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No. 61,050. Kitchen Utensils. (*Ustensile de cuisine.*)

Fig. 1.

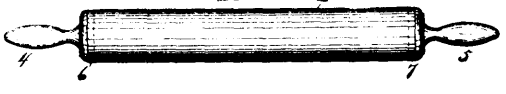
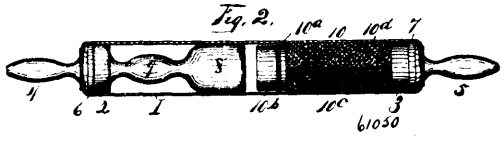


Fig. 2.



61050

John Joseph O'Brien and John Jay Barnes, both of Binghampton, N. Y., U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th August, 1898.)

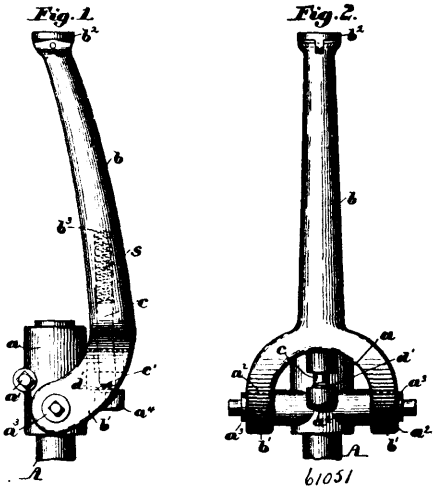
Claim.—1st. A household appliance of the class described, comprising a cylinder adapted to incase kitchen utensils for the purposes set forth. 2nd. A combination kitchen tool, comprising an open-ended rolling cylinder, end pieces closing the ends of said rolling cylinder, at least one of said end pieces is removable and is provided with an individual kitchen tool, substantially as described. 3rd. A combination kitchen tool, comprising an open-ended rolling cylinder, end pieces removably secured in the ends of said cylinder, different classes of individual kitchen tools carried by said end pieces, substantially as described. 4th. A combination kitchen tool, comprising the cylinder 1, the removable end piece 2, with potato masher 8 and hand piece 4, and the end piece 3 with hand-piece 5, grating sections 10 and biscuit cutter 10^b, said parts operating substantially as described. 5th. A combination kitchen tool, comprising the cylinder 1, the removable end piece 2 with hand-piece 4, stem 2 and potato masher 3, and the removable end piece 3 with hand-piece 5, grating sections 10 and friction flange 10^a, said parts operating substantially as described.

No. 61,051. Work Support for Nailing Machines.
(Appui pour machines à cheviller.)

The McKay Shoe Machinery Company, Portland, Maine, assignee of Louis Amédée Casgrain, Winchester, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In an apparatus of the class described, a spindle, an upturned work-support pivotally mounted thereon, to swing in a vertical plane, and a retaining device at the lower end of and to automatically hold the work-support in operative or inoperative

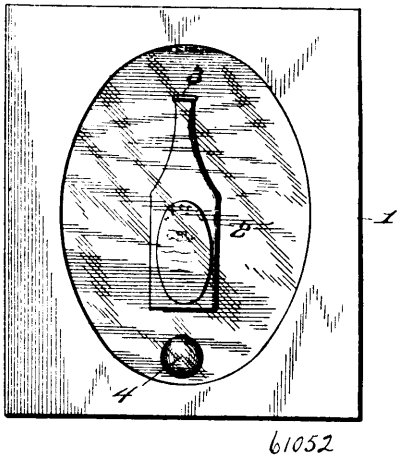
Fig. 1. Fig. 2.



61051

position until released by positive movement of said work-support, substantially as described. 2nd. In an apparatus of the class described, a spindle, a work-support mounted thereon to rock in a vertical plane, and a yielding connection between said spindle and work-support, whereby the latter may give laterally relatively to the spindle when subjected to positive force, to thereby provide at all times a support for the work, the plane of movement of said support being in line with the path of movement of the device for inserting the fastenings into the work, substantially as described. 3rd. In an apparatus of the class described, a spindle, a work-support pivotally mounted thereon to swing in a vertical plane, a spring-controlled plunger carried by and longitudinally movable in the lower end of said support, and a stationary, co-operating member, engagement therewith by the plunger maintaining the work-support in operative or inoperative position, until released by positive movement of the work-support to overcome the force of the spring, substantially as described. 4th. A spindle, a hub thereon having laterally-extended bearings, a work-support mounted to be rocked on said bearings, a shouldered abutment on the hub, and a co-operating spring-controlled plunger carried by the work-support and having its outer end shouldered, to retain the work-support in operative or inoperative position, substantially as described. 5th. In an apparatus of the class described, a spindle, a work-support bent in the direction of its length and pivotally mounted thereon, a fixed, shouldered abutment extended laterally from the spindle, and a yielding plunger carried by the work-support, having a shouldered end to co-operate with the shoulder of said abutment when the work-support is in inoperative position, and to bear with substantially vertical yielding pressure upon the abutment at one side of the spindle when the work-support is in operative position, substantially as described.

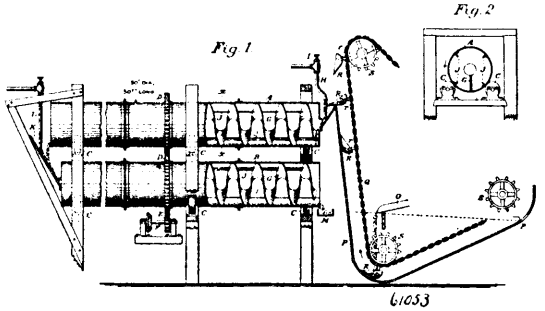
No. 61,052. Puzzle. (*Jeu de patience.*)



Charles K. Henkelman, Baltimore, Maryland, assignee of Cyrus William Courtney, Doniphan, Idaho, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A game or toy having a receptacle bounded by a curved side wall, and an elongated pocket arranged coincident with a diameter of said curved wall and having a terminal inlet spaced from said wall, substantially as specified. 2nd. A game or toy having a receptacle bounded by a continuous curved side wall, and an elongated pocket arranged coincident with a diameter of said curved wall and having a terminal inlet spaced from said wall, substantially as specified. 3rd. A game or toy having a receptacle bounded by an elliptically-curved side wall, and an elongated pocket arranged coincident with a diameter of said curved wall and having a terminal inlet spaced from said wall, substantially as specified. 4th. A game or toy having a receptacle bounded by an elliptically-curved side wall, and an elongated pocket arranged coincident with the major diameter of said curved wall having a terminal inlet spaced from said wall, substantially as specified. 5th. A game or toy having a receptacle provided with an elliptical side wall and approximately parallel front and rear walls, the former being transparent, and an elongated pocket arranged coincident with the major diameter of the elliptical wall, and having a terminal inlet end arranged out of contact with said side wall and between the planes of the front and rear walls, substantially as specified. 6th. A game or toy having a receptacle provided with an elliptical side wall and approximately parallel front and rear walls, an elongated coincident with the major diameter of the elliptical wall, with a terminal inlet end spaced from said walls, and a divisible object of a size in excess of the inlet-opening of said pocket, substantially as specified. 7th. A game or toy having a receptacle provided with an elliptical side wall, an elongated bottle-shaped pocket arranged coincident with a diameter of the elliptical wall, and having a terminal inlet-opening at the extremity of its neck, and a movable object of mercury, located in the receptacle, substantially as specified.

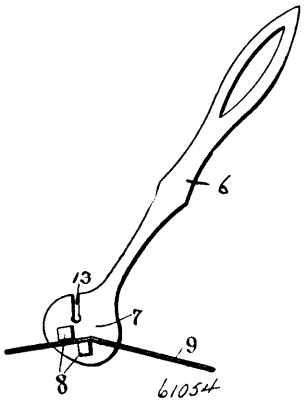
No. 61,053. Leaching and Separating Apparatus.
(*Appareil à lessiver et à séparer.*)



The California Agitating and Leaching Machine Company, assignee of Philip Somerville, both of Bishop, California, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th February, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A leaching and separating apparatus, consisting of a plurality of barrels, supported horizontally one above the other, means by which said barrels are rotated, spirally disposed flanges fixed to the inner periphery and extending from end to end of the barrel forming sluices therethrough, means for supplying material to one end of the upper barrel, and means for directing it from the discharge end of said barrel into the receiving end of the second barrel. 2nd. A leaching and separating apparatus, consisting of a plurality of barrels, supported horizontally one above the other, means by which said barrels are rotated, spirally disposed flanges fixed to the inner periphery and extending from end to end of the barrel forming sluices therethrough, means for supplying material to one end of the upper barrel, means for directing it from the discharge end of said barrel into the receiving end of the second barrel, with ribs extending transversely between the riffles at intervals, as described. 3rd. An apparatus for leaching and separating, consisting of horizontally disposed rotating barrels situated one above another, said barrels having spiral flanges extending from end to end and projecting from the periphery toward the centre, screens fitting between said flanges and between the centre and the periphery of the barrel and concentric therewith, substantially as described. 4th. A leaching and separating apparatus, consisting of horizontally disposed, rotary barrels situated one above the other, with means for delivering material into the first barrel and from the first barrel to the second, a washing tank into which the material is first delivered, an endless chain and buckets passing through said tank and adapted to drain the water from the material and discharge the material automatically into the upper barrel. 5th. In an apparatus of the character described, a tank into which the material to be treated and the water are delivered, an endless chain and direction pulleys therefor, buckets suspended from the chain so as to be drawn along the bottom of the tank and be filled, said buckets maintaining a contact along the side of the tank whereby they are turned to drain off the water, and means for discharging the buckets when they reach the top of the tank.

No. 61,054. Wire Fence Tool.
(*Outil pour clôtures en fil de fer.*)



Hugh W. Denison and John Calvin Lowry, both of Somerset, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th July, 1898.)

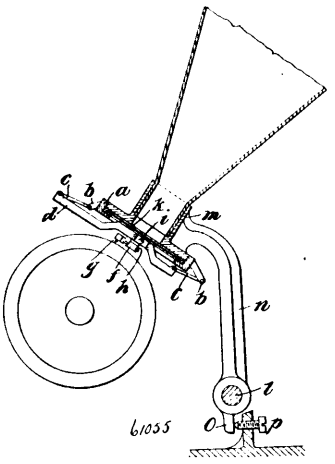
Claim.—1st. A wire-fence tool having a shank, a head carried thereon, and two angular lugs projecting from one face of the head and arranged in proximity with each other, and lugs having portions cut away at their corners to produce plane surfaces, by which angles may be formed in the wire as the wire is crimped by the action of the tool. 2nd. A wire-fence tool having a head, a shank carrying the head, the head being provided with a slot extending through to one edge thereof, a splicing-lug projecting from one side of the head adjacent to the inner end of the lug, and having an undercut portion, and two crimping-lugs projecting from the opposite side of the head, the crimping lugs being angular in general contour and having their edges cut away to produce plane surfaces. 3rd. A wire-fencing tool having a shank, a head attached to one end of the shank and two angular crimping lugs located rigidly on one face of head and adjacent to each other. 4th. A wire-fencing tool having a shank, a head attached to one end of the shank and having a slot therein, a splicing-lug attached rigidly to one face of the head adjacent to the slot and two angular crimping-lugs attached rigidly to the opposite face of the head.

No. 61,055. Improvements in Tension Device for Phonograph Diaphragms. (*Améliorations sur les appareil de tension pour les diaphragmes phonographiques.*)

Philip von Wouwermans, Theodor Fischer, Max Raphael Kaldegg and Ignaz Pulay, all of Vienna, Austria, 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd November, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. In phonographs, for the purpose of obtaining a constant intimate contact and a uniform pressure between the reproducing pin and the recording knife on one side and the phonogram roller on the other side, a device which simultaneously with the above objects produces the tension of the phonograph diaphragm, said device consisting of a weight *d*, carrying the lever *f*, of the record-

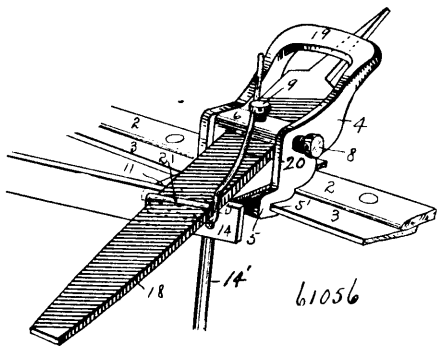
ing knife of the reproducing pin, suspended to the diaphragm-holder *d*, by means of two links *c*, and forming together with the diaph-



ragm-holder, and the said two links a parallelogram of levers, said arrangement having for result that each change in the position of the diaphragm-holder produces a change of position of the weight *d*, absolutely parallel relatively to the diaphragm-holder, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In combination with a diaphragm tension device consisting essentially of a weight *d*, carrying the lever of the recording knife or of the reproducing pin and articulated to the diaphragm-holder *d*, by means of two links *c*, so as to form a lever parallelogram, a regulating device for the purpose of regulating the position of the diaphragm casing *m*, relatively to the phonogram-roller, said regulating device consisting in a lever arm *n*, affixed to the diaphragm casing and capable of an oscillating motion and of a set screw *p*, acting upon the shoulder *o*, of the said lever arm *n*, in such a manner as to produce a displacement of the same allowing the change of position of the lever parallelogram, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,056. Device for Sharpening Lawn Mowers.

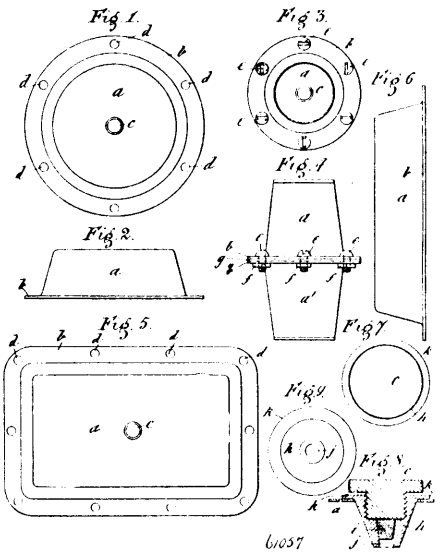
(Appareil pour aiguiser les faucheuses de pelouse.)



Aaron B. Doty, Carl A. Nelson, both of Minneapolis, and Neil Bayne, South Stillwater, all of Minnesota, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination, in a device of the class described, of a file-holder, consisting of a main frame, a pivoted frame, means for adjusting the position of a file, interposed in said pivoted frame, a file, and means for successively bringing all parts of the knife or blade to be a predetermined position with respect to the file and holder, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination, in a device of the class described, of a file-holder frame, a file, a pointed means for adjusting the position of the file and holding the same therein, means for limiting the downward movement of said pivoted frame and file, and means whereby all parts of the knife or blade to be sharpened are brought to a predetermined position with respect to the file and holder, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination, in a device of the class described, of a file-holder frame, a file, a pivoted frame, a plate 11, means for limiting the downward swing of said pivoted frame and file, means for regulating the lateral pitch of said file, and means for bringing all parts of the knife or blade to be sharpened to a predetermined position with respect to said file and holder, substantially as described. 4th. The combination, in a device of the class described, of a file-holder, frame, a file, a pivoted frame, a plate 11, means for limiting the downward swing of said pivoted frame and file, and means for regulating the lateral pitch of said file, substantially as described. 5th. The combination, of a frame 4, a frame 6 pivoted therein, adjusting screws 9 and 10 provided in said frame 6, a plate 11 adjustably secured to said frame 4, an adjusting screw 13 provided on said plate 11, and a file interposed in said pivoted frame, substantially as described. 6th. The combination, in a device of the class described, of a file-holder frame, a pivoted frame, a file, a plate 11 adjustably secured in said frame, set-screws whereby the lateral pitch of said file may be regulated, an adjusting screw 13, and a wire 20 provided with a loop 21, substantially as described.

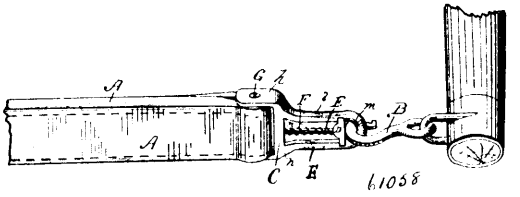
No. 61,057. Butter Receptacle. *(Réceptacle pour le beurre.)*



James Whatmough and John Whatmough, both of Oldham, England, 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 15th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In receptacles for butter or any other material, the combination of the receptacle *a* screwed stopper *c* flange *b* and holes *d*, substantially as herein described and according to Figs. 1 and 2, of the accompanying drawings. 2nd. In receptacles for butter or any other material, the combination of two receptacles *a* and a^1 flanges *b* washer *g* holes *d* bolts *e* and nuts *f*, substantially as herein described and according to Figs. 3 and 4 of the accompanying drawings. 3rd. In a receptacle for butter or any other material, the oblong receptacle *a* flange *b* and holes *d*, substantially as herein described and according to Figs. 5 and 6, of the accompanying drawings. 4th. In enamelled metallic receptacles for butter or any other material, of any shape with flanges having holes for the purpose of being bolted together, sustantially as above described in this specification. 5th. In enamelled receptacles for butter or any other material, the combination of a socket *h* hole *j* cork *i* and screwed stopper *c*, substantially as herein described and according to Figs. 7, 8 and 9, of the accompanying drawings.

No. 61,058. Trace Eye. *(Œil de trait.)*

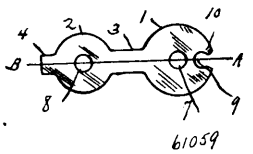


Ole Larsen Myaer, Star Prairie, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 15th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination, with a trace or tug, of a trace-eye consisting of a loop or eye adapted to receive the hook, a retaining block arranged to slide longitudinally of said loop or eye and to prevent said hook from slipping out of said eye and spring means adapted to normally hold said retaining block firmly against said hook, suitable means being provided for securing said trace-eye to said trace, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination, with a strap, of an eye consisting of a loop adapted to receive a hook, a retaining block arranged to slide longitudinally of said loop or eye and to prevent said hook from slipping out of said eye, a spring adapted to normally hold said retaining block firmly against said hook, and means for securing said eye to said strap, substantially as described. 3rd. In a trace eye, the combination of the loop *i*, of

a width equal to the length of the slide block D and having the thickened portion *m*, at the top, the slide block D, adapted to slide within said loop *i*, and having semi-circular depressions *i* in its edges and an opening *o*, the rod E, threaded at its end, and surrounded with a coiled-spring F, with the body-portion C, having projecting portions *h*, adapted to carry a screw-bolt, substantially as described. 4th. The combination, in a trace-eye, of the body portion C, having a central opening, the loop *i*, of a width equal to the length of the slide block D, and having a thickened portion at its opposite end, the rod E, threaded to enter the threaded central opening in the slide block D, and the coiled spring F, with the slide block D having semicircular depressions *k* in its edges, a threaded opening *o*, and a projecting portion *p*, on its lower and surrounding the opening *o*, substantially as shown and described. 5th. The combination, with a trace-eye, having a loop of the same width as the length of the slide block D and a thickened portion *m* at the top, of the adjustable rod E, carrying a coiled spring, and the slide block D, having semicircular depressions K, in its edges, the central opening O, to receive the rod E, and the projecting portion *p*, surrounding said opening to form a greater bearing surface within said opening, substantially as described. 6th. A trace-eye consisting of a body portion, having a central opening in which the rod E is adapted to slide, a loop forming an eye, said loop being of the same width as the length of the slide block adapted to slide inside of said loop, and having a thickened end at its rounded end, a rod E threaded at its end and adapted to screw into said slide block and surrounded by a coiled spring, a slide block having semicircular depressions in its edges to form guides, and having a threaded central opening into which said rod E is adapted to screw, substantially as described.

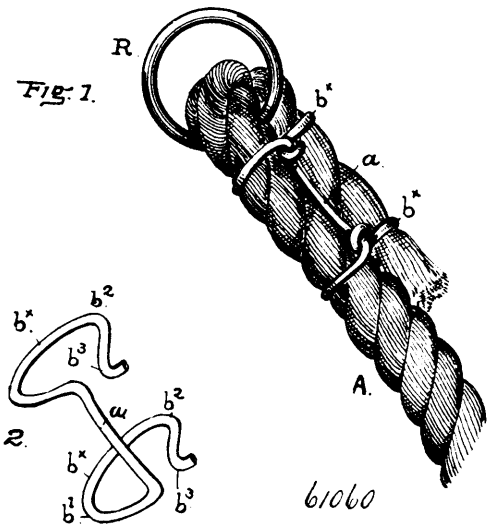
No. 61,059. Shoe Fastener. *(Attache de chaussures.)*



George W. Burford, Verona, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A fastener for shoes or other articles, consisting of the plates bent one upon the other, each provided with a circular opening, said plates being joined together, one of the plates being provided with a slot, the other being provided with a lip, and a staple attached to said lip for pivotally attaching the fastener to the shoe or other articles, substantially as described. 2nd. A fastener for shoes or other articles consisting of the two plates joined together by a narrow strip and bent one upon the other, a centrally-located circular opening in each of said plates, one of said plates being provided with a lip, a staple attached to said lip whereby the fastener is pivotally attached to the shoe or other article, the other plate being provided with a slot in the periphery thereof, substantially as described.

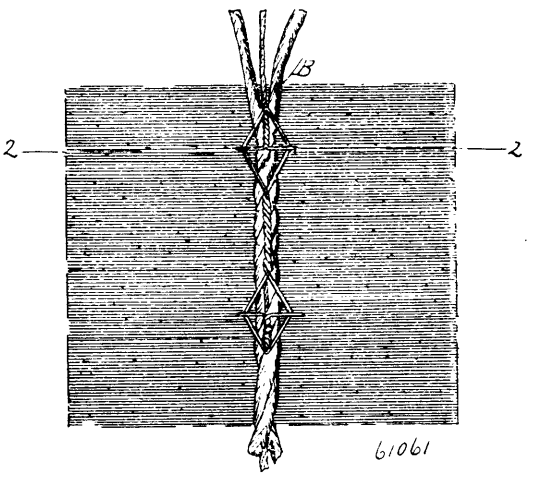
No. 61,060. Wire Clamp and Rope Fastening.
(Lien et attache pour cordes.)



Charles Arthur Conger, Oakland, California, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th August, 1898.)

Claim.—The wire clamp composed of the straight middle-bar *a* loops *b b*, on the ends thereof standing substantially at right angles thereto and rigidly joined by said bar and the hooked ends adapted for clinching, substantially as described.

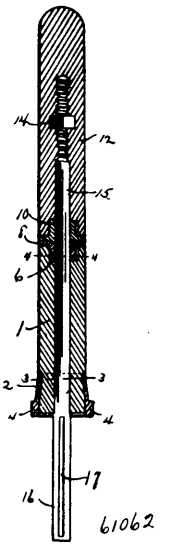
No. 61,061. Fastener for Hat Trimmings.
(Appareil pour attacher les garnitures de chapeau.)



Grace B. Charles, Bliss, New York, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898, 6 years. (Filed 17th August, 1898.)

Claim.—A fastener, consisting of two pieces of wire secured together to form a body, the wires beyond said body portion being spread apart and forming quadrangular portions, the ends of said wires being twisted together, returned over said quadrangular portions and separated and bent downwardly on each side of said quadrangular portions, as shown and described.

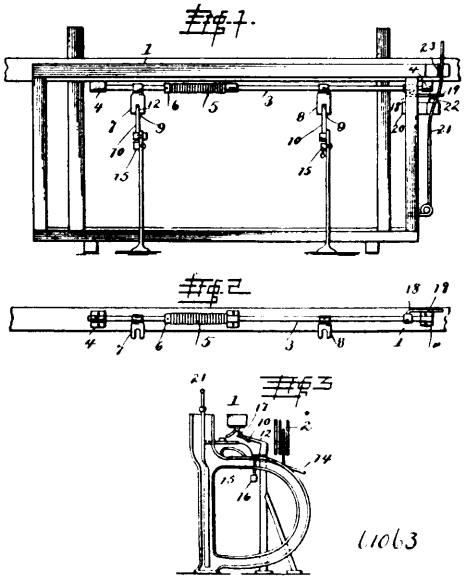
No. 61,062. Saw Handle. *(Manche de scie.)*



Frank Chimgar, Ely, Minnesota, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th August, 1898.)

Claim.—A saw-handle comprising the non-rotatable cylindrical section 1, adapted to be grasped by the hand, the socket 2, encompassing the lower end of said section and provided with the longitudinal ribs 3, 3, and annular flange 4, having the alined recesses 5, 5, adapted to engage the upper edge of the saw-blade and prevent the rotation of said section 1, and the encompassing thimble 6, having the longitudinal rib 7, circular flange 8, and annular recess 9, in combination with the adjustable cylindrical section 12, and the thimble 10 provided with the longitudinal rib 7^1, circular flange 13, and annular concentric flange 11, the nut 14, fixed in said section 12, and carried thereby, and the clamping-bolt 15, having a vertical non-rotary movement in the section 1, and a rotary movement in said section 12, to engage said nut, and provided with the link 16, adapted to receive the saw-blade, substantially as shown and described.

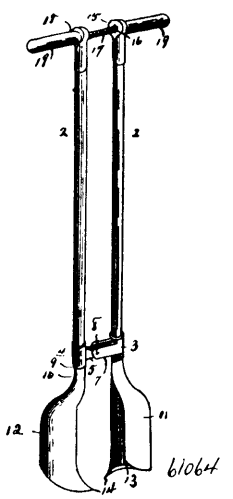
No. 61,063. Loom. (*Métier.*)



Oloysius John Gillet and George Rutter, both of Fall River, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th May, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A loom comprising the heddle-harness, the lathe and the belt shifting lever, an oscillating shaft carried by said lathe, a dog fixed to said shaft, and a slotted arm depending from said shaft, in combination with a bell-crank lever fulcrumed in the loom frame, and provided with an arm projecting into the path of the slotted arm on said oscillating shaft, and an arm projecting into the path of the heddle-harness, and a sliding-bar, in operative contact with the shifting lever, and provided with the shifting lever, and provided with a lug projecting into the path of the dog on the oscillating shaft, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. The combination with the oscillating shaft 3, the slotted arms 7-8, and the radial dog 18 fixed to said shaft, of the bell-crank levers 12-12, their forward arms projecting into the path of the slotted arms on said shaft and their rear arms projecting into the path of the heddle-harness, the sliding-bar 20, normally resting on the spring actuated shifting lever, and provided with a lug projecting into the path of the dog on the shaft 3, substantially as shown and described.

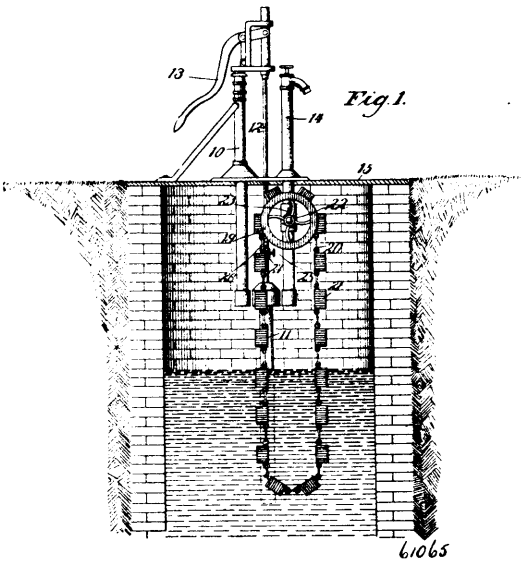
No. 61,064. Post Hole Auger. (*Sonde à trépan.*)



James Evans, David City, Nebraska, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the handles and screw sleeves at their lower ends having lateral arms, and an adjustable pivot connecting them, of shells having screw-threaded shanks engaging sockets in said sleeves, and means adjustably connecting the opposite ends of said handles, as set forth. 2nd. The combination with the handles pivoted together near their lower ends and the shells carried by said handles, of hollow handles projecting laterally from the upper ends of the handles one of which is interiorly-threaded, a sleeve movably mounted in the other handle and a screw-rod entering said sleeve at one end and the other end engaging the threads of the other handle, substantially as specified. 3rd. The combination with the handles pivoted together at their lower ends and the shells carried thereby, of hollow grip-handles projecting laterally from the upper ends of the handles and one of which is interiorly-threaded, a nut held in the inner end thereof, a sleeve movably mounted in the other handle and a screw-rod entering the sleeve at one end and the other end engaging said nut and the threads of the other grip-handle, all substntially as shown and described.

No. 61,065. Water Purifier. (*Appareil pour purifier l'eau.*)



Henry F. Cuno, Japan, Missouri, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 14th June, 1898.)

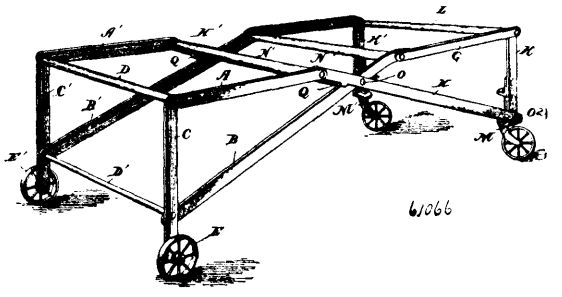
Claim.—1st. A water purifying attachment for a pump, comprising an endless chain carrying buckets and mounted upon a pulley near the top of the well and extending into the water near the bottom of the well, means connected with the pump plunger for rotating the chain, and means for preventing the backward movement thereof, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination in a water-purifying device, of a pulley, a bucket chain mounted thereon and depending into the water of the well, a pump, provided with a reciprocatory plunger, and a pawl or finger, connected to the plunger and adapted to operate the chain, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination in a water-purifying device of a pulley, mounted on a shaft under the platform of the well an endless bucket chain carried thereby and depending into the water of the well, a pump, provided with a reciprocatory plunger, an adjustable finger on the plunger for engaging the links of the chain in its downward stroke, and a ratchet and pawl mechanism for holding the chain against backward movement during its return stroke, substantially as described. 4th. The combination in a water-purifying device, of a pulley, mounted upon a shaft below the platform of the well and having its hub extending laterally with racket teeth, a gravity pawl engaging said ratchet teeth to prevent backward movement of the pulley, an endless bucket chain, suspended around the pulley and depending into the water of the well, a pump, provided with a reciprocatory plunger, and a sleeve adjustably mounted upon the plunger, carrying a finger or pawl to engage the chain during the downward stroke of the plunger, substantially as described.

No. 61,066. Truck. (*Camion.*)

Casper T. Green, Dublin, Indiana, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 14th June, 1898.)

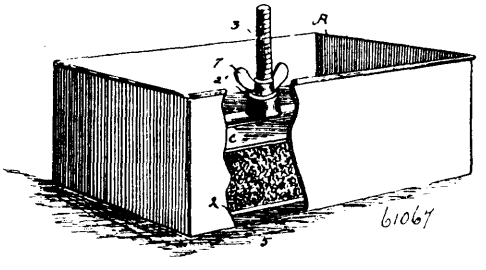
Claim—1st. The combination in a folding truck, of two pairs of end uprights C, C¹, and K, K¹, two pairs of horizontal top bars A, A¹, and G, G¹, each pair being pivoted at its outer ends to the upper ends of the end uprights, the inclined bars B, B¹, pivotally connected at their lower ends to the end uprights C, C¹, and at their inner upper ends to the inner ends of the horizontal top bars G, G¹, and the inclined bars H and H¹ pivoted at their lower ends to the uprights K, K¹, and at their inner upper ends to the inner ends of

the top bars A, A¹, the two pairs of bars B, B¹, and H, H¹, being crossed near their inner upper ends and pivotally connected together



at the crossing, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination in a folding truck, of end uprights and horizontal top bars, with inclined bars pivotally connecting the inner ends of the top bars with the lower ends of the opposite end upright, said inclined bars being crossed near their inner ends and pivoted together, and each of them being provided with a laterally projecting stock, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination in a folding truck, of end uprights C, C¹ and K, K¹, top bars A, A¹, and G, G¹, and inclined bar B, B¹ and H, H¹, cross bar D¹ pivotally connecting the outer lower ends of the inclined bars B, B¹, with the lower ends of the upright bars C, C¹, the cross bar D pivotally connecting the onter ends of the top bars A, A¹, with the upper ends of the end uprights C, C¹, the cross bar N¹ pivotally connecting the inner ends of the top bars A, A¹ with the upper ends of the inclined bars H H¹, the cross bar O pivotally connecting the two sets of inclined bars B, B¹ and H, H¹, at their point of crossing near their inner upper ends, the cross bar N pivottally connecting the upper ends of the inclined bars B, B¹ with the inner ends of the top bars G, G¹, the cross bar L pivotally connecting the outer ends of the top bars G, G¹, with the upper ends of theend uprights K, K¹, the pins O² pivotally connecting the lower ends of the inclined bars H, H¹ with the lower ends of the uprights C, C¹, and castors M, M¹, mounted on the lower ends of the uprights K, K¹, substantially as described.

No. 61,067. Meat Press. (*Machine à presser les viandes.*)



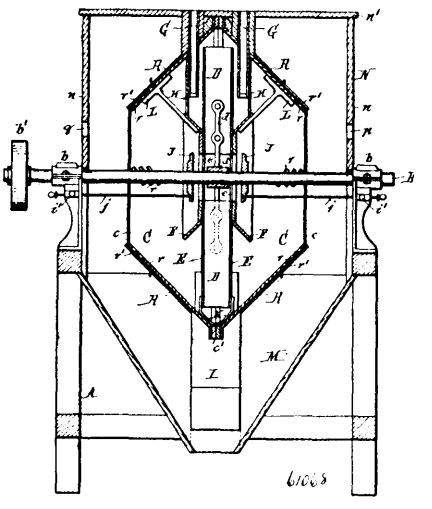
Florence M. McKown, Boothbay, Maine, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th August, 1898.)

Claim.—In combination, a meat-press consisting of a receptacle for holding the meat and the pressing mechanism, said pressing mechanism consisting of a base-plate having lugs upon the underside thereof, a screw projecting upwardly therefrom, a follower-plate adapted to be placed within said receptacle, and having a hub 2¹ threaded to engage the screw, a winged nut 7 working upon said screw, and adapted to force the follower-plate downward, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,068. Separator. (*Séparateur.*)

Orville Marion Morse, Jackson, Michigan, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a separating machine, the combination with a horizontally arranged tapering separating chamber having an outlet for the fine material at the small end and an outlet for the heavy material at the large end, of a fan wheel arranged in the large portion of the separating chamber and provided with an eye which communicates with the central portion of the chamber and with a blast discharge extending around said wheel, and a valve whereby said eye can be opened or closed, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a separating machine, the combination with a horizontally arranged separating chamber having an outlet for the fine material at the small end and an outlet for the heavy material at the large end, of a central shaft, a fan wheel mounted on said shaft in the large portion of the separating chamber and provided with an eye which communicates with the central portion of the chamber, a valve disc mounted to slide on said shaft, and means whereby said disc can be adjusted toward and from the fan wheel, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with the tapering separating chamber, of a fan wheel arranged in the large portion of said



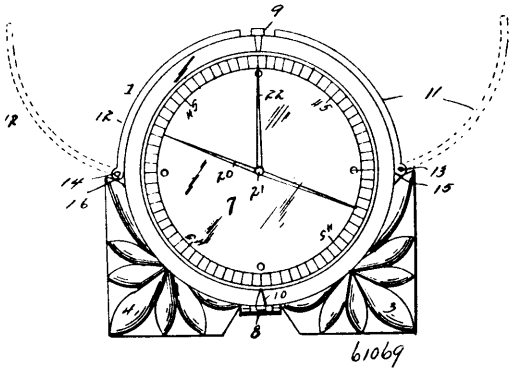
chamber, an annular feed receiving chamber arranged on one side of the fan wheel, and a feed spout whereby the material is delivered to said receiving chamber, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination with the tapering separating chamber of a fan wheel arranged in the large portion of the separating chamber and having an eye which communicates with the central portion of the separating chamber, an annular feed receiving chamber arranged on the side of the fan wheel around said eye, a feed spout whereby the material is delivered to said receiving chamber, and a valve disc made adjustable toward and from said eye, substantially as set forth. 5th. The combination with the tapering separating chamber, of a fan wheel arranged in the large portion of said chamber, an annular feed receiving chamber arranged on the side of the fan wheel, and a depending feed spout having an oblique lower end, substantially as set forth. 6th. The combination with the tapering separating chamber, of a fan wheel arranged in the large portion of said chamber, an annular feed receiving chamber arranged on the side of the fan wheel, a depending feed spout delivering the material into said receiving chamber, a discharge spout connected with the large end of the separating chamber, and a shield arranged between the discharge spout and the feed spout, substantially as set forth. 7th. The combination with a separating chamber which tapers from its middle toward both ends and which is provided with discharge openings for the fine material at both ends, of a fan wheel arranged in the large middle portion of said chamber, means whereby the material is fed into said chamber, a discharge spout for the heavy material connected with the large middle portion of said chamber, and a receptacle which receives the fine material from the small ends of said chamber, substantially as set forth. 8th. The combination with a separating chamber tapering from the middle toward both ends and provided with discharge openings for the fine material at both ends, of a fan wheel arranged in the large middle portion of said chamber and provided with annular feed receiving chambers on its sides, feed spouts whereby the material is delivered into said chambers, a discharge spout for the heavy material connected with the large middle portion of said chamber, and a case enclosing the small ends of said separating chamber and receiving the light material therefrom, substantially as set forth. 9th. The combination with the tapering separating chamber provided with an outlet for the heavy material at its large end and a series of discharge openings for the light material arranged at different distances from its small end, of a cover whereby said openings can be opened or closed, and a fan wheel arranged in the large portion of the separating chamber, substantially as set forth. 10th. The combination with the separating chamber tapering from its middle toward both ends and provided with an outlet for the heavy material at its large middle portion and with outlets for the light material at its ends, of a fan wheel arranged in the large middle portion of said chamber and provided at its periphery with a V shaped sweep, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,069. Level. (*Niveau.*)

Charles Warren, Smith's Creek, California, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 15th June, 1898.)

Claim.—In an instrument of the class described, the combination with a casing, and a dial connected thereto, of a spindle journalled

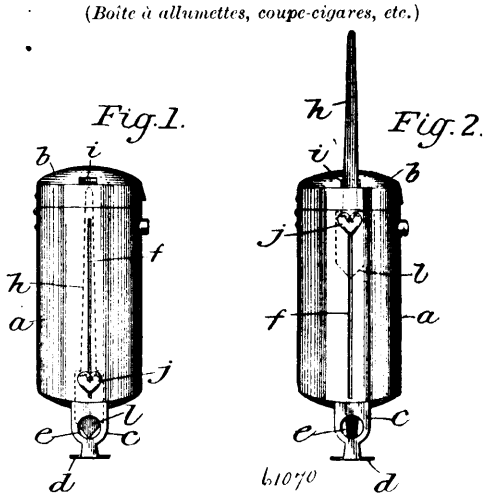
in the casing, a weight connected to said spindle, a pointer also connected to the spindle and adapted to indicate on the dial, and a



compass-needle journalled on the spindle and adapted to move on the face of the dial.

No. 61,070. Match Box, Cigar Cutter, etc.

(*Boite à allumettes, coupe-cigares, etc.*)

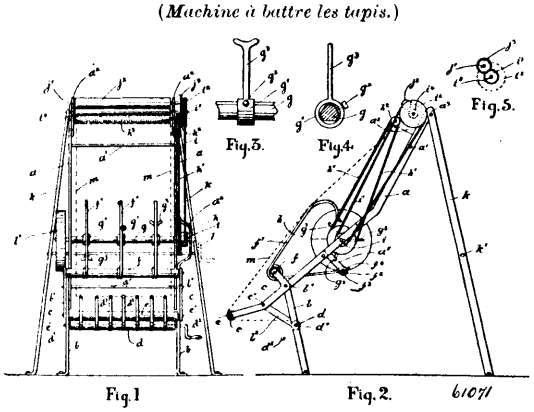


Adolphe Washington, Le Bron, Montgomery, Alabama, U.S.A., 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A match box, provided with a pipe packer rigidly secured to the end of the same, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A match box, provided with a pipe pick or cleaner lying wholly within and adapted to be projected from one end of the same, substantially as set forth. 3rd. A match box, having an extension at one end provided with an opening, and a knife sliding within the box and independent of the cover and adapted to be projected from the box across said opening without opening the box, substantially as set forth. 4th. A match box, provided interiorly with a combined pipe pick or cleaner, and a cigar cutter, the former being adapted to be projected from one end of the box, and the other adapted to be projected from the opposite end, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,071. Carpet Beating Machine.

(*Machine à battre les tapis.*)

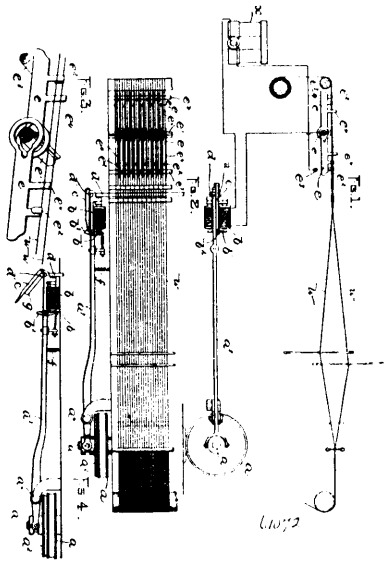


Peter Alfred Olcen, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, 1st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th August, 1898.)

Claim.—In a carpet beating machine, a frame provided with suitable legs or supports, having a drum upon which the carpet may be wound and hook bands holding the edges of said carpet, rollers, spring beaters ranged on barrel or drum in said frame with foot rings ranged on foot bar and provided with set screws so that their position may be regulated at will, a lever axle having three flattened sides, lever arms with rings encircling said lever axle and provided with set screws to admit of regulating their position on the axle bar, a driving wheel at one end of the said axle bar and grooved wheels, and cords or chains and cog wheels operating the receiving rollers and rotary sweeper, all formed, arranged and combined as set forth.

No. 61,072. Stop Motion for Looms.

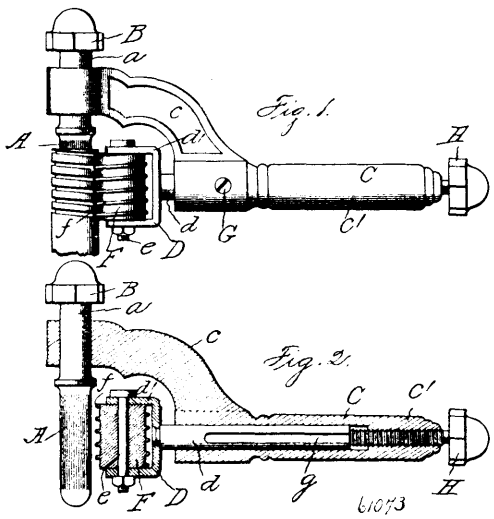
(*Mouvement d' arrêt pour métiers.*)



Fred. M. Armstrong, assignee of William Henry Baker, both of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, U.S.A., 2nd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd May, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a warp-stop motion for looms, the combination of a shipper, means for vibrating or reciprocating the same to clutch and unclutch the driving mechanism of the loom, a controlling member movable on the shipper to permit and to prevent an unclutching movement of the latter, a detent engaging said controlling member to hold it in position to prevent unclutching of the driving mechanism, an armature compounded with said detent, an electromagnet, a circuit embracing the same, and a warp-controlled circuit-closer whose operation causes the said magnet to attract the armature and thereby displace the detent and release the shipper-controller allowing the latter to move to position permitting unclutching of the mechanism, substantially as described 2nd. In a warp-stop motion for looms, the combination with a clutch-lever and actuator therefor exerting itself to move the lever to unclutching position, of a latch on the lever, a detent for engaging the latch, a holding-bar engaging the latch to hold the clutch-lever in clutching position when said latch is engaged by the detent, an electro-magnet arranged to attract the detent, a circuit embracing said magnet, and a warp-controlled circuit-closer. 3rd. In a warp-stop motion for looms, the combination with a clutch-lever and actuator therefor exerting itself to move the lever to unclutching position, of a latch pivoted at one end to the lever, a detent pivoted to the lever and arranged to engage the opposite or free end of the latch, a holding-bar engaging the latch and acting the reagainst in opposition to the aforesaid actuator to hold the lever in clutching position, an electro magnet carried by the lever in position to influence the detent, a circuit embracing said magnet, and a warp-controlled circuit-closer. 4th. In a warp stop-motion for looms, the combination with a clutch-lever and actuator therefor exerting itself to move the lever to unclutching position, of a latch pivoted at one end to the lever and having a loop on the side toward the lever, a holding-bar projecting into said loop, a detent on the lever and arranged to engage the free end of the latch, an electromagnet carried by the lever in position to influence the detent, a circuit embracing said magnet, and a warp-controlled circuit-closer. 5th. In an electrical warp stop-motion for looms, the combination with the thread-supported circuit-closers, of a rotary contact-bar for said circuit-closers, and electrically-controlled clutch-shipping mechanism.

No. 61,073. Pipe Threading Implement. *(Filière.)*



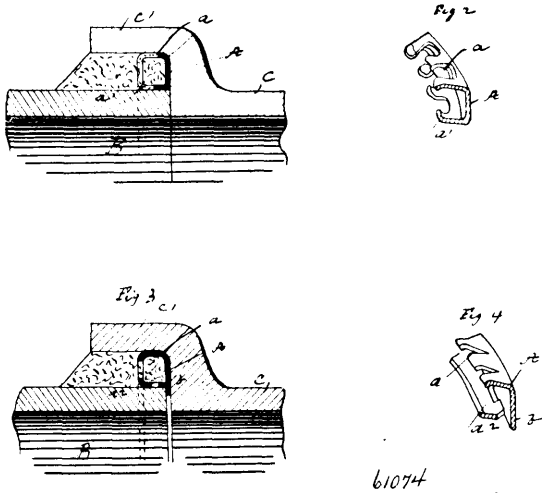
Charles Alexander Bailey, Cromwell, Connecticut, U.S.A., 2nd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st April, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An implement for threading pipe, comprising a lever revolved around the pipe, and a swaging-roll carried by the lever, said swaging-roll having a spiral rib thereon, together with a plug or core fitting within the pipe. 2nd. In an implement for threading pipe, the combination of a plug or core fitting within the pipe and comprising a spindle, a lever rotatably mounted on said spindle, and a swaging-roll carried by the lever, the swaging-roll having a spiral rib thereon. 3rd. In an implement for threading pipe, the combination of a plug, a spindle extending therefrom, a cap-nut screwed on the end of the spindle, and a lever mounted on the spindle below the nut, together with a swaging-roll carried by the lever and provided with a spiral rib. 4th. In an implement for threading pipe, the combination of a plug, a spindle extending therefrom, a lever mounted on the spindle, a carrier connected to the lever, and means for setting said carrier, together with a swaging-roll mounted within the carrier and provided with a spiral rib thereon 5th. In an implement for threading pipe, the combination of a plug, a spindle extending therefrom, a lever mounted on the spindle, a carrier having a movement within the lever, a screw engaging a threaded opening in the lever and bearing against said carrier, together with a swaging-roll mounted within the carrier and provided with a spiral rib. 6th. In an implement for threading pipe, the combination of a plug having a spindle, a lever mounted to rotate thereon comprising a curved arm and hollow handle, a yoked carrier let into the hollow handle at one end thereof, a screw let into the other end of said handle to bear against said carrier, means for preventing a rotary movement of the carrier, and a swaging-roll mounted within the carrier and provided with a spiral rib.

No. 61,074. Pipe Joint. *(Joint de tuyau.)*

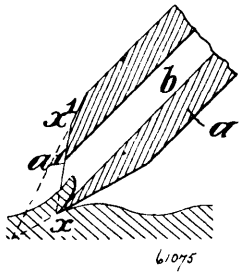
Wilfred Charles Humphrey, Grove, Stradsett, Dunham Market, Norfolk, England, 2nd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An improved pipe jointing device comprising a ring which can be forced on the spigot end of one pipe and which is provided with spring pieces adapted to press upon the socket of the other pipe, thus securing the pipes together while the whole series is being laid or fixed, the joint being then completed by means of cement or the like, substantially as described and for the purposes specified. 2nd. An improved pipe jointing device comprising a ring A having spring pieces a, a^1, the said ring A being forced over the spigot end of one pipe and then into the socket of the other pipe, thus securing the pipes together whilst the whole series is being laid or fixed the joint being then completed by means of cement or the like, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings and for the purposes specified. 3rd. An improved pipe jointing device comprising a ring A having spring pieces a, and tongues b cut from the flanges a^2, the ring A being forced over the spigot end of one pipe and then into the socket of the other pipe, thus securing the pipes together while the whole series is being laid or fixed, the joints being then completed by means of cement or the like, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings and for the purposes specified. 4th. An improved pipe jointing device comprising a ring A having spring pieces a, a^1, and a flange c, the said ring A being forced over the spigot end of one pipe and then into the socket of the other pipe, thus securing



the pipes togther while the whole series is being laid or fixed, the joints being then completed by means of cement or the like, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings and for the purposes specified.

No. 61,075. Phonograph. *(Phonographe.)*



Philipp von Wouwermans, Theodor Fischer, Max Raphael Kaldegg, and Ignaz Pulay, all of Vienna, Austria, 2nd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd November, 1897.)

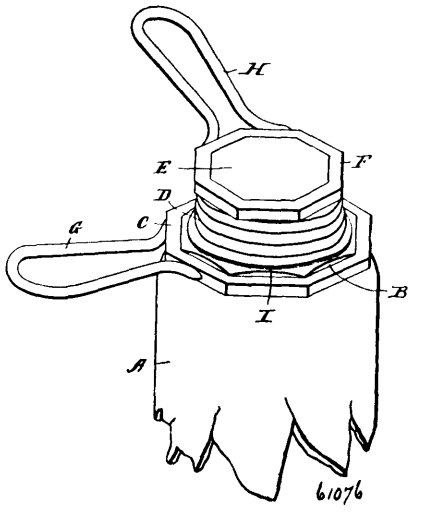
Claim.—1st. In phonographs, for the purpose of obtaining an uniformly strong impression of the sounds into the phonogram-roller, a recording knife a provided with an axial hole q of cylindrical shape and with a cone-shaped end a^1, said end a^1 being truncated by a section $x\,x^1$ made vertically or nearly vertically to the place of contact of the recording knife with the roller surface, in such a manner that the sectional surface possesses at the place of contact with the roller a short sharp cutting edge, which on both sides passes upwards into a scraping edge having successive edge-angles of gradually increasing obtuseness, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In phonographs, for the purpose of obtaining an uniformly strong reproduction from the phonogram roller of the sounds recorded by the lattter, a reproducing pin c having the shape of a two-sided wedge, which in a cross section made in the direction of the corrugated lines possesses at the place of contact with the phonogram roller the same shape as the recording knife, whilst in a cross-sectional view taken at right angles to the above cross-section it possesses two wedge surfaces c^1 symetrically inclined towards the middle line and directed parallel to the ascending and descending portions of the corrugations, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In phonographs a modified arrangement of the recording knife, according to which the cone-shaped knife a b c is provided at its base turned toward the phonogram-roller with a conical cavity, a section $b\,f\,c$ (or $b\,g$) made through the lower most point b of the line of intersection $a\,b$ of the two cones $a\,b\,c$, and $a\,d$ c, producing a short sharp cutting edge, which on either side passes upwards into a scraping surface, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 61,076. Fruit Preserving Jar, etc.
(Bocal à conserves, etc.)

Samuel Potts Jaggard, Blackwood, New Jersey, U.S.A., 2nd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th August, 1898.)

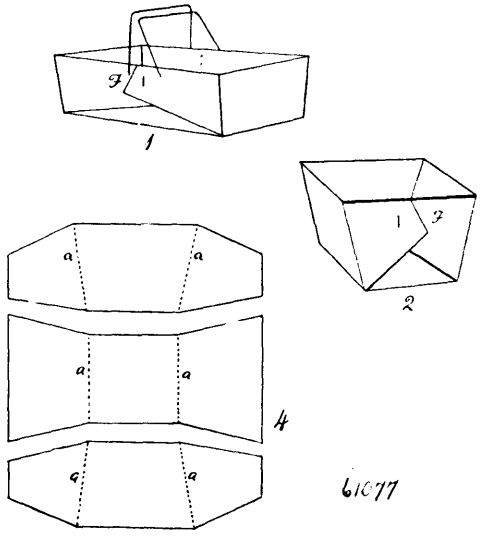
Claim.—1st. As a new article of manufacture, a jar having a polygonal shaped shoulder formed thereon, a threaded neck, and a cover adapted to run upon said threads, said cover also provided with a

polygonal shaped top, as specified. 2nd. In combination, a jar, a polyongal shaped shoulder formed thereon beneath the threaded



neck thereof, a threaded cover adapted to run upon the neck, a polygonal shaped top formed with the cover, and two wrenches adapted to fit the shoulder and top, as specified.

