitudinal slot through which the pin extends, means for holding it in its normal position and means connected to the front and rear end of the drawhead and extending to the opposite sides of the car whereby such draw head may be swung from either side so as to uncouple, as and for the purpose specified. 6th. In a car coupler, the combination with the supporting bracket secured to the bottom of the car and the pin extending vertically through the supporting bracket into the bottom of the car, of the drawhead provided with a longitudinal slot through which the pin extends, a stop bracket secured to the bottom of the car, a plunger rod supported in the bracket and connected to the drawhead by a pin extending through the same and a spring located between the rear end of the drawhead and one end of the bracket, as and for the purpose specified. 7th. The combination with the drawhead pivoted intermediate of its length and provided with a semi-arrow head shaped coupling end and means for holding it in its normal position, of a bracket secured to the drawhead in proximity to the coupling end and extending over the drawhead, and a swinging bar hinged in the end of the bracket and designed to hang, when both drawheads are coupled, adjacent to them and means for raising the swinging bar up to allow of uncoupling, as and for the purpose specified. 8th. The combination with the drawhead pivoted intermediate of its length and provided with a semi-arrow head shaped coupling end and means for holding it in its normal position, of a bracket secured to the drawhead in proximity to the coupling end and extending over the drawhead and a swinging bar hinged in the end of the bracket and designed to hang when both drawheads are coupled adjacent to them, a cross rod suitably supported in the end of the car and provided with handles and a chain connecting the cross rod to the lower end of the swinging bar, such chain extending through suitable guideways, as and for the purpose specified. 9th. In a car coupler, the combination with the drawhead provided with a semi-arrow head shaped coupling end and a slot intermediate of its length, of the pivot pin extending through the slot and a spring buffer located above the outer end of the drawhead, as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,449. Building. (Batisse.)

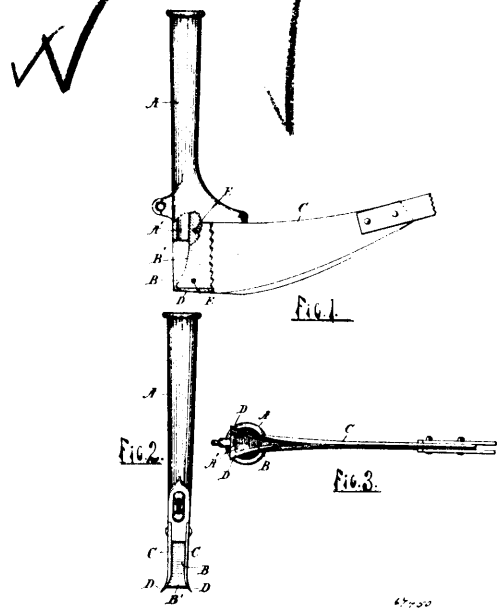


John Cotter Pelton, New York City, New York, and Leroy Eugene Mosher, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a building construction, a lintel having inclined sides, a floor block having oppositely inclined ends and bearing against said lintel, a strengthening core enveloped in said lintel, said core being

perforated and through which perforations the enveloping material extends. 2nd. In a building construction, a lintel, a floor block, a strengthening core enveloped in said lintel, said core being perforated on obliquely arranged lines, through which perforations the enveloping material extends. 3rd. In a building construction, a lintel, a strengthening core for said lintel enveloped therein, said core being perforated on obliquely arranged lines extending in opposite directions away from the centre of said lintel and through which perforations the enveloping material extends, and a floor block supported by said lintel. 4th. In a building construction, a lintel, comprising a strengthening core, perforations therein arranged in lines ending away from the centre, an envelope therefor the material of which passes through the perforations of said core to anchor the same. 5th. In a building construction, a lintel, comprising a strengthening core of perforated sheet metal, cables carried thereby at opposite edges thereof, perforations in the sheet metal portion of said core and an envelope of suitable material enclosing the aforesaid core and passing through the perforations therein from opposite sides thereof. 6th. In a building construction, a lintel, a strengthening core for said lintel, said core being perforated on lines obliquely arranged and extending in opposite directions away from the centre of said lintel and at gradually reduced angles of inclination towards the ends thereof, perforations in said core, through which perforations the enveloping material upon opposite sides of said lintel is connected, and a floor bearing against said lintel. 7th. In a building construction, a lintel comprising a strengthening core, said core being perforated on an obliquely arranged line, an enveloping material, said material extending through and being anchored in said perforations, said lintel being adapted to support floor blocks, substantially as described. 8th. In a building construction, a lintel, a perforated sheet metal core therefor, said core being embedded in said lintel and vertically arranged with respect to its normal position, the opposite sides of said lintel being inclined upwardly and inwardly and adapted to receive and support floor blocks which bear against opposite sides of said lintel to laterally support the same and preserve it in its upright position. 9th. In a building construction, a plurality of cross beams arranged in parallel, a plurality of lintel blocks supported by said beams and arranged in parallel but in planes transversely to the supporting beams, a perforated metal core in each of said lintels, flooring blocks supported by said lintels. 10th. In a building construction, a lintel comprising a strengthening core, an envelope therefor comprising a series of layers bearing against and secured to each other. 11th. In a building construction, a lintel block comprising a perforated core and a laminated envelope the inner layers being secured to each other through said perforations and the outer layers being secured one upon another.

No. 67,450. Grain Drill Shoe. (Sabot de semoir en ligne.)

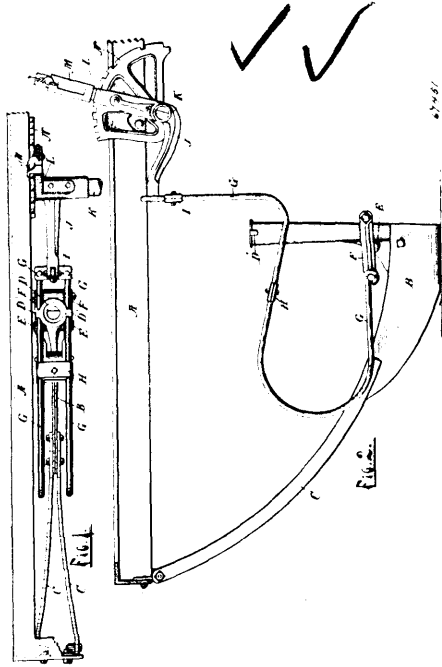


The Cassopolis Manufacturing Co., assignee of G. W. Denyes and Owen Schutt, both of Cassopolis, Michigan, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a grain drill, the combination of a grain chute, a downward extension to the same having a rearwardly inclined face broadened toward the bottom, and side plates attached thereto, said plates being joined at the forward part, and vertical, and separated at the rear, and turned outward at the bottom, substantially as described. 2nd. In a grain drill, the combination of a tubular grain chute, a downward extension to the same having a transversely flat face, said face being also curved rearward, and downwardly broad-

one), and side plates embracing said extension and secured thereto, said plates being joined and vertical at the front, and separated and curved outward at the rear, substantially as described. 3rd. In a grain drill, the combination of a tubular grain chute, a downward extension of the forward side of the same, said extension being wedged-shaped from front to rear and having concave sides, and a rear face broadened at the bottom, said face also being flat transversely, and concave longitudinally, and side plates embracing said extension and secured thereto, said plates being joined and vertical at the front and diverging rearwardly, and having their rear lower edges horizontal, substantially as described.

No. 67,451. Grain Drill. (*Senoir en ligne.*)



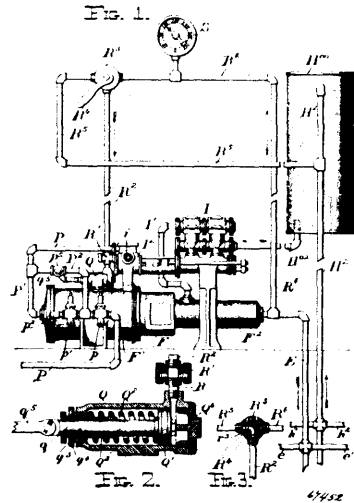
The Cassopolis Manufacturing Co., assignee of G. W. Denyses, and Owen Schutt, both of Cassopolis, Michigan, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a grain drill, a vertically movable shoe, a flexible rod connected at its lower end to the shoe, and a vertically adjustable support attached to the upper end of said rod, substantially as described. 2nd. In a grain drill, the combination of a vertically movable shoe, a flexible and bent rod pivotally connected at its lower end to the shoe, and a vertically adjustable arm pivotally connected to the upper end of said rod, substantially as described. 3rd. In a grain drill, the combination of a vertically movable shoe, a yielding connecting rod pivotally connected to the shoe at the lower end, an adjustable rock shaft, and an arm on the shaft pivotally connected to the upper end of said rod, substantially as described. 4th. In a grain drill, the combination of a vertically movable shoe, a link pivotally connected at one end to the shoe, lugs on the shoe to engage the lower side of the link, a flexible and bent rod pivotally connected at its lower end to the link, and a vertically adjustable support connected to the upper end of said rod, substantially as described. 5th. The combination of a vertically movable shoe, a tube extending upward from the shoe, a link pivoted at one end to the tube and vertically movable at the other end, a yielding connecting rod pivotally connected to the movable end of the link, an adjustable arm pivotally connected to the upper end of the rod, and a lug on the tube to engage the rod, substantially as described. 6th. The combination of a vertically movable shoe, an upwardly projecting tube on the shoe, lugs on the upper end of the tube, flexible rods pivotally connected to the shoe, and extending forward, upward, and rearward, and embracing the tube, and thence extending upward, a rock shaft having a lever, latch, and sector, and an arm on the rock shaft pivotally connected to said rod, substantially as described. 7th. The combination of a shoe, a tube extending upward from the shoe, a link pivotally connected at one end to the tube, and vertically movable at the other end, lugs engaging the lower side of the link, flexible rods pivotally connected to the movable end of the link, and extending forward therefrom and thence upward and rearward, and thence again upward, said rods also being attached at their upper end to a vertically adjustable support, and lugs on the upper end of the tube to engage the rods, substantially as described. 8th. In a grain drill, the combination of a vertically

movable shoe, flexible and bent rods pivotally connected to the shoe at their lower ends, and extending upward therefrom, a vertically adjustable rocker arm and a clamp hinged to the rocker arm and adjustably engaging the rods, substantially as described. 9th. The combination of a vertically movable shoe, a tube extending upward therefrom, a link pivoted to the tube at one end, rods pivoted to the other end of the link and extending upward and rearward therefrom, and embracing the upper end of the tube and thence extending vertically, lugs on the tube to engage the rods, a clamp on the rods to prevent spreading of the rods, a clamp near the upper end of the rods and adjustable thereon, and an adjustable rocker arm hinged to the clamp, substantially as described. 10th. The combination of a vertically movable shoe, a tube extending upward from the shoe, a link embracing the tube and pivoted at one end to the tube, lugs engaging the underside of the link, flexible rods pivoted to the other end of the link and extending forward, upward, and rearward therefrom, and embracing the tube, and thence extending upward, lugs on the tube to engage the rods a rock shaft having a lever, latch, and sector, an arm on the shaft, and a clamp hinged to the arm and adjustable engaging the upper ends of the said rods, substantially as described.

No. 67,452. Bulk Head Door Mechanism.

(*Mécanisme de porte pour cloisons de vaisseau.*)



William Barnum Cowles, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th July, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main, of an emergency cylinder, with a piston therein, a valve operated by said piston, mechanism controlled by said valve for increasing the pressure in said main, a hand operated valve for admitting fluid pressure to said emergency cylinder, a door, and poppet valves controlled by the increased pressure for moving said door to the closing position, with additional poppet valve to control the fluid for opening the door, with mechanism controlled by hand for operating said poppet valves independently of the increased pressure, substantially as described. 2nd. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main, of an emergency cylinder, with a piston therein, a valve operated by said piston, mechanism controlled by said valve for increasing the pressure in said main, a door and a cylinder and piston for moving said door, and spring seated poppet valves controlling the supply of fluid to said cylinder, substantially as described. 3rd. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main, of an emergency cylinder, with a piston therein, a valve operated by said piston, mechanism controlled by said valve for increasing the pressure in said main, a door, and pipes for fluid pressure, poppet valves operated by the increased pressure for admitting fluid through said pipes and closing said door with independent means operated by hand for lifting said poppet valves and thus moving said door, substantially as described. 5th. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main, of an emergency cylinder, with a piston therein, a valve operated by said piston, mechanism controlled by said valve

for increasing the pressure in said main, a door, pipes for fluid pressure, poppet valves operated by the increased pressure for admitting fluid through said pipes and closing said door, a rock shaft having toes engaging said poppet valves, and a hand lever on said rock shaft, substantially as described. 6th. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main, of an emergency cylinder, with a piston therein, a valve operated by said piston, mechanism controlled by said valve for increasing the pressure in said main, a door, pipes for fluid pressure, poppet valves operated by the increased pressure for admitting fluid through said pipes and moving said door, a rock shaft having toes engaging said poppet valves, a hand lever and a sector bevelled gear carried by said rock shaft, a counter shaft having a sector bevelled gear meshing with that on the rock shaft, and projecting through the bulkhead, and a second hand lever on the end of this counter shaft and on the opposite side of the bulkhead from the first, substantially as described. 7th. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main and an emergency cylinder with a hand operated valve for supplying fluid pressure thereto for suddenly increasing the pressure in said main when desired, of a door and means operated by the increase for moving said door, with additional means operated by either the normal or the increased fluid pressure and controlled by hand for moving said door independently of the emergency mechanism, substantially as described. 8th. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main and means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said main when desired, of a door, and a cylinder and piston for moving said door, and spring seated poppet valves controlling the supply of fluid to said cylinder, substantially as described. 9th. In an emergency system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main and means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said main when desired, of a door and a cylinder and piston for moving said door, and spring seated poppet valves controlling the supply of fluid to said cylinder, and operated by increase of pressure, with independent means operated by hand for tripping said valves, substantially as described. 10th. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main and means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said main when desired, of a door, pipes for fluid pressure, poppet valves operated by the increased pressure for admitting fluid through said pipes and closing said door, with independent means operated by hand for lifting said poppet valves and thus moving said door, substantially as described. 11th. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main and means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said main when desired, of a door, pipes for fluid pressure, poppet valves operated by the increased pressure for admitting fluid through said pipes and moving said door, a rock shaft having toes engaging said poppet valves, and a hand lever said rock shaft, substantially as described. 12th. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main and means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said main when desired, of a door, pipes for fluid pressure, poppet valves operated by the increased pressure for admitting fluid through said pipes and moving said door, a rock shaft having toes engaging said poppet valves, a hand lever and a sector bevelled gear carried by said rock shaft, a counter shaft, having a sector bevelled gear meshing with that on the rock shaft, and projecting through the bulkhead, and a second hand lever on the end of this counter shaft and on the opposite side of the bulkhead from the first, substantially as described. 13th. A fluid pressure system for operating bulkhead doors and the like, comprising a fluid pressure main with means for varying the pressure in said main, a valve casing connected to said fluid pressure main, poppet valves mounted in said casing and normally held on their seats by springs, a cylinder and piston for operating the door, and pipes leading from said valve casing into said cylinder respectively above and below the piston, substantially as described. 14th. A fluid pressure system for operating bulkhead doors and the like, comprising an accumulator, with means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said accumulator, of a fluid pressure main leading from said accumulator, a valve casing connected to said fluid pressure main, poppet valves mounted in said casing, means for moving said poppet valves either by hand or by increased pressure, a cylinder and piston for operating the door, and pipes leading from said valve casing into said cylinder, respectively, above and below the piston, substantially as and for the purpose described. 15th. A fluid pressure system for operating bulk head doors and the like, comprising an accumulator, with means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said accumulator, of a fluid pressure main leading from said accumulator, a valve casing connected to said fluid pressure main, poppet valves mounted in said casing and normally held on their seats by springs but yielding to the increased pressure, independent means for moving said poppet valves by hand, a cylinder and piston for operating the door, and pipes leading from said valve casing into said cylinder, respectively above and below the piston, substantially as described. 16th. A fluid pressure system for operating bulk head doors and the like, comprising an accumulator, with means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said accumulator, of a fluid pressure main leading from said accumulator, a valve casing connected to said fluid pressure main, poppet valves mounted in said casing and normally held on their seats by springs, but yielding to the increased pressure, independent means for moving said poppet valves by hand and operative

on both sides of the bulk head, a cylinder and piston for operating the door, and pipes leading from said valve casing into said cylinder, respectively above and below the piston, substantially as described. 17th. A fluid pressure system for operating bulkhead doors and the like, comprising an accumulator, with means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said accumulator, of a fluid pressure main, a valve casing divided into two chambers, that is a fluid pressure chamber, and an exhaust chamber, double passages opening into each chamber, a pair of poppet valves in each chamber and normally pressed on their seats by springs and controlling said passages, two of said valves yielding to the increased pressure for closing the door with independent means operated by hand for simultaneously lifting one of the valves in each chamber, a cylinder and piston for moving the door, a pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at one side of said piston, and another pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at the other side of said piston, substantially as described. 18th. A fluid pressure system for operating bulkhead doors and the like, comprising an accumulator, with means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said accumulator, of a fluid pressure main, a valve casing divided into two chambers, that is a fluid pressure chamber and an exhaust chamber, double passages opening into each chamber, a pair of poppet valves in each chamber and normally pressed on their seats by springs and controlling said passages, two of said valves yielding to the increased pressure for closing the door, with independent means operated by hand and from each side of the bulk head, for simultaneously lifting one of the valves in each chamber, a cylinder and piston for moving the door, a pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at one side of said piston, and another pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at the other side of said piston, substantially as described. 19th. A fluid pressure system for operating bulkhead doors and the like, comprising an accumulator, with means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said accumulator, of a fluid pressure main, a valve casing divided into two chambers, that is a fluid pressure chamber and an exhaust chamber, double passages opening into each chamber, poppet valves controlling said passages, a rock shaft with lifting toes for opening one of each pair of said valves in each chamber, a hand lever for rocking said rock shaft, a cylinder and piston for moving the door, a pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at one side of said piston and another pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at the other side of said piston, substantially as described. 20th. A fluid pressure system for operating bulkhead doors and the like, comprising an accumulator, with means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said accumulator, of a fluid pressure main, a valve casing divided into two chambers, that is a fluid pressure chamber and an exhaust chamber, double passages opening into each chamber, poppet valves controlling said passages, a rock shaft with lifting toes for opening one of each pair of said valves in each chamber, a hand lever for rocking said rock shaft and projecting through the bulkhead, a hand lever on the said counter-shaft on the opposite side of the bulkhead from the first hand lever, a cylinder and piston for moving the door, a pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at the other side of said piston, and another pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at the other side of said piston, substantially as described. 21st. A fluid pressure system for operating bulkhead doors and the like, comprising an accumulator, with means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said accumulator, of a fluid pressure main, a valve casing divided into two chambers, that is a fluid pressure chamber, and an exhaust chamber, double passages opening into each chamber, poppet valves controlling said passages, adjustable springs holding said valves on their seats under normal pressure, two of said valves yielding to increased pressure for closing the door, a rock shaft with lifting toes for opening one of each pair of said valves in each chamber, and for holding one of the other valves on its seat, a hand lever for rocking said rock shaft, a cylinder and piston for moving the door, a pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at one side of said piston, and a pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at the other side of said piston, substantially as described. 22nd. A fluid pressure system for operating bulkhead doors and the like, comprising an accumulator, with means suddenly increasing the pressure in said accumulator, of a fluid pressure main, a valve casing divided into two chambers that is a fluid pressure chamber, and an exhaust chamber, double passages opening into each chamber, poppet valves provided with elongated slots in their stems and controlling said passages, adjustable springs holding said valves on their seats under normal pressures, two of said valves yielding to increased pressure for closing the door, a rock shaft with lifting toes projecting into said elongated slots, for opening one of each pair of said valves in each chamber, and for holding one of the other valves on the seat, a hand lever for rocking said rock shaft, a cylinder and piston for moving the door, a pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at one side of said piston, and another pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at the other side of said piston, substantially as described. 23rd. A fluid pressure system for operating bulkhead doors and the like, comprising an accumulator, with means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said accumulator, of a fluid pressure main, a valve casing divided into two chambers, a fluid pressure chamber and an exhaust chamber, double passages opening into each chamber, poppet valves normally pressed on their seats and controlling said passages, a rock shaft with lifting toes for opening one of each pair of said valves in each chamber, and for holding one of the other valves on its seat, a hand

lever for rocking said rock shaft, a cylinder and piston for moving the door, a pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at one side of said piston, and another pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at the other side of said piston, with a hand pump and a pipe therefrom for delivering fluid under pressure to said fluid pressure chamber, substantially as described.

24th. A fluid pressure system for operating bulk head doors and the like, comprising a valve casing divided into two chambers, a fluid pressure chamber, and an exhaust chamber, double passages opening into each chamber, poppet valves normally pressed on their seats, controlling said passages, a rock shaft with lifting toes for opening one of each pair of said valves in each chamber, a hand lever for rocking said rock shaft, a cylinder and piston for moving the door, a pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at one side of said piston and another pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at the other side of said piston, with a hand pump and a pipe therefrom for delivering fluid pressure to said fluid pressure chamber, substantially as described.

25th. A fluid pressure system for operating bulk head doors and the like, comprising a valve casing divided into two chambers, a fluid pressure chamber, and an exhaust chamber, double passages opening into each chamber, poppet valves normally pressed on their seats, adjustable springs normally holding said valves on their seats, a rock shaft with lifting toes for opening one of each pair of said valves in each chamber, a hand lever for rocking said rock shaft, a cylinder and piston for moving the door, a pipe leading from said valve casing to said cylinder at one side of said piston, and another pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at the other side of said piston, with a hand pump and a pipe therefrom for delivering fluid under pressure to said fluid pressure chamber, substantially as described.

26th. A fluid pressure system for operating bulk head doors and the like, comprising a valve casing divided into two chambers, a fluid pressure chamber and an exhaust chamber, double passages opening into each chamber, poppet valves normally pressed on their seats controlling said passages, a rock shaft with lifting toes for opening one of each pair of said valves in each chamber, a hand lever for rocking said rock shaft, a countershaft gearing with said rock shaft and projecting through the bulk head, a hand lever on said countershaft on the opposite side of the bulk head from the rock shaft, a cylinder and piston for moving the door, a pipe leading from said valve casing to said cylinder at one side of said piston, and another pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at the other side of said piston, with a hand pump and a pipe therefrom for delivering fluid under pressure to said fluid pressure chamber, substantially as described.

27th. A fluid pressure system for operating bulk head doors and the like, comprising a valve casing divided into two chambers, a fluid pressure chamber and an exhaust chamber, double passages opening into each chamber, poppet valves controlling said passages, adjustable springs normally holding said valves on their seats, a rock shaft with lifting toes for opening one of each pair of said valves in each chamber, a hand lever for rocking said rock shaft, a countershaft gearing with said rock shaft and projecting through the bulk head, a hand lever on said countershaft on the opposite side of the bulk head from the rock shaft, a cylinder and piston for moving the door, a pipe leading from said valve casing to said cylinder at one side of said piston, and another pipe leading from said valve casing into said cylinder at the other side of said piston, with a hand pump and a pipe therefrom for delivering fluid under pressure to said fluid pressure chamber, substantially as described.

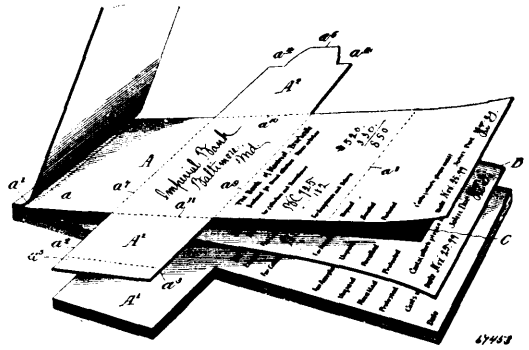
28th. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main of an emergency cylinder with a piston therein, a valve operated by said piston, mechanism controlled by said valve for increasing the pressure in said main, a door, and a cylinder and piston for moving said door, and two pairs of spring seated valves controlling a supply of fluid to said cylinder, one pair being operated by increase of pressure for moving the door in one direction with independent means operated by hand for tripping either pair of said valves for moving the door in either direction, substantially as described.

29th. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main of an emergency cylinder with a piston therein, a valve operated by said piston, mechanism controlled by said piston, mechanism controlled by said valve for increasing the pressure in said main, a door, and a cylinder and piston for moving said door, and two pairs of spring seated valves controlling the supply of fluid to said cylinder, one of said pairs being operated by increase of pressure for moving the door in one direction, with a rock shaft and tripping toes operated by hand for tripping either pair of said valves and thus moving the door in either direction, substantially as described.

30th. In a fluid pressure system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main and means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said main when desired, of a door, and a cylinder and piston for moving said door, and two pairs of spring seated valves for controlling the supply of fluid to said cylinder for moving the door in either direction, as may be desired, substantially as described.

31st. In an emergency system of the character described, the combination with a fluid pressure main, and means for suddenly increasing the pressure in said main, when desired, of a door, and a cylinder and piston for moving said door, and two pairs of spring seated valves controlling the supply of fluid to said cylinder, one pair of said valves being operated by increase of pressure, with independent means operated by hand for tripping either pair of said valves as may be desired, substantially as described.

No. 67,453. Book or Tablet. (*Livre ou tablettes.*)



Charles Lewis Benedict, Brockville, Ontario, Canada, 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 8th January, 1900.)

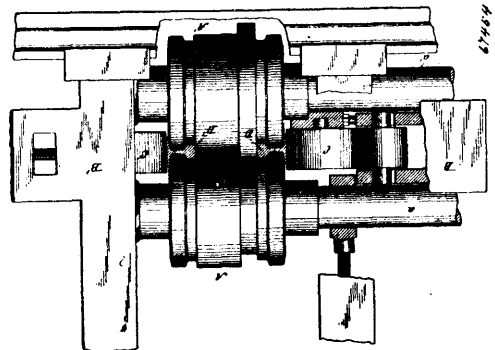
Claim.—1st. A book or tablet having a series of leaves forming letter sheets, each comprising a main body having a portion for receiving the envelope address, a portion for receiving the body of the letter, and provided with sealing flaps, extending laterally from the address receiving portion of the main body, and a series of copy receiving leaves alternating with the letter sheet leaves, said copy receiving leaves being of substantially the form and size of the main body of said letter sheet leaves, without the said flaps whereby the copy receiving leaves will receive a copy of the envelope address and the body of the letter, substantially as described.

2nd. A book or tablet having a series of removable leaves forming letter sheets, and comprising each a main body provided with a substantially central portion for receiving the envelope address, and sealing flaps extending laterally from said address receiving portion, and a series of permanent copy receiving leaves, having substantially the form of the main body of the letter sheet leaves, exclusive of said flaps and alternating with said letter sheet leaves, substantially as described.

3rd. A book or tablet having a series of permanent copy receiving leaves, and a series of removable leaves alternating therewith, each of said removable leaves having a main body of substantially the same form and size as the copy receiving leaves, and having a substantially central address receiving portion, adapted to receive the envelope address, a letter receiving portion below the address receiving portion, flaps extending laterally from said address receiving portion and adapted one to overlap the other when folded, one of said flaps having portions at its outer end cut-away to permit the other flap to be sealed down upon the part beneath said cut-away flap, substantially as described.

4th. A book or tablet having a series of copy receiving leaves, and a series of removable letter sheet envelope leaves, alternating therewith, each of said removable leaves having a substantially central address receiving portion, sealed flaps extending laterally thereof, a part below the address receiving portion adapted to fold in rear thereof, a part above the address receiving portion of less width, longitudinally of the sheet than the flaps, adapted to fold upon the other folded part of the sheet, one of said flaps having cut-away portions on each side at its end forming a central tongue whereby the other flap may be sealed upon the said tongue and upon the upper and lower folded portions on opposite sides of the tongue, substantially as described.

No. 67,454. Method of Re-Rolling Rails.
(*Méthode de rélaminer les rails.*)

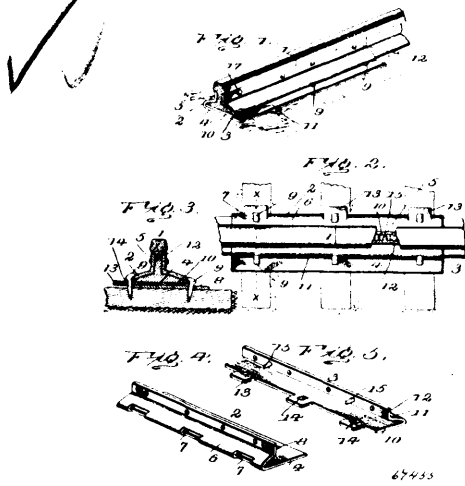


James Edwin York, Manhattan, New York, U.S.A., 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th October, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The process of re-rolling rails, which consists in subjecting the same to the section of heat, then reducing the section in

all directions, except laterally across the flange, substantially as specified. 2nd. The process of re-rolling rails, which consists in subjecting the same to the action of heat then reducing the section in all directions except laterally across the flange, and during the process subjecting all parts of the rail to a practically uniform surface feed, substantially as described.

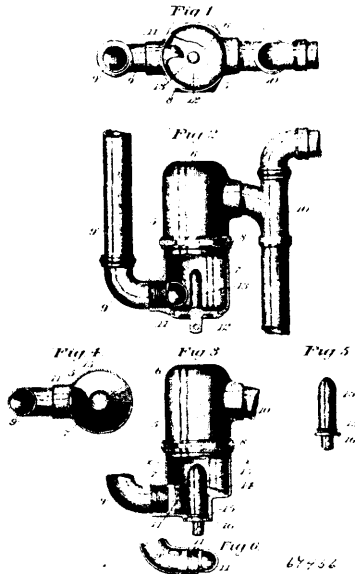
No. 67,455. Rail Joint. (Joint de rails.)



Henry Machir Boyd, Sierra Blanca, Texas, and Hope Redmon, Cynthiana, Kentucky, U.S.A., 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 6th April, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a rail joint, complementary members of similar formation, each comprising a base portion forming a seat of a width to extend across and below the base of the rail, a vertical longitudinal extension and a folded part, one of the members having a series of openings in its folded portion, and spike openings along the free edge portion of its base, and the other member having tongues projecting from the free edge of its base and adapted to pass through the openings in the folded portion of the first mentioned member, said tongues having spike openings, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a rail joint, complementary members of similar formation, each comprising a base, a vertical longitudinal extension and an intermediate folded portion, one of the members adapted to be placed upon the base portion of the other member and having a series of tongues provided with spike openings, and the other member having openings in its folded portion to receive the aforementioned tongues and having its base portion of greater transverse extent than the superposed member and having the projecting base portion formed with a series of spike openings, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,456. Centrifugal Trap. (Purac centrifug.)

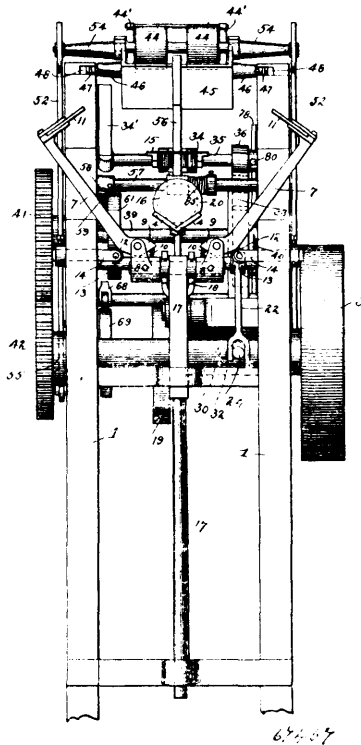


Bert Olen Tilden, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 26th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a trap, the combination, with a trap body, of an inlet pipe, a deflector projecting over the end of said pipe and arranged to deflect the liquid laterally, and an exit pipe. 2nd. In a trap, the combination, with a trap body, of an inlet pipe carrying a device for deflecting the course of the fluid passing through said pipe, and thereby causing the same to rotate, and an outlet pipe. 3rd. In a trap, the combination, with an inlet pipe having a deflector, of a plug or projection located in the trap body, and an exit pipe. 4th. In a trap, the combination, with an inlet pipe having a deflector, of a removable screw or plug carrying a projection co-operating with said deflector in producing rotary motion of the fluid entering the trap, and an outlet pipe. 5th. In a trap, the combination, with a trap body, of an inlet pipe having a deflector, means within the trap body co-operating with said deflector in causing a rotary motion of the fluid entering the trap, and exit pipe. 6th. In a trap, the combination, with a trap body made in sections, of means for uniting said sections so that they may be adjusted one upon the other, and inlet pipe carrying a deflector and connected with one of said sections, said deflector serving to change the course of the fluid and thereby cause the same to rotate within the trap body, and an exit pipe connected with the other of said sections. 7th. In a pot-trap, the combination, with a trap body composed of sections adjustably united, of an elbow carrying a deflector, said elbow being threaded into the lower of said trap sections, a central plug or projection, and an exit pipe connected with the top section of the trap.

No. 67,457. Bottle Labelling Machine.

(Machine à étiqueter les bouteilles.)



Frank Charles Herrman Strasburger, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 1st June, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination with a bottle rest, a main shaft and a clutch mechanism, of a trip lever pivoted in the frame of the machine adjacent to the bottle rest and projecting upward in position to be engaged and operated by pressing the bottle against said lever when the bottle is inserted in the machine, to set the machine in action, substantially as described. 2nd. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination with a bottle rest, of a vertically arranged trip device projecting up behind the bottle rest to be engaged and operated by the bottle and capable of being adjusted to accommodate bottles of different lengths, substantially as described. 3rd. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination of a bottle rest and a tripper device located behind the bottle rest and comprising a lever pivoted in the frame of the machine, and an adjustable plate carried by said lever and arranged to be engaged by the bottom of the bottle when the latter is inserted in the machine on the rest, substantially as described. 4th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination of a label supply holder, affixing means, a label carrier moving in the arc of a circle and normally holding a label in position to be affixed, a clutch mechanism for throwing the machine into and out of action, and a tripper

device in position to be operated by pressing the bottle against said device when the bottle is arranged in the machine for throwing the clutch and thereby causing the affixing means to affix the label, said affixing means and carrier being so timed that the former operates while the latter swings back to the label supply and carries another label therefrom into position to be affixed to the next bottle, substantially as described. 5th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination of a bottle rest, a label supply holder, affixing means, a pivoted label carrier moving in the arc of a circle, a clutch mechanism for throwing the machine into and out of action, and a pivoted tripper device located adjacent to the bottle rest and adapted to be rocked by pressing the bottle against said device when the bottle is arranged in the machine to throw the clutch, substantially as and for the purpose described. 6th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination of a label supply holder, affixing means, a swinging device for carrying the label from the supply into position to be affixed, a clutch mechanism for throwing the machine into and out of action, and a trip device projecting upward in the path of the bottle and adapted to be operated by pressing the bottle against the same when the bottle is arranged in the machine for automatically throwing the clutch and starting the machine, substantially as described. 7th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination of a label supply holder, a bottle rest, affixing means, a continuously rotating power wheel, a clutch mechanism for throwing the machine into and out of operative connection therewith, a rock shaft, a trip device carried by said rock shaft and located adjacent to the bottle rest, whereby the placing of a bottle in proper position on the rest will press against the trip device and throw the clutch and set the machine in action, a label carrier holding a label in position to be affixed when the machine is unclutched, and mechanism operating when the machine is started to cause the carrier to discharge its label and carry another from the supply into position to be affixed to the next bottle, substantially as described. 8th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination with a label supply holder and affixing means, of a swinging device for carrying a label from the supply into position to be affixed to a bottle, and a device for locking the carrying device temporarily in its rearward position, substantially as described. 9th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination with a label supply holder and affixing means, of a device for carrying a label from the supply into position to be affixed to a bottle, means for moving the supply of labels into contact with the carrying device, and a latch device for locking the carrying device just before it is engaged by the supply of labels, substantially as described. 10th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination of a label supply holder, affixing means, a forked device for carrying a label from the supply into position to be affixed, a holder mounted between the pivot of the carrier and the bottle and arranged to operate between the forked end of the carrier to press and hold the label against the bottle and release it from the carrier so that the carrier may return for another label while the first is being affixed, a clutch device, and a tripper in position to be operated by the bottle when it is inserted in the machine to throw the clutch and cause the holder to descend and engage the label and actuate the affixing means and carrier, substantially as described. 11th. In a labelling machine, the combination with a device for supporting a bottle therein, of a rock shaft travelling in a fixed arc, a holder mounted on said rock shaft and adapted to be actuated thereby, and means for permitting the rock shaft to complete its movement without carrying the holder to the full limit of its downward movement, substantially as described. 12th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination with a device for supporting a label therein, of a rock shaft travelling in a fixed arc, a holder loosely mounted on said shaft, and connections between the rock shaft and the holder whereby the holder is carried down to press on the label and bottle and returned to its upright position by the rocking movement of the shaft, substantially as described. 13th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination of a label supply holder, affixing means, a swinging label carrying device, and a paste device reciprocating in horizontal ways above the label supply and provided at its front with a paste roller arranged in the path of the swinging label carrying device during a part of its rearward movement and adapted to be engaged and pushed rearward in its ways by the carrier as it swings backward and slides over the paste roller in its passage to the label supply, substantially as described. 14th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination of a label supply holder at the back of the machine, affixing means at the front of the machine, a swinging label carrier, a horizontally reciprocating paste device travelling in ways and arranged in the path and adapted to be pushed by said carrier during the rearward movement to get a label from the supply, and means for returning the paste device to its normal forward position after the carrier has carried a label from the supply into position to be affixed, substantially as described. 15th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination with a swinging label carrier, of a paste device travelling in horizontal ways and normally in a forward position, within the arc of the circle described by the carrier, while the carrier is holding a label in position to be affixed, and adapted to be engaged by the carrier on its rearward movement and pushed backward thereby out of the way of the carrier as the latter moves to the limit of its rearward movement, and means for returning the paste device, substantially as described. 16th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination with a label supply holder and a swinging carrier, of a horizontally reciprocating paste device, said device being pushed

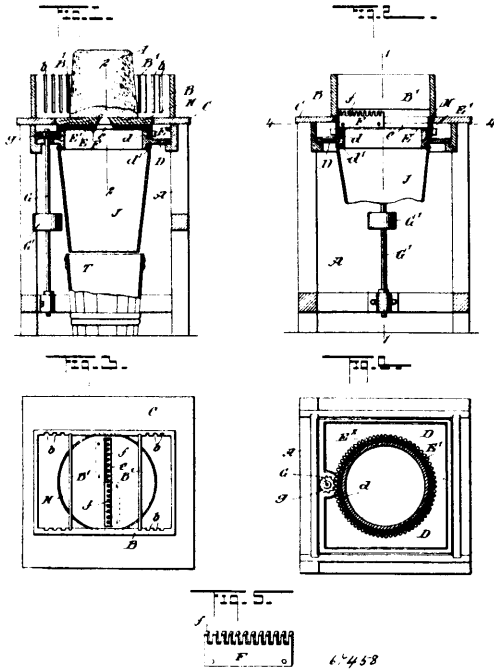
backward by the carrier when it swings down to the label supply to get a label and remaining in this position until the carrier swings forward again, and means for returning the paste device to its forward position, substantially as described. 17th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination of a label supply holder, affixing means, a device for carrying a label from the supply into position to be affixed to a bottle, a horizontally movable paste device arranged in the path of the label carrying device on its rearward movement, and a holder device mounted between the pivot of the carrying device and the bottle for pressing and holding the label against the bottle before the affixing means begin to operate to disengage the label from the carrying device and hold it properly on the bottle while the affixing means operate, substantially as described. 18th. In a bottle labelling machine, the combination of a vertically movable label supply holder, vertically operating affixing means, a swinging label carrier, a swinging holder, a paste device reciprocating horizontally above the label supply, a main shaft, a clutch mechanism on said shaft, and a tripper device connected with said clutch and adapted to be operated by the insertion of a bottle in the machine to set the machine in motion and operate the holder, carrier, affixing means and label supply holder and return the paste device to its forward position after the carrier has carried another label into position to be affixed, substantially as described. 19th. In a labelling machine, the combination with a holder for a supply of labels and means for affixing a label to a bottle, of a swinging device for carrying a label from the supply into position to be affixed to a bottle, a movable paste device arranged in the path of the label carrier, a stamp carried by said paste device and adapted to engage the top label in the supply before it is carried into position to be affixed to a bottle, and an inking pad arranged behind the label supply to ink the stamp after it has engaged the label, substantially as described. 20th. In a labelling machine, the combination with a holder for a supply of labels, of a device for carrying a label from the supply into position to be affixed to a bottle, a stamp, and means for moving the supply of labels into contact first with the stamp and then with the carrying device, substantially as described. 21st. In a labelling machine, the combination with a holder for a supply of labels, of a device for carrying a label from the supply into position to be affixed to a bottle, a stamp and an inking pad, and a means which moves the supply of labels into contact with the carrying device and also the inking pad against the stamp, substantially as described. 22nd. In a labelling machine, the combination with a holder for a supply of labels, of a swinging device for carrying the labels from the supply into position to be affixed to a bottle, a printing device, means for moving the top label of the supply into contact first with the printing device and then with the carrying device, and means for locking the carrying device in position to receive the said label, substantially as described. 23rd. In a bottle labelling machine, which is normally at rest, the combination with vertically operating affixing means, of a vertically movable and spring pressed label supply holder, a pivoted swinging device for carrying a label from the supply into position to be affixed, a horizontally reciprocating paste device arranged in the path of the carrier during a part of its rearward movement and adapted to be pushed backward thereby, means for returning the paste device to its forward position after the carrier has carried forward a label, a main shaft, a clutch mechanism, and a tripper operated by the insertion of a bottle in the machine to throw the clutch and start the machine and thereby actuate the aforesaid parts, substantially as described.

No. 67,458. Butter Shredder. (Machine à couper le beurre.)

Vallie George Tice, Alburdis, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 23d May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th May, 1900.)

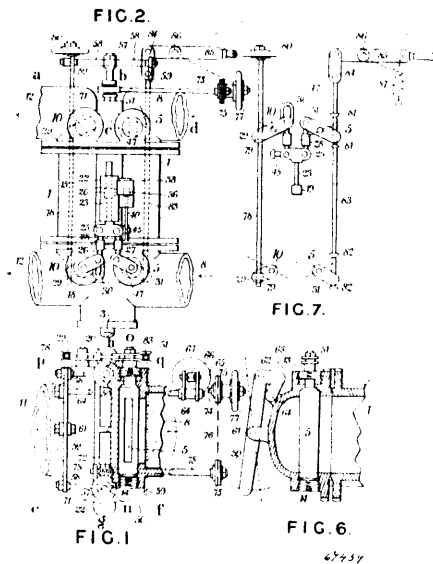
Claim.—1st. A butter shredder, comprising a supporting frame having a central opening, a disc supported at its periphery in said opening and provided with means engaging the periphery to rotate it, whereby the central portion of the disc will be unobstructed, said disc having slots extending to its center, and cutters mounted in said slots, substantially as described. 2nd. A butter shredder, comprising a frame having an opening therein, a plate below the opening of the frame and having a central opening, a disc supported at its periphery on the plate to rotate thereon in the opening of the frame, said disc having radial slots extending from near the periphery, to the centre and provided with gear teeth on its periphery, a shaft provided with a piston meshing with the teeth of the disc, a toothed cutter in one of the slots for cutting strips from the bottom of the whole mass of butter, and a cutter in the other slot for cutting off the ribs on the mass of butter left by the first cutter, substantially as described. 3rd. A shredder for butter and the like, comprising a disc having a downwardly projecting annular flange, cutters carried by said disc, a frame having a central opening and provided with a flange on each side around the said opening, the upper flange fitting within the flange of the disc, a clute secured to the lower flange, and means for revolving the disc, substantially as described. 4th. A butter shredder, comprising a frame, a plate carried by the frame and having a central opening and an upwardly projecting flange around said opening, a disc having a slot extending nearly to the periphery thereof and provided with a downwardly projecting

flange within which the flange of the plate fits, the said disc being provided with gear teeth on the outer face of its flange, a shaft pro-



vided with a pinion meshing with the teeth of the disc, and toothed cutters in the slot of the disc, the inner ends of the cutters being adjacent to each other, substantially as herein shown and described.

No. 67,459. Fluid Pressure Engine. (Machine à colonne d'eau.)

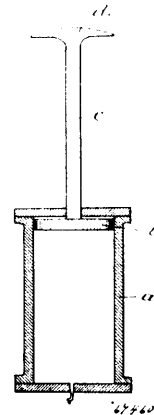


Robert Cooke Sayer, 11 Clyde Road, Redland, Bristol, England 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A main cylinder provided with longitudinal slots, a piston with extensions working in the slots, main supply and exhaust valves, barrels extending the length of the cylinder and communicating with the slots, valves in the barrels having helically arranged ports, valve operating cylinders communicating with the barrels and with the main cylinder, supplementary valves controlling the communications between the valve operating cylinders and the main cylinder, pistons in the valve operating cylinders and mechanisms for connecting the pistons in the valve operating cylinders to the main supply and exhaust valves and the supplementary valves, substantially as described. 2nd. In an engine in which the cut off is determined by the position of a port opening into the cylinder, a

cylinder having a longitudinal slot, a barrel extending the length of the cylinder, and communicating with the slot, a valve in the barrel having helically arranged ports and mechanism for rotating the valve to bring the required ports in communication with the slot, substantially as described. 3rd. In an engine in which the cut off is determined by the position of a port opening into the cylinder, a cylinder having a longitudinal slot, a barrel extending the length of the cylinder and communicating with the slot, a valve in the barrel having helically arranged ports, and mechanism for sliding the valve in the barrel, substantially as described. 4th. A main cylinder provided with a port situated so that the piston passes it at the desired point of cut off, a valve operating cylinder communicating at one end by a passage with the cut off port, and at the other end by another passage with a port situated so that the piston passes it near the end of its strokes, a valve in this second passage, a piston in the valve operating cylinder, main supply and exhaust valves, and mechanism connecting the valve operating piston with the valves substantially as described.

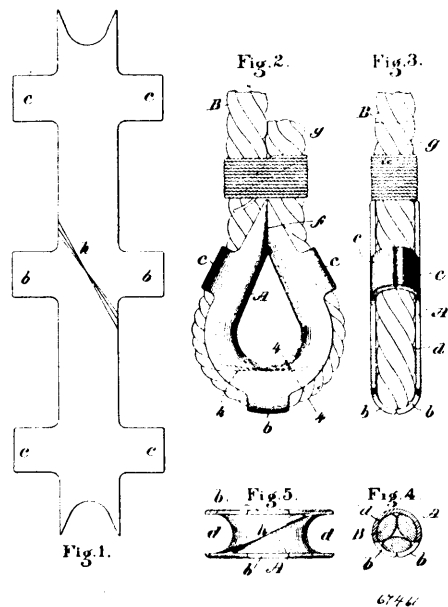
No. 67,460. Railway Buffer. (Tampon de chemin de fer.)