No. 61,077. Fruit Basket. (*Panier à fruits.*)



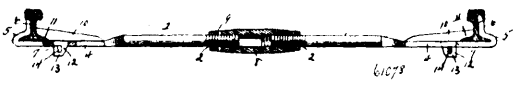
Mahlon A. Smith, Messea, Ontario, Canada, 2nd September 1898 6 years. (Filed 20th December, 1897.)

Claim.—As an article of manufacture, a blank for a fruit basket comprised of thin wood or veneer of the outward form shown, having four clear severances or cuts B, and impressed or partly cut along the two lines a^1, and the four lines a^2, so that the central part A, forms the bottom, and the two parts C, and the two parts D, the four sides of a basket, and the four parts E, lap behind the parts C, and be secured by staples, as described and shown.

No. 61,078. Rail Brace. (*Lien de rail.*)

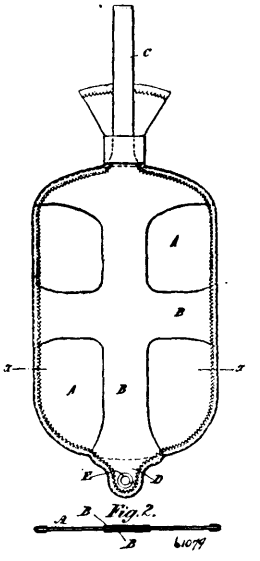
William Grant Graham, Stanley, Kansas, U.S.A., 2nd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd August, 1898.)

Claim.—A continuous rail-brace, comprising a pair of rods 1, flattened to form the base-plates 4, said base-plates provided with openings 7, their inner ends being adapted to be received by a turnbuckle 8, which is mounted upon said inner ends thereof, a key or cotter 9, adapted to be inserted through an opening in one end of the turnbuckle, and a corresponding opening through one end of rod 1, clamp-block 10, provided with pendent lugs 12,



adapted to be inserted through the openings in the baseplates 4, said lugs provided with openings also to receive split wedge 14, to prevent disengagement as fully set forth and described.

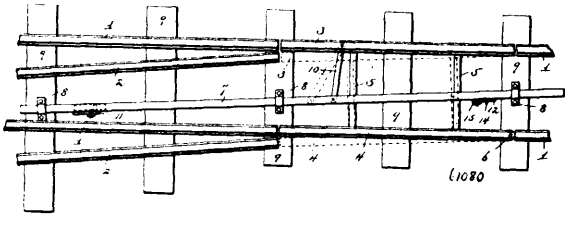
No. 61,079. India Rubber Water Bag.
(*Sac en caoutchouc pour contenir de l'eau.*)



Adelbert H. Alden, Lawrence, New York, U.S.A., 2nd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A water bag composed essentially of sheet rubber with a reticulated reinforcement composed of thickened portions of the walls or sides of the bag, as set forth. 2nd. A water bag A, composed of sheet rubber having bands or portions B, thicker than the remaining portions of the bag, extending across its sides and serving as reinforcements therefor, as set forth. 3rd. A water bag A, composed of sheet rubber having bands or reinforcing strips B, extending across its sides, the vertical band or strip being extended above the neck of the bag to form a loop or handle C, and united below the bag to form a tag D, as set forth.

No. 61,080. Switch. (*Aiguille.*)



Finlay W. Ross, Birtle, Manitoba, Canada, 2nd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a tramway switch, the combination with the main and side track rails, of a movable section of track, the two rails of which are rigidly connected to move on a single pivot, an interposed longitudinally sliding rod connected to said section, and levers connected to said rod to be acted upon by the moving car for operating it and said pivoted section, substantially as described. 2nd. In a tramway switch, the track rails thereof having a movable section in which the two rails are rigidly connected to move on a pivot at one end of one rail of said section, in combination with a sliding rod intermediate the rails of said section and linked thereto, and upright levers adapted to be operated by the passing car for opening and closing the switch, substantially as described.

No. 61,081. Hat Fastener. *(Attache-chapeau.)*

Fig. 1.

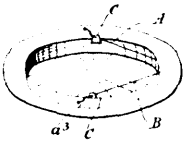


Fig. 2.

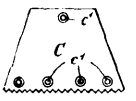
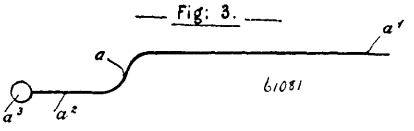


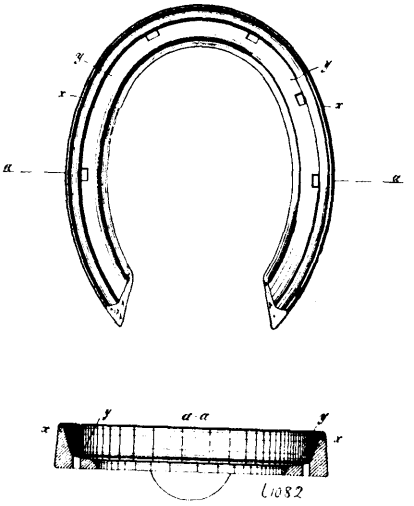
Fig. 3.



Fanny Emily White and Thomas Edwin White, both of 15 Kensington Terrace, Leeds, England, 2nd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An improved method of applying hat pins to ladies hats, consisting in passing hat pins through tabs provided at the sides of the hat (the said tabs acting as stays) and diagonally through the hair towards the back of the hat, substantially as set forth and for the purposes specified. 2nd. Improvements in and in connection with hat pins comprising the hat pins A B, tabs C having eyelets c for sewing to the hat, (the tabs further acting as stays) and eyelets c_1 through which the pins A B, are passed, the hat pins A B being passed diagonally from the tabs C through the hair towards the back of the hat, substantially as set forth and for the purposes specified. 3rd. An improved hat pin having a bent portion a whereby the point portion a_1 is out of line with the portion a_2 to which the knob a_3 is attached, substantially as set forth with reference to Fig. 3 of the accompanying drawings and for the purposes specified.

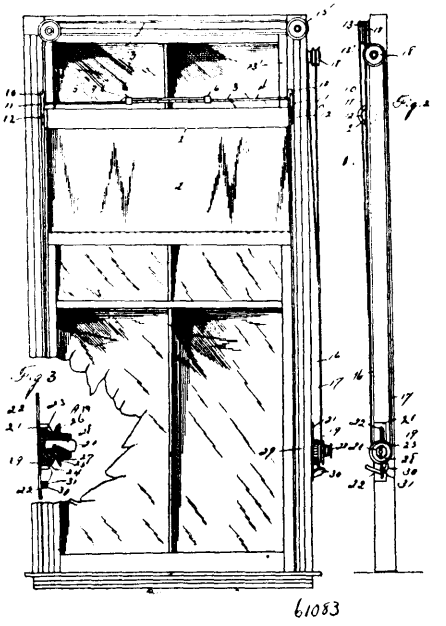
No. 61,082. Horse Shoe. *(Fer à cheval.)*



Josef Jobban, Budapest, Hungary, 2nd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th August, 1898.)

Claim.—The improved horse shoe made without caulks and claws but provided instead with an edge or rim x which corresponds to the supporting wall of the hoop, and bears uniformly on the ground, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

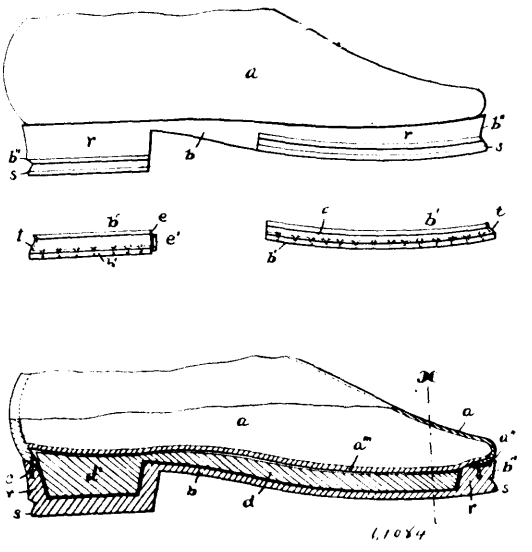
No. 61,083. Curtain Fixtures.
(Appareil pour fixer les rideaux.)



Edgar M. Winfrey, Wichita Falls, Texas, U.S.A., 2nd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A curtain-fixture comprising the longitudinally-adjustable parrallel rods 4, 5, provided with sleeves 6 6¹, the detents 9 and the spring-clip 8 and having the integral loops 10 10, bars 11 11, eyes 12 12, the cords 13, 13¹, the single and double grooved pulleys 14, 15, over which said cords pass, in combination with the endless cord 17, the fixed pulley 18, and the adjustable pulley 19 having the integral ratchet-wheel 29 and weighted thumb-pawl 30, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A curtain-fixture comprising the longitudinally-adjustable parallel rod 4, 5 provided with sleeves 6 6¹, the detents 9, and the spring-clip 8, and having the integral loops 10 10, bars 11 11, and eyes 12 12, the cords 13, 13¹, secured at one end to said loops, and the endless cord 17, to which the opposite ends of the cords 13, 13¹ are connected the fixed pulleys 14, 15 and 18, and the plate 31 provided with the integral stud 20, in combination with the externally-threaded hub 23, having flanges 34 and ratchet-wheel 29, the internally-threaded hub 25, and flange 26, the jam-nut 27, and the weighted thumb-pawl 30, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 61,084. Boot and Shoe. *(Chaussures.)*

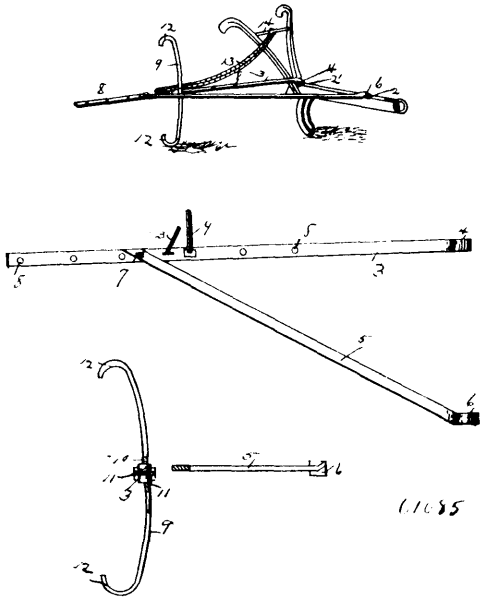


Thomas A. Malloy, Louis Kirchner, and Martin P. Manning, all of Poughskeepie, New York, U.S.A., 3rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination in a shoe, of an upper, a cast metal bottom having integral pintles for fastening said bottom to said upper, leather plates for the sole and heel of said bottom having spring flanges for removably securing said leather plates to said bottom, substantially as described. 2nd. The improved shoe comprising a metal bottom integrally including the sole and heel, having pintles embedded therein near the outer edges, and having at said edges a flaring part to receive a flange, of a pad or cushion and a guarding rib to protect the upper edge of said flange, a cushion having said flange, and and upper held to the metallic bottom substantially as described. 3rd. The improved metal molders' or furnacemen's shoes, comprising a metallic bottom integrally embodying sole and heel parts which have at their edges keeper ribs *s*, and are centrally hollowed out at the upper side, said casting at the upper edges being provided with vertical ribs having pintles cast therein, an upper and insole or lining held directly upon said metal body by said pintles, and a non-conductive filling arranged between the metal and said insole, whereby the heat conducted by the metal will not be freely transmitted to the said lining and foot, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,085. Row Gauge for Ploughs.

(*Mesure pour sillons de charrue.*)



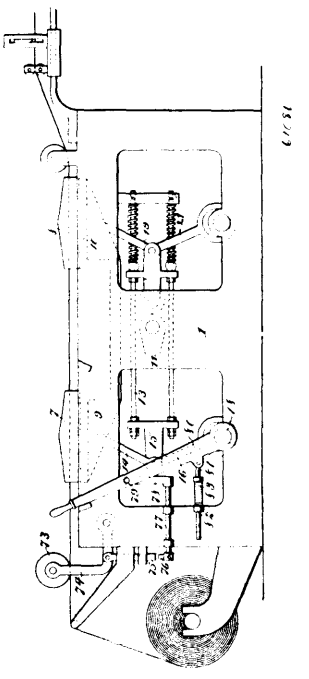
Argent A. Havis, assignee of Charles N. Rountree, both of Fort Valley, Georgia, U.S.A., 3rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the beam provided with staples 2, 2^1, of the lateral gauge-bar 3, hinged to the staple 2^1, and the diagonal frame 5 hinged to the staple 2 and having its outer end fixed to said hinged gauge-bar, and the crescent-shaped gauge 9 provided with the threaded central portion 10 and adjustably secured to said gauge-bar by the nuts 11, 11, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. The beam 1, provided with the fixed aligned staples 2, 2^1, in combination with the lateral gauge-bar 5, provided with a series of transverse orifices 8, 8, and eye 5, hinged to said staple 2^1, the diagonal brace 5 secured at its outer end to the bar 3 by the bolt 7, and provided with the eye 6, hinged to said staple 2, the crescent-shaped reversible gauge 9, provided with the central threaded portion 10, the nuts 11, 11, adapted to removably secure said gauge in the orifices 8, 8, in the bar 3, and the flexible chain 13, connecting said bar with the plough-handle brace 14, and adapted to support said bar in a horizontal position on either side of the beam, substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,086. Printing Press. (*Presse à imprimer.*)

William Grant Johnson and Robert S. Clymer, both of Woodbury, New Jersey, U.S.A., 3rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A printing press, comprising a frame, a platen mounted on said frame, a vertically movable type-bed, a fixed shaft, a horizontally movable frame, a link extended from the shaft to said frame, a link extended from the frame to the type-bed, and a cam on a rotary shaft, for moving the frame in one direction, substantially as specified. 2nd. A printing press, comprising a frame, a platen mounted to swing vertically with relation to the frame, a type-bed, and means for moving said type-bed vertically



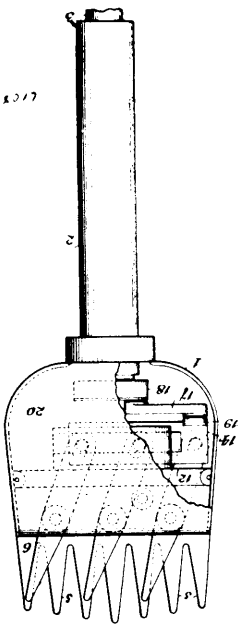
beneath the platen, substantially as specified. 3rd. A printing press, comprising a frame, a platen mounted on said frame, means for moving paper along said platen, a type-bed movable below the platen, means for moving said type-bed vertically, and means controlled by the paper being printed upon, for controlling the mechanism for operating the type-bed, should the strip of paper be broken while passing through the press, substantially as specified. 4th. A printing press, comprising a frame, a platen mounted on said frame, a vertically movable type-bed, a normally fixed shaft, an eccentric on said shaft, a horizontally movable frame, a link extending from said eccentric to said frame, a link extended from the frame to the type-bed, a cam on a rotary shaft for moving the frame in one direction, and means for rocking the shaft and eccentric, should a break occur in the paper passing through the press, substantially as specified. 5th. A printing press, comprising a frame, two platens mounted thereon, a type-bed movable vertically under each platen, a frame movable horizontally in the printing press frame, a shaft having a cam for moving said horizontally movable frame, link connections between said frame and the type-beds, link connections between said frame and eccentrics on rock-shafts, crank-arms on said rock-shafts, a link connection between said crank-arms, a spring-pressed lever having link connection with one of said crank-arms, a rock-shaft for holding said lever in its normal position, and a tripping roller normally engaging with paper passing through the press and adapted to rock the shaft to disengage it from the lever should the paper break, substantially as specified. 6th. A printing press, comprising a frame, two platens mounted thereon, a printing bed movable vertically under each platen, a frame movable in the printing press frame, means for moving said frame, link connections between said frame and the type-beds, normally fixed rock-shafts, eccentrics on said rock-shafts, link connections between said eccentrics and the movable frame, inking rollers movable over the type-beds, levers with which said rollers have yielding connection, said levers being mounted to rock on the rock-shafts, a link connection between opposite levers, an arm extended downward from said link, a roller on said arm, and a cam engaging with said roller, substantially as specified.

No. 61,087. Animal Shears. (*Ciseau pour tondre les animaux.*)

William Maurice and Amedia S. Clark, both of New York, U.S.A., 3rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th June, 1898.)

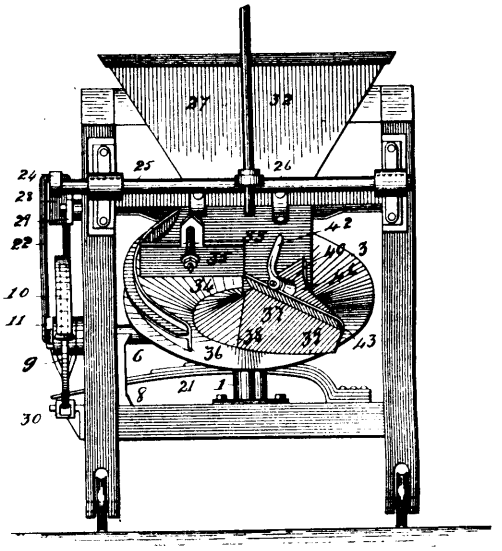
Claim.—1st. In shears, the combination with an enclosing case, of stationary teeth attached thereto, cutter blades projecting therefrom pivoted in a plane at or near the forward side of said case, a reciprocating bar for actuating said cutter blades and a track for said bar attached to said case. 2nd. In shears, the combination of a yoke, a removable bottom plate provided with a series of teeth a removable cover which together with the yoke and bottom plate forms a case for the working parts, pivoted cutter blades, a reciprocating bar for actuating said cutter blades and a track for said reciprocating bar rigidly attached to said yoke. 3rd. In a shears, the combination

with the base plate, of a pivot-bar rigidly but removably attached thereto, pivots on which the cutter blades swing supported in said



base plate and pivot-bar and collars adjustably supported on said pivots and bearing against said cutter blades.

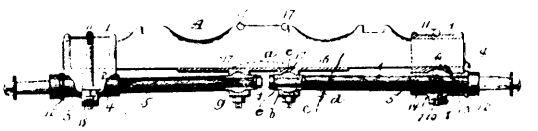
No. 61,088. Ore Feeding Machine.
(*Alimentateur à minerais.*)



The Parke & Lacy Company, San Francisco, California, assignee of Ulysses S. James, Helena, Montana, both in the U.S.A., 3rd September, 1898; 6 years. Filed 31st May, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a feeder for ores, &c., the combination of a hopper, a feed disc supported thereunder, this disc being inclined bodily and provided with an upwardly projecting cone in the path of the feed, means for imparting movement to the feed disc, and a scraping edge for the disc. 2nd. In a feeder for ores, &c., the combination of a hopper a dished feed-disc mounted thereunder and provided with a central cone in the path of the feed, means for imparting movement to said disc, and a scraper bearing against the disc. 3rd. In a machine for feeding ores, &c., the combination of a hopper, a bodily inclined feed disc forming the bottom thereof, and provided with a cone in the path of the feed, means for rotating the disc, and a scraper provided with scraping edges working against both the disc and the cone. 4th. In a machine for feeding ore, &c., the combination of a hopper provided with a feed-opening in the front side, a dished feed disc closing the lower end of the hopper except the feed-opening, the front half of the disc projecting in front of the hopper, said disc being provided with a central cone partly obstructing the feed-opening, a scraper projecting forward from the feed-opening to the feed-edge of the disc and having two scraping edges, one scraping the cone and the other rim, a curved arm extending forward from the hopper and terminating near the feed point. 5th. In a machine for feeding ores, &c., the combination of feed mechanism and means for intermittently rotating the same, said means consisting of a shaft carrying a friction-wheel, a pivoted arm and means for vibrating the same, a movable grip device carried by said arm adapted to normally engage the friction-wheel, means for normally pulling said arm down and means for intermittently lifting it, and means for normally pressing down upon said grip device to force it against the friction-wheel, this latter means consisting essentially of a pivoted part adapted to swing in union with said arm and having its free end bearing against said grip device, and an adjustable spring tension device connecting said pivoted parts to said pivoted arm and adapted to vary the pressure on the grip device. 6th. In an ore-feeder, the combination of a feed-disc, and means for intermittently rotating said disc, said means consisting of a shaft carrying a pinion engaging the disc, and a friction-wheel, a pivoted, vibrating arm carrying gravitating friction-rolls gripping the rim of the friction-wheel and provided with projection resting on said rollers to normally hold them against the friction-wheel, means for normally drawing down the vibrating arm, and means for lifting said arm.

No. 61,089. Axle Bearing. (*Coussinet d'essieux.*)



61089

Clay Faulkner, McMinnville, Tennessee, U.S.A., 3rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a support, and revoluble axles extending from a point at or near the longitudinal centre of the vehicle outward in opposite directions, of bearing shelves having ball and socket connection with the support, in which the axles turn, substantially as described and shown. 2. The combination with a support and an axle, of a collar secured to the end of the support and having depending ears, a bearing sleeve having an adjustable bearing between said ears, a pin projecting from said bearing sleeve, a brace secured to said collar and having a hole for the reception of said pin, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with a support and an axle, of a collar secured to the end of said support, ears depending from said collar having notches in their free ends, a bearing sleeve having an adjustable bearing between said ears, a brace having its end disposed in the notches in the ears and a yoke securing said brace to the collar, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination with a support and an axle, of a collar on said support provided with depending ears and having a curved recess between said ears, a bearing sleeve for the axle, a curved enlargement between the ends of said bearing sleeve and having a bearing in said curved recess in the collar, a brace secured to the ends of said ears and having a hole and a pin projecting from said curved enlargement and entering said hole in the brace, substantially as set forth. 5th. The combination with a support and a revoluble axle, of separable blocks secured to the support near its centre, each block having a curved recess in its inner face, and a bearing sleeve for the inner end of the axle, having a spherical enlargement disposed in said recessed blocks, substantially as set forth and shown. 6th. The combination with a support and a revoluble axle having an annular recess at or near its inner end, of recessed blocks secured to the support and a sectional bearing sleeve having a spherical enlargement to co-operate with the recessed blocks to form a ball and socket joint, said sectional bearing sleeve being disposed in the annular recess in the axle, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,090. Plastic Material. (*Plâtre.*)

F. H. Frolick & Son, Christiana, and Andreas Gunlsen Haehre, Hadeland, both in Norway, 3rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd December, 1897.)

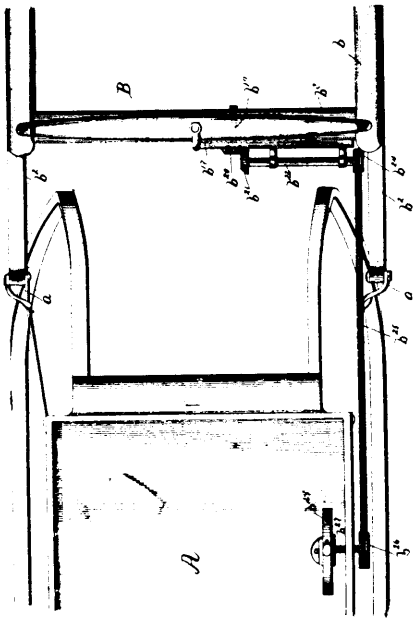
Claim.—A plastic mass for building purposes, manufacturing musket balls, and safety cartridges composed of vegetable fibre, hydraulic mortar and soluble glass.

No. 61,091. Vehicle Shaft. (*Timons de voitures.*)

Pierre Louis Wilfrid Dupré, Ste. Theodosie, Quebec, Canada, 3rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a vehicle, of a slide pivotally connected therewith, shafts adjustably mounted on said slide, and a straightening rod connected to said slide and said shafts, said rod being adapted to conform to the varying positions of said shafts, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a vehicle,

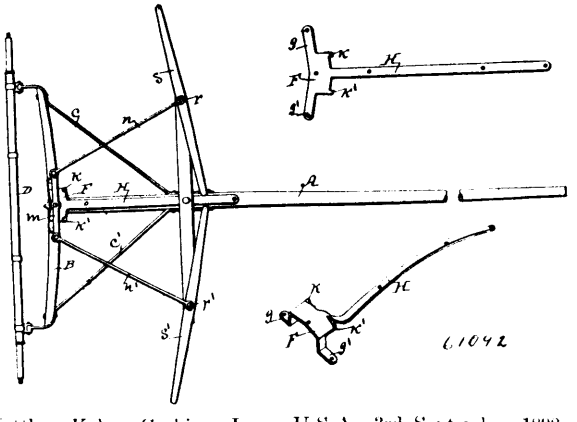
of a slide pivotally connected therewith, shafts slidably connected to said slide, and a spring actuated pin mounted on said shafts and



adapted to have operative contact with said slide, at predetermined points, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a vehicle, of a slide pivotally connected therewith, shafts adjustably connected with said slide, and means operated from within the vehicle for moving said shafts to an adjusted position on said slide, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a vehicle, of a slide pivotally connected therewith, shafts slidably connected to said slide, means connected to said shafts and said slide for adjustably moving said shafts, and means operated from within the vehicle body for actuating said shaft moving means, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with a vehicle body, of a slide pivotally connected therewith, shafts slidably connected to said slide, rack bar fixedly connected to said shafts, a pinion connected to said slide and adapted to co-operate with said rack bar, and means for rotating said pinion, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with a vehicle body, of a slide pivotally connected therewith, shafts slidably connected to said slide, a rack bar fixedly connected to said shafts, a pinion connected to said slide and adapted to co-operate with said rack bar, and adjustable segmental gear operating lever secured within the vehicle body, and means operated by the said segmental gear for rotating said pinion, substantially as described.

No. 61,092. Evener for Two-horse Vehicles.

(*Égalisateur pour voitures doubles.*)

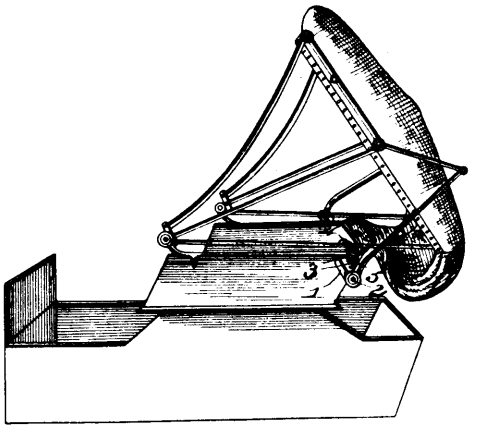


Matthew Kehoe, Cushing, Iowa, U.S.A., 3rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A support for an evener and reinforcement for the pole of a two-horse vehicle consisting of the metal plate F having integral feet g and g^1 at its rear corners for fastening the plate and retaining it elevated and also having internal stops k and k^1 at the front corners and a forward extension H, for the purposes stated. 2nd. An evener for a two-horse vehicle comprising an evener-support F, having integral feet g and g^1 at its rear corners, upward-projecting stops k and k^1 at its front corners and a forward-extending strap H, fixed to the top and rear end portion, of a pole and a crosspiece fixed to the rear end of the pole, a doubletree, two singletrees, an evener pivoted on top of the support F, rods connected with the ends of the evener and with the single-trees and doubletree, and stay-rods fixed to the pole and the ends of the crosspiece at the rear end of the pole, and the axle of a vehicle, all arranged and combined as and for the purposes stated.

No. 61,093. Carriage Bow Supporter.

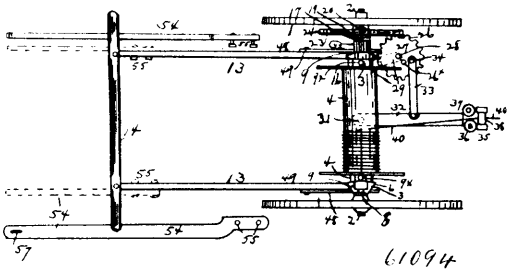
(*Support d'arc de soufflet de voitures.*)



Charles F. Lydon, James R. Lydon and James B. Perkins, all of Lewiston, Idaho, U.S.A., 3rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A carriage-top support comprising a sleeve provided with a pair of upwardly-extending arms, a supporting-plate extending across the space between the arms and provided with perforations receiving them, said plate having its central portion curved and presenting a concave upper face, and springs disposed on the arms and cushioning the supporting-plate, substantially as described. 2nd. A carriage-top support comprising a sleeve provided with arms, a supporting-plate having perforations receiving the arms and provided at its central portion with a concave upper face, springs supporting the plate, a covering extending over the supporting plate, and the upwardly-extending flanges rising from the supporting-plate at the ends of the concave face and holding the covering up from the face of the plate to assist in cushioning the carriage-top, substantially as described. 3rd. A device of the class described, comprising a sleeve provided with upwardly-extending arms, a supporting-plate slidingly mounted on the arm and having horizontal end portions and a concave intermediate portion, a covering conforming to the configuration of the supporting-plate and extending over the same, the curved flanges extending upward from the horizontal portions of the supporting-plate and holding the covering above and out contact with the concave face of the plate, and means for cushioning the latter, substantially as described.

No. 61,094. Hand Cart. (*Charette à main.*)



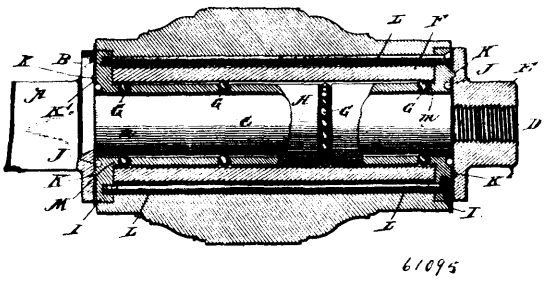
Gustaf A. Dahlborg, New Sweden, Minnesota, U.S.A., 3rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th June, 1898.)

Claim. 1st. A combined hand and horse cart, having detachable shafts for the horse, adapted to be readily attached to the shaft used for hand-power, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a wire-cart, the combination with a pair of ground-wheels, axle and frame carried thereby, a wire-reel mounted on the frame and operatively connected with one of the ground-wheels, a shunting-lever pivoted in the frame and carrying at one end rollers for guiding the wire onto the reel, a pitman pivoted to said lever, the crank-wheel 27 operating the pitman and having teeth upon its periphery and a spiral-toothed wheel engaging said teeth, and being secured to one

of the traction-wheels, is thereby revolved, and operates the shunting-lever, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a hand-cart the combination of a pair of ground-wheels a frame carried thereby, a wirer reel, mounted in the frame and a swinging arm for guiding the wire onto the reel, said arm being provided with four friction-rollers or guiding-sheaves between which the wire passes, and means for swinging the arm by the revolving of one of the ground wheels, substantially as shown and described. 4th. A hand-cart having a pair of ground-wheels and a frame carried thereby, and a pair of shafts projecting from the frame and connected together by a handle as 14, said shafts being adjustable secured to the frame, so that they may readily be raised and lowered relatively to the frame by the extensible braces 48, substantially as and for the purpose described.

No. 61,095. Antifriction-Bearing.

(*Coussinet de tourillon sans friction.*)

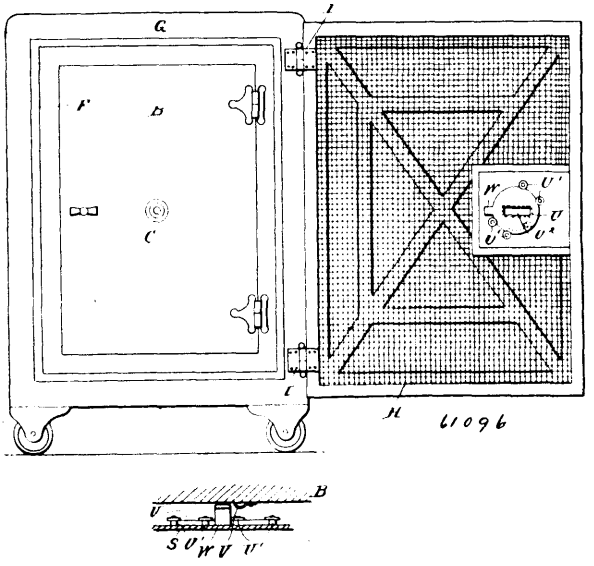


61095

Charles Bingley Hobron, Boerne, Texas, U.S.A., 3rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th June, 1898.)

Claim. 1st. An antifriction-bearing, having at one end an end piece or cap formed on its outer face with an undercut ball-groove and with a passage for the insertion of balls leading to the periphery of the cap and formed on its inner face with an annular flange having a grooved edge to accommodate a series of balls, and balls arranged in said undercut groove. 2nd. An antifriction-bearing, having at one end an end piece or cap formed on its outer face with an undercut ball-groove and an annular rib surrounding said groove, and balls arranged in said undercut groove. 3rd. The combination with an axle-arm, of a hub, a sleeve secured within the hub, a series of rows of balls interposed between the axle-arm and the sleeve, a series of rings interposed between the rows of balls, and a cap at each end of the hub formed on its outer face with an undercut groove, and a passage for the insertion of balls leading to the periphery of the cap and formed on its inner face with an annular flange having a grooved edge to accommodate a series of balls interposed between the cap and one of the rings within the hub, and balls arranged in the undercut groove of the caps.

No. 61,096. Safe and Screen. (*Coffre-fore et store.*)

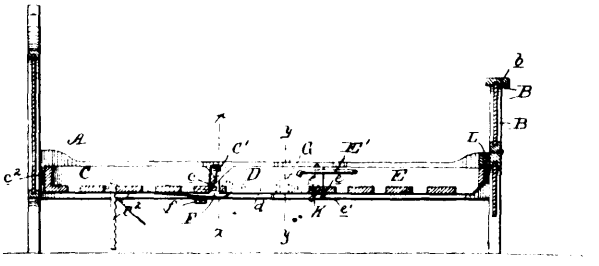


61096

Anthony Pinkerton Richard, Tacoma, Washington, U. S. A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In combination with a safe, an outer casing surrounding the same and insulated therefrom by suitable material, an electric circuit one portion of which includes the safe proper and tlhe other the casing, and an alarm included within said circuit whereby when an attempt is made to gain access to the safe by drilling or otherwise the alarm will be sounded, as specified. 2nd. In combination, a safe, an outer casing surrounding the same, suitable material interposed between the safe and casing for insulating one from the other, a tube connected with the safe, an outer tube insulated from the first named tube and connected with the casing, a wire also connected with the safe and leading through the inner tube, a second wire connected with the casing and likewise leading through the inner tube, a battery and an alarm included within the circuit whereby when the circuit is closed by the two portions thereof being crossed an alarm is sounded, as specified. 3rd. In combination with a safe, an outer casing inclosing the same, insulating material separating the casing from the safe, a tube connected with the safe, a second tube surrounding the first named tube and connected with the casing, the tubes being insulated from each other, a battery and an alarm included in the circuit, a metallic screen hinged to the casing and adapted to close over the door of the safe in such manner as to close the circuit when tampered with, as specified. 4th. The herein described combination of a safe, a casing surrounding the same with the exception of the front thereof, suitable material interposed between the casing and the safe for insulating one from the other, an electric circuit, one portion of which is connected with the safe and the other with the casing, a metallic screen in electric connection with the casing, and means for closing the circuit through the metallic screen and the safe door, when the former is tampered with, as shown and described. 5th. In combination with a safe having a casing surrounding the same and insulated therefrom, of a tube connected with the safe, a second tube surrounding the first named tube and connected with the casing, insulating material arranged between the tubes, a wire connected with the safe and leading through the inner tube, a second wire connected with the casing and also leading through the inner tube, a battery and an alarm included within the circuit, and a loop formed in the circuit, as shown and described. 6th. In combination with a safe or vault, a screen, doors in the screen provided within openings or cut away portions, whereby they are permitted to fit over the knobs or handles of the doors, pivoted slides lying across openings, said slides being adapted to come in contact with the handles or knobs by a forward movement of the screen and sound an alarm, substantially as described. 7th. In a device of the character described, the combination with the door or doors of a vault or safe, of a metallic screen covering said door or doors and the crevices between said doors and the jamb and insulated therefrom to the doors in the screen, permitting the same to be closed over the projections on the safe or vault doors, spring locks mounted on the doors of the screen, pivoted catches or slides on the doors adapted to make contact with the safe handles and sound an alarm when the doors are opened or when the screen is moved outwardly, substantially as and for the purpose described. 8th. The combination with the screen and door or doors of a safe or vault, wires connected thereto and extending through a pipe passing into the safe, said pipe being formed of an inner and outer pipe insulated from each other, branch wires connecting the screen wire with the inner pipe, a branch wire connecting the wire from the door with the outer pipe, whereby the circuit is completed when connections between the outer and inner pipe are established, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 9th. In combination with a metal screen for the protection of the doors of a safe, an open and a closed circuit, each of which includes a bell and battery for sounding an alarm either by opening one circuit or closing the other, or by changing both, as specified.

No. 61,097. Invalid's Bed. (*Lit d'invalides.*)



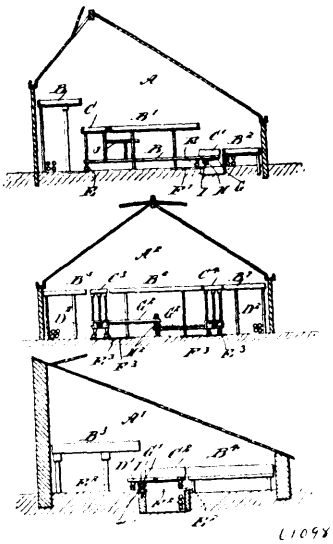
61097

Abijah B. Bennett, Opelika, Alabama, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 25th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In an invalid-bed, the combination with a bed-frame, of a bottom consisting of three movable sections, of means for pivotally and a detachably securing the head-section to the frame a swinging pivotal connection between the head-section and central section comprising substantially L-shaped members projecting below the pivotal connection between the head-section and the frame, locking-bolts for projecting below the L-shaped members, and links pivoted to the frame and having a sliding pivotal connection with the central

section, substantially as described. 2nd. In an invalid-bed, the combination with the frame, of a bottom consisting of three movable sections, a pivotal connection between the head-section and the frame, means for maintaining the head-section at different inclinations a pivotal swinging connection between the head-section and central section, means for locking the head-section and central section against independent movement, links connected to the frame and having a pivotal sliding connection with the central section, and laterally-swinging hooks on the frame for engaging the links substantially as described. 3rd. In an invalid-bed, the combination with a frame, of a bottom consisting of three movable sections, a hinged connection between the central and foot sections, pivoted hooks on the frame for supporting the central and foot sections, a tripping rod pivotally secured below the sections having upturned ends for engaging the hooks, and an extension on the rod for actuating the same, substantially as described.

No. 61,098. Greenhouse. (*Serre.*)



61098

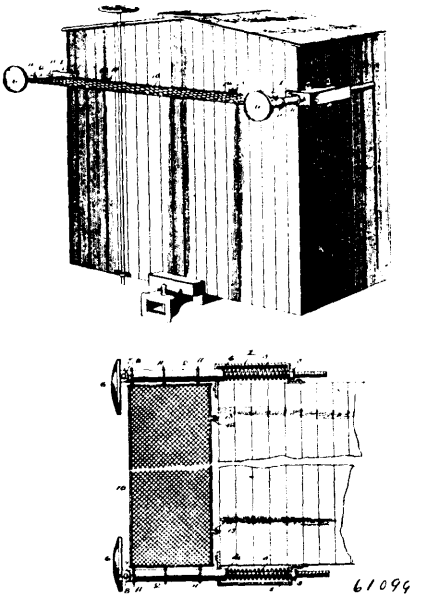
William Henri Witte, Carroll, Maryland, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A greenhouse, provided with rails extending transversely of the greenhouse-walk, a wheeled framework adapted to travel on said rails, a bench carried by the said framework, and means substantially as described, for raising and lowering the said bench on the said framework, as set forth. 2nd. A greenhouse, provided with a wheeled framework adapted to travel on transverse rails, a bench carried by the said framework, and a platform supported on the said framework and forming a walk, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. A greenhouse, provided with a wheeled framework, posts supported on the said framework, a bench fitted to slide vertically on the said posts, and springs coiled on the said posts and carrying the said bench, substantially as shown and described. 4th. A greenhouse, provided with a wheeled framework, posts supported on the said framework, a bench fitted to slide vertically on the said posts, springs coiled on the said posts and carrying the said bench, and means, substantially as described, for raising and lowering the said bench, as set forth. 5th. A greenhouse having two stationary benches held at different elevations and having a walk between them, a frame capable of moving transversely out from beneath the higher stationary bench and of occupying the walk, and a bench carried by the said framework and approximately level with the lower stationary bench, substantially as described. 6th. A greenhouse, having two stationary benches with a walk between them, a transversely-movable framework capable of extending into the walk or being withdrawn beneath one of the stationary benches, and a bench carried by the framework and moving with the same, substantially as described. 7th. A greenhouse, having a bench forming a bed, a walk at one side thereof, and a second bench also forming a bed and having transverse guided movement to occupy a position in which the second bench extends over the walk or to extend within the vertical lines of the stationary bench, substantially as described. 8th. A greenhouse, having a stationary bench forming a bed, a walk at one side thereof, a track running transversely beneath the bench, and a wheeled bench also forming a bed and movable on the track to a position above the walk or beneath the stationary bench, substantially as described.

No. 61,099. Bridge for Cars. (*Pont pour les chars.*)

Holliday Hicks Barkhart, Tuscumbia, Alabama, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th August, 1898.)

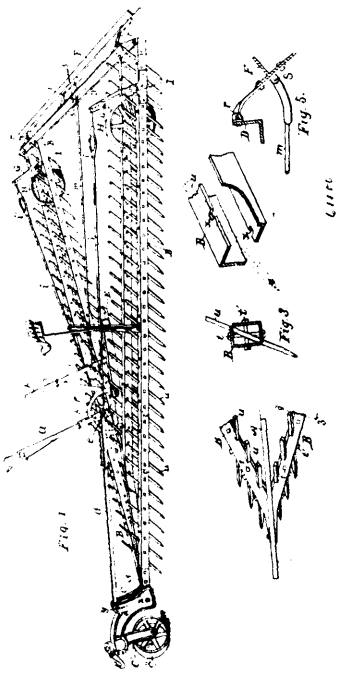
Claim.—1st. The combination of compressible rods carried by the cars at their ends, buffers attached to the ends of said rods, and a net or fender supported by said rods, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination of rods, mounted upon the cars at their ends,



61099

springs for holding said rods normally projected beyond the ends of the car, and a fender or netting carried by said rods, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination of rods carried by the cars at their ends and adjacent the top of the same, said rods projecting beyond the ends of the cars, means for adjusting the rods, and a fender or netting carried by said rods, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination of casings secured to the car on its opposite sides and adjacent its ends, rods movable within said casings and having their inner ends reduced and screw-threaded, said screw-threaded ends projecting through the end walls of the casings, adjusting nuts upon the screw-threaded ends, springs coiled about reduced portions of said rods and bearing against the shoulders formed thereon, buffers carried by the outer ends of said rods, and a netting or fender attached at its ends to the rods on the respective sides of the car, substantially as set forth. 5th. The combination with a car, of a fender or netting carried thereby and adapted to close the space between the adjacent cars, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,100. Harrow. (*Herse.*)

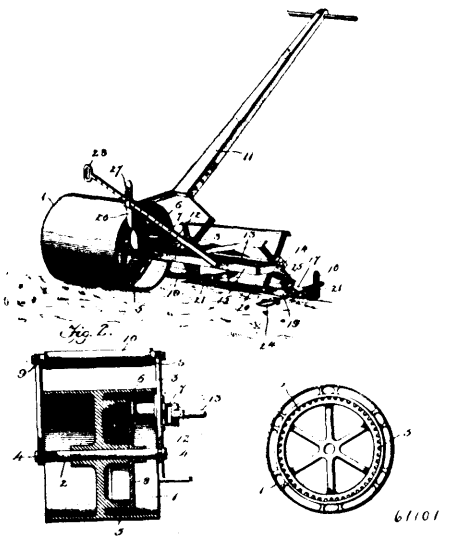


61100

George E. Guerne, Santa Rosa, California, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a harrow for dragging and cushioning purposes on race courses, the combination of the side rails B, and the cross piece D, united in the form of an isosceles triangle and bearing downwardly and forwardly projecting teeth *e*, an adjustable wheel C[11], at the front of said harrow, independently adjustable wheel H, near the rear corner, the adjusting lever *a*, connected by bar *d*, to the front wheel C[11], by the connecting rods *i*, containing twin buckles *i*[1], to each of the rear wheels H, and the scraper F, pivoted to the rear of said harrow and connected by connecting rods into the adjusting lever *h*, all, substantially as described for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a harrow a frame of beams joined in trianguler form, the beams being composed of oppositely facing angle irons in combination with spike teeth extending downwardly and forwardly between the edges of the said angle irons to stand in a vertical planes parallel to the direction of the draft of the machine, bolts *t*, *t*[1], extending through said angle irons at right angles to each other and at right angles to the limb of the angle irons to clasp the teeth between the angle irons, as specified.

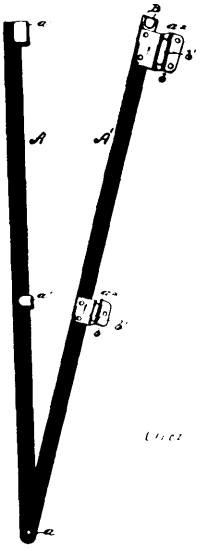
No. 61,101. Lawn Mower. *(Faucheuse de pelouses.)*



Arthur William Mackinlay, Alberton, Prince Edward Island, 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A lawn mower, comprising a ground-wheel, a surface cutting mechanism connected to said ground-wheel and operated thereby, and an edge trimmer operated conjointly with said cutting mechanism. 2nd. A lawn mower, comprising a ground-wheel, and cutting mechanism connected therewith and operated thereby, said cutting mechanism being located out of the path of movement of said ground-wheel. 3rd. A lawn mower, comprising a ground-wheel, cutting mechanism connected therewith and operated thereby, said cutting mechanism being located out of the path of movement of said ground-wheel, and an edge trimming attachment operated conjointly with said cutting mechanism. 4th. A lawn mower, comprising a ground-wheel, and cutting mechanism connected therewith and operated thereby, said mechanism being located out of the path of movement of said ground wheel and in lateral alignment therewith. 5th. A lawn mower, comprising a ground-wheel, cutting mechanism connected therewith and operated thereby, said mechanism being located out of the path of movement of said ground-wheel and in lateral alignment therewith, and an edge trimming attachment operated conjointly with said cutting mechanism. 6th. A lawn mower, comprising a ground-wheel, and cutting mechanism connected therewith and operated thereby, said cutting mechanism being adjustable vertically to a position at an angle to the plane of said wheel. 7th. A lawn mower, comprising a ground-wheel, cutting mechanism connected therewith and operated thereby, said cutting mechanism being adjustable vertically to a position at an angle to the plane of said wheel, and an edge trimming attachment operated conjointly with said cutting mechanism. 8th. A lawn mower, comprising a ground-wheel, and cutting mechanism hingedly connected therewith and operated thereby, said cutting mechanism being adjustable vertically to a position at an angle to the plane of said wheel. 9th. A lawn mower, comprising a ground-wheel, cutting mechanism hingedly connected therewith and operated thereby, said cutting mechanism being adjustable vertically to a position at an angle to the plane of said wheel, and an edge trimming attachment operated conjointly with said cutting mechanism. 10th. A lawn mower, comprising a ground-wheel, cutting mechanism connected therewith and operated thereby, said cutting mechanism being movable vertically, and means for adjusting the vertical position of said cutting mechanism. 11th. A lawn mower, comprising a gronnd-wheel, cutting mechanism connected therewith and operated thereby, said cutting mechanism having a vertical movement, an edge trimming attachment operated conjointly with said cutting mechanism, and means for adjusting the vertical position of said cutting mechanism and said edge trimming attachment. 12th. A lawn mower, comprising a ground-wheel, a frame connected thereto, a cutting mechanism frame connected to said frame, cutting mechanism mounted in said cutting mechanism frame, and means for adjusting the position of said cutting mechanism relative to the surface which is being cut. 13th. In a lawn mower, the combination with the cutting mechanism and itt operative mechanism, of an edge trimming attachment located in juxtaposition to said cutting mechanism and operated conjointly therewith. 14th. In a lawn mower, the combination with a series of rotary knives and the operating mechanism for imparting movement thereto, of a stationary knife adapted to co-operate with said series of knives, and means for adjusting the position of the knife edge of said stationary knife relative to the path of movement of said series of knives.

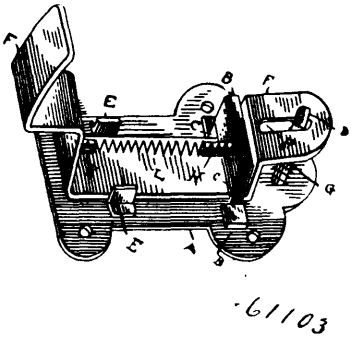
No. 61,102. Skirt Placket Fastener.
(Attache de fermeture de jupes.)



Delbert C. Goodspeed, Ann Arbour, Michigan, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a skirt placket fastener, the combination of the pivoted steels, the hooks and eyes, and the supporting hook on the end of one of said steels, substantially as described 2nd. In a skirt placket fastener, the combination of the pivoted steels, the hooks a^1, and the eyes a^2, provided with the outset end *b*, substantially as described. 3rd. In a skirt placket fastener, the combination of the steels and the supporting hook *b*, attached to the upper end of one of said steels, substantially as described.

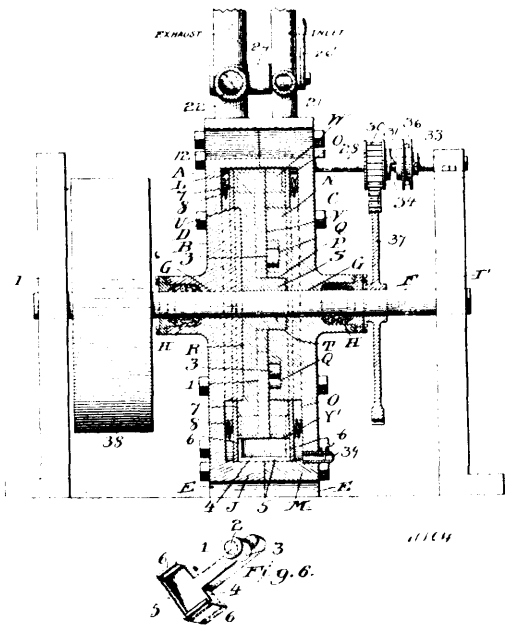
No. 61,103. Screen Door Fastening.
(Attache de stores de portes.)



Hugo Frohlich, Bellefontaine, Ohio, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd August, 1898.)

Claim.—In a screen-door fastening, the securing-plate A, the slotted bracket B, the guides B, and the pin D, mounted on the plate, the latch F, bent as shown, to form a latch at the front end, and a slotted resistance-plate at the rear, the spring C, and the pins H, and K, and spring L, as and for the purpose set forth.

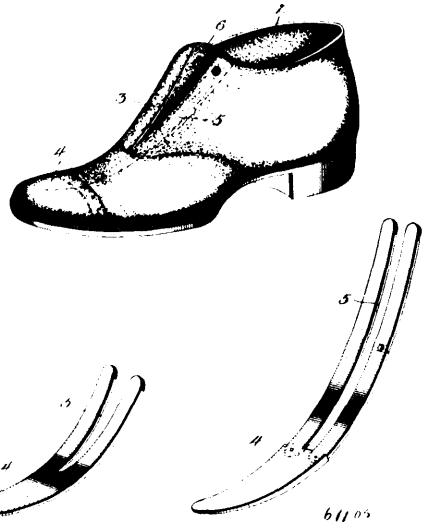
No. 61,104. Rotary Engine. (*Machine rotatoire.*)



Nelson Witts, Alma City, Minnesota, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th April, 1898.)