Anatole Dufour, Annonay, France, 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A car buffer for neutralizing the effects of collisions consisting of a closed cylinder normally containing air at atmospheric pressure, a piston working in the cylinder and a buffer rod fixed to the piston, substantially as described. 2nd. A car buffer for neutralizing the effects of collisions comprising a closed cylinder normally containing air at atmospheric pressure, a piston working in the cylinder, a spring acting on the piston, a buffer rod fixed to the piston and a means for opening the cylinder to the atmosphere, substantially as described.

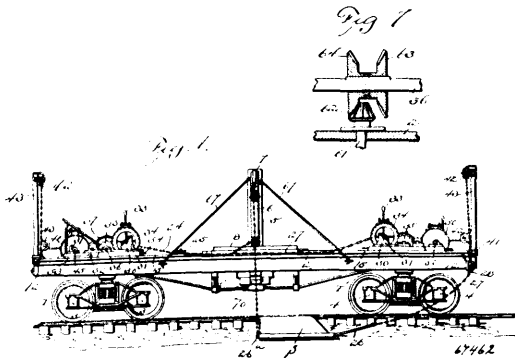
No. 67,461. Rope Thimble. (Dé pour cordes.)



Robert Alphonso Hammond, Sandwich, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 8th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A rope thimble in the form of a closed peripherally grooved ring having pairs of clips projecting from its edges at opposite sides of a diametrical line to embrace the rope, and provided at the edges of its diametrically opposite sides with clips to embrace and protect the bend of the rope, substantially as described. 2nd. A rope thimble in the form of a closed peripherally grooved ring having pairs of clips projecting from its edges at opposite sides of a diametrical line to embrace the rope, and provided at the edges of its diametrically opposite sides with clips to embrace and protect the bend of the rope, and having a rib or projection extending diagonally across the bottom of its groove and adapted to fit between the strands of the rope to prevent the slipping of the same within the thimble, substantially as described. 3rd. A rope thimble formed from a blank having opposite side slips or ears at its middle, and similar lips near both ends, said blank being doubled longitudinally to form a channel or groove and then bent into the form of a ring with its ends contacting, said ears forming clips to embrace and protect the rope at its bend and thereabove, substantially as described.

No. 67,462. Ditching Machine. (Machine à fossouer.)



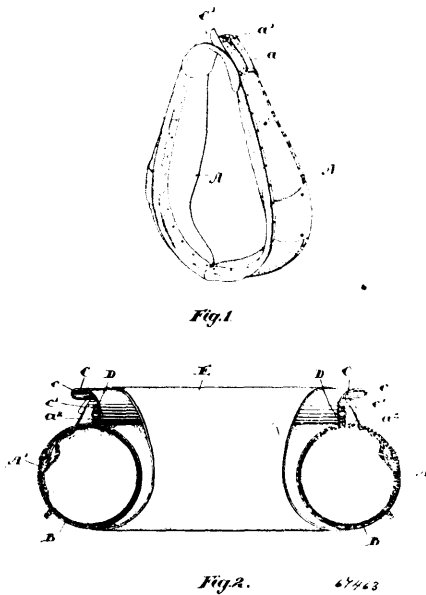
Samuel H. Baxter and John T. Baxter, both of Jackson, Tennessee, U.S.A., 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 28th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device, for elevating the latter, and driving mechanism for one of said drums controlled by the movement of the car. 2nd. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device for elevating the latter, and driving mechanism for one of said drums operated by an axle of the car. 3rd. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device for elevating the latter, driving mechanism for said drums operatively controlled by the travelling movement of the carrying devices, and means for independently connecting said drums with the driving mechanism. 4th. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device for elevating the latter, driving mechanism for one of said drums controlled by the movement of the car, and means for locking the drums against retractive movement when the excavating device is in its elevated position. 5th. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device for elevating the latter, driving mechanism for one of said drums controlled by the movement of the car, and friction brakes operable with said drums. 6th. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device for elevating the latter, driving mechanism for one of said drums controlled by the movement of the car, circular extensions on said drums, rings surrounding said circular extensions and adapted to frictionally engage the same, and means for operating said rings. 7th. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device for elevating the latter, driving mechanism for one of said drums controlled by the movement of the car, circular extensions on said drums, rings surrounding said circular extensions and adapted to frictionally engage the same, links connected respectively to said rings and to the frame work, and rock shafts fixed to said links for operating the same. 8th. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device for elevating the latter, driving mechanism for one of said drums controlled by the movement of the car, circular extensions on said drums, rings surrounding said circular extensions and adapted to frictionally engage the same, links connected respectively to said rings and to the framework, rock shafts fixed to said links for operating the same, and levers secured to said rock shafts. 9th. The combination with a car, of earth excavating devices located at opposite sides of the same, two pairs of drums located respectively at opposite ends of the car, connections between the drums and the excavating devices for elevating said last mentioned parts, driving mechanism for the drum controlled by

the movement of the car, and means for independently connecting the several drums with the driving mechanism. 10th. The combination with a car, of earth excavating devices, a pair of arms supported by the car, a pair of drums, chains connecting said drums and excavating device, guiding means for said chains supported by said arm, and means for driving the drums operatively controlled by the travelling movement of the said car. 11th. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device, shafts for supporting the drums and provided with clutches, and driving mechanism controlled by the movement of the car and operatively connected to said shafts. 12th. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device for elevating the latter, shafts for supporting the drums, a shaft sustained upon the car and operatively connected with the car axle for operation thereby, and driving connections between said last mentioned shaft and the drum shafts. 13th. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device for elevating the latter, shafts for supporting the drums, a shaft sustained upon the car and operatively connected with the car axle for operation thereby, driving connections between said last mentioned shaft and the drum shafts, and means for throwing said drums into and out of action alternately. 14th. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device for elevating the latter, shafts for supporting said connections, shafts for said drums, a second shaft, two series of meshing gears fixed respectively to said drum shafts and to the other shaft, and operative connections between the latter and a car wheel. 15th. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, connections between the drums and the excavating device for elevating the latter, shafts for supporting the drums and provided with clutches and also having gears, a third shaft provided with gears meshing with the gears on the drum shafts, sprocket wheels secured to said third shaft and to the car axle, and a sprocket chain passing around said sprocket wheels. 16th. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating device, a pair of drums, chains connecting the drums and the excavating device and secured to the opposite ends of the latter, overhanging arms on the car provided with pulleys to receive said chains, driving mechanism operatively controlled by the travelling movement of the carrying device, and means for individually connecting the drums to said driving mechanism. 17th. The combination with a car, of an earth excavating scoop having side and end walls, a bail secured to the front end of said scoop, a chain connected to said bail, a second chain connected to the rear of the scoop, arms located at different points in length of and overhanging the car and provided with a guiding means to receive said chains, a pair of drums independently operative and connected with said chains, and driving mechanism for said drums operatively controlled by the movement of a part of the supporting device of the car. 18th. The combination with a car, of a pair of arms located at different points in the length of the car, one of said pairs of arms being elevatable and the other pair rotatable unittedly in a horizontal plane, an earth excavating device adapted to be connected to one of each pair of arms on opposite sides of the car, hoisting mechanism and the earth excavating device. 19th. The combination with a car, of a pair of arms located at different points in the length of the car and one of said arms being supported for rotation, an earth excavating device, hoisting mechanisms, connections between the hoisting mechanism and the earth excavating device, supported by said arms, and means controlled by the movement of the car for operating both of said arms. 20th. The combination with a car, of a pair of arms located at different points in the length of the car and one of said arms being supported for elevation, an earth excavating device, hoisting mechanism, connections between the hoisting mechanism and the earth excavating device, supported by said arms, and means for raising and lowering the arm which is supported for elevation, said means being controlled by the movement of the car. 21st. The combination with a car, of a pair of arms located at different points in the length of the car and one of said arms being movably mounted for elevation, an earth excavating device, hoisting mechanism, connections between the hoisting mechanism and the earth excavating device, a drum, an arm or mast supported by the car near said movably mounted arm, and a chain connected with said movably mounted arm and also with said drum, and a guiding device for said chain on the arm or mast. 22nd. The combination with a car, of pairs of arms located at different points in the length of the car, one of said pairs of arms being elevatably mounted and the other unittedly having rotation: in a horizontal plane, an earth excavating device adapted to be connected to one arm of each pair on opposite sides of the car, hoisting mechanism, connections between the hoisting mechanism and the earth excavating device, a mast fixed near one end of the car, a chain supported by said mast, a drum to which one end of the chain is connected, a collar on said elevatable arm, and means for rotating said drum. 23rd. The combination with a car, of a pair of arms located at different points in the length of the car, and one of said arms being movably mounted for elevation, an earth excavating device, hoisting mechanism, connections between the hoisting mechanism and the earth excavating device, supported by said arms, a mast, a chain supported by the mast, a drum to which one end of the chain is connected, the other end of the chain being connected to said movably mounted drum, and

mechanism controlled by the movement of the car for rotating said drum and for also operating said hoisting mechanism. 24th. The combination with a car, of pairs of arms located at different points in the length of the car, one pair being elevatable and the other rotatable in a horizontal plane, hoisting mechanism, an earth excavating device connected to one of each pair of said arms, connections between the hoisting mechanism and said earth excavating device, a turn table for supporting the pair of rotatable arms, a shaft operatively connected to said turn table, a second shaft operatively connected to the first mentioned shaft, and two separate driving members shiftable alternately into working relation with said second shaft. 25th. The combination with a car, of a pair of arms located at different points in the length of the car, hoisting mechanism, an earth excavating device, connections between the hoisting mechanism and said earth excavating device, a turn table for supporting one of said arms and provided with a stud, a shaft operatively connected with said stud and having a gear at one end, a second shaft having a meshing gear, a third shaft having two slidable gears adapted to mesh with a gear at one end of said second shaft, and driving connections between said third shaft and the axle of the car. 26th. The combination with a car, of a pair of arms located at different points in the length of the car, one of said arms being movably mounted for elevation, a rod connected to said movably mounted arm and pivotally supported on the car, hoisting mechanism, an earth excavating device, connections between the hoisting mechanism and the earth excavating device for raising and lowering the latter, a mast, a hoisting drum, and a chain connected to said hoisting drum and movably mounted on and supported by said mast. 27th. The combination with a car, of a beam supported thereby, means for detachably connecting a plow beam or beams to said first mentioned beam, a pinion meshing with the rack, a rod to which the pinion is secured, and means for locking the rod in an adjusted position. 28th. The combination with a car, of a beam supported thereby, means for detachably connecting a plow beam or beams to said first mentioned beam, a rack secured to said first mentioned beam, a pinion meshing with the rack, a rod to which the pinion is secured, a ratchet secured to said rod, and a pawl on the car for engaging the ratchet.

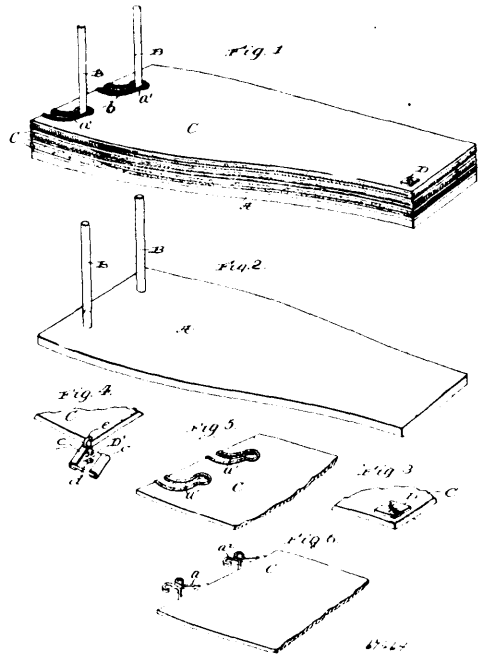
No. 67,463. Horse Collar. (Collier de cheval.)



William Spuetzel, New Dundee, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the air pads or cushions having connected edges at the front of the collar, of the strengthening rim substantially U-shaped in cross section and provided with an edge head, and means for securing the inner edge of the rim to the connected edges, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. The combination with the air pads or cushions having connected edges at the front of the collar, of the strengthening rim substantially U-shaped in cross section and provided with an edge head, the metal strips extending to the outside of the connected edges, and the rivets extending through the inner edges of the rim, connected edges and strips, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a pneumatic collar, the combination with the pads and pneumatic rubber air pad, of a soft fabric lining having a woolly or soft side next the rubber, as and for the purpose specified.

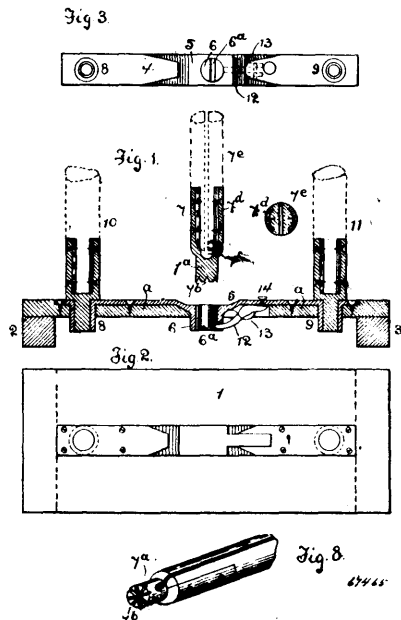
No. 67,464. Garment Holder. (Porte-vêtement.)



Frank Lisle Napier, St. Joseph, Michigan, U.S.A., 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The herein described garment holder comprising a base, uprights connected to and rising from the base, and a plurality of gravitating, superposed leaves adapted to rest over and cover the garments to be held, the said leaves being provided at their edges with seats having open mouths and loosely receiving the uprights, whereby the weight of the leaves is imposed on the garments beneath them and they are rendered susceptible of being moved horizontally into and out of engagement with the uprights, substantially as specified. 2nd. The herein described garment holder comprising a base, uprights connected to and rising from the base, and a plurality of superposed leaves arranged on the base and having bayonet slots at one end, of larger size than the uprights, loosely receiving said uprights, substantially as specified.

No. 67,465. Mitre Box. (Boite à onglet.)



W. H. Gordon, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., 23rd May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 1st August, 1899.)

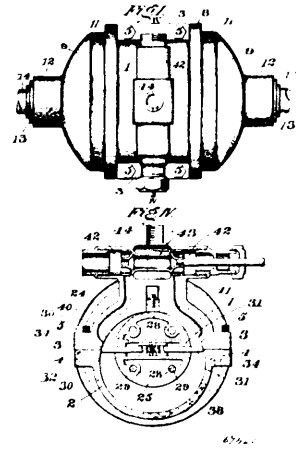
Claim.—1st. In a mitre box, in combination a base or block and supports therefor, a plate as 4 mounted on said block provided with a depressed central portion and dependant socket 6, 8, and 9 a locking bar or rib as 6^a, in the lower end of the socket 6, a vertically slotted saw guide journaled in the socket 6, the base of the journal of which saw guide is provided with a series of diametrically and radially extending slots adapted to be engaged by such locking bar 6^a, a work rest journaled in each of the socket 8 and 9, and means for rigidly securing the saw guide, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A mitre box, in combination a base or block and supports therefor, a plate as 4 mounted on said block provided with a depressed central portion and dependant sockets 6, 8 and 9, a locking bar as 6^a in the lower end of the socket 6, saw guide journaled in the socket 6, the base of the journal of which saw guide is provided with a series of diametrically and radially extending slots adapted to be engaged by such locking bar 6^a, a work rest journaled in each of the sockets 8 and 9 means for rigidly securing the saw guide, each of said work rests comprising a bifurcated socket or support 7^d, and a post affixed therein, the base of such support terminating in a reduced part or journal 7^a, whereby it is mounted in its socket and the saw guide being of like construction and having a recess 7^c, and the post mounted therein being slotted for receiving the saw, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a mitre box, in combination a base or block and supports therefor, a plate as 4 mounted on said block provided with a depressed central portion and dependent sockets 6, 8 and 9, a locking bar as 6^a, in the lower end of the socket 6, and saw guide journaled in the socket 6, the base of the journal of which saw guide is provided with a series of diametrically radially extending slots adapted to be engaged by such locking bar 6^a, a work rest journaled in each of the sockets 8 and 9, and means for rigidly securing the saw guide, each of said work rest comprising a bifurcated socket for support 7^d and a post affixed therein, the base of such support terminating in a reduced part or journal 7^a, whereby it is mounted in its socket, and the saw guide being of like construction, and having a recess, 7^c, and a post mounted therein, being slotted for the receiving of the saw, the inner surface of the walls of such socket, and the peripheral surface of such journal tapering downward, substantially as described. 4th. In a mitre box, the combination with the base of a rocking member, and means for securing said member, a locking strip carried by the member in a saw guide journaled in the socket, and having grooves adapted to receive the locking strips. 5th. In a mitre box, the combination with a base and guides thereon, of a rocking member journaled to the base, and adapted to adjustment in a vertical plane, and having portions received in the guides, means for clamping said rocking member in any desired position, a saw guide having its lower end rotatably connected to the rocking member, and adapted to turn on its vertical axis, and means for holding said saw guide in any desired position after being turned on its vertical axis. 6th. In a mitre box, the combination with a base or guide secured thereto, of a rocking member journaled to the base and adapted to adjustment in a vertical plane, and having portions received in the guides, means for clamping and holding said member in any desired position, a socket on said rocking member, a vertically disposed saw guide, having its lower end received in said socket, and adapted to turn therein on its vertical axis, and provided at its lower end with radially disposed grooves, and a locking bar carried by the locking member, adapted to fit in any of such grooves and secure it to the guide. 7th. In a mitre box, the combination with a base of an arc shaped rocking member having trunnions journaled in the base, and adapted to adjustment in a vertical plane, a tubular socket connected to the rocking member, and having a rib as 6^a, a vertically disposed saw guide journaled in the socket, and provided with radial grooves in its lower end, which are adapted to receive said rib, means for binding the journal of the saw guide in its said socket, and means for clamping the rocking member at any desired point.

No. 67,466. Rotary Engine. (Machine rotatoire.)

The Empire Engine and Motor Company, Orangeburg, assignee of Frank Henry Cathcart, Blauvelt, both in New York, U.S.A., 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder and rotary piston fitting within the same, the piston being longer than the cylinder, of cylinder heads secured to the cylinder, and provided with annular cylinder extensions within which the piston works, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder having externally screw threaded ends, and a rotary piston of greater length than the cylinder, fitting within the same, of cylinder heads provided with cylinder extensions within which the piston works, and internally screw threaded rims, respectively, adapted to screw upon the ends of the cylinder, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a rotary engine, the combination with a two-part cylinder, of longitudinally disposed flanges and bolts for uniting the two parts of the cylinder sections, the flanges being of less extent than the cylinder, of a rotary piston within the cylinder, and cylinder heads provided with rims, screw threads for uniting the cylinder and the rims of the cylinder heads, and a cylinder extension within the respective heads for the reception of the piston, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder of the two-part piston containing movable piston blades, piston heads provided with inward projecting annular rims which fit over the ends of the two parts of the

piston and properly assemble them, and means for uniting the two piston heads, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a rotary engine,



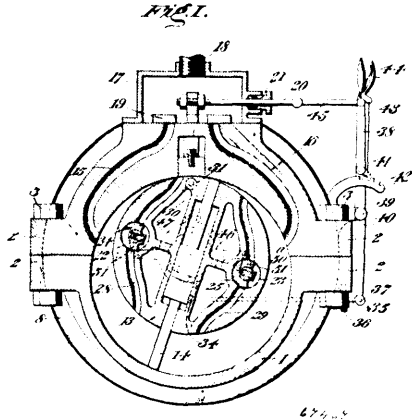
the combination with the cylinder and the piston carrying the movable blades, of the piston heads provided with inward extending rims which are adapted to fit over the ends of the piston, the oblique walls projecting from the said rims, and annular bearing flanges which are carried by the said oblique walls, and are adapted to fit within cylindrical extensions of the cylinder, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder, piston and piston heads, provided with inward extending rims, of oblique walls extending outward from the said rims, and annular bearing flanges carried upon the walls, fitting within the cylinder and extending outwardly beyond the heads, substantially as set forth. 7th. In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder, piston, and walls within the piston defining an open space therein, of a packing member working between the walls of the space, packing boxes in the opposite sides of the packing member, and piston blades working through suitable apertures in the piston, supported at their inner edges by the packing boxes, and making contact at their outer edges with the bore of the cylinder, substantially as set forth. 8th. The combination with a rotary cylinder and piston shaft, of a cylinder head upon the cylinder, provided with a wall or diaphragm, and a closed shaft box in the diaphragm for the piston shaft, of a cylinder extension upon the cylinder head co axial with the shaft box in the diaphragm, a piston working within the cylinder extension, a head upon the end of the cylinder extension, a piston rod connected with the cylinder and passing through the head of the cylinder extension, a supporting frame connected with the piston rod, and means for supplying power alternately to the opposite sides of the piston, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 9th. The combination with a terminally screw threaded cylinder, piston, and piston shaft of a rotary engine, of a terminally threaded movable cylinder extension adapted to screw upon the end of the cylinder, a fixed piston within the movable cylinder co-operating therewith, and a diaphragm within the cylinder extension provided with a closed shaft box to accommodate the piston shafts, whereby interchange between the cylinder extension and an ordinary head may be conveniently affected, as required, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 10th. The combination of the cylinder, the piston therein, a field supply pipe and the passages leading therefrom to the interior of the cylinder on opposite sides of the piston, a sliding reversing valve adapted to control the openings to the said passages, and the springs which bear upon the said valve and normally hold it in a position to cover the openings of both of the said passages, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,467. Rotary Engine. (Machine rotatoire.)

The Empire Engine and Motor Company, Orangeburg, assignee of Frank Henry Cathcart, Blauvelt, both in New York, U.S.A., 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a rotary engine, the combination with its piston and cylinder, of a valve carried in the piston, and adjustable valve actuating mechanism, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a rotary engine, the combination with its piston and cylinder, of an oscillatory valve carried in the piston, and automatic valve actuating mechanism, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a rotary engine, the combination with its piston and cylinder, of an oscillatory longitudinally movable valve carried within the piston, and valve actuating mechanism, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its piston and cylinder, of a valve shell carried in the piston and partially separated therefrom, a valve carried in the shell, apertures in the shell and valve, respectively, and valve actuating mechanism, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its piston and cylinder, of a valve in

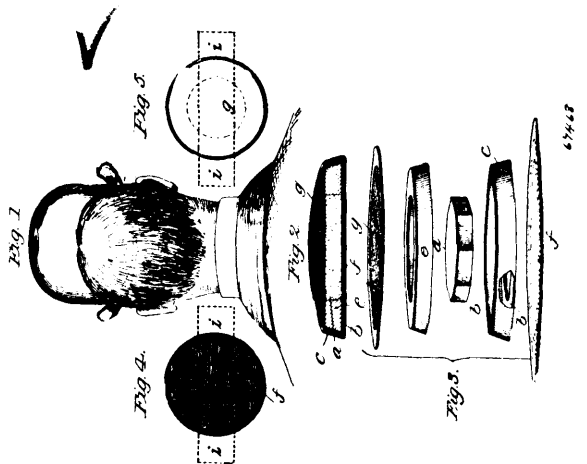
the piston, apertures in the piston and valve respectively, and automatic valve actuating mechanism, substantially as set forth. 6th.



In a rotary engine, the combination with its piston and cylinder, of a valve working in the piston, parallel elongated apertures in the valve and piston respectively, and valve actuating mechanism, substantially as set forth. 7th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its piston and cylinder, of a valve working in the piston, spiral apertures in the valve and piston, respectively, and valve actuating mechanism, substantially as set forth. 8th. In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder, of a piston therein, the adjacent end walls of the piston and cylinder defining chambers, an annular steam space intermediate of the ends of the piston, movable heads carried by the piston and designed to extend into said steam space, valves controlling the ingress of steam to the annular steam space from one of the chambers at the ends of the cylinder, and means for supplying steam to said chamber, substantially as specified. 9th. In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder, piston and piston heads, of a hollow valve working in the piston, adapted to communicate steam pressure from one end to the other thereof, of co-relative apertures in the valve and piston respectively, adapted to supply steam pressure behind the piston heads at required intervals, and valve actuating mechanism, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 10th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder piston and piston heads, of a valve seat extending from end to end through the piston, a valve partially occupying the same, means for communicating steam pressure through the valve to the piston heads at required intervals, and valve actuating mechanism, substantially as set forth. 11th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its piston and cylinder, of an oscillatory valve working in the piston, apertures in the valve and piston respectively, and mechanism for automatically actuating the valves through the rotation of the piston within the cylinder, substantially as set forth. 12th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston enclosed therein, of a cut-off and reversing valve carried within the piston, and mechanism upon the exterior of the cylinder and operatively connected with said valve to accomplish the reversing and to set the valve for the purpose of determining the extent of the cut-off, substantially as specified. 13th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and a piston enclosed therein, of controlling valves carried in the piston, automatic valve actuating mechanism within the cylinder and operatively connected with the valves, and automatic cut-off mechanism located outside of the cylinder and operatively connected with the valves within the piston, substantially as specified. 14th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and enclosed piston, of an oscillatory and longitudinally movable valve carried within the piston, means for effecting the oscillation of the valve to permit the intermittent delivery of the stem, and means for automatically moving the valve longitudinally to effect the cut-off, substantially as specified. 15th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and enclosed piston, of an apertured valve shell, an apertured hollow valve within the shell, valve actuating mechanism, and means for supplying food under pressure to the interior of the cylinder whereby said fluid may pass entirely through the hollow valve to accomplish the balancing of the piston and may when the valve is in the proper position pass from the valve through the shell to the point at which its energy is designed to be utilized, substantially as specified. 16th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and enclosed piston, of heads carried by the piston, apertured valve shells within the piston, hollow apertured valves extending through the piston from end to end, said piston being provided with passages leading to its periphery from the valve shells, and valve actuating mechanism, substantially as specified. 17th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston, of a valve working within the piston, said valve and piston being provided with spiral apertures, means for oscillating said valve, and for moving said valve longitudinally, substantially as specified. 18th. In a

rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston, of a valve working within the piston, said valve and piston being provided, respectively, with spiral apertures, and automatic actuating valve mechanism for oscillating the valve and for moving the valve longitudinally to effect the cut-off, substantially as specified. 19th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston, of a valve in the piston, said piston and valve being provided, respectively, with spiral apertures, mechanism upon the interior of the cylinder for automatically oscillating the valve, and automatic cut-off mechanism upon the exterior of the cylinder arranged to move the valve longitudinally, substantially as specified. 20th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston, longitudinally movable valves in the piston, studs upon the ends thereof, and an actuating cam in one of the cylinder heads engaging with the studs of the valves, substantially as set forth. 21st. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston, longitudinally movable valves in the piston, studs upon the ends thereof, and an adjustable cam in one of the piston heads engaging with the studs of the valves, substantially as set forth. 22nd. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston, of oscillatory and longitudinally movable valves within the piston, studs upon the ends of said valves, an actuating cam in one of the cylinder heads engaging the studs of said valves and designed to actuate them longitudinally, and means for effecting the oscillation of the valves through the rotation of the piston, substantially as specified. 23rd. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston, of controlling valves carried by the piston, and exhaust valve upon the exterior of the cylinder, and actuating mechanism common to all of said valves, substantially as specified. 24th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston, of valves within the piston, an oscillatory member within the cylinder and operatively connected with the valves, an exhaust valve upon the exterior of the cylinder, and mechanism for operating the oscillatory member and the exhaust valve, simultaneously, substantially as specified. 25th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston, of valves in the piston, an oscillatory member upon one of the cylinder heads, oscillatory valves in the piston, and mechanism operatively connecting the oscillatory member with the oscillatory valves, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 26th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and pistons, of a plurality of valves carried within the piston, an element, as for instance, a strap intermediate of and operatively connected with the said valves, and means for shifting the position of the said element, substantially as set forth. 27th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston, of a plurality of oscillatory valves carried within the piston, arms extending from said valves, an annular strap operatively connected with the said arms, and an oscillatory member supporting the strap and designed to effect its adjustment for the purpose of actuating the valves, substantially as specified. 28th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston, of an oscillatory member upon the cylinder head, oscillatory valves in the piston, a strap movably secured upon the oscillatory member, and loose connections between the valves and the strap, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 29th. In a rotary engine, the combination with its cylinder and piston, of an oscillatory member upon one of the cylinder heads, oscillatory valves in the piston, mechanism operatively connecting the oscillatory member with the oscillatory valves, and mechanism for operatively fixing the position of the oscillatory member, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

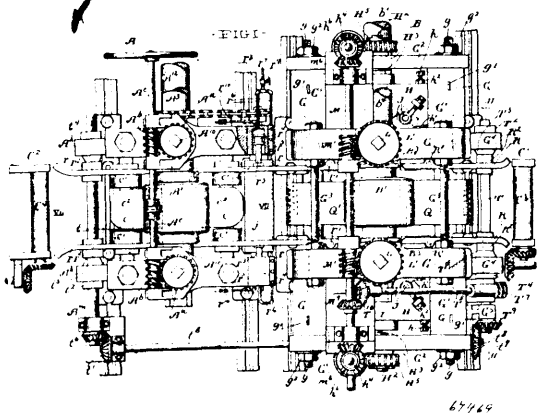
No. 67,168. Hat Pad. (Coussinet pour chapeaux.)



Arthur E. Dowell, Washington, District of Columbia, assignee of Byron A. Eldred, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 7th May, 1900.)
 Claim.—1st. The combination of a hat, and a pad or receptacle permeable by vapors suitably secured within the hat, and a volatil-

able perfume or medicament or mixture thereof within said pad adapted to perfume or disinfect the head of the wearer when the hat is worn, substantially as and for the purpose described. 2nd. The herein described device for applying medicinal vapors or odors to the scalp comprising a pad provided with means for securing it within a hat out of contact with the head of the wearer, said pad containing a perfume or medicament or mixture thereof adapted to be volatilized by the heat of the head when the hat is worn by the wearer, substantially as and for the purpose described. 3rd. The combination with a hat or other suitable covering for the head, of a pad composed of a casing permeable by vapors made of opposite pieces secured together at or near their edges, and adapted to permit the vapors from the medicament to readily pass into the chamber of the hat for covering, a perfumed or medicated tablet enclosed by said pad, means for securing the pad to the inside of the hat out of contact with the head of the wearer, and a permeable facing on the outer side of the pad, for the purpose and substantially as described. 4th. The combination of the filling, the tablet therein and the shell fitted over said filling having a flange surrounding the latter and confining the same in the shell, substantially as described. 5th. The herein described pad comprising a filling containing a perfume or medicament, a shell having a central opening and a flange enclosing the filling, with a facing fitted over said shell and having its edges confined between the flange on the casing and the edge of the filling, substantially as described.

No. 67,469. Rolling Mill. (Laminoir.)



The American Universal Mill Company, West Virginia, assignee of Henry Grey, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th July, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The combination of two reducing rolls arranged at an angle to each other, a friction collar operatively connected with one of the said rolls, a friction disc operatively connected with the other roll and frictionally engaging the aforesaid friction collar and movable independently and endwise of the said roll, a piston arranged to bear, at one end, against the said friction disc and retain the latter in operative contact with the friction collar, means capable of exerting a continuous pressure upon the other end of the said piston, and means for preventing the rotation of the piston with the connected friction disc, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination of two reducing rolls arranged at an angle to each other, a friction collar operatively connected with one of the said rolls, a friction disc operatively connected with the other roll and frictionally engaging the aforesaid friction collar and adjustable independently and endwise of the roll, a piston grooved externally and longitudinally and arranged to bear, at one end, against the said friction disc and retain the latter in operative contact with the friction collar, a fluid receiving chamber continuous to the opposite end of the piston, means for conducting fluid under pressure to the said chamber, a stuffing box formed about the piston, a member projecting from a rigid member of the said box into the piston groove, and the said groove being long enough to accommodate an endwise movement of the piston, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. The combination of two reducing rolls adjustable toward and from each other, a friction collar operatively connected with one of the said rolls, a friction disc operatively connected with the other roll and frictionally engaging the aforesaid friction collar and adjustable independently and endwise of the roll, a piston arranged to bear, at one end, against the said friction disc and retain the latter in operative contact with the friction collar, means capable of exerting a continuous pressure upon the other end of the said piston, means for preventing the rotation of the piston with the connected friction disc, and anti-friction rollers interposed between the piston and the said friction disc, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination of a housing, a slideway formed within the said housing, a slide engaging the said slideway, and consisting of two parts, a reducing roll carried by one of the slide's part, and the last-mentioned part being adjustable independently of the roll bearing part and operatively engaged by means for shifting the slide within the slideway, and means for securing the independently adjustable part in the desired adjustment relative to the roll bearing part, substantially as set forth. 5th. The combination of a housing provided with a slideway, a slide engaging the said slideway and consisting of two parts, a reducing roll supported from one of the slide's parts, rollers sustaining the roll and carried by the slide's other part, and the sustaining roller bearing part being adjustable independently of and toward and from the roll bearing part, studs or bolts extending easily through the independently adjustable part and supported from the roll bearing part, and nuts upon the studs at the outer end of the said adjustable part, substantially as shown, for the purpose specified. 6th. In rolling apparatus of the character indicated, the combination of the vertically shiftable top roll, the bottom roll, the side rolls arranged at opposite ends, respectively, of the top and bottom rolls, means acting to elevate the top roll, screws for lowering the said top roll, stationary members having correspondingly threaded holes engaged by the said screws, a suitably driven shaft operatively connected with the said screws, two slides carrying the different side rolls, respectively, and shiftable toward and from each other, nuts fixed to the outer ends of the said slides, screws engaging the said nuts and held stationary so far as endwise movement is concerned, worm wheels operatively mounted upon the last-mentioned screws, and upright shafts interengaged with the first-mentioned shaft and provided with worms engaging the said worm wheels, and the said last-mentioned worms and worm wheels having such size relative to the size of the first-mentioned worms and worm-wheels that the aforesaid slide screws shall be rotated more rapidly than the top roll shifting screws, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. In rolling apparatus of the character indicated, the combination with the two flange edge rolling rolls arranged the one above the other, of two bars arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the lower roll below the work's path, rollers supported from the said bars and having the arrangement required to be engaged by the flanges of the work when the latter is passed between the rolls, and bottom guides removably supported from the said bars between the rollers upon the bars, and arranged to be engaged by the under side of the work's web during the work's passage between the rolls, substantially as set forth. 8th. In a rolling mill of the character indicated, the combination of a system of rolls arranged to operate upon the work's web and upon the inner and outer sides of the flanges of the work, and another system of rolls arranged to operate upon the edges of the flanges of the work, and located a short distance from the first-mentioned roll system, of two side guides arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work, and the said guides being vertically pivoted at one end and extending between the two roll systems at oppositesides, respectively, of the work's path, mechanism for simultaneously shifting the said guides upon their axes toward or from each other, and pressure exerting devices arranged to bear upon the outer sides of the guides at an intermediate point, substantially as set forth. 9th. In a rolling apparatus of the character indicated, the combination with a vertically shiftable top web reducing roll B¹, the bottom web reducing roll B², and the two upright flange reducing rolls D¹ and D² arranged at opposite ends, respectively, of the top and bottom rolls, of means for vertically shifting the top roll, means for shifting the side rolls toward and from each other simultaneously with and more rapidly than the shifting of the top roll, two laterally shiftable guides arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work's path, and independent of the side rolls, and mechanism for shifting the said guides toward or from each other simultaneously and at the same, or approximately the same, speed as the shifting of the aforesaid rolls, substantially as set forth. 10th. In a rolling apparatus of the character indicated, the combination with the top web reducing roll shiftable vertically, the bottom web reducing roll, two upright flange reducing rolls arranged at opposite ends respectively of the top and bottom rolls and shiftable toward and from each other, of a suitably driven shaft, screws instrumental in the shifting of the top roll and operatively connected with the said shaft, screws instrumental in the shifting of the side rolls and operatively connected with the said shaft, and two guides arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work's path and supported independently of the side rolls, and mechanism for simultaneously shifting the said guides toward or from each other and operatively connected with the aforesaid shaft, substantially as set forth. 11th. In a rolling mill of the character indicated, the combination of a system of rolls arranged to operate upon the work's web and upon the inner and outer sides of the flanges of the work, another system of rolls arranged to operate upon the edges of the flanges of the work and located a short distance from the first-mentioned roll system, two side guides arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work at one side of the first-mentioned roll system, two laterally shiftable work straightening bars arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work and at the opposite side of the said last-mentioned roll system, and mechanism for simultaneously actuating the said bars toward or from each other, substantially as set forth. 12th. In a rolling mill of the character indicated, the combination of a system of rolls arranged to operate upon the work's web and upon the inner and outer sides of the flanges of the work, another system of rolls arranged to operate upon the edges of the flanges of the work and located a short distance from the first-mentioned roll system, two laterally shiftable side guides arranged at opposite sides, respec-

ried by the other slide's part, and the last-mentioned part being adjustable independently of the roll bearing part and operatively engaged by means for shifting the slide within the slideway, and means for securing the independently adjustable part in the desired adjustment relative to the roll bearing part, substantially as set forth. 5th. The combination of a housing provided with a slideway, a slide engaging the said slideway and consisting of two parts, a reducing roll supported from one of the slide's parts, rollers sustaining the roll and carried by the slide's other part, and the sustaining roller bearing part being adjustable independently of and toward and from the roll bearing part, studs or bolts extending easily through the independently adjustable part and supported from the roll bearing part, and nuts upon the studs at the outer end of the said adjustable part, substantially as shown, for the purpose specified. 6th. In rolling apparatus of the character indicated, the combination of the vertically shiftable top roll, the bottom roll, the side rolls arranged at opposite ends, respectively, of the top and bottom rolls, means acting to elevate the top roll, screws for lowering the said top roll, stationary members having correspondingly threaded holes engaged by the said screws, a suitably driven shaft operatively connected with the said screws, two slides carrying the different side rolls, respectively, and shiftable toward and from each other, nuts fixed to the outer ends of the said slides, screws engaging the said nuts and held stationary so far as endwise movement is concerned, worm wheels operatively mounted upon the last-mentioned screws, and upright shafts interengaged with the first-mentioned shaft and provided with worms engaging the said worm wheels, and the said last-mentioned worms and worm wheels having such size relative to the size of the first-mentioned worms and worm-wheels that the aforesaid slide screws shall be rotated more rapidly than the top roll shifting screws, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. In rolling apparatus of the character indicated, the combination with the two flange edge rolling rolls arranged the one above the other, of two bars arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the lower roll below the work's path, rollers supported from the said bars and having the arrangement required to be engaged by the flanges of the work when the latter is passed between the rolls, and bottom guides removably supported from the said bars between the rollers upon the bars, and arranged to be engaged by the under side of the work's web during the work's passage between the rolls, substantially as set forth. 8th. In a rolling mill of the character indicated, the combination of a system of rolls arranged to operate upon the work's web and upon the inner and outer sides of the flanges of the work, and another system of rolls arranged to operate upon the edges of the flanges of the work, and located a short distance from the first-mentioned roll system, of two side guides arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work, and the said guides being vertically pivoted at one end and extending between the two roll systems at oppositesides, respectively, of the work's path, mechanism for simultaneously shifting the said guides upon their axes toward or from each other, and pressure exerting devices arranged to bear upon the outer sides of the guides at an intermediate point, substantially as set forth. 9th. In a rolling apparatus of the character indicated, the combination with a vertically shiftable top web reducing roll B¹, the bottom web reducing roll B², and the two upright flange reducing rolls D¹ and D² arranged at opposite ends, respectively, of the top and bottom rolls, of means for vertically shifting the top roll, means for shifting the side rolls toward and from each other simultaneously with and more rapidly than the shifting of the top roll, two laterally shiftable guides arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work's path, and independent of the side rolls, and mechanism for shifting the said guides toward or from each other simultaneously and at the same, or approximately the same, speed as the shifting of the aforesaid rolls, substantially as set forth. 10th. In a rolling apparatus of the character indicated, the combination with the top web reducing roll shiftable vertically, the bottom web reducing roll, two upright flange reducing rolls arranged at opposite ends respectively of the top and bottom rolls and shiftable toward and from each other, of a suitably driven shaft, screws instrumental in the shifting of the top roll and operatively connected with the said shaft, screws instrumental in the shifting of the side rolls and operatively connected with the said shaft, and two guides arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work's path and supported independently of the side rolls, and mechanism for simultaneously shifting the said guides toward or from each other and operatively connected with the aforesaid shaft, substantially as set forth. 11th. In a rolling mill of the character indicated, the combination of a system of rolls arranged to operate upon the work's web and upon the inner and outer sides of the flanges of the work, another system of rolls arranged to operate upon the edges of the flanges of the work and located a short distance from the first-mentioned roll system, two side guides arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work at one side of the first-mentioned roll system, two laterally shiftable work straightening bars arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work and at the opposite side of the said last-mentioned roll system, and mechanism for simultaneously actuating the said bars toward or from each other, substantially as set forth. 12th. In a rolling mill of the character indicated, the combination of a system of rolls arranged to operate upon the work's web and upon the inner and outer sides of the flanges of the work, another system of rolls arranged to operate upon the edges of the flanges of the work and located a short distance from the first-mentioned roll system, two laterally shiftable side guides arranged at opposite sides, respec-

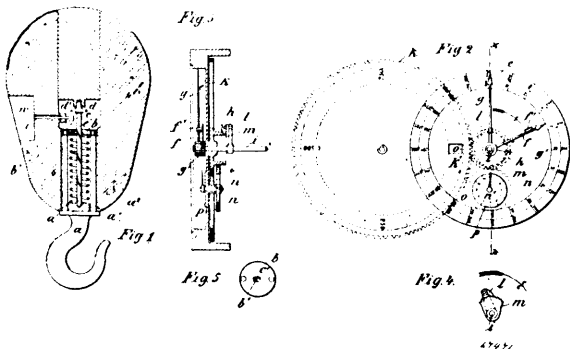
tively, of the work at one side of the first-mentioned roll system, two laterally shiftable work straightening bars arranged at the opposite side of the said last-mentioned roll system, and mechanism for simultaneously actuating the said bars and guides inwardly or outwardly, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 13th. In a rolling mill of the character indicated, the combination of a system of rolls arranged to operate upon the work's web and upon the inner and outer sides of the flanges of the work, another system of rolls arranged to operate upon the edges of the flanges of the work and located a short distance from the first-mentioned roll system, two laterally adjustable side guides arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work at one side of the first-mentioned roll system, two laterally adjustable work straightening bars arranged at the opposite side of the last-mentioned roll system, and mechanism for simultaneously adjusting the said bars and guides, and moving the bars more rapidly than the guides during the adjustment of the guides and bars, substantially as set forth. 14th. In a rolling apparatus of the character indicated, the combination with a vertically shiftable top web reducing roll B¹, the bottom web reducing roll B², and the two upright flange reducing rolls D D arranged at opposite ends, respectively, of the top and bottom rolls, of means for vertically shifting the top roll, means for shifting the side rolls toward and from each other simultaneously with and more rapidly than the shifting of the top roll, two laterally shiftable work straightening bars arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work's path, and mechanism for shifting the said bars simultaneously, or approximately simultaneously with, but more rapidly than the side rolls during the adjustment of the adjustable rolls, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 15th. In rolling apparatus of the character indicated, the combination with the top web reducing roll shiftable vertically, the bottom web reducing roll, and two upright flange reducing rolls, arranged at opposite ends, respectively, of the top and bottom rolls and shiftable toward or from each other, of means for vertically shifting the top roll, means for adjusting apart the side rolls simultaneously with the adjustment of the top roll, and shifting the side rolls more rapidly than the top roll is shifted during the adjustment of the said rolls, two guides arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work's path at one side of the bottom roll, mechanism for adjusting apart the said guides simultaneously with the adjustment of the aforesaid rolls, two work straightening bars arranged at opposite sides, respectively, of the work's path and at the opposite side of the bottom roll, and mechanism for adjusting apart the said bars simultaneously with the adjustment of the aforesaid rolls and shifting the bars more rapidly than the side rolls are shifted during the said adjustment, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,470. Decorative Treatment of Surfaces.
(*Traitement decoratif de surfaces.*)

Alfred Dunsky, Kraustr II., Berlin, Prussia, German Empire, 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th December, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The improvement in the production of ornamental inlay or tarsia-work, which consists in using as a covering or filling, a transparent or translucent material, capable of being planed, polished or otherwise finished on its face, painting or dyeing the said material on its underside with an adhesive substance, and then applying it to the suitably prepared surface, substantially as described. 2nd. The improvement in the production of ornamental inlay or tarsia work, which consists in using as a covering or filling, a transparent or translucent material capable of being planed, polished or otherwise finished on the face or top, applying to the underside of the said filling a coloured fabric, assemblage of metals or other ornamental backings, and then fixing the filling in the suitably prepared surface, substantially as described. 3rd. Inlay or tarsia work consisting of a transparent or translucent covering or filling capable of being planed, polished or otherwise finished on its surface and an ornamental backing such as a coloured fabric or inlaid work, substantially as described.

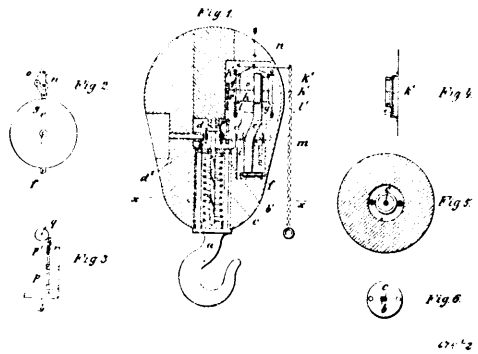
No. 67,471. Weighing Apparatus. (Balance.)



Walter Timmermann and Heinrich Dellschaft, both of Hamburg, German Empire, 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 16th February, 1900.)