Claim. 1st. A rotary engine comprising a casing having a motive fluid space, a valve chest provided with an abutment, inlet openings, and outlet openings, ports connecting the said inlet openings with the outlet openings, rotatable valve for each of the inlet openings, one of said valves being adapted to be continuously revolved, while the other is stationary or *vice versâ*, a valve for reversing the inlet and exhaust of steam to and from the motive fluid space, and a piston wheel in said casing provided with radially movable pistons, adapted to be projected into and withdrawn from the motive fluid space, substantially as described. 2nd. A rotary engine comprising a casing having a motive fluid space, a valve chest provided with an abutment, inlet openings, and outlet openings, ports connecting the said inlet openings with the outlet openings, valves for the inlet openings, a valve for reversing the inlet and exhaust of steam to and from the motive fluid space, a cam groove in the casing, a piston wheel provided with radial pistons having anti-friction rollers, adapted to engage the cam groove for the purpose of projecting the pistons into and withdrawing the same from the motive fluid space, substantially as described. 3rd. A rotary engine, comprising a casing having a motive fluid space, a valve chest provided with an abutment, inlet openings, and outlet openings, ports for connecting the said inlet openings with the outlet openings, a rotatable valve for each of the inlet openings, and means for continuously and automatically rotating one of said valves, while the other remains stationary or *vice versâ*, a valve for reversing the inlet and exhaust of steam to and from the motive fluid space, and a piston wheel in said casing provided with radially movable piston adapted to be automatically projected into and withdrawn from the motive fluid space, substantially as described. 4th. A rotary engine comprising a casing having a valve chest provided with an abutment extending into the casing, a shaft revoluble in bearings in the casing, a piston wheel on the shaft in said casing, a motive fluid space around a portion of the piston wheel, pistons movable radially on said piston wheel, and means for projecting the pistons into the motive fluid space as soon as they clear the abutment, and to retract said pistons before they reach the abutment again, inlet openings in said valve chest communicating with the motive fluid space and a fluid supply, a rotatable valve located in each of said inlet openings, one of said valves being adapted to be continuously rotated while the other remains stationary or *vice versâ*, a combined inlet and outlet reversing valve located in the inlet and outlet pipes, for the purpose of reversing the inlet and exhaust of steam, substantially as described. 5th. A rotaty engine comprising a casing having a wheel, a motive fluid space, a valve chest, inlet openings, and outlet openings, ports connecting the said inlet openings with the outlet openings a rotatable valve for each of said inlet openings, means for continuously rotating one of said valves while the other is stationary or *vice versâ*, means for throwing them into and out of operation, and means for reversing the inlet and exhaust of steam to and from the motive fluid space, substantially as described. 6th. A rotary engine comprising a casing having a motive fluid space, a valve chest, inlet openings, and outlet openings, ports connecting the said inlet openings with the outlet openings, a rotatable valve for each of said inlet openings, means for reversing the inlet and exhaust of steam to and from the motive fluid space, a drive shaft mounted in said casing, a wheel in the casing mounted on said shaft, and means for communicating motion from said shaft to one of said check valves for the purpose of rotating the same while the other is stationary or *vice versâ*, a substantially as described. 7th. A rotary engine comprising a casing having a drive shaft mounted thereon, a wheel in the casing mounted on said shaft, a cog wheel mounted on said shaft outside the casing, a motive fluid space, a valve chest, inlet openings, and outlet openings, ports connecting the said inlet openings with the outlet openings, valves for the inlet openings provided with stems having flanged pinions mounted loosely thereon, adapted to engage the cog wheel on the drive shaft, clutch mechanism rigidly secured on said stems adapted to engage said pinions and cause the same to turn therewith, and means for reversing the inlet and exhaust of steam to and from the motive fluid space, substantially as described.

No. 61,105. Shoe. (*Soulier.*)



Euseb Hardy, dit Lesage, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th August, 1898.)

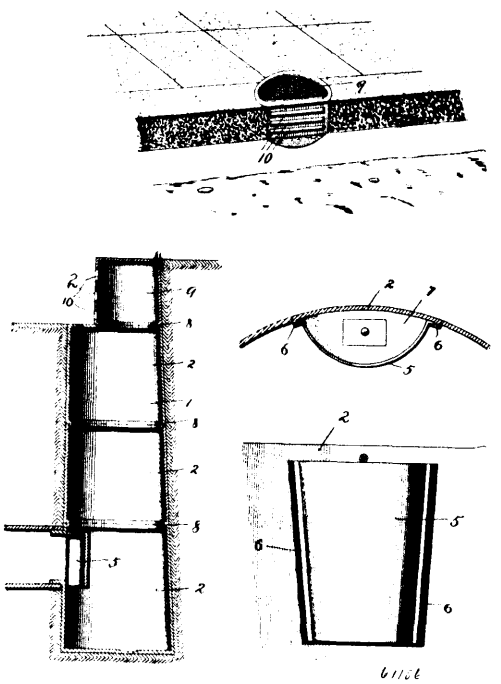
Claim. 1st. A shoe having an upper, said upper having an opening and a flap in rear of said opening and means for normally holding said opening closed, said means being located within the upper, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a shoe having an upper with an opening, of a strip located within said shoe and having its rear ends mounted on opposite sides of said opening, said strip tending to normally hold said opening in its closed position, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a shoe having an upper with an opening, of a strip located within said shoe and having its rearends mounted on opposite sides of said opening, said strip tending to normally hold said opening in its closed position, and means for securing said upper in its closed position, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a shoe having an upper with an opening, of a strip located within said shoe and having its rear ends mounted on opposite sides of said opening, said strip tending to normally hold said opening in its closed position, and means for securing said upper in its closed position, said means being located at the upper end of said upper, substantially as described.

61,106. Catch Basin. (*Evier pour égouts.*)

George A. Robertson, Westmount, Quebec, Canada, 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th August, 1898.)

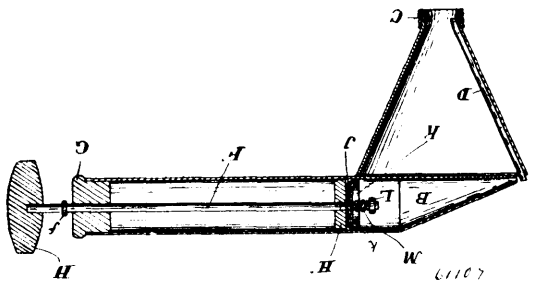
Claim.—1st. A street receiver or catch basin, comprising a series of sections tapered from end to end, said sections being connected together, the connection being on the inner periphery of said sections, a connection with the sewer, said connection being secured to the lower section of said basin, a top section adapted to be flush with the top surface of the street or road section, said top section having openings for the passage of the drainings, and a trap secured in said lower sections in juxtaposition to said sewer pipe connection, substantially as described. 2nd. A street receiver or catch basin, comprising a series of sections tapered from end to end, said sections being removably connected together, the connection being on the inner periphery of said sections, a connection with the sewer, said connection being secured to the lower section of said basin, a top section adapted to be flush with the top surface of the street or road section, said top section having openings for the passage of the drainings, and a trap secured in said lower section in juxtaposition to said sewer pipe connection, substantially as described. 3rd. A

street receiver or catch basin, comprising a series of sections removably connected together, each section being tapered from end to end



and adapted to fit the succeeding section, connection between said sections, arranged on the inner periphery of said sections, an opening for the sewer pipe connection formed on the lower section, a removable sewer trap mounted in said lower section in juxtaposition to said opening, and a top section adapted to be formed flush with the top surface of the ground, said top section being provided with openings for the passage of the drainings, substantially as described.

61,107. Atomizer. *(Pulvérisateur.)*



Robert Evans and Company, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, assignee of James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In an atomizer a downwardly tapering can or reservoir, an air ejector secured to the flat expanded end of the can and a tube extending from a point in front of the mouth of the ejector approximately to the bottom of the can on the inside thereof, substantially as described. 2nd. In an atomizer, a downwardly tapering can or reservoir, a cylinder having a reciprocating piston therein and forming an air ejector, said cylinder being secured to the flat expanded end of the can, and a tube extending from a point in front of the mouth of the ejector to a point on the inside of the can approximately at the bottom of the tapered end, substantially as described. 3rd. In an atomizer a downwardly tapering can or reservoir, a cylinder which passes into a tapering or conical portion, having one side of said tapering end portion in approximately the same plane with the corresponding wall of the cylindrical portion, a piston reciprocating in the cylinder and said cylinder being secured to the flat expanded end of the can, and a tube extending from a point in front of the mouth of the tapered end of the cylinder to a point on the inside of the can approximately at the bottom of the apered end of the can, substantially as described.

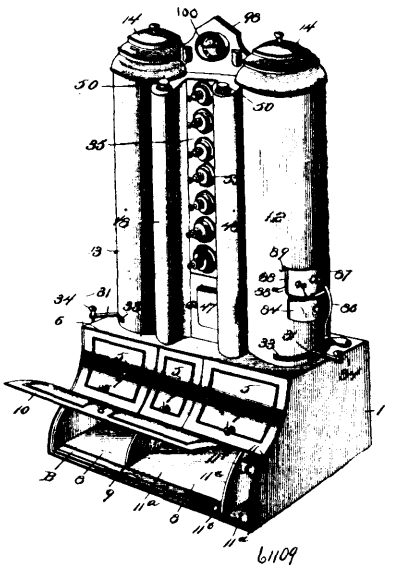
No. 61,108. Gas Producing Material.

(Matière a fabriquer le gaz.)

John Zimmerman, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd December, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. The process of preparing a gas producing substance, which consists in crushing carbide of calcium or similar gas producing substances, then mixing therewith a binding agent of greater imperviousness to water than the gas producing substances, and then forming the resulting paste into cakes, sticks or other forms under pressure. 2nd. The process of preparing a gas producing substance, which consists in crushing carbide of calcium to the desired degree, then mixing therewith a solution of shellac and alcohol, then subjecting the mixture to pressure to form concrete bodies, and then exposing the bodies to heat to eliminate the alcohol. 3rd. As a new article of manufacture, a cake or stick composed of carbide of calcium or similar gas producing substances and a binding agent of greater imperviousness to water than the gas producing substances. 4th. As a new article of manufacture, a cake or stick composed of carbide of calcium and shellac as a binding agent to retain the carbide of calcium in desired form.

No. 61,109. Portable Pantry. *(Garde-manger portatif.)*



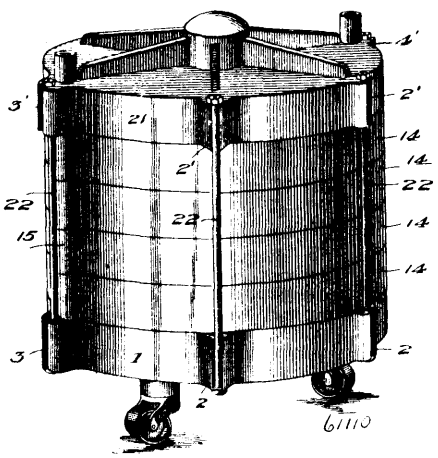
William Junius Gooch, Franklin, Kentucky, U. S. A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th August, 1898.

Claim.—1st. In a portable pantry, a hollow base portion formed with compartment therein, an upright bin-body arranged on top of the hollow base and communicating with one of the compartments thereof at its lower end, said bin-body being provided within the lower open end portion thereof with a depending supporting-flange and a circular series of supporting-studs projected across the space between such flange and the body of the bin, a shifter frame or rim provided with an upwardly-disposed flange embracing said depending supporting-flange and having detachable engagement with said supporting-studs, a horizontal sifter-screen fitted within the sifter frame or rim, a transverse brace-bar arranged directly under the sifter-screen and provided with a centrally located pivot-opening, a circular skeleton agitator-grating arranged on top of the sifter-screen and provided with a central depending pivot-stud working in the opening of said brace-bar, and a laterally-swinging lever-arm detachably connected at its inner end with the pivot-stud of the grating and having its outer end projected through and working in a slot formed in the wall of the bin-body, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a portable pantry, the combination with an upright compartment-casing provided with an upright canister-compartment having a plurality of canister openings, of the canisters each comprising a cylindrical body provided at one end with an outturned threaded flange, a detachable cap fitted on said flange and provided with a separate threaded neck and a sifting-screen within said neck, and a screw-cap fitted on said neck and having a finger knob rigidly attached thereto, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a portable pantry, a hollow base having a horizontal partition therein dividing the same into separate upper and lower portions, the lower portion beneath said horizontal partition being provided with a false bottom, and an end compartment having a removable drawer therein, said false bottom confining between the same and main bottom of the base a receptacle or compartment for a bread-board, and upright bin-bodies arranged on top of said base and having communication at their lower lower ends with the compartments above said horizontal partition, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a portable pantry, the combina-

tion of an upright bin-body having a vertical partition therein forming a side coffee-compartment provided within the lower portion thereof with a latterly and downwardly inclined chute-plate having therein a feed-opening, the space below said chute-plate forming a coffee-mill compartment to hold an ordinary coffee-mill, and open at its side, a side plate detachably fitted over the open side of the coffee-mill compartment, and a coffee-drawer removably mounted within the lower part of the coffee-mill compartment below said side plate, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a portable pantry, a hollow base formed with compartments therein, an upright bin-body arranged on top of the hollow base and communicating with one of the compartments thereof, said bin-body being provided within the lower open end portion thereof with a depending supporting-flange, a sifter frame or rim provided with an upwardly-disposed flange having a detachable interlocking connection with the depending supporting-flange of the bin-body, a horizontal sifter-screen fitted within the sifter frame or rim, a circular skeleton agitator-grating movably arranged on top of the sifter-screen and provided with a pendent pivot-stud extending below the screen, and a lever-arm extending outside of the bin-body and having a detachable connection at its inner end with said pivot-stud of the grating, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,110. Filter for Malt Beverages.

(*Filtre pour boisson d'orge brassée.*)



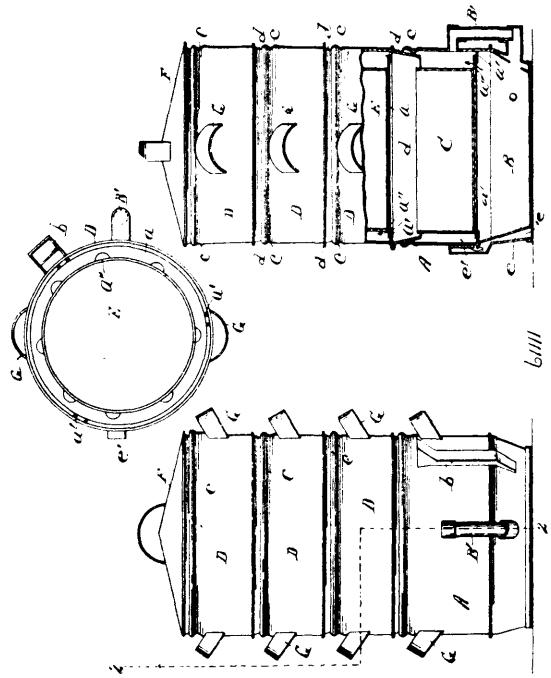
The Plattsburgh Filter and Process Company, assignee of William Edward Feroe, all of Plattsburgh, New York, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th July, 1898.)

Claim.—A filter comprising top and bottom sections and a series of intermediate sections having communicating inlet and outlet passages, a foraminous diaphragm interposed between said sections, and filtering media supported by said diaphragms and consisting of sections of filtering material of different degrees of porosity, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,111. Steam Cooker. (*Fourneau à vapeur.*)

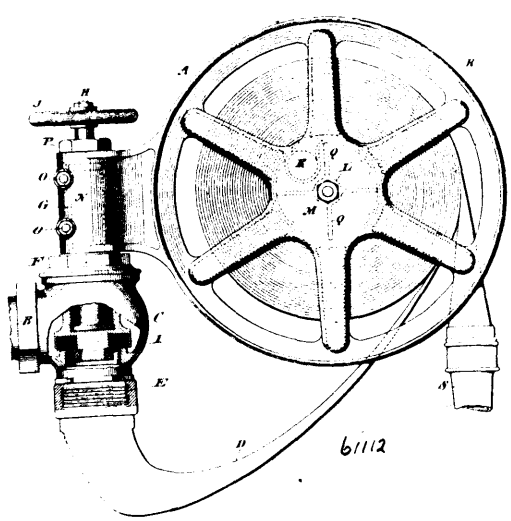
William H. Kauffman, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., and Joseph R. Tourangeau, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 15th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a steam cooker, the combination of a plurality of telescopic interchangeable divisions, the lower division having a water chamber in the bottom thereof, a steam space above said water chamber, the food-containing pan located in said steam space, and a steam discharge port passing through the bottom of said division and having a valve controlled opening which communicates with said division above the water line, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a steam cooker, the combination of a base section having a water chamber, a steam chamber above said water chamber, a plurality of interchangeable divisions above said base section adapted to fit into said base section and into one another, each section having at its upper edge an inwardly projecting bead, and upon its lower edge a tapering flange adapted to enter the top of the section immediately below and pass into contact with said bead to make a tight closure between said divisions, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a steam cooker, the combination of a plurality of sections comprising a base section having a water chamber and a steam space, the series of upper sections adapted to fit one into the other, each having at its upper end an inwardly projecting bead and at its lower end a tapering conical flange adapted to pass into contact with said bead, a closure between said sections when tiered



one upon the other, substantially as specified. 4th. In a steam cooker, the combination of a plurality of interchangeable sections, the bottom section having a water chamber in its base and a steam chamber above said water chamber, a water-glass communicating at its lower end with said water chamber, its upper end projecting above the water line and communicating with the steam space of said section, substantially as specified.

No. 61,112. Hose Rack. (*Dévidoir de boyaux.*)

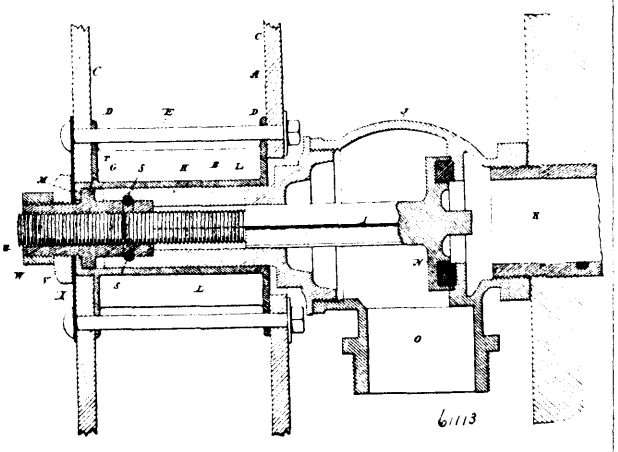


Seth Armitage Crone, New York City, assignee of Edward Cliff, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The water supply apparatus having the valve casing provided with the vertical post and outlet nozzle, combined with the rack engaging at its inner end said post and receiving its support therefrom, and the hose coupled to said nozzle and thence supported on said rack, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The water supply apparatus having the valve-casing provided with the outlet nozzle, combined with the hose rack directly supported at its inner end from said valve-casing, and the hose coupled at one end to said nozzle and thence supported on said rack, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The water supply apparatus having the valve casing provided with the downwardly extending outlet nozzle, combined with the hose-rack directly supported at its inner end from said valve-casing, and the hose coupled at one end to said nozzle and thence supported on said rack, substantially as set forth. 4th. The water supply appar-

atus having the valve casing provided with the outlet nozzle, combined with the hose-rack pivotally supported at its inner end directly from said casing and having between its sides the revoluble hub, and the hose coupled at one end to said nozzle and thence while doubled at about its centre wound upon said hub, substantially as set forth. 5th. The water supply apparatus having the valve-casing provided with the downwardly extending nozzle, combined with the hose-rack supported at its inner end directly from said casing and having between its sides the revoluble hub, and the hose coupled at one end to said downwardly extending nozzle and thence while doubled at about its centre wound upon said hub, substantially as set forth. 6th. In combination with the water supply apparatus having the exposed hose-attaching nozzle, the rack pivotally mounted at one end and having between its sides the revoluble hub, and the hose coupled at one end to said nozzle and thence while doubled at about its centre wound upon said hub, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,113. Hose Reel. *(Dévidoir de boyaux.)*

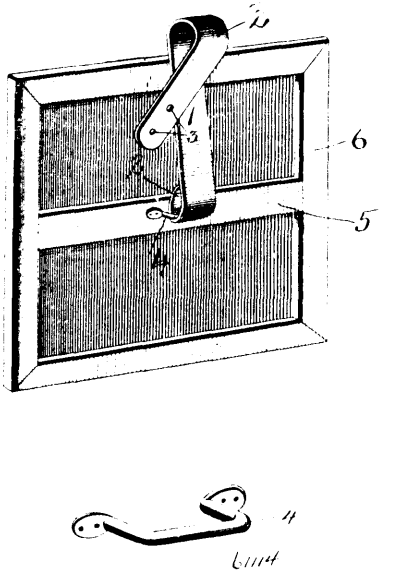


Seth Armitage Crone, New York City, assignee of Edward Cliff, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In combination with the water supply apparatus having the valve, projecting valve stem and exposed hose attaching nozzle, the reel adapted to operate said stem, means connecting the reel with said stem to operate the same, and the hose at one end connected with said exposed nozzle and thence, while doubled at about its centre, wound upon the said reel, the said reel and the said valve stem being arranged at an angle of about forty-five degrees, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In combination with the water supply apparatus having a tubular sleeve, a valve and valve stem projecting into said sleeve, the reel mounted to revolve upon said sleeve, means connecting said reel with the valve stem for the purposes of operating the valve from the reel, and hose suitably wound upon the reel, said valve stem, said sleeve and said reel being arranged at an angle of about forty-five degress, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In combination with the water supply apparatus having a stationary sleeve, a valve and a valve stem projecting through said sleeve, the reel mounted to turn axially upon said sleeve, the revoluble sleeve having a threaded bore to receive the threaded portion of the valve stem, and means for connecting said revoluble sleeve to the reel, substantially as set forth. 4th. In combination with the water supply apparatus having a sleeve, a valve and a valve stem projecting through said sleeve, a reel mounted to turn axially upon said sleeve, the revoluble sleeve having a threaded bore to receive the valve stem and provided with the flange, the nut for connecting said flange to the reel so that said reel and said sleeve R may revolve together, means for preventing said revoluble sleeve from travelling longitudinally and hose suitable wound upon said reel, substantially as set forth. 5th. Water supply apparatus having a sleeve, a valve and a valve stem projecting through said sleeve, said valve stem having a threaded portion and a polygonal portion and said sleeve having a polygonal bore to engage the polygonal portion of said valve stem, combined with the reel mounted to turn axially upon said sleeve, the threaded sleeve mounted to revolve axially on and receiving the threaded portion of said valve stem, means for detachably connecting said threaded sleeve to the reel in order that said reel and sleeve may revolve together, and hose suitably wound upon said reel, substantially as set forth. 6th. In combination with water supply apparatus having a sleeve, a valve and a valve stem projecting into said sleeve, a hose reel mounted to turn axially on said sleeve, means for connecting said reel to said stem for operating the latter and the valve, and means for preventing said stem from turning axially during its longitudinal movement, substantially as set forth. 7th. In combination with the water supply apparatus having the sleeve, valve, valve stem and discharge nozzle, the reel to receive the hose and keyed on said sleeve so as to prevent it from travelling outward thereon while revolving, and means for connecting the reel and valve stem so that the valve may be operated by the reel, substantially as set forth. 8th. In combination with the water supply apparatus having the sleeve, valve, and valve stem projecting through said sleeve, the reel to receive the hose and keyed on said sleeve to revolve thereon without having any travelling movement thereon, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,114. Picture Hanger.

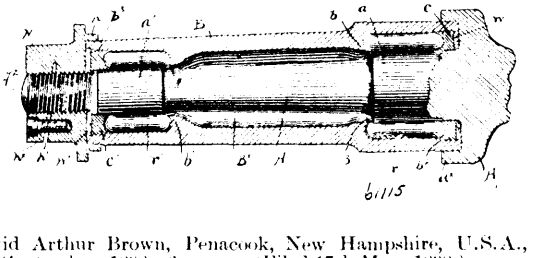
(Appareil pour pendre les gravures.)



William Henry Belford, Riding Mountain, Manitoba, Canada, 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 27th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A picture hanger, comprising a strip of material, having its ends bent into oppositely disposed hook portions, one of said portions being provided with openings for the passage of securing means, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a picture hanger or support, comprising a strip of material having its ends bent into oppositely disposed hook portions, one of said portions, being provided with openings for the passage of securing means and a catch secured to the rear of a picture, said catch being adapted to be passed within one of said hook portions, substantially as described.

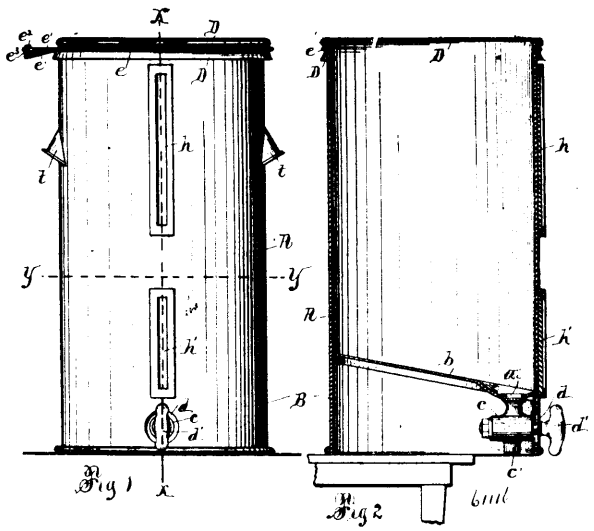
No. 61,115. Vehicle Axle. *(Essieu de voiture.)*



David Arthur Brown, Penacook, New Hampshire, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th May, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An axle-spindle provided with bearing-surfaces, a removable one piece skein or box having internal, annularly recessed shoulders, and interally threaded beyond said shoulders, threaded retaining members annularly recessed on their faces nearest said shoulders, and adjustably held in the internally threaded portions of the skein, a series of anti-friction rolls held between said shoulders and adjustable retaining members, and travelling on the bearing surfaces of the spindle, and means to prevent longitudinal movement of the skein on the spindle, substantially as described. 2nd. An axle-spindle having a flange at its inner end, and separated bearing-surfaces near its ends, a one-piece skein or box interiorly threaded at its ends and recessed to form roll-seats, threaded retaining-rings adjustably secured in the threaded portions of the skein, outside of the seats, antifriction-rolls held by said members in the skein and adapted to travel on the bearing-surfaces of the spindle, a washer adjacent the outer face of each retaining member, and a locking-nut adjustably mounted on the outer end of the spindle, to co-operate with the flange on the inner end of the latter and prevent longitudinal movement of the skein, substantially as described.

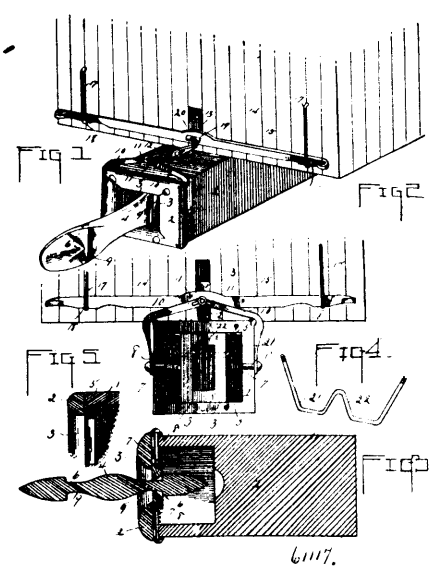
No. 61,116. Cream Separator. *(Séparateur de crême.)*



George Thompson Wheeler, Mexico, New York, U. S. A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st The improved process of separating cream from milk by temporarily confining the creamy milk in a deep column in a suitable receptacle and mixing therewith a sufficient quantity of pure cold water to dilute the milk and chill the can from the interior thereof and thereby accelerate the rising of the cream to the surface of the diluted milk and after all cream has thus risen, drawinff off the diluted milk from under the supernatent stratum of cream and retaining the latter in the aforesaid receptacle to be subsequently drawn therefrom, as set forth. 2nd. The within described cream separator consisting of a can having its bottom provided with an outlet in proximity to the front of the can and said bottom inclined to said outlet, a supporting base on the can extending beneath the bottom thereof and provided with an aperture in its front, and a faucet attached to said outlet and having its liquid channel extending vertically through it and leading directly from said outlet as set forth and shown. 3rd. The combination with the can provided with a circumferential bead on its top and the strainer cloth lapping over said bead, a hoop embracing the can under the bead and terminated with spring arms interlocked at their free ends as set forth.

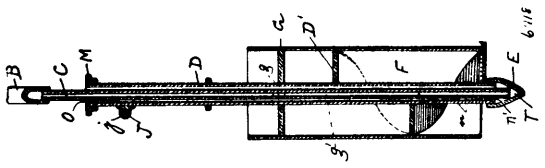
No. 61,117. Car Coupler. *(Attelage de chars.)*



Amariah Johnston Glenn, Spruce, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a car coupling, the combination of a draw-head, oppositely disposed spring actuated jaws mounted within the draw head, an arrow headed link, and a transversely disposed link holder mounted within the draw head in rear of the jaws and provided above the link with a substantially U shaped bend, substantially as and for the purpose described. 2nd. In a car coupling, the combination with a car, and a draw head, of spring actuated jaws mounted within the draw head, a longitudinal lever fulcrumed on the draw head and connected at its outer end with the spring actuated jaws, a vertically reciprocating slide mounted in suitable ways of the car, having an opening to receive loosely the inner portion of the longitudinal lever and provided with a stud or projection, vertical keepers mounted on the car, and an operating lever arranged in said keepers, provided at its center with a slot to receive the projection or stud, and having notches for engaging the bottoms of the keepers, substantially as described. 3rd. In a car coupling, the combination with a car, and a draw head, of spring actuated jaws mounted within the draw head, a vertically reciprocating slide mounted in suitable ways of the car and having an opening, a longitudinal lever fulcrumed on the draw head and connected at its outer end with said jaws, the inner end of the lever being loosely arranged in opening of the slide and capable of longitudinal movement independent of the latter, and means for reciprocating the slide, substantially as and for the purpose described.

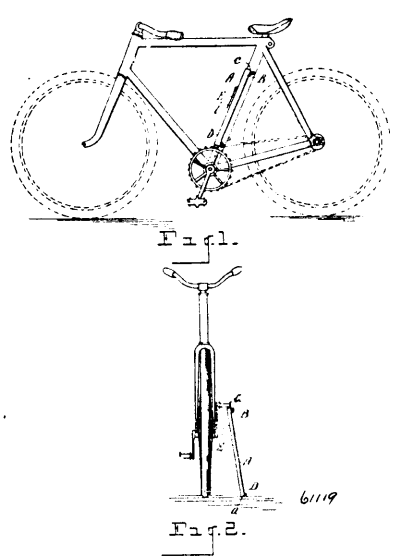
No. 61,118. Ditching Machine.
(Machine à creuser les fossés.)



Hormidas Trudeau and Mathelde Deniger, both of St. Isidore, Quebec, Canada, 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th January, 1898.)

Résumé.—1° Dans une machine a creuser, un tube D, ayant un angle en acier E, solidement fixé, une feuille d'acier D^1, enroulée en spirale et solidement fixée au dit tube, le dit tube relié a un couvercle, G, a un levier J, a un crochet I, le tout tel que montré et pour les fins indiquées. 2° Dans une machine a creuser, un cylindre F, ayant une languette longetudinale g^1, sur son côté, un couvercle G, pouvant se mouvoir sur cette languette, un crochet I, attachant le cylindre F, au tube D, le tout tel que montré et pour les fins indiquées.

No. 61,119. Bicycle Stand. *(Support pour bicycles.)*



Laurence M. Campau, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a bicycle stand or support, the combination with the bicycle and its pedal, of the support or stand adapted to be detachably mounted on the bicycle frame and being of such length as to extend between the ground and pedal when the latter is in its raised position, and means on the end of said support for engaging said pedal to retain it in said position, as set forth. 2nd. In a bicycle stand or support, the combination with the supporting rod

or tube, the spring clamp at the end thereof, said clamp having notches therein adapted to engage the pedal of the bicycle, and the arm pivoted to said rod or tube and adapted to engage the crank, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a bicycle stand or support, the combination of the semi-tubular rod adapted to embrace the seat mast of the bicycle having the projecting clasps formed integral therewith, the upper of said clasps having notches adapted to receive the plate on the end of the bicycle pedal, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,120. Process of Producing White Lead.

(*Procédé pour la production du blanc de plomb.*)

Carl Luckow, Könl-Dentz, Germany, 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 14th November, 1896.)

Claim.—Process of producing by means of electrolysis white lead characterized by the use of electrolytes containing mixtures of two salts in the state of hydrolytical and electrolytical dissociation and of faintly alcaline reaction being kept constant in composition and concentration by addition of the carbonic acid and the water used up during the process.

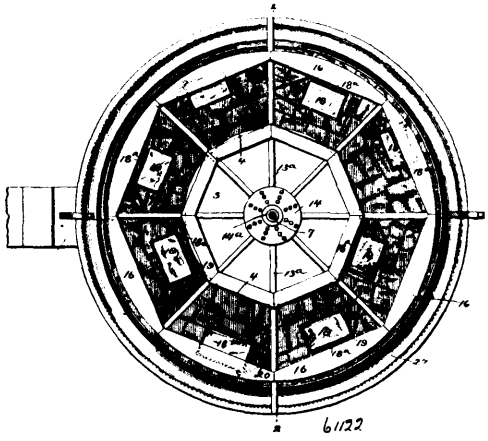
No. 61,121. Adhesive Compound. (*Composé adhérent.*)

John Adam Link, Washington Columbia, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 4th August, 1896.)

Claim.—1st. As a new article of manufacture, an adhesive compound, preferably in stick form, being of a permanently plastic nature, and composed of a suitable adhesive saccharine matter, a suitable hygroscopic agent, and an antiseptic or preservative material in substantially the proportions specified. 2nd. An adhesive compound composed of a suitable adhesive, saccharine matter, glycerine, and a hygroscopic agent in substantially the proportions specified. 3rd. An adhesive compound composed of a suitable adhesive, saccharine matter, glycerine, a hygroscopic agent, and an antiseptic element in substantially the proportions specified. 4th. An adhesive compound composed of a suitable adhesive, saccharine matter, glycerine, ammonium nitrate, and an antiseptic agent in substantially the proportions specified. 5th. An adhesive compound composed of a suitable adhesive, saccharine matter, glycerine, and ammonium nitrate in substantially the proportions specified. 6th. An adhesive compound composed of glue and saccharine matter, glycerine, ammonium nitrate, and suitable antiseptic, substantially as described. 7th. An adhesive compound composed of glue and saccharine matter, ammonium nitrate, and a suitable antiseptic, substantially as described.

No. 61,122. Ore Reducing and Separating Machine.

(*Machine à réduire et à séparer les minerais.*)

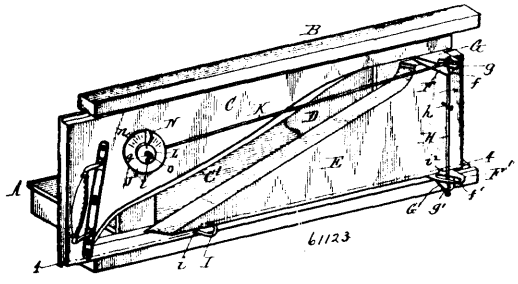


Philip James Lonergan, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th December, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. In a machine of the class described, a pan having a clearly defined working or grinding channel, and the muller having drag shoes or grinders alternately arranged whereby the pulp is subjected to a grinding action over the entire grinding face of such channel as set forth. 2nd. In a machine of the class described, a pan having an annular working channel, provided with a discharge for the finely reduced pulp, a muller and the grinding shoes, said shoes having a staggered and movable connection with the muller as set forth. 3rd. In a machine of the class described a pan having an annular working channel provided with a rock grinding bed, a discharge for the reduced pulp above the rock bed and a supplemental discharge below the said rock bed, the muller and the grinding shoes, substantially as shown and described. 4th. In a machine of the class described, a pan having an annular vertical working channel, a grinding bed for the reduction of ore and a discharge for the reduced pulp, of the muller and the grinding shoes, said grinding shoes being arranged staggered, whereby the grinding faces of a pair of shoes equals the width of the channel, substantially as shown and for the purposes described. 5th. In a machine of the class described, in combination, a pan having an annular working channel having a grinder bed, and one or more screened discharges at a point above the said bed, a receptacle for collecting the discharge from the working channel and the muller and grinder shoes, all being arranged substantially as shown and for the purposes described. 6th. In a machine of the class described, the combination with the annular working channel or pan and the opposing grinding surfaces, means for dragging the upper grinding surface, said working channel having one or more screened discharges at a point above the grinder, a slime gutter, and means for leading the working channel discharges to the slime gutter substantially as shown and described. 7th. In a machine of the class described, the combination with the pan having an annular working channel and the lower grinder, said channel having screened discharges for the reduced pulp, of the muller, and the upper grinders or shoes, and flexible connections secured to one end of such shoes, and to the muller arms, whereby such shoes have a limited free sidewise movement over the lower grinder, substantially as shown and for the purposes described. 8th. A machine of the class described, comprising a grinder pan having an annular working channel, a slime gutter surrounding such channel, said channel having screened outlets leading to such gutter, the muller, having its arms projected over the gutter, the drag shoes or grinders and slime gutter stirrers connected to the muller arms, all being arranged substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,123. Slicer for Bread and Vegetables.

(*Instrument à trancher le pain et les légumes.*)

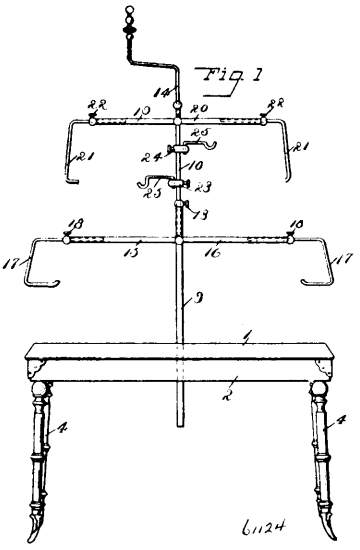


John Electus Stuart and Harve Reed Stuart, both of Newark, New York, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 27th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the knife slide and its guide frame, of a laterally adjustable gauge-board, upper and lower pairs of oblique guides arranged on said board and the knife slide, respectively, the guides of each pair trending in opposite directions, and a shifting lever pivoted to the gauge-board and having its arms engaged with said upper and lower pairs of guides, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination with the knife slide and its guide frame, of a laterally adjustable gauge-board, upper and lower pairs of oblique guides arranged on said board and the knife slide, respectively, the guides of each pair trending in opposite directions, and a shifting lever fulcrumed between its ends on a pivot carried by the gauge board and capable of sliding lengthwise of said pivot and having its arms engaged with said upper and lower pairs of guides, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with the knife slide and its guide frame, of a laterally adjustable gauge-board, upper and lower pairs of oblique main guides arranged on said board and the knife slide, respectively, the guides of each pair trending in opposite directions, a shifting lever pivoted between its ends to the gauge-board, and having its arm engaged with said main upper and lower pairs of guides, and oblique auxiliary guides which are arranged on the knife slide and the gauge-board and which determine the direction of movement of the gauge-board, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination with the knife slide and its guide frame, of a laterally adjustable gauge-board, a pair of upper guide brackets arranged on the knife slide and gauge-board, respectively, and having intersecting oblique slots, a pair of lower guide brackets arranged on the knife slide and gauge-board, respectively, and having intersecting oblique slots which trend in the reverse direction from the slots of the upper pair of guide brackets, and a shifting lever pivoted between its ends to the gauge-board and having its arms arranged in the slots of said upper and lower guide brackets, substantially as set forth. 5th. The combination with the knife slide, its guide frame and the gauge-board, of a laterally movable ring or dial mounted on the knife slide and provided with a scale, an eccentric pivoted to the knife slide and engaging with said dial and having a pointer which traverses the scale of the dial and a connection between said dial and the gauge-board, substantially as set forth. 6th. The combination with the knife slide, its guide frame and the gauge-board, of a laterally movable ring mounted on the knife slide, an eccentric pivoted to the knife slide, fitted in the opening of said ring and having means for turning it, a clamping device for holding the eccentric against turning, and a connection between the ring and

the gauge-board, substantially as set forth. 7th. The combination with the knife slide, its guide frame and the gauge-board, of a laterally movable ring mounted on the knife slide, an eccentric pivoted to the knife slide, fitted in the opening of the ring and having means for turning it, a bolt passing through the eccentric, and a clamping nut applied to the projecting end of said bolt, substantially as set forth. 8th. The combination with the table of the slicer, the knife slide and the folding guide frame for said slide hinged to the table, of a duplex latch carried by said guide frame and arranged to interlock with both the table and the knife slide in the folded position of the guide frame, substantially as set forth. 9th. The combination with the table of the slicer having a projection at its end, of a folding upright guide frame hinged to the table, a knife slide guided in said frame and having a locking recess, and a duplex latch pivoted transversely to the guide frame and having a notch adapted to interlock with the projection of the table, and an extension adapted to enter the recess of the knife slide, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,124. Table and Drapery Holder.
(Support pour tables et draperies.)



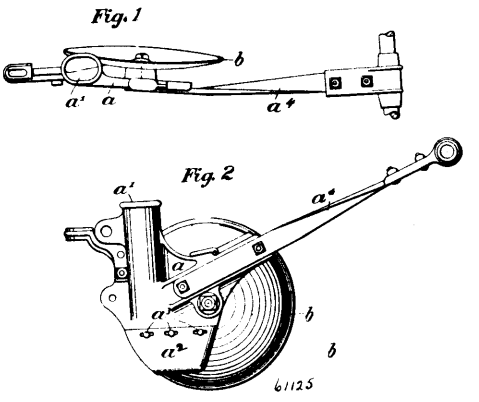
Robert S. Ganoung and Moses C. Gould, Seneca Falls, Seneca Co., New York, 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th August, 1898.)

Claim.—The combination with a table adapted to support a burial casket, of a sleeve attached to the back rail of the table, a rod adjustable through said sleeve, the said rod being flat on one side to engage a flattened portion in the sleeve, a standard, adjustable vertically with relation to the sleeve and consisting of telescopic sections, a bracket on the upper section of the standard, the said bracket having a horizontal portion between the two vertical portions, whereby it is projected over the table, and arms on the standard, the said arms having portions extended forward over the table.

No. 61,125. Furrow-opener for Seeding Implements.
(Machine à ouvrir les sillons pour semoirs.)

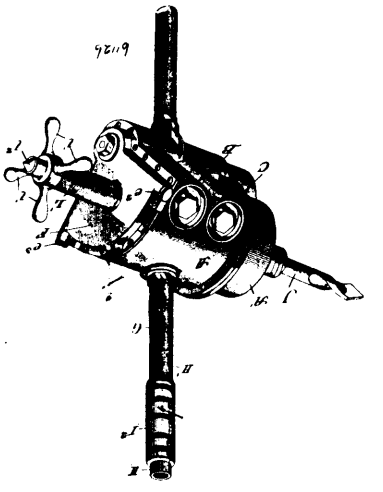
The Superior Drill Company, assignee of Frank R. Packham, all of Springfield, Ohio, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 25th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a furrow-opener, consisting of a support, a disc journalled at an angle to the line of draft and also with the plane of the disc at an angle to the vertical, a substantially closed conduit located in the rear of the axis of said disc, said conduit having a moving wall formed by the moving disc, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a furrow-opener the combination of a rotary disc, a support for said disc, a conduit adjacent to the rear of said disc, and carried by said support, the lower edge of said conduit being formed at an angle to the disc, a shield connected to the lower edge of said conduit and lying in the same plane as the edge of said conduit adjacent to said shield and adapted to allow the lateral adjustment of said shield, substantially as specified. 3rd. The combination with the furrow-opening disc and its support, of a conduit arranged in the rear of said disc, a shield connected to said conduit and forming the bottom thereof, the front edge of said shield being adapted to stand adjacent to and substantially conform to the back of said disc, said shield being adjustably connected to said conduit and adapted to move laterally on said conduit, substantially as specified. 4th. The combination with the frame or support, the disc journalled on said support at an angle to the vertical and also at an angle to the line of draft, a conduit carried by said support at an angle to said disc, a shield forming the lower part of said conduit, said shield adapted to be moved laterally on said support so as to bring the front edge to



or from said disc, substantially as specified. 5th. The combination with the frame or support, and a disc journalled to said support as described, a conduit also connected to and supported by said support, of an inclined guard arranged between said conduit and support and shaped to conform to said disc, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 6th. The combination with the rotating disc, of a support and a conduit formed integral therewith, said support having a curved inclined guard connected thereto and to said conduit and shaped to conform to said disc, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 61,126. Pneumatic Drill. *(Foret pneumatique.)*

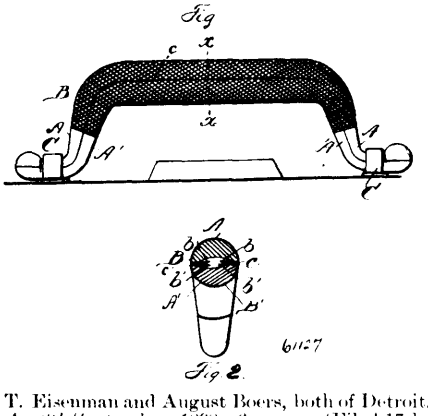


Henry James Kinman and Edward Nash Hurley, both of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 25th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a portable pneumatic drilling machine, the combination of at least two sets of fluid pressure cylinders having at least two cylinders in each set, arranged substantially parallel with the cylinders in the adjacent set, a reciprocating piston in each cylinder, a crank shaft connected with each piston, a controlling reciprocating valve arranged for each set of parrallel arranged cylinders arranged parrallel therewith and connected with the crank shaft to admit and exhaust fluid pressure in each line of parrallel arranged cylinders, and drill holding mechanism connected with and adapted to be rotated by the crank shaft, substantially as described. 2nd. In a portable pneumatic drilling machine, the combination of a casing provided with two sets of fluid pressure cylinders arranged in parrallel lines and having at least two cylinders in each set arranged substantially at right angles with the other cylinder in the set, a reciprocating piston in each cylinder, a rotating crank shaft connected with the piston in each cylinder, a controlling valve for each line of parrallel arranged cylinders and arranged parallel therewith to cut off fluid pressure from and admit it to each cylinder in the line of parrallel arranged cylinders, and drill holding mechanism connected with and adapted to be rotated by the crank shaft, substantially as described. 3rd. In a portable pneumatic drilling machine, the combination of a casing provided with two sets of fluid pressure cylinders arranged in

parallel lines having at least two cylinders in each set substantially at right angles with each other, a reciprocating piston in each cylinder, a crank shaft provided with a crank arranged opposite each set of cylinders and connected with the pistons in the cylinders of each set, a controlling piston valve arranged parallel with and for each line of parallel arranged cylinders and connected with the crank shaft to be operated thereby provided with annular and longitudinal passages to regulate the admission and exhaust of the fluid pressure during the motions of the controlling valve to and from each line of parallel arranged cylinders, and drill holding mechanism connected with and adapted to be rotated by the crank shaft, substantially as described. 4th. In a portable pneumatic drilling machine, the combination of a casing provided with at least two sets of fluid pressure cylinders arranged in parallel lines, having two cylinders in each set substantially at right angles with each other, a reciprocating piston in each cylinder, a crank shaft provided with a crank arranged opposite each set of cylinders and connected with the movable pistons therein, a valve casing forming a cap for the cylinder casing and provided with a fluid pressure chamber and valve chambers arranged at right angles to each other one for each line of parallel arranged cylinders, a reciprocating piston valve in each valve chamber connected with the crank shaft and provided with annular and longitudinal passages or chambers, channels leading from each valve chamber to each cylinder in the line of parallel arranged cylinders so as to provide for and cut off communication with the fluid pressure chamber and each cylinder in the set during the reciprocations of the controlling piston valve, and drill holding mechanism connected with and adapted to be rotated by the crank shaft, substantially as set described. 5th. In a portable pneumatic drilling machine, the combination of a casing provided with at least two sets of fluid pressure cylinders arranged in parallel lines having two cylinders in each set substantially at right angles with each other, a reciprocating piston in each cylinder, a crank shaft provided with a crank arranged opposite each set of cylinders and connected with the movable pistons therein, a valve casing forming a cap for the cylinder casing and provided with a fluid pressure chamber and valve chambers arranged at right angles to each other, one for each line of parallel arranged cylinders, a reciprocating piston valve in each valve chamber connected with the crank shaft and provided with annular and longitudinal passages or chambers, channels leading from each valve chamber to each cylinder in the line of parallel arranged cylinders so as to provide for and cut off communication with the fluid pressure chamber of the valve casing and each cylinder in the set during the reciprocations of the controlling piston valve, a cap for each valve chamber provided with an opening through which fluid pressure may be exhausted and drill holding mechanism connected with and adapted to be rotated by the crank shaft, substantially as described. 6th. In a machine of the class described, a supply pipe provided with a rotary throttle valve in which there is combined a supply pipe, an inwardly axial projecting tubular extension thereof perforated and immovably connected therewith so as to provide an annular chamber between it and the supply pipe, a rotary valve in the inwardly extending portion provided with a perforation adapted to register with the perforation in the extension, and a rotatable shell or handle portion surrounding the supply pipe and extension thereof and connected with the valve so as to rotate both of such parts simultaneously, substantially as described. 7th. In a portable pneumatic drill, the combination of a rotatable sleeve having a tapered recess adapted to receive the shank of a drill or similar tool, fluid pressure cylinders and intermediate mechanism adapted to transform the energy in such cylinders into rotations of the tool holder, a tubular extension on such tool holder provided with an internal threaded and axial opening, a movable pin in such opening, and a threaded plug adapted to operate the pin backwardly and forwardly, substantially as described.

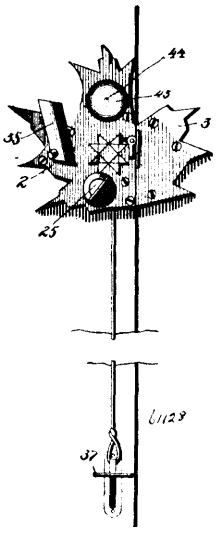
No. 61,127. Satchel Handle. (*Poignée de valise à main.*)



Richard T. Eisenman and August Boers, both of Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th September, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. In a satchel handle, the combination of the body formed of the two parts A and A^1 and the covering material B and B^1 having the edges b, b^1 turned in to lie between the parts A and A^1 with means whereby the parts are held together, substantially as described. 2nd. In a valise handle, the combination of the body consisting of the parts A and A^1 and the leather covering surrounding the body with its four edges brought together and secured on the lines of juncture of the body parts and flush with the general surface of the body with means whereby the parts are held together, substantially as described. 3rd. In a satchel handle, the combination of two parts, and a covering having edges turned in to lie between the body parts with means whereby the parts are held together, substantially as described.

No. 61,128. Lock. (*Serrure.*)



Prosper Côté and Zephir Lasonde, both of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada, 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd July, 1898.)

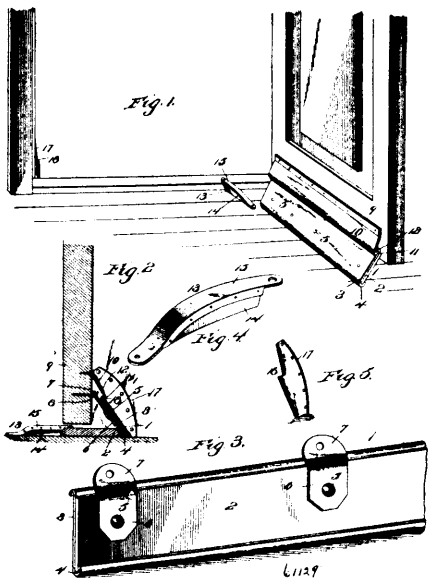
Claim.—1st. A lock, comprising a casing, a locking bolt slidably mounted therein, said bolt being normally held in engagement with a keeper, a lever adapted to move said bolt, said lever being operated from different points without the lock, a gong connected to said casing, and gong operating mechanism connected to and operated by the movement of said lever, substantially as described. 2nd. A lock, comprising a casing, a locking bolt slidably mounted therein, said bolt being normally held in engagement with a keeper, a lever pivotally mounted in said casing, said lever being operated from different points without the lock, a slidable stud mounted to have movement in said bolt, said stud being normally held in operative contact with said lever, and means for moving said stud out of operative contact with said lever, whereby said bolt will be held stationary regardless of the movement of said lever, substantially as described. 3rd. A lock, comprising a casing, a locking bolt slidably mounted therein, said bolt being normally held in engagement with a keeper, a lever pivotally mounted in said casing, said lever being operated from different points without the lock, a slidable stud mounted to have movement in said bolt, said stud being normally held in operative contact with said lever, tumblers mounted in said casing, adapted to move said stud out of operative contact with said lever, and means for operating said tumblers, whereby said bolt will be held stationary regardless of the movement of said lever, substantially as described. 4th. A lock, comprising a casing, a locking bolt slidably mounted therein, said bolt being normally held in engagement with a keeper, a lever pivotally mounted in said casing, said lever being operated from different points without the lock, a slidable stud mounted to have movement in said bolt, said stud being normally held in operative contact with said lever, tumblers mounted in said casing, adapted to move said stud out of operative contact with said lever, a bifurcated stud mounted in said casing, said stud having a radial extension adapted to engage with said tumblers, and a key adapted to rotate said bifurcated stud, whereby said belt will be held stationary regardless of the movement of said lever, substantially as described.

No. 61,129. Weather Strip. (*Bourrelet de porte.*)

Louie Ender, Frank J. Phelps, and George A. Lee, all of Litchfield, Minnesota, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th August, 1898.)

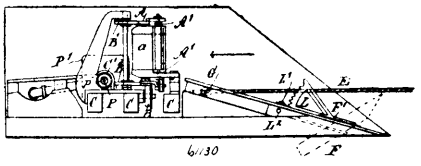
Claim.—1st. In a device of the class described, the combination with a guide, and a stop mounted on a door frame or casing, of a hinged weather strip designed to be mounted on a door in position to engage the guide and the stop and comprising a metal body por-

tion, a sheet metal covering having its lower edge recurved to fron. a groove for the body portion, the upper edge of the body portion



being extended downward and outward to fo m a flange, plates projecting from the body portion and perforated to form ears, and fastening devices passing through the weather strip and the plates and securing the parts together, means for hinging the ears to a door, and a stationary guard strip provided with a flange interlocking with that of the weather strip, substantially as described. 2nd. In a device of the class described, the combination of a hinged weather strip, and a resilient guard strip provided with an inwardly extending flange engaging the weather strip below the hinges thereof, whereby it is adapted to hold the same against the sill door, substantially as described. 3rd. In a device of the class described, a weather strip comprising a heavy metal body portion, a sheet metal covering having its lower edge recurved to form a groove for the body portion, and provided at its upper edge with an outwardly extending flange, plates arranged on the inner faces of the body portion and projecting beyond the weather strip to form ears, and fastening devices passing through the plates and the weather strip and securing the parts together, substantially as described.

No. 61,130. Current-Motor. *(Moteur électrique.)*



The Current Motor Company, Seattle, assignee of Charles Augustus Barron, Tacoma, both in Washington, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th February, 1898.)

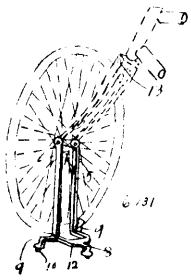
Claim.—1st. In a current-motor, the combination with a set of fins placed at an angle with the current and constrained to a reciprocating motion across the current of means deriving their power from the current, for reversing the angle of the fins at the end of each reciprocation, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In a current-motor, the combination with a set of fins placed at an angle with the current and constrained to a reciprocating motion across the current and means for maintaining their relative positions, of means for reversing the angle of the fins independent of the particular fins being reversed, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In a current-motor, the combination with a farme constrained to reciprocate across the current and a set of fins therein adapted to be held at an angle to the current, of means independent of the fins being reversed, for reversing the angle of said fins at the end of each reciprocation of the frame, substantially as shown and described. 4th. In a current-motor, the combination with a power-frame, fins pivoted at their ends in said frame, and guiding mechanism which will permit said frame and vanes to reciprocate across the current, of connections between said fins whereby they are held at the same angle with the current, and means independent of the fins being reversed for reversing said fins at the end of each reciprocation of the power frame, substantially as shown and described. 5th. In a current motor, the combination with a power frame fins pivoted therein and held at an angle with the current, guiding mechanism which will permit the power frame to reciprocate across the current, of a pump and direct connections from the power frame to the pump, and means for authomatically reversing the angle of the fins at the end of each reciprocation, substantially as shown and described. 6th. In a current-motor, the combination with a power frame, fins pivoted therein and held at an angle with the current, and thrust rollers placed under and at the back of the frame upon which it reciprocates, of authomatic means for reversing the angle of the fins at the end of each reciprocating motion, substantially as shown and described. 7th. In a current-motor, the combination with a main power frame, fins pivoted therein and held at an angle with the current, and guides upon which said frame may reciprocate, of a reversing frame, supporting and guiding devices for the same permitting a slight reciprocation on the main power frame, fins pivoted in said reversing frame and held at an angle with the current, connections from the reversing frame to the fins on the main frame for reversing said fins, and means for reversing the angle of the fins in the reversing frame at the end of each stroke, substantially as shown and described. 8th. In a current-motor, the combination with a main power frame, fins pivoted therein and held at an angle with the current, and guide rollers upon which said main power frame can reciprocate, of a reversing frame supported upon the main power frame and capable of a limited reciprocation thereon, fins pivoted in the reversing frame and held at an angle with the current, connections from the reversing frame to the fins of the main power frame, and means for reversing and means for reversing the angle of the fins in the reversing frame at the end of each stroke, substantially as shown and described. 9th. In a current-motor the combination with a main power frame, fins pivoted therein and held at an angle with the current, and guide rollors upon which said main power frame can reciprocate, of a reversing frame supported upon the main power frame and capable of limited reciprocation thereon, fins pivoted in the reversing frame and held at an angle with the current, connections from the reversing frame to the fins of the main power frame, a bar connecting the fins of the reversing frame, and fixed tappets at each end of the stroke to engage said connecting bar and reverse the fins of the reversing frame, substantially as shown and described. 10th. In a current-motor, the combination with power frames having a reciprocating motion across the current and a common connection for said frames, of pivoted fins in said frames having a limited angular motion upon their pivots each side of the centre, and means independent of the fins being reversed for reversing the angle of the fins at the extremity of their stroke, substantially as shown and described. 11th. In a current-motor, the combination with frames constrained to reciprocate across the current and fins or paddles pivoted therein and adapted to be held at an angle with the current, of means whereby one portion of the fins or paddles are reversed by the remainder and those first reversed are enabled to reverse the other portion, substantially as shown and described. 12th. The combination with a current-motor adapted to be operated, submerged, of an anchorage consisting of a frame having an apron sloping upward and backward from the upstream edge, a pivoted section thereof adapted to be turned so as to have an opposite slope, means to change its position at will and means for holding it from moving downstream, substantially as shown and described. 13th. The combination with a current-motor adapted to be operated, submerged, of an anchorage consisting of a frame having an apron sloping upward and backward from the upstream a pivoted section thereof adapted to be turned so as to have an opposite slope, a rack and segment, one upon the fixed and the other upon the pivoted section, means for turning said pinion from a distance, and means for holding the anchorage from moving downstream, substantially as shown and described. 14th. The combination with a current-motor adapted to be operated, submerged, of an anchorage consisting of a frame having an apron sloping upward and backward from the upstream edge, a pivoted section thereof adapted to be turned so as to have an opposite slope, a rack and segment, one upon the fixed and the other upon the pivoted section, a sproket-wheel attached to said pinion, an idler sprocket-wheel, a chain passing over both, cords fastened to opposite sides of said chain whereby the sprocket-wheels and the pinion may be rotated in opposite directions, guide wheels for said cords, and means for preventing the anchorage from moving downstream, substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,131. Bicycle Support. *(Appui de bicycles.)*

Oliver Weston and James Coleman, both of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd June, 1898.)

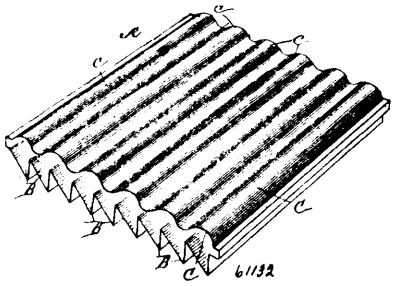
Claim.—1st A portable bicycle support fulcrumed upon the axis of the front wheel thereof and adapted to be swung beneath said wheel and support the forward part of the bicycle to maintain the bicycle in a vertical position. 2nd. A portable bicycle support fulcrumed upon the axis of the front wheel thereof and adapted to be swung beneath and support said wheel and maintain the bicycle in a vertical position and prevent same rolling from any position in which it may be set. 3rd. A portable bicycle support carried by the bicycle and adapted to swing beneath and support the forward part of said bicycle in a vertical position out of contact with the ground to prevent the bicycle rolling from any position in which it may be set. 4th. A portable bicycle support consisting of a forked section 5 fulcrumed to the axle of one of the wheels, off-set legs 8

and 9, 9 formed integrally with one end of said forked section, the leg 8 extending longitudinally of the wheel and the pair of legs



9 9 extending transversely thereof and means for maintaining said support out of contact with the ground substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. A portable bicycle support consisting of a forked section 5 fulcrumed to the axle of the front wheel, off-set legs 8, and 9 9, formed integrally with one end of said forked section, said end of the forked section being adapted to partially enclose the front fork of the bicycle when raised to its position out of contact with the ground, the leg 8, extending longitudinally of the wheel, and the pair of legs 9 9, extending transversely thereof and means carried by the fork of the bicycle and adapted to engage and maintain said support out of contact with the ground substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. In combination with a portable bicycle support fulcrumed to the bicycle, a spring bolt carried in a boring in the front fork of the bicycle through which it projects and engages said support and maintains same out of contact with the ground and means for moving said bolt against its spring, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

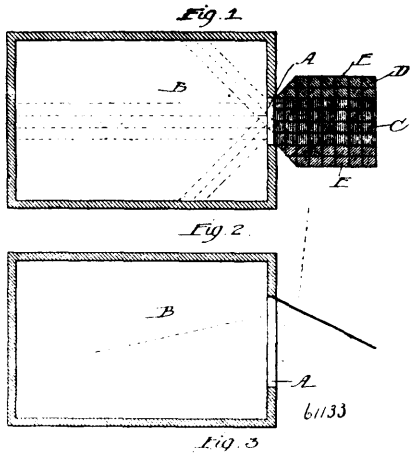
No. 61,132. Prism Light. (*Lumière prisme.*)



Olin Hanson Basquin, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th July, 1898.)

Claim.—A prism light provided on one side with a series of prisms and on the other side with a series of corrugations or curved projecting parts.

No. 61,133. Canopy. (*Dais.*)

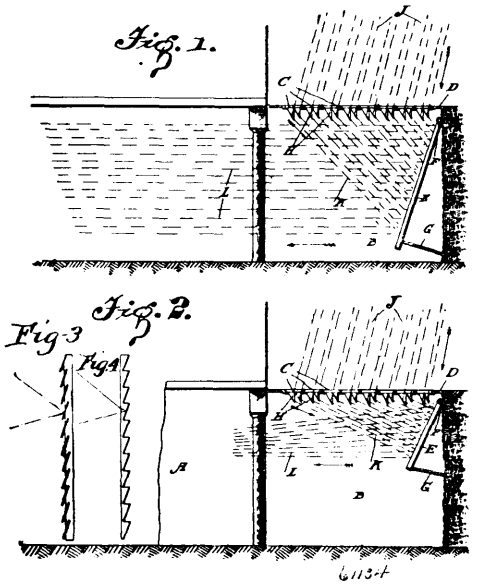


Olin Hanson Basquin, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th July, 1898.)

Claim.—A prism plate for windows, comprising a series of prism lights and a frame associated therewith so as to form the prism plate, said prisms arranged in groups adapted to throw the light whether the prisms of such group are in front of the window or not, suitable supports to retain the prism plate in position, all of the prism lights in substantially the same plane, and some of them projecting beyond the side margin of the window through which the light is to be thrown.

No. 61,134. Basement Illuminating Device.

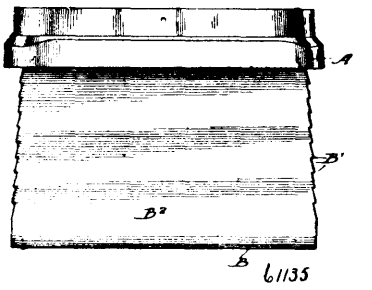
(*Eclairage des soubassements.*)



Frank Clement Soper, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th July, 1898.)

Claim.—In a device for illuminating basements, the combination of a prism pavement having a series of downwardly depending prisms with reflecting surfaces which reflect the light toward the front of the basement, with a reflector placed at the front end of the basement and at such an angle as to throw the light received upon it back into the basement.

No. 61,135. Vault Light. (*Lumière de voûte.*)



Frank Clement Soper, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A vault light, comprising a body portion provided with a downwardly projecting part or prism, said prism being provided with two converging surfaces, the forward surface being a convex curved surface. 2nd. A vault light, comprising a body portion provided with a downwardly projecting part or prism, said prism being provided with two converging surfaces, the forward surface being a convex curved surface, the ends of said prism being provided with a series of small projections or prisms.

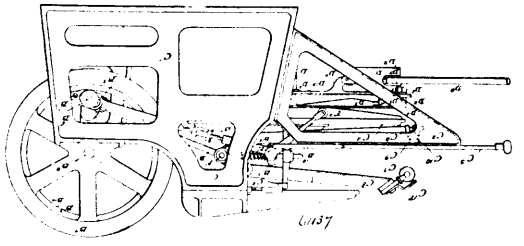
No. 61,136. Match Manufacture. (*Fabrication d'allumettes.*)

Joseph Joscht, V Kohlgasse 19, Vienna, Austria, 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd December, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. Improvement in the manufacturing of matches, consisting in the increasing of the durableness of same, which is effected by impregnating the sticks, cut out to the wanted length and bound together in large slices of about 15,000-20,000 pieces at one or both ends with the igniting-mass, being a liquid, coloured or uncoloured solution of chlorate of sodium sulphate of copper, gum arabic and gum tragacanth, then by drying same and after that by paraffining

them. 2nd. This impregnating of the matches bound in slices in accordance with the above improvement, by pressing these slices on an elastic substance, such as felt, flanel, asbest, etc, drenched with the igniting-mass in order to obtain a regular affixing of the igniting-mass on the ends of the matches.

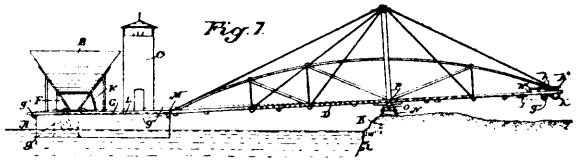
No. 61,137. Leather Softening Apparatus.
(*Appareil pour amolir le cuir.*)

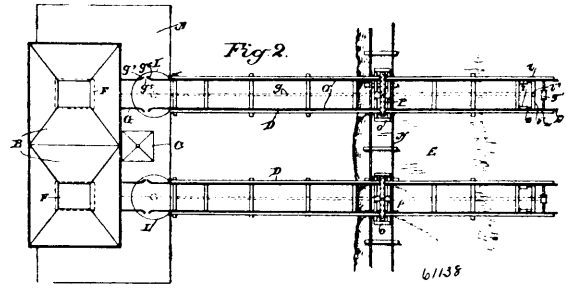


Joseph Hall, Leeds, Yorkshire, England, 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A machine for treating skins, hides, leather and the like, particularly for softening and setting out purposes, having a travelling head, and carrying arms operatively connected to said head, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described. 2nd. In a machine of the class described, the travelling head, the carrying arms fixed to said head, and the two connecting rods pivoted to said arms, substhntially as shown and described. 3rd. In a machine of the class described, the combination with the carrying arms, and the travelling head fixed to said arms, and the eccentrics and links adapted to regulate the pressure of the head upon the skin during the operation of the machine, substantially as specified. 4th. In a machine of the class described, a pair of reciprocating arms, a travelling head fixed to said arms, and a single connecting rod, operatively connected to said arms, and an eccentric adapted to adjust the pressure exerted by said head, substantially as shown and described. 5th. In a machine of the class described, a travelling head provided with a series of blades or tools arranged parallel with each other and at an angle to the path of the head, substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,138. Bridge. (*Pont.*)





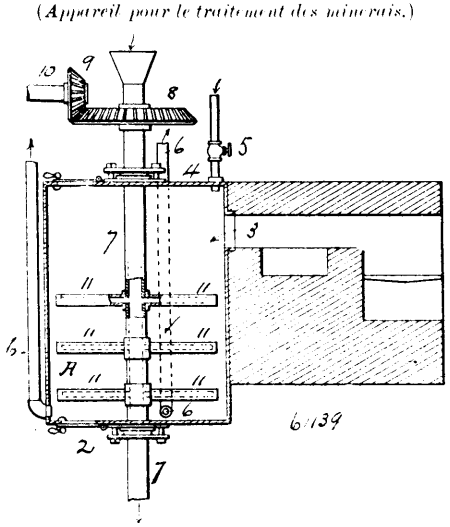
Alexander McKay Wylie, Stockton, California, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th February, 1898.)

Claim. 1st. A pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals, consisting of a pontoon or float having a hopper to receive the spoils, track-rails thereon and extending beneath the hopper, a bridge connected with the pontoon or float and having track-rails in line with the rails thereon, a wheeled vehicle to travel on said rails and to receive the spoils directly from the hopper and means for effecting the travel of said vehicle from the pontoon or float, over the bridge and back again. 2nd. A pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals, consisting of a suitable pontoon or float, a bridge connected therewith and extending to and over the bank, a car adapted to receive the material to be transferred, from the dredger, means for effecting the travel of said car from the pontoon or float, over the bridge and back again, and means for automatically dumping said car at the inner end of the bridge, consisting of a swinging gate on the car, having a latch, and a trip on the bridge in the path of said latch and actuating the same. 3rd. A pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals, consisting of a suitable float or pontoon, a hopper thereon adapted to receive the material from the dredging-machine, a bridge connected with said float or pontoon and extending to and over the bank, a car adapted to receive the material from the hopper on the float or pontoon, means for effecting the travel of said car from said float or pontoon, over the bridge and back again, and means at the end of the bridge for automatically effecting the discharge of the contents of said car, consisting of an incline down which the car runs, a swinging gate on the car, a latch on said gate and a trip in the path of the latch and actuating the same. 4th. In a pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals in which is employed a car adapted to receive the material from the dredger, and to travel from the pontoon, over a bridge extending from said pontoon to and over the bank, the means for dumping said car consisting of the spaced vertically-disposed guide-rails at the land end of the bridge and between which the wheels of the car travel, said guide-rails having downwardly-curved extensions projecting beyond the bridge and adapted to turn the car from the horizontal. 5th. In a pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals in which is employed a car adapted to receive the material from the dredger, and to travel from the pontoon over a bridge extending from said pontoon to and over the bank, the means for dumping said car, consisting of the spaced vertically-disposed guide-rails at the land end of the bridge and between which the wheels of the car travel, said guide-rails having downwardly curved extensions projecting beyond the bridge and adapted to turn the car downwardly, and a means for controlling the descent of the car over said curved portion consisting of the pneumatic cylinders with their pistons and sliding cross-head, said cross-head having a contact-arm, and a bail on the car for engaging the said contact-arm. 6th. A pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals, consisting of a suitable float or pontoon having a hopper for receiving material from the dredger, a bridge connected with said float or pontoon and thence extending to and over the bank, a car adapted to receive the material from the hopper, and means for effecting the travel of said car from the pontoon or float, and thence over the bridge and back again, and the means for automatically dumping said car at the inner end of the bridge consisting of the spaced vertically disposed guide-rails between which the wheels of the car travel, said guide-rails having downwardly-curved extensions projecting beyond the bridge. 7th. A pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals, consisting of a suitable float or pontoon, having a hopper for receiving the material from the dredger, a bridge connected with said float or pontoon and thence extending to and over the bank, a car adapted to receive the material from the hopper, and means for effecting the travel of said car from the pontoon or float, and thence over the bridge and back again, and the means for automatically dumping said car at the inner end of the bridge consisting of the spaced vertically disposed guide-rails between which the wheels of the car travel, said guide-rails having downwardly-curved extensions projecting beyond the bridge, and the means for controlling the descent of said car at the curved portion of the guide-rails, consisting of the pneumatic cylinders with their pistons and sliding cross-head having a contact-arm, and the bail on the car adapted to engage with said arm. 8th. In a pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals, and in combination with the pontoon or float, the bridge connected therewith and thence extending to and over the bank, a car for transferring the material from the pontoon over the bridge, said car having a discharge-gate at its end, and the means for automatically controlling said gate, consisting of the hinge connections by which the gate is adapted to close by gravity, the pivoted latches carried by the gate and adapted to engage with catches on the car end, the downwardly-curved guide-rails at the end of the bridge and in which the wheels of the car travel whereby said car is turned downwardly, and the straight bars with which the ends of the latches automatically engage as said car turning downwardly whereby they are relieved of their catches and the gate freed. 9th. A pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals consisting of a suitable float or pontoon having a hopper to receive the material from the dredger, a bridge connected with said float or pontoon, and thence extending to and over the bank, a car adapted to receive the material from the hopper and means for effecting the travel of said car from the float or pontoon, over the bridge, the fixed guide-rails with downwardly-curved extensions at the inner or land end of the bridge and by which the car is turned downwardly, and a means for automatically closing and opening the car when turned downwardly, consisting of the swinging gate closing by gravity, the latches and the catches with which they engage and the fixed straight bars engaging the latches to automatically open them. 10th. A pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals consisting of a suitable float or pontoon having a hopper to receive the material from the dredger, a bridge connected with said float or pontoon, and thence extending to and over the bank, a car adapted to receive the material from the hopper and means for effecting the travel of said car from the float or pontoon over the bridge, the fixed guide-rails with downwardly-curved extensions at the inner or land end of the bridge and by which the car is turned downwardly, the means for automatically closing and opening the car when turned downwardly, consisting of the swinging gate closing by gravity, the latches, and the catches with which they engage, and the fixed straight bars engaging the latches to automatically open them, and the means for controlling the descent of the car consisting of the pneumatic cylinders with their piston-rods and sliding cross-head having a contact arm, and the bail on the rear axle of the car engaging with said contact-arm. 11th. In a pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals, the com-

bination, of a float or pontoon, a bridge extending therefrom and capable of movement in a vertical plane, a turn-table, track-rails on the pontoon or float and bridge, the rails on the former overlapping and independent of the turn-table, a hopper on the float, a vehicle to travel on said rails and to pass under the hopper, and means for operating the vehicle back and forth on the rails. 12th. In a pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals, the combination of a suitable pontoon or float, a bridge from the pontoon or float extending to and over the bank, a turn-table on the pontoon or float and to which the bridge is connected, rails upon said pontoon or float and bridge, the rails on the former overlapping and independent of the turn-table and outwardly flaring, and rails upon said turn-table in line with the rails on the bridge and having their ends adjacent to the rails on the pontoon outwardly curved or flared, and cars adapted to travel over said rails. 13th. In a pontoon transfer-bridge for dikes and canals, the combination of a suitable pontoon or float, a bridge hinged thereto and thence extending to and over the bank, a turn-table on the pontoon or float and to which the bridge is connected, rails upon said pontoon or float and bridge, the rails on the former overlapping and independent of the turn-table and outwardly flaring, rails upon said turn-table in line with the rails on the bridge and having their ends adjacent to the rails on the pontoon outwardly curved or flared, and cars adapted to travel over said rails, said cars having adjustable forward axles with controlling-springs.

No. 61,139. Ore Treating Apparatus.

(*Appareil pour le traitement des minerais.*)

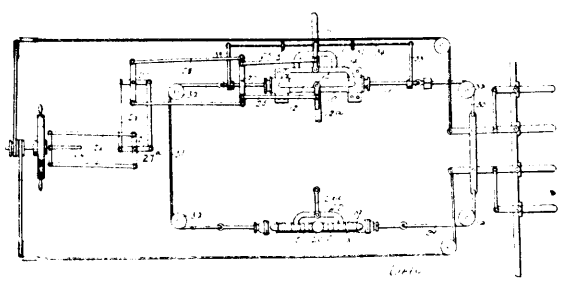


Robert Adelbert Stewart, Cerrillos, New Mexico, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd February, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a ore chamber having openings at or near the upper end for introducing heated air and means at or near the bottom for sucking it out, of arms for stirring and agitating the ore. 2nd. The combination with an ore chamber having means for introducing hot air and steam, and means for sucking it out and creating a downward circulation, of a rotary shaft having arms for stirring and agitating the ore in the chamber. 3rd. The combination with an air chamber, of a hollow rotary shaft, having hollow arms, said shaft and arms adapted to be filled with water kept in constant circulation therein. 4th. The combination with an air chamber, of a hollow rotary shaft having hollow angular or prism shaped arms radiating therefrom and in communication therewith for stirring and agitating the ore in the chamber.

No. 61,140. Vessel Steering Appliance.

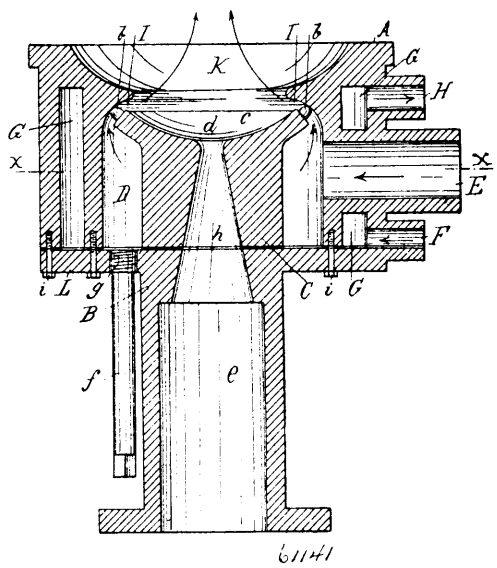
(*Appareil à gouverner les vaisseaux.*)



Frank Brockway Turner, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In an apparatus for steering vessels having a steam cylinder with a piston-rod extending through either ends thereof, cables connecting the opposite ends of said piston-rod with the tillers of a vessel, and with a piston-rod 24 arranged to move within a cylinder 18, and means for regulating the movement of the piston-rod 24, whereby the tillers will be controlled, as set forth. 2nd. In combination with a power-steering gear for vessels, the cylinder 18 with a piston head 24a working therein, the rod whereof being connected with the tillers and the power for steering, a pipe 19 connecting with the opposite ends of the said cylinder, an oil or fluid tank 20 connecting the two ends of the said pipe, check-valves 21 arranged within the pipe on opposite sides of said tank, and a pipe 22 having a pass over cock 23 connecting the pipe 19 on opposite sides of the tank, whereby the liquid will be allowed to pass from one to the other end of the cylinder, as and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. In a device of the kind described, the combination of a cylinder-rod passing through a cylinder, an inlet pipe 12 connecting the two ends of the cylinder, an exhaust pipe 14, a valve arranged therein, projecting arms 33 secured on each end of the piston-rod, a rod passing through the exhaust-valve lever and connecting the two arms 33, projections 35 on said rod, whereby, by the oscilation of the cylinder, the valve lever will open and close the valves, as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 61,141. Forge. (*Forge.*)

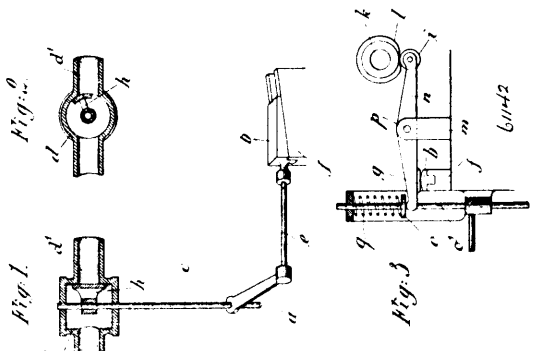


Wilhelm Lindemann, 2 Brandenburgerstrasse, Rathenow, Prussia, 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A smith's hearth with or without water-cooling arrangement, constructed with an annular outlet for the air-blast, which as it issues is guided by the upward directed edges of the lower part of the fire space and forms a conical blast, concentrating the air in the centre of the fire, whilst the pressure of the unburnt coal on the sloping sides of the fire-space and of the ash-pan causes the autonatic discharge of ash and dust through the outfall for that purpose, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A smith's hearth having the several parts constructed and arranged in combination, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,142. Petroleum Motor Regulating Device.

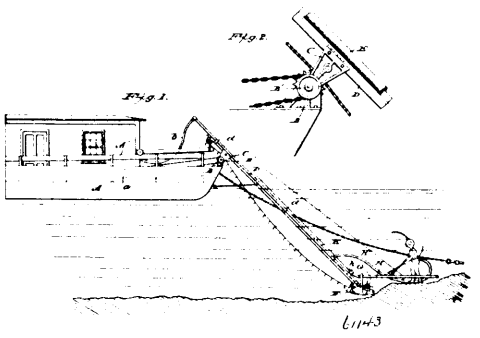
(*Appareil regulateur pour moteur à pétrole.*)



Ernest Elis Fridolf Fagerstrome, 22 Pipersgatan, Stockholm, Sweden, 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th July, 1898.)

Claim. 1st. A regulating device for petroleum-motors, comprising a wedge-shaped piece or slider mounted upon a plane and adapted to be moved between said plane and a lever for operating the petroleum supply pump by engaging with a projection on the plunger-rod thereof, substantially as described for the purpose of regulating the length of the stroke of the pump. 2nd. A regulating device for petroleum-burners, comprising a wedge-shaped piece or slider mounted on a plane and adapted to be shifted between the said plane and a projection, arm or the like upon the pump-plunger, substantially as described. 3rd. A regulating device for petroleum-motors, comprising a wedge-shaped piece or slider movable upon a plane for the purpose of limiting the stroke of the petroleum-pump, and connected by means of a rod with an arm fixed on an oscillating spindle, which is actuated by the governor and is connected with a valve located in the air-supply conduit, for the purpose of effecting simultaneous regulation of the supply of air and petroleum, substantially as described.

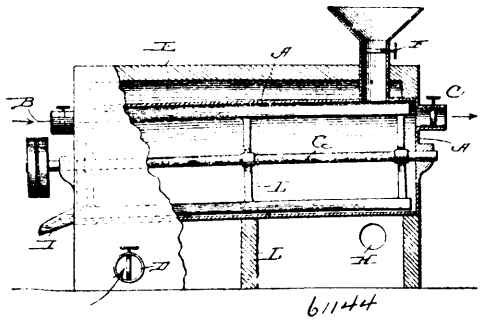
No. 61,143. Hydraulic Dredge. (*Dragueur hydraulique.*)



George F. Kibling, Hanover, New Hampshire, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a mining or hydraulic excavating apparatus, the combination with a conveyor, pipes attached to the frame thereof and a shoe carried by the conveyor and pipes, means for forcing water through the pipes to loosen the sail in advance of the shoe, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In an excavating apparatus, the combination with the hydraulic pipes having forwardly projecting nozzles, a shoe positioned below the discharge ends of the pipes and an endless conveyor operating above the shoe, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In an excavating apparatus, the combination with an endless conveyor belt and its supporting driving means, of pipes attached to the side bars of the conveyor supporting frame, the lower ends of said pipes being formed into forwardly projecting nozzles, the conveyor belt operating rearwardly of said nozzles and rotary excavators operated by the conveyor belt, the same being positioned between the nozzles, for the purpose set forth. 4th In an excavating apparatus having hydraulic pipes, of a pipe H connected therewith, said pipe having a series of rearwardly projecting discharge openings or nozzles and a conveyor belt positioned rear of said pipe, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth. 5th. In a dredging or mining apparatus, the combination of a frame, an endless conveyor, water pipes attached to the conveyor frame, auxiliary pipes with nozzles connected to pipes carried by the frame so as to extend below the same, a rotary excavator positioned above the shoe and rear of the rotary excavator, together with a screen in which the material carried by the conveyor belt is deposited, and a sluice beneath the screen, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth.

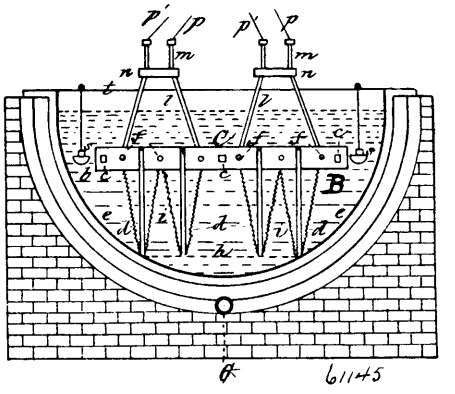
No. 61,144. Process of Revivifying Bone-Black.
(*Procédé pour revivifier le noir animal.*)



Moriz Weinrich, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 7th July, 1898.)

Claim 1st. The described process of revivifying bone-black consisting in removing from it through oxidation all the organic impurities and certain inorganic impurities, and also any excess of carbon, by exposing the bone-black in a heated state and while being moved or agitated in some suitable device, to a regulated and continuous draft of atmospheric air, and to a regulated temperature, and under a regulated feed of the bone-black. 2nd. The described process of revivifying bone-black through oxidation, consisting in exposing the bone-black in a heated state to a regulated and continuous draft of atmospheric air, and to a regulated temperature, and under a regulated feed of the bone-black, and whereby the bone-black is deprived of all its organic impurities and certain inorganic impurities taken up during its prior use, or of all the organic impurities and certain inorganic impurities taken up during its use simultaneously with any excess of carbon, or of any excess of carbon and also certain inorganic matters, as set forth.

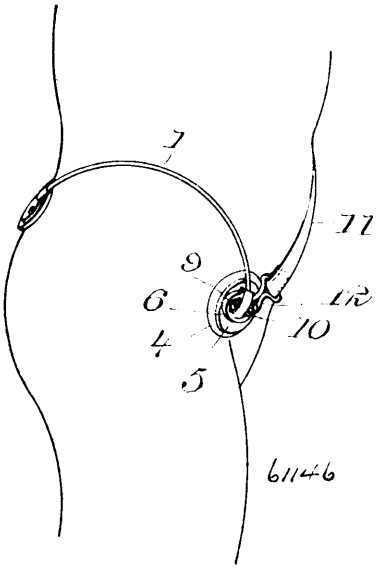
No. 61,145. Apparatus for Preparing Oils for Varnish, etc. (*Appareil pour préparer l'huile pour le vernis, etc.*)



Nathaniel Francis Ryder, Middleboro, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 8th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th May, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A resistance-piece C, consisting of the following instrumentalities, viz., a pair of slabs *b b*, of non-conductive property, frames *l l*, rising therefrom, standards *d d*, for supporting the same, guides rods *f f*, extending between the slabs *b b*, guide rods *h h*, connecting the bottoms of the standards *d d*, metal transmission coils *i i*, and a series of wires *p*, p^1, for making the circuit between the electric supply and the resistance piece, as described. 2nd. An oil receptacle B, having an enamelled bottom *e*, a flue 18 thereunder, a cold air pipe G, communicating therewith, means of opening and closing the same, a cover *u*, with mechanism for raising and lowering it, in combination with a resistance-piece C, an electric supply and their communicating wires *p*, p^1, constructed to operate in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

No. 61,146. Truss. (*Bandage herniaire.*)



John Marshall Cullis, Yonkers, New York. U.S.A., 9th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th August, 1898.)

Claim 1st. A truss constructed with a simple metal spring terminating in front in a flat loop 2, in combination with a recessed

saddle plate 6 and pad 4, 5, said saddle plate constituting in conjunction with the looped end 2 of the spring the means of securing the pad to the spring and preventing relative tersional movement thereof as described. 2nd. The combination of the pad 4, 5, the metal spring 1, formed with a looped end 2, the recessed saddle slate 6 forming a seat to receive and fit the looped end 2, and screws 9 securing the saddle plate 6 to the pad plate 5 and clamping the looped end 2 to the pad plate 5, and clamping the looped end 2 between them, as explained.

No. 61,147. Machine Belting. (*Courroie pour machines.*)

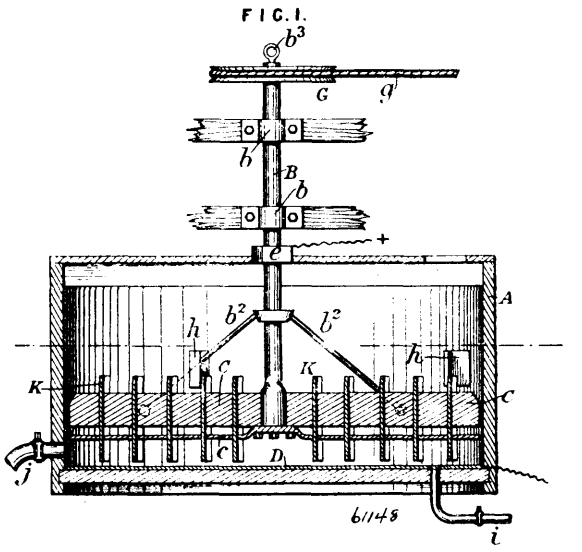
The Velvril Company, 139 Queen Victoria street, London, assignee of Walter Francis Reid, Fieldside, Addlestone, Surrey, and Edward John V. Earle, 139 Queen Victoria street aforesaid, all in England, 9th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 15th December, 1897.)

Claim.—Belting formed of fibrous material combined with a mixture of nitro-cellulose and nitro-linolein or nitro-ricinolein.

No. 61,148. Ore Treating Apparatus.

(*Appareil pour le traitement des minerais.*)

FIG. I.

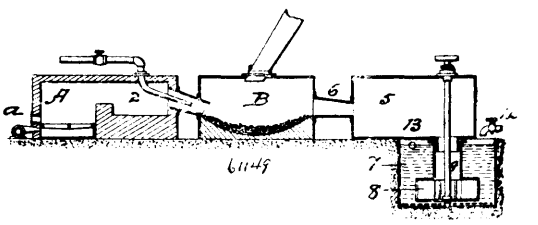


The General Gold Extracting Company, 3 Clements lane, London England, assignee of Louis Pelatan, 17 Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris, France, 9th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th November, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. In apparatus for the purposes hereinbefore explained, a revolving anode situated above and parallel to a mercury cathode with an unobstructed space above the surface of the cathode, the said anode having arms which extend close to the sides of the vat and are suspended from a shaft, and are provided with pins, or stirrers, projecting downwards to within a short distance of the cathode, substantially as hereinbefore explained, with reference to Figures 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings. 2nd. In apparatus for the purposes hereinbefore explained, an annular vat with a revolving annular anode situated above, and parallel to an annular mercury cathode, with an unobstructed space above the surface of the cathode, the said anode having arms extending close to the inner and outer internal walls of the annular vat and suspended from a shaft and provided with pins, or stirrers, projecting downwards to within a short distance of the cathode, substantially as hereinbefore explained with references to Figures 3 and 4 of the accompanying drawings. 3rd. In combination with apparatus for the purposes hereinbefore explained, having an anode capable of revolving in a vat above a mercury cathode, the provision of the projections, or baffles, extending from the internal side of the vat, or from the outer internal side of the annular vat, substantially as, and for the purpose, hereinbefore described. 4th. In a process such as is hereinbefore explained, the treatment of the charge by first passing an electric current through an agitated mixture of pulverized ore, or the like, with water, and salt, and then adding a neutralizing agent, if the sludge be acid, and afterwards adding the solvent and continuing the agitation and the passage of the electric current, substantially as hereinbefore described. 5th. In a process such as is hereinbefore explained, the employment of picric acid as an oxidizing agent, substantially as and in or about the proportions hereinbefore described. 6th. In a process such as hereinbefore explained the treatment of ores containing mostly silver or silver compounds by first agitating the charge, heated to a temperature of from 80° to 100° centigrade and consisting of the pulverized ore, water and salt, and passing therethrough an electric current of, or about, the density stated, (the sludge being neutralized if acid) and afterwards adding the solvent agent and continuing the agitation and passage of the electric current, substantially as hereinbefore described. 7th. In a process such as is hereinbefore explained, for the treatment of ores or the like containing chiefly gold, the employment of an electric current of a density, or amperage, at least, equal to one ampere per square foot of the mean of the active surfaces of the anode and cathode, substantially as hereinbefore described. 8th. In a process such as is hereinbefore explained, for the treatment of ores or the like, containing principally silver, or silver compounds, the use of an electric current having a density, or amperage at least equal to one ampere per quare foot of the mean of the active surfaces of the anode and the cathode, the said current being increased as required so as always to have two ampere hours available for every ounce of silver dissolved in the sludge, substantially as hereinbefore described. 9th. The procress as a whole for the obtainment of gold, or silver, or both gold and silver, from ores, or materials, containing them, p rformed in apparatus substantially like those hereinbefore described, and whether the process be conducted for the obtainment of gold, or silver alone, or for the obtainment of both gold and silver from the same charge.

No. 61,149. Ore Reducer and Separator.

(*Appareil à réduire et séparer le minerai.*)



Robert A. Stewart, Cerrillos, New Mexico, and James J. Van Wert, Ohio, both in the U.S.A., 9th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th June, 1897.)

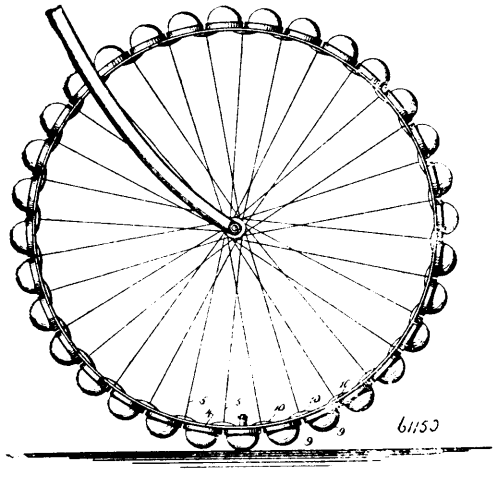
Claim.—1st. The method of reducing ores, consisting in applying heat thereto until the ore is finely disintegrated while in the presence of the heat, and finally distributing and separating this finely divided ore under water in a continuous process. 2nd. The method of reducing ore, consisting in applying heat thereto until the ore is reduced to ashes while still in the presence of the heat, and finally drawing this finely disintegrated ore into and forcing it through a submerged centrifugal separator. 3rd. The method of reducing ores, consisting in applying heat thereto, until the ore is reduced to a finely disintegrated condition while still in the presence of the heat, secondly sucking it from the chamber containing it into a submerged centrifugal separator and distributing it through the surrounding water. 4th. The combination with an ore chamber and means for applying sufficient heat thereto to reduce it to a finely disintegrated condition, of a submerged centrifugal separator which sucks the finely divided ore thereinto and discharges it into the surrounding water. 5th. The combination with an ore chamber, means for supplying sufficient heat thereto to reduce it into a finely disintegrated condition, and a vacuum chamber, of a distributing chamber containing water, and a slotted centrifugal separator in the distributing chamber for sucking the finely divided ore into the distributing chamber and for discharging it therefrom into the surrounding water. 6th. The combination with an ore chamber, and a furnace, of a pipe leading from the furnace into the ore chamber, said pipe constructed to concentrate the heat passing threr through, and a steam pipe discharging into said pipe. 7th. The combination with a furnace, an ore chamber, a vacuum chamber and means of communication between said parts, of a suction device and an air blast for supporting combustion and forcing and drawing the finely disintegrated ore through the apparatus. 8th. The combination with a vacuum chamber, and a distribution chamber containing water therein, of a slotted centrifugal separator submerged in the distribution chamber and in communication with a vacuum chamber to draw material from the vacuum chamber into the separator and force it therefrom into the surrounding water. 9th. The combination with a distribution chamber adapted to contain water, of a slotted centrifugal separator having agitators on its exterior, and an axial tube leading from the vacuum chamber, through which material is drawn into it from said chamber.

No. 61,150. Vehicle Tire. (*Bandage de voiture.*)

Herman A. Fonteine, Auburn, and Thomas S. Kellet, Troy, both in New York, U.S.A., 9th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th May, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A vehicle tire having a rim, a series of separate expansible bulbs spaced apart from each other, means independently securing the bulbs to the rim, and a series of separate passages formed in the rim and connecting the bulbs with each other, one of said bulbs being in connection with a nipple whereby all the bulbs may be inflated. 2nd. A vehicle tire having a rim provided with a series of separate ridges or enlargements, each having a passage extending through it, and a series of inflated bulbs separated from each other and independently secured to the said rim, the passages in the said ridges or enlargements respectively connecting with the

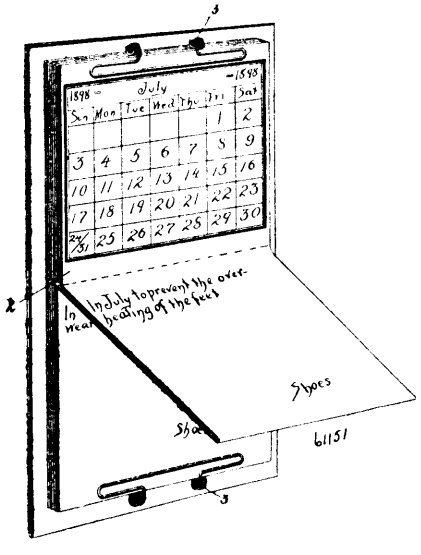
adjacent bulbs, whereby the bulbs are all placed in communication with each other. 3rd. A vehicle tire having a rim provided on its



outer face with a series of annular ribs, a clamping band screwing over each annular rib, and a series of inflatable bulbs provided at their base edges with beads arranged to be held between the respective ribs and clamping bands, substantially as specified. 4th. A vehicle tire having a rim provided on its outer face with a series of annular ribs exteriorly threaded, expansible bulbs provided at their base edges with beads, clamping rings adapted to screw on the said annular ribs and having inwardly projected or contracted portions at their outer edges serving to hold the beads against the said annular ribs, the said bulbs being in communication with each other, substantially as set forth. 5th. A vehicle tire provided with a rim, a series of expansible bulbs, means for securing said bulbs on the outer surface of the rim, the said rim being provided on its inner face with a series of equidistant arc-shaped enlargements leading between the contiguous bulbs, and each having a passage forming a communication between the interior of contiguous bulbs, respectively, substantially as described.

No. 61,151. Advertising Calendar.

(*Calendrier de publicité.*)

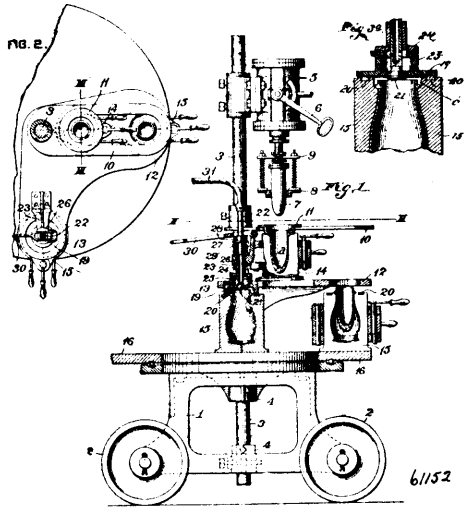


James Weeks, Carleton Place, Ontario, Canada, 12th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An advertising calendar comprising a base board, and an elongated strip having its ends secured to said base board, the intervening portion of said strip having a series of calendars formed thereon, said calendars being arranged alternately with advertising matter, said intervening portion being folded to expose but ons of said calendars and one portion of said advertising matter at the same time, substantially as described. 2nd. An advertising calendar comprising a base board, and an elongated strip having its ends secured to said base board, the intervening portion being folded in two independent sections, the top layer of said sections forming a continuous exposed surface, substantially as described.

No. 61,152. Glassware Manufacture.

(*Fabrication de verrerie.*)



Daniel Campbell Ripley, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., 12th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In an apparatus for the manufacture of glassware, the combination of a pressing mechanism, a press or blank mould, a press mould support, a blow mould stationary beneath the press mould at the time of and during the movement of the blank from the press mould and a mechanism for blowing the blank, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In an apparatus for the manufacture of glassware, the press mould, a press mould support, a blow mould, and means for shifting the blow mould to and from alignent with the press mould to operative position under the blowing mechanism, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In an apparatus for manufac combination of a pressing mechanism, a blowing mechanism, a turing glassware, the combination of pressing mechanism, a press or blank mould, a press mould support, a blow mould, a movable blow mold support arranged below the press mould support, a mechanism for blowing the blank, and means for guiding the blank in its movement from the pressing to the blow mould, substantially as set forth. 4th. In an apparatus for blowing glassware, the combination of a press mould, a blow mould, and means for supporting said moulds in such relation to each other as to permit of the vertical dropping movement of the blank from the press to the blow mould, substantially as set forth. 5th. In an apparatus for the manufacture of glassware, the combination of pressing mechanism, a press or blank mold having a removable ring, a radially slotted mould ring support, a press mould support, a blow mould, a movable blow mould support, said supports being arranged in such relation to each other as to permit of the passage of the blank by a vertical movement from the press to the blow mould, substantially as set forth. 6th. In an apparatus for the manufacture of glassware, the combination of a sectional mould, a mould a ring, support for the mould ring, and means for holding the articles in the mould ring during the opening of the mould and adapted to be shifted to release the article by the mould sections while being opened, substantially as set forth. 7th. The combination of a blow mould having a shaping cavity and provided at a point above the shaping cavity with means for supporting the blank as against too great vertical movement, and a cap or plate provided with a connection to a suitable source of air under pressure, the cap being constructed to form a tight joint with the upper end of the blow mould, substantially as set forth. 8th. The combination of a blow mould having a shaping cavity and provided at a point above the shaping cavity with a shoulder adapted to support the blank as against too great vertical movement, and a cap or plate provided with a connection to a suitable source of air under pressure, the cap being constructed to form a tight joint with the upper end of the blow mould, substantially as set forth. 9th. In an apparatus for manufacturing glassware, the combination of a pressing mechanism, a press or blank mould movable into and out of line with the pressing mechanism, a blow mould, a blow mould support movable in a horizontal plane below the plane of movement of the press mould, and mechanism for blowing the blank, substantially as set forth. 10th. The combination of a press mould provided with a blank shaping cavity, and a blow mould provided with a shaping cavity, the upper portions of the cavities in said moulds being suitably proportioned so that the blank formed in the press mould will close the upper portions of the cavity in the blow mould substantially as set forth. 11th. The method of transferring plastic pressed glass blanks from the press mould in which they are pressed, into a blow

mould preliminary to blowing, by dropping the blank bodily under the influence of gravity, through the open bottom of the press mould into the open top of the blow mould, and cushioning its fall by the air partially confined in the blow mould by the blank as it falls, substantially as described. 12th. The method of manufacturing articles of glassware, which consists in pressing a blank, transferring the blank bodily and while in a plastic condition, by the action of gravity from the press mould to the blow mould and expanding the blank to the finished shape by blowing, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,153. Electric Precipitation of Gold and Silver from their Cyanide Solutions. (*Précipitation électrique de l'or et argent de leurs solutions cyanidés.*)

Alfred James, 108a Hope Street, Glasgow, Scotland, 13th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd February, 1897.)

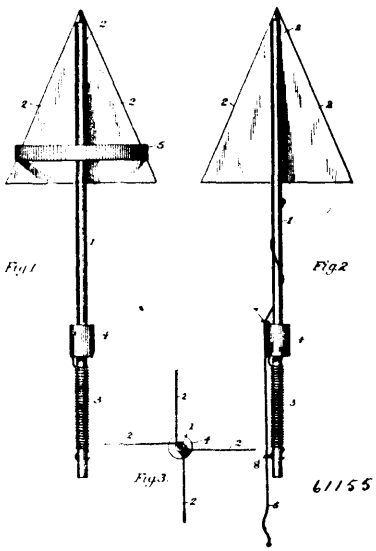
Claim.—1st. In electro-precipitation of the gold and silver or gold or silver from thei cyanide solutions, the use of lead anodes with lead cathodes. 2nd. In electro-precipitation of gold and silver or gold or silver from cyanide solutions, the use of lead anodes with aluminum cathodes.

No. 61,154. Process of Extracting Gold from Minerals etc. (*Procédé pour extraire l'or des minerais etc.*)

James Gow Black, University of Otago, Dunedin, and Robert Challen Skeet, Oamaru, both of Otago, New Zealand, 13th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 7th September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The improved process for extracting gold from ores, minerals or other gold bearing substances consisting in submitting such ores, minerals or other gold bearing substances in a powdered condition to the action of a dilute solution containing sulphuric acid chlofide, of sodium permanganates or manganates of potash and water substantially as described. 2nd. The improved process for extracting gold from ores, minerals or other gold bearing substances consisting in submitting such ores minerals or other gold bearing substances in a powdered condition to the action of a dilute solution containing sulphuric acid chloride of sodium permanganates or manganates of soda and water, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a process for extracting gold from ores, minerals or other gold bearing substances a solvent solution prepared by mixing and composed of fresh water, and sulphuric acid in the proportions of 50 gallons of water to 10 or 20 lbs of sulphuric acid and then mixing such solution with fresh water of sodium and permanganates of potash in the proportions of 50 gallons of water 12 to 20 lbs of chloride of sodium and 5 to 9 ounces of permanganates of potash, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a process for extracting gold from ores, minerals or other gold bearing substances consisting in submitting such ores minerals or other gold bearing substances consisting in submitting such ores minerals or other gold bearing substances in a powdered condition to the action of a dilute solution containing sulphuric acid chloride of sodium or other suitable chloride permanganates, or manganates of potash or soda and water, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,155. Toy. (*Jouet.*)

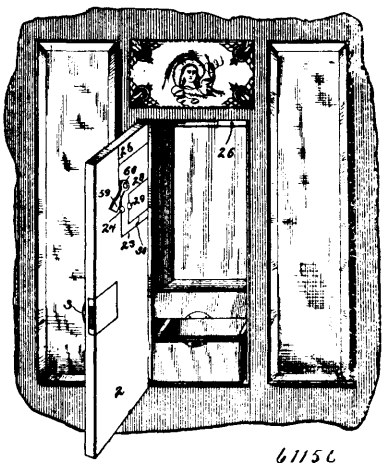


Cassius M. Bartholomew, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., 13th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A toy consisting of a shaft having wings adapted to support loosely an open cylindric ring on its edge, and a spring attached to said shaft, whereby the latter may be placed under lateral and longitudinal tension so that when released it shall project and twirl said ring, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A toy consisting of a shaft 1, having wings 2 adapted to support loosely an open cylindric ring on its edge, a loose collar 4, on said shaft, a spring attached to said collar and shaft whereby the latter may be placed under lateral and longitudinal tension so that when released the ring shall be projected and twirled, substantially as set forth. 3rd. A toy consisting of a shaft 1, having wings 2, tapered toward the end of said shaft adapted to support loosely an open cylindric ring on its edge, and a spring attached to said shaft whereby the latter may be placed under lateral and longitudinal tension, so that when released it shall project and twirl said ring, substantially as set forth. 4th. A toy comprising a rod or shaft having wings meeting at a point at their upper ends adapted to support a loose ring, a collar on said shaft or rod, a spring attached to the collar and to the shaft, and a ring adapted to be supported upon, projected from and caught upon said wings. 5th. In a body-projecting toy, a shaft, a movable sleeve or collar on said shaft, a spring attached to said shaft and to said collar or sleeve, and a cord 6 attached to said shaft above the sleeve or collar and engaging said collar and the shaft at a point near the shaft below the collar, for the purpose explained.