Claim.—Weighing apparatus for lifting gear, comprising a pointer as *f*, connected with a shaft *i*, of the indicating mechanism, which pointer after one revolution carries with it a second pointer as *g*, by means of a projection *f*¹ whereby the weights are indicated on the dial *c* marked with a double scale, a pawl lever *l*, ratchet wheel *m*, and toothed wheel *h*, actuating a toothed wheel *k*, provided with a dial, which toothed wheel in each revolution actuates a pointer attached to a spindle *a*¹ of the toothed wheel *n*, whereby the pointer is moved over the dial *p*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

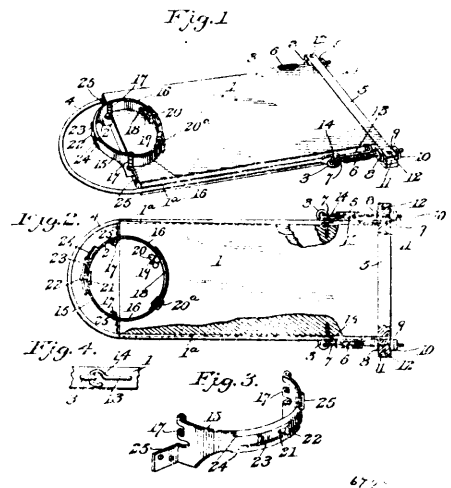
No. 67,472. Weighing and Lifting Apparatus.
(*Balance à levier.*)



Walter Timmermann and Heinrich Dellschaft, both of Hamburg, German Empire, 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 16th February, 1900.)

Claim.—An improved registering device for checking the indications of weight in lifting gears, the characteristic feature being a shaft *i* connected with a weight indicating mechanism, a roller *a* with figures arranged spirally upon its periphery being mounted on said shaft, a paper band *o* being adapted to travel over said figures, this band being wound over rollers, displaceable in horizontal and vertical direction and being connected with the roller *c* by a guide, the arrangement being such that when the hook is loaded the weight can be registered by moving the paper band from outside against the figure roller *c*, the feed motion of the band being effected by the upward movement of the hook subsequent to its release.

No. 67,473. Ironing Board. (Planchette à repasser.)

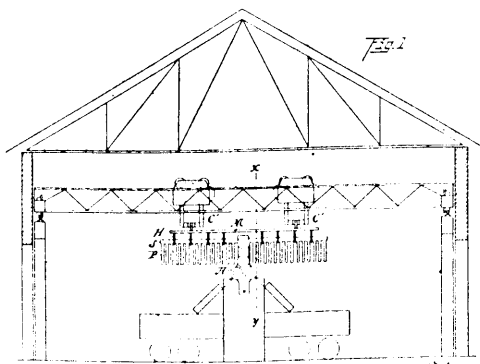


George T. Simson, Baker City, Oregon, U.S.A., 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A device of the class described, comprising a board having grooves 1^a and a substantially U-shaped clamping frame having parallel sides pivoted to the side edges of the board and extending along the sides within the grooves and adapted to clamp the sides of a garment against the same, said clamping frame being extended beyond the board at one end forming a handle, and adjustable fastening devices for the clamping frame, said fastening devices serving to compress the sides of the clamping frame to impart the necessary clamping action thereto, substantially as described. 2nd.

A device of the class described, comprising a board, provided at opposite sides with adjustable fastening devices, a substantially U-shaped clamping frame fulcrumed to the side edges of the board by the said fastening devices, and extended beyond one end of the same to form a handle, and a transverse clamping bar located at the other end of the board and provided at opposite sides of the same with springs connected to the said fastening devices, substantially as described. 3rd. An ironing board provided with a neck receiving ring consisting of a curved rear section resting on the board, and a pair of curved front sections projecting from the board and secured adjustably at their inner ends, by means substantially as described, the curved front sections being hinged at their outer ends to the curved rear section, substantially as shown. 4th. In a device of the class described, the combination of a board, a neck receiving ring provided with an opening, a collar button extending through the opening, and a slide mounted on the ring and having a forked or bifurcated portion straddling the button and detachably securing the same to the ring, substantially as described. 5th. An ironing board provided with a ring comprising a rear section, front sections hinged to the rear sections and having overlapping ends adjustably connected together, and a slide arranged on the overlapped ends, substantially as described.

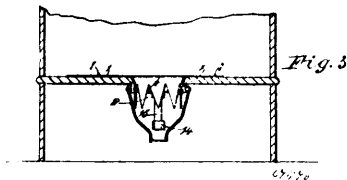
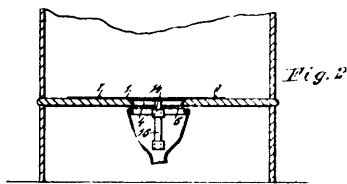
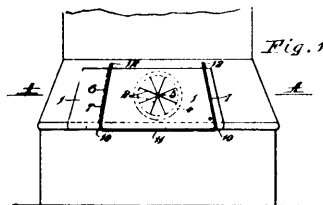
No. 67,174. Iron Pig Breaking Machine.
(*Machine à briser la fonte en gueuse.*)



Alexander E. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30th March, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a pig breaking machine, having horizontal plungers, of an overhead carrier and a series of hooks connected to the same for the purpose of grappling the sow and thereby suspending the pigs thereof vertically from said carrier during the process of breaking the pig bed, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In a pig handling and breaking machine, the combination of a carrier for bringing the pig bed to the place for breaking the same, and a series of hooks connected to said carrier for the purpose of grappling the sow and supporting the pigs of the same vertically during the breaking thereof, the said hooks being provided with tension springs, as described, to force them to automatically assume a position in advance of the vertical whenever out of bearing with the load to which they are applied, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In a pig handling and breaking apparatus, having one or more plungers for breaking the pig bed adapted to operate horizontally across a space or passage extending openly above, the combination of an overhead carrier and suitable hooks or supporting devices connected therewith whereby the pig bed may be vertically suspended from said carrier and, in such position, brought into said space or passage before said plungers, substantially as shown and described. 4th. The combination with a pig breaking machine, having horizontal plungers, an overhead carrier adapted to bring the pig bed in front of said plungers, and means for suspending the same from said carrier with the pigs thereof vertical, when brought thereby in front of said plungers, substantially as shown and described. 5th. The combination of a pig handling and breaking machine, having horizontal plungers, an overhead carrier and suitable means for suspending the pig bed from the said carrier with the pigs extending downwardly, which said means permit the pig bed, at the same time, to be swung around or beyond the vertical axis or plane with respect to said carrier, substantially as shown and described. 6th. The combination of a pig handling and breaking machine, having horizontal plungers, an overhead carrier having a series of sustaining hooks, as described, and suitable means for connecting said series to said carrier, which said means, at the same time, permit said series and the load sustained thereby to be swung around and beyond the vertical axis or plane with respect to said carrier, substantially as shown and described. 7th. The combination with a pig handling and breaking machine, having horizontal plungers, of an overhead carrier and a series of sustaining hooks, as described, together with means for flexibly connecting said series to said carrier, substantially as shown and described.

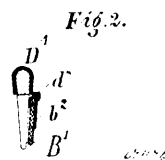
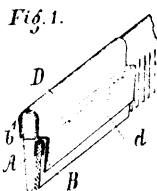
No. 67,175. Closet Seat. (*Siège de latrines.*)



Donald Grant and Alexander Macpherson, both of Wellington, New Zealand, 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a cover for closet seats, in combination, radial slits, an uncut area to which the radial slits diverge, and a fringe on the lower side of the cover, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a cover for closet seats, in combination, radial slits, an uncut area to which the radial slits diverge, a fringe on the lower side of the cover, and pockets hanging from the cover, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a cover for closet seats, in combination, radial slits, an uncut area to which the radial slits diverge, a fringe on the lower side of the cover, and means for securing the cover upon the seat, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a cover for closet seats, in combination, radial slits, an uncut area to which the radial slits diverge, a fringe on the lower side of the cover, and a side piece perforated to form wipers, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a cover for closet seats, in combination, radial slits, an uncut area to which the radial slits diverge, a fringe on the lower side of the cover, and a frame having hooks and a flexible connection with the seat, substantially as set forth. 6th. The combination of a cover having radial slits, an uncut area to which the radial slits diverge, a fringe and pockets on its lower side, and a flap 16, and tabs 22^a, with a holder having loops 20, tabs 21, and gaps 22, substantially set forth. 7th. The improvements in covers for seats of closets consisting of parts constructed arranged and combined, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,176. Device for Dyeing Hair.
(*Appareil à teindre les cheveux.*)

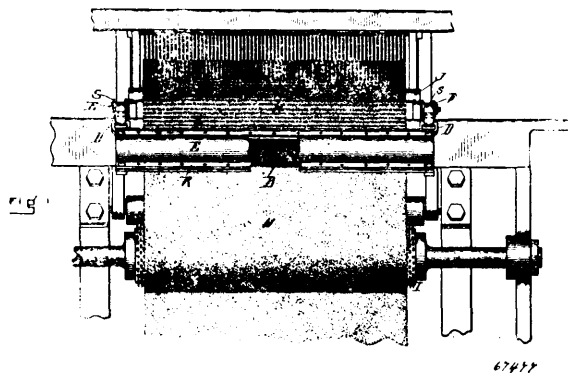


Rudolf Hoffers, Berlin, 55 Reichenbergerstr, Berlin, Prussia, Germany, 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th November, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A device for dyeing hair consisting of a comb and a clamping piece fitting on the back of the comb, the said clamping

piece having one shank prolonged downwards to receive and retain the dyeholder between the inner surface of the shank and the teeth of the comb, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A device for dyeing hair consisting of a comb, a clamping piece D¹, a dyeholder B¹, and the back piece for the dyeholder, the clamping piece D¹ fitting on the back of the comb and having one shank *d* offset for attachment to the outer shank *b*² of the back piece for the dyeholder, substantially as described.

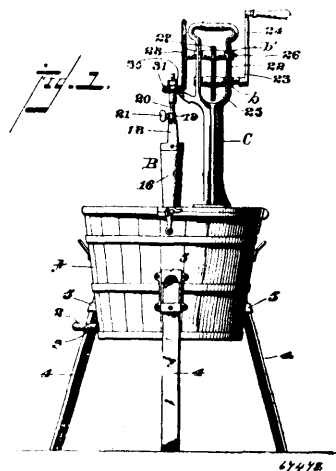
No. 67,177. Pile Spreader.
(*Etenleur de chaines pour métiers.*)



Thomas J. Stearns, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 25th May, 1900; 18 years. (Filed 10th January 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A pile spreader, consisting of a mass of needles, a carrier therefor, and means whereby the needles are reciprocally moved upon and from a pile fabric in a direction substantially normal to the plane of the fabric. 2nd. A pile spreader, consisting of a mass of needles, a carrier therefor, and means whereby the needles are reciprocally moved upon and from a pile fabric in a direction substantially normal to the plane of the fabric, combined with a holder for the fabric. 3rd. In a pile spreader, the combination of a roller, clothed with radially projecting needles, and means whereby the roller is rolled upon the surface of a pile fabric. 4th. A pile spreader, containing in combination a roller, clothed with needles, a frame having end bearings for the roller, and means whereby the frame and roller are moved over the surface of a pile fabric. 5th. A pile spreading attachment for looms, consisting of the combination of a roller clothed with needles, connections between the roller and the loom mechanism whereby the roller is suspended upon the fabric woven by the loom, and given a rolling movement upon the surface of said fabric. 6th. A pile spreading attachment for looms consisting of a roller, clothed with needles, connections between the roller and the lay of the loom, whereby the roller is suspended in contact with the fabric issuing from the loom, and given a reciprocating rolling movement upon the surface of the fabric. 7th. A pile spreader, consisting of a mass of needles and a carrier therefor, and means for pressing the needles into the pile in such manner that the threads in the pile tufts are wedged apart from each other and broomed out into interlacing contact with the threads of adjacent tufts.

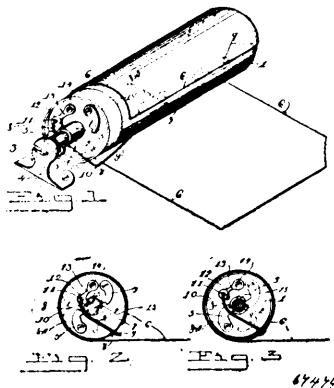
No. 67,178. Churn. (*Barratte.*)



Thomas Francis Tierney, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 25th May 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th May, 1900.)

Claim.—In a rotary churn, a dasher consisting of a circular hollow body comprising a bottom, crescent shaped segments 13, 14, arranged opposite to each other with their outer faces concentric with the perimeter of the dasher for the greater portion of their length and their opposite end portions 14¹, 15, turned sharply inwards and eccentric to the edge face of the dasher, their being a radial passage way between the adjacent ends, and the conical top formed with a central socket and an opening leading therefrom into the interior of the dasher, and a vertical hollow stem, the bore of which tapers from top to bottom.

No. 67,479. Curtain Holder. (*Porte rideau.*)



Royal N. Riblet, Aberdeen, South Dakota, U.S.A., 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a roller curtain holder, the combination with the roller and its axle, of a spring secured to the roller in its opposite sides adjacent to its end and in the winding path of the curtain, and arranged to stand normally away from the roller and bent to extend across its end, recesses in said axle, and a pawl pivotally connected to the end of said roller and to said spring, and arranged to engage said recesses in the axle of said roller, substantially as described. 2nd. In a roller curtain holder, the combination with the curtain, the roller, the axle, the locking dogs and the bracket, of a spring secured to the roller adjacent to its end and adapted to be engaged by and pressed against the roller by the coils of the curtain, and bent to extend across the end of said roller, a pawl loosely pivoted at one end to the end of said roller and attached at its tooth end to the end of said spring and arranged to stand in an opposite operative position relative to said axle to said dogs, and recesses in the opposite side of said axle in which said pawl is adapted to fit, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination in a roller curtain of the roller, the curtain attached thereto, the axle, the recesses in said axle, the locking dogs arranged to automatically lock said roller to said axle and the bracket for holding the axle stationary with the pawl pivotally secured to the end of said roller in operative engaging relation to said recesses in said axle, and a spring secured to the free end of said pawl arranged to extend along the side of said roller under the coils of said curtain and arranged and adapted to be released by the complete unrolling of each full coil of said curtain on said roller and to resiliently draw said pawl into one of the recesses of said axle as the last full coil of said curtain is disengaged from contact with it and thereby locks said roller and curtain against further unrolling movement, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with the roller, the axle, the locking dogs, the bracket and the curtain of the pawl arranged opposite to said dogs on the end of the roller and adapted to lock said axle, and a spring arranged to be compressed by said curtain when it is rolled up to hold said pawl away from said axle and to be released when said curtain is fully unrolled to within a partial revolution of the length of the curtain and to be wholly relieved from pressure from it and to draw said pawl into locking engagement with said axle, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with the roller, the axle, the dogs, the bracket and the spring arranged to operate said pawl to lock said roller to said axle when said curtain is wholly unrolled to within a partial revolution of its whole length, substantially as described.

No. 67,480. Rocking Chair and Cradle.
(*Fauteuil à bascule et berceau.*)

Samuel Stephen Arnold, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In combination, a rocker and a cradle so attached to the chair as to rock uniformly and simultaneously therewith as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. The combination with the rocker chair, of a cradle slidably supported beneath the chair and means for limiting the extent of the lateral sliding movement as and

for the purpose specified. 3rd. The combination with the rocker chair and longitudinal supporting bars or rails located beneath the

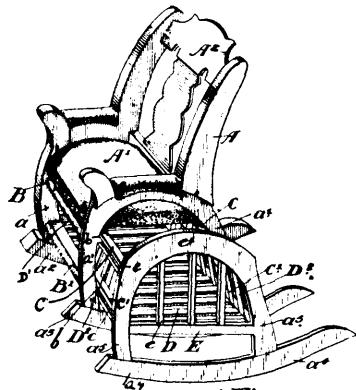


Fig. 1.

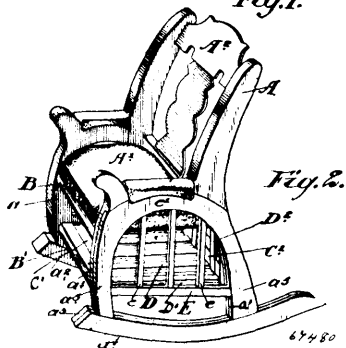


Fig. 2.

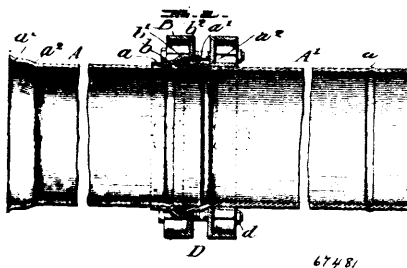
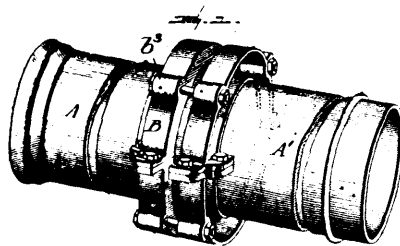
seat thereof, of a cradle slidably connected to said bars and means for limiting the extent of the sliding movement thereon, as and for the purpose specified. 4th. The combination with the rocker, and bars or rails located beneath the seat thereof and provided with projecting tongues, of a cradle provided with side rails having corresponding grooves designed to slide on said tongues and means for limiting such movement, as and for the purpose specified. 5th. The combination with the rocker chair, the longitudinal supporting bars located beneath the seat thereof and provided with T-shaped tongues, of bars having grooves running partly through the length of the tongues and projecting stop formed in the T-shaped groove of the cradle and designed to enter and co-act with the tongue, as and for the purpose specified. 6th. The combination with the rocker chair provided with a recess or cutaway portion in the sides of the chair in the rocker and leg portion, of a cradle slidably supported beneath the seat, a rocker connected to the free end thereof and designed to enter said recess when the cradle is closed and means for limiting the extent of the lateral movement of the cradle, as and for the purpose specified. 7th. The combination with the rocker chair having a recess in the side thereof, of a cradle adjustably connected to the side of the chair, and having the end thereof adapted to fit within the recess aforesaid, as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,481. Pipe Coupling. (Joint de tuyaux.)

Solomon Robert Dresser, Bradford, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a pipe section provided adjacent to, but a short distance back from its end with exterior projecting portions, and a coupling ring provided with recessed portions to engage said projecting portions, and with an annular packing recess, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a pipe section provided adjacent to, but a short distance back from its end, with an exterior projecting annular bead, and a coupling ring provided interiorly with an annular groove to engage said bead, and with an annular packing recess, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a pipe section provided adjacent to, but a short distance back from its end with an exterior projecting annular bead, and a coupling ring provided interiorly with an annular groove to engage said bead, and with an annular packing recess, a packing ring in said packing recess, a second pipe section provided with an annular exterior projecting portion, a coupling ring having an annular groove engaging said projecting portion, an annular part extending from said second pipe section over the end of said first pipe section and engaging said packing ring and coupling bolts uniting said rings, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a pipe section having adjacent to, but a short distance back from its end, an external projecting annular bead, a coupling ring

surrounding said section, provided interiorly with an annular groove engaging said bead, and with a packing recess, a packing ring in



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said packing recess, a second pipe section provided at its end with a flaring portion adapted to enter said packing recess, engage said packing ring and surround the end of the first pipe section, and forming an annular shoulder, a second coupling ring surrounding said second pipe section and provided with an annular recess engaging said shoulder, and coupling bolts for drawing said rings together, substantially as described.

No. 67,482. Tooth Brush. (Brosse à dents.)

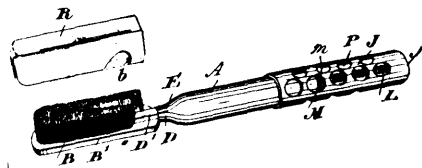


Fig. 1.

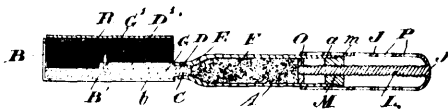


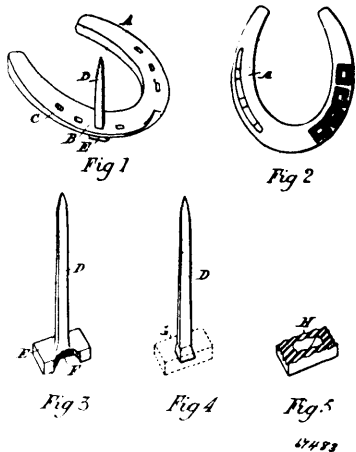
Fig. 2. 17482

David John Archer, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A tooth brush comprising a hollow handle forming a reservoir, an opening leading from said reservoir into the brush head, a plunger head operated in said reservoir for forcing the dentrifice therefrom into the brush head, and suitable means for operating said plunger head, as set forth and for the purpose specified. 2nd. A tooth brush comprising a hollow end tapered handle forming a reservoir, an opening leading from said reservoir substantially into the middle of the brush head with its discharge end above the base of the bristles of the brush head, a plunger head operated in said reservoir for forcing the dentrifice therefrom into the brush head, and suitable means for operating said plunger head, as set forth and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a tooth brush, the combination with the brush head constructed as described, and passageway therein with its discharge end above the base of the bristles in said brush head, of the reservoir for the dentrifice connected to said brush head, and suitable means for feeding the dentrifice from said reservoir through said passageway into said brush head, as set forth and for the purpose specified. 4th. In a tooth brush, the combination with the brush head constructed as described, passageway therein with its discharge end above the base of the bristles in said brush head, and dentrifice connected to said brush head, of a plunger head operated in said reservoir for feeding the dentrifice therefrom into

said brush head, and means for operating said plunger head, as set forth and for the purpose specified. 5th. In a tooth brush, the combination with the brush head and reservoir, both constructed as described, of the revoluble sleeve, bearing plug M, threaded rod L, and plunger head O, all arranged as set forth and for the purpose specified. 6th. The combination of the reservoir A, bearing plug M, threaded rod L, plunger head O, sleeve J, and alternate rows of holes P, in said sleeve, all arranged as set forth and for the purpose specified.

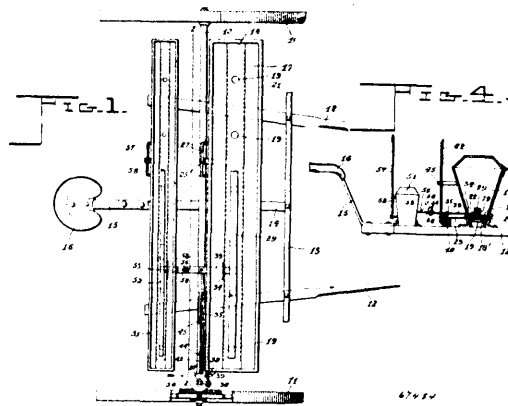
No. 67,483. Horse Shoe Nail. (*Clou de fer à cheval.*)



William James Beck, Fitzroy, Bourke, Victoria, Australia, 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th August, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. An improved nail for unevenly worn horse shoes, comprising a shank and a head of enlarged area suitably connected therewith, the said head being provided with a roughened wearing face adapted to protrude above the worn face of a shoe, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. An improved nail for unevenly worn horse shoes, comprising a shank and a head of enlarged area suitably connected therewith, the said head being provided with a roughened wearing face adapted to protrude above the worn face of a shoe, and sunken centre, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. An improved nail for unevenly worn horse shoes, comprising a shank with a tapered head, and a detachable head of enlarged area provided with a tapered hole to receive the head of the shank, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 4th. An improved nail for unevenly worn horse shoes, comprising a shank and a head of enlarged area and thickness adapted to make up wearing surface of the worn part of the shoe to the level of the thicker parts, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,484. Seed Planter. (*Machine à semer les graines.*)

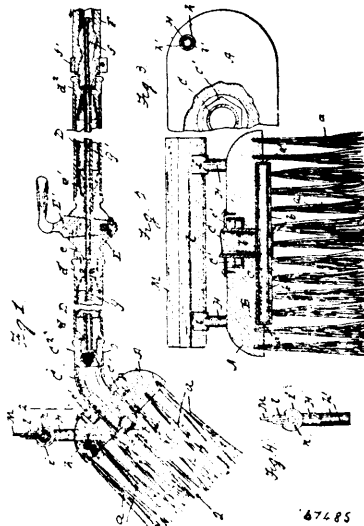


Colbert Ducharme, St. Tiboire, Quebec, Canada, 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A seed planter, comprising a hopper provided with a perforated bottom, an agitator mechanism having a reciprocating member disposed over said bottom, a valve plate arranged to regulate the size of the openings in the bottom, and means for adjusting said valve plate, substantially as described. 2nd. A seed planter,

comprising a hopper having a perforated bottom formed by parallel plates, a valve plate between said plates and having openings arranged to be moved into and out of coincidence with the openings in the hopper bottom, a lever connected to the valve plate, an agitator bar operable over the hopper bottom, and a driving mechanism for said agitator bar, substantially as described. 3rd. A seed planter, comprising a wheeled axle, a hopper, an agitator bar movable longitudinally of the hopper, a crank shaft geared to one of the machine wheels, and a driving connection between the crank shaft and the agitator bar, substantially as described. 4th. A seed planter, comprising a wheeled axle carrying a hopper, an agitator bar within said hopper, a crank shaft having a driving connection with the agitator bar, a gear member on one of the wheels, another gear member slidably fitted on the crank shaft and adapted to be made fast therewith and to have intermediate engagement with the driving gear member, and means for shifting the gear member on the crank shaft, substantially as described. 5th. A seed planter, comprising a wheeled axle carrying a hopper, an agitator bar within said hopper, an angular crank shaft, a link connecting said crank shaft and said agitator bar, a driving gear fast with one of the machine wheels, a driven gear fast with the crank shaft and slidable thereon, and a lever connected with the driven gear, substantially as described. 6th. A seed planter, comprising a wheeled axle, two hoppers carried by said axle, agitator bars within said hoppers, a driving mechanism connected with one of said bars, and separable connections for operating the other bar through the medium of the driving mechanism, whereby either hopper may be employed, substantially as described. 7th. A seed planter, comprising a wheeled axle, independent parallel hoppers mounted thereon and each having a cut-off valve, agitator bars within the respective hoppers, a driving mechanism having direct connection with one of said agitator bars, and means connecting the other agitator bar detachably to the first named agitator bar, substantially as described. 8th. In a seed planter, the independent parallel hoppers, the separate agitator bars within the respective hoppers, an arm fast with one agitator bar, a jointed arm fast with the other agitator bar, and a clamp for firmly and detachably connecting the jointed arm to the other arm, in combination with a driving mechanism having operative connection with one agitator bar, and independent valve plates for the respective hoppers, substantially as described.

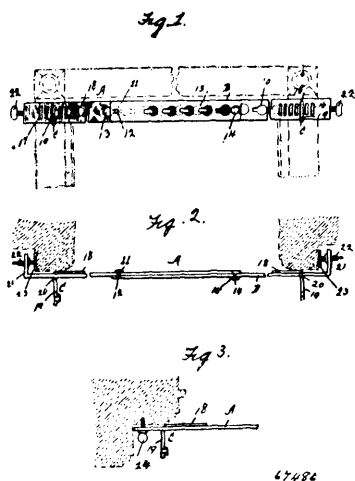
No. 67,485. Window Cleaner.
(*Nettoyeur fenêtrés.*)



Michael Nasberg, Florence, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the brush body, of a perforated tube located on its lower surface, a pipe communicating with said tube and passing through the brush body, the socket piece C², located at the upper end of said tube, the piece d, on one end of the handle to engage said socket piece, said handle comprising the pieces D and D¹, the socket piece d¹ secured at one end of the piece D, the socket piece d², secured on end of the piece D¹, and the valve E, having the projection c, on its casing, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with the brush body, of a perforated tube located on its lower portion, a pipe having a transverse opening in its lower end for the reception of said tube and passing through the brush body, the socket piece C², the piece d, on one end of the handle to engage said socket piece, said handle comprising the pieces D and D¹, the socket piece d¹, secured on one end of the piece D, the socket piece d², secured on one end of the piece D¹, the tubes g and g¹, located in the pieces D and D¹, and the valve E, having the projection c, on its casing and an opening to register with the tubes g and g¹, substantially as described.

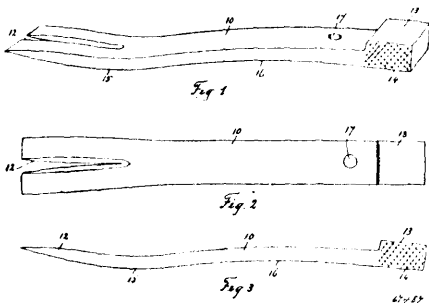
No. 67,186. Bracket Support for Window Shades. (Support de consoles pour stores de fenêtre.)



David D. O'Connell, Wallace, Idaho, U.S.A., 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A window shade bracket, consisting of bars held to slide upon each other, each bar being provided with a series of keyhole slots, said slots in said bars being in horizontal alignment, buttons attached to the inner end portions of the bars, said buttons facing in opposite directions, the buttons being adapted to enter and to slide in said keyhole slots, each bar being provided also with vertical openings near its outer ends, angular hangers, one member of the said hangers being adapted to enter the said openings, and clamping devices located at the outer ends of the said bars, for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A window shade bracket, consisting of bars mounted to slide one upon the other, each bar being provided with a series of longitudinally arranged keyhole slots, the slots in the bars being in horizontal alignment, each bar being provided also with a button at its inner end, connected with the bar by a shank, said buttons facing in opposite directions, being adapted to enter and to slide in the keyhole slots, each bar having also a series of vertical openings made therein near its outer end, angle brackets, one member whereof is adapted to support the trunion of a shade, the other member being of reduced width and adapted to enter a vertical opening and engage with the inner face of a bracket bar, and clamping devices located at the outer end portions of the said bars, for the purpose described.

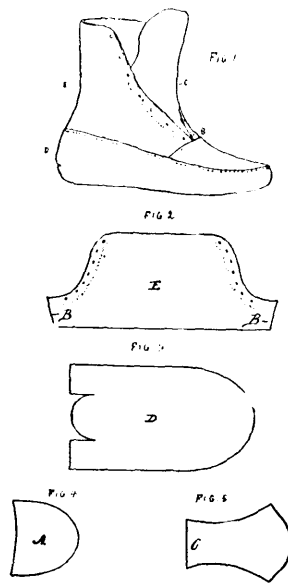
No. 67,187. Box Opener. (Appareil à ouvrir les boîtes.)



James R. Elliott, London, Ontario, Canada, 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th March, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A box opener consisting of a body 10, formed with the forked claws 12, sharpened at their outer ends with a hammer head 13, formed with serrations 14, with the opening 17, and the curves 15 and 16, substantially as set forth.

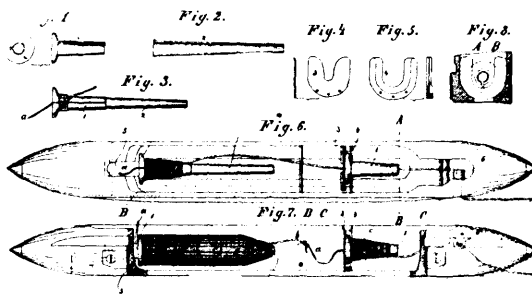
No. 67,188. Moccasin. (Mocasin.)



Thomas E. Henderson, Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, Canada, 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 2nd April, 1900.)

Claim.—A moccasin having the vamp A, overlaying the front edges B, B, of the counter E, and sewn thereto, and the tongue C, sewn to the counter from the vamp, and to said counter and vamp, as set forth.

No. 67,189. Shuttle Bobbin. (Navette de bobines.)



Franz Louis Wächtler, 48 Suchtenelestrasse, Dülken, Rhineland, Prussia, German Empire, 25th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd February, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a shuttle for use in looms, a detachable reel portion adapted to be carried by and temporarily form part of a bobbin and to carry the usual rest or waste portion of thread or yarn and be transferred while carrying such rest to a position in the shuttle in front of a bobbin carrying fresh material substituted for the first named bobbin, the thread or yarn of the rest being tied to the fresh thread on the newly inserted bobbin, so that such rest thread is used up without interruption, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A shuttle reel composed of the two separable tubular parts 1 and 2, substantially as described. 3rd. The shuttle of elongated form adapted to carry a full length bobbin or reel and a detachable reel portion in advance of and in line with said full length bobbin, and having a holder for said detachable reel portion, substantially as described.

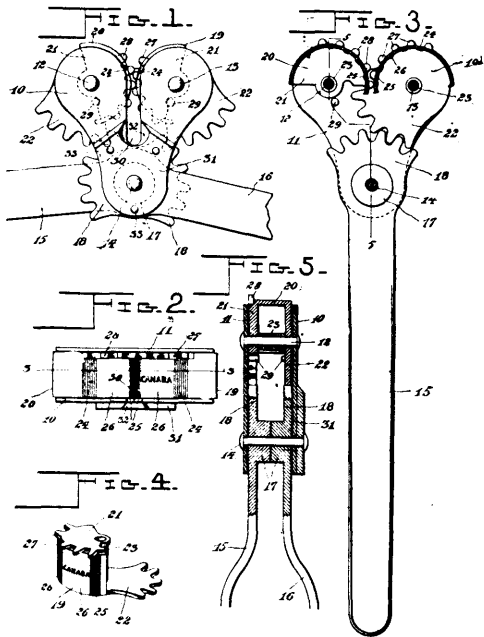
No. 67,190. Railway Car Seal Press.

(Presse à secour pour chars de chemin de fer.)

Henri Jonas, assignee of Joseph Montplaisir, both of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A hand press for soft metal car seals, comprising the handles and segmental pressure heads operatively related to the handles and adapted to be moved in opposite directions simultane-

ously by the handles on the opening and closing thereof, substantially as described. 2nd. A hand press for soft metal car seals,



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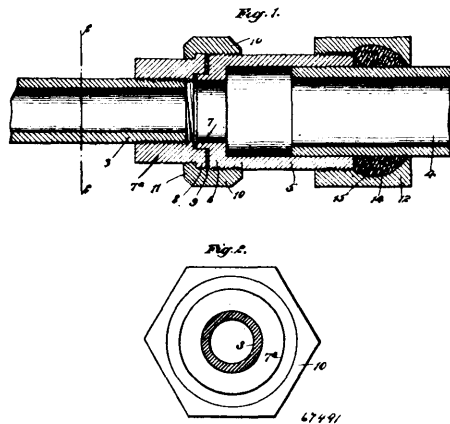
comprising a suitable frame, heads mounted to turn in said frame, and handles having a common fulcrum and intergeared individually with the heads to simultaneously move the latter in opposite directions, substantially as described. 3rd. In a hand press for soft metal car seals, the combination with a suitable frame, of the pressure heads mounted to turn in said frame and intergeared with each other, and handles pivoted in the frame and intergeared individually with pressure heads to simultaneously move the latter in opposite directions, substantially as described. 4th. In a hand press for soft metal car seals, a pair of co-acting pressure heads having segmental working surfaces in opposing relation to each other, in combination with a suitable frame, and handles operatively connected to said pressure heads, substantially as described. 5th. In a hand press for soft metal car seals, a pair of co-acting pressure heads provided with the spaced series of serrations and with the intermediate type characters, combined with a suitable frame, and handles operatively connected to said heads, substantially as described. 6th. In a hand press for soft metal car seals, a pair of co-acting pressure heads provided with a toothed sector and a sleeve, in combination with a frame having bolts on which the sleeves of said pressure heads are loosely fitted, and handles fulcrumed in the frame and provided with segments which intermesh with the sectors of said heads, substantially as described. 7th. A hand press for soft metal car seals, comprising the parallel plates connected by the transverse bolts, one of said plates having a slot and the reinforcement, pressure heads mounted on the bolts and provided with the toothed sectors, and the handles pivoted on another bolt and geared to the sectors of the heads, substantially as described.

No. 67,491. Pipe Coupling. (Joint de tuyau.)

William John Henning and Lawrence Ley Higgs, both of Key West, Florida, U.S.A., 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 29th June, 1899.)

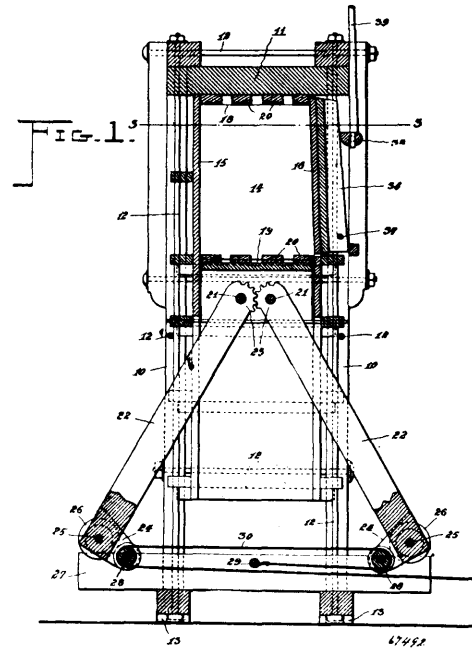
Claim.—1st. A pipe coupling, comprising two sleeves respectively adapted to embrace pipe sections, one of which sleeves has interior threads to engage one of the pipe sections, a collar embracing the two sleeves and serving to draw them together, and a gland like collar threaded on the second sleeve and adapted to carry a packing, whereby to hermetically connect said second sleeve with the adjacent pipe section. 2nd. A pipe coupling, comprising two sleeves respectively adapted to engage the pipe sections, a collar serving to draw the sleeves together to seal the same, and a gland like collar mounted on one sleeve and adapted to carry a packing, whereby to seal said sleeve on the adjacent pipe section. 3rd. A pipe coupling, comprising two sleeves respectively adapted to embrace the pipe sections, one of the sleeves having a shoulder at its inner end and a longitudinally projecting flange also at its inner end, and the second of which sleeves has a shoulder adapted to oppose the shoulder on the first named sleeve and also having an outwardly projecting flange, and a collar engaging the flange of the second named sleeve and threaded on the first named sleeve to draw the two together,

the second named sleeve embracing the longitudinal flange of the first named sleeve. 4th. A pipe coupling, having a sleeve adapted



to embrace one of the pipe sections, and a gland like collar threaded on the sleeve and having a chamber adapted to receive a packing for hermetically sealing the sleeve on the pipe section.

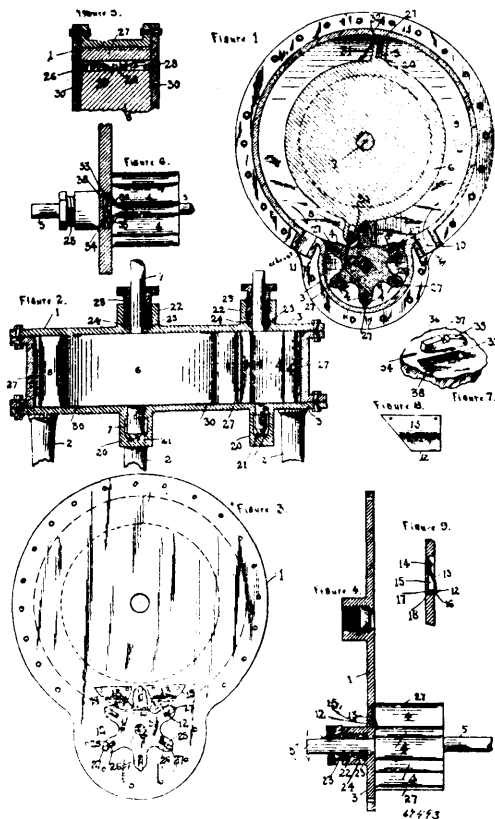
No. 67,492. Hay Press. (Presse à foin.)



Romuald Hénault, Maskinongé, Quebec, Canada, 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a press for repressing bales, the combination of a vertical frame having a repressing chamber, a stationary head forming the top of said chamber, a vertically movable platen fitted in said chamber, and means for moving said platen toward or from the stationary pressure head, substantially as described. 2nd. In a press for repressing bales, a vertical frame having a stationary pressure head, the movable side, and the doors arranged with the sides and pressure head to form a repressing chamber, in combination with means for fastening the doors in their closed positions, means for operating the movable sides, a platen, and means for moving the platen toward or from the stationary pressure head, substantially as described. 3rd. In a press for repressing bales, the combination of a vertical frame having the rails and a stationary pressure head forming a part of a repressing chamber, a vertically movable platen, the levers hung on said platen and intergeared for simultaneous movement, the wheeled travellers connected to the lower ends of the levers and adapted to the rails of the press frame, and a cable connecting the travellers, substantially as described.

No. 67,193. Rotary Engine. (Machine rotatoire.)

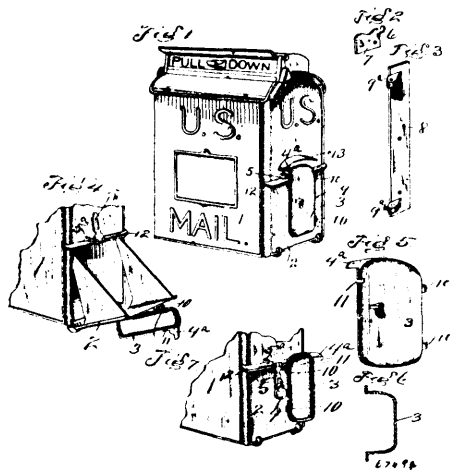


Martin Vay, Horsington, Kansas, U.S.A., 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a rotary engine, the combination of a suitable housing, a rotary piston having blades thereon, a series of gates or wings mounted upon a common shaft, each gate being so disposed as to successively contact with said piston, and a triangular spring plate normally imbedded in the floor of said housing and adapted by its free end to successively hold said gates in contact with said piston until released by said blades, as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. As an improvement in rotary engines, a housing, a piston rotatably mounted therein and having actuating blades, an auxiliary shaft having a series of gates or wings, and locking springs carried by the casing consisting of a thin metallic plate having a tapering end so mounted in the floor of said housing that said tapered end will be normally disposed in the path of the gates whereby said gates will be successively locked in co-operation with said piston, as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a rotary engine, an outer casing, a piston rotatably mounted therein and having actuating blades, a rotatably mounted shaft having a series of gates whereby steam will be directed into contact with said blades and devices for locking said gates in their operative positions until released by the action of said blades, said devices consisting of a triangular plate so mounted in the path of said gates that the pointed end thereof will extend normally upward in contact with the edge of the gate, as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In an attachment for rotary engines, or the like, the combination with a rotary piston having blades and a suitable casing therefor, of a series of gates, a spring having tapering sides and edges, said spring being so formed and mounted in position in the casing that the free end thereof will extend upward, suitable means for securing one of said springs upon each side of the gate in such a manner that the blades upon the piston will ride over said springs and depress the elevated end thereof, as specified and for the purpose set forth. 5th. As an attachment for rotary engines, the combination with the rotary piston having blades and a suitable casing therefor, of a series of gates, a spring 13 having suitable apertures for holding the same in place and further provided with the upwardly extending portion 12, the depending portion 1 and a horizontally disposed section, and means carried by the casing to limit the upward movement thereof, as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. The herein described rotary engine consisting of an outer casing having an inlet and exhaust port, a piston rotatably mounted in said casing and having actuating blades, a series of gates mounted on a common center and each adapted to contact the face of said piston, springs plates having a base and tapered sides so disposed in the path of said gates that one of the gates will be engaged thereby and held in co-operation with the piston, as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. As an improvement in rotary engines, a valve or gate holding

device consisting of a pair of tapering spring plates partly imbedded in the housing and having their free ends extended upward in the path of said gates whereby said gates will be held in co-operation with the piston and released by the blades on said piston, as and for the purpose set forth.

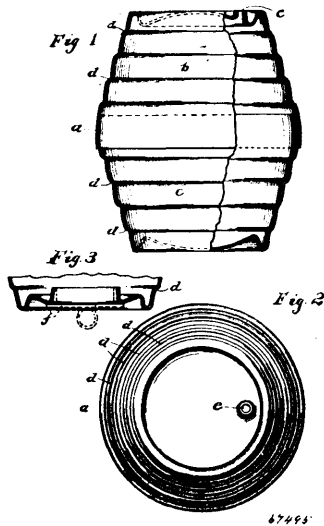
No. 67,194. Cover for Locks of Street Letter Boxes. (Couverture de serrures de boites à lettres.)



Cyrus Bomberger, Canton, Ohio, U.S.A., 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th May, 1900.)

Claim.—The combination of a street letter box provided with a door, the lock protecting plate 3 hinged to the door of the letter box and provided with the arm or extension 4, a catch to engage said extension, notches formed in the plate to receive the water table, all arranged substantially as and for the purpose specified.

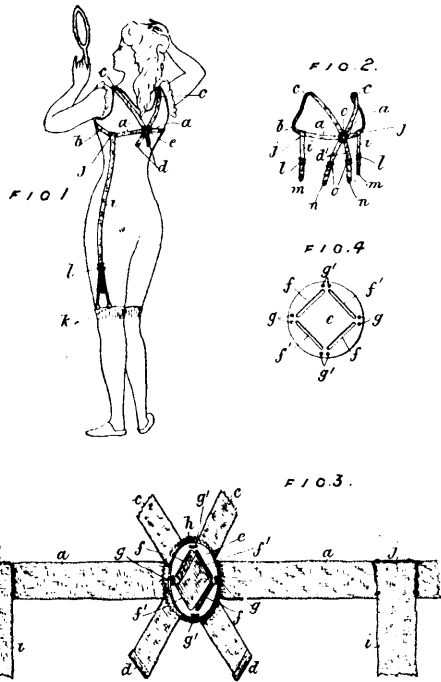
No. 67,195. Metal Receptacle. (Receptacle métallique.)



John E. Phillips, Joliet, Illinois, U.S.A., 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A sheet metal cask or barrel composed of two separate truncated cone-shaped portions, the two truncated cone-shaped portions provided with oppositely projecting step-shaped corrugations, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A sheet metal cask or barrel consisting of two truncated cone-shaped portions, each portion having peripheral step-shaped corrugations, the longitudinally extending walls of the inner step-shaped corrugations of each portion being relatively longer than the longitudinal walls of the other step-shaped corrugations, and the said longer and inner walls overlapping each other and united together, substantially as described. 3rd. As an improved article of manufacture, a sheet metal barrel or cask consisting of two truncated cone-shaped portions united at their diverging ends, each portion provided between its ends and their united point with peripheral step-shaped corrugations, substantially as described.

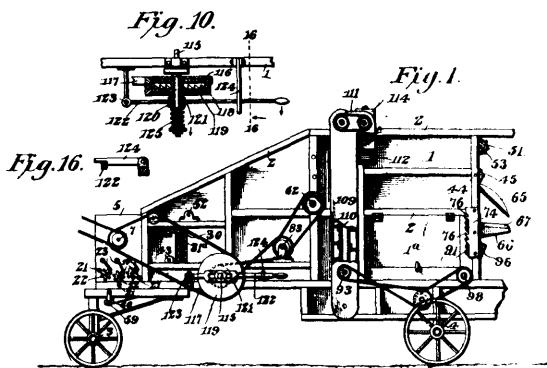
No. 67,196. Garment Suspender. (Brctelles.)



Ellen Rouse, 5 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, London, England, 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th May, 1900.)

Claim.—Combined shoulder braces and suspenders, the shoulder braces being formed of a band of elastic webbing looped to pass across the back, under the arms, and over the shoulders, and having its diagonally crossed members adjustably secured by a slotted plate attached to the transverse portion and adapted to act as a slip buckle as specified, the suspenders being formed either of webs attached to the transverse part of the shoulder braces at points between the central buckle and the arm pits or by continuations of the diagonally crossed members of the shoulder braces or by both combined and being provided with means of adjustment and of attachment to the article to be supported, substantially as shown and described.