No. 61,156. Electrical Safe Protection System.

(*Système de protection électrique pour coffres-fort.*)



Isaac Freed, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and George Judd Reed and David Key Clink, both of Chicago, Illinois, 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th August, 1897.)

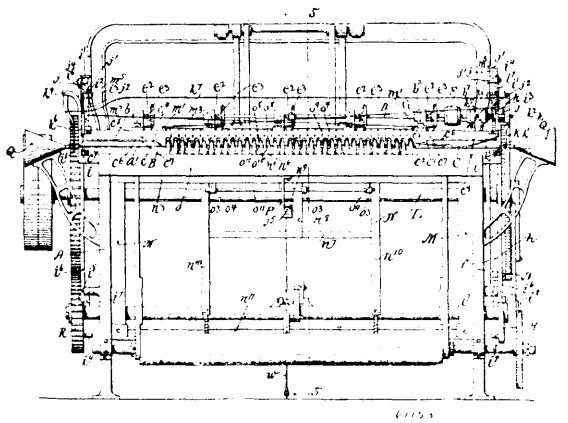
Claim.—1st. A safe protection system, comprising the battery 12, the conductors 13, 14, the spring contact arms 17 and 19, the switch 18, and the contact studs 16 and 21, the safe provided with the contact points 26 and 27, the switch points 24--29, the switch 59, the magnet 32 and its armature 34, all, embraced in the same circuit of which the conductors 23 and 30 form the safe circuit terminals, in combination with the independent alarm circuit comprising the alarm bell 41, the conductors 37 and 54 and battery 38, the whole constructed and relatively arranged, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A safe protection system, comprising the main alarm circuit consisting of the battery 12, the conductors 13--14, the spring contact arms 17 and 19, the switch 18, and the contact studs 16 and 21, and the safe 1, provided with the contact points 26 and 27, the switch points 24 and 29, the switch 59, the magnet 32 and its armature 34, all embraced in the same circuit of which the conductors 23 and 30 form the safe circuit terminals, in combination with the auxiliary alarm circuit consisting of the alarm bell 52, the magnet 48, the battery 38, and the conductors 39 and 46, 53 and 54, in operative electrical communication with the main alarm circuit, substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,157. Enamelled Leather. (*Cuire émaillé.*)

The Velvril Company, 139 Queen Victoria Street, London, England, assignee of Walter Francis Reid, Fieldside, Addlestone, Surrey, and Edward J. V. Earle, of 139 Queen Victoria Street, aforesaid, 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 15th December, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. Leather enamelled with a mixture of nitro-cellulose and nitro-linoleïn or nitro-ricinoleïn. 2nd. The process of enamelling leather, consisting in impregnating its surface with a weak solution of a mixture of nitro-cellulose and nitro-linoleïn or nitro-ricinoleïn, applying more of the mixture to the surface so prepared and then evaporating the solvent.

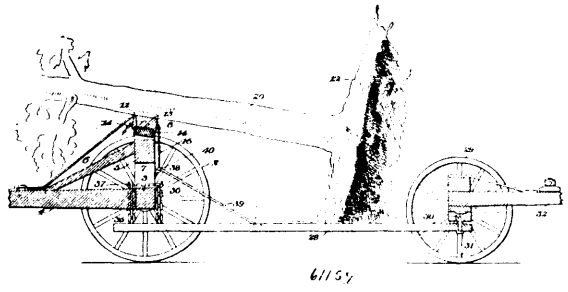
No. 61,158. Loom. (*Métier.*)



William F. Grubb, Boston, Massachusetts, assignee of Alfred Giroux, East Providence, Rhode Island, both in the U.S.A., 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 11th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination of the vertical shuttle-race, provided with the transverse openings for the shed of the warp-threads, and with the grooves to receive the fingers for beating up the weft, the shuttle, and means for operating the same, with the projecting fingers for beating up the weft, and means for actuating the said fingers downward from the warp-threads, backward to the grooves at the vertical face of the shuttle-race thence upward in said grooves and between the warp-threads at the rear of the weft, and forward between the warp-threads, to beat up the weft, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination of the vertical shuttle-race, and the shuttle provided with the rack, with the gears engaging with the rack, means for alternating reversing the movement of the gears to cause the back-and-forth movement of the shuttle through the shed, and the rotary friction device, actuated into engagement by the shuttle, and operating to check the momentum of the shuttle-driving means, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination of the vertical shuttle-race, the shuttle and means for causing the back-and-forth movement of the shuttle through the shed, with the stationary knife, and means adapted to be engaged by the shuttle, to cause the knife to sever the weft, substantially as described. 4th. The combination of the vertical shuttle-race, and the shuttle provided with the spring-actuated gripping-jaws, the latch-cam for opening the jaws of the shuttle, the spring-actuated knife for cutting off the weft, means for raising the knife, the catch for holding the knife in its raised position, and means adapted to be engaged by the shuttle, for withdrawing the catch, substantially as described.

No. 61,159. Apparatus for Extracting and Transplanting Trees. (*Appareil pour extraire et transplanter les arbres.*)



Malcolm Ryder, Pelham Manor, and Edwin L. Loomes, Syracuse, both in the State of New York, U.S.A., 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In an apparatus of the class described, a vehicle having a movable saddle mounted thereon, said saddle adapted to be engaged by the tree, the said saddle and vehicle having a relative shifting motion to prevent relative movement between the tree and saddle. 2nd. In an apparatus of the class described, a tilting-truck provided with a movable saddle upon which the tree rests, the said saddle and truck having relative motion to prevent the tree and saddle from shifting on each other. 3rd. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination of a tilting-truck provided with an arm or pole to which the tree is secured to extract it, a set of cables or chains secured to the truck and provided with fastening devices for temporarily attaching them to the roots of the tree for extracting it. 4th. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination of a tilting-truck provided with an arm or pole, a set of cables or chains secured to the truck and provided with hooks for engaging the roots of the tree for extracting it. 5th. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination of chains or cables for engaging the roots to extract the tree, and equalizing mechanism for said chains or cables to maintain uniform tension on the same. 6th. In an apparatus of the class described, a truck provided with a movable saddle on which the tree rests, said saddle and truck having relative motion to prevent relative movement between said saddle and the tree, a set of chains or cables attached to the truck, and passing loosely through said saddle for engaging the roots of the tree in extracting it. 7th. In an apparatus of the class described, a truck provided with a movable saddle on which the tree rests, said saddle and truck having relative motion to prevent relative movement between said saddle and the tree, a set of chains or cables attached to the truck and passing loosely through said saddle for engaging the roots of the tree in extracting it, and equalizing mechanism for said chains or cables to maintain uniform tension on the same. 8th. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination of a truck having a rocking saddle mounted thereon so that the ruck and saddle rock relatively to each other in a plane extending transversely of the track. 9th. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination of a truck having a saddle mounted thereon and adapted to rock in different planes relatively to the truck. 10th. A vehicle for transporting trees, the same comprising a tilting-truck and a detachable truck provided with a platform, means for temporarily connecting said platform with the forward truck whereby the platform may be raised step by step by the tilting of the truck, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 11th. A vehicle for transporting trees, the same comprising a tilting-truck and a detachable truck provided with a platform, one or more pairs of chains or the like attached to the forward end of said platform, a pair of hooks for each pair of chains located upon the forward truck, one hook of each pair being forward of the axle of said truck and the other being located to the rear thereof, whereby by alternately connecting one chain with the hook upon one side of the axle and the other chain with the hook upon the other side of the axle and tilting the truck, said platform may be raised clear of the ground. 12th. The combination of a truck provided with a pole and having a bolster or bracket mounted upon the axle thereof for supporting the trunk of the tree, a prop mounted upon the pole of said truck for sustaining the upper end of the tree, and a second truck provided with a tongue and adapted to be attached to the pole of the first mentioned truck for transporting the tree, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 13th. The combination of a truck provided with a pole and having a bolster or bracket mounted upon the axle thereof for supporting the trunk of the tree, and a set of chains provided with means for shortening and lengthening the same, said chains adapted to be connected with the base of the tree, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 14th. In a vehicle for transporting trees, the combination of a forward truck and a platform 29 attached thereto, a tilting rear-truck provided with an arm or pole, a bolster mounted on said rear-truck for supporting the tree, one or more pairs of hooks 37, 38 mounted upon said rear-truck and located one to the rear side and the other to the forward side of the axle of said truck, a pair of chains 35, 36 secured to the rear end of said platform 28 and adapted to be alternately engaged with the said hooks 37, 38, respectively, as the rear-truck is tilted up and down for raising the rear end of the platform step-by-step, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 15th. In an apparatus of the class described, a truck provided with a bolster, a saddle 8 formed with a seat 9 for receiving the trunk of the tree and having its underside curved and adapted to slide in a correspondingly curved surface on said bolster, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 16th. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination of a two-wheeled truck provided with a pole 4, a bolster mounted directly above the axle of said truck for receiving the trunk of the tree and adapted to carry the same a considerable distance above said axle, and an attaching device mounted upon said pole for securing the upper part of the trunk of the tree in fixed relation to the pole, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 17th. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination of a two-wheeled truck provided with a pole, a bolster mounted upon the truck for receiving the trunk of the tree, a swinging equalizing bar 17 mounted upon said pole, and a set of chains 15, 15 secured respectively to the ends of said equalizing bar, whereby the tension on the pulling chain may be maintained uniform, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

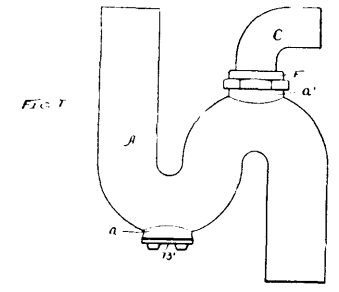
No. 61,160. Trap and Vent Screw.

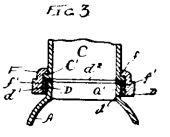
(*Vis pour trappes et orifices de tuyaux à égouts.*)

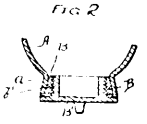
The L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, assignee of John F. Wolff, all of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a trap screw or ring having an exterior conical or outwardly flaring surface adapted to be secured by solder to an exteriorly projecting integral flange on a trap or pipe, of nut or screw-threaded cap secured within said screw or ring, substantially as specified. 2nd. The combination with a lead trap or pipe provided with integral exteriorly projecting flanges a, a^1, of trap screw or ring B having an exterior conical surface soldered to said flange a, said trap screw or ring B having nut or cap B^1, a vent screw D having a smooth interior surface soldered to said flange a^1, vent pipe C, and nut F, substantially as specified. 3rd. The combination with a trap or pipe A having integral flange

a^1, of vent screw D having a smooth interior surface soldered to said flange a and provided with exterior screw-threads, a nut F pro-



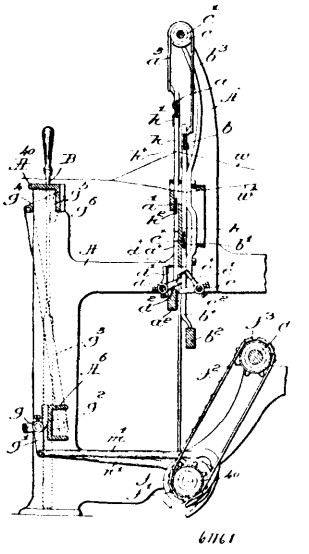




vided with an interior shoulder, and a vent pipe C provided with an exterior shoulder, substantially as specified. 4th. The combination with vent pipe C having exterior shoulder C^1, of nut F having interior shoulder f, and vent screw or threaded ring D having exterior screw-threads and an interior smooth surface adapted to be soldered to a flange on a trap or pipe, substantially as specified.

No. 61,161. Warp Stop-Motion for Looms.

(*Motion d'arrêt pour chaines de métiers.*)



The Draper Company, Portland, Maine, assignee of Myron Julius Bigelow, Hopedale, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd March, 1898.)

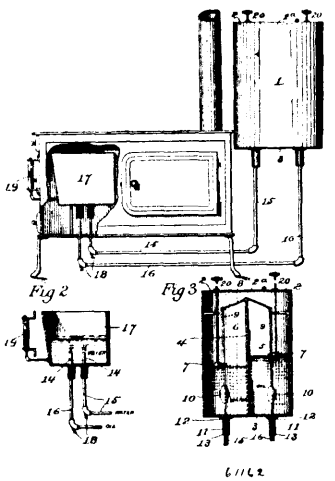
Claim.—1st. In a loom, a series of vertically-movable warp stop-motion actuating detectors, a vibrating feeler moved by gravity toward them and to be engaged and held by a dropped detector, a shipper-lever, and a releasing device therefor, combined with a controlling means for said device, including a rotating cam having a projection thereon, and a shouldered lever fulcrumed on a part of said releasing device and connected with the feeler and co-operating with the cam, to positively raise said lever on its fulcrum and move the feeler away from the detectors, stoppage of the said feeler holding the lever raised with its shoulder in the path of and to be engaged by the cam projection, to thereby move the lever longitudinally and operate the releasing device, substantially as described. 2nd. In a loom, a series of vertically-movable warp stop-motion actuating detectors, a vibrating feeler moved by gravity toward them and to be engaged and held by a dropped detector, a shipper-lever, and a releasing device therefor, combined with controlling means for said device, including a rotating cam having a projection thereon, and a lever connected with the feeler and normally rocked by the cam, said lever having having a downturned extension thereon to be engaged by the cam projection upon accidental stoppage of the feeler, to thereby depress the lever and effect movement of the feeler, substantially as described. 3rd. In a loom, a series of vertically-movable-warp stop-motion actuating detectors, a vibrating feeler moved by gravity toward them and to be engaged and held by a dropped detector, a shipper-lever, and a releasing device therefor, combined with controlling means for said device, including a rotating cam having a projection thereon, and a lever connected with the feeler and normally rocked by the cam, said lever having a shoulder and a downturned extension to be engaged by the cam projection upon accidental stoppage of the feeler, to effect movement of the latter, stoppage of the feeler by a dropped detector bringing the shoulder into the path of the said projection to thereby move the lever longitudinally and operate the releasing device, substantially as described. 4th. In a loom, a series of stop-motion actuating detectors movable vertically by the warp threads, a co-operating feeler vibrated positively in one direction and in the other direction by gravity, and stopping mechanism for the loom, combined with controlling means for said mechanism, comprising a rocking and longitudinally-movable lever, a continuously rotated cam to engage and rock said lever, an actuating projection on said cam to move the lever longitudinally, and a link pivotally connecting the free end of the lever and the feeler, whereby stoppage of the latter by a dropped detector will remain the lever out of engagement with the cam and in the path of movement of said actuating projection, whereby engagement of the latter with the lever will move it longitudinally and release the stopping mechanism, substantially as described. 5th. In a loom, a series of stop-motion-actuating detectors vertically movable by the warp-threads, a feeler moved by gravity toward said detectors, to be engaged and held by one in abnormal position, a shipper-lever, and releasing mechanism therefor, combined with controlling means for said mechanism, comprising a rotating cam, a normally vibrated lever pivotally mounted on said mechanism and directly connected by a link with and to move the feeler away from said deetctors, by engagement with the cam, and a continuously continuously rotated actuator to engage the lever when held from vibration by the feeler, and move the lever longitudinally to operate the releasing mechanism, substantially as described. 6th. In a loom, a series of flat warp-stop-motion-actuating detectors vertically movable by the warp-threads, a stationary bar to act against one longitudinal edge of a detector in abnormal position, a feeler having a deeply notched edge to engage the adjacent longitudinal edge of a dropped detector, said notches being deeper than one half the width of the detectors, to prevent the latter from twisting out of a notch when engaged and backed against the bar, the entrances of the notches being flared to guide the detector to the bottom of a notch, and means to vibrate the feeler, substantially as described. 7th. In a loom, a series of stop-motion-actuating detectors vertically movable by the warp-threads, a feeler moved by gravity toward said detectors, to be engaged and held by one in abnormal position, a shipper-lever, a knock-off arm therefor, a rock-shaft, having a rocker-arm, and a link connecting said knock-off and rock-shaft, combined with a lever pivoted on said rocker-arm and connected with the feeler, a continuously rotating cam to rock said lever on its pivot and thereby effect vibration of the feeler, and means to engage said lever and move it longitudinally to rock the knock-off controlling shaft, upon stoppage of the feeler by a dropped detector, substantially as described. 8th. In a warp-stop motion for looms, a series of vertically-movable flat detector-heddles, a notched vibratable feeler to engage and be stopped by a dropped heddle, and a co-operating guide at the back of the heedles, the notes being deeper than one half the width of the heddles to prevent the latter from twisting out of a notch when engaged and backed against said guide, said notches said notches having sides converging to the bottoms thereof, to guide the edge of a heddle to the bottom of a notch, substantially as described. 9th. In a loom, a series of flat stop-motion-actuating detectors vertically movable by the warp-threads, and vibratable feeler having a notched edge, to engage the adjacent longitudinal edge of a dropped detector, said notches having inwardly converging sides to guide the detector to the bottom of a notch, the depth of the notches being greater than one half the width of the detector, whereby the latter is prevented from twisting out of a notch when engaged by the feeler, substantially as described.

No. 61,162. Oil Burner. (*Brûleur d'huile.*)

Oscar Damon, Buffalo, New York, and John Farrall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th June, 1898.)

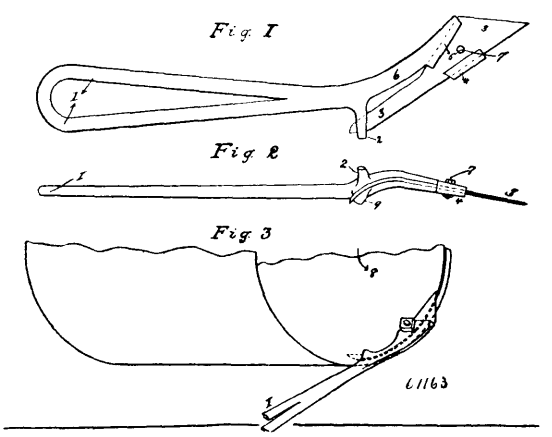
Claim.—1st. The combination with a suitable burner having oil jets and adapted to contain oil supported by a body of water whence the oil is burned, of a casing having a partition forming an oil and a water reservoir independent of each other, valves in the bottom of the casing, and an automatic means in the casing adapted to close the valve of one reservoir in the absence of fluid in the reservoir, as set forth. 2nd. The combination with a suitable burner adapted to hold water and oil, and the water and oil jets in the burner, of a

casing having a partition dividing it into water and oil reservoirs, a balance arm pivoted to the partition, valve stems having floats and



hung from each end of the said arm, and provided with valves, a valve seat in the bottom of each of said reservoirs and suitable pipe connections from the said valves to the said jets, as set forth. 3rd. The combination with a suitable burner adapted to hold water, of the water and oil reservoirs, for supplying said burner, and means to automatically cut off the flow of one fluid to the burner upon the exhaustion of the other fluid, as set forth. 4th. The combination with the oil and water reservoirs having each a valve seat, of an automatic cut off comprising valve stems each having a float and valves in each rservoir, said stems being so connected that the flow of one fluid will be cut off upon the exhaustion of the other fluid, as set forth. 5th. The combination with the oil and water reservoirs having a each a valve seat, of an automatic cut off, comprising a pivoted balance arm, valve stems having each a float and hung from the ends of said arm in each reservoir, and a valve upon each of said stems adapted to close upwardly upon said seats, as set forth.

No. 61,163. Can Opener. (*Appareil à ouvrir les boites métaliques.*)

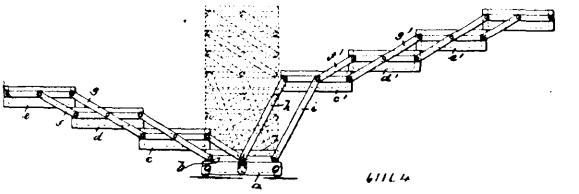


Jerome C. Dietrich and Cosma J. Shurly, assignee of Zera Knapp, all of Galt, Ontario, Canada, 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 11th June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a can opener a handle containing a knife having one portion formed straight and pointed for piercing, and the other portion curved for cutting, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In a can opener a handle containing two projecting lugs, one acting as a guide and the other as a fulcrum, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In a can opener a handle containing two projecting lugs, one acting as a guide, and the other as a fulcrum in combination with a knife having one portion formed straight and pointed for piercing, and the other portion curved for cutting substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,164. Folding Sample Case.

(*Caisse pliante pour échantillons.*)

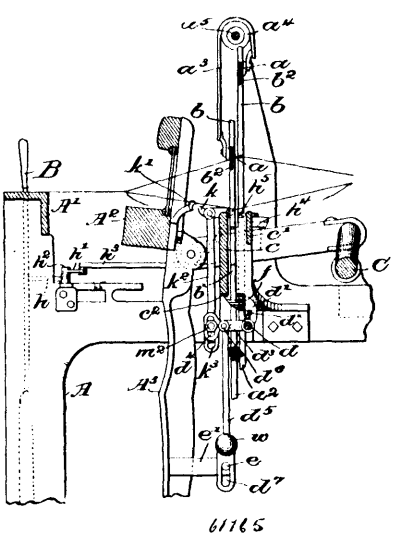


Charles Henry Mersereau, Alfred Gartner, William L. Platt, and Fred W. Wentworth, all of Paterson, New Jersey, U.S.A., 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A folding sample case consisting of a base compartment, and of two series of separate but connected trays or compartments pivotally connected with said base compartment and of uniform size with the latter, substantially as and for the purposes described. 2nd. A folding sample case consisting of a base compartment, two series of separate but connected compartments, of uniform size with the base compartment, carried by the latter and pivotally connected therewith, and means for pivotally connecting the separate compartments of each series, substantially as and for the purposes described. 3rd. A folding sample case consisting of a base compartment, two series of separate compartments of uniform size with said base compartment and arranged on the latter, one above the other, means for pivotally connecting the separate compartments of each series, and means for pivotally connecting the lowermost compartment of each series with the base compartment, substantially as and for the purposes described. 4th. A folding sample case consisting of a base compartment, two series of separate but connected compartments carried by said base compartment and of uniform size with the latter, means for pivotally connecting the lowermost compartment of each series with the base compartment, and a cover removably connected with the base compartment, substantially as and for the purposes described.

No. 61,165. Warp Stop-Motion for Looms.

(*Motion d'arrêt pour chaines de métiers.*)

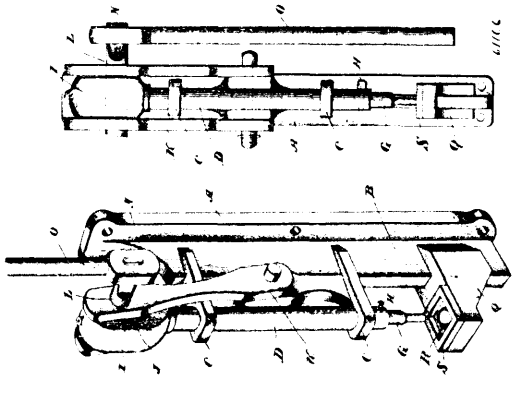


The Draper Company, Portland, Maine, assignee of Orwin Piper, Manchester, New Hampshire, both in the U.S.A., 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a loom, the lay, a series of warp-stop-motion-actuating detectors independent thereof and adapted to drop into operative position upon failure of the warp-threads, a vibrating feeler mounted in stationary bearings independent of the lay, a weight operatively connected with and to move said feeler toward and to be stopped by engagement with a dropped detector, means connected with the lay to positively move the feeler away from the detectors, and stopping mechanism for the loom, rendered operative by stoppage of the feeler due to a dropped detector, substantially as described. 2nd. In a loom, the lay, a series of warp-stop-motion-actuating detectors independent of the lay and adapted to slide vertically, and each having a warp-eye, combined with a stationary guide for the lower ends of the detectors, a vibrating feeler mounted independently of the lay, a weight connected with said feeler to

move it by gravity toward and to engage and be stopped by a dropped detector, means connected with the lay to positively rock the feeler in opposite direction or away from the detectors, stopping mechanism for the loom, and connections between it and the feeler, substantially as described. 3rd. In a loom, the lay, a series of metallic warp-stop-motion-actuating detectors adapted to slide vertically and controlled by the warp-threads, a stationary guide for the lower ends of the detectors, a feeler mounted independent of the lay, a connected weight to move the feeler by gravity toward and to engage a dropped detector due to breakage or undue slackness of its warp-thread, means, including a link, positively oscillated by the lay, to retract the feeler from the path of movement of the detectors, and stopping mechanism for the loom, operative upon stoppage of the feeler by a dropped detector, substantially as described. 4th. In a loom, the lay, a heddle-frame provided with a cross-bar, and a series of metallic heddles adapted to slide vertically on and independently of said bar, and a stationary guide for the lower ends of the heddles, combined with a rock-shaft independent of the lay, a feeler vibrated thereby to engage the end of a detector in abnormal position due to breakage or undue slackness of its warp thread, a depending longitudinally slotted link pivotally connected eccentrically to said rock-shaft, to rock the latter towards the heddles by its weight, a reciprocating actuator for the link mounted on the lay and entering the longitudinal slot, whereby the link will be oscillated and moved longitudinally against its weight, such longitudinal movement positively rocking the shaft to move the feeler away from the heddles, stopping mechanism for the loom, and connections between said mechanism and the feeler, substantially as described. 5th. In a loom, the lay, a cross-bar, and a series of longitudinally-slotted metallic warp-detectors adapted to slide vertically on and independently of said bar, a vibratable feeler mounted independently of the lay, to engage a dropped detector, a depending weighted link pivoted eccentrically to said vibrator, and having a longitudinal opening therein, a lug movable with the lay, to enter said opening, whereby said link will be oscillated and moved upward to retract the feeler on one stroke of the lay, the weight of the link depressing it and moving the feeler toward the path of the detectors on the other stroke of the lay, and stopping mechanism for the loom, operative upon stoppage of the feeler by a dropped detector, substantially as described. 6th. In a loom, the lay, a heddle-frame provided with a cross-bar, and a series of metallic heddles adapted to slide vertically on and independently of said bar, combined with a feeler mounted independent of the lay and handle-frame, a connected weight to move it toward and to engage a dropped heddle, means to positively retract said feeler, a shipper-lever, a releasing device, a controller for said device, rendered operative by stoppage of the feeler, and actuating connections between said controller and the feeler, substantially as described. 7th. In a loom, the lay, a heddle-frame provided with a cross-bar, and a series of metallic heddles adapted to slide vertically on and independently of said bar, combined with a stationary guide for the lower ends of the heddles, a gravity actuated, vibratable feeler mounted independently of the lay, to engage a dropped heddle, means operated by movement of the lay to retract the feeler positively, and stopping mechanism for the loom, including a dog and a co-operating bunter, and a connection between the dog and feeler, whereby the former is placed in operative position by stoppage of the feeler, substantially as described. 8th. In a loom, the lay, a series of warp-stop-motion-actuating detectors having a vertical movement controlled by the warp-threads, combined with a reciprocating feeler independent of the lay, a weight connected with the feeler to move it by gravity toward and to engage a detector dropped by breakage or slackness of its warp-thread, means actuated by the lay to retract the feeler positively, and stopping mechanism for the loom, operative upon stoppage of the feeler by a dropped detector, substantially as described.

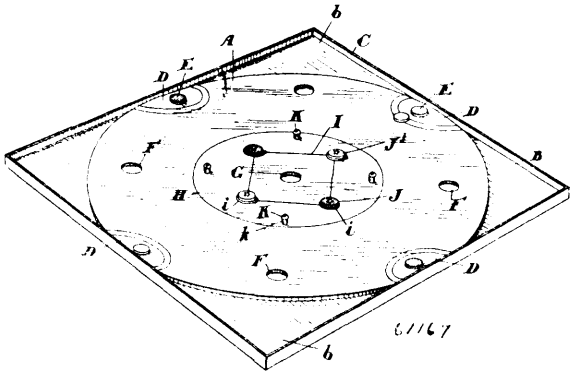
No. 61,166. Punching Machine. (*Poinçonneuse.*)



Martin Boyer, Biglerville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 14th September, 1898, 6 years. (Filed 6th June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a machine of the character described, the combination of a plunger carrying a punch, pivoted links, and a shaft rotatable in said links and having an eccentric which is adapted to engage and reciprocate the plunger, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a machine of the character described, the combination of a plunger, carrying a punch and having a head formed with a circular passage therethrough, pivoted links, and a shaft rotatable therein and having a disc secured eccentrically thereto and movable in the passage of the head, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a machine of the character described, the combination of a base, a plunger movable thereon and carrying a punch, links pivoted at their lower ends to the base, a shaft rotatable in the upper end of said links and having an eccentric which engages and reciprocates the plunger, a die carried by the base, and the detachable operating lever for the shaft, substantially as set forth.

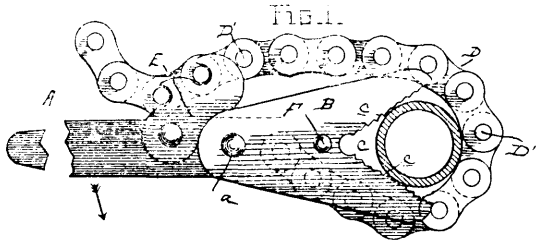
No. 61,167. Parlor Game. (*Jeu de salon.*)

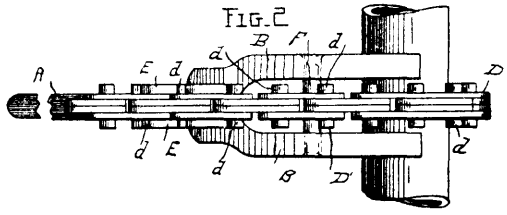


Howard Ashton Felt, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th May, 1898.)

Claim.—An improved parlor game board comprising the disc A, the board B, forming wells at the side of the disc and having a suitable flange, the semi-circular playing spaces D, the diagonally placed pockets F, the central pocket C, the circle H, the square I, the circular spots *i*, located at the corners of the square I, the star discs J, and J¹, designed to be placed thereon and the diagonally placed pegs K, all arranged as specified and the playing discs designed to utilized therewith from the spaces D, as starting points, as and for the purpose specified.

No. 61,168. Pipe Wrench. (*Clé à tuyau.*)

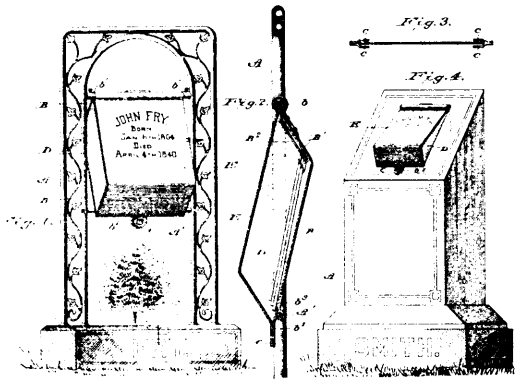




Barney Ross, Painsville, Ohio, U.S.A., 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th August, 1898.)

Claim. 1st. A pipe-wrench, comprising a bar or lever, a pair of parallel jaws pivoted to one end portion thereof, and having each a V-shaped recess extending into its free end, a chain attached to the end portion of said bar or lever below the pivot of the jaws and between said jaws, a clevis pivoted to said bar or lever at a point above the said pivot and having seats or hooks which are designed to be engaged by projections of the chain, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a pipe-wrench, the combination with the bar having the parallel, pivoted, recessed jaws, and the clevis pivoted to said bars and having seats therein, of the chain connected to said bar at one end and having its cross bars or pins provided with laterally-projecting ends designed to engage the seats of the clevis, substantially as specified.

No. 61,169. Marker for Monuments, Guide Posts, etc. (*Marqueur pour monuments, poteaux, etc.,*)



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John A. Coffey, Washington, Columbia, U.S.A., 14th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 11th June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a marker for the purpose set forth, the combination with a supporting frame having a cross-bar attached thereto, a casing rigidly attached to the bar and frame, the casing consisting of rear, front and side pieces, the rear plate being shaped to present a downward and rearward inclined top and a downward and forward inclined portion below, the side pieces being attached to the rear plate and a covering plate held in swinging engagement with the cross bar or rear plate and adapted to lie over the side pieces which are carried by the rear plate, hooks attached to the underside of the upper portion of the rear plate and tablets suspended from the hooks, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a marker for the purpose set forth, the combination with a casing and its support the casing comprising a rear plate shaped so that its upper portion will incline rearward and downward the continuation of the plate extending from the bend downward and toward the front, means for rigidly attaching the rear plate to the support, lozenge shaped side pieces rigidly attached to the front edges of the back plate, a covering plate in swinging engagement with the upper portion of the casing, said covering plate being adapted to swing by gravity downward so as to lie over the front edges of the side pieces, hooks attached to the rear plate within the casing and tablets which engage with the hooks and depend therefrom in an inclined position, substantially as shown.

No. 61,170. Method of Extracting Gold from Cyanide Solutions. (*Méthode d'extraire l'or des solutions de cyanure.*)

William Arthur Caldecott, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa, 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st January, 1898.)

Claim.—A mechanical mixture of zinc and lead shavings in connection with cyanide solutions containing gold as an improved method of precipitating the gold from such solutions as hereinbefore described.

No. 61,171. Method of Extracting Gold from Cyanide Solutions. (*Méthode d'extraire l'or des solutions de cyanure.*)

William Arthur Caldecott, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa, 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st January, 1898.)

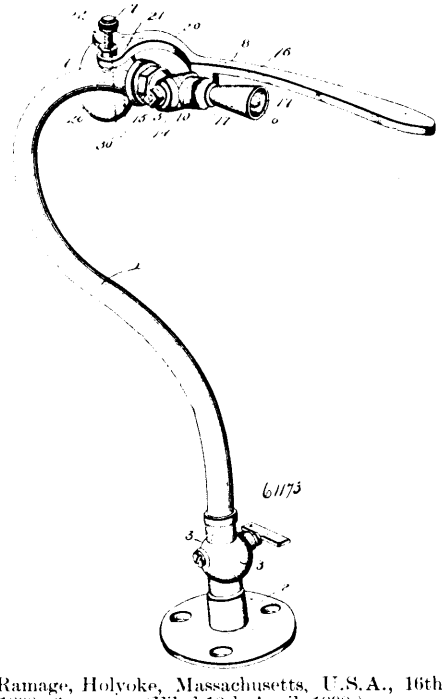
Claim.—As an improved method for the precipitation of gold from solutions containing gold bearing cyanide solutions, the passing of such solutions over zinc shavings previously treated with perchloride of mercury (Fig. H 1_2) or other similar mercury salt, as above described.

No. 61,172. Method of Extracting Precious Metals from Slimes. (*Méthode d'extraire les métaux des matières visqueuses.*)

William Arthur Caldicott, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa, 16th September, 1896; 6 years. (Filed 31st January, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The method, hereinbefore described, of extracting precious metals from finely divided material, such as slimes containing reducing substances such as ferrous sulphide or hydrate, which consists in rendering the material alkaline, forcing air into the pulp until the ferrous compounds are converted into ferric hydrate, adding cyanide and continuing aeration and agitation until the precious metals are dissolved. 2nd. The method of treating auriferous slimes which contain foreign reducing or oxidizable substances, consisting in aerating such slimes by air in subdivided or separate bubbles passed through the slimes until said foreign substances are oxidized, and then adding cyanide to the slimes thus treated for removing the gold. 3rd. The method of treating slime pulp containing reducing substances such as ferrous compounds, whereby a saving is effected in the use of cyanide of potassium, the same consisting in subjecting the slime pulp to a preliminary aeration and oxidation, as herein set forth.

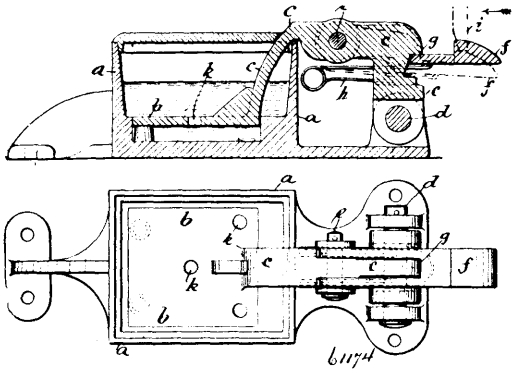
No. 61,173. Gas Jet Cut-Off. (*Détente de jet à gaz.*)



Lawson Ramage, Holyoke, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th April, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a cut-off for gas burners, the combination with a valve and burner, of a weight-controlled operating lever connected with the valve, for the purposes described, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a cut-off for gas burners, the combination with a burner, and a valve for supplying under normal conditions a limited volume of gas to said burner, of a lever operatively connected with the valve, means for holding the lever in a position where the valve is slightly opened, and means for limiting the play or stroke of the lever and the movement of the valve, substantially as described for the purposes set forth. 3rd. In a cut-off for gas burners, the combination with a burner, and a valve, of a weight-controlled lever operatively connected with the valve, and an adjustable stop carried by the lever, substantially as described. 4th. In a cut-off for gas burners, the combination with a valve, and a burner, of an operating lever attached at an intermediate point of its length to the plug of said valve and having its free end projecting to be readily accessible, and a drop weight and an adjusting screw carried by the other end of said lever, substantially as described. 5th. In a cut-off for gas burners, the combination with a valve, and a burner, of a protector-hook attached to said valve and surrounding the burner, and a weight-controlled operating lever connected to the valve and with its free end arranged alongside of the hood to be readily accessible, for the purposes described, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a cut-off for gas burners, the valve having an axially-turning plug, a valve-shell in which the plug is seated, the nozzle attached to the valve-shell, a burner-tip attached to the nozzle, and a flame-protector hood attached to the nozzle to surround the burner-tip, in combination with a lever provided, at an intermediate point of its length, with a lug which is attached to the valve-plug, means for returning the lever and valve-plug to a position to insure a limited flow of gas to the burner-tip and means for limiting the play of the lever and valve, substantially as described. 7th. In a cut-off for gas burners, the combination with a valve, and a burner, of a lever attached to a turning plug of said valve and provided, at its rear end, with branches or arms, an adjustable stop-screw mounted in one of said arms, and a drop weight carried by the other arm, substantially as described. 8th. In a cut-off for gas burners, the combination with a valve, and a burner, of a lever arranged alongside of the valve and the burner and attached rigidly to the valve-plug for the purpose of moving the same to open the full supply of gas to the burner, means associated with the valve-plug to limit the return movement thereof, and a retractor to return the lever and valve-plug to the limit permitted by the stop device, substantially as and for the purposes described. 9th. In a cut-off for gas burners, the combination with a valve and a burner, of a lever operatively connected with the valve-plug to open the same, means for arresting the movement of the lever and the valve-plug when the former is operated to open said valve, and a retractor to return the lever and valve-plug to their normal positions, substantially as and for the purposes described.

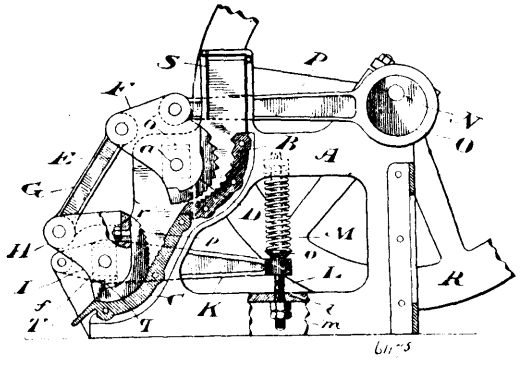
No. 61,174. Spinning Mule. (*Mull-jenny en fin.*)



Samuel Green, Moseley, Lancaster, England, 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th January, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A carriage steadier for mules for spinning, consisting of an iron box *a* containing fluid, and a plate *b* formed with perforations *k*, and an arm *c* hinged to the outside of the said box, the mule carriage having projections *i* fixed thereto, the said arm being adapted to catch the mule carriage or projections *i* at the end of the inward travel, and the said fluid to check the rise of the said plate and thus control the speed of the mule carriage at the commencement of its outward travel, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In combination with an iron box *a* containing fluid and a movable plate therein formed with an arm *c*, a lever *f* hinged to the said arm and supported by a spring, which lever is adapted to be depressed by and catch the projection *i* on the mule carriage at the end of the inward travel, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 61,175. Rock Crusher. (*Machine à broyer la roche.*)



Bagster Roads, Seabrook, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th December, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. In a rock crusher and pulverizer, a curved bed supported in a suitable frame, in combination with an oscillator normally in contact with the lower portion of the bed, bearing blocks vertically movable in suitable guide-ways in the frame of the machine and having the shaft of the oscillator journalled therein, and means tending to retain the oscillator in contact with the bed, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a rock crusher and pulverizer, a curved bed supported in a suitable frame, in combination with an oscillator normally in contact with the lower portion of the bed, bearing blocks vertically movable in suitable guide-ways in the frame of the machine and having the shaft of the oscillator journalled therein, which shaft is located below the centre of the curve of the surface of the oscillator, and means tending to retain the oscillator in contact with the bed, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a rock crusher and pulverizer, a curved bed supported in a suitable frame, in combination with an oscillator normally in contact with the lower portion of the bed, bearing blocks vertically movable in suitable guide-ways in the frame of the machine and having the shaft of the oscillator journalled therein, a lever journalled at each side of the machine on the frame and on the ends of the oscillator shaft, and springs connected to the ends of the levers and to the frame tending to draw down the levers and retain the oscillator in contact with the bed, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In a rock crusher and pulverizer, a curved bed supported in a suitable frame, in combination with an oscillator normally in contact with the lower portion of the bed, bearing blocks vertically movable in suitable guide-ways in the frame of the machine and having the shaft of the oscillator journalled therein, which shaft is located below the centre of the curve of the surface of the oscillator, a lever journalled at each side of the machine on the frame and on the ends of the oscillator shaft, and springs connected to the ends of the levers and to the frame tending to draw down the levers and retain the oscillator in contact with the bed, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 5th. In a rock crusher and pulverizer, a curved bed supported in a suitable frame, in combination with an oscillator normally in contact with the lower portion of the bed, bearing blocks vertically movable in suitable guide-ways in the frame of the machine and having the shaft of the oscillator journalled therein, which shaft is located below the centre of the curve of the surface of the oscillator, a lever journalled at each side of the machine on the frame and on the ends of the oscillator shaft, and adjustable springs connected to the ends of the levers and to the frame tending to draw down the levers and retain the oscillator in contact with the bed, the springs being normally so adjusted as to exert little or no pressure till the oscillator shaft is raised, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 6th. In a rock crusher and pulverizer, a curved bed supported in a suitable frame, in combination with an oscillator normally in contact with the lower portion of the bed, bearing blocks vertically movable in suitable guide-ways in the frame of the machine and having the shaft of the oscillator journalled therein, and means tending to retain the oscillator in contact with the bed, both the oscillator and the bed being smooth at their lower portions and toothed above, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 7th. In a rock crusher and pulverizer, a curved bed supported in a suitable frame, in combination with an oscillator normally in contact with the lower portion of the bed, bearing blocks vertically movable in suitable guide-ways in the frame of the machine and having the shaft of the oscillator journalled therein, a lever journalled at each side of the machine on the frame and on the ends of the oscillator shaft, and springs connected to the ends of the levers and to the frame tending to draw down the levers and retain the oscillator in contact with the bed, both the oscillator and bed being smooth at their lower portions and toothed above, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 8th. In a rock crusher and pulverizer, a curved bed supported in a suitable frame, in combination with an oscillator, normally in contact with the lower portion of the bed, bearing blocks vertically movable in suitable guide-ways in the frame of the machine and having the shaft of the oscillator journalled therein, and means tending to retain the oscillator in contact with the bed, a toothed upper curved bed communicating with the lower bed, a toothed oscillator journalled in proximity thereto, an arm extending from each oscillator, a link connecting the said arms and means for rocking one of the oscillators, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 9th. In a rock crusher and pulverizer, a curved bed supported in a suitable frame, in combination with an oscillator normally in contact with the lower portion of the bed, bearing blocks vertically movable in suitable guide ways in the frame of the machine and having the shaft of the oscillator journalled therein, means tending to retain the oscillator in contact with the bed, a toothed upper curved bed communicating with the lower bed, a toothed oscillator journalled in proximity thereto, an arm extending from each oscillator, a link connecting the said arms, one or more eccentric rods journalled to the arm of the upper oscillator and operated by eccentrics on the shaft deriving motion from any suitable source of power, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 61,176. Method of Treating Lead Sulphide Ores.

(*Méthode de traiter les minerais de sulfure de plomb.*)

Solomon Ganelin, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th December, 1897.)

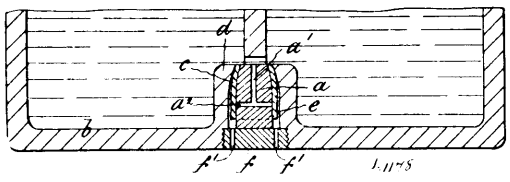
Claim.—1st. The process of treating ores containing lead-sulphide or silver-sulphide or both which consists in preparing a mass or bath of fused halogen salt capable of being decomposed by said sulphides, and introducing the ore into said fused bath and thereby effecting double decomposition between said sulphides of the ore and halogen salt of the bath whereby conversion of the lead and silver-sulphides of the ore into halogen salts of lead and silver, and of the base of the halogen salt of the bath into a sulphide are effected, substantially as described. 2nd. The process of treating lead-zinc sulphide ores preparatory to the separation of lead and silver compounds from zinc compounds which consists in introducing the lead-zinc sulphide ore into a mass or bath of fused chlorides capable of being decomposed by lead and silver sulphides and thereby effecting double decomposition between the lead and silver-sulphides of the ore and chloride of the bath and converting the lead and silver-sulphides of the ore into chloride of lead and chloride of silver and the chloride of the fused bath or mass, into sulphide, and permitting the zinc-sulphide of the sulphide ore to remain in the fused bath or mass, substantially as described. 3rd. The method of treating ores in which galena is present which consists in introducing the ore into a fused mass or bath containing zinc-chloride, and thereby converting the galena into chloride of lead and forming a sulphide of zinc, and then reducing the formed lead chloride to the metallic state by the introduction of metallic zinc into the fused bath or mass, substantially as described. 4th. The process of forming sulphides of metals from such of their halogen compounds as are capable when fused of being decomposed by galena which consists in introducing galena into a fused bath of the halogen compounds of metals, and separating the halogen compound of the lead formed in the reaction from the formed metal sulphide.

No. 61,177. Accumulator Plate. (*Plaque d'accumulateur.*)

Dr. Carl August Bennert, Godesberg, Prussia, 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 1st December, 1897.)

Claim.—Preparation of accumulator plates, characterized by the use of plumbic oxide or peroxide prepared from electrolytic white lead or electrolytic lead hydroxide, for the purpose of diminishing the weight of the plates and of increasing their capacity in consequence of the extreme fineness of division and purity of these oxides.

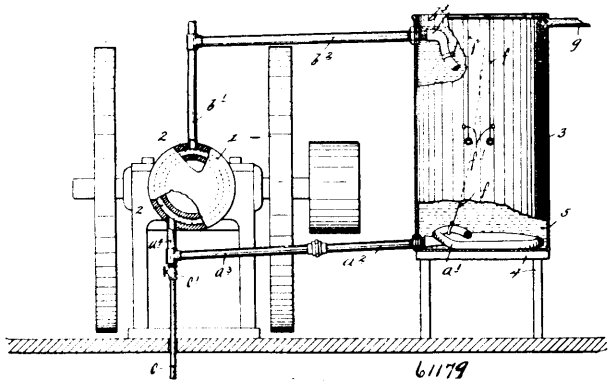
No. 61,178. Electric Cell and Battery. (*Cellule et pile électriques.*)



William Hopkin Akester Fulham, Middlesex, England, 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th November, 1897.)

Claim.—A valve for closed primary and secondary electric cells and batteries, characterized by the combination of a tapered plug a, having an axial inlet hole a^1, and lateral outlet holes a^2, an elastic tube e, surrounding the tapered end of the plug and the plug outlets a^2, a tapered seating d, in which the elastically covered tapered end of the plug seats, gas and water tight, and which expands towards and around the plug outlets a^2, so as to leave an annular space e, surrounding the latter, and a screw cap f, serving to locate the plug in position and formed with vent holes f^1, such parts being adapted to co-operate, as set forth.

No. 61,179. Drain Pipe. (*Tuyau de drain.*)



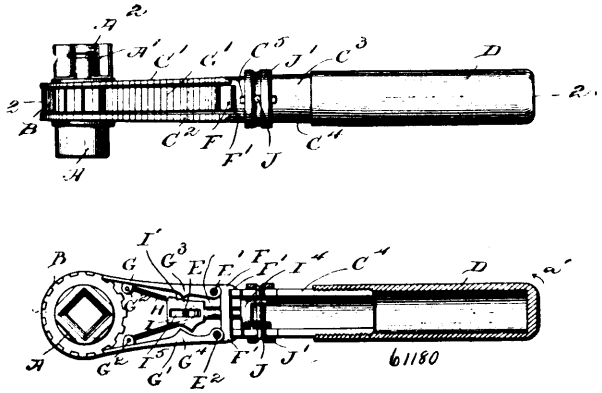
Thomas J. Murfin, Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, U.S.A., 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 25th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a tank for water or other liquids, of a pipe having, within the tank a section normally submerged, but capable of extension to a point above the liquid level in the tank, for draining the pipe without emptying the tank, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a tank and an engine having a water-jacket, of circulating connections from said tank to said jacket, which circulating connections include sections of pipe within the tank normally submerged, but capable of extension to a point above the liquid-level, and a discharge-opening, outside the tank, for draining the circulating connections in the water-jacket of the engine, without emptying the tank, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a water-tank and a water-jacketed engine, of circulating connections from the tank to the engine, which connections are provided with flexible sections of pipe within the tank normally submerged, but capable of being elevated to bring their mouths above the liquid level in the tank, and a valve-controlled discharge-opening, at the lowest point in the circulating connections outside the tank, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 61,180. Wrench. (*Clé à écrou.*)

Elias M. Tyler, Emigrant Gap, California, U.S.A., 16th September 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd August, 1898.)

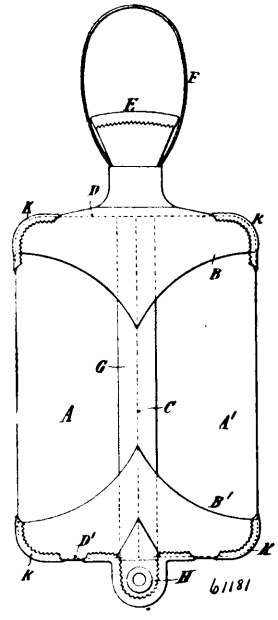
Claim.—1st. A reversible ratchet-wrench, provided with a socket having a ratchet-wheel, spring-pressed pawls engaging the said wheel at opposite sides, the pawls being provided on their inner faces with inclines, and a cam block mounted between and to slide longitudinally of the pawls to alternately engage them, and arms attached to the cam-block and engagable by the operator, substantially as described. 2nd. A reversible ratchet-wrench comprising a



casing, a socket mounted to turn in the said casing and provided with a ratchet-wheel, spring-pressed pawls for engagement with the ratchet-wheel at opposite sides, the pawls being pivoted in the said casing and provided at their inner faces with inclines, a movable cam-block within the said casing and provided with cam faces, for engagement with the said inclines to throw either of the said pawls out of mesh with the ratchet-wheel, and a ring slidable on the said casing and connected with the said block, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. A reversible ratchet-wrench, provided with a socket having a ratchet-wheel, spring-pressed pawls engaging said wheel on opposite sides, the pawls being provided in their inner faces with inclines, a cam-block between the pawls and having a longitudinal slot, a pin passing through said slot, a rearward extension of said block having guiding contact with the handle, a cross-pin fixed to said extension and projecting outside the handle, and a ring fixed to said pin and surrounding the handle. 4th. A reversible ratchet-wrench provided with a casing comprising two plates spaced apart and formed with semi-cylindrical extensions, a handle screwing on the said extensions, a clamp engaging the plates at the extensions, the said clamp being provided with lugs projecting over part of the cylindrical extensions, substantially as shown and described. 5th. A reversible ratchet-wrench provided with a socket having a square end formed with a recess, and an auxiliary socket fitted upon the said end and carrying a spring for engagement with the said recess, substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,181. India Rubber Water Bag.

(*Sac à eau en caoutchouc.*)



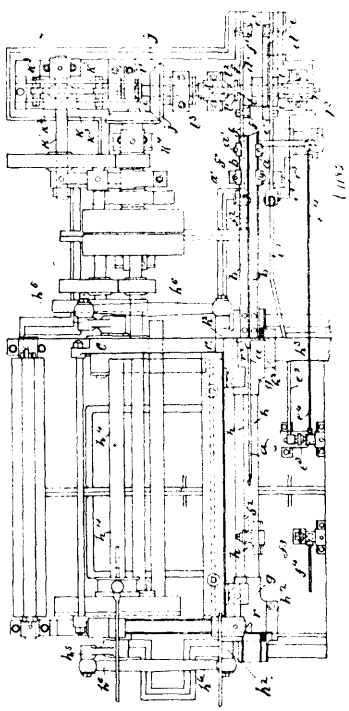
Adelbert H. Alden, Lawrence, New York, U.S.A., 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A water bag composed essentially of a sheet of India rubber folded upon itself from opposite sides and having its meeting edges joined along a vertical line, so as to form a bag without seam or joint along its side edges, as set forth. 2nd. A water bag composed of a sheet of rubber folded upon itself from opposite sides and

having its meeting edges joined on a line extending vertically across one side of the bag, and its ends closed by sheets of rubber folded over said ends and united to the sides, as set forth. 3rd. A water bag composed of a sheet of rubber folded upon itself from opposite sides and with its meeting edges joined in a central vertical line running across the side of the bag, and having strips or sheets of rubber folded over its ends and united to the sides, and a reinforcing strip applied over the vertical seam or joint, as set forth.

No. 61,182. Wire Weaving Loom.

(*Métier à tisser le fil de fer.*)



Daniel S. Birrell, Warrington, England, 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 14th February, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A wire weaving loom, for weaving wire fabric of warp and woof, comprising a rod at each side of the loom, for actuating the shuttle, and provided at its end with an engaging device, a shuttle adapted to be caught by the two rods alternately, and to be pulled from one side of the loom to the other through the shed, and means on the loom for disengaging the rod from the shuttles, when pulled through and clear of the shed, and a cam and levers operating said shuttle rods, said cam having rises and falls, adapted to press each rod alternately, first through the shed, so as to engage the shuttle, and then draw it back, substantially as described. 2nd. In a wire weaving loom, for weaving wire fabric of warp and woof, a rod at either side of the loom, adapted to pass through the shed, a shuttle adapted to be passed through the shed by said rods, alternately, a continuously revolving cam, operating said two rods, intermediate operating levers between said cam and rods, and means for moving said cam into and out of engagement with the two rod actuating mechanisms, alternately, whereby one of said mechanisms is entirely at rest, when the other is in action, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a wire weaving loom for weaving wire fabrics of warp and woof, a rod at either side, moving the shuttle across the shed, a lever operating each of the shuttle rods, two sets of reciprocating slides, connected with said shuttle rod levers, by which such levers are operated, and a continuous revolving cam or cams, adapted to be moved alternately into and out of engagement with said slides, and adapted also to be alternately moved out of engagement with either of them, and thereby perform alternate active and idle revolutions, and so operate the rod, and also provide periods of rest for same, substantially as described. 4th. In a wire weaving loom, for weaving wire fabric of warp and woof, a shuttle, adapted to be moved across the shed from either side, by a rod at either side, a cam having a continuous rotative, and intermittent bodily lateral movement, a rod or lever mechanism between the cam and the shuttle rods, connected with each of said rods, and adapted to be operated alternately, by said cam, and said cam being alternately moved bodily into and out of engagement alternately with each of the shuttle rod actuating mechanisms, and also out of engagement with both, whereby an idle revolution between each bodily actuation is effected, and pauses of the picking motion effected, whilst the beating up motion is actuated, substantially as described. 5th. In a wire weaving loom for weaving wire fabric of warp and woof, in which a shuttle is moved across the shed by shuttle rods at either side, a cam mechanism operating said rods, comprising a continuous rotating cam, two devices on either side of said cam, adapted to be alternately operated by said cam, and a separate cam giving said cam bodily lateral movement, and moving it into and out of engagement with said two devices, alternately, substantially as and for the purposes described. 6th. In a wire weaving loom, the combination of the cam d, cam slides e and f, shaft i, carrying said cam, the cam k, disposed and revolving in a plane at right angles to the plane of cam d, and adapted to operate said shaft i, said cams having different relative rates of movement, substantially as described. 7th. In a wire weaving loom, the combination of shuttle actuating rods a, slides b, a slipper a^1, carrying said rods, and sliding on b, cam d, and intermediate actuating mechanism between said cams and slipper, substantially as set forth. 8th. In a wire weaving loom, the combination of a shuttle having a catch, and a releasing lever or device, operating said catch, shuttle actuating rods, having an end constructed and adapted to be engaged by said catch, and stationary releasing means on the loom, with which said shuttle catch lever comes in contact, and by which it is disengaged therefrom, substantially as set forth. 9th. In a wire weaving loom, the combination of the cam d, two sets of cam actuated devices, operated alternately by said cam, to and fro, and a locking device, operated in connection with each of said cam actuated parts, and adapted to be disengaged from said parts by the cam, by the lateral movement thereof, alternately, substantially as described.

No. 61,183. Electric Battery. (*Batterie électrique.*)

John Laskey Dobell, 46 Connaught Road, Harlesden, Middlesex, England, 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 14th February, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A porous pot or other article formed of calcined magnesite reduced to a fine state of division, moistened with a solution of boracic acid and water, or spirit and water, or with a quantity of boracic acid dissolved in spirit, then made into a stiff paste or dough and shaped to the required form of the article to be produced, and afterwards dried, and, if desired, baked or fried, in manner substantially as herein described, and for the purpose stated. 2nd. A porous pot or other article formed of calcined magnetite reduced to a fine state of division combined with bran, sawdust, or the like, moistened with a solution of boracic acid in water, or in spirit and water, or with a quantity of boracic acid dissolved in spirit then made into a stiff paste or dough and shaped to the required form of the article to be produced, then dried and baked or fried, in manner substantially as herein described, and for the purpose stated.

No. 61,184. Process of Rendering Hose, Barrels and other Objects, Impervious to Oily Fluids.

(*Procédé pour rendre les boyaux, barils et autres objets imperméable.*)

Franz Xavier Servatius, Koln, Germany, 16th Septbmber, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th June, 1897.)

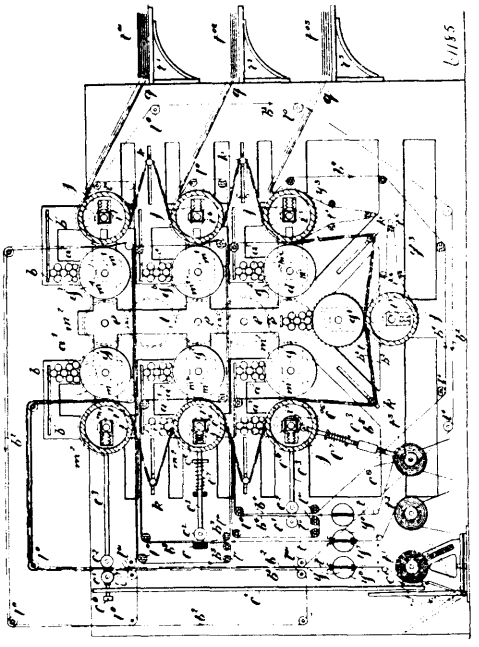
Claim.—1st. A process for the manufacture of hose, barrels and other objects, for preservation and transport of petroleum, ether, bisulphide of carbon, naptha, tar-oil and other liquid or gaseous substances, having as an essential feature that the hose or other objects are rendered impervious or tight, by means of glue with or without addition of glycerine, to the penetrating and destroying influences of the said substances. 2nd. For putting the process of claim into effect, a hose made of hard or soft rubber, tissue, netting, leather or the like, having such of its surfaces as are exposed to the destroying influences, coated with a composition of glue with a variable addition of glycerine or to the material for which said composition has been added in the process of manufacture.

No. 61,185. Printing Machine. (*Machine à imprimer.*)

Isodore Lam, Vienna, Austria, 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th December, 1897.)

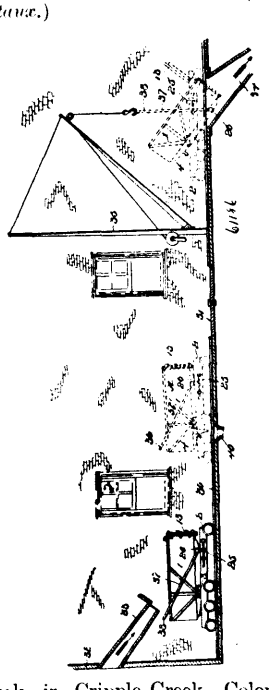
Claim.—1st. In a web printing machine, the combination of a press and a form-cylinder with mechanism for rotating one of them, one journalled in stationary bearings and the other in sliding bearings pressed towards the other cylinder so that their surfaces will be in contact and means of intermittently separating them, such as strips of metal of various lengths being secured near the ends, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a web printing machine, the combination with press and form-cylinders, a stationary bearing for one of said cylinders, mechanism for rotating said cylinder, a sliding bearing for the other cylinder, means of pressing said sliding bearing to bring the surface of said cylinder into contact with the other, means for intermittently separating said sliding cylinder, a brake-rod connecting to said sliding bearing a breaking device adapted to be operated by said brake rod and a web of paper passing between said cylinders and controlled by said breaking device, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a web printing machine, the combination, with a press and form cylinder contacting each other and one of them journalled slidingly, a cam on the axle of one of the cylinders of the pair, a brake-rod actuated by said cam and a braking device adapted to press upon the paper web and check the unwinding of the roll of paper, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a web printing machine, the combination of a press and a form cylinder, a set of ink rollers journalled in a movable device, bearing bridges in which

said ink rollers are journalled adjustably secured to the frame, a guide slot in said frame, a guide lug engaging said slot and adapted



to slide therein to that said ink rollers may be set above one cylinder or the other, a set of gearing on the axle of each cylinder adapted to gear with the ink roller gearing when set above the same and means of adapting either cylinder as form or press-cylinder, whereby the machine may be made to print on either side of the web, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a web printing machine, the combination with a press and form-cylinder and means for applying ink to the form-cylinder, of a knife carried by the form-cylinder, means for sinking the knife when it comes opposite the inking rollers and devices for catching the end of the paper-web, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a printing machine, a dampening device consisting of a slotted hollow cylinder through the slot of which passes the paper end adapted to be filled with moisture producing medium, such as steam, porous partitions through which the moisture may pass lining the slot on each side of the paper as it passes through said cylinder and slides interposable between said paper and moisture producing medium to regulate the supply to the paper from the interior of said cylinder, substantially as set forth. 7th. in a printing machine, a feeding-device comprising two coacting endless bands, one of which has pins or studs and the other depressions arranged to receive said pins or studs, substantially as set forth. 8th. In a printing machine, the combination of a series of pairs of press and form-cylinders, lugs at the ends of said cylinders, notched discs or clutches forming the ends of said cylinders, the notches receiving the lugs, tubular journals on said disc and pins or gudgeons passing through said tubular journals and engaging the centre of said cylinders, adapting said cylinders for ready interchange, substantially as set forth. 9th. In a printing machine a pair of cylinders, one journaled stationary in the frame, sliding bearings for the other cylinder, slots in the frame in which said bearing may slide, springs pressing against said sliding bearings and causing the cylinder journaled therein to be pressed against the other cylinder, means of adapting each cylinder either as press or form cylinder, a set of ink rollers, gear wheels at the ends of said ink rollers one gearing with another and adapted to be driven from the cylinder below a movable bracket on each side in which said ink rollers are journaled and adapted to be slid backwards or forwards over one cylinder or the other, a gear wheel on the axle of each cylinder and an idler wheel gearing into said wheel on the cylinder axle and into one of the ink roller wheels when said ink rollers above one cylinder or the other, substantially as set forth. 10th. In a printing machine, the combination of a pair of cylinders, one journaled stationary in the frame, sliding bearings for the other cylinder, slot in the frame in which said bearings may slide, springs pressing against said sliding bearings and causing the cylinder journaled therein to be pressed against the other cylinder, a set of ink rollers journaled in movable brackets adapted to be set over one cylinder or other, gear wheels on the axles of said ink rollers gearing with one another, a cam groove in the end of one of said ink rollers, a bracket fast on the movable bearing bracket, a friction roller held on said bracket and engaging said cam groove and causing said roller to have longitudinal traverse when rotating, a gear wheel upon the axle of each cylinder and an idler wheel gearing in the latter wheel and in the wheel on one of the ink-rollers when set above the respective cylinder, substantially as set forth. 11th. In a web printing machine, the combination of a series of pairs of cylinders each adapted to act either as form or press-cylinder and one journalled stationary and the other slidingly and pressed against its fellow, pairs of endless transporting bands running between and propelled by said cylinder pairs and carrying the web of paper between them, taking-up-rollers pressing said bands against the web to take it up and guide-rollers or pulleys leading said bands around their course, substantially as set forth. 12th. In a web printing machine, the combination of a series of pairs of cylinders, each adapted to act either as form or press-cylinder and one journalled stationary and the other slidingly and pressed against its fellow, pairs of endless transporting bands running through and propelled by one or more of said cylinder pairs and carrying the web of paper between them, taking-up-rollers pressing said bands against the web to take it up, guide-rollers or pulleys guiding the course of said bands when carrying the web and on its return course and heated boxes or cylinders taking the place of some of said guide-rollers over which pass the bands when carrying the printed web, substantially as set forth. 13th. In a web printing machine, the combination of a series of pairs of cylinders each adapted to act either as form or press-cylinder and one journalled stationary and the other slidingly pressed against its fellow, pairs of endless transporting bands running through and propelled by one or more cylinder pairs and carrying the web of paper between them, taking-up-rollers pressing said bands against the web to take it up, guide-rollers or pulleys guiding the course of said bands when carrying the web and on its return course, a pair of clamping rollers in contact with said bands near the taking-up-point, a rod at each end of one of said rollers to which said roller is journalled and connected to the spring-actuated cylinder-journal at the other, to form a braking device for the bands and web, substantially as set forth. 14th. In a web printing machine, the combination of a series of pairs of cylinders, each adapted to act either as form or press-cylinder and one journalled stationary and the other slidingly and pressed against its fellow, pairs of endless transporting bands running through and propelled by one or more cylinder pairs and carrying the web of paper between them, taking-up-rollers pressing said bands against the web to take it up, guide-rollers or pulleys guiding the course of said bands when carrying the web and on its return course, a resistance block placed close to one of a pair of bands, a clamping roller placed close to the other band of the pair and opposite said resistance block, a rod at each end of said clamping roller to one end of which said roller is journalled, guides in which said rod is held, a spring between said guides secured to said rod, and a cam disc on the cylinder axle bearing upon the other end of said rod causing said clamping roller to be pressed against the resistance block at intervals when the passage of the bands and web is to be stopped, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,186. Means for Extracting Precious Metals and Cyanide Tank Therefor. (*Moyen d'extraire les metaux.*)



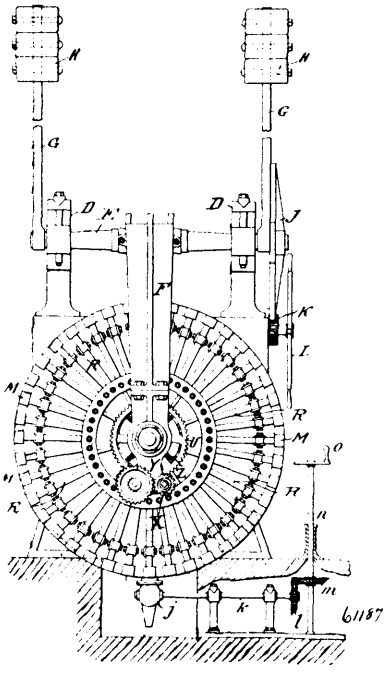
John Philip Schuck, jr. Cripple Creek, Colorado, U.S.A., 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th February, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a suitable base, of a portable tank mounted thereon and adapted to contain a charge of ore and a suitable extracting solution, substantially as described, for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In a plant for charging and discharging ore, the combination with an ore charging chute and an ore discharging chute, of a tiltable tank arranged between said chutes and

adapted to receive ore from one of the chutes and to be tilted to discharge ore to the other chute, substantially as and for the purposes described. 3rd. In a plant for charging and discharging ore, the combination with an ore charging chute and a delivery chute, of a tiltable, portable tank arranged to receive ore from the charging chute and to dump its contents into the delivery chute, and a hoisting appliance for raising and lowering said tiltable tank with relation to the delivery chute, substantially as and for the purposes described. 4th. A portable dumping tank consisting of a wheeled truck, a tiltable body mounted thereon, and a closure for the open discharge end of said body, substantially as described, for the purposes set forth. 5th. A portable dumping tank comprising a wheeled truck, a tiltable tank or body pivotally supported thereon and having an open discharge end, a closure clamped to said open discharge end of the tank or body, and a packing between the joint of the body and its closure, substantially as described. 6th. A tiltable tank provided with an open disharge end, a closure pivotally supported thereon, a packing between the tank and said closure, and means for clamping the closure against the tank and to confine the packing between the parts, substantially as described. 7th. A tiltable tank provided with a marginal flange around its open discharge end, a flanged closure fitted to the flanged end of said tank, a packing between the flanged closure and the flanged tank, and means for clamping the closure against the tank, substantially as described. 8th. A tiltable tank provided in its bottom with a valved drain pipe, and a filtering medium contained within the tank above said drain pipe, substantially as and for the purposes described. 9th. The combination of a wheeled truck, a tiltable tank pivotally supported in eccentric relation to said truck, and holding devices carried by the truck and engaging with the free end of the tank to sustain the latter in its raised position, substantially as described. 10th. The combination with a suitable support, of a tiltable tank pivoted to said support and having an open discharge end at the rear thereof, a bail pivoted to said tank, and a hoisting mechanism connected with said bail, substantially as described, for the purposes set forth. 11th. A portable tank comprising a wheeled truck, a tank or body mounted on said truck, a valved drain pipe attached to the bottom of said tank, a screen over the open receiving end of said drain pipe, and a filtering medium within the tank, substantially as described. 12th. The combination of a tank provided with a marginal flange around its open rear end and with the projecting bolts, a packing or gasket fitted to the flanged open end of the tank to receive said bolts thereon, a closure pivoted to the tank to lie therein and provided with an annular flange which overlaps the gasket and is perforated to receive the bolts, and binding nuts fitted to said bolts and bearing against the flange of the closure, substantially as described.

No. 61,187. Wood Treating Apparatus.

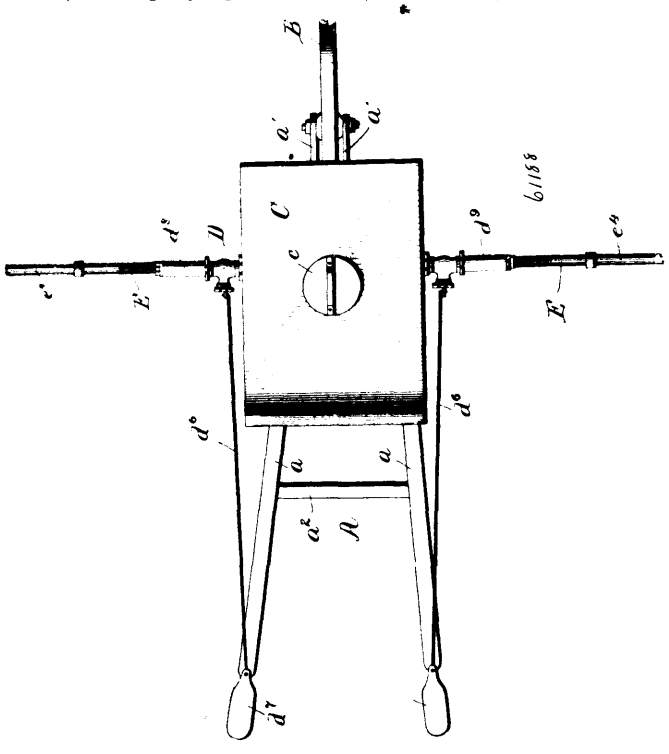
(*Appareil pour le traitement du bois.*)



S. E. Haskin, of London, England, 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st February, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a chamber A of a removable door B at one end thereof, pivoted and counterbalanced arm F, a shaft N connecting said door to the arm F, screw-threads O on said shaft, a sleeve Q adapted to slide thereon, a nut P connected to said sleeve Q and engaging said screw-threads, a series of arms R radiating from said sleeve Q, and a series of staples M surrounding said chamber A and adapted to receive said arms, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. The combination with the chamber A and removable door B of a perforated plate *c* removable with said door and adapted when the door is closed to partition off a compartment *d* at the end of the chamber A, a seating *h* for said plate *c*, a pipe *a* opening into said compartment *d*, a perforated plate *e* at the other end of said chamber A partitioning off a compartment *f*, and an outlet *g* to said compartment *f*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 61,188. Spraying Machine. (*Pulvérisateur.*)



Absalom W. Steeves, West Somerville, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A spraying machine, comprising a framework, a tank mounted thereon, an outlet formed in the sides of said tank, an adjustable spraying attachment removably secured to each of said outlets, whereby the distance between the attachments may be varied to accord with the distance between the rows being sprayed, and means for passing liquid to said spraying attachments, substantially as described. 2nd. A spraying machine, comprising a framework, a tank mounted thereon, an outlet from said tank formed on opposite sides thereof, an adjustable spraying attachment secured to each of said outlets, whereby the distance between the attachments may be varied to accord with the distance between the rows being sprayed, valves mounted in said outlets between said tank and said spraying attachments, and means for operating said valves, whereby liquid will be passed from said tank to said spraying attachments, substantially as described. 3rd. A spraying attachment for spraying machines, comprising a tube, a spraying tube adjustably mounted therein, and a sheath slidably mounted on said spraying tube to regulate the amount of liquid passed from said tube, substantially as described.

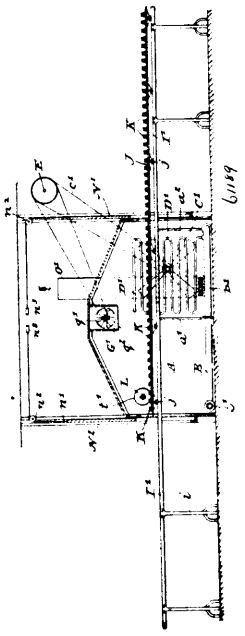
No. 61,189. Yarn Drying Apparatus.

(*Appareil pour secher le fil*).

Samuel Southall Partridge, Somerleyton Avenue, Kidderminster, Worcester, England, 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd March, 1898.)

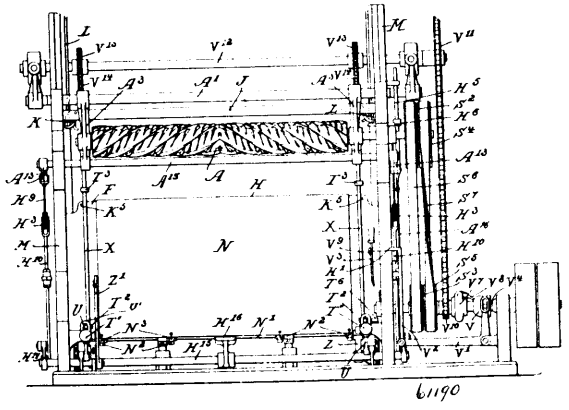
Claim.—1st. A machine for drying yarns, garments or other articles which can be hung on poles or rods, consisting essentially of a hot air chamber heated by steam pipes having an opening at each end with doors to close the same, fans to force heated air into said chamber and to withdraw the moist air therefrom, a tramway running along the chamber through said openings and extending beyond the chamber at each end for a certain distance, and a carrier adapted to run along said tramway made with horizontal cross poles or rods at short distances apart on which the articles to be dried are hung, said carrier being about twice the length of the chamber more or less so that while one part of the carrier with a load of articles thereon is enclosed in the chamber to dry the articles, a dried load

can be removed from and another wet load placed on the other part of the carrier which is outside the drying chamber, substantially as



described. 2nd. The improved machine for drying yarns, garments or other articles which can be hung on poles or rods, constructed and arranged, substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

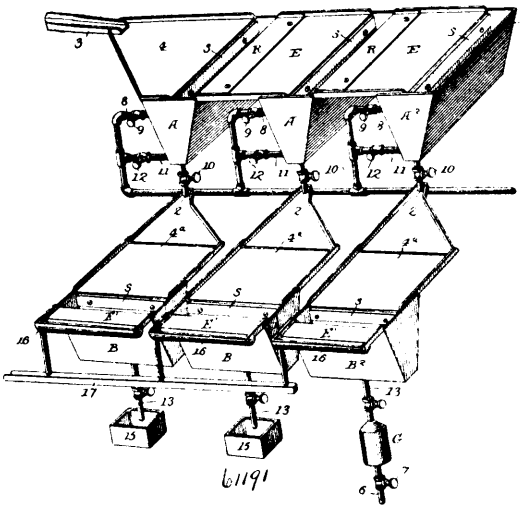
No. 61,190. Improvements in Machines for Treating Hides, Skins and Leather. (*Machine pour le traitement des peaux et cuir.*)



Joseph Hall, Leeds, England, 16th September, 1898; 18 years. (Filed 24th February, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a machine of the character described, a vertically movable table upon which the work is placed, a horizontally arranged bar adapted to be raised by the upper edge of the table, a catch pivotally connected at each end of the bar, means controlled by the movement of the bar for oscillating said catch about its pivot, and a pin arranged bar at either side of the upper edge of the table and adapted to be engaged by the catch upon the upward movement of the table and bar, and thereby lock said bar to said table, substantially as and for the purposes described. 2nd. In a machine of the character described, two working rolls or cylinders, a vertically arranged table, means for raising and lowering said table between said rolls, an endless apron carried by said table, means for shifting said apron on the table while the table is below said rolls, a horizontally arranged bar adapted to be raised by said table and located above the working rolls, a catch pivoted at either end of said bar, means controlled by the movement of the bar for oscillating the catch about its pivot. and a pin arranged at either side of the upper edge of said table all arranged so that when the bar is raised by the table. the catches will engage said pins and thereby lock the bar to the table, substantially as and for the purposes described.

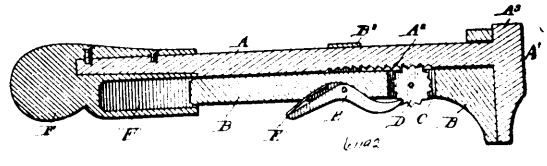
No. 61,191. Apparatus for Separating Solid Bodies from Liquids. (*Appareil pour séparer les corps solides des liquides.*)



Denis Gale, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th April, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The within described mode of separating solid and liquid matters, the same consisting in passing a film of the mixture across the surfaces of one or more bodies of water, substantially as described. 2nd. The within described mode of separating solid and liquid matters, the same consisting in passing a film of the mixture across the surfaces of one or more bodies of water, and maintaining a regulated supply and discharge in each body of water, substantially as described. 3rd. The within described mode of separating solid and liquid matters, the same consisting in passing a film of the mixture across the surfaces of one or more bodies of water, and also passing an inflowing thin stream of water across the surface and an equal discharge from the lower part of each body, substantially as described. 4th. In a separating liquid and solid matters, passing the mixture in a thin stream over successive bodies of water to each of which there is a constant regulated inflow of water at the top, and discharging the contents of each body, and also passing the same in a thin stream across the surface of one or more bodies of water, substantially as described. 5th. In a separating apparatus, the combination with a vessel having a chamber containing a body of water, of means for feeding a thin stream of mixture of solid and liquid matter across the surface of said body, substantially as described. 6th. In a separating apparatus, a vessel having a chamber containing a body of water, an inlet passage at one side of said chamber, near the top, a discharge passage at the bottom and tables arranged to feed a thin stream of mixture to and convey it away from the surface of the water in the chamber, substantially as described. 7th. In a separating apparatus, a vessel having a chamber containing a body of water, an inlet passage at one side of said chamber, near the top, a discharge passage at the bottom, means to regulate the flow through said passages, and tables arranged to feed a thin stream of mixture to and convey it away from the surface of the water in the chamber, substantially as described. 8th. The vessel A having a partition F and slide *s*, inlet pipes 8 and 11, and feed and discharge tables 4 and E, substantially as described.. 9th. The vessel A having a partition F and slide *s*, inlet pipes 8 and 11, slide R, and feed and discharge tables 4 and E, substantially as described. 10th. The combination of a series of vessels A, A^1, etc., tables 4 E, inlet pipes 8, 11, discharge pipes 2, one or more tables 4*a*, and vessels B arranged to receive the mixture from each discharge pipe 2, substantially as described. 11th. The combination of a series of vessels A, A^1, etc., tables 4, E, inlet pipes 8 and 11, discharge pipes, 2, one or more tables 4*a*, vessels B arranged to receive the mixture from each discharge pipe 2, and waste troughs receiving the overflow from the vessels B, substantially as described.

No. 61,192. Wrench. (*Clé à écrou.*)

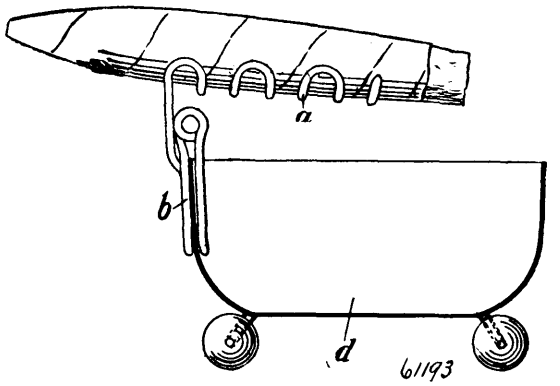


Wallace O. Parker, Norman, Oklahoma, U.S.A., 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 4th February, 1898.)

Claim.—The combination in an adjustable wrench, of a rigid bar carrying a jaw and provided with a rack on its inner surface, a

sliding bar carrying a jaw and provided with yokes to embrace the rigid bar, a pinion pivoted to the sliding bar and engaging the rack, a spring pawl pivoted to the sliding bar and engaging the pinion, and a handle recessed to receive the rigid bar and permit of the inward and outward movement of the sliding bar, all substantially as set forth.

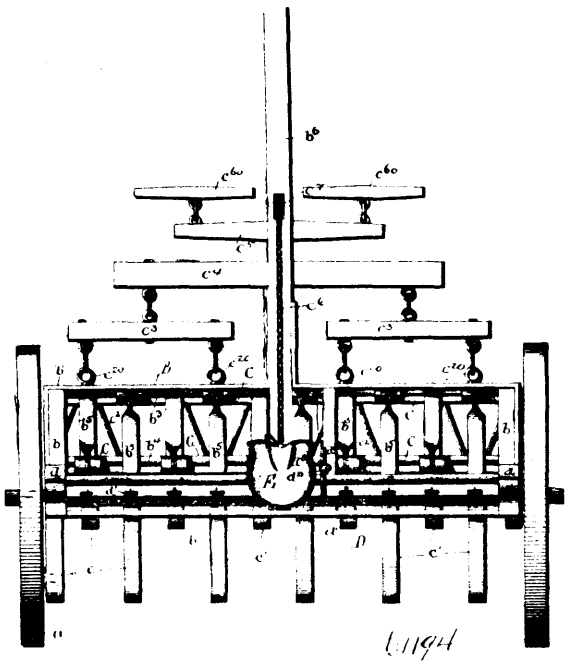
No. 61,193. Cigar Ash Tray. (*Plateau pour cendres à cigares.*)



August Steinmeister, Bünde, Westphalia, Germany, 16th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 7th April, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An ash tray having a tray portion of receptacle form to contain the ashes and a cigar supporting section, extending above the receptacle portion, in which section the cigars may be laid in such a way that its burning end is freely exposed to the air and located above the receptacle, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. an ash tray having a tray portion or receptacle form to contain the ashes and a cigar supporting section, extending above the receptacle portion, and inclining downwards from its outer to its inner end, in which section the cigars may be laid in such a way that its burning end is freely exposed to the air and located above the receptacle, substantially as shown and described and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. An ash tray having an tray portion of receptacle form such as *d*, and a supporting section such as *a* removably attached to the tray portion, substantially as shown and described. 4th. An ash tray having a tray portion of receptacle form and an integral supporting section such as *c*, substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,194. Harrow. (*Herse.*)



Napoleon Fournier, St. Germain de Grantham, Quebec, Canada, 17th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th December, 1897.)

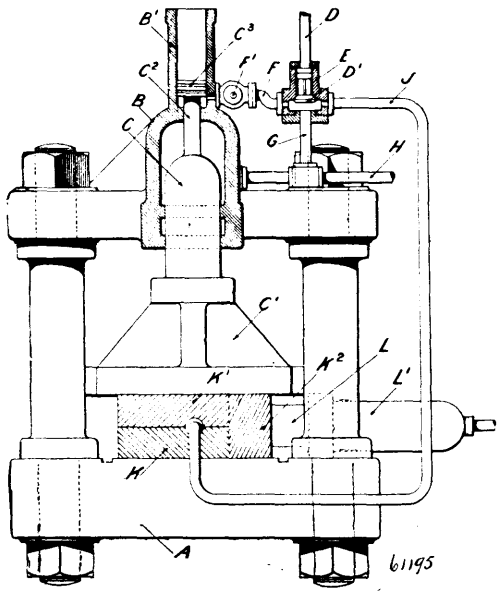
Claim.—1st. A harrow comprising a frame mounted on wheels, harrow teeth pivotally connected to said frame, said teeth being arranged in sections, each section being movable independently of the remaining sections, and means, connected to said sections below the point of pivotal connection to said frame, for preserving an equalized pull on each of said sections, substantially as described. 2nd. A harrow comprising a frame mounted on wheels, harrow teeth pivotally connected to said frame, said teeth being arranged in sections, each section being movable independently of the remaining sections, and means for preserving an equalized pull on each of said sections, substantially as described. 3rd. A harrow comprising a frame mounted on wheels, teeth pivotally connected to said frame, said teeth being arranged in sections, each section being movable independently of the remaining sections, and means, connected to each of said sections for regulating the depth to which said sections will enter the ground, substantially as described. 4th. A harrow comprising a frame mounted on wheels, rods connected to the front and rear portions of said frame, and harrow teeth pivotally mounted on said rods, said teeth being arranged in sections, each section being movable independently of the remaining sections, substantially as described. 5th. A harrow comprising a frame mounted on wheels, rods connected to the front and rear portions of said frame, harrow teeth pivotally mounted on said rods, and means for connecting said teeth in series, each series being movable independently of the remaining sections, substantially as described. 6th. A harrow comprising a frame mounted on wheels, rods connected to the front and rear portions of said frame, harrow teeth pivotally mounted on said rods, said harrow teeth being arranged in sections, each section being movable independently of the remaining sections, and each alternate section having a majority of its teeth mounted on said rear rod, substantially as described. 7th. A harrow comprising a frame mounted on wheels, rods connected to the front and rear portions of said frame, bearings pivotally mounted on said front and rear ends, said bearings being arranged in sections, harrow teeth secured to said bearings and extending rearwardly therefrom, and means, connected to said frame and to said bearings below their points of pivotal mounting for preserving an equalized pull on each of said sections, substantially as described. 8th. A harrow comprising a frame mounted on wheels, rods connected to the front and rear portions of said frame, bearings pivotally mounted on said front and rear rods, means for connecting said bearings in sections, each section having a movement independent of the remaining sections, the harrow teeth secured to said bearings and extending rearwardly therefrom, substantially as described. 9th. A harrow comprising a frame mounted on wheels, rods connected to the front and rear portions of said frame, bearings pivotally mounted on said front and rear rods, said bearings being arranged in sections, each section having a movement independent of the remaining sections, and each alternate section having a majority of its bearings mounted on said rear rod, and harrow teeth secured to said bearings, substantially as described. 10th. In a harrow, the combination with a frame mounted on wheels, and harrow teeth pivotally connected to said frame, said harrow teeth being arranged in sections, of a draught equalizer connected to said frame and having a positive and independent connection to each of said sections, substantially as described. 11th. In a harrow, the combination with a frame mounted on wheels, and harrow teeth pivotally connected to said frame, said harrow teeth being arranged in sections, of a draught equalizer having one end secured to said frame and having its other end connected to each of said sections, substantially as described. 12th. In a harrow, the combination with a frame mounted on wheels, and harrow teeth pivotally connected to said frame, said harrow teeth being arranged in sections, of a draught equalizer having one end secured to said frame and having its other end connected to each of said sections, said equalizer having a longitudinal movement independent of the movement of the harrow, substantially as described. 13th. A harrow comprising a frame mounted on wheels, harrow teeth pivotally connected to said frame, said teeth being arranged in sections, single trees connected to said sections, the ends of said single trees being connected to separate sections, a double tree connected to single trees, and means for holding said double tree suspended below said frame, substantially as described. 14th. A harrow comprising a frame mounted on wheels, harrow teeth pivotally connected to said frame, said teeth being arranged in sections, a roller pivotally mounted on said frame, and means for connecting said sections and said roller, whereby when said roller is rotated said teeth will be raised, substantially as described. 15th. A harrow comprising a frame mounted on wheels, harrow teeth pivotally connected to said frame, said teeth being arranged in sections, a roller pivotally mounted on said frame, means for connecting said sections and said roller, means for rotating said roller, a draught equalizer connected to said sections, and means for connecting said draught equalizer and said roller, whereby when said roller is rotated said teeth will be raised and said equalizer moved longitudinally below said frame, substantially as described.

No. 16,195. Apparatus for Making Tubular Joints.
(*Appareil pour faire les joints tubulaires.*)

Charles Thomas Crowden, Vernon Lodge, Eastnor Grove, Leamington Spa., Warwick, England, 17th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In an apparatus for making tubular joints, a bed A, having the lower portion of a jig or mould supported thereon, in combination with a cylinder suitably above the said bed, a hydraulic ram, movable within the said cylinder, and carrying the upper portion of the jig or mould, the cross sectional area of the ram being

greater than the cross sectional area of the interior of the mould, and pipes for conveying water pressure simultaneously to the cylin-



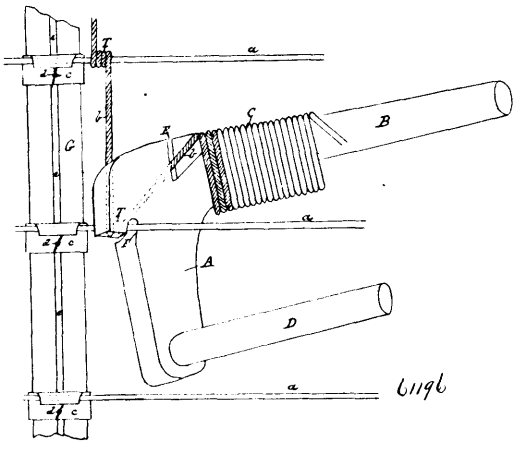
der and the interior of the jig or mould, substantially as described. 2nd. In an apparatus for making tubular joints, a bed A, having the lower portion of a jig or mould supported thereon, in combination of a cylinder suitably supported above the said bed, a hydraulic ram, movable within the said cylinder, and carrying the upper portion of the jig or mould, the cross sectional area of the ram being greater than the cross sectional area of the interior of the mould, pipes for conveying water pressure simultaneously to the cylinder and the interior of the jig or mould, an extension upon the ram, provided with a suitable piston, a second cylinder above the first mentioned cylinder within which the said piston may move, and means for introducing water below the piston, substantially as described. 3rd. In an apparatus for making tubular joints, a bed A, having the lower portion of a jig or mould supported thereon, in combination with a cylinder suitably supported above the said bed, a hydraulic ram movable within the said cylinder and carrying the upper portion of the jig or mould, pipes for conveying water pressure simultaneously to the cylinder and the interior of the jig or mould, an extension upon the ram, provided with a suitable piston, a second cylinder above the first mentioned cylinder within which the said piston may move, and means for introducing water below the piston, substantially as described. 4th. In an apparatus for making tubular joints, a bed A, having the lower portion of a jig or mould supported thereon, in combination with a cylinder suitably supported above the said bed, a hydraulic ram movable within the said cylinder and carrying the upper portion of the mould or jig, a pipe for conveying water to the interior of the cylinder above the ram, an extension above the ram provided with a suitable piston, a second cylinder above the first mentioned cylinder within which the said piston may move, and means for introducing water below the piston, substantially as described. 5th. In an apparatus for making tubular joints, the combination with a hydraulic ram for holding together parts such as K K¹, of a jig or or mould of one or more supplementary rams such as L, for holding subsidary parts of the jig in position, substantially as described. 6th. In an apparatus for making tubular joints, the combination with a high pressure cylinder and ram C, for holding the parts of the jig or mould together during the formation of the joint, of a second cylinder and piston for raising one part of the jig and water mains for conveying power to the two cylinders, substantially as described. 7th. In an apparatus for making tubular joints, the combination with a table A, of cylinder B, arranged above the table, an hydraulic ram C, with extension C^2, within the cylinder, movable table C^1, small cylinder B^1, provided with piston C^3, low pressure main D, leading into connecting piece E, and provided with back, pressure valve D^1, the connecting piece E, from which lead pipe F, provided with cock F^1, passing through cylinder B^1, the pipe G, connected to the high pressure hydraulic main H, and to the cylinder B, and pipe J, leading to the interior of the jig or mould, the main parts K K¹, of the jig or mould attached to fixed table A, and movable table C^1, respectively, and subsidary part K^2, acted on by ram L, in the cylinder L^1, as specified.

No. 61,196. Machine for Weaving Wire Fences.

(*Machine à tisser le fil pour clotures.*)

Jacques Rocheleau, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, 17th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd August, 1898.)

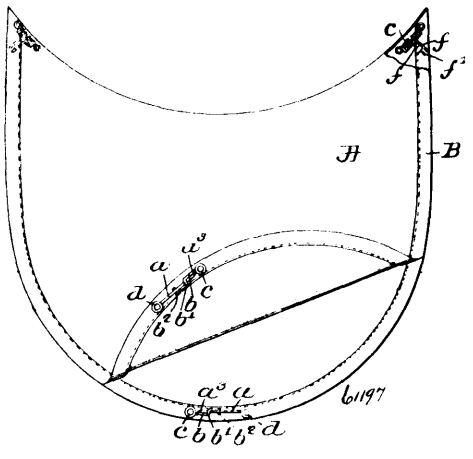
Claim.—1st. In a fence weaving device, the frame provided w th the spool and crank combined and for the purpose described. 2nd.



In a fence weaving device the slot E, and the hook F, combined, substantially as described.

No. 61,197. Dress Shield and Fastener.

(*Protecteur et attache de robes.*)



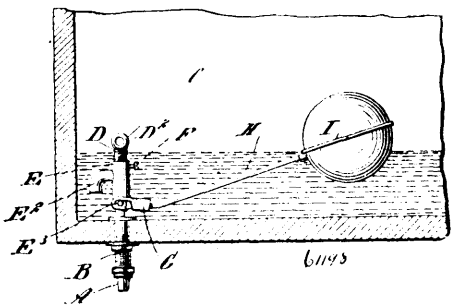
Grace Roberts, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A., 17th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th August, 1898.)

Claim. 1st. The herein described dress shield fastening composed of a pin, and an eye-piece, the latter presenting at one end an open hook, and an intermediate bend between its ends, to co-operate with said pin, substantially as described. 2nd. A dress shield having a pin attached to it by an eyelet, combined with an eye part presenting an open hook at one end and having an intermediate bend, an eyelet to attach said eye-piece to said shield, substantially as described. 3rd. The herein described dress shield fastening composed of a pin having a band a^1, and an eye-piece, the latter presenting at one end an open hook, and an intermediate bend between its ends, to co-operate with said pin, substantially as described. 4th. The dress shield provided at its corners inside said shield with grabs, composed of spring legs having points, said legs being extended each through one-half of the said shield at opposite sides of its upper edge, leaving said points in position when said legs are separated one from the other, to grasp a portion of an arm scye to hold the shield in place, substantially as described. 5th. The grabs composed of spring legs, bent to provide shoulders f^s, and further bent to present points f^1, the spring normally acting to keep the points crossing one the other, substantially as described. 6th. A grab composed of spring wire bent to present oppositely turned springs and having legs provided near said springs with a shoulder and having points bent from said legs and standing therefrom at an acute angle, substantially as described. 7th. A grab for dress shield, the same being composed of wire presenting a straight body portion wrapped from what is to constitue its extremities by coiled portions to form two co-operating springs, one end of each of said springs presenting an arm, said springs being shaped to present holding prongs which, under the normal action of said spring-coils, will grasp and hold the arm-scye of a dress and thereby retain the shield in place, substantially as described. 8th. A grab for dress shields, composed of wire and comprising a body portion having ends loops, the portions of said wire being wrapped about the body

portion to form two spring-coils, the adjacent ends of the coils being laterally extended and oppositely bent toward each other at their extremities to form holding prongs, substantially as described.

No. 61,198. Ball Cock Valve.

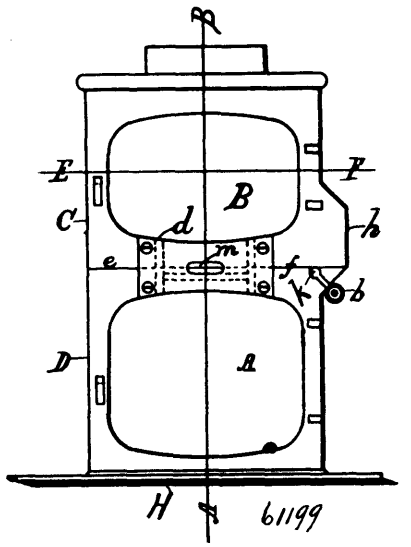
(*Soupape de robinet modérateur.*)



James H. McPartland, Houlton, Maine, U.S.A., 17th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A ball cock valve, comprising a fluid conveying pipe formed at its end with a valve seat, a tubular valve casing fitted to slide exteriorly on the said pipe and having an outlet in its side, and a valve plug screwing in the said valve casing, and adapted to be seated on the said seat, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A ball cock valve, comprising a float-controlled valve casing fitted to slide on a fluid conveying pipe, the casing having a side opening leading to a downwardly extending spout, and a valve plug screwing in the said casing and adapted to be seated on the seat of the conveying pipe, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. A ball cock valve, comprising a float-controlled valve casing fitted to slide on a fluid conveying pipe, the casing having a slide opening leading to a downwardly extending spout, a valve plug screwing the said casing and adapted to be seated on the seat of the conveying pipe, and means for securing the said plug in position after proper adjustment is made, substantially as shown and described.

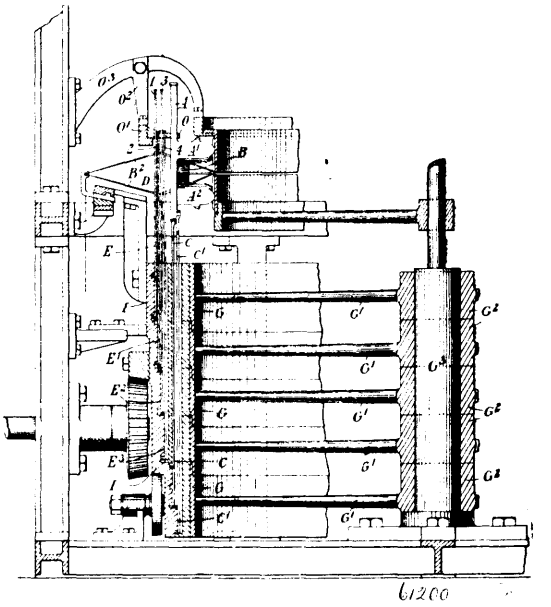
No. 61,199. Stove Oven. (*Fourneau de poêles.*)



Joseph W. Jack, Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada, 17th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination of two ovens, one higher than the other, and so placed that the currents of heated air passing around the lower oven will also pass around the upper oven, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth and described. 2nd. The combination of two ovens, each made separate, the upper one fitting into and resting on the lower one, and so placed that currents of air passing around the lower oven will also pass around the upper oven, and having communication between them by which the temperature of the ovens can be regulated, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth and described. 3rd. The combination of two ovens, one higher than the other, having communication between them by which to regulate the temperature, with the damper *e* and the projection *h*, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth and described. 4th. The combination of two ovens, one higher than the other, having communication between them to regulate the temperature, with a damper, a recess for the damper, and the deflecting plates *a* and *i*, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth and described.

No. 61,200. Weaving Apparatus. (*Appareil de tissage.*)



Charles Grey Hill, Henry Hirsch, executor of the last will of Rudolph Weiss, Nottingham, England, 17th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd November, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. In a circular loom moving the shuttle-operating and beating up jacks A in groups or sub-groups by means of sliders C, substantially as described. 2nd. In a circular loom moving the warp blades D, in groups or sub-groups by means of sliders E, substantially as described. 3rd. In a circular loom arranging the shuttle operating and beating up jacks A, in groups and each group in two sub-groups the jacks in one sub-group alternating with those in the other sub-group and operating each sub-group by means of a slider C, actuated by a cam race, substantially as described. 4th. In a circular loom arranging the warp blades D, in groups and each group in two or more sub-groups and operating each sub-group by a slider E, actuated by a cam race, substantially as described. 5th. In a circular loom arranging the shuttle operacing jacks A, in groups and each group in two sub-groups and operating each sub-group by sliders C C^1, placed in one compartment of the supporting sley, substantially as described. 6th. In a circular loom arranging the wrap blades D, in groups and each group in two or more sub-groups and operating the sub-group by sliders E E^1, E^2, E^3, placed in one recess in the supporting sley, substantially as described. 7th. In a circular loom operating sub-groups of shuttle propelling and beating up jacks by means of sliders C, actuated by a cam race and making said sub-groups of jacks detachable from their operating sliders substantially as described. 8th. In a circular loom operating groups or sub-groups of warp blades D, by means of sliders E, actuated by a cam race and making said groups or sub-groups of warp blades detachable from their operating sliders, substantially as described. 9th. In a circular loom the combination with a cam ring with a double cam race j^1 j^1, alternating with a single race j^2, of detachable studs L, in which the said single races j^2, are formed substantially as described. 10th. The combination of the warp blades D, connected at N^2, and arranged in groups and each group in two or more sub-groups, the sliders E E^1, E^2, E^3, placed in one recess in the supporting sley and provided with studs K, the shuttle operating jacks A connected at N N^1, arranged in groups and each group in two sub-groups, the sliders C C^1, placed in one compartment of the supporting sley and provided with studs K, the stationary distance pieces H H^1, the cam ring I, with double cam race j j^1, alternating with single race j^2, the detachable studs L, and the cam races J^4, and J^5, substantially as specified.

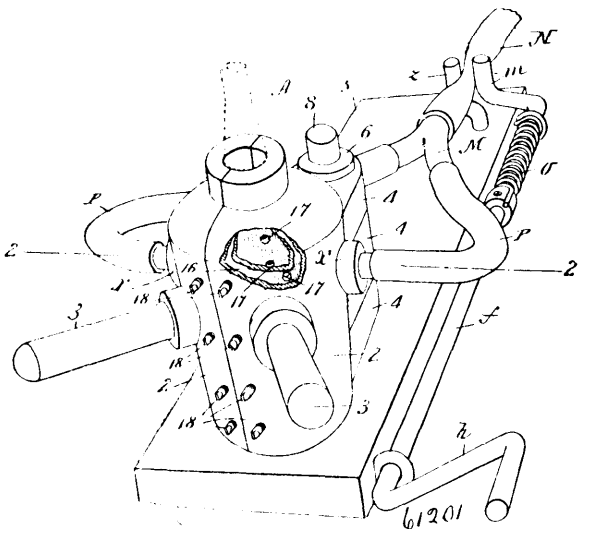
No. 61,201. Glass Blower's Mould.