No. 67,197. Threshing Machine. (Machine à battre.)



William C. Wilka, Rock Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A., 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a threshing machine, the combination of the cylinder boxing provided at the inner sides thereof with a plurality of spaced guide strips forming therebetween slideways, the central pair of such strips at each side of the boxing being interrupted by transverse clearance grooves, supporting plates working in the slideways formed between said strips, and provided at their inner sides with transversely arranged grooves adapted to be brought into alignment with said clearance grooves, a toothed concave bar for each pair of supporting plates having the ends thereof detachably engaged in the holding grooves of said plates, and independent adjusting means for each pair of the plates, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a threshing machine, the cylinder boxing provided at the inner sides thereof with a plurality of guide strips forming

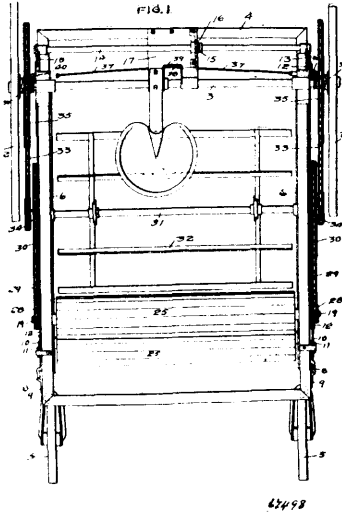
therebetween slideways, supporting plates working in said slideways, and provided at their upper ends and transversely thereof with holding grooves, and supporting plates being further provided with vertical racks, a toothed concave bar for each pair of supporting plates having its ends detachably engage in the holding grooves of said plates, and an adjusting shaft for each pair of supporting plates, said adjusting shaft carrying pinions meshing with the racks of said plates, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a threshing machine, the combination with the cylinder, of the cylinder boxing provided at the sides thereof with a plurality of slideways, and below the plane of the cylinder with clearance grooves communicating with the several slideways, a plurality of supports working in the slideways, a toothed concave bar detachably fitted to each pair of supports, and an independent adjusting device for each pair of supports, said adjusting device having means for causing the concave bar carried by the supports to be brought to a position where it may be moved through a clearance groove and out of engagement with its supports, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a threshing machine, the combination with the casing, the cylinder, and the straw handling devices, of an inclined slatted straw rack arranged at one side of the cylinder and provided with upper and lower transverse bars, the lower of said bars having pintle extensions journaled in the casing, and the upper of said bars being provided at its ends with slotted ears, stationary guide rods fitted to the machine casing and loosely receiving said slotted ears, springs arranged on the guide rods beneath the ears, and a rotary beater located above the rack, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a threshing machine, the combination with the casing and the threshing mechanism, of a stationary straw platform consisting of a plurality of parallel spaced slats or bars, said platform extending substantially the full length of the casing and having a front inclined section and an upper rear horizontal section, both of said sections directly adjoining and forming continuations of each other, a single endless straw carrier having its upper run following and working over said platform, and a single straw agitating apron arranged above the platform and conforming to the angularity of the runs of the straw carrier, said straw carrier and agitating apron being substantially co-extensive in length, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a threshing machine, the combination with the casing and the threshing mechanism, of a stationary perforate straw platform extending longitudinally within a casing, and having a front inclined section, and an upper rear horizontal section, a single endless straw carrier having its upper run following and working over said platform, a single straw agitating apron arranged above the platform, and conforming to the angularity of the runs of the straw carrier, said straw carrier and agitating apron being substantially co-extensive in length, and travelling at different rates of speed, substantially as set forth. 7th. In a threshing machine, the combination with the casing, and the straw and grain separating devices therein, of a reciprocating riddle mounted within the rear portion of the casing, a swinging vertically adjustable support for the rear end portion of the riddle, a stationary support loosely engaging with the inner end portion of the riddle, a cleaning sieve having a detachable hinge connection at one end with the lower side of the riddle at a point intermediate the ends of the latter, a swinging vertically adjustable support for the outer end portion of the hinged sieve, and means for reciprocating the inner end portion of the riddle upon its stationary support. 8th. In a threshing machine, the combination with the casing, and straw and grain separating devices therein, of a reciprocating riddle provided with guides and tubular trunnions, a transverse stationary supporting rod carrying bearing rollers co-operating with said guides, said rod also extending through the trunnions, a swinging support for the outer end portion of the riddle, and pitman connections with said trunnions, substantially as set forth. 9th. In a threshing machine, the combination with the casing, and the straw and grain separating devices therein, of a riddle provided at opposite inner sides thereof with oblong flanged guides, and upon its outer sides with offset enlarged tubular trunnions, a transverse stationary supporting rod extending through said trunnions and carrying bearing rollers working in said flanged guides, and suitably operated pitmen engaging with said trunnions, and a swinging support for the outer end portion of the riddle, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,198. Weed Puller. (Sarclcur.)

Richard Russell, Stephen, Minnesota, U.S.A., 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a machine of the class described, the combination, with an axle and its wheels, of a frame supported thereon, castor wheels provided at the rear end of said frame, the bars 6 pivotally supported on said axle and forming a pivoted frame, guide links provided at the rear of said bars slidable in guides on said machine frame, rolls carried by said bars, and means for revolving the same, and means for raising or lowering the rear ends of said bars to elevate or depress said rolls, substantially as described. 2nd. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a wheeled frame, of a pivoted auxiliary frame supported beneath said wheeled frame, guides for the rear end of said auxiliary frame, means for raising or lowering the rear ends of said auxiliary frame, a reel in advance of said roll, means for driving said reel and said roll, a second roll supported in swinging bearings in the rear of said first-named roll, both of said rolls having corrugated surfaces, and means for holding the rear roll in yielding contact with the forward

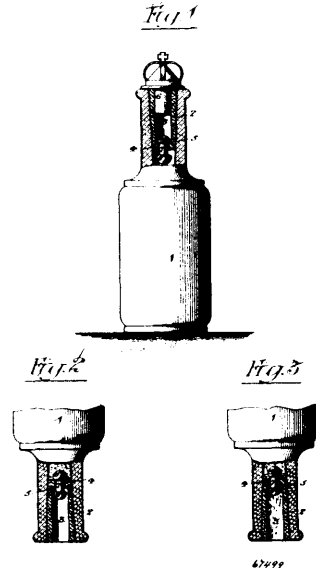
roll, whereby it is driven by the revolution of said forward roll, substantially as described. 3rd. In a machine of the class described,



two rolls having co-acting corrugated surfaces and each roll comprising a series of toothed discs arranged at intervals upon a shaft, said teeth having slotted bases and metal sections triangular in cross-section, having inwardly turned edges to enter the slots in the bases of said teeth and be locked therein by engagement with the adjoining sections and said sections together forming the corrugated surfaces of said rolls, substantially as described. 4th. A roll for weed pulling machines, comprising a shaft, a series of discs secured at intervals thereon, said discs having toothed peripheries provided with slots in their bases, and metal sections triangular in cross-section having their edges inwardly turned to enter said slots, the base of each section being in engagement with the bases of the adjoining sections, whereby the edges of each section are locked in the slots against lateral movement, substantially as described. 5th. A machine of the class described, the combination with an axle and its wheels, of a frame supported at its forward end thereon, caster wheels supporting the rear end of said frame, an auxiliary frame supported at its forward end on said axle and extending back beneath said first-named frame, means within control of the operator on the machine for raising and lowering the rear end of said auxiliary frame, rolls mounted in bearings near the rear end of said auxiliary frame, one of said rolls being connected with the axle wheels to be driven thereby and the other roll being yieldingly mounted and having its surface in contact with the surface of said first-named roll, whereby said second roll is driven also, substantially as described. 6th. In a machine of the class described, the combination with an axle and its wheels, of a frame supported at its forward end thereon, suitable means supporting the rear end of said frame, an auxiliary frame pivotally supported at its forward end on said axle and extending back beneath said first-named frame, means within control of the operator on the machine for raising or lowering said auxiliary frame, a roll mounted in bearings on said auxiliary frame and having a series of corrugations in its surface and driven from said axle wheels, a second roll also mounted in bearings on said auxiliary frame and having a series of corrugations in its surface in engagement with the corrugations of said first-named roll, whereby said second-named roll is driven by the revolution of said first-named roll, substantially as described. 7th. In a machine of the class described, the combination with an axle and its wheels, of a frame supported at its forward end thereon, means supporting the rear end of said frame, an auxiliary frame pivotally supported at its forward end on said axle and extending beneath said machine frame, a reel mounted in bearings on said auxiliary frame and connected with the axle wheels to be driven thereby, a roll mounted in bearings on said auxiliary frame in the rear of said reel, means connecting said roll and said reel, whereby said roll is driven by the operation of said reel, and a second roll mounted in yielding bearings on said auxiliary frame in the rear of said first-named roll and having its peripheral surface in contact with the surface of said first-named roll, whereby said rolls are operated simultaneously, substantially as described. 8th. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a wheeled frame, of an auxiliary frame pivotally supported and extending back beneath said wheeled frame, rolls having corrugated surfaces mounted in bearings near the rear end of said auxiliary frame, a reel mounted in said auxiliary frame in front of said rolls, means connecting said rolls and said reel with the axle wheels, and means within control of the operator

stationed on the machine for raising or lowering the rear end of said auxiliary frame to adjust said rolls and reel at different heights from the ground, substantially as described.

No. 67,199. Sprinkler for Bottles.
(*Arrosoir pour bouteilles.*)



Harry O. Brawner, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th May, 1900.)

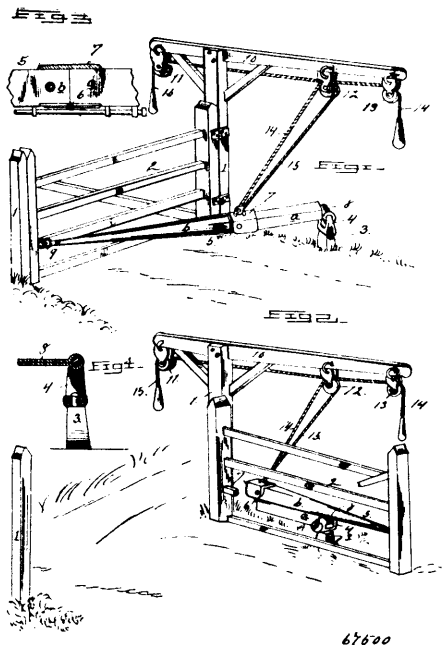
Claim.—1st. A bottle stopper and sprinkler, consisting of a cork having formed therein a longitudinal opening contracted in diameter at the inner end so as to form an internal shoulder in the cork, and a stopper comprising a simple stem or shank with enlarged heads at the ends of the same, the stem of said shank occupying a contracted opening at the inner end of the cork, and being slightly less in diameter than said opening, and the upper head of the stopper being adapted to seat upon the internal shoulder of the cork and to occupy the enlarged upper portion of the opening which is of greater diameter than said head, whereby when the bottle is inverted and agitated, a portion of the contents thereof will be sprinkled and the said contents sealed against discharge when the bottle is at rest, substantially as specified. 2nd. A bottle stopper and a sprinkler, comprising a cork with a central longitudinal opening contracted in diameter at the inner portion of the cork, so as to form an internal shoulder in said cork, and a stopper comprising a stem or shank with enlarged heads at its opposite ends, said stem or shank occupying the contracted opening at the inner end of the cork, and being of slightly less diameter than said opening, and the upper head seating upon the internal shoulder of the cork and being of less diameter than the enlarged upper portion of the opening in said cork, and said heads having flat faces on the sides adjacent to the stem whereby when the bottle is inverted and agitated, a portion of the contents thereof will be sprinkled and the said contents sealed against discharge when the bottle is at rest, substantially as specified. 3rd. A bottle stopper and sprinkler, comprising a cork with central longitudinal opening therein contracted at the inner end of the cork, so as to form an internal shoulder in said cork, and a stopper comprising a central stem or shank with enlarged heads at its opposite ends, said stem occupying the contracted opening at the inner end of the cork, and being of slightly less diameter than the same, and the upper head seating upon the internal shoulder of the cork, and being of less diameter than the enlarged portion of the opening in said cork, and also of less diameter than the head at the other end of the stem or shank of the stopper, whereby when the bottle is inverted and agitated, a portion of the contents thereof will be sprinkled and the said contents sealed against discharge when the bottle is at rest, substantially as specified. 4th. A bottle stopper and sprinkler, consisting of a cork, having formed therein an opening, and a stopper comprising a simple stem with enlarged heads, the said stem occupying said opening, and being sufficiently less in diameter than said opening to provide a dropping orifice, whereby when the bottle is inverted and agitated, a portion of the contents thereof will be sprinkled in drops through the said dropping orifice, substantially as described.

No. 67,500. Gate. (*Barrière.*)

Epriam G. Cameron, Union, Oregon, U.S.A., 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a hinged gate, a locking beam consisting of two parts hinged together, one end of the said locking

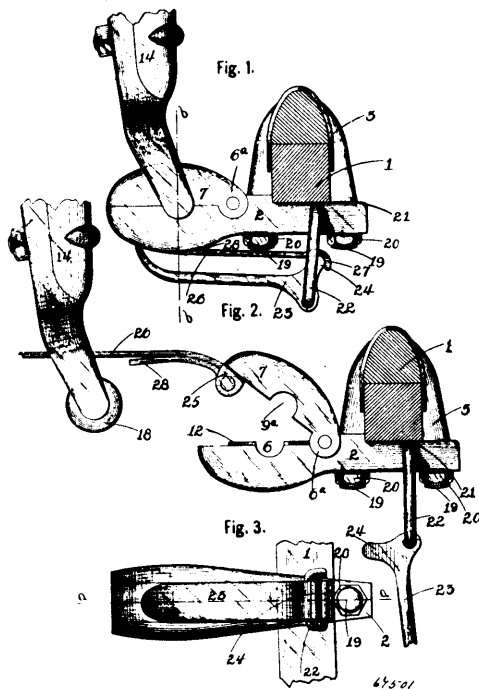
beam being connected to the gate, and the other having a hinged and swivelled connection with the post, and means for operating



said locking beam, and means for fastening the hinged joint of the locking beam against being unlocked by the operating means, substantially as described.

No. 67,501. Vehicle Shaft Couplings.

(*Joint de limonière de voiture.*)



Richard Mulholland, Dunkirk, New York, U.S.A., 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 13th March, 1900.)

Claim. 1st. A vehicle shaft coupling comprising two members hinged together, and having sockets for the reception of the shaft end, means for locking said members together, and an upwardly extending flange surrounding the edge of the socket upon the lower member adapted to fit in a depression in the edge surrounding the socket in the upper member, the meeting edges of both members exterior to the flange and depression extending outwardly to the sides thereof in a horizontal direction, as set forth. 2nd. A vehicle shaft coupling comprising two members provided with cavities for the reception of the shaft end, the lower member having a hori-

zontal top edge terminating interiorly in an upwardly extending flange surrounding its cavity and the upper member having a horizontal bottom edge terminating in an interior groove surrounding its cavity, the horizontal edges of the two members meeting and the flange extending into the groove when the two members are in their closed position, as set forth. 3rd. A vehicle shaft coupling comprising a stationary member attached to the axle, and a movable member hinged to the stationary member, both members having cavities and semi-circular openings adapted to receive the enlarged end of a shaft connection, an angular spring arm pivoted to the movable member and adapted to be swung around the stationary member and having a concave part and a locking lever having an eccentric adapted to turn in said concave part, as set forth. 4th. The combination with a vehicle shaft provided with an extension having an enlargement, of a coupling comprising a stationary member rigidly attached to the axle, a movable member hinged to the stationary member, a spring arm pivoted to the movable member and adapted to swing around and bear upon the stationary member on the side opposite the movable member, and a device adapted to swing over the lever to hold it in its position and the two members firmly closed, as set forth. 5th. The combination with a vehicle shaft provided with an extension having an enlargement, of a coupling having depressions in which the enlargement is adapted to be supported, and comprising a stationary member, a movable member hinged to said stationary member, an angular spring arm pivoted to the opposite end of the movable member, and adapted to extend around the end of the stationary member, and a lever for firmly holding the two members together in their closed position, as set forth. 6th. The combination with a vehicle shaft provided with an extension having an enlargement, of a coupling having depressions in which the enlargement is adapted to be supported, and comprising a stationary member having a longitudinal groove, a movable member hinged to said stationary member, an angular arm pivoted to the opposite end of the movable member, and adapted to extend around the end of the stationary member, and seat in the longitudinal groove, and a clamp for firmly holding it in said groove and the two members together in their closed position, as set forth. 7th. The combination with a vehicle shaft coupling, comprising a stationary part and a movable part hinged together and formed with semi-spherical cavities and transverse semi-circular openings, adapted to receive the end of a spherical shaft connection, of a longitudinal extension pivoted to the movable part, and projecting longitudinally around the stationary part, and means for locking said extension in its position around said stationary part and thereby securing the stationary and movable parts together in their closed position, as set forth. 8th. A vehicle shaft coupling comprising a stationary member attached to the axle, and a movable member hinged to the stationary member, having a longitudinal arm pivoted thereto, both members having sockets to receive the end of an enlarged shaft connection, and a clamping device supported from the axle and adapted to be moved into position to press upon the arm, for securing the coupling in its closed position, as set forth. 9th. A vehicle shaft coupling comprising a stationary member attached to the axle, and having a transverse depression, a movable member hinged to the stationary member, both members having cavities and transverse semi-circular openings, a longitudinal arm pivoted to the movable member and adapted to be swung around the end of the stationary member, and a locking lever swinging from the transverse depression in the stationary member and adapted to be moved into position to press upon the lever for securing the coupling members together in their closed position, as set forth. 10th. A vehicle shaft coupling comprising a stationary member attached to the axle and having a lower surfaced longitudinal depression and upper surfaced semi-spherical cavity, transverse semi-circular openings extending from said cavities through the sides of the member, and a transverse top depression, a movable member hinged to the stationary member and having a lower surfaced cavity and transverse semi-circular openings, a longitudinal arm pivoted to the movable member, and adapted to be swung around the end of the stationary member into its lower surfaced longitudinal depression, a loop swinging from the transverse top depression and a lever pivotally attached to the loop and having an eccentric part adapted to bear upon the end of the spring arm for securing the arm in its longitudinal depression and fastening the coupling members together, as set forth. 11th. The combination with a vehicle shaft coupling comprising a stationary member rigidly attached to the axle, and a movable member having a longitudinal device hinged to the stationary member, both members having depressions to receive the end of an enlarged shaft connection and a clamping device adapted to be moved upon the longitudinal device for locking the two members together, as set forth. 12th. The combination with a vehicle axle and shaft, of a shaft coupling comprising two members, a spring arm pivoted to one member and adapted to extend around the other and a lever having an eccentric part adapted to bear upon the end of the spring arm for locking the two members together, as set forth.

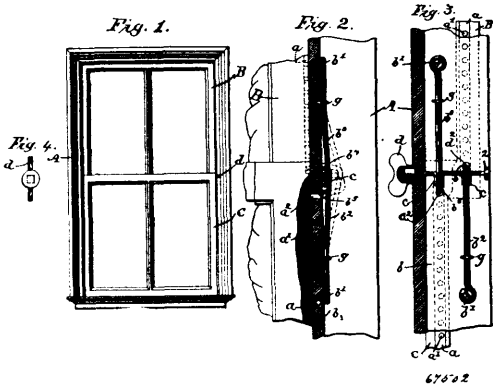
No. 67,502. Sash Fastener. (*Arrête-croisée.*)

Henry McGahey, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filing 12th May, 1900.)

Claim. A sash fastener consisting of two plates each having vertical openings and adapted to be secured to the upper and lower

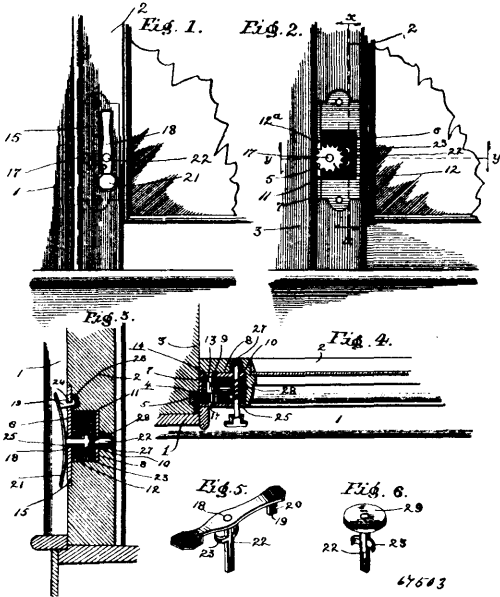
sashes, two spring fingers secured at remote points to the window frame in the runway or weight box thereof and having intumed

with a suitable part of the carriage structure in extended or operative and also in retracted or inoperative positions, substantially as



prongs at their free ends adapted to pass through openings in the window frame and to engage in the openings in said plates, and the prongs having oppositely bevelled ends, and a shaft mounted upon the window frame and provided with two cranks for engaging and operating the spring fingers in unison to move the prongs out of the holes in said plates.

No. 67,503. Sash Lock. (Arrête-croisée.)



Uriah Transue, Minsi, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 26th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th May, 1900.)

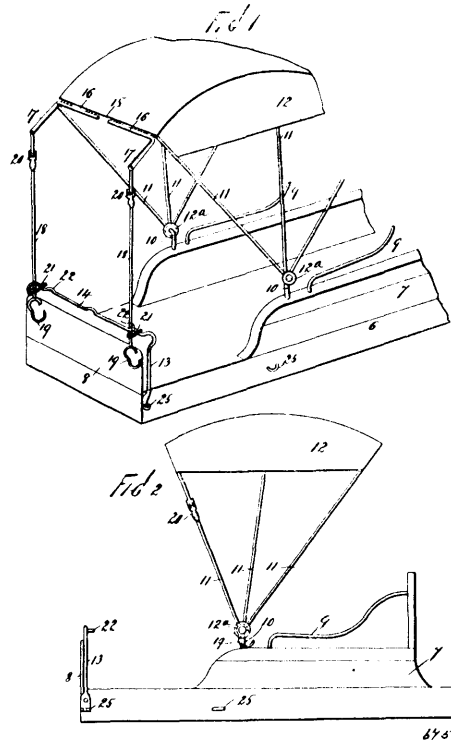
Claim.—In a sash fastener, the combination of a rack, a pinion in mesh therewith, a casing inclosing the pinion, a face plate for the casing, and provided with a pair of opposite openings, a stem slidable through one of the openings, and provided with teeth in detachable engagement with the pinion, and an operating lever connected to the stem, and having a fulcrum lug received within the other opening in the face plate, and provided with a notch embracing one edge of said opening, substantially in the manner shown and described.

No. 67,504. Storm Curtain.

(Rideau à l'épreuve de la pluie.)

Bernard S. D. S. Martin, McPherson, Kansas, U.S.A., 28th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The herein described storm curtain frame or support consisting of members which are pivotally connected with a carriage top and may be swung forwardly or rearwardly of the carriage into extended operative position, and also retracted into folded or inoperative position, and devices which operate in connection with the supports of said carriage top and with the forward portion of the carriage for securing said storm curtain frame or support members in said positions, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. The herein described storm curtain support or frame, consisting of an arm adapted to be pivotally connected with the front portion of a carriage top or other support, and provided with a pivotally connected depending rod having at its lower end devices for engaging



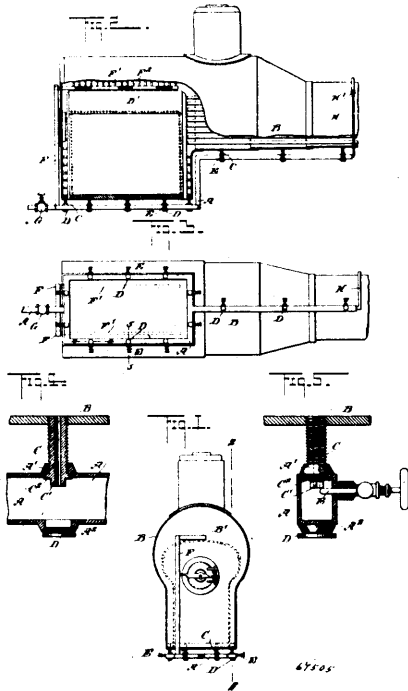
shown and described. 3rd. The herein described storm curtain support or frame, comprising a pair of bowed rods pivotally connected with the front of a carriage top, each of said bowed rods being provided at its outer end with a pivotally connected rod provided at its lower end with devices for engaging the dash rod or other part of a carriage structure and also for engaging the support of said carriage top or other portion of said carriage, substantially as shown and described. 4th. A carriage provided with a carriage top having supporting arms, and with a dash rod, a pair of bowed arms connected with the forward portion of said carriage top, rods pivotally connected with the forward ends of said bowed arms and provided with clamps for engaging the supporting arms of said storm curtain, and also provided, with clamping devices for engaging said dash rod, substantially as shown and described. 5th. A carriage body provided with side rods and supports arranged forwardly thereof, carriage top supporting arms pivotally connected with said supports and provided with a foldable carriage top, devices for clamping said supporting arms in adjusted position, said carriage body being also provided with a dash rod forwardly of said carriage top supports, a pair of bowed arms pivotally connected with the forward portion of said carriage top, a rod pivotally connected with the outer end of each of said bowed arms and provided with a clamp by means of which it may be connected with one of the supporting arms of said carriage top, the lower end of each of said pivoted rods being provided with clamping devices adapted to engage said dash rod and also to engage one of the side rods of said carriage, and with a C-shaped hook adapted to engage one of the supports of said carriage top supporting arms, substantially as shown and described.

No. 67,505. Boiler Attachment. (Attache de chaudières.)

Charles Wilhelm Sommer, Aberdeen, Mississippi, U.S.A., 28th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A boiler attachment, comprising a pipe line under the boiler, and hollow supports arranged for supporting the pipe line from the boiler and connecting the interior bottom portion of the boiler with the pipe line, to allow the sediment to pass from the boiler by way of the supports into the pipe line, to accumulate the sediment in the pipe line, and a blow out device for removing the accumulated sediment from the pipe line, the said device comprising a blow-off valve in the pipe line, and a steam connection between the pipe line and the steam space of the boiler, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A boiler attachment provided with a pipe line and hollow supports for connecting the pipe line with the boiler, each support having a square offset and an annular bevelled flange for engaging the pipe line at the inside, the pipe line being provided with a screw plug opposite the support, to permit of the introduction and removal of the support, substantially as shown and

described. 3rd. A boiler attachment, provided with a pipe line and hollow supports for connecting the pipe line with the boiler,



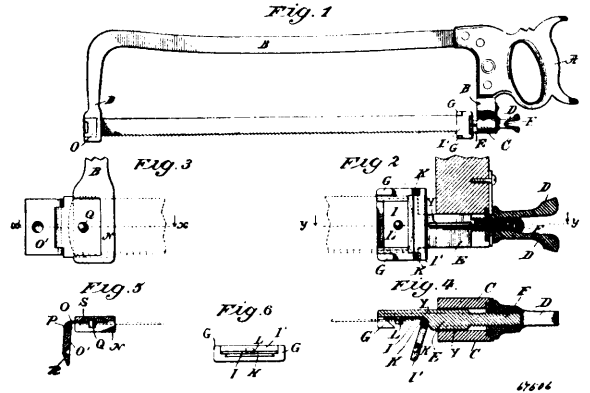
each support having a square offset and an annular bevelled flange for engaging the pipe line at the inside, the pipe line being provided with a screw plug opposite the support, to permit of the introduction and removal of the support, and a plug valve carried by the pipe line for opening or closing said support, substantially as shown and described. 4th. The combination with a boiler having a shell, and a furnace located in the shell with a space between the sides of the furnace and the shell, of a pipe line run beneath the boiler and having connection at one end with the steam space of the boiler and having a blow-out at the other end, and hollow supports serving to maintain the pipe line and establishing communication between the same and the interior of the boiler at a point between the sides of the furnace and the interior of the boiler. 5th. An attachment for boilers, comprising a pipe line run beneath the boiler and having communication at one end with the steam space and having a blow-out at the other end, hollow supports serving to sustain the pipe line and to establish communication with the same and the lower portion of the boiler, and a branch in communication with the pipe line and extending upwardly into the boiler and having openings adjacent to the crown sheets thereof. 6th. A boiler attachment, comprising a pipe line with valved means for forcing steam through the pipe line and through the blow-off cock to place a discharge, a portion of the pipe line being perforated with the perforated portion extending through the bottom of the boiler within the water compartment, substantially as shown and described. 7th. A boiler attachment, comprising a pipe line with valved means for forcing steam through the pipe line and through a blow-off cock to a place of discharge, a portion of the pipe line being perforated with the perforated portion extending through the bottom of the boiler within the water compartment, and nuts screwing on the outer ends of the perforated pipe portion to form a boiler stay, substantially as shown and described.

No. 67,506. Frame for Butchers' Saws.
(*Cadre pour scies de bouchers.*)

Augustus Conklin Saxton, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A., 28th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th May, 1900.)

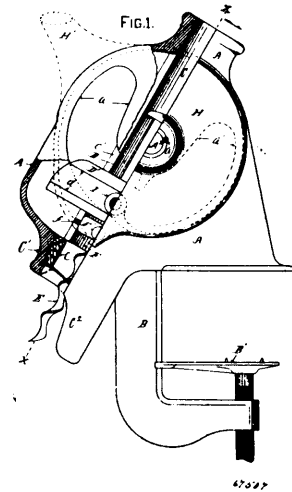
Claim.—1st. In a saw frame the combination of a screw-threaded spindle provided with a nut and having an enlarged portion at its end opposite the nut, a recess within said enlarged portion, the ends of which recess are undercut and also tapered from the nut forwardly, another recess on the outer end of the saw frame the ends whereof are also undercut and tapered toward the handle of the saw, movable saw holding devices adapted to be engaged with the respective ends of the saw blade, said devices having bevelled and inclined edges corresponding with the said undercut and tapered recesses on the spindle and saw frame respectively, for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In a saw frame the combination of a screw-threaded spindle provided with a nut, movable saw holding devices each made of two parts hinged together and having a pin projecting between

them adapted to engage with holes in the respective ends of the saw, and interlocking surfaces on the spindle and on the saw frame



adapted to engage with like surfaces on the saw holding devices when the hinged parts are folded together in such manner that the greater the strain on the saw the tighter the hinged devices will be closed upon the saw and held in place, for the purposes set forth.

No. 67,507. Cork Puller. (*Tire-bouchon.*)

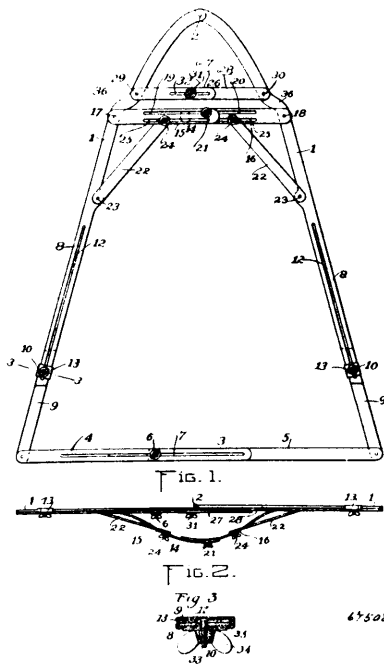


Edwin Walker, Erie, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 28th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a cork puller, the combination of a frame, a cork screw carrier travelling in a passage therein and having a transverse slot therein, a cork screw pivoted in said carrier, a non-rotatable nut in said passage encircling the cork screw, an operating lever, a stud on the operating lever engaging the transverse slot in the screw carrier, and a flange on the operating lever adapted to engage a stud on the nut, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a cork puller, the combination of a frame, a cork screw carrier travelling in a passage therein and having a transverse slotted extension thereon, a cork screw pivoted in said carrier, a non-rotatable nut in said passage encircling said cork screw, a stud on said nut, an operating lever pivoted to the frame, a stud on the operating lever adapted to continuously engage the slot in the transverse extension on the screw carrier, and a cam shaped flange on the operating lever adapted to engage the stud on the nut, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a cork puller, the combination of a frame having a passage therein, a cork screw carrier travelling in said passage and having a transverse slotted extension thereon, a cork screw pivoted in said carrier, a non-rotatable nut encircling the cork screw in said passage below the cork screw carrier, a laterally projecting stud on said nut, an operating lever having an inwardly projecting stud which continuously engage the transverse slot on the cork screw carrier, and an inwardly projecting circular cam-shaped flange on the operating lever adapted to engage the stud on the nut with its outer surface during one portion of the traverse of the operating lever, and with its inner surface at another portion of the traverse of the operating lever, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In a cork puller, the combination of a cork screw carrier adapted to be moved reciprocally in a cork puller frame, a cork screw pivoted therein, a transverse extension on the screw carrier having a longitudinal slot therein, and a non-rotatable

nut encircling the cork screw below the carrier, and adapted to be held stationary or moved in unison therewith, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. In a cork puller, an operating lever comprising substantially a circular portion *h*, a handle portion *h'*, a hub portion *hh'*, an inwardly projecting stud *i*, and an inwardly projecting cam-shaped flange *jj'*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,508. Skirt Hanger. (*Pendant de jupes.*)

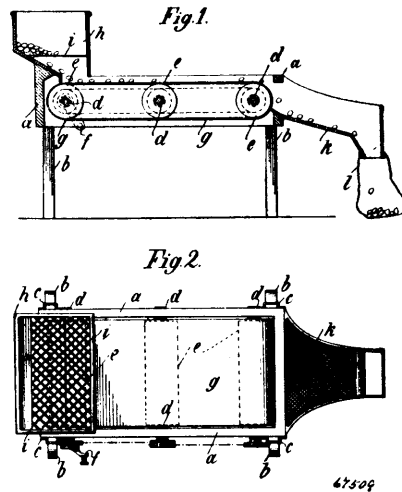


Lucy May Smith, Lynn, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 28th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A skirt hanger comprising side bars having substantially straight body portions which diverge downwardly from the upper end of the hanger, and inwardly curved end portions the extremities of which are hinged together to permit the bars to swing toward and from each other to vary the angle of divergence of the body portions, said end portions constituting a loop for engagement with a support, and a cross-bar adjustable in length and connecting the straight body portions and holding them at the desired angle of divergence. 2nd. A skirt hanger comprising side bars having substantially straight body portions which diverge downwardly from the upper end of the hanger, and inwardly curved end portions the extremities of which are hinged together to permit the bars to swing toward and from each other to vary the angle of divergence of the body portions, said end portions constituting a loop for engagement with a support, and a cross bar adjustable in length and connecting the straight body portions and holding them at the desired angle of divergence, the side bars having shoulders 36 between the body portions and the curved end portions. 3rd. A skirt hanger comprising side bars arranged in downwardly divergent form and in parallel planes, adjustable spacing means located between said bars and in planes parallel therewith, and a skirt distending member at the upper portion of the hanger and projecting from one side thereof. 4th. A skirt hanger comprising side bars arranged in downwardly divergent form, and in parallel planes, adjustable spacing means located between said bars and in planes parallel therewith, a skirt distending member at the upper portion of the hanger and projecting from one side thereof, and skirt supporting shoulders 36 formed on the upper portions of the side bars above the skirt distending member. 5th. A skirt hanger comprising side bars arranged in downwardly divergent form, a rearwardly bowed cross bar attached near the upper ends of said side bars, and diagonal braces connecting said cross bar with the side bars. 6th. A skirt hanger comprising side bars arranged in downwardly divergent form, a rearwardly bowed cross bar attached near the upper ends of said side bars, diagonal braces connecting said cross bar with the side bars, means to vary the distance between the side bars, and means to adjust said braces along the cross bar. 7th. A skirt hanger comprising side bars arranged in downwardly divergent form, a cross bar rigidly uniting the upper ends of said side bars, means to vary the length of said cross bar, a rearwardly projecting skirt distending member attached to the side bars in the vicinity of said cross bar, and means for adjusting said member in a direction crosswise of the side bars. 8th. A skirt hanger comprising two bars pivoted together at their upper ends and arranged at an angle,

a cross bar rigidly connecting said two bars near their upper ends, means to vary the length of said cross bar, a rearwardly projecting skirt distending member attached to the two bars in the vicinity of said cross bar, and means for adjusting said member in a direction crosswise of the two bars.

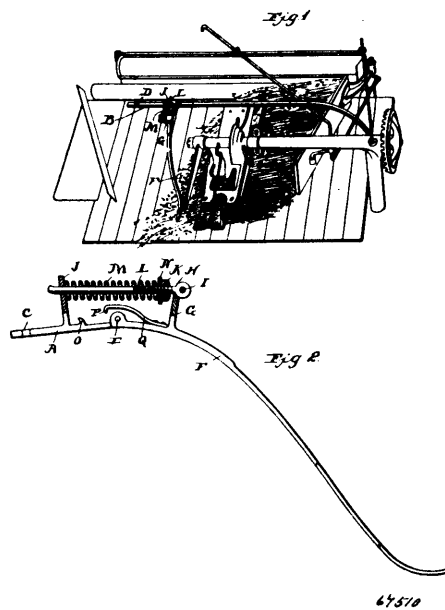
No. 67,509. Potato Assorting Machine.
(*Machine à assortir les patates.*)



Johannes Wendenburg, Spora, near Meuselwitz, German Empire, 28th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In an apparatus for assorting potatoes or like crops, the combination with a frame resting on feet of three or more rollers journaled in the side walls of said frame, an endless apron spanned over the aforesaid rollers so as to be moved thereby, means for driving the rollers and the endless apron uniformly, a feeding hopper having a sieve bottom arranged at one end of the frame, the bottom of said delivery, chute being constituted by a perforated plate or wire netting, substantially as described and shown and for the purpose indicated. 2nd. An improved machine for assorting potatoes and like crops, the whole constructed, arranged and adapted to operate, substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

No. 67,510. Stop for Self Binders.
(*Arrête pour lieuses.*)

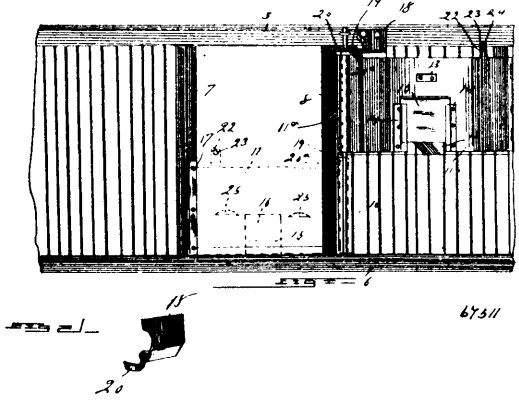


Oscar Henry Adams, Keokuk, Iowa, U.S.A., 28th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In combination with a self-binder, a stop-finger, and a spring so arranged as to be adjustable and adapted to actuate said finger. 2nd. In combination with a self-binder, a suitable bracket,

a stop finger hinged thereto, an offset projecting from the finger, a corresponding offset projecting from the bracket, a threaded rod attached to the first named offset and passing through the last named offset, a spring coiled around the rod for varying the tension of the spring, as specified. 3rd. In combination, a suitable bracket, a stop-finger hinged thereto, an offset projecting from said finger, a corresponding offset projecting from the bracket, a rod pivoted to the first named offset, a nut threaded upon the rod, a spring interposed between said nut and the bracket offset, a catch spring carried by the finger, and a lug formed with the bracket with which said catch spring is adapted to engage for holding the finger out of action, as specified.

No. 67,511. Grain Door for Freight Cars.
(*Porte à grain pour chars.*)



Thomas A. Boyers, Gainesville, Texas, U.S.A., 28th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st The combination with a pintle, of a door rotatably and slidably mounted thereon, a hook concentric with the pintle and an opening in the door adapted to receive the hook to support the door. 2nd. The combination with a doorway, of a pintle mounted adjacent thereto, a keeper, and a door rotatably and slidably engaged with the pintle and adapted to slide into and out of engagement with the keeper, an opening in the door, and a hook concentric with the pintle and adapted to enter the opening of the door to support the latter. 3rd. The combination with a pintle, of a door slidably and rotatably mounted thereon, an opening in the door adjacent the pintle, a hook concentric with the pintle and adapted to enter said opening, a projection on the door having an opening therein, and a pin adapted to enter the last named opening and co-operate with the hook to support the door.

No. 67,512. Mechanical Movement.
(*Mouvement mécanique.*)

Charles Henry Herod and John Bechtel Detwiler, both of Brantford, Ontario, Canada, 28th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a device of the class described, a suitably journalled shaft, and a gear pinion secured thereto in combination with a continuous double internal rack with which the said pinion meshes and which is connected to the part to be reciprocated, a stationary guide, and a projection on the rack adapted to engage opposite sides of the guide so as to hold either side of the rack in mesh with the pinion, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a device of the class described, a suitably journalled shaft, and a gear pinion secured thereto in combination with a continuous double internal rack with which the said pinion meshes and which is connected to the part to be reciprocated, a stationary guide, and a projection on the rack adapted to engage opposite sides of the guide so as to hold either side of the rack in mesh with the pinion, the guide being so proportioned in length that the projection on the rack when the apparatus is in operation travels round each end substantially in contact therewith, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a device of the class described, a suitably journalled shaft, and a gear pinion secured thereto in combination with a continuous double internal rack the number of teeth in which is some multiple of the number of the teeth in the pinion meshing therewith, a roller located on the rack near one end, a cam secured to the pinion, the cam being so shaped and proportioned that the engagement of the roller by the cam will throw the rack from one side to the other while the pinion is passing round from one side of the rack to the other, a stationary guide, and a projection on the rack adapted to engage opposite sides of the guide so as to hold either side of the rack in mesh with the pinion, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In a device of the class described, a suitably journalled shaft, and a gear pinion secured thereto in combination with a continuous double internal rack the number of teeth in which is

some multiple of the number of teeth in the pinion meshing therewith, a pair of rollers located on the rack at opposite sides thereof

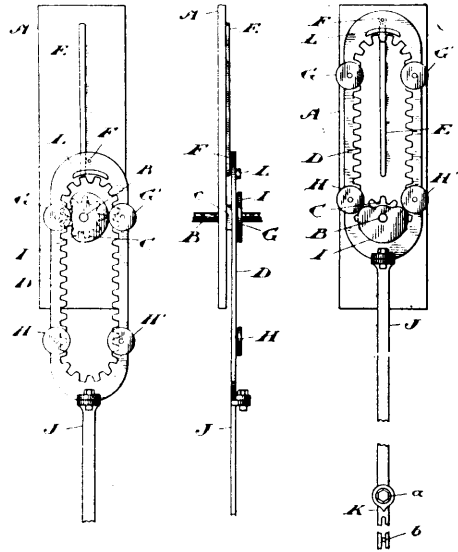
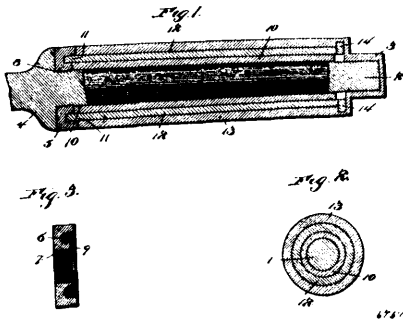


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

near one end, a heart shaped cam secured to the pinion, the cam and rollers being so set and proportioned that the cam while continuously in contact with each roller will throw the rack from one side to the other while the pinion is passing round from one side of the rack to the other, a stationary guide, and a projection on the rack adapted to engage opposite sides of the guide so as to hold either side of the rack in mesh with the pinion, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 5th. In a device of the class described, a suitably journalled shaft, and a gear pinion secured thereto in combination with a continuous double internal rack the number of teeth in which is some multiple of the number of teeth in the pinion meshing therewith, a roller located on the rack near the upper end, a cam secured to the pinion, the cam being so shaped and proportioned that the engagement of the roller by the cam will throw the rack from one side to the other while the pinion is passing round from one side of the rack to the other, a stationary guide and a projection on the rack adapted to engage opposite sides of the guide so as to hold either side of the rack in mesh with the pinion, and a curved flange at the upper end with which the cam engages to take the strain while the pinion is passing round the upper end of the rack, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 6th. In a device of the class described, a suitably journalled shaft, and a gear pinion secured in combination with a continuous double internal rack, the number of teeth in which is some multiple of the number of teeth in the pinion meshing therewith, a pair of rollers located on the rack at opposite sides thereof near the upper end, a heart shaped cam secured to the pinion, the cam and rollers being so set and proportioned that the cam while continuously in contact with each roller will throw the rack from one side to the other while the pinion is passing round from one side of the rack to the other, a stationary guide, and a projection on the rack adapted to engage opposite sides of the guide so as to hold either side of the rack in mesh with the pinion, and a curved flange at the upper end with which the cam engages to take the strain while the pinion is passing round the upper end of the rack, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 7th. In a device of the class described, the combination of the journalled driving shaft B, the pinion C, the rack D having the number of its teeth an even multiple of the number of teeth in the pinion, the projection F, the guide E with the opposite sides of which the projection F may engage, the two pairs of rollers G G' and H H' located near opposite ends of the rack, and the heart cam I secured to the pinion C, the parts being proportioned and located substantially, as described and illustrated. 8th. In a device of the class described, the combination of the journalled driving shaft B, the pinion C, the rack D, having the number of its teeth an even multiple of the number of the teeth in the pinion, the projection F, the guide E with the opposite sides of which the projection F may engage, the two pairs of rollers G G' and H H' located near the opposite ends of the rack, and the heart cam I secured to the pinion C, and the curved flange L at the upper end of the rack, the parts being proportioned and located substantially as described and illustrated. 9th. In a device of the class described, a suitably journalled shaft and a gear pinion secured thereto in combination with a double internal rack with which the said pinion meshes and which is connected to the part to be reciprocated, a stationary guide and a projection on the rack adapted to engage opposite sides of the guide so as to hold either side of the rack in mesh with the pinion, and means for moving the rack from side to

side at the end of a stroke in either direction, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 10th. In a device of the class described, a suitably journalled shaft, and a gear pinion secured thereto in combination with a continuous double internal rack the number of teeth in which is some multiple of the number of the teeth in the pinion meshing therewith, a cam secured to the pinion, and a curved flange at the upper end with which the cam engages to take the strain while the pinion is passing round the upper end of the rack a stationary guide, and a projection on the rack adapted to engage opposite sides of the guide so as to hold either side of the rack in mesh with the pinion, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,513. Axle. (Essieu.)



Henry B. Beebe, Jacksonville, Florida, U.S.A., 28th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th March, 1900.)