(*Moule pour souffleur de verre.*)

The Toledo Glass Company, Toledo, assignee of Michael Joseph Owens, of Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A., aforesaid, 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd August, 1898.)

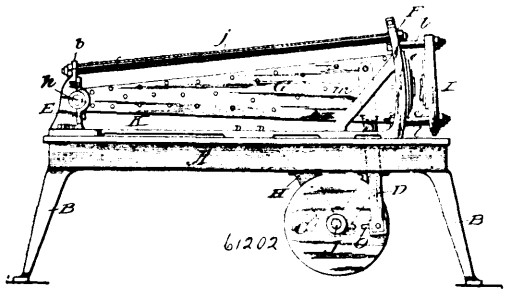
Claim.—1st. A mould in which forms are imparted to warm plastic substances, provided with means for the introduction of air to the inner wall thereof, whereby the space between an article in process of formation in said mould and said wall, shall contain, temporarily, air under more or less pressure, substantially as set

forth. 2nd. A mould in which forms are imparted to hot plastic substances having in the walls thereof one or more air-passages



extending from the inner surface of the mould outwardly and means for conveying air to said passages whereby the same is delivered at said inner mould-surface, substantially as described. 3rd. A mould in which forms are imparted to hot plastic substances having in the walls thereof one or more air-passages extending from the inner surface of the mould outwardly, and means for conveying air to said passages and for regulating the delivery thereof through said passages to said inner surface under varying degrees of pressure, substantially as described. 4th. A mould in which forms are imparted to hot plastic substances having within the walls thereof one or more air-chambeas, and one or more air-passages extending from said chambers to the inner surface of the mould, and means for supplying air to said chambers under more or less pressure, substantially as described. 5th. A mould in which forms are imparted to hot plastic substances having within the walls thereof one or more air-chambers, several air-passages extending from said chambers to the inner surface of the mould, air-conducting channels in the inner surface of the mould extending between said passages, and means for supplying air to said chambers under more or less pressure, substantially as set forth. 6th. A mould in which forms are imparted to hot plastic substances having in the walls thereof one or more air-passages extending from the inner surface of the mould outwardly, means for conveying air to said passages whereby the same is delivered at said inner mould-surface, and valves in the wall of the mould adjustable relative to said passages, whereby the latter are restricted or enlarged, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,202. Swaging Machine. (*Machine à étamper.*)



James S. Neill, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, assignee of George H. Hathorn, Bangor, Maine, U.S.A., 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 11th March, 1898.)

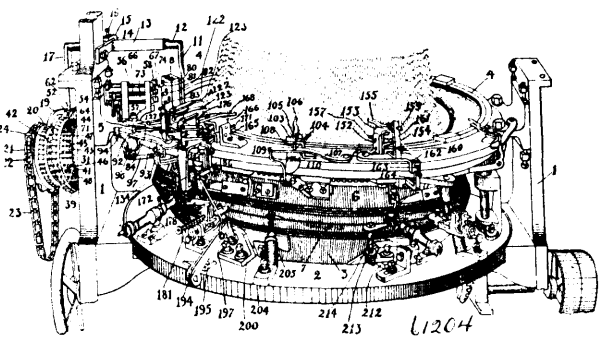
Claim.—1st. In a swaging machine, an oscillating beam, guides arranged on each side of the swinging end of said beam, a head secured to said guides, a die holder on the head and means for oscillating said beam, as and for the purpose described. 2nd. In a swaging machine, a platform, an oscillating beam mounted thereon, curved guides arranged on each sides of the swinging end of said beam, bolts run through said guides, a head held substantially parallel with said guides by said bolts, a concaved die holder adjustably arranged on the head and means for oscillating said beam, as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a swaging machine, the combination with a horizontal platform of a frame secured to the same, said frame consisting of a pillow block with a transverse journal bearing and an extension above said bearing, curved uprights parallel with each other and connected at the base with the pillow block, tie rods connecting the upper ends of said guides and pillow block, and tubes enclosing said tie rods and separating said guides and the upper end of said pillow block, a rectangular head bolted to said guides, said bolts adapted to adjust said head with means for securing a die thereto, a swinging arm with one end adapted to reciprocate between said guides, and its opposite end provided with a transverse shaft enclosed in said pillow block and means for reciprocating the die end of said arm by attachment to a suitable power medium, for the purpose shown and described. 4th. In a swaging machine, a beam, pivoted at one end with its opposite end adapted to reciprocate between guides, means for reciprocating the free end of said swinging beam by suitable connection with power medium, a die holder attached to the swinging end of said beam, said die holder having a convex surface to correspond with the swinging radius of the beam, and having a longitudinally extending ridge and means for securing a swinging die thereto, a stationary block or head rigidly fastened in front of said convex die holder, said block having means for attaching a concaved die holder having its face curved on an arc having for a radius the distance to the pivotal point of the swinging beam, said concaved die holder having a longitudinally extending ridge with overhanging edge with means for securing a similarly concaved swaging die to align with the die on the convex die holder, as and for the purpose described.

No. 61,203. Process of Finishing Sheet Iron or Steel Plate. (*Procédé pour finir le fer en feuille ou plaque en acier.*)

William Milton Theobald, Wellsville, Ohio, Theodore C. E. Demmler, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, Albert John Demmler, Wellsville, aforesaid, and J. P. Jaynie of Allegheney and Harry I. Riley, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, all in the U.S.A., 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th May, 1898.)

Claim.—The process herein described, of preparing metal sheets or plates which consists in subjecting said plates to an annealing degree of heat for about six hours without contact with atmospheric air, then cooling the plates under the same conditions for about twenty-five minutes to a temperature of from 1300° to 1400° F., then exposing said plates to the atmosphere until they have attained the proper degree of oxidization, and finally passing said oxidized plates between polished rolls at a temperature of from about 300 to about 900 degrees F., substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 61,204. Knitting Machine. (*Machine à tricoter.*)



Charles Cooper, assignee of Daniel Hurley, both of Bennington, Vermont, U.S.A., 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, spring needles, stitch wheels, pressers adjacent to the stitch wheels, and needle actuating cams, of a series of levers connected with said pressers, a second series of levers connected to said cams and means for operating both series of levers to control the action of the cams and pressers on the needles to change the stitch, as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders, spring needles, stitch wheels, pressers adjacent to the stitch wheels, and needle actuating cams, of means for automatically changing the positions of the cams and pressers to change the stitch produced, as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders, spring needles, stitch wheels, pressers adjacent to the stitch wheels, and needle actuating cams, of a pattern wheel, shipping pins controlled by the pattern wheel and carried by a needle cylinder, and means connected with said cams and pressers and operated by the shipping pin to change the stitch, as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders, needles, stitch wheels, pressers adjacent to said stitch wheels, and needle actuating cams, of shipping pins carried by a needle cylinder, switching devices for adjusting said pins automatically, and means controlled by said shipping pins to change the positions of the cams and pressers, as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. In a circular knitting machine,

the combination with needle cylinders, needles, stitch wheels, pressers adjacent to said stitch wheels, and needle actuating cams, of a pattern wheel, switches controlled by the pattern wheel, shipping devices controlled by said switches, and a series of levers connected with said cams and another series of levers connected with pressers and operated by the shipping devices to change the the positions thereof, as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, of a pattern wheel having a series of projecting pins, means for operating said pattern wheel levers arranged in the paths of said pins, switch plates connected with said levers and operated thereby, shipping pins carried by one of the needle cylinders operated by said switch plates, and means controlled by the shipping pins to change the stitch, as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, needles, stitch wheels, pressers adjacent to said stitch wheels, and needle actuating cams, of a pattern wheel having a series of projecting pins, means for operating the pattern wheel, levers arranged in the path of said pins, shipping pins carried by a needle cylinder, switch plates connected with said levers and operated thereby to actuate the shipping pins, and a series of levers supported by a stationary part and controlled by said shipping pins and connected with the cams and pressers, as and for the purpose set forth. 8th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, the needles, shipping pins carried by a needle cylinder, means for operating the shipping pins, and devices engaging the needles for controlling the characters of stitch produced thereby, of a series of levers supported by a stationary part and arranged in pairs and projecting into the paths of said shipping pins, pivoted levers controlled by said series of levers and mechanism connecting said pivoted levers with the needle engaging devices, as and for the purpose set forth. 9th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, the needles, the needle controlling devices embodying movable needle actuating cams, stitch wheels, pressers adjacent to the stitch wheels, and presser wheels, of a series of levers supported by a stationary part and arranged in pairs adjacent to the upper needle cylinder, mechanism operated by said pairs of levers for controlling the position of the cams, and another mechanism operated by said pairs of levers for controlling the position of the presser wheels, shipping pins carried by a needle cylinder for operating the levers, a pattern wheel, and a switch plate controlled by said pattern wheel and operating said shipping pins, as described, whereby the machine may be sent to knit the regular course, the royal rib, and the welt, and changed automatically from one to another, as and for the purpose set forth. 10th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, of means for changing the stitch automatically, said means embodying a series of levers, supported on a stationary part, means operated by said levers for controlling the action of the needles, shipping pins on one of the cylinders for operating said levers, a pattern wheel, means for operating the pattern wheel, and switch plates operated by the pattern wheel to actuate the shipping pins, as and for the purpose set forth. 11th. In a cylinder knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, of means for changing the stitch automatically, embodying a pattern wheel intermittently operated by actuating devices moved by one of the revoluble cylinders, a second pattern wheel, actuating devices therefor connected with the actuating devices of the first pattern wheel, means for rendering the actuating devices of the second pattern wheel inoperative at predetermined intervals, means operated by the first pattern wheel to restore the actuating devices of the second pattern wheel to operative position, and mechanism controlled by the second pattern wheel to govern the action of the needles, as and for the purpose set forth. 12th. In a circular knitting machine, the revoluble needle cylinders, needles, a pattern wheel 31, a pawl and ratchet for imparting motion thereto, and means controlled by said pattern wheel to govern the action of the needles, in combination with a second pattern wheel 21, a cam 24, movable therewith, a second pawl and ratchet for imparting motion to said wheel 21, means actuated by one of the cylinders for actuating the pawl to drive the pattern wheels 21 and 31 independently, a pivoted lever arranged in the path of said cam, a second lever adjacent to said first mentioned pawl adapted to lift the latter out of engagement with its ratchet, means for holding said second lever elevated at intervals, and means connecting the second lever with the first lever, whereby when the latter is moved by the cam the former will be moved out of engagement with its elevating means, as and for the purpose set forth. 13th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, the needles, the needle actuating cams, the stitch wheels, and the pressers adjacent to said stitch wheels, of the pattern wheel 31, means controlled by said pattern wheel to determine the positions of the cams and pressers, a pattern wheel 21, independent actuating devices for the pattern wheel 21 and 31 operated by one of the revolving cylinders, and mechanism operated by the pattern wheel 21 to start the actuating device for the pattern wheel 31, as and for the purpose set forth. 14th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, of pattern wheel 21 and 31, mechanism for operating said pattern wheels consisting of pawl and ratchets, connected levers adjacent to the pattern wheels, one of said levers being arranged so that when elevated it will raise the pawl of the pattern wheel 31 out of engagement with the ratchet thereof, means movable with said pattern wheel 31 for raising the lever at determined intervals sprocket teeth on said pattern wheel 21, a sprocket chain engaging the teeth and having a cam link to engage the other of said levers and re-engage the raised pawl with its ratchet, and means operated by said pattern wheel 31 to control the character of stitch produced, as and for the purpose set forth. 15th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, of the independently movable pattern wheels 21 and 31, a racket for each of said pattern wheels, a cam 9 on one needle cylinder, a rock shaft, an arm depending from one end of said rock shaft having means to engage said cam and thereby rock said shaft once at each revolution of the needle cylinder, an arm depending from the other end of said rock shaft, pawls carried by the latter arm and engaging said ratchets, means for lifting the pawl out of engagement with the ratchet of pattern wheel 31 without effecting the pawl for the pattern wheel 21, means operated by said pattern wheel 21 for re-engaging said raised pawl with its ratchet, and mechanism controlled by the pattern wheels 31 to govern the action of the needles, as and for the purpose set forth. 16th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, of the independently movable pattern wheels 31 and 21, ratchets 39 and 20 for the respective pattern wheels, sprocket teeth on pattern wheel 21, a chain engaging said sprocket teeth and having a cam link, a cam 9 on one needle cylinder, a rock shaft 12, an arm depending from one end of rock shaft and having means to engage the arm, an arm depending from the other end of said rock shaft and having a bearing at its lower end, a journal in said bearing, a pawl fast on one end of said journal and engaging the ratchet 20, a pawl loose on the other end of said journal and engaging ratchet 39, a lateral projection from the loose pawl a journal 27, a lever on one end of the journal having its free end in the path of said cam links, a spring pressed arm projecting from the other end of said journal 27, a lever 30 pivoted to the upper end of said arm and arranged adjacent to said lateral projection, projections from the pattern wheel 31 to lift the lever 30, and mechanism controlled by the pattern wheel 31 to govern the action of the needles, as and for the purpose set forth. 17th. In a knitting machine, means for changing the stitch automatically, said means comprising a pattern wheel 31 having a series of perforations, pins removably set in said perforations, a ratchet for said pattern wheel, a pawl engaged with the ratchet, means for operating the pawl to turn the pattern wheel, a pivoted lever in the path of said pins and in engagement with said pawl to disengage said pawl from the ratchet at determined intervals, means operated by said pattern wheel to control the action of the needles, a pattern wheel 21, means for operating said wheel, and mechanism operated by said pattern wheel 21 to disengage the lever from said pins and thereby cause the pawl to be re-engaged with the ratchet, as and for the purpose set forth. 18th. In a knitting machine, means for changing the stitch automatically consisting of a pattern wheel 31 having a series of perforations, pins removably set in said perforations, a ratchet for said pattern wheel, a pawl engaged with said ratchet, means for operating the pawl to turn the pattern wheel, a pivoted lever arranged in the path of the pins and in engagement with the pawl, to disengage the pawl from the ratchet at predetermined intervals, means operated by said pattern wheel to control the action of the needles, a pattern wheel 21, means for operating the same, a cam moved by said wheel 21, a lever engaged by the cam, the journal carrying the latter lever, and arm to which the first-mentioned lever is pivoted said arm being carried by the journal, as and for the purpose set forth. 19th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the shipping pins, and mechanism operated thereby to control the action of the needles, of a series of pivotally supported switch plates, a perforated pattern wheel having pins removably set in its perforations, levers operated by said pins, and connections between the levers and switch plates, as and for the purpose set forth. 20th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the shipping pins and mechanism operated thereby to control the action of the needles, of a pattern wheel having lines of projections, a series of journals adjacent to said pattern wheel, a series of levers on said journals arranged to be operated by the projections, a series of shafts above those just mentioned, switch plates carried by the latter series of shafts, and arranged to actuate the shipping pins, and a series of levers, links and arms connecting the upper and lower series of shafts, as and for the purpose set forth. 21st. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the rotating needle cylinders, the needles, the needle actuating cams, the stitch wheels, and the pressers adjacent to the stitch wheels, of the shipping pins carried by the upper needle cylinder and mechanism operated by the shipping pins to control the position of the cams and pressers, the pivotally supported switch plates to actuate the shipping pins, and a pattern wheel to operate mechanism to move the switch plate, as and for the purpose set forth. 22nd. In a knitting machine, the combination with the switch plates, and means for operating the same, of a series of pairs of shipping pins, the upper shipping pin of each pair being arranged to be operated by the switch plates to adjust the lower shipping pin of each pair, and mechanism operated by said lower shipping pins to control the action of the needles, as and for the purpose set forth. 23rd. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, the relatively stationary switch plates, and means for operating said switch plates, of a stand carried by the upper needle cylinder, a series of slides in said stand, said slides having depressions in their inner surfaces, springs at the rear of the slides, pins

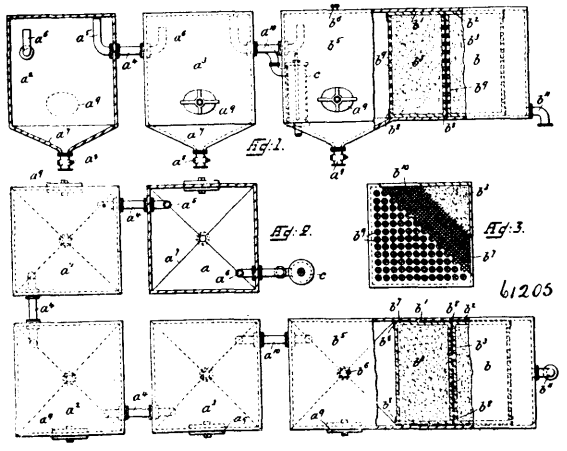
supported by said springs for engaging said depressions, shipping pins projecting from the outer surface of said slides, the upper series of pins being arranged to engage the switch plates to actuate the lower series of pins and means operated by said lower series of pins and means operated by said lower series of pins to control the action of the needles, as and for the purpose set forth. 24.th In a circular knitting machine, the combination with a revoluble needle cylinder and needles, of a movable needle actuating cam, a lever operatively connected with the cam, and a pair of pivoted levers on a stationary part to control the first lever, and means carried by the cylinder to actuate said pair of levers, as and for the purpose set forth. 25th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinder, the shipping pins carried thereon, means for operating the shipping pins, and a movable cam supported on a stationary part, of a pair of pivoted levers operated by the shipping pins, and a lever controlled by said pair of levers, and operatively connected with said movable cam, as and for the purpose set forth. 26th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the movable cam, the revoluble needle cylinders and the needles of a link carrying said cam, an angle lever one arm of which is connected with said link, a pivoted lever engaged with the other arm of said angle lever, and means actuated by one of the cylinders for operating the pivoted lever, as and for the purpose set forth. 27th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with a movable can, the revoluble needle cylinders, and the needles, of a link carrying said can, and angle lever one arm of which is connected with said link, a pivoted lever engaged with the other arm of said angle lever and having a projection, a lever to engage said projection, and means carried by one of the cylinders for operating the latter lever, as and for the purpose set forth. 28th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with a movable cam, the needle cylinders and needles, of a link carrying said cam, an angle lever one end of which is connected with the link, a pivoted lever engaged with the other arm of the angle lever, the pivoted lever having a projection, a pair of levers connected to move in unison and one of which engages the projection, a movable shipping pin carried by the needle cylinder for operating said pair of levers, and means for moving said shipping pin automatically, as and for the purpose set forth. 29th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinder a pattern wheel, connections between the needle cylinder and the pattern wheel, whereby the latter is operated by the former, the needles, and a movable cam to engage the needles, of a switch plate controlled by said pattern wheel, shipping pins carried by the needle cylinder and actuated automatically by the switch plates, a pair of levers supported on a stationary part and arranged to be operated by said shipping pins, and mechanism operated by said levers and connected with the cam, as and for the purpose set forth. 30th. In a knitting machine the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, and means for controlling the action of the needles consisting of cams 101 and 115, of mechanism for automatically raising and lowering the cams embodying a pair of levers on a stationary part, means connecting said levers on a stationary part, means connecting the same with other of said cams, and mechanism carried by one of the cylinders for operating said levers, as and for the purpose set forth. 31st. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, and means for controlling the action of said needles, said means embodying movable cams 101 and 115, and mechanism for automatically raising and lowering the cams to change the stitch, said mechanism including a pair of levers on a stationary part, means connecting said levers with one of the cams, a second pair of levers on a stationary part and means for connecting them with the other of said cams, shipping pins carried by the upper cylinder to operate said levers, and means for raising and lowering the shipping pins, as and for the purpose set forth. 32nd. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, the needles and means for controlling their action, said means embodying movable cams 101 and 115 and mechanism for automatically raising and lowering said cams to change the stitch, a pair of levers on a stationary part, means connecting the levers with one of said cams, a second pair of levers on a stationary part, and means for connecting the same with the other of said cams, shipping pins carried by the upper cylinder to operate said levers, a switch plate for raising and lowering the shipping pins, a pattern wheel and means operated by said pattern wheel for changing the position of the switch plate, as and for the purpose set forth. 33rd. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, and means for controlling the action of the needles, consisting of movable cams 101, and 115 and means for automatically raising and lowering the cams consisting of a pair of connected levers 85 and 87, a lever 93 having a projection to engage the end of the lever 87, an angle lever, one arm of which is engaged by the lever 93, a link connecting the other arm of the angle lever with the cam 101, a second pair of connected levers 104 and 105, a lever 107 having a projection to engage the end of a lever 104, an angle lever, one arm of which is engaged by the end of lever 107, a link connecting the other arm of said angle lever with cam 115, and means for operating said levers 85, 87, 104 and 105, as and for the purpose set forth. 34th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, and cams 101 and 115 for controlling the action of the needles, of means for automatically raising and lowering the cams consisting of a pair of connected levers 85 and 87, a lever 93 having a projection to engage the end of lever 87, an angle lever one arm of which is engaged by lever 93, a link connecting the other arm of said angle lever with cam 101, a second pair of connected levers 104 and 105, a lever 107 having a projection to engage the end of lever 104 an angle lever, one end of which is engaged by the end of lever 107, a link connecting the other arm of said angle lever with cam 115, shipping pins carried by the upper cylinder for operating levers, 85, 87, 104 and 105, a switch plate for raising and lowering the shipping pins, and a pattern wheel controlling the action of the switch plate, as and for the purpose set forth. 35th. In a knitting machine, the combination with a movable cam 115, the needle cylinders and needles, of a pair of pivoted levers operatively connected with said cam, a supplemental lever connected with said pair, a device to engage said pair of levers, and a separate device to engage the supplemental lever, as and for the purpose set forth. 36th. In a knitting machine, the combination with a movable cam 115, the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, of a pair of pivotal levers, connections between said levers and the cam, a supplemental lever connected with the pivoted levers, and independently adjustable shipping pins carried by the needle cylinder for operating said levers, as and for the purpose set forth. 37th. In a knitting machine, the combination with a movable cam 115, the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, and a pivoted lever operating said cam, of a pair of levers connected and arranged to operate said pivoted lever, a supplemental lever connected with said pair of levers, a movable shipping pin to engage said pair of levers, an independent movable shipping pin to engage the supplemental lever, the shipping pins being carried by one of the needle cylinders, switch plates for moving the shipping pins, and a pattern wheel controlling the switch plates, as and for the purpose set forth. 38th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, and cams 101 and 115 for controlling the action of the needles, of means for automatically throwing the cams into and out of action, consisting of a pair of levers, means connecting the same with one of the cams, a second pair of levers and means connecting them with the other of said cams, a common means for shifting said levers, a supplemental lever operatively connected with one of said pair of levers, and means independent of said shifting means for operating the supplemental lever, as and for the purpose set forth. 39th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinder and needles, and cams 101 and 115 for controlling the action of the needles, of means for automatically throwing the cam into and out of action, consisting of a pair of levers, connections between the levers and one of the cams, a second pair of levers and connections between the same and the other of said cams, a shipping pin carried by the needle cylinder and operating successively upon one of each pair to throw the respective cams into action, and upon the other lever of each pair to throw the cam out of action, a supplemental lever connected with one pair of levers, and a ship-ping pin operating said supplemental lever to move one cam without effecting the position of the other cam, as and for the purpose set forth. 40th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needles cylinders and needles and means for controlling the action of the needles, comprising a stitch-wheel and a device for pressing the needles into said stitch-wheel, of means operatively connected with said pressing device, and mechanism for operating said means, to force the presser away from the stitch-wheel, inward into the stitch-wheel and further into the same, as and for the purpose set forth. 41st. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, and means for controlling the action of the needles consisting of a stitch-wheel and a presser adjacent thereto, of a movable standard, connections between said standard and presser, and means for moving said standard to different parts to adjust said presser relatively to the stitch-wheel, as and for the purpose set forth. 42nd. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, and means for controlling the action of the needle embodying a stitch-wheel and a pressing device adjacent thereto, of a movable standard for controlling the position of the pressing device relatively to the stitch-wheel and means for operating the standard to cause the needles to be pressed considerably into the stitch-wheel, a less distance thereinto or away from the same, as and for the purpose set forth. 43rd. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinder and needles, and means for controlling the action of the needles, embodying a stitch-wheel and a presser adjacent thereto, of a movable standard, connections between said standard and presser, a spring connected with the standard, and means for forcing the standard forward against the action of the spring, as and for the purpose set forth. 44th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, and means for controlling the action of the needles, comprising a stitch wheel and a presser adjacent thereto, of a movable standard, connections between the standard and presser, a spring connected with the standard, a lever for forcing the standard against the action of the spring and means for releasing the lever from the standard, as and for the purpose set forth. 45th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, and means for controlling the action of the needles, consisting of a stitch wheel and a presser adjacent thereto, of a movable standard connected with said presser, a spring connected with said standard, levers for pressing said standard forward against the spring to different points, and means for operating the levers automatically, as and for the purpose set forth. 46th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, means for controlling the action of the

needles comprising a stitch wheel and a device for pressing the needles into the stitch wheel, of shipping pins and means connected with the pressing device and operated by said shipping pins to control the action of the pressing device on the needles, as and for the purpose set forth. 47th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the stitch wheel and the presser adjacent thereto, of a double pair of levers, means for operating the levers, a movable standard with adjustable screws projecting therefrom into position to be operated on by said levers, and means connecting the standard with the presser, as and for the purpose set forth. 48th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, of means for controlling the action of the needles, embodying a stitch wheel and a pressing device adjacent thereto, a movable standard controlling the position of the said pressing device, said standard having projections extending inwardly therefrom, two pairs of levers, one lever of one pair being arranged to engage one of said projections to move the standard a certain degree and one lever of the other pair being arranged to engage the other projection and move said standard a further extent, and shipping pins for operating said levers, as and for the purpose set forth. 49th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the stitch wheel and the presser adjacent thereto, of a standard, a double pair of levers operated to force the standard forward different extents, a swinging arm carrying the standard, a sliding arm connected with the swinging arm a spring for holding said parts against the action of the levers, and means connected with the sliding arm for supporting the presser, as and for the purpose set forth. 50th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, and means for controlling the action of the needles embodying a stitch wheel and a presser adjacent thereto, of a swinging arm, a standard carried thereby, means for forcing said standard forward, a sliding arm forced forward by the movement of said standard, a spring for returning said sliding arm and standard to rearward position, and means connected with said sliding arm for supporting the presser, as and for the purpose set forth. 51st. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders, and needles, of a stitch wheel, a spring actuated sliding arm 132 having a depending end, means to move said arm against the force of the spring, an adjusting slide 143 in said end, a presser pivotally connected with said slide, and a screw for adjusting said presser in its pivot, as and for the purpose set forth. 52nd. In a knitting machine, the combination of a stitch wheel, a pivoted presser adjacent thereto, means for adjusting said presser on its pivot, a slide carrying said presser and adjusted to raise and lower the same, and mechanism for automatically carrying the presser into and away from the stitch wheel, as and for the purpose set forth. 53rd. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, and means for controlling the action of the needles, consisting of a stitch wheel and pressers adjacent thereto, of a swinging arm having a depending end, an adjusting screw extending through the end and working against a relatively fixed part of the machine, a sliding arm having an upwardly extending end, an adjusting screw extending through a said end against the depending end, connections between the sliding arm and presser, and means operating said arm, as and for the purpose set forth. 54th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the stitch wheel and the presser adjacent thereto, of a swinging arm, a sliding arm operated by said swinging arm, means for operating the swinging arm, and connections between the sliding arm and presser, as and for the purpose set forth. 55th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the stitch wheel, and the presser adjacent thereto, of a swinging arm, a sliding arm operated by the swinging arm, means for adjusting the sliding arm relatively to the swinging arm, means for operating the swinging arm, connections between the sliding arm and presser, as and for the purpose set forth. 56th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, a ring plate and means for controlling the action of the needles consisting of a stitch wheel, and, and device for pressing the needles into the stitch wheel, of a swinging arm pivoted to the ring plate and having a depending end, an adjustable screw extending through said end an engaging the ring plate, a bracket attached to the underside of the ring plate, a sliding arm in said bracket having an upwardly extending end, an adjustable screw extending through said end and engaging the depending end of the swinging arm, a retaining plate in the bracket having a slot, a pin extending through said slot from the sliding arm, a spring attached to said pin and retaining plate, an arm projecting downward from said sliding arm and having a groove, an adjusting slide in the groove, the presser pivotally attached to said slide, an adjusting screw for the presser, a vertical standard carried by the swinging arm, two adjustable screws projecting from said standard, two pairs connected levers, one lever of each pair being designed to engage one of the latter screws, and means for operating said levers, as and for the purpose set forth. 57th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinder and needles, the stitch wheels, and the shipping pins, of movable cams, mean operated by said shipping pins to control the position of the cams, devices for pressing the needles into the stitch wheels, and means operated by the shipping pins to adjust the needle pressing devices so as to crowd the needles into the stitch wheel an extent sufficient for knitting the regular course and further inward to knit the loose course, and away from the stitch wheel in knitting the welt, as and for the purpose set forth. 58th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination of the needle cylinders and needles, the stitch wheels, and the device, for pressing the needle, into the stitch wheels, of movable cams, levers operatively connected with said cams, means connected with the needle pressing devices constructed to press the needles a regular extent or further into the stitch wheels and means for controlling the position of said cams and pressing devices, as and for the purpose set forth. 59th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, movable cams, the stitch wheels and devices for pressing the needles into the stitch wheels, of a series of levers connected with the cams, levers operating the needle pressing devices to cause the same to press the needles a regular extent or further inward into said stitch wheels for knitting the regular loose course, and means for operating said cams and pressing devices, as and for the purpose set forth. 60th. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, shipping pins carried by one of the needle cylinders and means for operating the shipping pins, of devices for engaging the needles to control the character of stitch produced thereby, a series of separate levers each operatively connected with the needle engaging device, and means arranged in the path of said shipping pins for operating the series of levers, as and for the purpose set forth. 61st. In a circular knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, the independently adjustable shipping pins carried by one of the needle cylinders, and means for operating the shipping pins, of devices engaging the needles to control the character of stitch produced, a series of separate levers operatively connected with the needle engaging device and having a projection, and the series of pairs of levers arranged in the path of a shipping pin, and one lever of each pair engaging one of said projections, as and for the purpose set forth. 62nd. In a knitting machine, the conbination with the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, and the presser wheel to engage the needle beards, of shipping devices carried by one of the needle cylinders, and means operatively connected with the presser wheel and operated by the shipping devices to withdraw the presser wheel from the needle beards automatically, as and for the purpose set forth. 63rd. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders and needles and the presser wheel to engage the needle beards, of shipping devices carried by a needle cylinder, a shaft having a crank arm, connections between said shaft and presser-wheel, and means arranged in the paths of said shipping devices to engage the crank arms in the manner and for the purpose set forth. 64th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, and the presser wheel to engage the needle beards, of shipping pins carried by a needle cylinder, switch plates to adjust the shipping pins automatically, a pattern-wheel controlling the action of the switch plates, levers arranged to be operated by the shipping pins, and connections between the levers and presser-wheel, as and for the purpose set forth. 65th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, a presser-wheel to engage the needle beards, and a support for said presser-wheel, of a pattern wheel, switch plates, controlled by said pattern-wheel, shipping pins carried by one of the needle cylinders and adjusted by switch plates, a shaft having its lower end operated in connection with the support of the presser-wheel and projections at its upper end, and levers arranged to engage said projections and to be operated by said shipping pins, as and for the purpose set forth. 66th. In a knitting machine, the combination of the shaft having a crank arm, a lever to engage the crank arm and turn the shaft, means for operating said lever automatically, a foot piece projecting from the lower end of the shaft, the bracket 179, the journal 183, a bar 180 extending from said journal into position to be engaged by said foot piece, and the presser-wheel connected with said journal, as and for the purpose set forth. 67th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, and a presser-wheel to engage the needle beards, of two pairs of levers, devices carried by a needle cylinder for operating said levers, a shaft having crank arms, pins projecting from said crank arm into position to be operated on by said levers, and means operated by said shaft for moving said presser-wheel, as and for the purpose set forth. 68th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders and needles, the presser-wheel for engaging the needle beards, the pivoted bracket 178, the journal supporting said presser-wheel, the bar projecting from said journal, the spring 181, of a shaft 173, crank arms projecting from the upper end thereof, pins projecting from said crank arms, a foot piece projecting from the lower end of said shaft into operative relationship with said bar, the double pairs of levers arranged to engage said pins, and devices to engage said levers, as and for the purpose set forth. 69th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders and needles, the presser-wheel for engaging the needle beards, the pivoted bracket 189, the journal 183, the bar 180 projecting from said journal, and the spring 181, of a pattern-wheel, switch plates controlled thereby, shipping pins carried by one of the cylinders operated by the switch plates, two pairs of levers on a stationary part operated by the shipping pins, a shaft, crank arms projecting from the other end of the shaft, pins projecting from said crank arms into position to be engaged by said levers, and a foot piece projecting from the lower end of the shaft into operation with said bar 180, as and for the purpose set forth. 70th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the stationary cam 201, a relatively movable cam 203, the revoluble needle cylinders, shipping devices carried by a needle cylinder, a lever in the path of said shipping

devices, and means connecting said lever with the movable cam, as and for the purpose set forth. 71st. In a knitting machine, the combination with a revoluble needle cylinder, shipping devices carried thereby, switch plates for operating shipping devices, a pattern-wheel for controlling the action of the shipping devices, and a lever arranged in the path of said shipping devices, to be operated thereby, of a stationary cam, movable cam, and mechanism operated by said lever to control the position of said movable cam, as and for the purpose set forth. 72nd. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders and shipping devices carried by one of the cylinders, of a lever arranged to be operated by the shipping devices, a lug projecting from said lever, a crank arm having a rearwardly extending part engaging said lug, a stationary cam, a movable cam and means connecting said crank arm with the movable cam, as and for the purpose set forth. 73rd. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinder, the shipping devices carried by one of the cylinders, and a lever arranged to be operated by the shipping devices and having a lug, of a stationary cam, a movable cam, a link carrying the movable cam, a pivoted actuating bar, a crank arm, a rod connecting one member of said crank arm with the adjusting bar, and an arm extending rearward from the other member of the crank arm into position to engage the lug, as and for the purpose set forth. 74th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, shipping devices carried by one of the cylinders, and a lever arranged to be operated by said shipping devices, and having a lug, a crank arm, an arm extending inward from the other end of said crank arm, an adjustable screw projecting from said inwardly extending arm into engagement with the lug, an adjustable screw projecting from one member of said crank arm into engagement with a fixed part of the frame, a stationary cam, a movable cam, and means connecting said movable cam with the crank arm, as and for the purpose set forth. 75th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the revoluble needle cylinders, a presser-wheel, a stationary cam, and a movable cam, of shipping devices carried by one of the cylinders, levers arranged in the path of said shipping devices, means operated by said levers for forcing the presser away from the needle beards, and mechanism operated by said lever for adjusting the movable cam, as and for the purpose set forth. 76th. In a knitting machine, the combination with the needle cylinders, a presser-wheel, a stationary cam, a movable cam, of two pairs of levers, a shaft having projecting parts arranged to engage one lever of each pair, means connecting said shaft with the presser-wheel to remove it from the needles, a lug projecting from one of said levers, a crank arm arranged to operate on said lug, and means connecting said crank arm with the movable cam, and means for actuating the levers, as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 61,205. Water Purifying Apparatus.

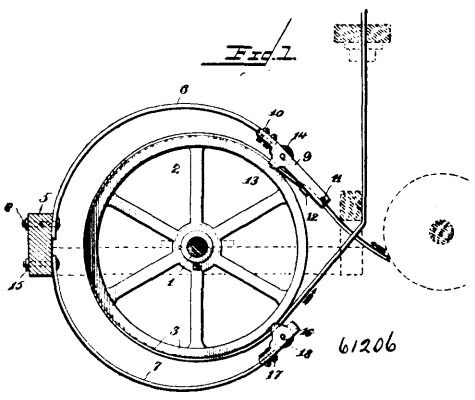
(*Appareil à épurer l'eau.*)



William Greig and William Edward Greig, both of Dartford, Kent, England, 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd August, 1898.)

Claim.—In apparatus for purifying the effluent water of paper mills, tanneries, chemical works, ink-making works, dye works, and other factories and the like, also river water and sewage, to the extent or for the purpose stated, in combination a series of closed settling chambers, and a closed filtering chamber charged with removable cages of ashes as the filtering medium, the chambers being respectively connected by upturned pipes, and means connected with the inlet settling chamber for forcing the effluent to be purified through the apparatus, as set forth.

No. 61,206. Tension and Feed Mechanism for Wire Fabric Machines. (*Tension et mécanisme alimentateur pour machines à tissus de fil de fer*)



George R. Lamb, Hudson, Michigan, U.S.A., 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th August, 1898.)

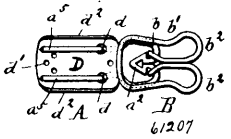
Claim.—1st. The combination with a shaft, of a revolvable guide having a series of ways or channels for the direction of wires or strands, and tension devices adjacent to said ways or channels and on opposite sides of the line of feed of said wires or strands to said revolvable guide, whereby the tension devices engage the ingoing and outgoing lengths of the strands and maintain the same in intimate contact with the revolvable guide, as set forth. 2nd. The combination of a revolvable guide having a plurality of grooves or channels, and tension devices arranged to direct the wires or strands into intimate engagement with the grooved or channeled surfaces of the revolvable guide, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination of a revolvable guide having its working surface provided with a plurality of spaced circumferential grooves or channels, and two series of cushioned guide-rollers situated in close relation to the grooved or channelled face of said revolvable guide, substantially as and for the purposes described. 4th. A tension and feed mechanism for fabric-forming machines, consisting of a revolvable guide having its working surface provided with a plurality of channels or grooves, an upper spring hanger adjacent to each groove or channel in said guide, a lower spring hanger also adjacent to each groove or channel in the guide, and independent rollers carried by said upper and lower hangers and sustained thereby in close relation to each channel or groove in the revolvable guide, substantially as and for the purposes described. 5th. The combination of a revolvable guide having a grooved or channeled working face, curved spring hangers arranged above and below the revolvable guide and having their free ends terminating adjacent to the revolvable guide at one side of the vertical axis thereof, and guide devices carried by said spring hangers in close relation to the working face of the revolvable guide, substantially as and for the purposes described. 6th. The combination of a revolvable guide having a channeled or grooved working face, an upper hanger adjacent to each channel or groove in said revolvable guide, a guide block attached to the free end of each upper hanger and provided with a stud and bar arranged in different horizontal and vertical planes, a roller journalled in the guide block adjacent to the groove or channel in the revolvable guide, a lower series of spring hangers provided at their free ends with blocks or carriers, and rollers journalled in said blocks or carriers, and rollers journalled in said blocks or carriers of the lower hangers, substantially as and for the purposes described. 7th. A tension and feed device for fabric-making machines consisting of a shaft, a series of grooved discs or pulleys clamped to the shaft at proper intervals from each other, a series of upper spring hangers arranged over the series of discs or pulleys and carrying rollers in close relation to the peripheral faces of said discs or pulleys, and a lower series of spring hangers also provided with rollers adjacent to the grooved faces of said discs or pulleys, substantially as and for the purposes described. 8th. A tension and feed mechanism for wire fabric machines comprising a shaft, a revolvable guide carried by said shaft and adapted to receive a series of strands or wires, and two sets of tension devices situated at different horizontal planes, on one side of the vertical axis of said revolvable guide, and adjacent to the working surface thereof, for the purpose described, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,207. Hook and Eye. (*Crochet et œillet.*)

Irvin P. Doolittle, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 19th September 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd June, 1898.)

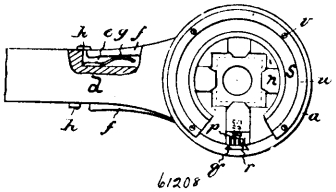
Claim.—1st. The combination with an eye member having its bow provided with a locking head or enlargement which is connected with the bow by a contracted neck, of a hook member composed of a pair of laterally yielding shanks arranged side by side and provided at their front ends with hooks adapted to engage with the bow of the

eye member on opposite sides of said contracted neck and separated at their bends by an aperture adapted to admit said locking head or



enlargement, said hooks having plain or unenlarged ends, whereby the same can be withdrawn through the spaces between said contracted neck and the opposing sides of the eye member by turning the two members at an angle to each other, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination with an eye member, of a hook member comprising a hook and an attaching loop extending around the end and sides of the hook, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with an eye member having a locking head, of a hook member comprising a pair of laterally yielding hooks separated at their bends by an aperture adapted to receive the locking head of the eye member, and an elastic loop surrounding the sides and ends of said hooks and connecting the shanks thereof, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination with a hook member provided with a pair of laterally yielding hooks having their bends separated by an aperture, of an eye member having its bow provided with an inwardly extending locking head adapted to interlock with said aperture, said locking head having substantially the form of a spear head and being provided at its wide rear end with abrupt shoulders or stops which confine said hooks in the eye member, substantially as set forth. 5th. An eye or similar fastening having a bow or loops, a leg or branch extending rearwardly from said bow and adapted to penetrate the part to which the eye is attached and a bend or indentation connecting said leg with said bow, and a fastening plate extending across said leg, and interlocking with said bend, substantially as set forth. 6th. An eye or similar fastening having a bow or loop legs or branches extending rearwardly therefrom and adapted to penetrate the part to which the eye is attached, and bends connecting said bow with said legs and extending inwardly beyond the plane of the legs, and a fastening plate extending inwardly beyond the plane of the legs, and a fastening plate extending across said legs and provided near its front end with holes which engage with said bends, substantially as set forth. 7th. An eye or similar fastening having a bow or loop, legs or branches extending rearwardly therefrom and adapted to penetrate the part to which the eye is attached and bends connecting said bow with said legs, and a fastening plate covering said legs and interlocking with said bends and provided with side flanges which overlap the legs, substantially as set forth. 8th. The combination with a hook member, of an eye member formed of a single piece of wire and comprising a bow adapted to engage with the hook member attaching legs forming rearward extensions of the sides of said bow and adapted to lie against the inner side of the fabric and bends connecting said legs with said bow, the bow being offset forwardly beyond the plane of the legs sufficiently to stand at a distance from the front or face side of the fabric, substantially as set forth. 9th. The combination with a hook member, of an eye member comprising a bow having a locking head, attaching legs extending rearwardly from the sides of the bow and bends connecting the legs with the bow, the rear portion of the eye member formed by said legs and bends being narrower than the bow or front portion of the member and said bends converging rearwardly, substantially as set forth.

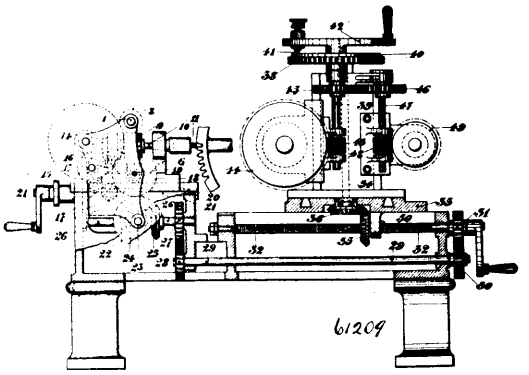
No. 61,208. Wrench. (*Clé à écrou.*)



William J. Jones, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In an adjustable wrench, consisting of a shell having a ratchet formed integral therewith, a handle engaging over the ratched secured to said shell, ratchet levers arranged in the handle to operate the ratchet, a die secured to said shell, adjustable jaws operating in said die, and means for adjusting said jaws radially within the die, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A ratchet wrench consisting of a die, jaws arranged in said die, and means for adjusting said jaws, a shell surrounding the die and jaws, a ratchet formed with said shell, a handle secured thereto, and ratchet levers operating in said handle to engage the ratchet. 3rd. A ratchet wrench consisting of a shell, and a die secured therein, a ratched formed on said shell, jaws operating said die, means for adjusting said jaws, and means within the handle for operating the ratchet, substantially as shown and described.

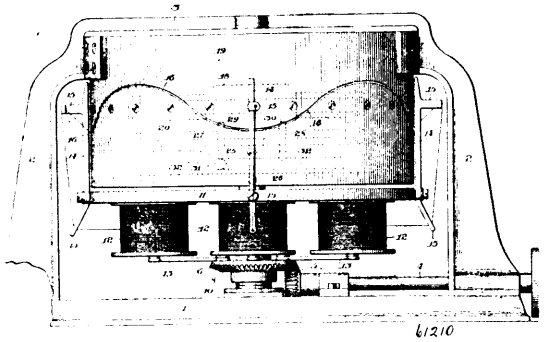
No. 61,209. Machine for Milling Cone-Screw Wheels. (*Machine pour faire les roues d'engrenage de formes coniques.*)



Euzebinsz Polanowski, 3 Pusta Lodz, Russia, 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th February, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a machine for milling cone-screw wheels the combination of means adapted to carry the cone disc to be machined and adapted to rotate with it about its axis, with a rotating milling cutter, adapted to move in a straight line, and adapted to cut out the cone-disc along the generatrix of its cone surface, substantially as described. 2nd. In a machine for milling cone-screw wheels the combination of means adapted to carry the cone disc to be machined and adapted to rotate with it about its axis, with a rotating milling cutter adapted to move in a straight line, and adapted to cut out the cone-disc along the generatrix of its cone surface, the axis of rotation of the said cutter forming with the axis of the said cone-disc an acute angle and both axes being situated in the same plane, substantially as described.

No. 61,210. Braiding Machine. (*Machine à lacets*)

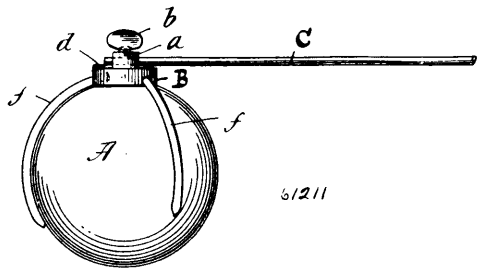


Andrew Vincent Groupe, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a braiding machine, the combination with a stationary sectional trackway provided with the thread ways between the adjacent sections, carriers on said trackway, bobbins in said carriers, and means for actuating said carriers, of a second set of bobbins, supporting and actuating means therefor, and means whereby the threads from the last named bobbins are directed between, under and over sections of the trackway in prescribed order, substantially as described. 2nd. In a braiding machine, the combination of a sectional trackway provided with threadways between adjacent sections, carriers on said trackway, bobbins on said carriers, means for actuating said carriers, a second set of bobbins, actuating means therefor, and means for supporting the trackway on each side of the path traversed by the threads delivered from the second set of bobbins, whereby said threads may be directed between, under and over sections of the trackway in prescribed order, substantially as described. 3rd. In a brading machine, the combination of two stationary rings between which is formed a sinuous course, a sectional trackway, a set of bobbin carriers on said trackway, means for rotating said carriers, a second set of bobbins, and means for supporting and rotating the same, whereby the threads from the last named bobbins are directed between, under and over sections of the trackway in prescribed order, substantially as described. 4th. In a braiding machine, the combination with a stationary sectional trackway provided with thread ways between the adjacent sections, bobbin carriers on said trackway, and carrier actuating mechanism provided with devices for alternately engaging and disengaging each of the carriers at two points, of a second set of bobbins, supporting and actuating means therefor, and means

whereby the threads from the last-named bobbins are directed between, under and over sections of the trackway in prescribed order, substantially as described. 5th. In a braiding machine, the combination of two stationary rings between which is formed a sinuous course, a sectional trackway, a set of bobbin carriers thereon, a fixed cam way, rocking levers engaged therewith and provided with means for engaging and disengaging said carriers at predetermined intervals, means for supporting and actuating said levers, lower thread-supplying devices, and means for rotating the same, substantially as described. 6th. In a braiding machine, the combination of two rings between which is formed a sinuous course, an annular trackway intermediate the highest and lowest planes of, and intersected by, the course, thread-supplying devices on said trackway, lower thread-supplying devices in opposite directions to each other, substantially as described.

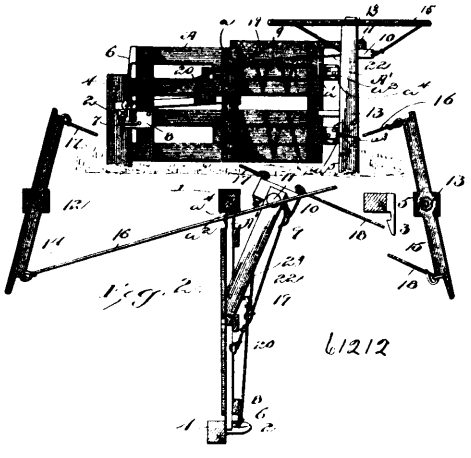
No. 61,211. Ball Float. (*Flotteur.*)



George B. Moore, Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a ball-float, of the lever provided with a series of rods or arms of spring metal projecting from the lever in different radial directions, and downwardly curved and extended to embrace and confine with a constrictive pressure, somewhat more than half of the ball, the outer depending ends of said spring rods being free and disconnected, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with the ball, of the holder therefor comprising a casting with the radially arranged screw tapped sockets, and the spring arms having threaded end portions screwing into said socket, and having outwardly and downwardly curved extensions from their places of screw connection whereby they encircle somewhat more than half the bulk of the ball, the outer extremities of the arms being free and disconnected and arranged in a circle of less diameter than the ball, substantially as described. 3rd The combination with the ball of the holder therefor consisting of an inverted cup-shaped casting having the upwardly extended transversely apertured hub and having the edgewise arranged bosses, which are provided with the screw socket opening downwardly and outwardly and the spring arms *f* having their upper extremities threaded and screwing into said sockets, said arms being downwardly and outwardly curved to engage and embrace more than half the bulk of the ball, and the lever-arm passed through said apertured end of the holder and a screw for confining it, substantially as described and shown.

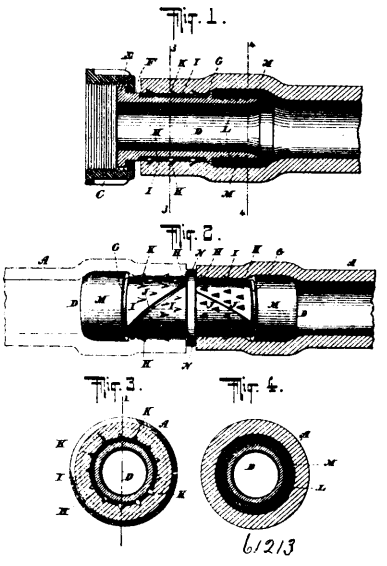
No. 61,212. Gate. (*Barrière.*)



John L. Kreider, Mendan, Missouri, U.S.A., 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th August, 1898.)

Claim.—In an automatic gate, the combination with a swinging gate, of a latch connected to the gate, a gate-post provided with a catch adapted for engagement with the latch when the gate is closed, a second gate-post adapted for engagement with the latch when the gate is open, a pivot-block pivoted to the gate, a link also pivoted to the gate independently of the pivot-block which has a depending portion, wires or equivalent devices connected to the pivot-block on opposite sides of its pivotal point and also connected to the depending portion of the link, a wire connecting the depending portion of the link to the latch, pivoted-tripping-levers located on opposite sides of the gate, a wire connecting the tripping levers to each other and wires also connecting said levers to the pivot-block, said parts being so disposed and related that movement of either lever in one direction will unlatch the gate, swing it open and latch it to the second gate-post and a movement in the opposite direction will unlatch the gate from the second gate-post, close said gate and latch it to the first-named gate-post.

No. 61,213. Hose Fitting. (*Appareil de boyaux.*)



Adam McKee, Union Hill, New Jersey, U.S.A., 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th August, 1898.)