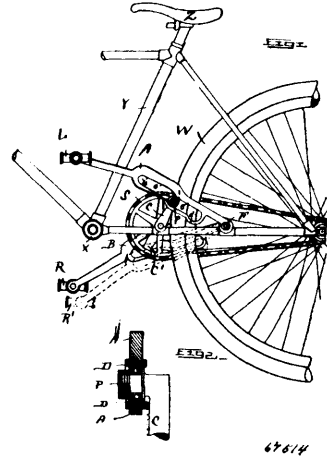
Claim.—1st. A device of the class described, comprising a spindle having an enlargement or shoulder at its inner end, a removable collar arranged on the inner portion of the spindle contiguous to the shoulder or enlargement and provided with an annular groove concentric with the spindle, and an axle skein arranged on the spindle and abutting against the inner portion of the collar and having its bearing face arranged flush with and forming a continuation of the adjacent face of the annular groove, substantially as described. 2nd. A device of the class described, comprising a spindle having a shoulder or enlargement at its inner end, a removable collar arranged on the inner end of the spindle, contiguous to the shoulder or collar and provided with an annular groove, an axle skein arranged on the spindle and fitting against the inner portion of the collar, and a sleeve designed to be arranged within an axle box and extending beyond the inner end of the skein and fitting within the annular groove of the collar, substantially as described. 3rd. A device of the class described, comprising a spindle, a removable collar arranged on the inner end thereof and provided with an annular groove, an axle skein arranged on the spindle and fitting against the inner portion of the collar, an axle box fitting against the outer portion of the collar, and a sleeve arranged within the axle box and projecting beyond the same and fitting in the groove of the collar, substantially as described. 4th. A device of the class described, comprising a spindle having a threaded inner portion, a removable interiorly threaded collar arranged on the inner threaded portion of the spindle and provided at its outer bearing face with an annular groove, the wall at the inner side or bottom of the groove terminating short of that at the outer side thereof, an axle skein arranged on the spindle and fitting against the removable collar and having its outer face flush with the adjacent face of the annular groove, an axle box fitting against the outer portion of the collar, and a sleeve arranged within the axle box and projecting beyond the inner end thereof and fitting in the annular groove, substantially as described. 5th. A device of the class described, comprising an axle having a spindle provided with inner and outer threaded portions, said spindle being provided at its inner end with an enlargement or shoulder, an interiorly threaded collar arranged on the inner threaded portion of the spindle and provided with an annular groove, an axle skein arranged on the spindle and fitting against the collar at the inner side of the groove, an axle box fitting against the outer portion of the collar, a sleeve arranged within the axle box and projecting beyond the inner end of the same and extending into the annular groove of the collar, and an axle nut arranged on the outer end of the spindle, substantially as described.

No. 67,514. Bicycle Driving Mechanism. (Mécanisme d'engrenage de bicyclette.)

William H. Abercombie, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A., 28th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th March, 1900.)

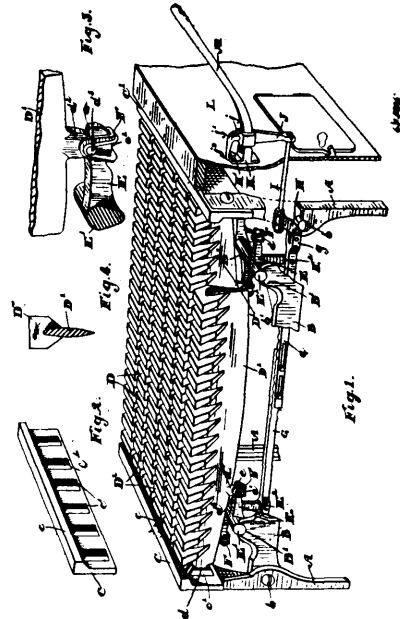
Claim.—In a bicycle driving mechanism, the combination with the crank, of a lever pedal arm formed with a slot to receive a part

of the crank, said slot having a straight portion and being curved sharply upward substantially as shown so that the portion of the



Crank fitting in the slot will reach such sharply curved portion before the crank is perpendicular, substantially as and for the purpose described.

No. 67,515. Grate. (Grille.)

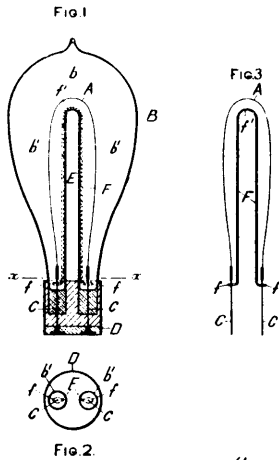


Walter Redpath and Andrew Hugh Reid, both of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 28th May, 1900. (Filed 2nd May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a grate for stoves, furnaces and heaters having each alternate bar arranged to rise while the other falls when the grate is being shaken, a plurality of grate bars of narrow width extending from end to end of the fire pot and provided with a plurality of aligned wings extending upwardly beyond the top of the bar, so as to form rectangular tops crosswise and above the bar, the opposite edges of the said wings being parallel to each other to a point below the top of the bar and vertically underneath the near edge of the next wing, and then tapering inwardly to the bar, all the wings being of greater thickness at the top tapering to the bottom and arranged obliquely on the bar from end to end as specified. 2nd. The combination with the grate bar held in position at each end in suitable guides and provided with downwardly extending lugs and laterally extending trunnions having concentric bottom portions, of the rocking shaft provided with arms having a concentric recess and a concentric bottom portion and the gravity loops depending from the lugs and embracing the concentric portion of the arms, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. The combination with the grate bars having downwardly extending lugs, the rocking bar and rocking arms, said bar suitably journalled in the frame, bearings formed on the end of the rocking arms and the

gravity hooks held on the lugs of the grate bars and designed to drop and swing beneath the said bearings so as to hold the bars in position.

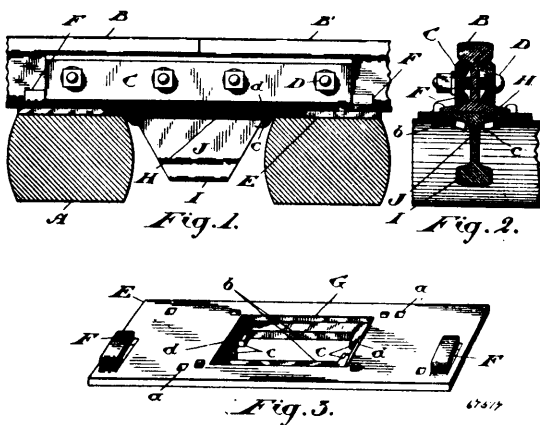
No. 67,516. Incandescent Electric Lamp.
(*Lampe électrique incandescente.*)



Theron Clark Crawford, Killington Villa, Arrocher Park, Richmond, New York, assignee of William Lawrence Voelker, 38 Bernard street, Russell Square, London, England, 29th May, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 20th November, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The herein described method of manufacturing incandescing electric lamps, consisting in forming a bulbous body with two extensions having an air space between them, then introducing a loop shaped filament so that the legs thereof respectively occupy the said extensions and are sealed therein, and then closing the bulbous part of the chamber and exhausting the same. 2nd. In an electric incandescing lamp, a vacuous chamber embracing the bend of the filament, two extensions to said chamber, an air space between said extensions, each extension enclosing a leg of the filament, a socket, the extremities of said extensions being separately mounted in said socket. 3rd. For use in mounting a filament in an electric lamp chamber of the character herein described, a U-shaped carrier, such as F, formed with laterally turned extremities f where-in are fixed the leading in wires C, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,517. Rail Joint. (*Jointe de rails.*)



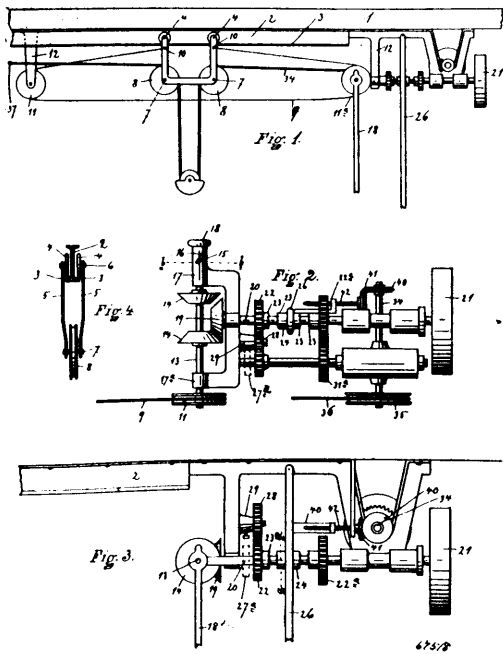
Duncan Macpherson, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 29th May, 1900, 6 years. (Filed 2nd May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a rail joint, a rail base supporting plate having an opening formed therein, in combination with an independent bridge or truss having a top plate substantially of the same dimensions as the opening in the said rail base supporting plate, and flanges or lugs formed on the said supporting plate adapted to engage the under side of the top plate of the bridge or truss so as to hold its upper surface substantially flush with the upper surface of the rail base supporting plate, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a rail joint, a rail base supporting plate having an opening formed therein, in combination with an independent bridge or truss

having a top plate substantially of the same dimensions as the opening in the said rail base supporting plate, and a flange formed at each side of the said opening adapted to engage the under side of the top plate of the bridge or truss so as to hold its upper surface substantially flush with the upper surface of the rail base supporting plate, substantially as and the purpose specified. 3rd. In a rail joint, a rail base supporting plate having an opening formed therein, in combination with an independent bridge or truss having a top plate substantially of the same dimensions as the opening in the said rail base supporting plate, and a flange formed at each end of the said opening adapted to engage the under side of the top plate of the bridge or truss so as to hold its upper surface substantially flush with the upper surface of the rail base supporting plate, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In a rail joint, a rail base supporting plate having an opening formed therein, in combination with an independent bridge or truss having a top plate substantially of the same dimensions as the opening in the said rail base supporting plate, a flange formed at each side and end of the said opening adapted to engage the under side of the top plate of the bridge or truss so as to hold its upper surface substantially flush with the upper surface of the rail base supporting plate, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 5th. In a rail joint, a rail base supporting plate having an opening formed therein, in combination with a bridge or truss provided with a longitudinal vertical web and a top plate substantially of the same dimensions as the opening in the said rail base supporting plate, and a flange formed at each end of the said opening, notched to embrace the said web and adapted to engage the under side of the top plate of the bridge or truss so as to hold its upper surface substantially flush with the upper surface of the rail base supporting plate, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 6th. In a rail joint, a rail base supporting plate having an opening formed therein, in combination with a bridge or truss provided with a longitudinal vertical web and a top plate substantially of the same dimensions as the opening in the said rail base supporting plate, a flange formed at each side, and a flange formed at each end of the said opening, notched to embrace the said web, the flanges at the sides and ends being adapted to engage the under side of the top plate of the bridge or truss so as to hold its upper surface substantially flush with the upper surface of the rail base supporting plate, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 7th. In a rail joint, a rail base supporting plate having an integral slip or lug formed at each end thereof adapted to fit over the base of a rail, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 8th. In a rail joint, a rail base supporting plate having an integral clip or lug formed at each end thereof adapted to fit over the same side of the base of a rail, holes for spikes being formed in the plate so that spikes may be driven through them to engage the opposite side of the rail base, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 9th. In a rail joint two rail ends and one or more connecting fish plates secured thereto, in combination with a rail base supporting plate having an integral slip or lug formed at each end thereof adapted to fit over the bases of the rails and engage the end or ends of the fish plate or plates, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 10th. A rail base supporting plate for a rail joint having a central opening stamped therein with flanges at each end and side of the opening below the level of the upper surface of the plate, and a lug or clip stamped up near each end of the plate in suitable positions to engage a rail base, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 11th. A rail base supporting plate for a rail joint having a central opening stamped therein with centrally notched flanges at each end of the opening below the level of the upper surface of the plate, flanges similarly located at the sides of the opening, and a lug or clip stamped up near each end of the plate in suitable positions to engage a rail base, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 12th. In a rail joint, a rail base supporting plate having an opening formed therein with bevelled ends, in combination with an independent bridge or truss having a top plate substantially of the same dimensions as the opening in the said rail base supporting plate and bevelled at the ends to engage the bevelled ends of the said opening, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 13th. In a rail joint, a rail base supporting plate having an opening formed therein with bevelled ends, in combination with an independent bridge or truss provided with a top plate adapted to fit within the said opening and bevelled at the ends to engage the bevelled ends of the said opening, and a flange formed at each end of the said opening adapted to engage the under side of the top plate of the bridge or truss, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 14th. In a rail joint, a rail base supporting plate, in combination with a dependent bridge or truss having a top plate formed thereon, and integral lugs or flanges formed on the rail base supporting plate and adapted to hold the said truss or bridge in place without bolts, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 15th. In a suspended rail joint, a boltless bridge support comprising a suitably stamped or shaped supporting plate or casting secured upon two ties, and a section of an inverted rail dependent therefrom and adapted to fit therein, so as to form a surface flush with the adjacent surface of the supporting plate or casting and directly under the junction of the rails, as and for the purpose specified. 16th. In a rail joint, two rail ends in combination with a rail base supporting plate provided with an opening, a dependent bridge or truss supported therein, and lugs or clips stamped up on or cast on the base plate, adjacent to the opening and on opposite sides of the rail base, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,518. Hoisting and Carrying Machine.

(*Transport et ascenseur.*)



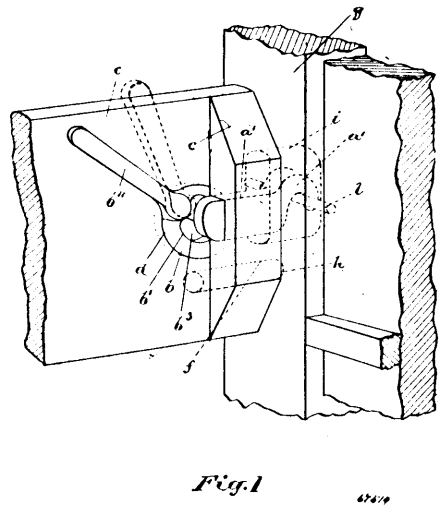
Cynthia S. Harris, Rome, New York, executrix of the estate of Lewis H. Harris, 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 3rd May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The track, the car, the cable, a shaft having a spiral gear secured thereto, and two gear wheels mounted and held thereon, the driving shaft with two loose gears provided with clutch engaging hubs, the intermediate gear, the worm gear, and cable drum on the same shaft in combination with the rotating and sliding clutch and means for operating the same, for the purposes stated. 2nd. The track, the car, the cable, the driving shaft having loose clutching gears thereon, the reversible shaft with gears rigidly secured thereto, and having a worm gear and cable drum on the same shaft, an intermediate gear in combination with movable clutching mechanism for engaging and operating the loose gear alternately, substantially as set forth, for the purposes stated. 3rd. The track, the car, the cable secured at its opposite ends to the opposite ends of the car and passing over grooved face pulley, in combination with reversing mechanism consisting of two bevelled pulleys mounted on an adjustable shaft, a bevelled driving pulley mounted between the two bevelled face pulleys, with means for moving the two bevelled pulleys into and out of contact with the driving pulley, clutching mechanism for engaging and disengaging the operative gear and means for operating the parts, substantially as set forth. 4th. The track, the car, the pulleys located at the limit of the track, one pulley connected with the rower and the other pulley being independent, the cable connected to the car and extending over the pulley, the shaft carrying one of the pulleys, the plain bevelled friction pulleys mounted on the adjustable pulley carrying shaft, the plain bevelled friction driving pulley mounted between the adjustable pulleys, in combination with mechanism, substantially as set forth for moving the shaft and pairs of plain bevelled friction driving pulley, substantially as set forth, for the purposes stated. 5th. A driving shaft having thereon a pair of loosely mounted gears with clutching nubs, a shaft having a spiral gear thereon, and a pair of gears secured to, and rotating with the shaft, the third gear meshing into the gear on each shaft, the shaft having a cable drum and a worm gear mounted thereon, a rotary sliding clutching mechanism movable in the direction of the length of the shaft and rotating with the shaft, a bevelled driving pulley on the driving shaft and mechanism for operating the sliding clutch, bevelled pulleys on an adjustable shaft and mechanism for adjusting the pulleys in and out of engagement with the driving pulley, substantially as set forth, for the purposes stated. 6th. The driving shaft having a pair of gears loosely mounted thereon with clutching nubs, a second shaft having a spiral gear thereon and a pair of gears secured to and rotating with the shaft, a third gear meshing into gears on each shaft, a shaft having a cable drum and a worm gear, and a bevelled gear rigidly secured to and moving with the shaft, a sliding clutch on the driving shaft rotating therewith, means for operating the sliding clutch in combination with a bevelled gear having a screw threaded stem and a sliding catch operated by the screw for moving the clutch out of engagement with the lever, substantially as set forth, for the purposes stated.

7th. The combination with track, car and rope, of the shaft adjusted in the direction of its length, having two plain bevelled friction pulleys mounted thereon, a plain bevelled friction driving pulley mounted between the plain bevelled friction pulleys on the adjustable shaft and mechanism for adjusting the shaft endwise, for the purposes stated. 8th. The track, the car and cables operated on the pulleys and drum, in combination with the adjustable shaft carrying a bevelled pulley, a pair of bevelled friction pulleys rigidly secured thereto, mechanism for and adjustment of the shaft, a driving shaft having a bevelled friction pulley rigid thereon and two loose clutching gears, a sliding clutch splined on the driving shaft and joining clutch, sliding mechanism for operating the clutch, a shaft having a spiral gear thereon and two gears secured to and rotating with the shaft, an intermediate gear meshing into the gears on the two shafts, a shaft having a cable drum and worm gear, substantially as set forth, for the purposes stated. 9th. In a hoisting and carrying machine, the combination of the car and connecting mechanism, the gears and sliding clutch on the driving shaft, the plain bevelled driving pulley the adjustable plain bevelled friction pulleys mounted to alternately engage the face of the plain bevelled driving pulley with means for operating the parts, substantially as set forth. 10th. In a hoisting and carrying machine, the combination of the car and connecting mechanism, the gears, the sliding clutch, the plain bevelled pulleys, the plain bevelled driving pulley mounted between the plain bevelled adjustable pulleys, on opposite sides of the driving pulley, with means for moving the plain bevelled adjustable pulleys into and out of engagement with the driving pulley, substantially as set forth. 11th. In a hoisting and carrying machine, the combination of the track, car and its connecting mechanism, and a plain rotating bevelled driving pulley, a pair of adjustable plain bevelled friction pulleys mounted to be alternately adjusted for engaging the driving pulley, and a friction brake, for the purposes stated. 12th. A hoist provided with mechanism for reversing the travel of the load, in combination with a track, a car provided with grooved pulleys or sheaves mounted upon the car, a grooved pulley mounted at the end of the travel of the car, said last mentioned pulley being mounted on a shaft on which are mounted two bevelled friction pulleys for reversing the travel of the pulley mounted on the shaft, and a cable attached at the ends to the opposite ends of the car, the said cable running over the pulleys mounted at the extremity of the travel of the car and being attached or secured to the pulley of the friction pulley shaft for reversing the travel of the car, substantially as set forth, for the purposes stated.

No. 67,519. Lock for Bedsteads.

(*Serrure pour bois de lits.*)

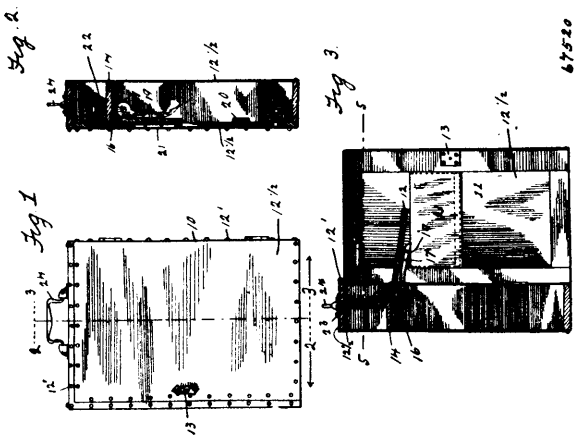


Perry Eli, Walkerton, Ontario, Canada, 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 4th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A locking device for bedsteads, embracing in its construction a movable catch consisting of a hook shaped end, a rearwardly directed shank for the hook shaped end, an outwardly directed pin or stud from the rearwardly directed shank, an operating cam consisting of a body, a lever connected to the body, and an internal cam in the body which engages the pin or stud of the rearwardly directed shank, substantially as specified. 2nd. A locking device for bedsteads, embracing in its construction a movable catch consisting of a hook shaped end, a rearwardly directed shank for the hook shaped end, an outwardly directed pin or stud from the rearwardly directed shank, an operating cam consisting of a body, a lever connected to the body, an internal cam in the body with which engages the pin or stud of the rearwardly directed shank, in combination with the side rail, a recess formed in the side rail for the body of the operating cam, a guide connected to the side

rail to maintain the catch in its proper relative position and to allow it to move longitudinally and vertically, the end of the bed, a recess in the end of the bed and a pin in the recess transversely disposed to the catch with which it interlocks, substantially as specified. 3rd. A locking device for bedsteads, embracing in its construction a movable catch consisting of a hook shaped end, a rearwardly directed shank for the hook shaped end, an outwardly directed pin or stud from the rearwardly directed shank, an operating cam consisting of a body, a lever connected to the body, an internal cam in the body with which engages the pin or stud of the rearwardly directed shank, in combination with the side rail, a recess formed in the side rail for the body of the operating cam, a guide connected to the side rail to maintain the catch in its proper relative position and to allow it to move longitudinally and vertically, the end of the bed, a recess in the end of the bed, a pin in the recess transversely disposed to the catch with which it interlocks, a dowel pin or tongue projecting outwardly from the end of the side rail, and a hole or groove in the end of the bed interlocking with the dowel pin or tongue, substantially as specified.

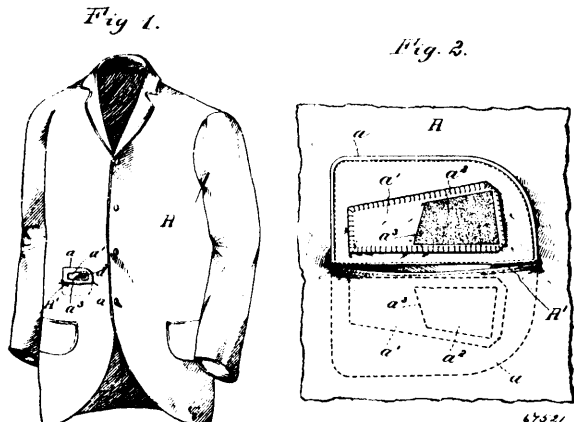
No. 67,520. Portable Secretaries. (Pupitre portatif.)



Caleb Goodwin, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A., 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th May, 1900.)

Claim.—In a portable secretary, the combination of the case 10, constructed substantially as described, and having the grooves 15, 15, formed in the sides of the case near its top, the door 11 hinged to the front edge of one side of the case, its top flush with the lower surface of the top of the case, and its bottom flush with the lower end of the case, so as to make the desk self supporting when open, the shelf 14, secured to the grooves 15, 15, the leaf 12, hinged to the lower side of the shelf near its outer edge, and the two adjustable brackets 17, 17, secured to the case by any suitable well known means beneath the leaf so as to support the same, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,521. Coat. (Habit.)

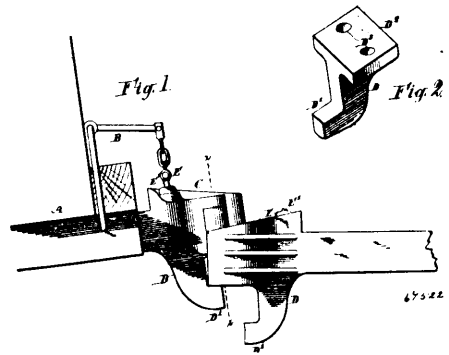


George Henry Sheppard, St. Johns, Quebec, Canada, 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 5th February, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A coat having a pocket flap, and a friction device secured upon the inner side of said flap, substantially as described. 2nd. A coat having a pocket flap, and a friction device secured upon

the inner side of said flap, said device comprising a section of felt and a section of emery paper secured there to, the edges of which are flush with the surface of the felt, substantially as described.

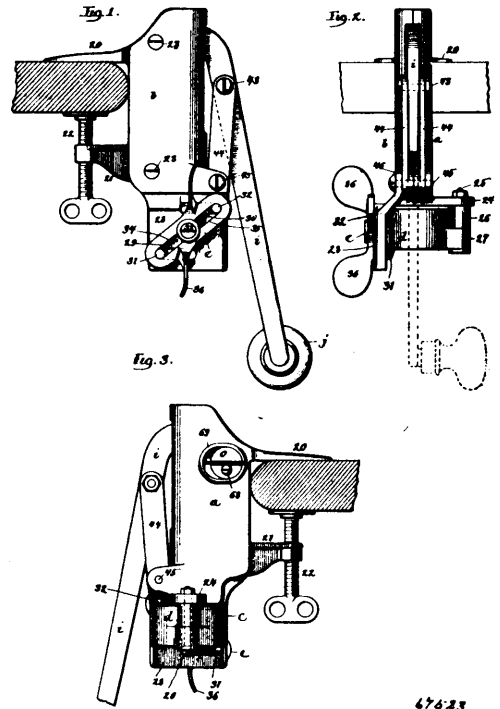
No. 67,522. Car Coupler. (Attelage de chars.)



Andrew Iver Ellingson, Austin, Minnesota, U.S.A., 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 20th February, 1900.)

Claim.—The combination with a drawhead of the Janney type, and uncoupling means, substantially as shown, of a downwardly and forwardly extending horn or hook on the under side of the drawhead, adapted to hold the companion drawhead in locked position from falling on the track, and a locking pin having a reduced neck adapted to break-off when subjected to the diagonal strain incident to the detaching of a drawhead from a car, as described.

No. 67,523. Cork Extractor. (Tire bouchon.)



Albert Baumgarten, Freeport, Illinois, U.S.A., 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of mechanism for imparting a longitudinal movement to said corkscrew to effect its operation, a part engaging the corkscrew for causing its rotation during a part of the longitudinal movement imparted to the corkscrew by said mechanism, to effect the engagement of the cork by the corkscrew and means for regulating the extent of the withdrawal of the cork by the corkscrew. 2nd. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of mechanism for imparting a longitudinal movement to said corkscrew to effect its operation, a non-revoluble nut engaging the corkscrew to cause its rotation during a part of the longitudinal movement imparted to the corkscrew by said mechanism and having a limited unison longitudinal movement with the corkscrew to secure the corkscrew against rotation during a part of its longitudinal travel, and means

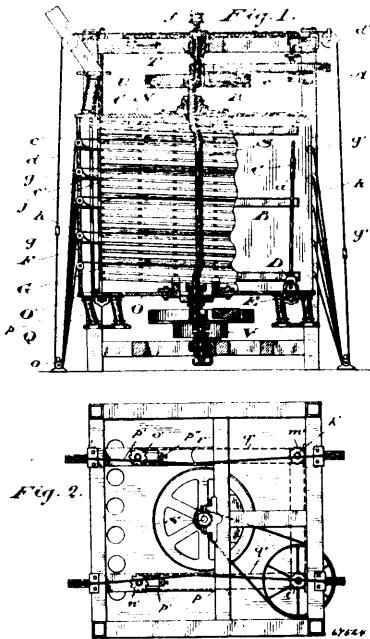
for regulating the extent of the withdrawal of the cork by the corkscrew. 3rd. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of mechanism for imparting a longitudinal movement to said corkscrew to effect its operation, a non-revoluble nut engaging the corkscrew to cause its rotation during a part of the longitudinal movement imparted to the corkscrew by said mechanism and having a limited unison longitudinal movement with the corkscrew to secure the corkscrew against rotation during a part of its longitudinal travel and means for regulating the extent of the unison longitudinal travel of the corkscrew and nut. 4th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of a lever for imparting a longitudinal movement to said corkscrew, a carrier wherein said corkscrew is revolvably held, a nut non-revolvably held in the casing and having a limited longitudinal movement therein for causing the corkscrew to rotate during a part of its longitudinal travel and for securing the corkscrew against rotation, and means for regulating the longitudinal play of said nut. 5th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of a lever for imparting longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, a nut non-revolvably held in the casing and having a limited longitudinal movement therein, for alternately causing the corkscrew to rotate during a part of its longitudinal travel and securing the corkscrew against rotation when moving in unison longitudinally therewith, suitable mechanism intermediate the corkscrew and nut for shifting the nut longitudinally and means for regulating the longitudinal play of said nut. 6th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of a lever for imparting longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, a nut within said casing and having a limited longitudinal movement therein for alternately causing the corkscrew to rotate during a part of its longitudinal unison therewith, a carrier wherein said corkscrew is journaled, a connector intermediate said carrier and nut, and means for regulating the longitudinal play of said nut. 7th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of a lever for imparting longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, a nut within said casing and having a limited longitudinal movement therein for alternately causing the corkscrew to rotate during a part of its longitudinal travel and securing the corkscrew against rotation when moving in unison therewith, a carrier wherein said corkscrew is journaled, a connector intermediate said carrier and nut, a latch carried by said connector and an adjustable release cam for releasing said latch. 8th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of a lever for imparting longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, a nut within said casing and having a limited longitudinal movement therein for alternately causing the corkscrew to rotate during a part of its longitudinal travel and securing the corkscrew against rotation when moving in unison therewith, a carrier wherein said corkscrew is journaled, a connector intermediate said carrier and nut, a latch carried by said connector, a slidable release cam for releasing said latch, a regulating disc having an eccentric pin extending through a slot in the casing, said pin being secured to said release cam. 9th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of mechanism for imparting a longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, in one direction to engage the cork and for imparting a continuous longitudinal movement, in reverse direction to draw the cork and strip the cork from the corkscrew, a suitable part for alternately effecting the rotation of the corkscrew and securing it against rotation and interlocking mechanism intermediate the corkscrew and said part for causing the corkscrew and said part to move in unison during a part of the longitudinal movement of the corkscrew in each direction. 10th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of mechanism for imparting a longitudinal movement to the corkscrew in one direction to engage the cork, and for imparting a continuous longitudinal movement in reverse direction to draw the cork and strip the cork from the corkscrew, a suitable part for alternately effecting the rotation of the corkscrew and securing it against rotation, interlocking mechanism intermediate the corkscrew and said part for causing the corkscrew and said part to move in unison during the initial part of the longitudinal movement of the corkscrew in each direction and means for disconnecting said interlocking mechanism and said corkscrew during the remainder of the longitudinal movement in each direction. 11th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of mechanism for imparting a longitudinal movement to the corkscrew in one direction to engage the cork, and for imparting a continuous longitudinal movement in reverse direction to draw the cork and strip the cork from the corkscrew, a suitable part for alternately effecting the rotation of the corkscrew and securing it against rotation, a carrier for said corkscrew, and interlocking mechanism intermediate said part and said carrier for causing the corkscrew and said part to move in unison during the initial part of the longitudinal movement in each direction, and means for disconnecting said interlocking mechanism and said carrier during the remainder of the longitudinal movement in each direction. 12th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of means for imparting longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, a carrier in which the corkscrew is journaled, a nut within said casing, a connector free to slide in said casing and arranged intermediate said nut and said carrier, and a movable part carried by said connector and with which said carrier will engage to cause the nut to move in unison with the corkscrew. 13th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of means for imparting longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, a carrier in which the corkscrew is journaled, a nut within said casing, a connector free to slide in said casing and

arranged intermediate said nut and said carrier, a movable latch sustained in the connector, a spring for holding said latch normally in the path of the connector and a stationary release cam for effecting its withdrawal. 14th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of means for imparting longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, a carrier in which the corkscrew is journaled, a nut within said casing, a connector free to slide in said casing and arranged intermediate said nut and said carrier, a latch pivotally sustained in said connector and wherewith the carrier will engage and a release cam secured in the casing for shifting said latch. 15th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of means for imparting longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, a carrier in which the corkscrew is journaled, a nut within said casing, mechanism sliding within said casing for imparting longitudinal movement to said nut by said carrier and release mechanism for effecting the release of said mechanism from the carrier during a part of the longitudinal shift in each direction. 16th. The combination with a casing having corkscrew therein, of means for imparting longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, a carrier in which the corkscrew is journaled, a nut within said casing, a connector free to slide in said casing and arranged intermediate said nut and said carrier, a movable part sustained in said connector wherewith the carrier will engage during a part of its travel in one direction, another movable part wherewith the carrier will engage during a part of its travel in reverse direction, said parts being also sustained in said connector, and suitable means for withdrawing said movable parts from engagement by said carrier. 17th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of means for imparting longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, a carrier in which the corkscrew is journaled, a nut within said casing, a connector free to slide in said casing and arranged intermediate said nut and said carrier, a latch sustained in said connector, wherewith the carrier will engage during a part of its travel in one direction, another latch wherewith the carrier will engage during a part of its travel in reverse direction, said latch being also sustained in said connector, and suitable means for withdrawing said latches from engagement with the carrier. 18th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of means for imparting longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, a carrier in which the corkscrew is journaled, a nut within said casing, a connector secured to said nut, a slot in said connector, a projecting stud or lug on said carrier and within said slot, a latch sustained in the connector and having an inclined cam within said slot wherewith said lug engages, a spring for holding said cam normally in the path of said lug and a release cam for withdrawing said inclined cam out of the path of said lug. 19th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, of means for imparting longitudinal movement to the corkscrew, a carrier in which the corkscrew is journaled, a nut within said casing, a connector secured to said nut, a slot in said connector, a projecting stud or lug on said carrier and within said slot, oppositely arranged latches, each having inclined cams normally in the path of said lug, a spring for holding said cams normally in the path of said lug, and release cams fixedly held in the casing for successively withdrawing said inclined cams out of the path of said lug. 20th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, a carrier longitudinally movable in the casing, and having the corkscrew journaled therein, and a nut held within the casing for imparting rotation to said corkscrew, of an operating lever extending forwardly from the casing and having its inner end secured to the carrier, and a link having its lower end pivotally sustained in the casing, and having its upper end pivotally connected with the operating lever. 21st. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, a carrier longitudinally movable in the casing, and having the corkscrew journaled therein, and a nut held within the casing for imparting rotation to said corkscrew, of an operating lever pivotally sustained by said casing, and having its inner end pivoted to the carrier, and formed to engage the upper end of the corkscrew to secure the corkscrew against upward movement in the carrier. 22nd. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, a carrier longitudinally movable in the casing, and having the corkscrew journaled therein, a nut held within the casing for imparting rotation to said corkscrew, of an operating lever extending forwardly from the casing and having its inner end secured to the carrier and formed to engage the upper end of the corkscrew to secure the corkscrew against upper movement in the carrier, and a link having its lower end pivotally sustained in the casing, and having its upper end pivotally connected with the operating lever. 23rd. The combination with a suitable casing having a corkscrew therein, and mechanism for operating said corkscrew, of a bottle holder sustained by said casing, comprising a pair of co-acting jaws pivotally secured to the casing, and arranged to swing horizontally, and being provided with studs or lugs, and a lever engaging said studs or lugs, and being pivoted between said studs to a suitable support. 24th. The combination with a suitable casing having a corkscrew therein and mechanism for operating said corkscrew, of a bottle holder comprising a pair of co-acting jaws, pivotally sustained by the casing and arranged to swing horizontally and provided with studs or lugs, a lever having slots engaging said studs or lugs, a support for said lever, a pivot for said lever located between said studs or lugs and slots in said support through which said studs or lugs are extended. 25th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, a carrier longitudinally movable in the casing and having the corkscrew journaled therein, and a nut held within the

casing for imparting rotation to the corkscrew, of an operating lever extending forwardly from the casing and having its inner end secured to the carrier, a link having its lower end pivotally sustained by the casing, and having its upper end pivotally connected with the operating lever, and a bottle holder comprising a pair of co-acting jaws pivotally sustained by the casing and arranged to swing horizontally, said jaws being provided with laterally projecting studs or lugs, and a lever engaging said studs or lugs, and being fulcrumed between said studs to a suitable support. 26th. The combination with a casing having a corkscrew therein, a carrier longitudinally movable in the casing and having a corkscrew journalled therein, and a nut held within the casing for imparting rotation to the corkscrew, of an operating lever extending forwardly from the casing and having its inner end secured to the carrier, a link having its lower end pivotally sustained by the casing, and having its upper end pivotally connected with the operating lever, and a bottle holder comprising a pair of co-acting jaws pivotally sustained by the casing and arranged to swing horizontally, said jaws being provided with laterally projecting studs or lugs extending through horizontal slots formed in a dependent support, and a lever engaging said studs or lugs and pivoted between said studs to said support. 27th. The combination with a suitable casing having a corkscrew therein, and mechanism for operating said corkscrew, of a bottle holder comprising a pair of co-acting jaws arranged to swing horizontally, a pivot therefor secured in a laterally projecting lug, a lever having slots therein engaging said studs or lugs, a dependent support of the casing for said lever, a pivot for said lever centrally located between said studs or lugs, horizontal guide slots in said support through which said studs or lugs are extended, and wings on said lever on opposite sides of said pivot for said lever.

No. 67,524. Machine for Separating Ground Grain.

(*Machine à séparer le grain.*)



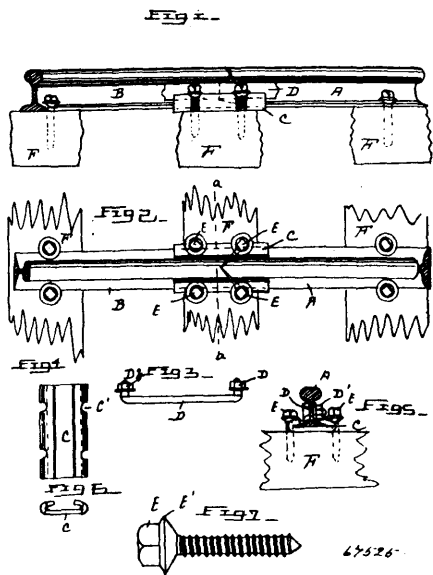
Harvey Christopher Malsness, Stratford, Ontario, Canada, 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 2nd May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a sifting and bolting machine, two sieves suitably supported side by side, and inclined in opposite directions with the tail end of the first sieve substantially on a level with the head end of the second, in combination with a suitable partition separating the sieves and provided an opening through which the first sieve is arranged to discharge its tailings upon the second sieve, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a sifting and bolting machine, a sieve box divided by a vertical longitudinal partition, in combination with two oppositely inclined sieves supported therein side by side on opposite sides of the partition and extending from end to end of the box with the tail end of one substantially on a level with the head end of the other, an opening being formed in the partition at the tail end of the first sieve and an opening in the end of the box at the tail end of the second sieve, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a sifting and bolting machine, two sieves inclined in opposite directions and suitably supported with the tail end of the first sieve, substantially on a level with the head end of the second, in combination with two partitions separating the sieves and having a space between them and a bridge crossing the said space and connecting the tail end of the first sieve with the head end of the second, substantially as and for the purpose

specified. 4th. In a sifting and bolting machine, a sieve box divided by a vertical longitudinal partition and provided at each end with suitable spouts, in combination with two series of oppositely inclined sieves supported therein on opposite sides of the partition and extending from end to end with the tail ends of the sieves of each series substantially on a level with the head ends of the others, and suitable connections between the head ends of any desired sieves and the spouts, between the tail ends of any desired sieves and the spouts, and between the tail end of any desired sieve and the head end of its adjacent sieve of opposite inclination, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 5th. In a sifting and bolting machine, the combination of a sieve box provided with two central vertical partitions between which the driving shaft is located, and ends having a series of grooves formed therein on each side of the said partitions, two rows of sieves on each side of the centre having their ends inserted in the said grooves, removable partitions between the rows of sieves, removable sides for the sieve box and bolt rods extending from the central partitions through the removable partitions and so that the parts may be securely clamped together substantially as and for the purpose specified. 6th. In a sifting and bolting machine, the combination of a sieve box provided with two central vertical partitions between which the driving shaft is located, and ends having a series of grooves formed therein on each side of the said partitions, sieves on each side of the centre having their ends inserted in the said grooves, removable sides for the sieve box and bolt rods extending from the centre partitions through the removable side sides, so that the parts may be securely clamped together, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 7th. In a sifting and bolting machine, the combination with the sieve box containing a sieve, of a brush, guides adapted to support the said brush beneath the said sieve and a cord connected to said brush by means of which it may be reciprocated longitudinally under the said screen, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 8th. In a sifting and bolting machine the combination in a sieve box provided with means whereby it may be given a gyratory motion, and containing a series of sieves, of a series of pulleys arranged in proximity to the ends of said sieves, an endless cord passing over said pulleys and back and forth under each of the series of sieves, a series of brushes shorter than the width of the said sieves and loosely carried by the said cord, one under each sieve, guides located below each brush and adapted to press the brushes against the said sieves without interfering with their freedom of motion either longitudinally or laterally, and means for reciprocating said cord so that when the sieve box is gyrated a brush is moved in a series of loops under each sieve, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 9th. In a sifting and bolting machine, the combination with a sieve box provided with means whereby it may be given a gyratory motion and containing a sieve, of a brush shorter in length than the width of the sieve, guides adapted to support the said brush beneath the said sieve without interfering with either its longitudinal or lateral motion, and a cord connected to said brush by means of which it may be reciprocated longitudinally under the said screen so that when the sieve box is gyrated the brush moves in a series of loops along the under surface of the sieve, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 10th. In a sifting and bolting machine, the combination with a sieve box provided with means whereby it may be given a gyratory motion and provided with a removable side and a removable sieve, of a brush shorter in length than the width of the sieve, vertically adjustable guides carried by a removable sieve or frame and adapted to support the said brush beneath the said sieve without interfering with either its longitudinal or lateral motion, and a cord connected to said brush by means of which it may be reciprocated longitudinally under the said screen so that when the sieve box is gyrated the brush moves in a series of loops along the under surface of the sieve, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 11th. In a sifting and bolting machine, the combination with a sieve box provided with a removable side and a removable sieve, of a brush, guides carried by a sieve or frame and adapted to support the said brush beneath the said sieve, and a cord connected to the said brush by means of which it may be reciprocated longitudinally under the said screen, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 12th. In a sifting and bolting machine, the combination of a sieve box provided with a removable side and a sieve, of a brush, guides carried by a sieve or frame located below the said sieve, the guides being adapted to support the said brush beneath the said sieve, and a cord connected to the said brush by means of which it may be reciprocated longitudinally under the said screen, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 13th. In a sifting and bolting machine, a sieve box provided with a sieve, a travelling brush, a pulley at each end of the sieve and a cord connected to the brush and passing round the said pulleys in combination with pulleys carried by some suitable part and around which the said cord is carried, two sprocket wheels suitably carried on a stationary part, a sprocket chain running on the said sprocket wheels, means for driving the said chain, and a connection between the said cord and the sprocket chain whereby the movement of the chain will impart a reciprocating motion to the said cord, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 14th. In a sifting and bolting machine, a sieve box provided with a plurality of sieves, a travelling brush below each sieve, pulleys at each end of each sieve, and a cord connected to each brush and passing round two of the pulleys in combination with pulleys carried by some suitable part round which the

ords are carried, a single cord to which all the said cords are joined, two sprocket wheels suitably carried on a stationary part, a sprocket chain running on the said sprocket wheels, means for driving the said chain, and a connection between the said cord and the sprocket chain whereby the movement of the chain will impart a reciprocating motion to the said cord, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 15th. In a sifting and bolting machine, two sieves suitably supported side by side, and inlined in opposite directions with the tail end of the first sieve substantially on a level with the head end of the second, in combination with two partitions enclosing a space separating the sieves and provided with openings through which the first sieve is arranged to discharge its tailings upon the second sieve, a bridge spanning the said space between the openings, and curved flights to guide the stock from sieve to sieve, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 16th. In a sifting and bolting machine, a sieve box containing a series of sieves in combination with external spouts clamped against one end of the box, the end of the sieve box being provided with suitable openings at the heads of certain sieves, and one or more false bottoms located in the said spouts to guide stock through the said openings, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 17th. In a sifting and bolting machine, a sieve box containing a series of sieves in combination with external spouts clamped against one end of the box, the end of the sieve box being provided with suitable openings at the heads of certain sieves, one or more false bottoms located in the said spouts to guide stock through the said openings, and external spouts clamped against the other end of the said sieve box which is provided with openings opposite the tail ends of certain sieves through which tailings may pass into the said spouts, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,525. Rail Joint. (Joint de rails.)



John F. Gooding and Archie E. Ackerson, both of Buena Vista, Colorado, U.S.A., 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th May, 1900.)

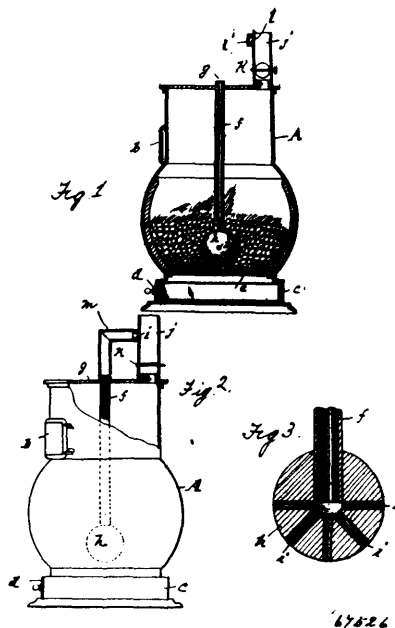
Claim.—In a rail joint of the class described, the combination, comprising the joint, the joint plate having upturned flanges, the double bolt to be used instead of fish plates and the screw E, having a circular flange E', substantially as specified.

No. 67,526. Stove. (Poêle.)

Fremont D. Gates, Independence, Iowa, U.S.A., 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th May, 1900.)

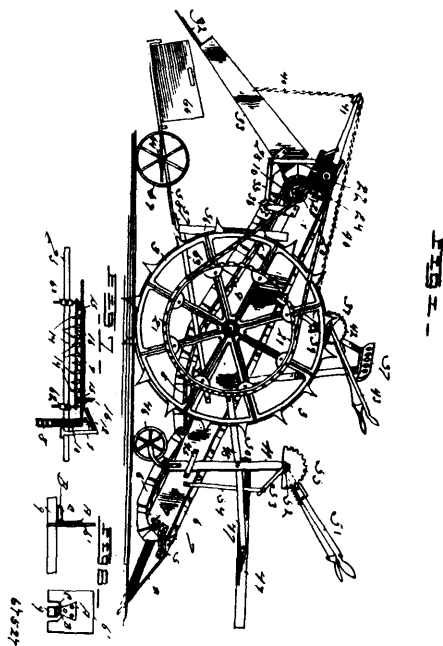
Claim.—The combination in a stove of the case having a door, a grate, a practically air-tight base to exclude air below the grate, a pendent centre pipe f, whose upper end projects through the top of the stove and is open to supply a draft for the fire, the lower end of said pendent pipe extending down close to the grate so as to be wholly buried in the bed of the coals resting thereon and provided at said lower end with a bulb having air openings, a smoke flue j,

leading from the stove and having a damper, said flue also provided with a side opening, said opening being adapted to receive a remov-



able cap or one end of an elbow flue, and the upper end of the draft pipe being adapted to receive the other end of said elbow flue, substantially as described.

No. 67,527. Potato Digger. (Arrache patates.)

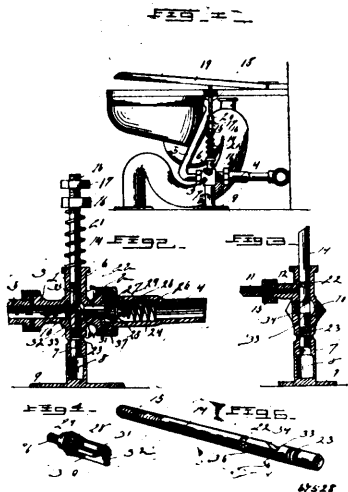


Frank P. Jones, Freehold, New Jersey, U.S.A., 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a potato digger, the combination of cross bars 9 secured to and carried by elevator chains 8, and corresponding plates 6' of upright endless chains 6 secured upright and pivoted on cross bars 9, as and for the purpose above specified. 2nd. In a potato digger, an elevator screen having rods 14 wider on top edge than under edge, sides converging to a point at under edge, and having

bar 16 holding screen rods provided with a roller on each end, to catch on and let go of spokes of tappet wheels 62, said wheels secured to drive shaft 25, and provided with spokes to engage with bar 16 holding screen rods, as specified and set forth. 3rd. In a potato digger, the combination of frames 1 supporting elevator, and covers 12 hinged on upper edges of frames 1, with and hanging over and covering, elevator chains 8, sprocket wheels 10 and rollers 11, as and for the purpose specified above.

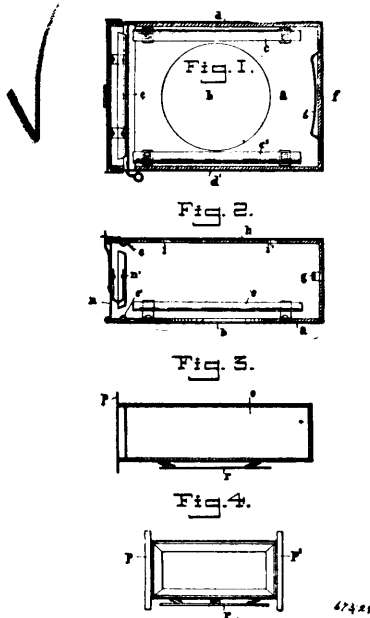
No. 67,528. Closet Valve. (Voûte de latrines.)



Horace Falk Neumeyer, Macungie, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a device of the character set forth, the combination of a body having supply, discharge and waste pipes, a plunger movable in the said body and having a valve to control the supply pipe, a valve stem having a groove directly formed therein and adapted to be arranged in communication with the discharge pipe, said valve stem operating the plunger, a washer on the stem at the upper extremity of the groove, and means for automatically returning the plunger to closed position and the valve stem to normal elevated position and thereby set up a passage between the discharge pipe and the waste pipe, the plunger being in continual contact with the valve stem and opened by the downward movement of the latter. 2nd. In a device of the character set forth, the combination of a body having inlet and outlet pipes, and a waste pipe, a stem movably mounted in said body and having a groove to set up communication between the outlet pipe and the waste pipe, a valve operated by the movement of the said stem and disposed in a plane at right angles to the latter, and means for operating the said valve to close the inlet pipe and restore the stem to normal position. 3rd. In a device of the character set forth, the combination of a body having inlet and outlet pipes, and a waste pipe apart therefrom, a movable valve stem adapted to establish communication between the outlet pipe and the waste pipe, means for adjusting said stem to vary its movement, a valve in connection with the inlet pipe and adapted to be moved by the said stem in a plane at right angles to the latter and means for restoring the said valve to closed position and the stem to normal position. 4th. In a device of the character set forth, the combination of a body having an inlet, outlet, upper neck, and lower tubular standard, the upper neck having a waste pipe communicating therewith and the standard having a chamber in the lower portion of the same, a plunger valve movably mounted in relation to the inlet pipe and having a normal horizontal position, a stem movably disposed in the neck and standard and adapted to shift in a plane at right angles to the movement of the said plunger valve and to contact with and operate the latter, said stem having a groove therein to set up communication between the outlet pipe and the waste pipe and also provided with self packing water grooves, a cup washer on the stem to co-operate with the waste outlet, and means for returning the plunger valve and stem to normal position. 5th. In a device of the character set forth, the combination of a body having an inlet, an outlet and a waste connection, a valve for controlling the said inlet connection, a valve stem movable in a plane at right angles to the valve and having a cam groove to operate the latter to open the said valve, said stem also having an opposite groove for establishing communication between the outlet pipe and the waste pipe, a washer on the stem for co-operating with the outlet to the waste connection and means for returning the valve and valve stem to their normal position.

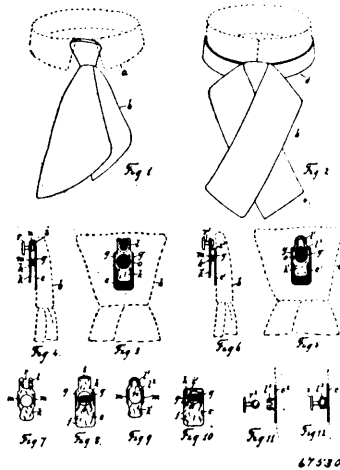
No. 67,529. Cooking Stove. (Poêle de cuisine.)



Carl L. Brannmerts and Franz P. Faustin, both of Aachen, Germany, 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A stove for baking, roasting, etc., characterized in that the baking or roasting chamber or oven is enveloped on all sides by the hot gases. 2nd. A stove for baking, roasting, etc., characterized by the arrangement of a double door $n n^1$ which shuts off the separate baking chamber or oven and the outer casing and enables the hot gases to reach and flow over the front side of the baking chamber or oven.

No. 67,530. Necktie Fastener. (Attache de cravates.)

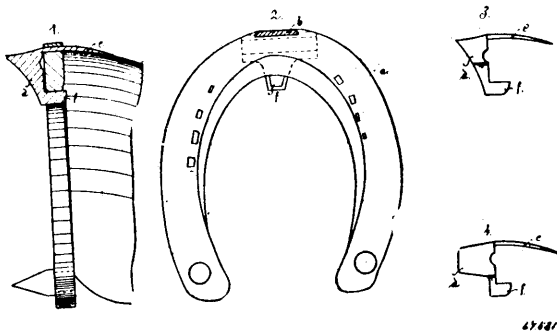


John H. McMeihan, London, Ontario, Canada, 29th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th July, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a necktie fastener, a fixed plate secured to a necktie, and provided with an overhanging end flange, in combination with a pivotal plate, pivotally secured to said fixed plate and formed with a slot large enough to permit the shank of the collar button to rest freely therein, but not large enough to permit the head of the collar button to pass through, and a spring interposed between said plates, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a necktie fastener, a fixed plate secured to a necktie, and provided with an overhanging end flange, in combination with a pivotal plate, pivotally secured to said fixed plate, and formed with a slot large enough to permit the shank of the collar button to rest freely therein, but not large enough to permit the head of the collar button to pass through, and provided with an overhanging end flange

or flanges, and a spring interposed between said plates, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a necktie fastener, a fixed plate secured to the necktie, and provided with an overhanging end flange and side lugs, and a pin supported in said lugs, in combination with a pivot plate formed with a slot large enough for the shank of the collar button to rest freely therein but not large enough to permit the head of the collar button to pass through and provided with an overhanging end flange or flanges or side lugs, and a spring interposed between said plates, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In a necktie fastener, the fixed plate *e* secured to the necktie and provided with an overhanging end flange *i* and side lugs *g*, in combination with a pivoted plate *k* in which a slot *l* is formed, and which is provided with the overhanging end flange or flanges *n*, and lugs *m*, the pin *h*, and spring *o*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. In a necktie fastener, the fixed plate *c*¹ secured to the necktie and provided with an overhanging end flange *i*¹ and side lugs *g*, in combination with a pivoted plate *k*¹ provided with lugs *m*, and in which a slot *l*¹ and openings *l*² are formed, the pin *h* and spring *o*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. A fastener for neckties consisting of a fixed plate *c*² secured to the necktie and provided with a slotted concave or dish shaped spring clasp *l*³ in combination with a stud or collar button *r*², substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

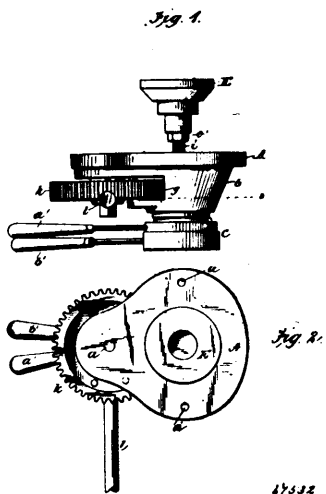
No. 67,531. Horse Shoe. (Fer à cheval.)



Emil Dietze and Gustav Dietze, both of Dresden, Germany, 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 8th March, 1900.)

Claim.—Horseshoe with exchangeable toe, provided with a dovetail recess in which a plate like extension of the toe bearing against the front surface of the hoof fits, whereas a backward directed extension of the toe catches back of the iron, substantially as and for the purpose described.

No. 67,532. Press Mould for Glass Caps. (Moule pour bouchon de verre.)

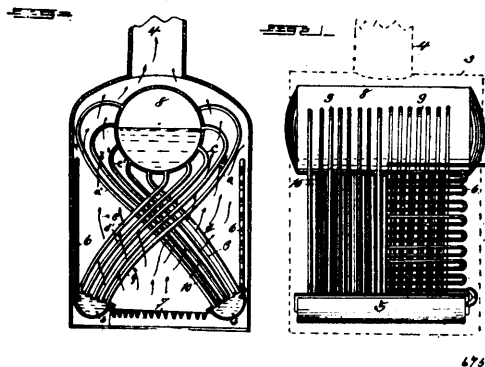


Lewis A. Ragsdale, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a glass mould, a receptacle for glass having the external contour of the article to be produced, in combination with a hollow core having the internal contour of said article, provided with an external screw thread by means of which the core is lifted, a glass displacing plunger within the core, and means for revolving

the core. 2nd. In a glass mould, a receptacle for glass having the external contour of the article to be produced and separable horizontally, in combination with a core having a coarse external screw thread at its lower end, and an external screw thread by which the core is lifted, a reciprocatory glass displacing plunger within the core, and means for revolving the core. 3rd. In a glass mould, a receptacle for glass having the external contour of the article to be produced, in combination with a hollow core having the internal contour of the article, provided with an external screw thread by which the core is lifted, a reciprocatory plunger within and constructed to be drawn into the core, forming a chamber for molten glass in the lower end of the core and to be projected beyond the end of the core to displace the glass and fill the mould, and means for revolving the core. 4th. A mould having the external contour of the article to be produced, separable horizontally and the upper section having a recess in its upper face, a vertically movable hollow core having the internal contour of the article, provided with an external screw thread by which the core is lifted, a vertically movable plunger in the core and means for revolving the core. 5th. A glass mould, in combination with a vertically movable hollow core, a vertically movable plunger in the core, and an enclosing casing in which the core is supported. 6th. A glass mould, in combination with a vertically movable hollow core, a casing having a base plate, and a vertically movable plunger in the core having a rod extending through the base plate and provided with means for regulating the stroke of the plunger. 7th. A glass mould, in combination with a vertically movable hollow core externally screw threaded, a casing having a base plate at one end and a vertically movable plunger in the core having a screw threaded rod extending through the base plate and provided with a nut for regulating the stroke of the plunger. 8th. A glass mould, in combination with an enclosing screw threaded core, a vertically movable plunger and an enclosing casing provided with a removable internally screw threaded bushing, a pinion on said core and a master gear wheel.

No. 67,533. Water Tube Boiler. (Chaudière à tuyau d'eau.)

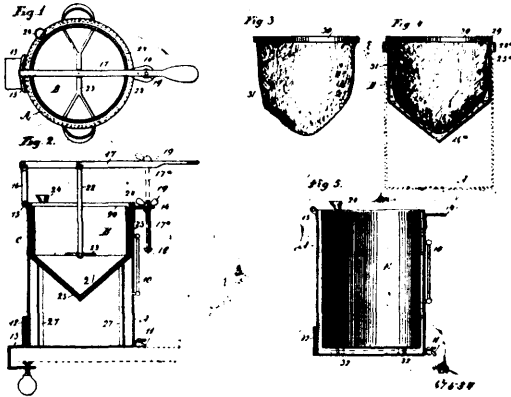


Edward C. De Yarnett and Edward M. Haynes, both of Richmond, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a water-tube boiler, the combination with water drums, and a steam drum, of a plurality of series of water tubes communicating with said water drums and with opposite sides of the steam drum and crossing each other over the fire grate to form a bridge, the shorter tubes of each series being arranged farthest from the more intense heat zone of the fire and leading from the lower portion of the steam drum and the other tubes communicating with the upper portion of the steam drum, substantially as described. 2nd. In a water-tube boiler, the combination with water drums, a steam drum and a fire grate, of a plurality of series of water tubes communicating with said water drum and with opposite sides of the steam drum, crossing each other over the fire grate, and the shorter tubes thereof arranged farthest from the fire grate and communicating with the lower portion of the steam drum, and the other tubes communicating with the upper portion of the steam drum, substantially as described. 3rd. In a water-tube boiler, the combination with water drums, a fire grate, and a steam drum, of water tubes communicating with said water drums and steam drum and crossing each other over the fire, the tubes being arranged so that some of the tubes in each series are subjected to the influence of the heat a plurality of times, and others of said tubes are subjected to the heat but a single time, substantially as described. 4th. In a water tube boiler, the combination of water drums arranged at opposite sides of the casing, feed water heaters communicating with said water drums and protecting a water jacket for the side walls of the casing, a fire grate arranged between said water drums, a steam drum located above said grate, and water tubes communicating with said water drums and steam drum, crossing each other above the fire grate and communicating with the steam drum at opposite sides thereof, those pipes of each series

which are most remote from the greatest heating zone of the fire leading from the lower portion of the steam drum, and those which are arranged in the more intense heating zone discharging into the higher points of the steam drum, substantially as described. 5th. In a water tube boiler, the combination of water drums arranged at opposite sides of the casing, a fire grate arranged between said water drums, a steam drum located above said grate, and water tubes communicating with said water drums and steam drum, crossing each other above the fire grate and communicating with the steam drum at opposite sides thereof those pipes of each series which are remote from the greatest heating zone of the fire leading from the lower portion of the steam drum, and those which are in the more intense heating zone discharging into the higher points of the steam drum, substantially as described.

No. 67,534. Fruit or Vegetable Press.
(*Presse à fruit ou légumes.*)



Julia A. Ware, Salida, Colorado, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th May, 1900)

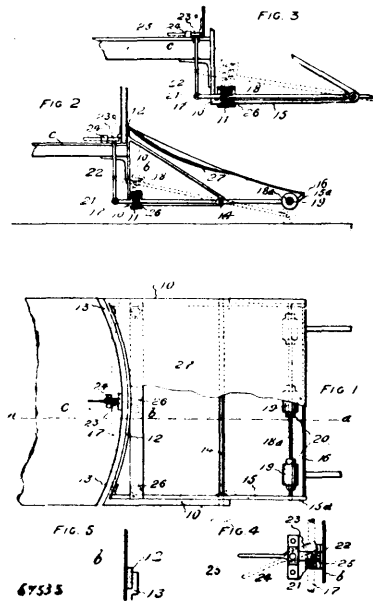
Claim.—1st. The combination with a vessel for the treatment of fruits and vegetables, of a strainer, means for supporting the strainer in the vessel, a hollow plunger having movement in said strainer, a cross-bar extending from side to side of the plunger, a rod connected with said cross-bar and a lever connected with said rod, for operating the plunger, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a vessel adapted for the treatment of vegetables and fruits, said vessel being provided at one side with a horizontal arm located at the top of the vessel, a bolt loosely fitted in the said arm and having a head at one end, a nut for the other end of said bolt, and an upwardly extending arm pivotally connected with the vessel at the side opposite the horizontal arm of a lever pivotally attached at one end to the upwardly extending arm, the said lever being provided near its other end with an opening to receive the said bolt, a plunger, and a connecting rod uniting the plunger with the said lever, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a vessel adapted for the treatment of fruits and vegetables, and means for attaching the vessel to a support, of a strainer adapted to be supported within the said vessel, said strainer comprising a body section conforming to the cross sectional contour of the said vessel, and a conical bottom, a hollow plunger adapted to fit into the said strainer and conforming to the contour thereof, a lever, an arm pivotally connecting one end of said lever with said vessel, and a connecting rod uniting said lever, a cross-bar within the said hollow plunger, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a vessel adapted for the treatment of fruits and vegetables and means for attaching the vessel to a support, of a strainer adapted to be supported within the said vessel and having conical bottom, a plunger adapted to fit into the said strainer and conforming to the contour thereof, a lever, an arm pivotally connecting the one end of said lever with said vessel, and a connecting rod uniting said lever with the said plunger, substantially as described.

No. 67,535. Car Fender. (*Defense de chars.*)

William Phillip Turner, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 16th May, 1900.)

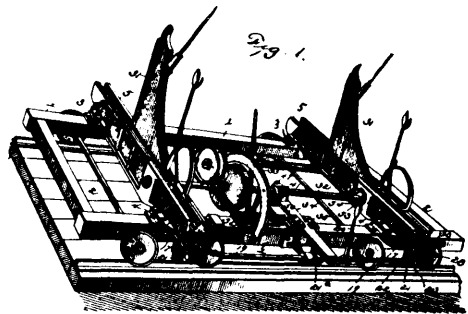
Claim.—1st. In a car fender having a rigid frame supported on the car front, in combination with a tray pivotally hung on said frame, cross bars 11 and 18 connecting the opposite rear sides of the frame and the tray respectively, springs 26 arranged between said cross-bars, and a depressing rod 22 engaging a latch pivoted on a bracket fixed to the platform of the car. 2nd. A car fender, in combination, a fixed frame supported on the front of the car, a tray pivoted near the forward end of the fixed frame, a cross-bar 11 connecting the opposite rear sides of the fixed frame together, and a like bar connecting the opposite sides of the tray together, and springs 26 between the said bars for throwing the forward end of

the tray downward in proximity with the track, a depressing rod 22 connecting with the rear end of the tray susceptible of being held



down by a latch on the car platform, and an apron 27 suspended between the top of the rigidly fixed frame and the front end of the pivotally fixed tray. 3rd. In a car fender, having a frame with triangle braced sides and a tray pivotally suspended therebetween, and bars connecting the two opposite sides of the frame and connecting the two opposite sides of the tray, springs intervening between said bars, for holding the forward end of the tray in proximity with the track when desired, rollers 19 mounted near the forward end of the tray, and a depressing rod 22 on the opposite end of the tray and passing upward through the floor of the car and connecting with a latch 23 pivoted on the bracket for holding the opposite end of the tray normally above the track.

No. 67,536. Saw Mill Carriage. (*Chariot de scierie.*)



Noah Shaw, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 18th May, 1900.)

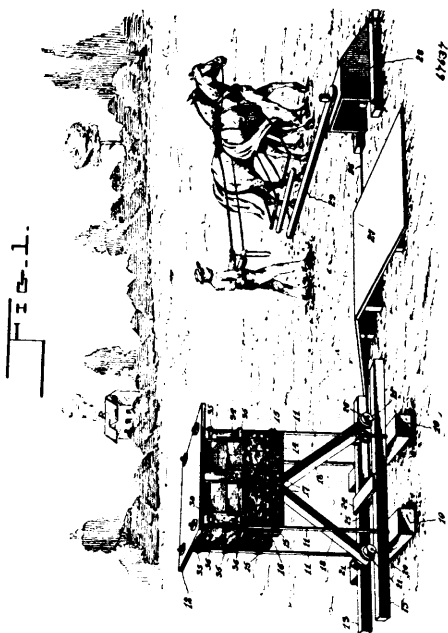
Claim.—1st. In a sawmill carriage, the combination of a sawmill carriage frame, a head block slidably mounted thereon, a pair of depending brackets or projections mounted on the head block at one end thereof, located outside of the frame and forming a cam receiving recess between them, one of the brackets or projections being adjustable to take up the wear, an offset shaft located outside of the sawmill carriage frame, and a cam mounted on the offset shaft and partially fitting in the said cam receiving recess and engaging the brackets or projections but having no positive connection therewith, whereby it is adapted to be readily removed from the recess without detaching the brackets or projections, substantially as described. 2nd. In a sawmill carriage, the combination of a sawmill carriage frame, a head block slidably mounted thereon and provided at one end with a longitudinal slot, the brackets depending from the head block at one end thereof and located outside of the frame, one of the brackets being adjustable to take up the wear, and provided

with an upwardly extending arm arranged in the slot of the head block and projecting upward therefrom, an adjusting screw mounted on the head block and engaging said arm, an offset shaft, and a cam mounted on the offset shaft and arranged between and contacting with the brackets but having no positive connection therewith, whereby it is adapted to be readily lifted out of the recess or space between the same, substantially as described. 3rd. In a sawmill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block slidably mounted on the frame, a pair of pendent brackets or projections projected from the head block at one end thereof, an adjusting screw mounted on the inner bracket or projection and arranged to engage the sawmill carriage frame to limit the movement of the head block, an offset shaft located outside of the sawmill carriage frame and disposed longitudinally thereof, and a cam mounted on the offset shaft and partially fitting in the recess formed between said brackets or projections, said cam contacting at its edges with the brackets or projections, but having no positive connection therewith, whereby it is adapted to be readily removable without detaching the brackets or projections, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a sawmill carriage, the combination of a sawmill carriage frame, a head block slidably mounted thereon and capable of movement transversely thereof to offset and onset a log, and loose antifriction rolls interposed between the head block and the sawmill carriage frame, one of the parts being recessed to receive the rolls, the length of the recess being greater than the combined diameters of the rolls placed therein to permit a free movement of the said rolls from one end of the recess to the other, said recess being also of a length less than the throw of the head block, substantially as and for the purpose described. 5th. In a sawmill carriage, the combination of a sawmill carriage frame, chairs mounted thereon, a head block slidably arranged in the chairs, and the vertical and the horizontal antifriction rolls interposed between the head block and the chairs and supporting the former, the head block or the chairs being recessed to receive the antifriction rolls, the length of each recess being greater than the combined diameters of the rolls placed therein to permit a free movement of the rolls from one end of the recess to the other, said recess being also of a length less than the throw of the head blocks, substantially as and for the purpose described. 6th. In a sawmill carriage, the combination of a sawmill carriage frame, a sliding head block mounted thereon and provided at its lower face with transverse grooves, horizontal antifriction rolls supporting the head block, and the strips disposed transversely of the head block, loosely arranged in the grooves thereof and forming dust guards, substantially as described. 7th. In a sawmill carriage, the combination of a sawmill carriage frame, a chair provided at opposite sides with vertical flanges having recesses, a head block arranged in the chair, and provided at its lower face with a recess, cap plates mounted on the vertical flanges of the chairs and engaging the head blocks, and the vertical and horizontal antifriction rolls located in the recesses of the head block and the chair, each recess being of greater length than the combined diameters of the rolls placed therein, substantially as and for the purpose described. 8th. In a saw mill carriage, the combination of a saw mill carriage frame, sliding head blocks mounted thereon and provided with bearings, a set shaft journalled in said bearings, an auxiliary support for the set shaft disposed transversely of the saw mill carriage frame and located at a point between the head blocks and extending from one side of the frame to the set shaft, said support being slidably mounted on the frame, and means for reciprocating the head blocks and the support simultaneously, substantially as described. 9th. In a saw mill carriage, the combination of a saw mill carriage frame sliding head blocks provided with bearings, a set shaft journalled in the bearings, a sliding auxiliary support for the set shaft located between the head blocks, a sliding plate mounted on the saw mill carriage frame adjacent to the auxiliary support, and set works mounted on the set shaft and the sliding plate, substantially as described. 10th. In a saw mill carriage, the combination of a saw mill carriage frame, head blocks mounted thereon and adapted to slide transversely thereof, a sliding auxiliary support mounted on the saw mill carriage frame at the rear side thereof and terminating short of the other side, a set shaft journalled on the head blocks and the auxiliary support, projections or brackets depending from the head blocks and the support, an off-set shaft, and cams carried by the off-set shafts and located between the depending brackets or projections and adapted to off-set and on-set the head blocks and the support simultaneously, substantially as described. 11th. In a saw mill carriage, combination of a saw mill frame, head blocks mounted thereon and capable of movement transversely thereof, a chair mounted on the saw mill carriage frame and provided with an extension having ways, a sliding plate mounted in the ways, a sliding auxiliary support arranged in said chair, an adjustable bearing mounted on the inner portion of the auxiliary support and capable of vertical and horizontal movement, a set shaft journalled in the said bearing and on the main head blocks, setworks mounted on the sliding plate and on the set shaft, and antifriction roller or wheel supporting the inner end of the auxiliary support, substantially as described. 12th. In a saw mill carriage, the combination of a saw mill carriage frame, a bar disposed transversely of the saw mill carriage frame, an anti-friction roller or wheel journalled on the bar, an auxiliary support mounted on the rear side of the saw mill carriage frame, terminating short of the front side thereof and supported at its inner end by the antifriction roller or wheel, a set shaft bearing arranged at the inner end of the auxiliary

support, and means for reciprocating the latter simultaneously with the head blocks of the saw mill carriage, substantially as described. 13th. In a saw mill carriage, the combination of a saw mill carriage frame, the transverse bar 43, secured thereto, provided with recesses and having threaded openings beneath the same, adjusting screws mounted in the threaded openings, vertically movable journal boxes mounted in the recesses of the bearing 43, and supported by the adjusting screws, anti-friction roller or wheel journalled in said boxes, a sliding auxiliary support mounted on the rear side of the saw mill carriage frame, terminating short of the front side and provided at its inner end with a longitudinal rib arranged on the anti-friction roller or wheel, said auxiliary support having a set shaft bearing, and means for reciprocating the auxiliary support simultaneously with the head blocks of the saw mill carriage, substantially as described. 14th. In a saw mill carriage, the combination of a saw mill carriage frame, a set shaft, a sliding auxiliary support, an adjustable set shaft bearing mounted on the auxiliary support, a block interposed between the bearing and the auxiliary support, and adjusting screws mounted on the auxiliary support and engaging with a bearing at opposite sides thereof, and means for reciprocating the auxiliary support simultaneously with the head blocks of the saw mill carriage, substantially as described. 15th. In a saw mill carriage, the combination of a saw mill carriage frame, a bar disposed transversely of the saw mill carriage frame and provided at a point between the sides thereof with an adjustable bearing, an auxiliary set shaft slidably mounted on one side of the saw mill carriage frame and extending inward therefrom to the adjustable bearing of the transverse bar and supported by the same, said auxiliary support being provided with a set shaft bearing, and means for reciprocating the auxiliary support simultaneously with the head blocks of the saw mill carriage, substantially as described. 16th. In a saw mill carriage, the combination of a saw mill carriage frame, a head block slidably mounted on the saw mill carriage frame and the vertical and horizontal anti-friction rolls interposed between the head blocks and the saw mill carriage frame and arranged in suitable recesses, each recess being of greater length than the combined diameters of the rolls, and each recess being also of a length less than the throw of the head blocks, substantially as and for the purpose described. 17th. In a saw mill carriage, the combination of a saw mill carriage frame, sliding head blocks mounted thereon and provided with bearings, a set shaft journalled in said bearings, an auxiliary support disposed transversely of the saw mill carriage frame and extending from one side thereof to the set shaft and terminating at the latter, said auxiliary support being provided with a bearing receiving the set shaft, a lower bearing bar extending across and mounted on the saw mill carriage frame and sustaining the under side of the auxiliary support, and means for reciprocating the head blocks and the auxiliary support simultaneously as and for the purpose described. 18th. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block slidably mounted on the frame, a pair of pendent brackets or projections projected from the head block at one end thereof, an offset shaft located outside of the saw mill carriage frame, and a cam mounted on the offset shaft and partially fitting in the recess formed between said brackets or projections, said cam contacting at its edges with the brackets or projections, but having no positive connection therewith, whereby it is adapted to be readily removed without detaching the brackets or projections, substantially as set forth. 19th. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block slidably mounted on the frame, a pair of spaced vertically disposed brackets or projections depending from the under side of the head block at one end thereof, an adjustable stop projection carried by the head block below its under side and arranged to engage one of the carriage frame beams to limit the movement of the head block, an offset shaft arranged longitudinally and outside of the frame beneath the head block, and a cam mounted on said shaft and lying in the space between said brackets or projections, substantially as specified. 20th. In a saw mill carriage, the combination of the carriage frame, a head block slidably mounted on the frame, loose anti-friction rolls interposed between the head-block and the frame beams, one of the parts being recessed to receive the rolls and dust guards extending across the space between the head block and the frame beams beyond the ends of the recesses for the groups of rolls, substantially as described. 21st. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, the head block slidably mounted on the frame, loose anti-friction rolls interposed between the head block and the frame beams, one of the parts being recessed to receive the rolls, and dust guard strips loosely arranged in the space between the head block and the frame beams beyond the ends of the recesses for the rolls, substantially as set forth. 22nd. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, head blocks slidably mounted on the frame and provided with bearings, a set shaft journalled in said bearings, an auxiliary support for the set shaft located at a point between the head blocks, said auxiliary support being arranged to slide on the upper side of the rear side beam of the carriage frame and having a brace for its front or inner end extending beneath the front side beam of the carriage frame, and means for reciprocating the head blocks and the auxiliary support simultaneously, substantially as set forth. 23rd. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block slidably mounted on the frame and having a pair of vertically disposed pendent brackets or projections at one end thereof, an offset shaft arranged outside of the frame and longitudinally thereof, and a cam mounted on said shaft and arranged between said brackets or projections, said cam being provided at opposite sides of its vertical centre with curved bearing

surfaces which converge in a downward direction and make the cam of a uniform tapering width, substantially as set forth. 24th. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, a head block slidably mounted on the frame and having a pair of vertically disposed pendent brackets or projections at one end, an offset shaft arranged outside of the frame and longitudinally thereof, and a cam mounted on said shaft and filling the space between the brackets or projections, but having no positive connections therewith, said cam being provided at opposite sides of the vertical centre with downwardly convergent surfaces of equal curvature, thereby making the cam of a uniform tapering form with its greatest width above the plane of the offset shaft, substantially as set forth. 25th. In a saw mill carriage, the carriage frame, head blocks slidably mounted on the frame and provided in their inner and outer sides with circular openings of a greater diameter than the diameter of ordinary sizes of knee adjusting pinions, to permit of the latter being passed there-through, a set shaft within the frame, an auxiliary support for the set shaft located at a point between the head blocks and movable therewith, eccentric bushings fitted within the openings at the inner sides of the head blocks and forming bearings for the set shaft, and means for fastening the bushings to the head blocks in their adjusted positions, substantially as set forth.

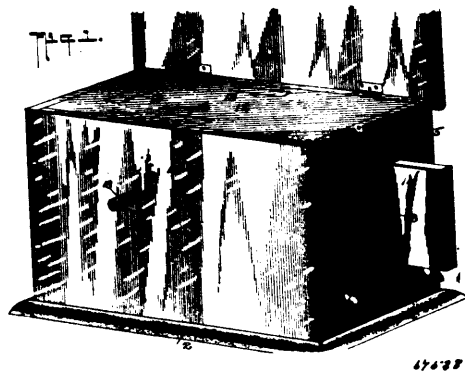
No. 67,537. Hay Press. (Press à foin.)



Edmond Lefebvre, St. Constant, Quebec, Canada, 30th May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 19th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a press for re-pressing bales, the combination with the base sills, and the vertical posts, of the stationary pressure head secured fast to said posts, a vertically movable pressure platen, the doors, and means for imparting movement to said pressure platen, substantially as and for the purposes described. 2nd. In a press for re-pressing bales, the combination of the posts or rods, a stationary pressure head secured permanently to said rods, a pressure platen slidably confined on the posts or rods, the hinged doors at the sides of the press frame, and means for operating the pressure platen to give movement thereto in a direction toward or from the stationary pressure head, substantially as and for the purposes described. 3rd. In a press for re-pressing bales, the combination of the posts or rods, a stationary pressure head secured permanently to said rods or posts, a vertically movable pressure platen slidably confined on said rods or posts, means for giving movement to the pressure platen in a direction toward or from the pressure head, the doors hinged to posts on the sides of the press, and means for fastening the other ends of said doors to other posts or rods, substantially as described for the purposes set forth. 4th. In a press for re-pressing bales, a pressure platen provided with the transverse grooves, and a series of retaining plates, each fitted in one of said grooves and provided with means for engagement with a bale head or wire, substantially as and for the purposes described. 5th. In a press for re-pressing bales, a pressure piston provided with a series of grooves, and a like series of retaining plates fitted removably and individually in said grooves, each plate provided at its ends with the notched lugs or ears arranged to lie within or flush with the edges and top face of the plates, substantially as and for the purposes described.

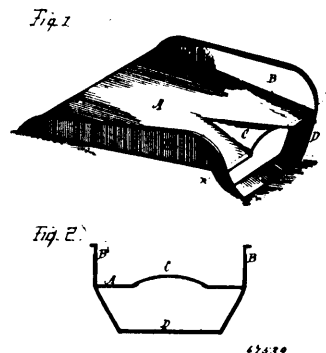
No. 67,538. Refrigerator. (Réfrigérateur.)



John Cormack, St. Johns, Newfoundland, Canada, 30th May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 26th May, 1899.)

Claim.—A cooler and refrigerator comprising a casing, a hinged top therefor, a cooler mounted within said casing, said receptacle having an open top, non-conducting material interposed between the walls of said receptacle and said casing, a closed refrigerating chamber located within said receptacle, said chamber being of less size than said receptacle, whereby a space will be formed between the walls of said chamber and the walls of said receptacle, said space abutting against the sides, end and bottom walls of said chamber and forming a repository for the refrigerating material, a supplementary top removably interposed between said hinged lid or top and said receptacle, said top being provided with a series of openings leading to said space, said openings being normally closed by hinged doors, a space being formed between the top of said chamber and said supplementary top, non-conducting material located within said space above said chamber, and a door adapted to afford access solely to said refrigerating chamber, substantially as described.

No. 67,539. Dust Pan. (Porte ordures.)



Clinton W. Richardson, Bath, New York, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 17th May, 1900.)

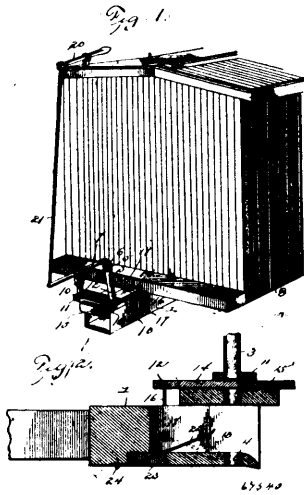
Claim.—1st. A dust pan comprising a bottom decreasing in width in a direction from its front to its rear end and provided with flanges upon its sides only with a permanently open or unobstructed rear end to facilitate emptying the dirt therefrom, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A dust pan comprising a bottom of decreased width at its rear end, upwardly extending flanges upon the sides only of said bottom to leave a perfectly unobstructed rear end to facilitate emptying the dirt therefrom, a concavo convex instep plate, and a stirrup extending below the plane of the bottom of the pan, substantially as and for the purpose described.

No. 67,540. Car Coupler. (Attelage de chars.)

Parker Lucas, Sheridan, West Virginia, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900 ; 6 years. (Filed 18th May, 1900.)

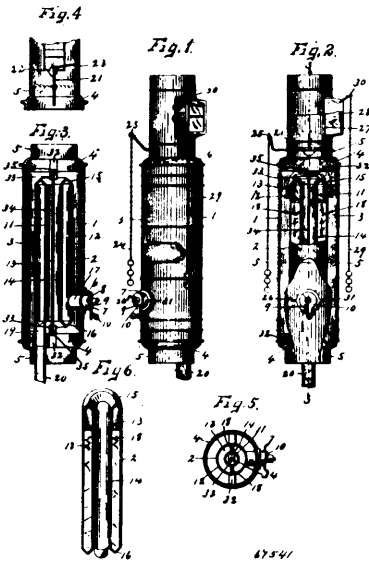
Claim.—1st. In a car coupling, the combination of a draw head having a coupling pin, a longitudinally reciprocating slide mounted on the top of the draw head and arranged to support the coupling pin in an elevated position, and a weighted bell crank lever fulcrumed on the draw head at one side thereof and extending inward over the top of the same and connected with the slide, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination of a draw head having a coupling pin perforation and provided in rear of the same with an

opening located at the bottom of the draw head, and an inclined spring extending through the opening of the bottom of the draw



head, secured to the latter in rear of such opening and having its front or outer end free and located above the bottom of the draw head in position for engaging a link, substantially as described.

No. 67,541. Heater. (Chaufeur.)

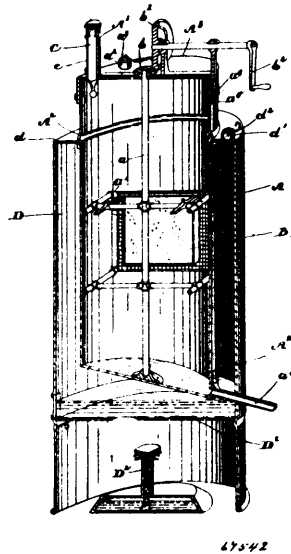


Leonidas Doty West, Dundee, New York, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 18th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. As a new article of manufacture, an attachment for heaters comprising a section of a smoke conduit, an air chamber arranged within the smoke conduit and provided with branch inlet and outlet openings communicating respectively with the atmosphere and with the interior of the conduit, and means for regulating the passage of air through the inlet opening. 2nd. As a new article of manufacture, an attachment for heaters comprising a section of a smoke conduit, a shell arranged within said section and formed with a smoke flue and an air chamber surrounding the smoke flue, said air chamber being provided with branch inlet and outlet openings communicating respectively with the atmosphere and with the interior of the conduit, and means for regulating the passage of air through the inlet opening. 3rd. As a new article of manufacture, an attachment for heaters comprising a section of a smoke conduit, a shell arranged within said section and formed with a smoke flue and an air chamber surrounding the smoke flue, said air chamber being provided with a partition dividing said chamber into two or more compartments communicating with each other, one of the compartments being provided with a branch inlet opening communicating with the atmosphere, and the other compartment being provided with a branch outlet opening communicating with the

interior of the conduit, and means for regulating the passage of air through the inlet opening. 4th. As a new article of manufacture, an attachment for heaters comprising a section of a smoke conduit, a shell removably supported within said section and formed with a smoke flue and an air chamber surrounding the smoke flue, said air chamber being provided with branch inlet and outlet openings communicating respectively with the atmosphere and with the interior of the conduit, means for detachably securing the shell in position, and additional means for regulating the passage of air through the inlet opening.

No. 67,542. Honey Extractor. (Extracteur de miel.)



Joseph James Mayne, Sunnidale, Ontario, Canada, 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th May, 1900.)

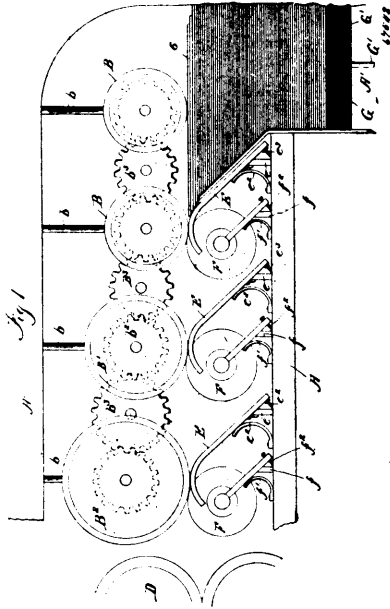
Claim.—1st. The combination with the honey extractor casing having an inclined bottom and a spout extending outwardly therefrom and an interior device for supporting and rotating honeycombs, of the exterior casing supporting and partially enclosing the interior casing and through which the spout projects and provided with a bottom plate in proximity to the inclined bottom of the inner casing and a heating device located within the enclosing casing below such bottom, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. The combination with the honey extractor casing having an inclined bottom and a spout extending outwardly therefrom and an interior device for supporting and rotating the honeycombs, of the exterior casing supporting and partially enclosing the interior casing and through which the spout projects and provided with a bottom plate in proximity to the inclined bottom of the inner casing, a heating device located within the enclosing casing below such bottom and the supporting tube secured in the top of the inner casing provided with a transparent glass and a thermometer hung herein and depending into the casing, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. The combination with the honey extractor casing having an inclined bottom and a spout extending outwardly therefrom and an interior device for supporting and rotating the honeycombs, of the exterior casing and through which the spout projects and provided with a bottom plate in proximity to the inclined bottom of the inner casing, a heating device located within the enclosing casing below such bottom, the supporting tube secured in the top of the inner casing provided with a transparent glass and a thermometer hung therein and depending into the casing and a removable plug for reducing the heat in the interior of the casing, as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,543. Postal Cancelling Machine. (Machine a maculer les timbres poste.)

Alcidas Etienne Morin, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 30th May, 1900, 6 years. (Filed 8th August, 1899.)

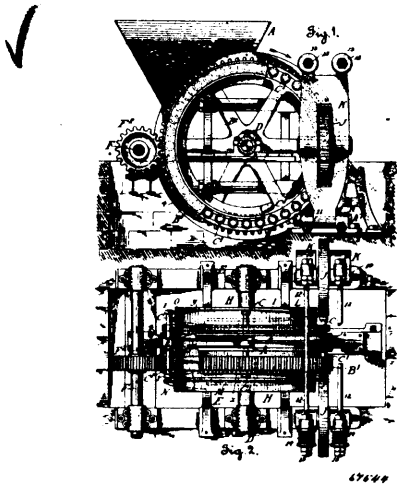
Claim.—1st. A feeding apparatus for postal cancelling machines, comprising a plurality of feed holders, a guideway leading thereto, a presser plate, a friction disc adjacent to said rollers, and means for rotating said rollers, substantially as described. 2nd. A feeding apparatus for postal cancelling machines, comprising a plurality of feed rollers varying in diameter, a guideway leading thereto, a presser plate, a friction disc adjacent to said rollers, and means for rotating said rollers, substantially as described. 3rd. A feeding apparatus for postal cancelling machines, comprising a plurality of feed rollers, a guideway leading thereto, a presser plate for each of said rollers, a friction disc adjacent to each of said rollers, and

means for rotating said rollers, substantially as described. 4th. A feeding apparatus for postal cancelling machines, comprising a



plurality of feed rollers, a guideway leading thereto, a presser plate, a friction disc adjacent to said rollers, a feed block for automatically feeding the postal matter to said rollers, and means for rotating said rollers, substantially as described. 5th. A feeding apparatus for postal cancelling machines, comprising a plurality of feed rollers, a guideway leading thereto, a spring actuated presser plate, a spring actuated friction disc adjacent to said rollers, and means for rotating said rollers, substantially as described.

No. 67,544. Briquette Press. (*Presse à briquettes.*)

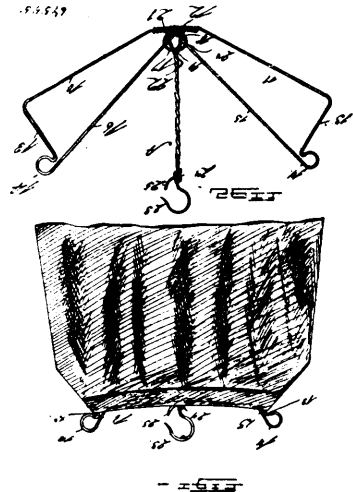


John Treadwell, assignee of John Thomas Davis, 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd February, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a briquette press, a rotary press having a grooved rim, means for feeding material to said groove, and oppositely placed plungers movable in said rim, and means for operating said plungers. 2nd. In a briquette press, a rotary wheel having a grooved rim, oppositely placed plungers sliding in bearings formed transversely in said rim, and means for operating said plungers. 3rd. In a briquette press, a rotary wheel having a rim provided with a continuous groove, a series of moulds opening from said groove, and oppositely acting plungers movable transversely in said rim. 4th. In a briquette press, a rotary wheel having a continuous groove in its rim, in combination with a feed hopper opening into said groove, and a guard plate for closing said groove excepting at the hopper entrance. 5th. In a briquette press, a rotary wheel having a feed groove in its rim, and moulds communicating with said feed

groove, in combination with a plunger having a bearing in said rim, and adapted to travel across the said feed groove, in conjunction with the second plunger to compress material in said moulds. 6th. In a briquette press, a rotary wheel having a peripheral feed groove and a series of moulds opening into it, of transversely movable plungers, and stationary cams for controlling the movements of said plungers. 7th. In a briquette press, a rotary wheel having a peripheral feed groove and transversely sliding plungers, of rollers situated in the path of said plungers simultaneously toward each other, and thus compressing the material. 8th. In a briquette press, a rotary wheel having a peripheral feed groove and pressing plungers, in combination with pressure rollers adapted to act upon said plungers, and cams arranged relatively to said plungers for retracting one of said plungers and advancing the other, so as to discharge the completed briquette. 9th. In a briquette press, a rotary wheel having plungers movably transversely in its rim, in combination with pressure rollers, and yielding supports for said pressure rollers. 10th. In a briquette press, a rotary wheel having a concentric series of plungers, in combination with standards hinged at their bases, and carrying pressure rollers, and rollers being arranged relatively to said plungers, so that the heads of the plungers pass between and are operated by the said rollers. 11th. In a briquette press, a rotary wheel having a solid rim, an open feed groove formed in said rim, a series of holes or passages extending through said rim from side to side and an open groove, or recess, in combination with oppositely moving plungers, and means for operating them, whereby they are caused to isolate portions of the material delivered to the feed groove into a part of said passage, to hold such material there, to compress said material into a briquette, and finally to discharge the briquette through said open groove. 12th. In a briquette press, and in combination with a rotary wheel and a concentric series of plungers working therein, a pair of pressure wheels, a pair of hinged standards in which said wheels are journaled, and springs for permitting said standards to yield upon their hinges. 13th. In a briquette press, a rotary wheel having a solid rim provided with parallel feed and discharge grooves, moulds located in the flange between said groove, transverse guide passage in the rim of the wheel on both sides of and in line with said moulds, plungers fitted to slide in said guide passages, and means for operating said plungers.

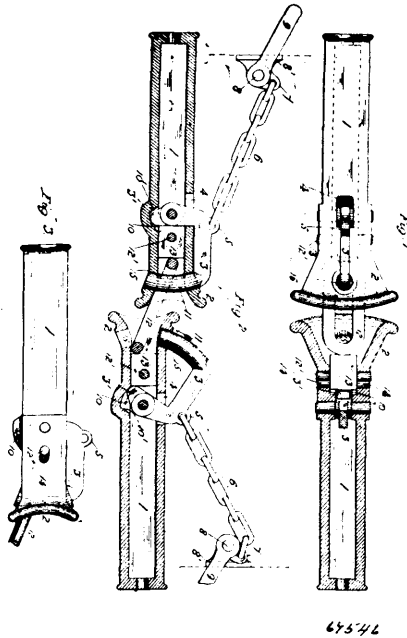
No. 67,545. Garment Hanger. (*Porte-vêtement.*)



Adam K. Bowman, Greenburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A garment hanger, comprising skeleton wings extended in opposite directions and each at an upward and outward inclination, each wing provided with an inclined end supporting section, a coil connecting the lower members of the wings and a shank extended upward from the junction of the two wings, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. A garment hanger, constructed of spring wire, comprising skeleton wings at an angle to one another, said wings extending in opposite directions and in upward and outward direction, each wing being provided with an inclined end supporting section, a coil connecting the lower members of the wings, and single coils connecting the shank with the upper member of the wings, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. A garment hanger, comprising two wings at an angle to one another, said wings being oppositely disposed, and having an upward and outward inclination, the lower members of the wings being connected by a coil, each wing having an inclined end supporting section, and an offset at the upper edge of its supporting section, a shank provided with means of suspension, and single coils or rings being looped around the connecting coil for the wings at each side of the centre of said connecting coil, for the purpose specified.

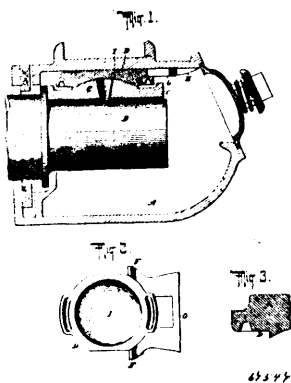
No. 67,546. Car Coupler. (*Attelage de chars.*)



Ernest Henry Vordtriede, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 16th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A car coupler comprising a draw head, a lever pivoted rearwardly thereof and swinging in a vertical plane, a curved coupling pin or arm rigidly secured to said lever, a movable block mounted in front of the lower arm of the lever but disconnected therefrom, said block being adapted to be struck by the link of the opposite coupler and thereby force the coupling pin into said link, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A car coupler comprising a draw head, the mouth of the latter flaring both vertically and horizontally, a bent lever pivoted to swing in a vertical plane mounted in the draw bar, the long arm of the lever projecting above the upper wall of the draw head, and the short arm being received by a pocket in the lower wall, said pocket having a rear inclined wall, a curved coupling pin or arm rigidly carried by the long arm of the lever and adapted to pass through openings formed in the lower and upper walls of the draw head, a block mounted in the draw bar in front of the lever, but disconnected therefrom, and having a supporting pin the outer ends of which are mounted in elongated slots formed in the side vertical walls of the draw bar, the block being adapted to be struck by the link of the opposite coupler and trip the lever to a locked position, and means for raising the lever and pin sufficiently to disengage the latter from the link for purposes of uncoupling, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,547. Car Axle Bearing. (*Coussinet pour essieux de chars.*)

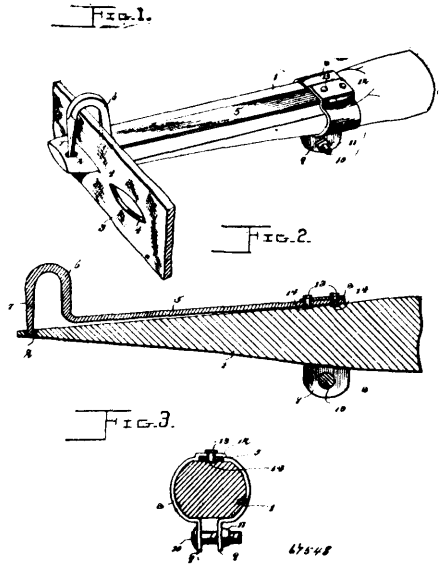


August Jay Weil, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th May, 1900.)

Claim.—In a car axle box, the combination with a brass having a circular convex bearing surface on its upper side, of a key adapted to be secured within the box and provided on its under side with an

integral circular concave bearing surface complementary to the bearing surface on the brass and forming, substantially, a ball and socket joint, whereby the bearing surfaces are capable of a rocking movement in any direction and a lateral movement, one within the other, substantially as described.

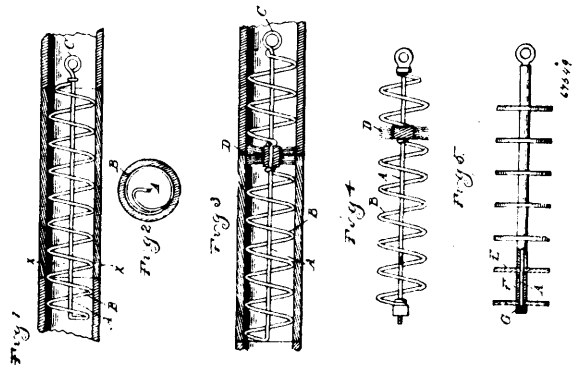
No. 67,548. Trace Holder. (*Crochet de palonnier.*)



Washington Green Lee Woods, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 18th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a wooden whiffletree, of a trace fastener, comprising a spring arm, having a trace engaging device at its outer end, and a whiffletree embracing clip or clamp at its inner end, and fastenings connecting the clip or clamp and the spring arm, the inner ends of the fastenings forming projections, which are entered into the wooden whiffletree under the pressure of the clip or clamp. 2nd. A trace fastener, comprising a spring arm, having a trace engaging device at its outer free end, a substantially U-shaped clamp or clip, having its opposite ends formed into substantially parallel ears, which are provided with corresponding perforations, a bolt or similar fastening received within the corresponding perforations, a nut for the bolt, the intermediate portion of the clip or clamp being provided with an offset seat for the reception of the inner end of the spring arm, and rivets or the like connecting the clip to the arm, and also projecting at the underside of the latter.

No. 67,549. Tile Laying Tool. (*Outil pour le posage des tuiles.*)

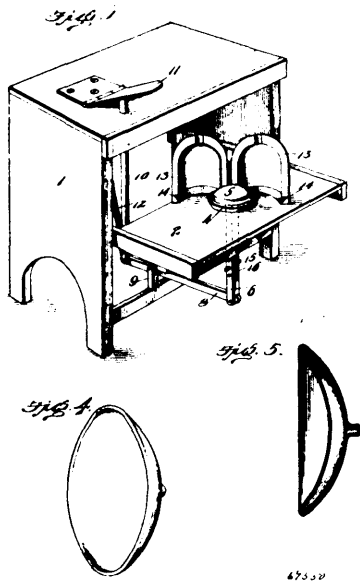


James F. Cummings, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st August, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A tool for laying conduit, comprising a central stem and a helix surrounding and secured to said stem of a size to fit the bore of the conduit. 2nd. A tool for laying conduits, comprising a central stem, a helix surrounding said stem and secured to the opposite ends thereof, for the purpose described. 3rd. A tool for laying conduits, comprising a central stem and a surrounding helix

formed of a single rod, substantially as and for the purpose described.
 4th. A tool for laying conduits, comprising a central stem, two helices surrounding said stem, and a brush arranged on said stem between the helices, substantially as and for the purpose described.
 5th. A tool for laying conduit, comprising a central stem and a series of surrounding scrapers spaced from and in alignment with each other and adapted to fit the bore of the conduit.

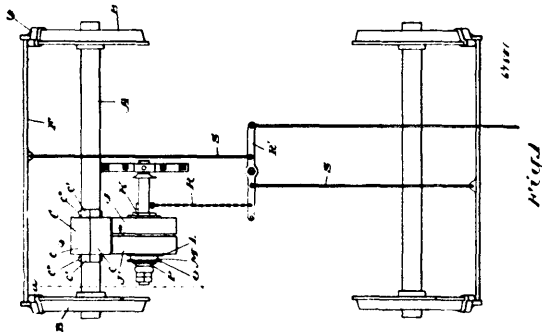
No. 67,550. Mould for Glass Articles.
 (Moule pour articles de verre.)



Joseph John Houser, Steubenville, Ohio, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th April, 1900.)

Claim.—The combination with a suitable support, of a mould seated thereon and comprising a base section and two side sections, said side sections having an interlocking connection with the base section, which latter section is provided with a central aperture, a face block located within the side sections and seated upon the base section and provided with a bar that projects through the central aperture in the base section and is formed with a vertical row of apertures, a limit pin to engage one of said apertures, a vertically disposed operating rod, a treadle for depressing said rod, and a lever pivoted intermediate its ends to a fixed support and having its ends pivoted to said operating rod and said bar, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,551. Electric Brake. (Frein électrique.)

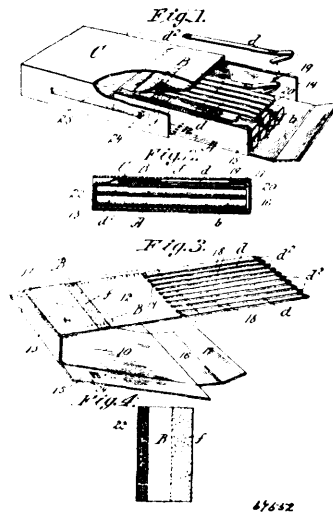


Christopher Wilnot Steel and William Alexander Nesbitt, both of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 23rd April, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In an electric brake, a magnet embracing in its construction a core, a magnet winding coiled on the core, a casing for the magnet winding consisting of two side discs located one at each end of the magnet winding, an returned peripheral flange for each side disc, and a hub for one of the side discs located within the bore of the core and extending through the side disc of the other section, the peripheral flanges of the magnet casing separated by a sufficient

interval to interrupt the magnet current, substantially as specified.
 2nd. In an electric brake, a magnet embracing in its construction a core, a magnet winding coiled on the core, a casing for the magnet winding, consisting of two side discs located one at each end of the magnet winding, an returned peripheral flange for each side disc, a hub for one of the side discs located within the bore of the core, and extending through the side disc of the other section, the peripheral flanges of the magnet casing separated by a sufficient interval to interrupt the magnet current, a swinging shaft passing through the bore of the hub of the magnet casing, swung from the under side of the bottom of the core, opposed to an armature mounted on the car axle, a brake chain adapted to be wound on the shaft in combination with the brake shoes, beam, lever and links, substantially as specified.

No. 67,552. Match Provided Cigarette Packet.
 (Paquet de cigarettes et allumettes combinées.)

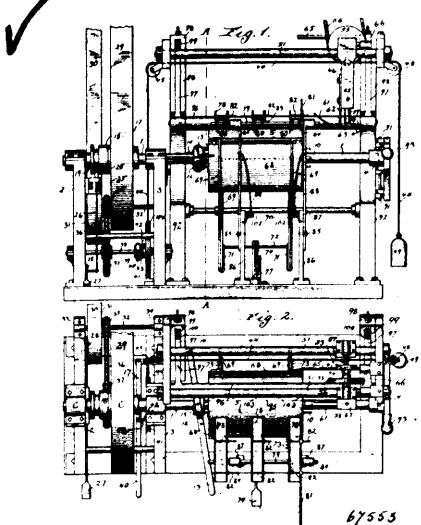


Francis Lucien Cook, Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 30th May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st August, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a device of the character described, a sheet of card, paper or like material, having one portion thereof longitudinally slitted and provided with striking heads, constituting matches *d*, the same being overturned upon the main portion of the sheet, and said sheet being provided with an overturned flap between which and the sheet proper, the head end portions of the matches are enclosed, the inner surface of one of said match head enclosing sheets being provided with match striking material. 2nd. In a device of the character described, card, paper or like sheet material, having one end portion thereof longitudinally slitted and provided with striking heads, constituting matches *d*, the same being overturned upon the main portion of the sheet, and said sheet being provided with an overturned flap between which and the sheet proper, the head end portions of the matches are enclosed, the inner surface of one of said match head enclosing sheets being provided with match striking material, substantially as described. 3rd. In a device of the character described, consisting of a sheet of card, paper or like material, having one end portion thereof longitudinally slitted and provided with striking heads, constituting matches *d*, and having the paper stock at about the inner ends of the slits weakened, whereby the matches may be readily severed from the main portion of the match carrying sheet, the same being overturned upon the main portion of the sheet, and said sheet being provided with an overturned flap, between which and the sheet proper, the head end portions of the matches are enclosed, the inner surface of one of said match head enclosing sheets being provided with match striking material, substantially as described. 4th. A closure or packet for cigarettes, having a flap thereof at one end portion longitudinally slitted and provided with striking heads constituting matches, the same being overturned upon the main portion of the flap, and said flap being provided with a supplemental flap, overturned thereupon between which and the main flap, the head portion of the matches are enclosed, the inner surface of one of said match enclosing sheets being provided with striking material, substantially as described. 5th. In a cigarette or analogous packet, the combination with an outer case *C*, having in its side the longitudinal slot 25, terminating within the ends of said side, of the enclosure *A*, provided with bottom flap 10, top flap 12, a uniting end flap 13, and side flaps 14 and 15, the latter having the incision, whereby the tongue 24, is produced, and the said top flap having an end portion thereof longitudinally slitted into sections, provided with igniting material at their ends, the same being overturned on the main portion of said top

flap, and said top flap being furthermore provided with the supplemental flap B, overlying and enclosing between it and said flap 12, the extremities of the matches and one of the match end enclosing surfaces having thereon the match igniting substance, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 67,553. Veneer Coiling and Nailing Machine.
(Machine à enrouler et clouer le bois de placage.)

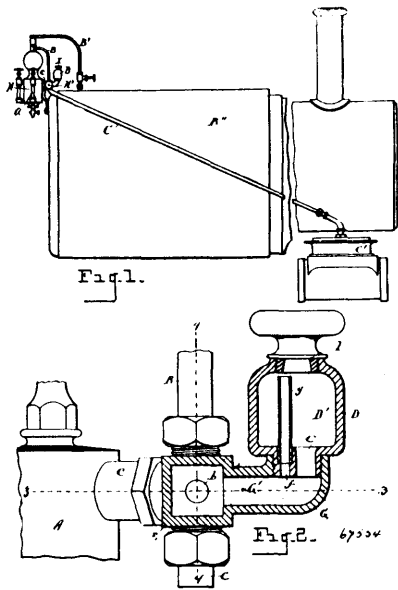


George A. Gage, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 13th June, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a veneer coiling machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a rotary shaft, journaled in said frame, a series of radial guide arms 6 arranged in pairs and rigid on said shaft, a series of drum segments having, rigid thereon, inwardly projecting arms each slidably seated between said pairs of guide arms, the spring on each side of each of said pairs, normally urging the segments inwardly, a sleeve on said shaft, longitudinally movable thereon and keyed against relative rotation, a series of rods secured to said sleeve, extending along said shaft, and having cam faces acting on said inwardly projecting arms, whereby and through the longitudinal movement of said sleeve, said segments are moved toward or from said shaft, and means for rotating said shaft. 2nd. In a veneer coiling machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a collapsible drum journaled on said frame, a pair of arms movably secured to the frame and extending, one on each side of said drum, a pressure band or apron having its ends attached to said arms, and extending along and part way around said drum, a spring normally urging said arms upwardly and toward said drum, and means for simultaneously lowering and spreading said arms. 3rd. In a veneer coiling machine, and combination of a suitable frame therefor, a collapsible drum journaled on said frame, the levers 69 fulcrumed on the frame, the apron 68 supported by the upper arms of said levers part way around said drums, the arms 71 pivoted together and to the lower arms of said levers, a spring normally urging said lower arms toward each other, and a lever fulcrumed on the frame and acting on the arms 71 for depressing same against the action of said spring, whereby the upper arms of the levers 69 are simultaneously lowered and spread apart to release the apron from the drum. 4th. In a veneer coiling machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a rotary shaft journaled in said frame, a series of radial guide arms rigid on said shaft, a series of drum segments having, rigid thereon, inwardly projecting arms slidably secured to said guide arms, a sleeve on said shaft, longitudinally movable thereon and secured against relative rotation, a series of rods secured to said sleeve, extending along said shaft, and having cam faces acting on said inwardly projecting arms, whereby and through the longitudinal movement of said sleeve, said segments are moved toward or from said shaft, means for rotating said shaft, a pair of arms movably secured to the frame and extending one on each side of said drum, a pressure band or apron having its ends attached to said arms, and extending along and part way around said drum, and means for simultaneously lowering and spreading said arms. 5th. In a veneer coiling machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a rotary shaft journaled in said frame, a series of radial guide arms rigid on said shaft, a series of drum segments having, rigid thereon, inwardly projecting arms slidably secured to said guide arms, a sleeve on said shaft, longitudinally movable thereon and secured against relative rotation, a series of rods secured to said sleeve, extending along said shaft, and having cam faces acting on said inwardly projecting arms, whereby and through the longitudinal movement of said sleeve, said segments are moved toward or from said shaft, means for rotating said shaft, a

travelling nailer supported by said frame, and operative in a course along or across the periphery of the drum, a rotary shaft supported in sliding bearings, travelling with said nailer, means for carrying the nailer and shaft along said course, and simultaneously rotating the shaft, and a connection between said nailer and shaft whereby the nailer is operated through the rotation of the shaft. 6th. In a veneer coiling machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a collapsible drum journaled on said frame, a hoop guide trough movably secured to said frame, and normally disposed near the upper surface of the drum, and means for urging said hoop guide into said normal position. 7th. In a veneer coiling machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a collapsible drum journaled on said frame, an arm pivoted to said frame and carrying a series of adjustable hoop guiding troughs normally near the upper surface of the drum, and a spring acting between the frame and said arm urging the guides into said normal position. 8th. In a veneer coiling and nailing machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a rotary collapsible drum journaled in said frame, a travelling nailer supported by said frame, and operative in a course along or across the periphery of the drum, means for collapsing, expanding and rotating said drum, a rotary shaft supported in sliding bearings, travelling with said nailer, means for carrying the nailer and shaft along said course, and simultaneously rotating the shaft, and a connection between said nailer and shaft whereby the nailer is operated through the rotation of the shaft. 9th. In a veneer coiling and nailing machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a rotary collapsible drum journaled in said frame, a travelling nailer supported by said frame, and operative in a course along or across the periphery of the drum, means for collapsing and expanding said drum, means for intermittently revolving said drum, a rotary shaft supported in sliding bearings, travelling with said nailer, means for carrying the nailer and shaft along said course, and simultaneously rotating the shaft, and a connection between said nailer and shaft whereby the nailer is operated through the rotation of the shaft. 10th. In a veneer coiling and nailing machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a rotary collapsible drum journaled in said frame, a travelling nailer supported by said frame, and operative in a course along or across the periphery of the drum, means for collapsing and expanding said drum, means for intermittently revolving the drum, a rotary shaft supported in sliding bearings travelling with said nailer, means for carrying the nailer and shaft along said course, and simultaneously rotating the shaft, while the drum is at rest, and a connection between said nailer and shaft whereby the nailer is operated through the rotation of the shaft. 11th. In a veneer coiling and nailing machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a rotary collapsible drum journaled in said frame, said drum comprising a plurality of segments connected together in such manner as to uniformly approach or recede from a common center, a travelling nailer, supported by said frame, and operative in a course along or across the periphery of said drum, means for collapsing and expanding said drum, means for rotating said drum, a rotary shaft supported in sliding bearings, travelling with said nailer, means for carrying the nailer and shaft along said course, and simultaneously rotating the shaft, and a connection between said nailer and shaft whereby the nailer is operated through the rotation of the shaft. 12th. In a veneer coiling and nailing machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a rotary collapsible drum journaled in said frame, said drum comprising a plurality of segments connected together in such manner as to uniformly approach or recede from a common center, a travelling nailer, supported by said frame, and operative in a course along or across the periphery of said drum, means for collapsing and expanding said drum, a rotary shaft supported in sliding bearings travelling with said nailer, means for carrying the nailer and shaft along said course, and simultaneously rotating the shaft, while the drum is at rest, and a connection between said nailer and shaft whereby the nailer is operated through the rotation of the shaft. 13th. In a veneer coiling and nailing machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a rotary collapsible drum journaled in said frame, means for collapsing, expanding and rotating said drum, a nailer mounted on a rotary shaft supported in sliding bearings having a course along or across the periphery of the drum, means for normally urging said nailer toward one end of the drum, means for carrying same toward the other end, and simultaneously operating same, and a connection between said nailer and shaft, whereby the nailer is operated through the rotation of the shaft. 14th. In a veneer coiling and nailing machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a rotary collapsible drum journaled in said frame, means for collapsing, expanding, and rotating said drum, a nailer mounted on a rotary shaft supported in sliding bearings having a course along or across the periphery of the drum, means for normally urging said nailer toward one end of the drum, means for stopping its operation at said end, means for carrying same toward the other end, and simultaneously operating same, and a connection between said nailer and shaft, whereby the nailer is operated through the rotation of the shaft. 15th. In a nailing machine, the combination of a suitable frame therefor, a plunger support or casing 52, slidably mounted on the frame, a rotary shaft movable with said support in sliding bearings on said frame, a plunger movable in said support, means for normally urging same in its striking direction, a cam rigidly mounted on said shaft for intermittently withdrawing said plunger, and means for revolving said shaft.

No. 67,554. Lubricator. (Graisseur.)



Frank W. Marvin, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th March, 1900.)

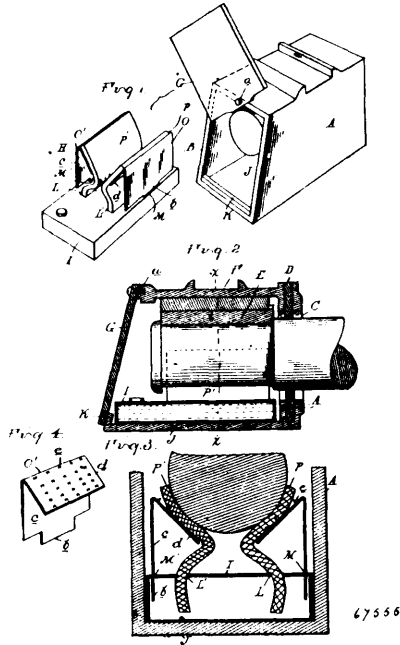
Claim.—1st. In a lubricator, the combination of the tallow pipe communicating with the oil reservoir, the boiler, and with the steam chest, the auxiliary oiler having an oil chamber closed to the atmosphere and communicating with the tallow pipe, and means for supplying to said oil chamber above the lubricant therein a pressure not below that carried in the communicating tallow pipe. 2nd. In a locomotive lubricator, the combination of the tallow pipe communicating with the oil reservoir, the boiler, and with the steam chest, the auxiliary oiler closed to the atmosphere, a passage connecting the chamber of said oiler with the tallow pipe, a tube within the chamber of said auxiliary oiler, its lower end opening into the passage between the chamber of said oiler and the tallow pipe. 3rd. In a locomotive lubricator, the combination of the tallow pipe communicating with the oil reservoir, the boiler, and with the steam chest, the auxiliary oiler having an oil chamber closed to the atmosphere, a passage connecting the chamber of said oiler with said tallow pipe, a valve to control the communicating passage between said tallow pipe and said oil chamber, and means for supplying to the interior of said oil chamber a pressure not below that carried in the communicating tallow pipe. 4th. In a lubricator, the combination of the tallow pipe communicating with the oil reservoir, the boiler, and with the steam chest, the auxiliary oiler having an oil chamber closed to the atmosphere, a passage connecting said oil chamber with the tallow pipe, a valve to control the communicating passage between said oil chamber and said tallow pipe, a tube within the oil chamber whose lower end communicates with the passage connecting the tallow pipe with said oil chamber at a point remote from the entrance of said passage into said chamber. 5th. In a locomotive lubricator, the combination of the tallow pipe communicating with the steam chest, the equalizing tube communicating with the oil reservoir, the boiler, and with said tallow pipe, the auxiliary oiler having a chamber closed to the atmosphere and connected with the tallow pipe by a passage, the valve to control said passage, and means for supplying to the interior of said oil chamber a pressure equal to that in the passage communicating therewith. 6th. In a locomotive lubricator, the combination of the tallow pipe communicating with the oil reservoir, the boiler, and with the steam chest, the auxiliary oiler having an oil chamber therein, a passage connecting said oil chamber with said tallow pipe adjacent the oil reservoir, and a second passage communicating with the top of said chamber and with a source of pressure.

No. 67,555. Lubricator. (Graisseur.)

Arthur W. Wright, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 15th March, 1900.)

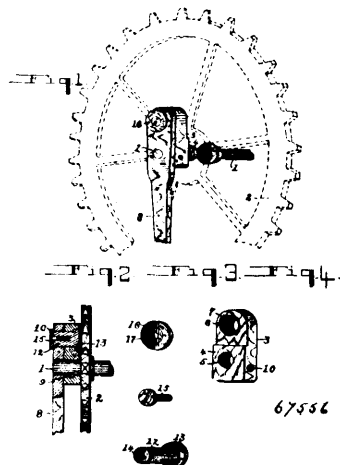
Claim.—1st. A journal box comprising a main casing, having its cutter end entirely open and the inner end apertured to receive the axle journal, a rigid oil box adapted to be inserted within the casing through the open end thereof below the journal, and wicking for feeding the contents of the oil box to the journal, and means for retaining the said oil box within the casing. 2nd. A journal box comprising a main casing having its outer end entirely open and its inner end apertured to receive the axle journal, a metallic oil box adapted to

be inserted within the casing through the open end thereof and below the journal, a wick support carried by the oil box extending



No. 67,556. Crank for Shafting.

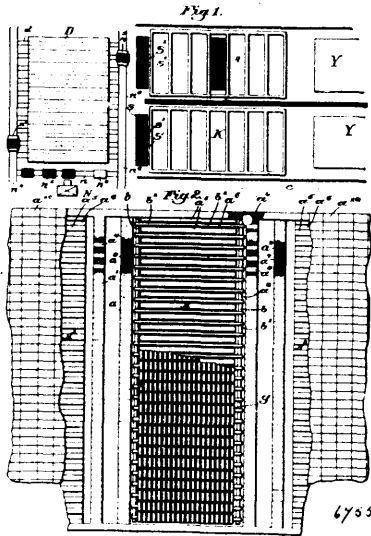
(Manivelle d'arbre de couche.)



Carl Lorenz Kindsfater, East Liverpool, Ohio, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 17th March, 1900.)

Claim.—In combination with a drive shaft, an auxiliary crank arm mounted on one end thereof, said crank arm provided near its free end with an opening having the inner face thereof countersunk, means operating through the lower side of the said crank arm for securing the same to the said shaft, a crank arm mounted on one end of the said shaft engaging the outer face of the said auxiliary crank arm, the said crank arm mounted upon the said shaft, so that one end thereof will be flush with the free end of the said auxiliary crank arm, the said crank arm provided with an opening registering with the opening in the said auxiliary crank arm, a securing pin arranged in the said opening having its head mounted in the countersunk portion of the opening in the auxiliary crank arm, the outer end of the said pin provided with a screw threaded recess, a washer having its outer face countersunk, and also provided with a centrally arranged opening registering with the recess in the end of the securing pin, and a fastening pin operating through the said opening and secured in the said recess for securing the said crank arms together, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,557. Pyrotechnic Gun. (Fusil pyrotechnique.)

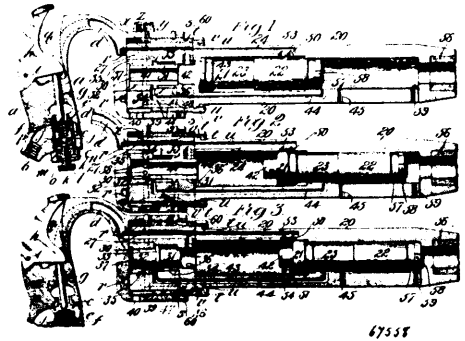


Walter Teale, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 28th August, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A pyrotechnic gun of the character described, comprising a circular cartridge holder having a series of open cartridge chambers around its periphery, and a circular series of corresponding sockets in the rear side thereof, and a corresponding circular number of ratchet teeth on said same side, a casing having a pin for said holder to revolve on, a hopper attached to said casing and capable of allowing a cartridge to fall consecutively into said open chambers, a side operating lever pivoted to a pin through said casing, an arm hung from said pin and connected to the extended end of the operating lever to operate mechanism connected therewith to revolve and to stop the cartridge holder and to continuously discharge said cartridges, substantially as herein set forth. 2nd. A pyrotechnic gun of the character described, comprising a circular cartridge holder having open cartridge chambers around its periphery, a corresponding circular number of sockets in the rear side of the holder to receive a stop pin, a corresponding number of ratchet teeth on the said rear side to receive the end of a pawl to revolve said holder on a centre pin through the casing thereof, a side operating lever, pivoted to a through pin of the casing, a connecting arm provided with said pawl pivoted thereto and hung from said pin and connected to the lower end of said operating lever, and mechanism therewith to revolve and to continuously feed and discharge the cartridge holder, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a pyrotechnic gun, the combination of the circular cartridge holder having open cartridge chambers on its periphery, a corresponding circular number of sockets to receive a stop pin in the rear side of the holder, a corresponding number of ratchet teeth on said rear side to receive a pawl to revolve said holder on a centre pin in the casing thereof, said pawl connected to a side operating lever by a lower arm hung from the pivotal centre of said operating lever, the lower end of said arm connected to the lower extended end of the operating lever by a through pin having an arm to operate said stop pin, a hammer pivoted to said casing and connected to the striking pin and to said operating lever by mechanism, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination of the circular cartridge holder having a number of open cartridge chambers on its periphery, a corresponding circular number of stop pin sockets, in the rear side thereof, a corresponding circular number of ratchet teeth on said rear side of said cartridge holder to revolve the same on a centre pin of the casing by a pawl engaging

said teeth, when actuated by a side operating lever connected to said pawl and stop pin, and to the spring hammer by mechanism to revolve and to stop the cartridge holder and to continuously feed and discharge the same, as set forth.

No. 67,558. Pneumatic Tool. (Outil pneumatique.)

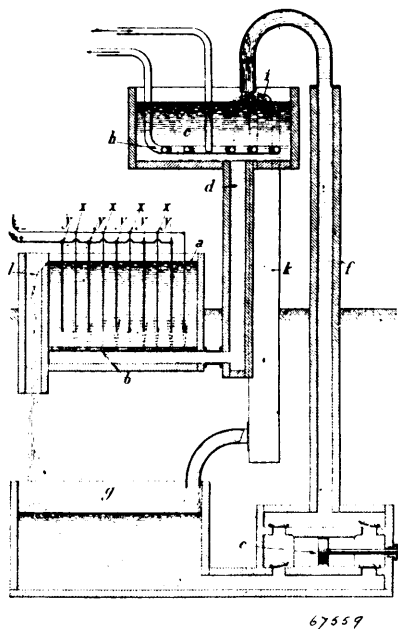


Edward Charles Meissner, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th May, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the handle base and rotary coupling sleeve, which latter is formed with a series of serrations or notches upon its rear end, of a spring pressed dog mounted in said handle base for engaging said notches and preventing said coupling sleeve from unscrewing, and a jam nut mounted on said collar or coupling sleeve and engaging the handle bars, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a handle base formed with a flange s, of a valve block abutting against said handle base, a cylinder 20 provided with a flange r at its rear end and abutting against said valve block, a collar or coupling sleeve t formed with an inturned flange u at its front end, which co-operates with the cylinder flange r, said coupling sleeve having a threaded connection with the flange s, a jam nut 60 threaded in the forward end of the coupling and impinging against the forward end of flange s, and a dog x engaging notches or serrations v at the rear of said coupling sleeve, and said dog being mounted in the flange of the handle base and being provided with a spring for causing its engagement with the collar or coupling sleeve, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a threaded flange s of a coupling sleeve t carrying a jam nut, both of which engage said flange, said coupling sleeve being provided with notches or serrations on its engaging end, a dog x pivotally mounted in the flanges, a torsional spring for holding said dog in engagement with the coupling sleeve, and a cap piece fixed to the dog's spindle, by which the dog may be disengaged from the coupling sleeve, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a cylinder bored to two different diameters, of a piston of corresponding diameters arranged in said cylinder, and a piston controlling valve of two diameters, the larger of which projects into the larger bore of the cylinder, whereby said valve is positively thrown in one direction by said piston, and a port for intermittently admitting pressure at the other end of said valve, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with a cylinder bored to two different diameters, of a piston of corresponding diameters arranged therein, said cylinder being provided with ports for admitting constant pressure in front of the larger head of said piston, and a valve of two different diameters, the larger of which controls a port for intermittently admitting pressure behind the larger head of said piston, a central head on said valve, and a port which is controlled by said piston for intermittently admitting and exhausting pressure behind the head of said valve, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with a cylinder framed with two different diameters, of a piston arranged in said cylinder, the body portion of said piston operating in the smaller diameter and the larger head of said piston in the larger diameter, said head being connected to said body portion by a reduced shank, of a valve block arranged at the rear end of said cylinder, said valve block containing a valve of two diameters, and a central head, which operate in correspondingly bored openings, a pressure supply passage having a port which constantly opens in advance of the larger head of the piston and having a port which is controlled by said valve, which port intermittently admits pressure behind the larger head of the piston, and a port opening behind the head of the valve, which port is controlled by the piston, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with a valve block formed with an inlet passage 27, port 42, exhaust space 39, and port 44, of a hollow valve 10 provided with a head and with an axial bore 41, which co-operates with the exhaust passage when the valve is in a forward position, and a piston for positively moving said valve to the rear for closing said exhaust passage and opening in the inlet port 42, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with a cylinder formed with a bore of two diameters, of a piston of corresponding diameters arranged in said bore, a valve block abutting against the rear end of the cylinder, a valve 30 slidingly mounted in said valve

block, said valve having an opening throughout its length, the forward end of which valve projects into the cylinder bore, a head on said valve, and suitable port arrangements whereby pressure is constantly admitted to force the piston to the rear, the pressure behind said piston being exhausted through the hollow valve, the piston near the rear extremity of its stroke contacting with the valve to move the same rearwardly and open a live pressure port to admit a preponderance of pressure behind the piston, substantially as described. 9th. In a pneumatic hammer, the combination with a cylinder bored to two different diameters, with a shoulder between, a pressure supply duct opening into the larger chamber near its forward end, a piston having an enlarged head fitting in the larger bore, and a small body portion fitting in the small bore, said body portion having a reduced annulus, a valve comprising a small body portion at its rear end, a central head, and a larger body at its forward end which projects into the cylinder, and which is struck by the piston to be moved in one direction, and a port for intermittently admitting pressure behind the central head of said valve for throwing the same, substantially as described. 10th. The combination with a cylinder formed with bores of two different diameters, of a piston arranged therein, a valve for controlling the admission of pressure to, and its exhaust from, the chamber behind the piston, said valve comprising a small body portion at its rear end, a central head, and a larger body at its forward end projecting into said chamber in one of its positions where it is struck by the piston and moved in one direction, a passage leading from behind the valve and opening into the piston chamber by a port located in advance of the shoulder between the bores of the cylinder, which port is adapted to be opened and closed by the piston, an exhaust port 45, in the cylinder in advance of said last-named passage, said cylinder being likewise provided with a port opening 53 for admitting pressure behind the piston when said piston has moved forward beyond its normal operating position, substantially as described. 11th. The combination with a cylinder bored to two different diameters, of a piston operating in said cylinder, said piston having constant pressure in front of its larger diameter for forcing the same rearwardly, and a valve for intermittently admitting and exhausting a preponderance of pressure behind the larger diameter of the piston, said valve comprising a body portion of two diameters and a central head, said valve being also formed with an opening throughout its length, and a port, which is controlled by said piston for admitting and exhausting pressure to and from behind said valve head, substantially as described.

No. 67,559. Apparatus for the Electro-Deposition of Copper. (*Appareil pour le cuivrage électrolytique des métaux.*)

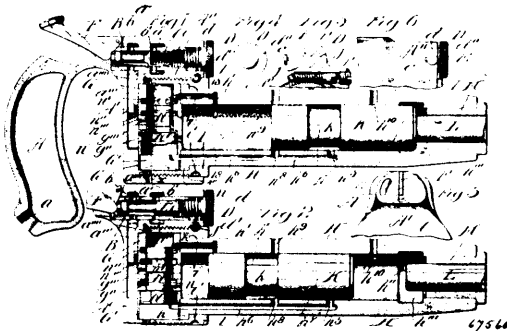


Emile Louise Dessolle, 19 Rue Fromont, Lovallois Perret, France, 31 mai, 1900; 6 ans. (Déposé 4 avril, 1900.)

Résumé. - 1° Dans un appareil pour le cuivrage électrolytique des métaux, la combinaison avec une cuve principale contenant l'électrolyte dans laquelle plongent les anodes et les cathodes, d'un double fond en bois percé d'ajustages de bas en haut, d'une cuve supérieure en communication avec la précédente par un tuyau en bois débouchant entre le fond et le double fond perforé de la cuve principale, d'un serpentin de circulation de fluide chaud dans la dite cuve supérieure, d'une cuve inférieure recevant l'excès de liquide de la

cuve principale et de la cuve supérieure par des tuyaux en bois en communication avec la cuve inférieure et ayant un tuyau de refoulement en bois débouchant au-dessus de la cuve supérieure, substantiellement comme décrit et dans le but spécifié ci-dessus. 2° Dans un appareil pour le cuivrage électrolytique des métaux, la combinaison avec la cuve principale dans laquelle plongent les anodes et les cathodes, d'un double fond placé dans cette cuve et percé d'ajustages dirigés de bas haut, l'espace compris entre le fond et le double fond étant en communication avec une cuve supérieure placée à un niveau convenable au-dessus de la cuve principale, substantiellement comme décrit et dans le but spécifié ci-dessus. 3° Dans un appareil pour le cuivrage électrolytique des métaux, la combinaison avec une cuve principale dans laquelle plongent les anodes et les cathodes, d'une cuve supérieure en communication avec la cuve principale et au fond de laquelle est enroulé un serpentin de circulation de fluide chaud, substantiellement comme décrit et dans le but spécifié ci-dessus.

No. 67,560. Pneumatic Tool. (*Outil pneumatique.*)



Henry James Kimman, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 10th May, 1899.)

Chim. - 1st. In a pneumatic hammer having an inlet passage for the admission of the motive fluid, the combination with the throttle valve controlling said passage, of a sleeve, in which said valve is mounted, and means for adjusting said sleeve so as to change the relation of the port openings therein relative to said throttle valve, substantially as described. 2nd. In a pneumatic hammer having an inlet passage for the admission of the motive fluid, the combination with the throttle valve controlling said passage, of a spring for pressing said valve in a direction to close said passage, a sleeve in which said valve is mounted, and means for adjusting said sleeve so as to change the position of ports therein relative to said valve, substantially as described. 3rd. In a pneumatic hammer having an inlet passage for the admission of motive fluid, the combination with the throttle valve controlling said passage, of a spring pressing said valve in its closed position, a sleeve in which said valve is mounted, a plug having a threaded engagement with said sleeve, whereby, upon the rotation of said plug, the sleeve is adjusted longitudinally its axis, and means for locking said plug in a rotatably adjustable position, substantially as described. 4th. In a pneumatic hammer having an inlet passage for the admission of the motive fluid, the combination with the throttle valve controlling said passage, of means for pressing said valve in one direction to close said passage, a lever for moving said valve in the opposite direction for opening said passage, and an adjustable sleeve enclosing said valve, substantially as described. 5th. In a pneumatic hammer having an inlet passage for the admission of the motive fluid, the combination with the throttle valve controlling said passage, of a spring for pressing said valve in a direction to close said passage, a sleeve enclosing said valve, said sleeve containing said ports, a plug having a threaded connection with said sleeve for adjusting the same longitudinally, and means for holding said plug in its different rotatory positions, substantially as described. 6th. In a pneumatic hammer having an inlet passage for the admission of the motive fluid, the combination with a reciprocating valve for controlling said passage, of means for pressing said valve in one direction to close passage, a lever for moving said valve in an opposite direction to open said passage, a sleeve enclosing said valve, an adjustable screw plug engaging said sleeve to move the same longitudinally, and means for locking said screw plug in its different adjusted positions, substantially as described. 7th. In a pneumatic hammer, the combination of the handle having the inlet passage extending through it, the throttle valve arranged to reciprocate in a bore of said handle for controlling said inlet passage, an adjustable sleeve enclosing said valve, and provided with ports which are constantly in register with the inlet passage through the handle, and other ports which are constantly in register with a supply passage to the engine, means in engagement with said sleeve for adjusting the same longitudinally, and a lever for operating said valve independently of said valve, substantially as described. 8th. In a pneumatic hammer, the combination with the handle provided with an inlet passage for the motive fluid, of a sleeve intro-

duced in said passage and provided with suitable port openings for the admission of pressure from said passage into said sleeve, means for adjusting said sleeve, a throttle valve arranged in said sleeve, and means for operating said valve independently of said sleeve, substantially as described. 9th. In a pneumatic hammer, the combination with a cylinder formed with a flange at its rear end, of a coupling sleeve provided with an intumed flange for co-operating with the cylinder flange, a handle base into which said coupling sleeve is screwed, said coupling sleeve being provided with a threaded groove in its periphery, and a screw bolt which is introduced through an opening in the handle base to engage the threaded groove of the coupling sleeve, substantially as described. 10th. In a pneumatic hammer, the combination with a cylinder provided with a flange at its rear end, of a coupling sleeve provided with an intumed flange for co-operating with the cylinder flange, a handle base into which said sleeve is threaded, said handle base being provided with a plain bore or opening, the axis of which is tangential to the periphery of the coupling sleeve, said coupling sleeve being provided with a threaded groove in its periphery designed to register with the plain bore of the handle base when the parts are assembled, and a screw bolt fitting in the bore in the handle base and engaging the threads in the groove of the coupling sleeve, whereby, when the screw bolt is rotated, it will impart a slight rotary movement to said coupling sleeve, substantially as described. 11th. In a pneumatic hammer, the combination with a handle base formed with a tangential bore, of a collar or coupling sleeve which is secured in said handle base, the periphery of said coupling sleeve being provided with a threaded groove, and a screw bolt which is introduced into the bore in the handle base for engaging the threaded groove of the coupling sleeve and locking the parts against independent rotation, substantially as described. 12th. The combination with a cylinder having a bore of uniform diameter throughout its length, of a piston arranged in said cylinder, and formed with a reduced portion intermediate its ends, a hollow valve formed with an enlarged closed head at one end, said valve admitting and exhausting pressure to and from the ends of the cylinder to throw said piston, a constantly open port engaging the smaller end of said valve and the interior thereof with the exterior, suitable ports leading behind the large head of said valve, and which are controlled by the reduced portion of said piston for intermittently admitting and exhausting pressure to and from the chamber behind the large head of the valve, and a port for admitting a constant pressure to the inner face of the head of said valve, substantially as described. 13th. The combination with a cylinder and its piston, of a hollow valve comprising a body portion and an enlarged closed head portion, said body portion being externally reduced near said head, and suitable ports, whereby said valve admits pressure to one end of the cylinder while exhausting pressure from the opposite end of said cylinder, and vice versa, said valve being thrown in proper position to accomplish the admission and exhaust of pressure to and from the ends of the piston, by the piston, substantially as described. 14th. The combination with a cylinder and its piston, said piston being formed with a reduced portion, of a hollow valve comprising a body portion and an enlarged closed head at one end, said body portion being reduced externally near said head, a valve block containing a chamber bored to two different diameters, in which said valve reciprocates, ports in said valve near its end for exhausting pressure from the rear end of the cylinder, ports controlled by said reduced portion in the valve for admitting pressure to the front end of the cylinder, and a port controlled by the head of said valve for admitting pressure to the rear end of the cylinder, substantially as described. 15th. The combination with a cylinder and its piston, of a differential valve for controlling the movements of said piston, suitable port arrangements co-operating with said valve and piston for accomplishing the above, one of which ports h^1 is located some distance from the end of the cylinder to provide a cushion of dead air for the piston, substantially as described. 16th. The combination with a cylinder and its piston formed with a reduced portion, of a differential valve formed with a reduced portion and suitable ports or openings, said valve being hollow, admission and exhaust passages in said cylinder which are controlled by said valve for admitting and exhausting pressure to and from the ends of said cylinder, a passage communicating with the space behind the larger area of said valve and entering the cylinder at different points to co-operate with reduced portion of said piston, and chisel shank loosely inserted in said cylinder, substantially as described. 17th. The combination with a cylinder formed with exhaust ports h^1 and h^2 , a port h^3 which intermittently admits and exhausts pressure to the forward end thereof, a port h^7 which is constantly open to pressure, ports h^5 and h^8 connecting the bore of the cylinder with the passage h^6 , for intermittently admitting and exhausting pressure to one end of a controlling valve, a piston formed with a reduced portion for co-operating with the ports h^5 , h^6 , h^7 , h^8 and h^9 , and a differential valve for opening and closing the exhaust port h^1 , intermittently admitting and exhausting pressure through the port h^3 , and intermittently admitting pressure through the port h^9 , substantially as described.

No. 67,561. Pneumatic Tire. (Bandage pneumatique.)

The Clark Cycle Tire Co., assignee of George Henry Clark, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A pneumatic wheel tire having applied to its air tube to cover a limited circumscribed area thereof, a separate sealed

sack or pocket composed of two pieces secured together around their edges and containing a sealing compound, both walls of said

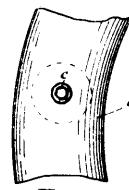


Fig. 1

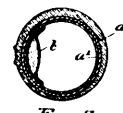


Fig. 2

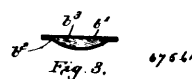
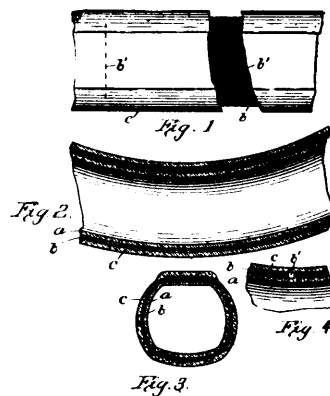


Fig. 3.

sealed sack or pocket being perforated by the tubular needle when inflating or deflating the tire, and the perforations being thereafter closed by the sealing compound, substantially as described. 2nd. In a pneumatic wheel tire an external envelope, an air tube, an independent permanently sealed sack or pocket containing a sealing compound and cemented or otherwise firmly secured in an air proof manner to the air tube, covering a limited circumscribed area thereof, and a ring or other mark produced upon the outer envelope immediately over the location of said sack or pocket, substantially as described.

No. 67,562. Pneumatic Tire. (Bandage Pneumatique.)



The Clark Cycle Tire Co., assignee of George Henry Clark, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 12th March, 1900.)

Claim.—A pneumatic wheel tire having an imperforate elastic air tube, a non-elastic reinforcing wrapper inclosing it slitted transversely at intervals along its rim side, and an elastic outer tube completely inclosing said slitted reinforcing wrapper, said parts being vulcanized together, substantially as described.

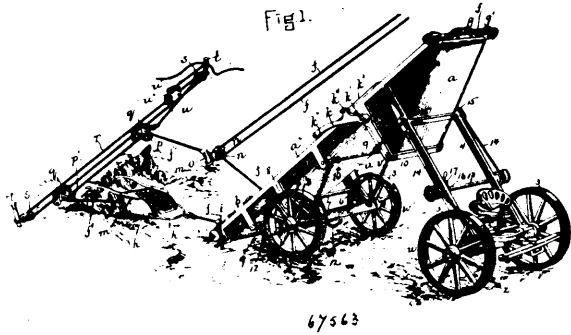
No. 67,563. Excavating and Elevating Apparatus.

(Appareil à creuser et ascenseur.)

Frédéric Edison Allen and Frank E. H. Gary, both of Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined body having a receptacle at its upper end, a snatch block adapted to move lengthwise of said body, a draft rope guided at the upper portion of said body and by the said snatch block, a scraper adapted to move on said body, means for locking the snatch block to the lower portion of the body, and means operated by the scraper in approaching the snatch block for releasing the latter, permitting the block and scraper to move together to the receptacle. 2nd. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined body having a receptacle at its upper end, a slide adapted to move lengthwise of the body, a snatch block connected loosely with the

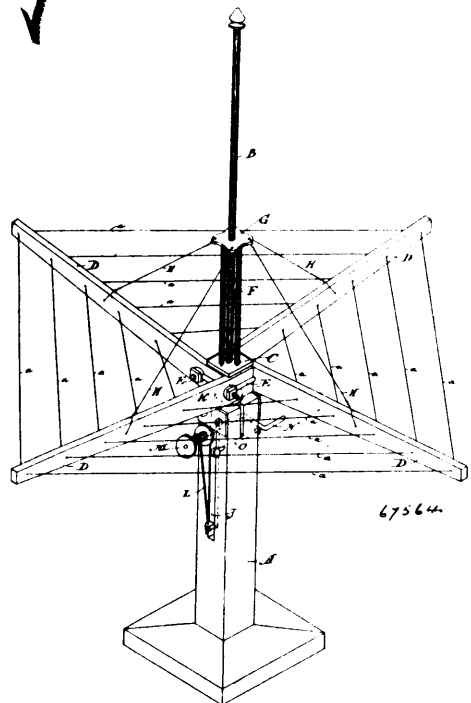
slide, a draft rope guided at the upper portion of the body and by the snatch block, a scraper adapted to move on said body, means



for locking the slide to the lower portion of the body, and means operated by the scraper in approaching the snatch block for releasing the slide. 3rd. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined body having a receptacle at its upper end, a slide adapted to move lengthwise of the body, a snatch block connected loosely with the slide, a draft rope guided at the upper portion of the body and by the snatch block, a scraper adapted to move on said body, means for locking the slide to the lower portion of the body, a locking dog on the body adapted to engage the slide when the latter is at the lower end of its movement, and a tripping device on the slide adapted to be moved by the approaching scraper to displace the locking dog. 4th. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined body having a receptacle at its upper end, and guides extending from the lower portion of the body to said receptacle, a scraper movable on said guides, means for moving the scraper toward the receptacle, levers for engaging said scraper to raise its rear end, and means for operating said lever by the movement of the scraper toward the receptacle. 5th. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined body having a receptacle at its upper end, and guides extending from the lower portion of the body to said receptacle, a slide movable on said guides and provided with a draft rope guide, a draft rope running on said guide, a scraper movable with the slide and attached to the draft rope, and scraper dumping mechanism, comprising co-acting parts or members mounted respectively on the body, the slide and the scraper, and operated by the movement of the scraper toward the receptacle. 6th. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined body having a receptacle at its upper end, and guides extending from the lower portion of the body to said receptacle, a slide movable on said guides and provided with a draft rope guide, a draft rope running on said guide, a scraper movable with the slide and attached to the draft rope, said scraper having flanges, arms pivoted to the body, and having rolls or projections adapted to engage said flanges, and means operated by the upward movement of the slide for raising said arms and tipping the scraper. 7th. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined body having a receptacle at its upper end, and guides extending from the lower portion of the body to said receptacle, a slide movable on said guides and provided with a draft rope guide, a draft rope running on said guide, a scraper movable with the slide and attached to the draft rope, said scraper having flanges, arms pivoted to the body and having rolls or projections adapted to engage said flanges, a bail pivoted to said arms and extending across the path of the slide, and projections on the slide arranged to engage said bail and exert a lifting pull on the arms through the bail. 8th. A scraper having outwardly projecting flanges on the upper portions of its sides adapted to be engaged by dumping arms. 9th. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined portable body having a receptacle at its upper portion, means for guiding a scraper toward and from the said receptacle, a draft rope guide located on the body, and a draft rope guide such as *e* having a sliding connection with the body, and movable toward and from the receptacle. 10th. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined portable body having a receptacle at its upper portion, means for guiding a scraper toward and from the said receptacle, a draft rope guide located on the body, a draft rope guide such as *e* having a sliding connection with the body and movable toward and from the receptacle, a draft rope engaged with said guides, a scraper connected with said draft rope, a return rope connected with the scraper, and adjustable means for guiding the return rope. 11th. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined portable body having a receptacle at its upper portion, means for guiding a scraper toward and from the said receptacle, a draft rope guide located on the body, a draft rope guide such as *c* having a sliding connection with the body, and movable toward and from the receptacle, a draft rope engaged with said guides, a scraper connected with the draft rope, a return rope connected with the scraper, guides *a, g* and *q'* for the draft and return ropes, and means for adjusting the return rope guides *q, q'*.

12th. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined body having a receptacle at its upper portion, and means for guiding a scraper toward and from the said receptacle, and supports for said body, the supports and body being arranged to provide a cart receiving space under the body and receptacle, the said receptacle having an inclined bottom with an outlet at its lower end, and a door or gate for said outlet, and means for opening and closing said door or gate. 13th. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined body having a receptacle at its upper portion, and means for guiding a scraper toward and from the said receptacle, an elongated support for the forward portion of the body, a truck connected with said support, a truck supporting the rear portion of the body, and wheels on the axles of said trucks, said trucks, support and body being permanently connected for transportation on the wheels of the truck, and arranged to provide a cart receiving space between the trucks and under the body. 14th. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined body having a receptacle at its upper portion, and means for guiding a scraper toward and from the said receptacle, an elongated support for the forward portion of the body, a truck connected with said support, a rear truck supporting the rear portion of the body and having an adjustable connection with the body, and means for adjusting the rear truck to vary the height of the rear end of the body. 15th. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined body having a receptacle at its upper portion, and means for guiding a scraper toward and from the said receptacle, an elongated support for the forward portion of the body, a truck connected with said support, a rear truck supporting the rear portion of the body, upwardly projecting standards on the axle of the rear truck, jointed above the axle to the body, whereby the said axle may be swung sidewise to vary the height of the rear end, shafts journaled on the body at opposite sides of the said axle, and flexible connections between the said shafts and axle. 16th. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising an inclined body having a receptacle at its upper portion, and means for guiding a scraper toward and from the said receptacle, said receptacle having an outlet and a door or gate therefor, an elongated support for the forward portion of the body, a truck connected with said support, door opening and closing devices comprising a shaft journaled in the frame, ropes extending from the shaft to the door, and guides for said ropes, and a truck supporting the rear portion of the body.

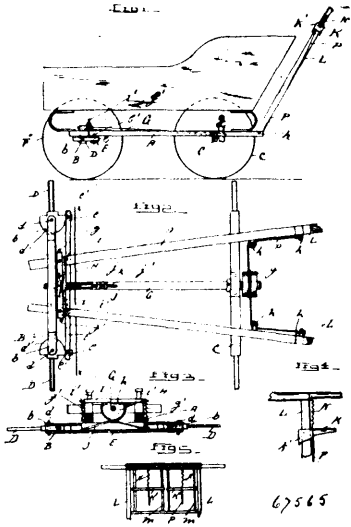
No. 67,564. Clothes Drier. (Séchoir à linge.)



William George Scott, assignee of James Clarence Hurlburt, both of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 1st May, 1900.)

Claim.—The combination of the drum or reel M, the sliding stud J, the casing C, with fastenings E, the sliding standard F, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

No. 67,565. Child's Carriage. (Voiture d'enfants.)



John K. Gerrich, Hanover, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 19th March, 1900.)

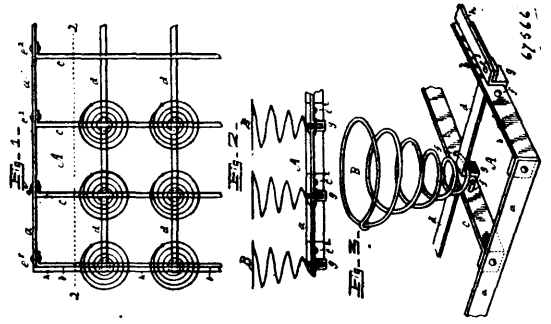
Claim.—1st. In a child's carriage, the combination with two horizontally movable spindles for the steering wheels pivoted at their inner ends and arranged one on each side of the frame, of spring mechanism normally holding the axes of the said spindles in alignment so that the carriage is constrained to move in a straight line, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a child's carriage, the combination with an axle secured to the carriage frame and provided with forked jaws or end portions, of horizontally movable spindles for the steering wheels provided with plates which bear continually against the said jaws, and pins pivoting the said plates between the jaws, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a child's carriage, the combination, with two axes secured to the carriage frame, of horizontally movable spindles for the steering wheels pivoted to the end portions of one of the said axes, and spring mechanism normally holding the said spindles parallel with the other said axle, substantially as set forth. In a child's carriage, the combination with an axle secured to the carriage frame and provided with pivoted spindles for the steering wheels, of a coupling rod connecting the said spindles, steering mechanism operating to move the coupling rod longitudinally in either direction, and spring mechanism normally holding the said coupling rod in its middle position, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a child's carriage, the combination, with an axle secured to the carriage frame and provided with pivoted spindles for the steering wheels, of a coupling rod connecting the said spindles, a steering shaft journaled in the frame, a segment secured on the said shaft, a flexible connection wound on the said segment and operatively connected with the said spindles, and a spring operated bar bearing on the flat side of the said segment, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a child's carriage, the combination with an axle secured to the carriage frame and provided with pivoted spindles for the steering wheels, of a coupling rod connecting the said spindles, a steering shaft journaled in the said frame, an operating device secured on the said shaft, a taking up or tension device secured to the said shaft, and a flexible connection connected to the said devices and spindles, substantially as set forth. 7th. In a child's carriage, the combination with a longitudinal steering shaft journaled in the frame, and provided with an operating device, of slidably handles supported by the handle rods of the carriage, spring supporting the said handles, and a flexible connection operatively connecting the said handles with the said operating device and permitting the said shaft to be oscillated, substantially as set forth. 8th. In a child's carriage, the combination with a longitudinal steering shaft journaled in the frame and provided with an operating device, of guides carried by the handle rods of the carriage, steering handles slidably on the said guides, springs supporting the said handles, and a flexible connection between the said handles, and operating device, substantially as set forth.

No. 67,566. Spring Bed Bottom. (Sommier élastique.)

Ozello Robert Hunt, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Frank Wesley Kinney, Chicago, Illinois, and Benjamin Franklin Windsor, Kenosha, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 20th March, 1900.)

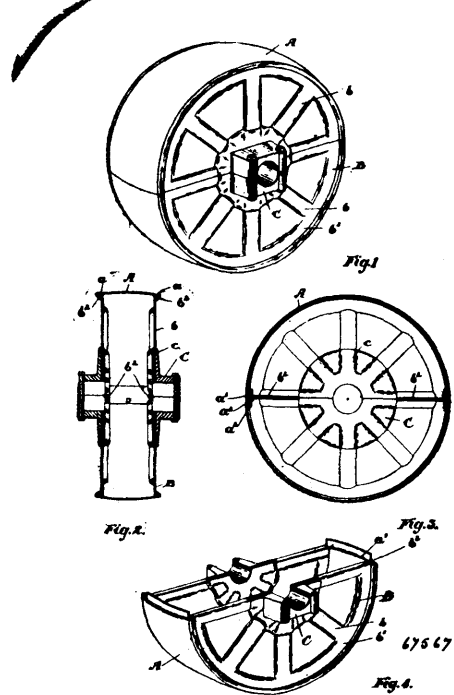
Claim.—1st. In a metallic bed bottom, the combination with the side rails *a*, the end rails *b*, and the tie beams *c*, of the looped tie *d*, underlying and clasping the said end rails and tie beams, and the springs *B*, secured thereto, by means of passing their first or lower coils through the said end rails or tie beams, and underneath the

said tie rods, substantially as shown and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a metallic bed bottom, the combination with the side rails



a, the end rail *b*, and the tie beams *c*, of the looped tie rods *d*, and the springs *B*, said tie rods underlying and clasping the said end rails and tie beams, and said springs having their lower coils passed through the said end rails, or tie beams, and underneath the said tie rods, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In a metallic bed bottom, the combination with the side rails *a*, the end rails *b*, and the tie beams *c*, of the tie rods *d*, underlying and connecting the said end rails and tie beams, and the springs *B*, mounted upon and secured to the said rails and beams, by having their lower coils passed through the same and underneath the said tie rods, substantially as shown and described. 4th. In a metallic bed bottom, the combination of the side rails *a*, the laterally pierced end rails *b*, affixed thereto, to form a rectangular frame, the laterally pierced tie beams *c*, affixed to and connecting the said side rails, the tie rods *d*, underlying and connecting the said end rails and tie beams, and the springs *B*, mounted upon the said rails and beams at their intersecting points, said springs being held in place by having their lower coils passed through the said laterally pierced rails and beams, and underneath the said tie rods, substantially as shown and described.

No. 67,567. Sheet Metal Pulley. (Poulie.)

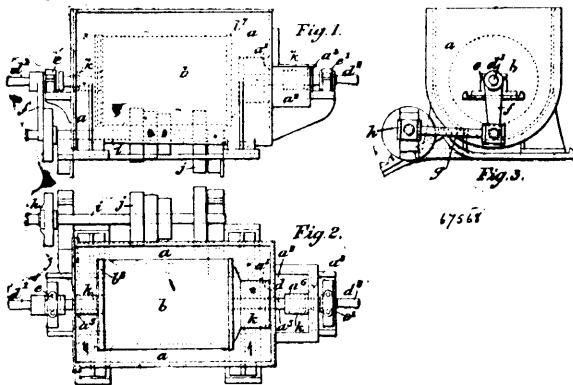


The Metal Shingle and Siding Company, assignee of Hugh David Walker, all of Preston, Ontario, Canada, 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 13th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A sheet metal pulley comprising a rim having an annular groove formed or spun up on the edges thereof, a web having an annular lip designed to hook and bind into the annular groove on the edge of the rim, and a suitable hub therefor, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. A sheet metal pulley comprising a rim having an annular groove formed or spun up on the edges thereof, a web having an annular lip designed to hook and bind into the annular groove on the edge of the rim, and a reinforcing ring

formed to the inside of the lip and adjacent thereto, and a hub suitably connected to the web, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. A sheet metal pulley comprising a rim, having an annular groove formed or spun up on the edges thereof, a web having an annular lip designed to hook and bind into the annular groove on the edge of the rim, a reinforcing ring formed to the inside of the lip and adjacent thereto, and radial spokes extending inwardly from the reinforcing ring to the central hole in the web, and a hub suitably secured thereto, as and for the purpose specified. 4th. A sheet metal pulley comprising a rim having an annular groove formed or spun up on the edges thereof, a web having an annular lip designed to hook and bind into the annular groove on the edge of the rim, and a hub suitably cast around the shaft hole in the centre web, and embracing the web on both sides, as and for the purpose specified. 5th. In a sheet metal split pulley, the combination with the divided rim having a suitable annular groove on the edge thereof, the divided web having a lip hooking into the groove, and a tongue formed at each joint of the rim, and fitting into a corresponding socket tongue located opposite thereto, as and for the purpose specified. 6th. In a sheet metal split pulley, the combination with the divided rim having a suitable annular groove on the edge thereof, the divided web having a lip hooking into the groove, and a tongue formed at each joint of the rim, and fitting into a corresponding socket tongue located opposite thereto, and a screw extending through both rim, tongue and socket, as and for the purpose specified. 7th. In a sheet metal split pulley, the combination with the divided rim having a suitable annular groove on the edge thereof, the divided web having a lip hooking into the groove, and a tongue formed at each joint of the rim and fitting into a corresponding socket tongue located opposite thereto and inwardly projecting flanges at the split of the pulley designed to abutt each other and keep the face of the web flush, as and for the purpose specified.

No. 67,568. Apparatus for Straining Paper Pulp.
(Appareil pour filtrer la pulpe.)



Herbert Sanguinetti, 16 Old Bond Street, London, and Perry Herbert Sanguinetti, Frogmore Mill, Hemel Hempstead Herts, both in England, 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1899.)

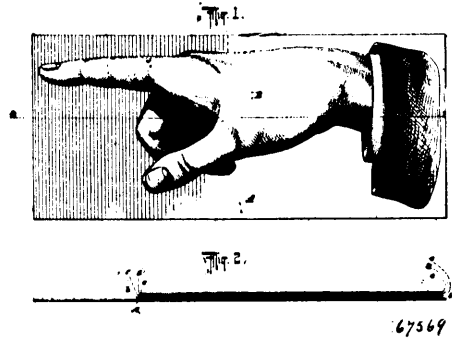
Claim.—1st. In apparatus for straining paper pulp, a cylindrical strainer formed of several separate sections with overlapping intersecting joints connecting adjoining sections, and arranged to rest on the edges of a series of fan blades contained within the strainer, substantially as specified. 2nd. In apparatus for straining paper pulp, the combination with the shaft *d* on bearing *c*, *c'* of the strainer *b* made up of separable sections, and the fans or partitions *c*, substantially as specified. 3rd. In apparatus for straining paper pulp, the combination of a cylindrical strainer *b* made up of several separable sections, the vat *a*, the shaft *d*, the bearing parts *c*, *c'*, outside the vat, the receiving box *a'*, with removable end *a''* at the delivery end of the vat, substantially as specified. 4th. In apparatus for straining paper pulp, the shaft *d* in combination with the sleeve or bearing *a^b*, the collar *a^c*, the india rubber sleeve or cylinder *K*, and an adjustable tightening strap *l*, substantially as specified. 5th. In apparatus for straining paper pulp, the combination of a cylindrical strainer *b* made up of several separable sections, the vat *a*, the shaft *d*, the bearing parts *c*, *c'*, outside the vat, the receiving box *a'* with removable end *a''*, the sleeve *a^b*, the collar *a^c*, the india rubber sleeve or cylinder *K*, and the adjustable tightening straps *l*, substantially as specified.

No. 67,569. Translucent Sign. (Enseigne transparente.)

The Translucent Sign Co., New York City, New York, U.S.A., assignee of Carl Troeger, Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th October, 1898.)

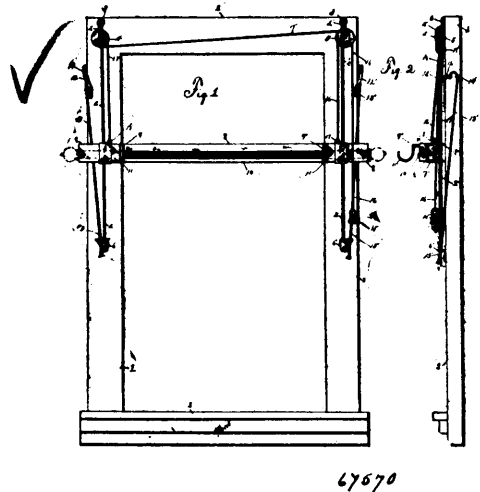
Claim.—As a new and useful article of manufacture, the herein described translucent transfer sign comprising a base *A*, an underlying adherent film *c* borne thereon of the exact size and shape of

the desired picture, a picture film *d* superposed upon the said film *c* and a covering film *e* of the same size and shape as the said picture,



and covering the said picture film *d* and of greater inherent adherent quality than the underlying film *c*, the said films being of a gummy nature and capable of hardening after being moistened, transferred and dried, whereby the said structure will constitute a readily transferable picture which will dry and harden upon the object to which it has been applied.

No. 67,570. Curtain Fixture. (Appareil de rideaux.)



Charles T. Morris, Adam Kunkle and James A. Irons, all of Monaca, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1900.)

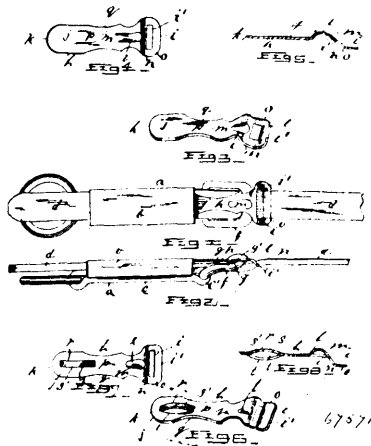
Claim.—In a curtain fixture, the combination with the window frame, of a pair of vertical guide rods bent downwardly at their upper ends forming hangers, and eyes which are adapted to receive fastening means for securing the upper ends of the rods to the window frame, a single pulley connected to one of the said hangers, a double pulley connected to the opposite hanger, a bracket *6* secured to each side of the window frame for supporting the lower end of each of the guide rods, a supporting bar, means connected to the said bar for supporting a shade of curtain, a guide clip secured to each end of the said bar and operating on said guide rods, a spring bracket connected to each side of the window frame for normally supporting the said bar in an elevated position, operating cord connected at one end to the said guide clips and passing over the said pulleys for elevating and lowering the said bar, and a pair of cords connected to the said spring brackets and operating through the brackets *6*, for releasing the spring brackets from their supporting position, substantially as described.

No. 67,571. Buckle Shield. (Porte-boucle.)

Amos Burson, Noblestown, and Reuben Beggs, Oakdale, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1900.)

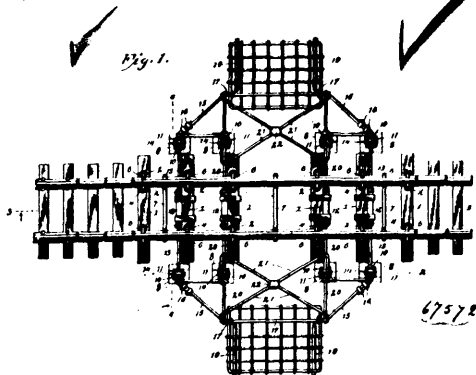
Claim.—1st. The combination with a strap having a buckle and provided with a loop, of a shield having a slot in one end adapted to engage with a second strap said shield having its other end inserted within said loop, and a nose shaped cavity or recess within the shield for the reception of the free end of the buckle tongue, the engagement of the free end with said cavity preventing longitudinal

displacement of the shield. 2nd. The combination with a strap having a buckle and provided with a loop, of a shield having a slot



in one end adapted to engage with a second strap and having its opposite end inserted within the loop, said loop end having a spring portion struck up from the body of the shield and adapted to engage with said loop to prevent displacement of the shield. 3rd. The combination with a strap having a buckle and provided with a loop, of a shield having a slot at one end adapted to engage with a second strap and having its opposite end inserted within the loop, a nose shaped cavity in the shield at the slotted end for the reception of the free end of the buckle tongue, and a spring portion struck up from the body of the shield and adapted to engage with said loop to prevent displacement of the shield.

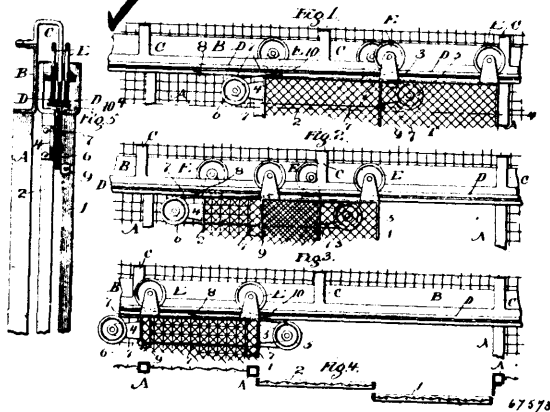
No. 67,572. Railway Gate. (Barrière de chemin de fer.)



Thomas P. Theriault, St. Francis, New Brunswick, Canada, and Vincent Theriault, Fort Kent, Maine, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 11th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a railway gate, a section of a track held normally elevated, levers pivoted between and supporting the rails, springs supporting the levers, extensions on the ends of the levers, gates carried thereby, levers between the end levers connected to the extensions of the end levers, and posts for supporting and guarding the gates. 2nd. In a device of the character described, a track elevated above the cross ties, guides for embracing the braces of the rails, sleeves in the cross ties in which the legs of the guides are slidable, levers operated when the track is depressed, and gates controlled by the action of the levers. 3rd. In a railway gate, a series of apertured sleepers, sleeves in the apertures, cushions on the sleeves, guides operating in the sleeves and having their tops shaped to embrace the bases of the rails, beams secured to the sleepers, levers pivoted to their ends, springs having shoes to which the levers are secured, extensions for the levers, arches secured to the extensions, gates carried thereby and posts for supporting and guiding the gate. 4th. In a railway gate, sleepers having apertures, sleeves in the apertures, a cushion for each sleeve, guides having legs operating in the sleeves, said guides having means of attachment with the bases of the rails, beams secured to the sleepers, levers pivoted to the beams, a track comprising rails resting on levers, springs for holding the levers normally elevated whereby the track is suspended, extensions of the levers terminating in arches, gates pivoted to the arches, posts for supporting and guiding the gates and braces extending from lever to lever and arched over the driveway, as and for the purpose described.

No. 67,573. Elevator Door. (Porte d'élevateur.)



The Winslow Bros Co., assignee of Francis K. Fassett, all of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 31st May, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 14th May, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The combination of an elevator door composed of slidable sections, of pulleys or sheaves arranged near the opposite edges of one of said sections, and a flexible cord or chain passing around said pulleys or sheaves and having its ends fixed to a stationary support, said flexible cord or chain being attached to the other of said slidable section, whereby, when power is imparted to one of said sections, both sections will move in the same direction at different speeds, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with an elevator door composed of slidable sections adapted to partially pass each other in their opening and closing movement, one of said sections being provided with sheaves, of a flexible member passing around said sheaves and having its ends fixed to stationary parts, said flexible member being fixed to said other slidable section, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with an elevator door composed of two pairs of slidable sections, of flexible connections between said pairs of slidable sections for insuring the simultaneous movement of said two pairs in opposite directions, and means for causing one slidable section of each pair of doors to move at a different speed from the other section of that pair, when power is applied to either section of the pair to open or close the door, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with an elevator door composed of four slidable sections arranged in pairs, adapted to move in opposite directions, of sheaves secured near the opposite edges of each inner section of a pair, separate flexible cords or chains which pass around said sheaves and are secured to stationary supports, said cord or chain of each pair of sections being attached to the other section of the pair at a point between the sheaves of the companion section, stationarily mounted sheaves, and a flexible cord or chain which passes around said sheaves and is attached at opposite sides to one of a pair of sections, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with two pairs of door sections, and mechanism connecting each pair to insure the simultaneous movement of the sections of a pair in the same direction at different speeds, so that one section of a pair will partially pass its companion in the opening or closing movement, and means co-operating with a door section in each pair, whereby, when power is applied to either section of one pair to open or close the door, a like movement in the opposite direction will be imparted to the other pair of sections, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with an elevator door composed of slidable sections, of bracket hangers secured to the upper edges of said sections, track rollers mounted in the bracket hangers, sheaves or pulleys mounted in the bracket hangers of one of said door sections, and a flexible cord or chain passing around said sheaves or pulleys and having its ends fixed to a stationary support, said flexible cord or chain being attached to the other of said slidable sections, whereby, when power is imparted to one of said sections, both sections will move in the same direction at different speeds, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with a door comprising sliding sections, of a flexible member having fixed ends and attached to one of said door sections and so arranged over sheaves on the door section as to insure a positive and differential movement of both door sections in the same direction when power is applied to either section to open or close the door, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with a door comprising two pairs of sections, of means for causing the simultaneous movement of said pairs of sections in opposite directions, and means for causing the sections of one pair to move differentially in the same direction, comprising a flexible member having fixed ends and attached to one of said sections of a pair and so arranged over sheaves on the other section of said pair as to insure a positive and differential movement of the two sections of said pair in the same direction when power is applied to either section of the pair to open or close the door, substantially as described.

TRADE-MARKS

Registered during the month of May, 1900, at the Department of Agriculture—
Copyright and Trade-Mark Branch.

7322. LONGTIN, FRERE ET COMPAGNIE, St. Jean et Iberville, Que. Mines à polir pour poêles, métaux et meubles, 2 mai, 1900.
7323. FRANCIS EUGENE DEVLIN, Montreal, Que. Vegetable Proteid, 2nd May, 1900.
7324. OZO COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal, Que. Teas, Coffees, Spices—Chocolates and Cocoas, 3rd May, 1900.
7325. HIRAM COHEN and HERBERT E. M. LEVINE, Que. Shirts, Overalls—Trousers, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Suits, 4th May, 1900.
7326. D. S. PERIN and COMPANY, London, Ont. Biscuits, Confectionary and Candies, 5th May, 1900.
7327. CHARLES DE TONNANCOUR, Montreal, Que. Polishes, Mucilages, Inks and Baking Powder, 5th May, 1900.
7328. THE T. EATON COMPANY, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. Boot and Shoe Dressing or Polish, 7th May, 1900.
7329. PEEK, FREAN and COMPANY, 158-194 Drummond Road, Bermondsey, London, England. Biscuits, Cakes, Wafers, Baking Powder, Macaroni, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa and Chocolate, 8th May, 1900.
7330. GEORGE ELIE AMYOT, Quebec, Que. Corsets, 9th May, 1900.
7331. WILLIAM SHERMAN BURKHART, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. Medicine for Purification of the Blood, 9th May, 1900.
7332. THE BAXTER and GALLOWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, Burlington, Ont. Flour, 10th May, 1900.
7333. THE MALTED CEREALS COMPANY, Montreal, Que. Malt Breakfast Coffee, 10th May, 1900.
7334. THE MALTED CEREALS COMPANY, Montreal, Que. Malt Oats Breakfast Food, 10th May, 1900.
7335. THE MALTED CEREALS COMPANY, Montreal, Que. Malt Barley Breakfast Food, 10th May, 1900.
7336. THE MALTED CEREALS COMPANY, Montreal, Que. Malt Wheat Pancake Flour, 10th May, 1900.
7337. WORSNOP and COMPANY, LIMITED, Carlton Place, Halifax, England. Illuminating Material and Apparatus, 11th May, 1900.
7338.) ALBERT T. SANDEN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. Appliances for Body
7339.) Wear, Curative Toilet Brushes and Massage Implements and Appliances, 12th May, 1900.
7340. A. HAMBURGER and SONS, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. Cream for the Skin, Toilet Soaps, Perfumes, Face Powders and Lotions, 14th May, 1900.
7341. CHARLES LEWIS BENEDICT, Brockville, Ont. Letter Envelope, 14th May, 1900.
7342. THE BERLIN RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, Berlin, Ont. Rubber Foot Wear, 16th May, 1900.
7343. GRANT-HAMILTON OIL COMPANY OF TORONTO, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. Lubricating Oils, 16th May, 1900.
7344. THOMAS SHOTBOLT, Victoria, B.C. Medicine, 17th May, 1900.
7345. AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT FUR FEINMECHANIK, Vormalis, Jetter and Scheerer, Tuttlingen, Wurtemberg, German Empire. Surgical and Medical Instruments, 17th May, 1900.
7346. L. MARTINEAU and COMPANY, Montreal, Que. Bonbons and Candies, 17th May, 1900.
7347. W. D. STROUD & SONS, Montreal, Que. Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Cocoa, Mustard and Pepper, 18th May, 1900.
7348. ARTHUR ALEXANDER McCANN, V. S., Mattawa, Ont. Pills, 18th May, 1900.
7349. ARTHUR ALEXANDER McCANN, V. S., Mattawa, Ont. Medicines for Horses, Cattle and other Animals, 18th May, 1900.

7350. JACOB A. JACOBS, Montreal, Que. Hosiery, Collars and Cuffs, Sweaters, Ladies' Blouses and Skirts, Underwear, Web Goods, White and Coloured Cotton and Linen Shirts, Ladies' Petticoats and Costumes and Reefers, 18th May, 1900.
7351. THE CANADIAN DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, St. John, N.B. Black-berry Syrup, 19th May, 1900.
7352. THE SANDEN ELECTRIC COMPANY, Montreal, Que. Therapeutic Appliances, 19th May, 1900.
7353. JOHN R. ARMSTRONG, Ottawa, Ont. Medicine, 22nd May, 1900.
7354. THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO COMPANY, Québec, Qué. Tabac coupé et en torquettes a fumer et a chiquer, 22 mai, 1900.
7355. LORENZO CLARKE RAYMOND, Welland, Ont. Mineral Water, 23rd May, 1900.
7356. JOSEPH ALLEN & SONS, Trading as JONATHAN CROOKS, and JONATHAN CROOKS & SON, Sheffield, England. Cutlery and Edge Tools, 23rd May, 1900.
7357. EDOUARD D. MARCEAU, Montreal, Que. Vinegar and Black Tea, 26th May, 1900.
7358. JOSEPH ALHHONSE COTÉ, Quebec, Que. Corsets, 26 mai, 1900.
7359. BENNO JAFFÉ & DARMSTAEDTER, LANOLINFABRIK, Martinkelfelde, near Berlin, German Empire. Pharmaceutical preparations and products, 29th May, 1900.
7360. THE PLATTSVILLE MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, Plattsville, Ont. Flour, 29th May, 1900.
7361. TOWLE SYRUP COMPANY, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A., Mollasses and Syrups, 31st May, 1900.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.

Registered during the month of May, 1900, at the Department of Agriculture—
Copyright and Trade-Mark Branch.

1651. THE ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB, Toronto, Ont. Flag, 4th May, 1900.
1652. THE ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB, Toronto, Ont. Flag, 4th May, 1900.
1653. ROBERT H. SARGANT, JR., Toronto, Ont. Society Collar *re* "Loyal Orange Lodge", May, 1900.
1654. THE D. MOORE COMPANY, LIMITED, HAMILTON, Ont. Cooking Stove. Gipsy Welcome, changed to City Treasure, 4th May, 1900.
1655. THE CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY OF MONTREAL, Que. Riding Boot, 5th May, 1900.
1656. THE MONTREAL LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal, Que. Design for back of playing card, 14th May, 1900.
1657. DOUGLAS JOHN MUNRO, Montreal, Que. Fly Paper of circular form, 14th May, 1900.
1658. MARIA ELIZABETH ALLEN, Toronto, Ont. Vegetable Cutter, 17th May, 1900.
1659. BOECKH BROTHERS & COMPANY, Toronto, Ont. Metal Ferrule for Paint Brushes, 17th May, 1900.
1660. WILLIAM J. STINSON, London, Ont. Acetylene Gas Burner, 19th May, 1900.
1661. THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. Sheet Metals, 19th May, 1900.
1662. WILLIAM HENRY BANFIELD, Toronto, Ont. Dog Tag, 19th May, 1900.
1663. HENRY EDWARD DOWNING WEBSTER, Montreal, Que. Food Sterilizer, 23rd May, 1900.
1664. ROBERT S. McINDOE, Toronto, Ont. Advertising Sign, 28th May, 1900.
1665. ROBERT S. McINDOE, Toronto, Ont. Advertising Sign, 28th May, 1900.
1666. BERNARD JAMES COGHLIN, Montreal, Que. Tie Plate Rail Brace, 31st May, 1900.

COPYRIGHTS

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Copyright and Trade-Mark Branch.

11328. THE QUEEN'S VOLUNTEERS. Words and Music by Malcolm W. Sparrow, Toronto, Ont., 2nd May, 1900.
11329. ONE BAD BOOK ; IN DIFFERENT VERSE. By Rex and Two Other Egos. Matie A. Diamond, Vancouver, B.C., 2nd May, 1900.
11330. FORMS AND BLANKS OF THE POSTAL ADVERTISING COMPANY, LUCAN, ONTARIO. Ernest J. Phillips, Lucan, Ont., 2nd May, 1900.)
11331. THE DOMINION BOYS IN RED. Words and Music by James Fotheringham Dyer, Sarnia, Ont., 3rd May, 1900.)
11332. THE MARCH OF THE NORTHERN MEN. (Song.) Words and Music by A. Evelyn Gunne, Rat Portage, Ont., 4th May, 1900.
11333. THE FARRINGDONS. (Book.) By E'len Thorneycroft Fowler, Woodthorne, Wolverhampton, England, 4th May, 1900.
11334. THREE MEN ON WHEELS. By Jerome K. Jerome. With Illustrations by Harrison Fisher, Jerome K. Jerome, England, 4th May, 1900.
11335. JOHNNY CANUCK'S THE LAD. Words and Music by H. H. Godfrey, Toronto, Ont., 5th May, 1900.
11336. OTTAWA AND HULL FIRE, 26TH APRIL, 1900. (Photo.) R. J. Robillard, Ottawa, Ont., 5th May, 1900.
11337. A KENTSQUIRE : BEING A RECORD OF CERTAIN ADVENTURES OF AMBROSE GWYNETT, ESQUIRE OF THORNTON-HAUGH. By Frederick W. Hayes. William Briggs, Toronto, Ont., 7th May, 1900.
11338. THE COLONIAL GUARDS. (March.) By W. E. Cadwallader, Marysville, N.B., 9th May, 1900.
11339. THE EVERLASTING MOTTO OF OUR QUEEN. Words and Music by J. D. Deans. Arranged by H. B. Adshead. John G. Deans, Olds, Alberta, N.W.T., 8th May, 1900.
11340. THE GARDEN OF EDEN. By Blanche Willis Howard. (Book.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 8th May, 1900.
11341. THE POETICAL WORKS OF ALEXANDER McLACHLAN. Selected and Edited with Introduction, Biographical Sketch, Notes and a Glossary. William Briggs, Toronto, Ont., 8th May, 1900.)
11342. THE HUMAN SIDE OF HISTORY. By John Verner McAree. Published in *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Ont. (Temporary Copyright.) John Verner McAree, Toronto, Ont., 8th May, 1900.
11343. THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE, May, 1900. The Ontario Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., 9th May, 1900.
11344. THE BULLETIN ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE CHART, 1900. The Bulletin Publishing Company of Toronto (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 11th May, 1900.
11345. MAJOR H. M. Arnold, of 90th Battalion, Winnipeg, (Photo.) Steele & Co., Winnipeg, Man., 11th May, 1900.
11346. MAJOR VICTOR A. S. WILLIAMS. (Photo.) Steele & Co., Winnipeg, Man., 11th May, 1900.
11347. COLONEL S. B. STEELE, COMMANDING STRATHCONA'S HORSE, (Photo.) Steele & Co., Winnipeg, Man., 11th May, 1900.
11348. COLONEL S. B. STEELE, COMMANDING STRATHCONA'S HORSE, (Photo.) Steele & Co., Winnipeg, Man., 11th May, 1900.
11349. MAJOR VICTOR A. S. WILLIAMS, COMMANDING "B" SQUADRON, CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES, SOUTH AFRICA. (Photo.) Steele & Co., Winnipeg, Man., 12th May, 1900.
11350. CANADIAN DOG TRAIN AND REMAINS OF OLD FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG, 12th May, 1900.
11351. TROUPE FRONT, CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES WITH SECOND CONTINGENT, SOUTH AFRICA. (Photo.) Steele & Co., Winnipeg, Man., 12th May, 1900.)
11352. COLONEL S. B. STEELE, COMMANDING STRATHCONA'S HORSE. (Photo.) Steele & Co., Winnipeg, Man., 12th May, 1900.)

11353. MOOSOMIN TROOP, LIEUTENANT A. E. CHRISTIE, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF NO. 3 TROOP "A" SQUADRON, STRATHCONA'S HORSE. (Photo.) Steele & Co., Winnipeg, Man., 12th May, 1900.
11354. LIEUTENANT MAGEE, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF NO. 4 TROOP, "A" SQUADRON, STRATHCONA'S HORSE, OTTAWA, CANADA. Steel & Co., Winnipeg, Man., 12th May, 1900.
11355. FEUILLE DE RECEPTION DU LAIT. (Livre.) J. de Labroquerie Taché, St. Hyacinthe, Qué., 14 mai, 1900.
11356. COMPTABILITÉ DES BEURRERIES ET FROMAGERIES; CARNET DU PATRON. (Livre.) J. de Labroquerie Taché, St. Qué., 14 mai, 1900.
11357. COMPTABILITÉ DES BEURRERIES ET FROMAGERIES; COMPTES DE LAIT. (Livre.) J. de Labroquerie Taché, St. Hyacinthe, Qué., 14 mai, 1900.
11358. COMPTABILITÉ DES BEURRERIES ET FROMAGERIES; GRAND-LIVRE, LIVRE DU SECRÉTAIRE-TRESORIER. J. de Labroquerie Taché, St. Hyacinthe, Qué., 14 mai, 1900.
11359. INFIDELITY DISARMED. By E. Stephens. Edward Stephens, Molesworth, Ont., 14th May, 1900.
11360. GLIMPSES OF CANADA, 1900. (Book.) The Dominion Publishing Company, Toronto, Ont., 16th May, 1900.
11361. THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS. (Patriotic Song.) Words by F. Mortimer Kelly. Music by Benedict J. Bently. M. W. Waitt & Company, Victoria, B.C., 16th May, 1900.
11362. WON'T YOU BE MY LITTLE SWEETHEART DEAR. (Song.) Words by George D. Iverson, jr. Music by Frank Feldman, jr. The Canadian American Music Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 16th May, 1900.
11363. THE ENGLISH IN AFRICA. By Hon. David Mills, Q.C. George N. Morang & Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 16th May, 1900.
11364. A MASTER OF CRAFT. By W. W. Jacobs. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 16th May, 1900.
11365. THE UP-TO-DATE PHRENOLOGICAL CHART. Harry Charles Kemp, Leith, Ont., 17th May, 1900.
11366. SELF KNOWLEDGE PHRENOLOGICAL CHART. Harry Charles Kemp, Leith, Ont., 17th May, 1900.
11367. JUST ONE KISS. Words and Music by Chas. K. Harris. Arranged by Jos. Clauder. Charles K. Harris, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 17th May, 1900.
11368. WAY DEEP IN MY HEART. Revised by Chas. K. Harris. Arranged by Jos. Clauder. Charles K. Harris, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 17th May, 1900.
11369. CANADA'S GRAND OLD MAN. A Rousing Song. Words and Music by J. A. H. Cameron, Mabou, Cape Breton, N.S., 17th May, 1900.
11470. EIN HELDENLIED. (A Hero Song.) By Heine. (Music.) The John Church Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900.
11371. EIN LIEDCHEN. (A Little Song.) By Heine. (Music.) The John Church Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., 18th May, 1900.
11372. CALIGRAPHY; OR SHORTHAND MADE EASY. (Third Edition.) By Anthony Malone, Garden Island, Ont., 18th May, 1900.
11373. THE BOYS IN KHAKI. (Patriotic Song.) Words by A. C. Stewart. Arranged by H. K. J. The Canadian American Music Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 18th May, 1900.
11374. MILDRED. (Photo.) John Ingleby Jefferson, Standard House, Northallerton, England, 19th May, 1900.
11375. AN ENGLISH GIRL IN GRECIAN DRESS. (Photo.) John Ingleby Jefferson, Standard House, Northallerton, England, 18th May, 1900.
11376. THE MANITOBA REPORTS. Volume VII. The Law Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man., 19th May, 1900.
11377. MEMBRES DE LA CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU DISTRICT DE MONTREAL EN 1899. (Photo.) Laprés et Lavergne, Montréal, Qué., 19 mai, 1900.
11378. THE VICTORIAS OF WINNIPEG; CHAMPIONS OF MANITOBA, 1899-1900.—HOCKEY. (Photo.) Herbert Welford, Winnipeg, Man., 21st May, 1900.
11379. DEAREST HEART. Melody. By Pietro Girompini. The John Church Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900.

11380. DOUBT. (Dubbio.) By Pietro Girompini. The John Church Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900.
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11382. HAPPY MOMENTS. Gavotte. By Pietro Girompini. The John Church Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., 22nd May, 1900.
11363. OFFICIAL TELEPHONE DIRECTORY, CITY OF TORONTO AND SUBURBS, MAY, 1900. The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Que., 22nd May, 1900.
11384. MELODIES OF SALVATION. A Collection of Psalms, Hymns and Songs. Editors: John R. Sweney, Hugh E. Smith and Frank E. Robinson. William Briggs, Toronto, Ont., 22nd May, 1900.
11385. VÉNÉRABLEMÈRE MARGUERITE BOURGEOYS. (Photo.) Cadieux et Derome, Montréal, Qué., 22 mai 1900.
11386. THE PUBLIC SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. The Canada Publishing Company. (Limited.) Toronto, Ont., 22nd May, 1900.
11387. A MANLY BOY. A Series of Talks and Tales for Boys. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. William Briggs, Toronto, Ont., 23rd May, 1900.
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11389. THE OTTAWA FIRE. Words by Morris Manley. Arranged by Chas. E. Andrew. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company, Toronto, Ont., 23rd May, 1900.
11390. THE ROYAL CANADIANS. (Song.) By Janet Powell-Williams, Montreal, Que., 25th May, 1900.
11391. THE ROLL CALL. (Song.) Words by Amelia P. Stroud. Music by R. J. Stroud. Amelia P. Stroud, Milford Bay, Ont., 26th May, 1900.
11392. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD. By Mary Johnston. (Book.) George N. Morang & Company. (Limited.) Toronto, Ont., 26th May, 1900.
11393. LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS. No. 6. The "Globe" Printing Company, Toronto, Ont., 26th May, 1900.
11394. RAND AND THE MICMACS. By Jeremiah S. Clark, B.A., Charlottetown, P.E.I., 28th May, 1900.
11395. FLORENCE. Légende Historique, Patriotique et Nationale. Par Rodolphe Girard, Montréal, Qué., 28 mai 1900.
11396. THE HEAVENLY INHERITANCE. (Book.) By Daniel Steward, Hensall, Ont., 28th May, 1900.
11397. CANADA: A DESCRIPTIVE TEXT BOOK. By E. R. Peacock, M.A. With an introduction by the Very Rev. G. M. Grant, LL.D. Warwick Brothers and Rutter, Toronto, Ont., 28th May, 1900.
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