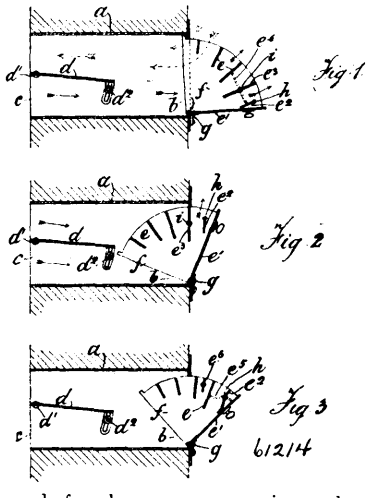
Claim.—1st. In a hose fitting, the neck D having the band or washer M at its inner end and provided with the annular groove H, combined with the band I applied within said groove and having the prongs K inclined outward toward the end of the hose, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a hose fitting, the neck D having at its inner end the grooves L and provided with the annular groove H and shoulders F, G, combined with the band or washer M engaging said grooves L and the sheet metal band I applied within said groove H between the shoulders F, G, and having the prongs K, struck up therefrom and inclined outwards toward the end of the hose, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a hose fitting, the neck D having at its inner end the band or washer M, combined with the sheet metal band I encompassing said neck and capable of turning thereon, said band having struck up prongs K inclining outward toward the end of the hose, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a hose fitting, the neck D having the groove H and shoulders F, G, combined with the washer or band M at the inner end of said neck and the sheet metal band I applied within said groove H, said band having the diagonal end edges and also the prongs K struck up therefrom and inclining outward toward the end of the hose, substantially as set forth. 5th. A hose fitting having the central annular shoulder N and the neck D at each side of said shoulder, said necks corresponding with one another and each having an annular groove, combined with the washer or band M at the end of each of said necks, the shoulder G at the outer end of each washer or band and the sheet metal band I applied within the groove formed between the shoulders N, G, and having the prongs struck up therefrom and inclining outward toward the end of the hose, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a hose fitting, the neck D to enter the hose, combined with the sheet metal band I encompassing and adapted to turn with the hose on said neck, the surface of said band having the series of prongs struck up therefrom and inclining outward toward the end of the hose, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,214. Ventilating Appliance.
(*Appareil de ventilation.*)

Joseph Leather, Liverpool, Lancaster, England, 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

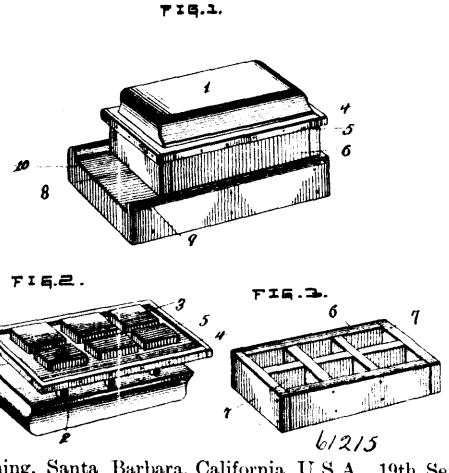
Claim.—1st. In combination with a passage or opening through a wall or structure, a division or directing plate or plates near one end of such passage or opening and a series of movable directing plates near the other end of such passage or opening, substantially as and

for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In combination with a passage or opening through a wall or structure, a division or directing plate or



plates near one end of such passage or opening and sectors pivoted transversely near the other end of such passage or opening, the said sectors having transverse radial or nearly radial directing plates attached thereto, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. A ventilator constructed with a division or directing plate or plates near one end, and transversely pivoted sectors, with transverse radial or nearly radial directing plates attached thereto, near the other end, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 4th. A ventilator having transversely pivoted sectors with transverse radial or nearly radial directing plates attached to such sectors, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 5th. A ventilator having transversely pivoted sectors with transverse radial or nearly radial directing plates attached to such sectors, one or more of such directing plates attached to such sectors, one or more of such directing plates being adjustable on pivots and either perforated or not, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 6th. A ventilator having transversely pivoted sectors transverse radial or nearly radial directing plates attached to such sectors and auxiliary movable perforated baffle plates, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. A ventilator having transversely pivoted sectors and radial or nearly radial directing plates attached to such sectors one of such plates being loosely hung on pivots, and either perforated or not, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

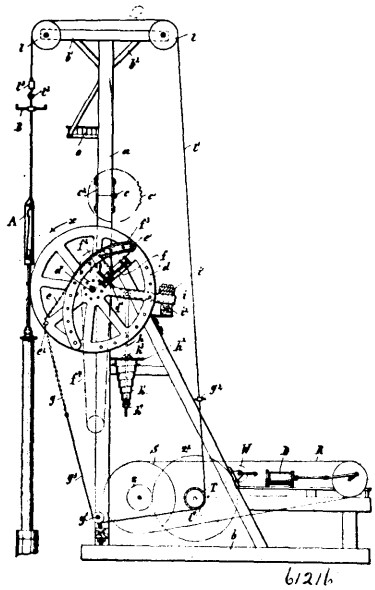
No. 61,215. Butter Mould. (*Moule à beurre.*)



Maria Pfening, Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A., 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

Claim.—A device for the class described, comprising a butter-receptacle or section provided with a series of cells open at the top and bottom, said section or receptacle being designed to be placed on a suitable support or tray, a handle a series of plungers depending from the handle and provided at their lower ends with die-plates conforming to the configuration of and fitting in the cells of the section or receptacle, said plungers and die-plates being entirely removable therefrom, and a cover or plate provided with openings to receive the plunger and loosely arranged on the same between the die-plates and the handle, and carried by said parts, said cover or plate being adapted to fit over the section or receptacle, substantially as described.

No. 61,216. Drilling Apparatus. (*Machine à forer.*)



Friedrick Von Erhardt Dessan, German Empire, 19th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th July, 1898.)

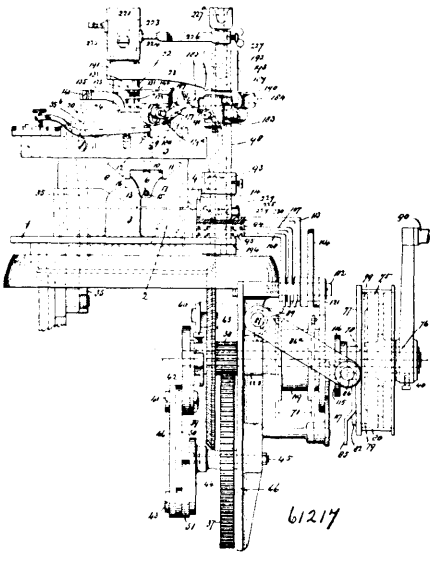
Claim.—1st. A boring apparatus characterized by an oscillating wheel *d*, which is fitted with an adjustable segment *e*, over which a chain for hauling the boring rod passes and which when in its inner position allows the boring rod to pass between the side discs of the wheel *d*, and when in position, which causes it to be flush with the periphery of the wheel *d*, conducts the said chain centrally over the bore hole, spring rods *h*, attached to the wheel *d*, serving in connection with weighted projecting levers *i*, and buffer beam i^2, which they bear against to balance the weight of the boring rods and to produce a rebound for disengaging a detent device, substantially as described and set forth. 2nd. In a boring apparatus as characterized in claim 1, a chain lowering or lengthening device *f*, consisting of a winch which may be actuated from below by a worm gear, substantially as described and set forth. 3rd. In combination with the boring apparatus as characterized in claim 1, the modification thereof consisting of constructing the spring rod arrangement in such a way that unequal contraction of the springs is avoided, characterized by constructing the supporting plate h^2, against which the spring h^1, presses, movably around a horizontal spindle h^3, substantially as described and set forth. 4th. A modification of the boring apparatus as claimed in claim 1, consisting in yieldingly coupling the oscillating wheel *d*, to the driving pulley S, by means of spring projection M^3, fast to the axle d^1, of the wheel *d*, and engaging in notches M^2, in a sleeve M^1, of the toothed wheel M, loosely mounted on the axle d^1, for the purpose of avoiding the influence of the shock being transmitted to the driving gear, substantially as described and set forth. 5th. A boring apparatus the different parts of which are constructed with reference to the annexed substantially as described.

No. 61,217. Knitting Machine. (*Machine à tricoter.*)

George Frederick Sturgess, The Inglenook, Leicester, England, 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th June, 1898.)

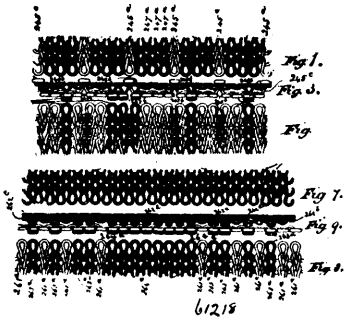
Claim.—1st. In a knitting machine, a needle bed and needles, a dual cam plate, a thrust cam fixed as to one part and a draw cam fixed as to the other part of the dual cam plate and reversible as to their position, whereby the thrust cam leads and the draw cam trails in either direction of knitting, and connecting means therefor, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In a knitting machine, a linked driving device adapted to rotate or reciprocate the machine from a direct rotary shaft, comprised of a rotary driving crank pin and a driven crank pin, the links connected so as to give the crank pins united rotary motion, and to divert the rotary motion of the driving crank pin into a reciprocating motion of the driven crank pin, and connections therefor, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. In a knitting machine, a shaft and its bearings, a chain wheel on the bearing, carrying a chain thereon adapted to receive lugs, cammed catch wheels having a plunger and spring to tension their movement and levers to engage the lugs and catch wheels operating to impart automatic motions to the various parts of the machine, a disc secured to the driving shaft having an eccentric boss, a belt pulley, a clutch disc and a spring and lock levers adapted to hold the clutch disc in engagement or out of engagement with the pulley flange, and connections therefor, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 4th. In a knitting machine, a needle bed, needles

and cams, a thread guide positioned as to point to the needles, having a feed eye adjacent to the needles for one thread, and a feed eye



for the second thread immediately in the rear of the former feed eye, and a hood or trapper immediately in the rear of the feed eyes, a hooked take-up wire adapted to draw a plurality of separately fed threads from a point between the feed eyes and hood, and a latch guard plate adjustably secured to the thread bar carrying a latch brush, and connections therefor, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 5th. In a knitting machine, needles and cams, a spring controlled rocking thread guide bar adapted to deliver a thread to the needles at a plurality of points, and a spring controlled cammed catch wheel serving to rock the thread guide bar from position to position, and connections therefor, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 6th. In a knitting machine, a needle bed, needles and cams, an oscillating or swinging thread guide bar pivoted on the radial cam plate and provided with a feed hole wherethrough yarn may pass onto the needle hooks at predetermined intervals by reason of its swinging forward and rearward of the hooks, a rotatable cam or pattern surface serving to swing it forward, and a spring serving to swing it rearward of the needle hooks, and thread severing devices adapted to sever and hold the thread, and connections therefor, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 7th. In a knitting machine, a combined bobbin support and thread conductor adapted to guide the thread from and conduct it through the bobbin, comprising a tube having a disc on top of the tube and an inlet and outlet wherethrough the yarn thread may pass, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 8th. A knitting machine having needle tricks with two loop-drawing levels, and needles squared inside their hooks to make two loop-drawing surfaces or corners adapted to draw two threads side by side and make a short loop of one thread and a long loop of the other thread, and a latch retainer to prevent the latches closing onto and deranging the threads in the hooks, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.. 9th. In a knitting machine, a brush regulating the needle latches, comprising bristles laid between two wires, the wires twisted round each other and the bristles secured between them, a length of brush arranged in the needle bed so that its bristles penetrate the sliding line of the needle latches and regulate their action, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 10th. In a knitting machine, two needless, beds, needles and cams, a flanged pillar adjustably secured to the flange of the rotatable cam plate parallel to the axis of the machine, and an arm having two holes parallel to each other, detachably fixed on the pillar adapted to support the radial bed in true alignment to the cylinder bed, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 11th. In a knitting machine, a needle bed and needles, a geared needle-picking device, comprised of a disc having picking fingers radiating therefrom and gear wheels adapted to rotate the disc to cause the fingers to make a stroke upon the needles on a line substantially parallel to the needles as to move them longitudinally in its passage by the said needles laterally adapted to position some needles out of the normal knitting line, whilst other needles take the normal knitting line of travel, and connections therefor, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 12th. In a knitting machine, a needle bed and cams, a series of needles of one length and width of tail and a series of needles of another length and another width of tail, by which the hooks of one series take one position, and the hooks of another series take another position in relation to the threads, corresponding to the size of the tail, and radial needle beds provided with needle tricks out at an angle to the cam plate, to make a trick of two depths, and provide an apex or point upon which the needles can tilt, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 13th. In a knitting machine, a needle and its holder or tail piece, the holder detachably connected to the needle to form a complete needle, the two parts of which are telescopic making an extensible and contractable needle tail, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 14th. In a knitting machine, a radial needle, needles and needle cams, a series of needles having provisions for tilting and a circular adjustable series of tilting cams positioned at right angles to the needles to control their tilting action, one cam engaging another series of holders and needles, and connecting means to actuate the cams operating to determine which needle shall tilt, and which needles shall not tilt when thrust out by the thurst cam, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 15th. In a knitting machine, an adjustable yarn and thread support comprised of a ring and a cross piece and second ring having eyelet holes wherethrough yarn may pass, adapted to receive each other and be secured to the yarn post in a manner as to be convertible or reversible from a tall to a short yarn support, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 16th. A wire knitting needle having a shank, hook, latch and foot, the hook having a straight or flat top adapted to support a thread delivered above its hook and prevent it slipping into the hook, its tail end reduced and rendered flexible, and folded to the back of the needle, and also provided with a cam flat at right angles to the stem at its lower end, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 61,218. Knitting Fabric. (*Tricot.*)



George Frederick Sturges, The Inglenook, Leicester, England, 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st A knit designed or pattered fabric comprised of normally knitted loops filed consecutively from a plurality of threads running transversely of the fabric and common to the one course of knitting, in which loops compounded of plurality of long and short threaded coils juxtaposed, the former a veneer and the latter a foundation coil, and loops of a single thread coil intervene with each other as to form designs of the long coil loops on the face of the short coil loop, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. A knit designed or patterned fabric comprised of normally knitted loops filed consecutively from a thick thread and a fine thread running transversely of the fabric and common to one course of knitting, in which loops compounded of coil from both threads and loops of a single coil from the fine thread intervene with each other, in virtue of which the single coil loops form holes or eyelets in the fabric, as to form lace design, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. A knit designed or patterned fabric comprised of normally knitted loops filed consecutively from a plurality of threads running transversely of the fabric and common to one course of knitting, in which loops compounded of a plurality of thread coils making patterning coils of one thread on the coils of the other thread and loops of a single thread coil intervene with each other, the single coil loops of the one thread having the other thread or the thread of the patterning coils interlaced or passing through their back cross bars in the form of welf loops as to make a designed fabric in which the loose thread coincident to the pattern is absorbed by or converted into weft loops, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 4th. A knit fabric comprised of two files of normally knited loops filed consecutively from a plurality of threads running transversely of the fabric and common to one course of knitting, in which some loops are compounded of a plurality of thread coils and some loops of a single coil, the compound and single loops intervening with each other in the same course or file of loops, substantially as and for the purposes set forth 5th. A two ply designed or patterned knit fabric comprised of two files of normally knitted loops filed consecutively from a plurality of threads running transversely of the fabric and common to one course of knitting, in which loops compounded of a plurality of thread coils and loops of a single thread coil intervene with each other in the same course or file of loops, the thread of one ply crossing over and amalgamating with the other ply of loops, as to make veneer or patterning coils of one thread upon the coils of the other thread on one faces, and corresponding rib lines in the other faces of the fabric, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 6th. A two ply knit fabric comprised of two files of normally knitted loops filed consecutively from a plurality of threads running transversely of the fabric and common to the one course of knitting, in

which the thread of one ply crosses over to and combines with the thread of the other ply and makes compound loops and corresponding rib lines, some loops having more thread coil that other loops of the same course or file of loops, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 7th. A two ply knit fabric comprised of normally knitted loops filed consecutively from a plurality of threads running transversely of the fabric and common to one course of knitting, in which the thread of one ply crosses over to and combines with the thread of the other ply and makes compound loops and corresponding rib lines, some loops having more thread coils than other loops of the same course or file of loops, the crossing threads that make the rib lines joining together what would otherwise be two detached plain fabrics set back to back, the compound loops and corresponding rib lines being duly exchanged or varied as to effect a change in the pattern of rib, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 8th. A knit fabric comprised of normally knitted loops, filed consecutively from a plurality of threads running transversely of the frabric and common to one course of knitting, in which loops compound of a plurality of thread coils and loops of a single thread coil intervene in the same course or file of loops any loose or free threads coincident to the pattern being converted into a second ply of normally knitted loops and, when the second ply of normally knitted loops is suspended, converted into weft loops, and when one thread is exchanged for a finer thread, the single loops converted into eyelet loops or lace holes, substantially as and for the purposes set forth 9th. A knit fabric comprised of normally knitted loops, filed consecutively from a plurality of threads running transversely of the fabric, and common to one course of knitting, in which loops compounded of a plurality of thread coils and loops of a single thread coil intervene in the same course or file of loops, one thread being alternately formed into loops at the back of and crossed over into veneer coils on the face of the other loops as to make a fabric patterned in rib, colour and lace hole designs or any combination thereof, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 10th. A knit fabric comprised of normally knitted loops filed consecutively from a plurality of dissimilar threads running transversely of the fabric and common to one course of knitting in which loops compounded of a plurality of thread coils uniformly juxtaposed, that is, one a foundaion coil and one a veneer coil, intervene with loops of a single thread coil in the same course or file of loops, the single coil loops being backed with other loops of the veneer thread and formed into lace hole designs corresponding to the nature and disposition of the thread and loops, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

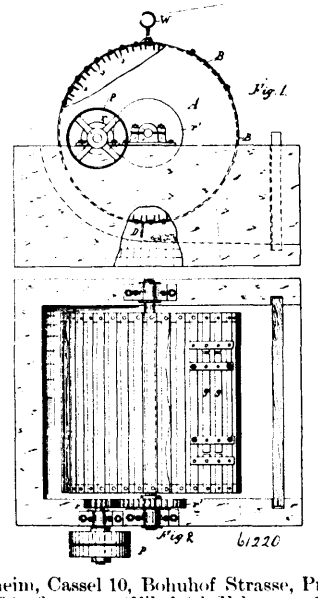
No. 61,219. Process of Rendering Carbide Non-hygroscopic. (*Procédé pour rendre le carbure non hygroscopique.*)

Julius Von Orlowsky, 34 Nevsky Prospect St. Petersburg, Russia, 20th September, 1898; 12 years. (Filed 24th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A process for producing non-hydroscopic carbide, for instance clcium carbide, consisting in saturating the carbide with liquid hydrocarbon hydrates as for instance petroleum. 2nd. A process for producing non-hygroscopic carbide for instance calcium carbide consisting in saturating the carbide, made in the known manner immediately after the usual crushing operation and before it becomes cool, with liquid hydrocarbon hydrates as for instance petroleum residuals.

No. 61,120. Apparatus for Stripping off Bark.

(*Appareil pour enlever l'écorse.*)

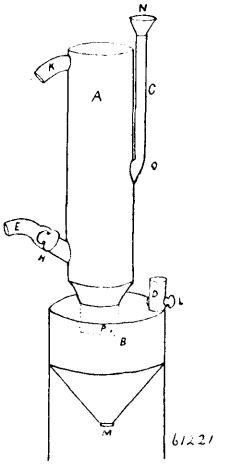


Leopold Wertheim, Cassel 10, Bohuhof Strasse, Prussia, 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 4th February, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In an apparatus for removing bark from wood, the combination of a drum, means provided therein for stripping off the bark, a water supply, and means for charging and discharging the drum, said drum having a revolving motion, substantially as described. 2nd. In an apparatus for removing bark from wood, the combination of a drum, U-shaped bars provided in said drum adapted to bruise the bark, a water supply, and means for charging and discharging the drum, said drum having a revolving motion, substantially as described. 3rd. In an apparatus for removing bark from wood, the combination of a base, a drum mounted therein, iron bars forming the mantle of said drum placed at equidistant from each other and having U-shaped extensions projecting inwardly, a water supply, means for charging and discharging the drum, a scraper provided on the outer periphery of said drum, and suitable means for transferring motion to said drum, substantially as described. 4th. In a machine such as described, the combination of a frame, a shaft journalled in bearings carried by said frame, a drum A, rigidly mounted on said shaft and consisting of end discs and bars *s*, placed equidistant from each other, connecting the peripheries of said discs and forming the mantle of the drum, bars having inwardly projecting U-shaped extensions, a door *g*, for charging and discharging the drum, a water supply, a scraper *d*, provided on the outer periphery of the drum, and suitable means for imparting a revolving motion to said drum, substantially as described.

No. 61,221. Method of Extracting Precious Metals.

(*Méthode d'extraire les métaux.*)

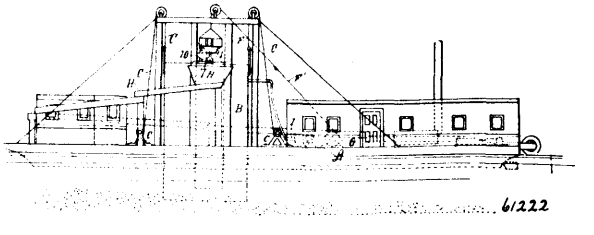


James Francis Latimer, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The separation of pulp into two grades of fineness by a stream of hot water flowing upward through a tube or cylinder, into which the pulp is fed between two exits, or points of discharge. 2nd. The adjustment of the strength of the current in the upper part of the cylinder by regulating the volume or pressure of the water at the point of ingress, and the volume escaping at the lower egress or discharge. 3rd. The adjustment of the opening of the cylinder at P, (by suitable rings so that only particles of high specific gravity can pass through the current into the receiver B. 4th. The combination of the cylinder A, with the receiver B, and the combination and arrangement of all the parts when constructed substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

No. 61,222. River Mining Apparatus.

(*Appareil à miner dans les rivières.*)



Charles Garrett Garrison and Henry C. Wood, both of Los Angles, California, U.S.A., 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th April, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a caisson, a well depending from the top of the caisson and having a bucket-receptacle above the bottom of the

caisson, an elevator-bucket in the well to set into the receptacle, openings in the well above the receptacle, means for hermitically closing said openings, means for hermitically closing the top of the well, a bucket-connection extending from the bucket to the top of the well, means for supporting the upper end of the bucket-connection at the top of the well, hoisting apparatus arranged to be connected with the bucket-connection when the well is open, and a valve to admit air from the caisson into the well. 2nd. The combination of the boat, a caisson mounted on the boat, means for raising and lowering the caisson, an elevator-well being provided in the caisson-opening at the top of the caisson and extending downward to a point somewhat above the bottom of the caisson and provided with a bucket-receptacle at the bottom, an elevator-bucket in the well to seat in such receptacle, openings being provided in the well above the bucket-receptacle, a hoisting-connecti n extending from the bucket to the top of the well, means for hoisting the bucket arranged exterior the caisson and adapted to be connected with the bucket-connection when the well is open, means for hermetically closing the well, and a valve connecting the well with the interior of the caisson.

No. 61,223. Gold Washing Machine.

(*Machine à laver l'or.*)

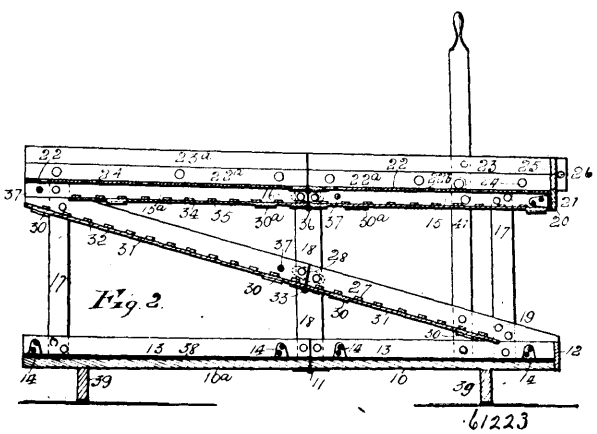


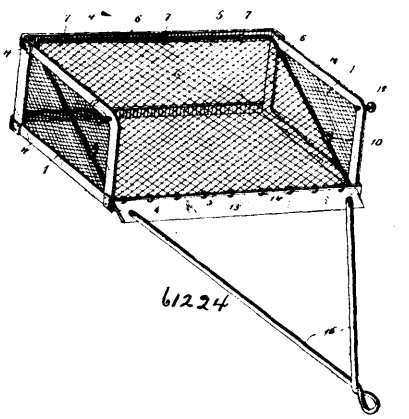
Fig. 2.

Edward Lewis Tetreau and William Martin Ogden, both of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th January, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a collapsible gold washing machine, sections 10 and 10^a hinged together and having collapsible sides, standards 17 and 18 secured to said sides and like side frames 15 and 15^a placed at an elevation above the sections 10 and 10^a, brackets secured to the lower walls of said frames 15 and 15^a, an apron 34 having riffles 35 lying on said brackets and within the walls of the frames 15 and 15^a, diagonally placed side frames 27 connecting with the opposite ends of the frames 13 and 13^a, bracket 30 secured thereto, an apron 31 supported by said brackets, and hinges 28, 33, 16 and 26, whereby the said parts may be folded, as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In a collapsible gold washer, a bottom in sections hinged together, collapsible sides hinged thereto, standards detachably secured to said sides, side frames 15 and 15^a secured on a plane above the bottom, hinges connecting the said sections 15 and 15^a together and a cross end piece 20 flexibly connecting the same, an apron 34 detachably secured to the depending walls of said sides 15 and 15^a, the same being in two sections and hinged together, a sheet-metal plate 22 in two sections resting on the upper edges of the walls of the frames 15 and 15^a and supported thereon by means of the strips 23 detachably secured to said metal plate and thus forming rabbetted grooves to receive the said edges of the said frames 15 and 15^a, and means of detachably securing the whole together, as set forth. 3rd. A machine for washing gold having a detachable bottom designed to fold, and detachable rockers secured to the same, standards connecting the bottom with side frames 15 and 15^a, a folding apron secured to said frames, a grizzler supported above the same, the said grizzler having raised parallel walls 23 and 23^a, a cross-frame 25 stopping one end of the chute, and a cross-rod 26 securing the same in place, as set forth. 4th. In a collapsible washer for securing gold, the combination of a rectangular box open at one end and rockers to support the same, standards connecting with the box on a plane above the first mentioned box, the same having riffles in its bottom, a chute or sluiceway having riffles therein and lying diagonally from the upper to the lower box substantially as shown, a grizzler placed horizontal to and above the upper box, and means for oscillating the same from side to side, whereby boulders and large rocks will be ejected over the open end of same, but the acqueous and auriferous matters will be passed through the apertures in the grizzley to the riffles in the box and the diagonal chute and over the lower box, as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 61,224. Drill and Oyster Dredge.

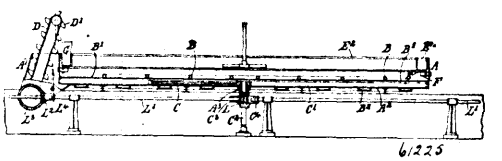
(*Foret et drague pour la pêche des huîtres.*)



Thomas Thomas, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A., 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination, in a dredge of the character described, of a holding-receptacle and a screen overlying snch receptable adapted to retard drills and other objectionable matter and deposit them into the receptacle, and permit larger bodies to pass freely over said screen, for the purpose set forth. 2nd. The combination, in a dredge of the character described, of a holding receptacle and a screen overlying the same, and a blade or scraper to remove objects from the ground so that they may be deposited on the screen for the purpose described and set forth. 3rd. The combination, in a dredge, of the character described, of an open-work holding-receptacle, an inclined open-work screen of larger mesh adapted to close the mouth of such receptacle, a blade forward of such receptacle so that objects may be removed from the surface of the ground by such blade and be deposited on the said screen, the larger objects passing over while the smaller ones, like drills &c., are forced through the mesh of the said screen into the receptacle, for the purpose set forth. 4th. The combination, in a dredge, of the character described, of a network receptacle, an overlying network screen of larger mesh than the receptacle, said screen adapted to be readily attached to and be detached from said receptacle, means whereby said screen can be maintained in an elevated position, a forward blade adapted to scrape the surface of the ground, removing oysters, drills &c., therefrom which are passed over the said screen by the forward movement of the dredge when the said screen is in an inclined position, the drills and other small matter passing through the screen into the receptacle, while the larger objects will be deposited back of said dredge, as described and for the purpose set forth.

No. 61,225. Apparatus for Obtaining Salt from Brine and for similar purposes. (*Appareil pour obtenir du sel de la saumure.*)



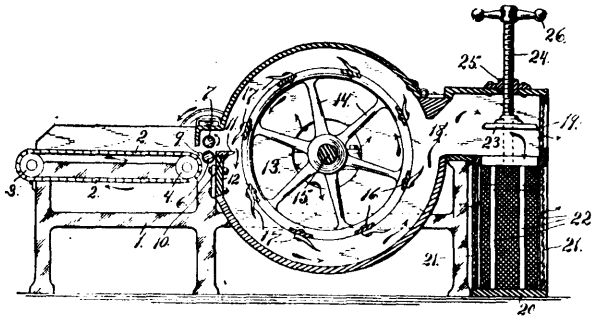
William Shedlock, London, England, 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th April, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An apparatus for the manufacture of salt or the like from brine or other liquid, wherein the boxes or moulds for the reception of the deposited crystals removed from the evapouring pan are supported over the liquid in the pan, and are readily movable so as to bring them successively into and away from the filling position, for the purpose specified. 2nd. The combination, with an evapourating pan, of boxes or moulds supported over the liquid in said pan, and elevating-mechanism whereby the deposited crystals from said pan are automatically and continuously raised and delivered into said boxes or moulds as the latter are successively brought into the filling position, substantially as and for the purposes described. 3rd. The combination, with an evapouring pan, of a carrier arranged over the liquid in said pan, boxes or moulds supported by said carrier, an external trough or conduit connected with said pan, scrapers in said pan for continuously removing the deposited crystals therefrom into said trough or conduit, and means for elevating the crystals from said trough or conduit and delivering them into said boxes or moulds successively, substantially as and for the purpose described. 4th. The combination, with a circular

evapourating pan, of an external trough or channel connected therewith, revolving scrapers in said pan for continuously removing the deposited crystals therefrom into said trough or channel, and an elevator for raising said crystals from said trough or channel and discharging them into boxes or moulds supported above the level of the liquid in said pan, substantially as described. 5th. The combination, with an evapourating pan, of a revoluble frame or carrier supported over the liquid in said pan and adapted to receive boxes or moulds into which the deposited crystals are to be delivered, substantially as and for the purposes described. 6th. The combination, with an evapouring pan, of a circular mould-carrier, rollers for supporting said mould-carrier over the liquid in said pan, and means for intermittently rotating said mould-carrier, substantially as and for the purposes described.

No. 61,226. Rag Picking Machine.

(*Machine à séparer les guenilles.*)



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Otto Edward Hoddick, Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 4th September, 1897.)

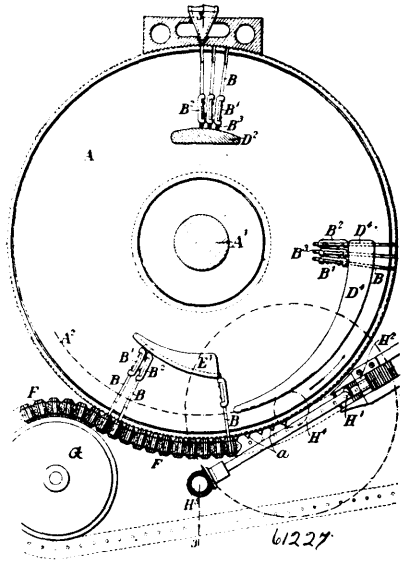
Claim.—1st. In combination with a rag-picking or shoddy machine, revolving teeth arranged to pick the threads of waste fabric, said teeth engaging said fabric at right angles, substantially as and for the purpose stated. 2nd. In combination with the herein described rag-picking or shoddy machine, the moving feed table 2, consisting of parallel strips, travelling over the rolls 3 and 4, said strips being provided with cross lines 5, forming guids to assist in properly feeding the waste fabric to the machine, substantially as and for the purpose stated. 3rd. In combination with the herein described rag-picking or shoddy machine, the intermediate roller 9, for carrying the waste fabric from the feeding table to the feed rollers 6 and 7, and said feed rollers being provided with rubber coverings to firmly hold the waste fabric as its end is being acted upon, substantially as shown and described. 4th. In combination with the herein described rag-picker or shoddy machine, the curved shreading teeth 17, mounted on the revolving strips 16, and adapted to engage the end of the fabric at right angles, said fabric resting on the retaining table 10, between the projecting prongs 11, of which the shreading teeth 17 pass, substantially as shown and described. 5th. In combination with the herein described rag-picking or shoddy machine, the shoddy receiving chamber 20, having the screened walls 21, and said chamber being adapted to receive a baleing press to pack the shoddy before removal from the machine, substantially as shown. 6th. In the herein described rag-picking or shoddy machine the sectional retaining table 10, provided with the prongs 11, and the sectional shreading teeth 17, each section being removably secured in place, substantially as and for the purposes stated.

No. 61,227. Type Founding Apparatus.

(*Appareil à fondre les caractères.*)

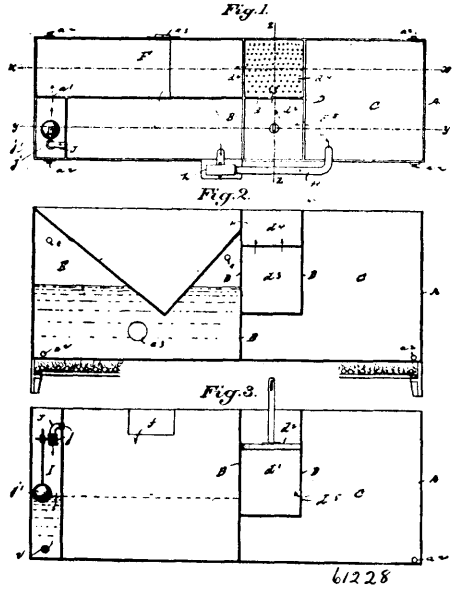
Frederick Wicks, Halfway Lodge, Esher Surrey, England, 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd August, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. In combination with each matrix plunger, a guide piece fixed on its rear and provided with an adjusting screw, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In combination with the shield, guides for its sliding limb fed on the stationary axis and a spring arranged to press the shield against the disc substantially as described. 3rd. The type delivery chain, consisting of links pivoted together, each link provided with a pair of shouldered vertically sliding pieces, substantially as described. 4th. In combination with the chain the table supporting it having grooved with inclined ends, the table carrying the types having ribs with inclined ends and the rotating helical blade arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. In type founding apparatus, means consisting of disc A, cover piece D, matrix plungers



B having nose B^4, and shield C^2 having projecting rib C^8 with a central hole, for moulding a compressible space type, substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,228. Mineral Separator. (*Separateur de minerais.*



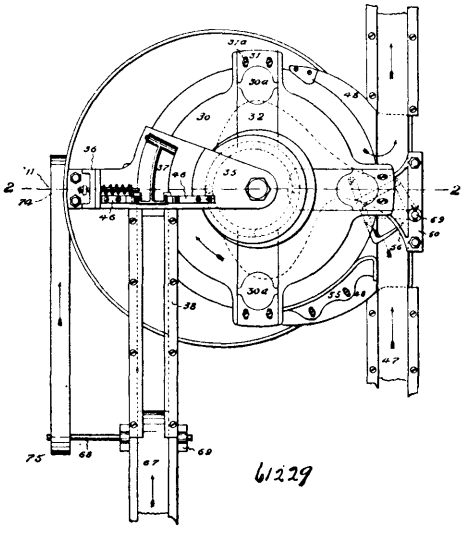
William B. Robertson, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd September, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. A jigging machine or apparatus, comprising a connected series of compartment, chambers and passages, as, follows, to wit, a hutch compartments, a hutch communicating with said compartment and composed of the usual intercommunicating piston and sieve chambers, with their piston and sieve respectively, a mud box with which the sieve chamber or the hutch communicates, a settler with which the mud box communicates, a passage connecting the settler with the hutch compartment and a means for causing the water to circulate continuously through said series of compartments, chamber and passages. 2nd. A jigging machine or apparatus, comprising a connected series of compartments, chambers and passages, as follows, to wit, a hutch compartment, a hutch communicating with said compartment, and composed of the usual inter-communicating piston and sieve chambers with their piston and sieve, respectively, a mud box with which the sieve chamber of the hutch communicates, a settler with which the mud box communicates, a passage connecting the settler with the hutch compartment and a means for causing the water to circulate con-

tinuously through said series of compartments, chambers and passages, and a means for applying heat to the apparatus to obtain water by melting ice or snow therein, and to warm the water while within said compartments, chambers and passages and keeping it from freezing during its circulation therein. 3rd. A jigging machine or apparatus, comprising a connected series of compartments, chambers and passages, as follows, to wit, a hutch compartment, a hutch communicating with said compartment and composed of the usual inter-communicating piston and sieve chambers with their piston and sieve respectively, a mud box with which the sieve chamber of the hutch communicates, a compartment under said mud box containing water to be heated, whereby the water flowing through the mud box and machine is prevented from freezing, a settler with which the mud box communicates, a passage connecting the settler with the hutch compartment and a means for causing the water to circulate continuously through said series of compartments, chambers and passages. 4th. A jigging machine or apparatus comprising a connected series of compartments, chambers and passages, as follows, to wit, a hutch compartment, a hutch communicating with said compartment and composed of the usual intercommunicating piston and sieve chambers, with their piston and sieve respectively, a mud box which the sieve chamber of the hutch communicates, a compartment under said mud box, containing water to be heated, whereby the water flowing through the mud box and machine is prevented from freezing, a settler with which the hutch compartment a means for causing the water to circulate continuously through said series of compartments, chambers and passages, and an automatically controlled communication between said series and the compartment for heated water under the mud box, whereby the level of water in said compartment may be kept constant.

No. 61,229. Can Capping Machine.

(*Machine à poser les couvercles de bidon.*)

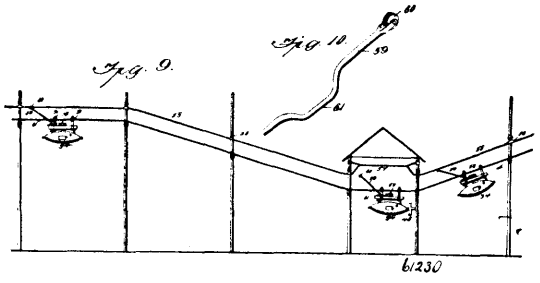


James DesBrisay, New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada, 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a machine for applying the caps to cans, the combination with a rotary can carriage having vertical movable supports therein, and contractable openings or jaws above such supports means for forcing the cans upwards with their top surfaces slightly above the upper plane of said jaws, of a cap-chute arranged to deliver a cap at an acute angle to the plane of the top of each can, whereby the inner rim thereof will be caught by the passing can and pressed downwards thereon. 2nd. In combination in a rotary carriage for cans, and contractable jaw-openings placed vertically above vertical movable can carriers, means for holding a can on each of the carriers and for moving the same upwards until the upper rims of the said cans are brought slightly above the top plane of the jaws in the said carriage and the same being passed for a distance around a common centre at such an elevated plane, of a fixed bracket 35, arranged with its lower plane in proximity with the top of the cans above the said jaws, a cap-chute arranged to deliver a cap to each can with the edges of same depending in the path of the upper edge of the can, whereby the said cap will be drawn downwards and pressed beneath the said bracket 35, onto the can. 3rd. In a machine of the class described, in combination with a rotary carriage having vertical movable can supports arranged in pockets at intervals around the axis of said carriage, a jaw-carriage having annular upwardly contracted openings therein, means of forcing the cans upward through said openings and devices for gripping the same near their top rims, and of means for applying caps over the said rims in an angling position, and for pressing the same down into their proper position for covering the cans, as set forth. 4th. In combination with a rotary carriage with vertical movable carriers therein, and jaw-openings above for receiving the cans, when pressed up, of a feed-belt 47, for supplying the cans to the machine and for delivering the same from the machine, after being capped. 5th. In combination with a machine as described, the rotary carriage having the vertical movable can supports therein, and annular openings above the same in a jaw-carriage, and means for pushing the cans upwards through said openings, a rigidly fixed segment of the jaw on each of the outer sides of the openings, movable jaws arranged to move radially on the inner sides of the said openings, and a cam-mechanism for forcing the movable jaws to and from the fixed jaws, one of the said jaws being closed while a cam is inserted between the same and the can-support is at its highest plane, and while a cap is being pressed on said cam. 6th. In a machine for capping cans in combination with a rotary carriage for passing cans round a common centre, a distance of which is at an elevated plane, a cap-chute arranged to deliver caps at an angle tangential with the axis of such cams, with the lower edges of said caps in the path of the cams, a trap-door arranged over the point of contact of the cap and can, the lower plane of the said trap-door being parallel with the sweep of said cans and in proximity with the top thereof, whereby, when a can and cap are passed thereunder, the cap is pressed downward on the can. 7th. In a machine for capping or heading cans having a rotary carriage with can supports and a jaw-carriage having openings therein over the can supports, a bracket rigidly fixed to a column passing upwards through the axis of the said carriage, a standard 36, rigidly connected the end of said blanket with a fixed table below the can carriage, a cap-chute 38, arranged at the incline and connecting with an opening 35ª, for the passage of the caps, a trap-door 37, arranged on a level plane in proximity above the plane of the jaws for pressing the caps down on the cans, as set forth. 8th. In a machine for capping cans having a rotary carriage with vertical movable can supports therein, and means for forcing cans upwards into jaws above the same, a horizontal bracket 35, rigidly fixed over the track of the cans, a chute for supplying caps through an opening 35ª, at an angle to the under plane of the bracket, and tangent to the axis of the openings in the said jaws, an arm 42, having a depending portion in the track of said caps, said arm passing through a standard 36, and being connected to a vertical bar which is pivoted to the opposite side of the standard, an arm 45, secured to the said bar and projecting into the track of the cans, whereby, when a can comes round, the arm 42 will be drawn back and a cap will be allowed to drop to engagement with the can so engaging the arm 45, as and for the purposes set forth. 9th. A bracket 35 rigidly supported at either ends having a plane surface on its under side above the track of cans, means for passing the cans thereunder in a vertical position, a chute for caps communicating beneath the said bracket 35, tangent to the path of the cans, such chute being angled downward, so that a can will engage under rim of a cap, an upwardly movable door 37 hinged at the rear side of said bracket, springs 46 depending through openings in the opposite sides of said door, the same being to engage the opposite sides of the caps, as they are drawn beneath the movable door, which will press them downwards on to the cans, as set forth. 10. In a machine of the class described having a rotary carriage with vertical movable can supports therein, means for pushing the supports upwards, so that the upper rims of the cans held thereon will be engaged and firmly held in jaws while caps are being pressed downward thereon, each of such jaws being in two sections, fixed and movable, a fixed bracket 66 engaging the outer sides of the cans and detaching them from the outer jaws, and a guide frame 51 engaging the inner sides of the cans and detaching them from the movable jaws, before the capped-cans are delivered from the machine, as set forth. 11. In combination with a rotary carriage having vertical movable carriers for cans, and contractable jaws above such carriers, means for closing said jaws upon the upper rims of the cans and of opening the same after each can has received a cap, and of fixed devices 66 and 51 on the outer and inner sides of the can track respectively, for detaching the cans from said jaws. 12th. In a machine of the class described having a rotary carriage and can supports therein for cans, a fixed crescent shaped frame 48 arranging on an even plane with said carriage, a belt 47 passing over the said frame, and means for passing cans from the belt to the carriage and back from the carriage to the said belt on the opposite side of an obstruction, as set forth. 13th. In a can capping machine having a rotary carriage with vertical movable can supports therein, and a jaw-carriage having contractable openings therein to receive the can-mouths, brackets 29 rigidly connecting the said carriages, the opposite ends of these brackets forming guards for the cans while on the said supports, a rigidly fixed can guide passing radially from the axis of the rotary carriage over a feed and delivery belt 47, the opposite sides of this guide or guides being of concave form for guiding the cans in a circular contour, and a parting way between said guideway for the passage of the vertical webs of the brackets 29, substantially as specified. 14th. A belt 47 for passing cans to a rotary carriage, a concave guideway for guiding the said cans, the said guideway having a like contour on the opposite side for the delivery of the cans from the machine to the same belt, and the said guideways being intersected by a space 52, for the passage of supporting devices on the carriage. 15th. In a can capping machine having a rotary carriage, and can supports thereon, a belt passing

over a fixed crescent shaped frame 48 arranged on the same plane and in proximity to one side of the carriage, means for passing the cans to and from the machine, from and to the same belt on opposite sides of guideways, said guideways or frames forming the same, being elevated above the belt and the carriage, a can-spacing device arranged to throw an arm 56 into the track of the cans, by depending pockets 18^a, being brought in contact with a lever 63 beneath the can carriage, whereby the cans will be spaced, as set forth. 16th. In a capping machine having a rotary carriage with vertical movable can supports therein, an uneven track 24 beneath for controlling the movements of such supports, brackets 25 fixed to a table 16, slots 25^a in such brackets and bolts taking through such brackets, whereby a portion of the said track may be set at different elevations. 17th. A can-capping machine having a rotary can-carriage and vertical movable can supports therein, a fixed track 24 beneath such carriage arranged on an uneven plane, a means of pressing a cap downwards on each can as it passes a point at the highest elevation on the track 24, a portion of the track at this point being on a level plane, and a depressable bracket 26 arranged to support the same, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 18th. In a device for spacing and for feeding cans to a rotary can carriage, a bracket 49 supporting a frame 48, a belt 47 passing over said frame, and a guide frame 50 secured to the projecting edge of the frame 48, in combination with a guide frame 51 radially projecting from the axis of the said carriage, the said frames extending above and over the belt and the carriage, for passing cans from and to the said belt. 19th. In combination with a rotary can carriage, a fixed frame 48 and a belt passing over the frame, a guide-frame 50 fixed above and extending over the belt, a vertical shaft 79 passing through the frames, which are located above and below the belt, a cam 83 secured on the upper end of said shaft and resting on the frame 50, a trigger 86 pivoted to the frame 48, and an arm 85 connecting the cam and the trigger together, and means for imparting movement to the shaft 79, whereby the arm 85 will oscilate the fingers of the trigger alternately over the belt 47. 20th. In combination with a rotary can carriage, a belt 47 passing over and under frames 48 and 50 respectively, a vertical shaft 79 journalled in said frames, and means for rotating the said shaft at a speed two to one in relation to the said carriage, a cam 83 secured to the said shaft above the frame 50, a trigger mechanism 86 pivoted to the frame 48, fingers 86^a, on said trigger extending over the belt 47 in the path of the cans, a bar 85 connecting the trigger with the cam in a pivotal manner, the same being held in such pivotal manner by a spring 88^a, taking round the pivot-pin of the trigger and resting against a pin 86^b on the trigger and a pin 85^c, on the bar 85, and means for allowing the trigger to be moved upon its pivot independent of its oscilating arm 85. 21st. In a device for spacing and feeding cans to a rotary can carriage, a belt 47 passing over and under rigidly fixed frames 48 and 50, in proximity to the can carriage, the frame 50 having its opposite sides of concave form, an eliptical cam arranged to turn above the frame 50, resilient arms 89 pivoted to the opposite edges of the major axis of said cam, whereby, as said cam passes round, a can will be pushed to or from the belt 47 by the same. 22nd. In combination with a rotary can carriage, a belt 47 arranged to feed and deliver cans to and from the same, and means for imparting movement to the said carriage from beneath by the same belt.

No. 61,230. Elevated Carrier. (*Transport aérien.*)



Rufus Leonidas Anderson, Energy, South Carolina, U.S.A., 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th July, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. In an apparatus of the character set forth, the combination of a pair of upright guides provided with grooves therein and having a releasing-opening at the bottom formed by cutting the lower portions of the uprights away, an elevator consisting of a frame provided with flanges to engage said grooves in the guides, a traveller separably supporting a carrier and adapted to be raised by said elevator, a wire extending from the upper portion of the guides, a second wire entering the lower portion thereof at a point where the releasing-opening is formed and a spring buffer having a stem adapted to actuate a signal, substantially as described. 2nd. In an apparatus of the character set forth, the combination with upright guides, an elavator removably mounted in said guides, a traveller and carrier adapted to be supported by said elevator, a wire connected to said guides, and a buffer in line with said wire having a movable stem adapted to actuate a signal, substantially as described. 3rd. In a device of the character set forth, the combination of upright guides, a wire attached to the upper portion thereof, an elevator movably mounted in said guides and comprising an impelling-rod, trip mechanism and a supporting arm, a traveller having wheels adapted to rest on said arm of the elevator and provided with a projection also engaged by a portion of the elevator, a carrier detachably connected to said traveller and a wire extended into the lower portion of the guides, substantially as described. 4th. In an apparatus of the character set forth, the combination of a wire having a declination at a suitable point, upright guides at the point of declination, an elevating device in removable connection with said upright guides, a traveller and carrier adapted to engage the said wire and elevating device, and a buffing device adjacent to said guides having a movable stem adapted to actuate a signal, said wire being deflected from the upper part of said guides, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 5th. In a device of the character set forth, the combination of upright guides having a releasing-opening at the lower portions thereof, an elevator in removable connection with said guides comprising an impelling-rod, trip mechanism and a supporting arm, a cap at the upper portion of the guides having an opening therein with a guide plate, a wire attached to a part of said guide plate, a projection to operate the said tripping device when the elevator is raised, a traveller supporting a carrier adapted to be raised and impelled by the mechanism of said elevator, and a wire attached to said guide-plate, substantially as, and for the purposes specified. 6th. In an apparatus of the character set forth, the combination of upright guides having caps or heads thereon with an opening at one side or end, a guide-plate extending into said opening and having a lip, a wire attached to said lip, an elevator movably mounted in said guides and comprising an impelling rod, trip mechanism and an arm with a reduced end, a traveller supported by said arm and having a carrier depending therefrom and means for releasing the trip mechanism, the reduced end of the said arm engaging the lip to place the traveller in line with the wire, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 7th. In an apparatus of the character set forth, the combination of guides an elevator movably mounted therein and having an arm projecting therefrom with a reduced end, a support in connection with the guides provided with a guide-plate having a lip thereon, a wire attached to said lip, and a traveller adapted to engage the arm of the elevator, and having depending therefrom a suitable carrier, said reduced end of the arm engaging the lip to place the traveller in proper alignment with the wire, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 8th. In an apparatus of the character set forth, the combination of a wire, a support therefor, a guide plate having a lip to which said wire is attached, an elevating device with a projecting arm having a reduced end, and a traveller supporting a carrier and adapted to engage said arm, the said reduced end of the arm of the elevator engaging the lip to align the traveller with the wire, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 9th. In a device of the character set forth, a carrier having opposite tapered ends and a central bulged portion, spring buffers located in the said tapered ends, an interiorly arranged sliding door in one side of the bulged portion, and an exposed clock dial on a part of said bulged portion, substantially as described. 10th. In an apparatus of the character set forth, the combination with a wire, of a pole, a clamping collar mounted on said pole and having an arm extending therefrom, an insulator attached to the outer end of said arm, and an angular support for said wire secured to the opposite side of said insulator, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 11th. In an apparatus of the character set forth, the combination of a series of upright guides arranged at angles to each other and contiguously and having upper connecting caps, and also releasing openings by cutting away the inner lower portions of each pair of guides, an elevator adapted to removably engage said guides, wires entering the upper and lower portions of said guides, and a traveller adapted to engage the elevator, and having a carrier separably depending therefrom, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 12th. In an apparatus of the character set forth, the combination with the operating mechanism, of a buffer consisting of a frame, a movable disc or head having a stem engaged by a spring and a series of springs attached to said disc or head and the adjacent portions of the frame, substantially as described.

No. 61,231. Fire Lighter for Laminated Advertising Forms. (*Allumeur pour formes d'annonces laminées.*)

Richard Pflaum, Berlin, Prussia, 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th June, 1898.)

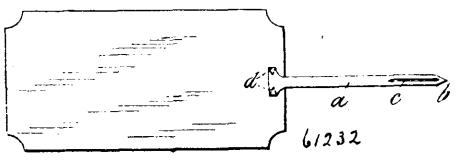
Claim.—A fire lighter of laminated form, such as paper, impregnated or coated or both impregnated and coated with combustible and mineral matter and partly or wholly covered with advertising impressions, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,232. Label Attaching Device.
(*Appareil à attacher les étiquettes.*)

Herbert James Wood, 71 Cathedral Square, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, 20th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th October, 1897.)

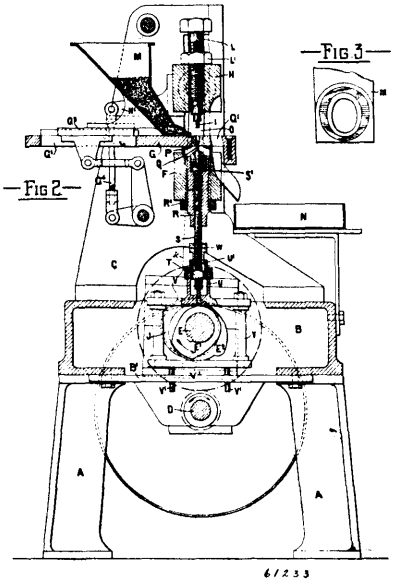
Claim.—A label attaching device, consisting of a strip of thin flexible metal *a*, having at its pointed end *b*, a longitudinal corruga-

tion *c*, its opposite end being made wider and being provided with claws *d*, for the purpose of being bent to secure the device when



said claws have been pierced through a label, substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,233. Moulding Press. (*Presse à mouler.*)



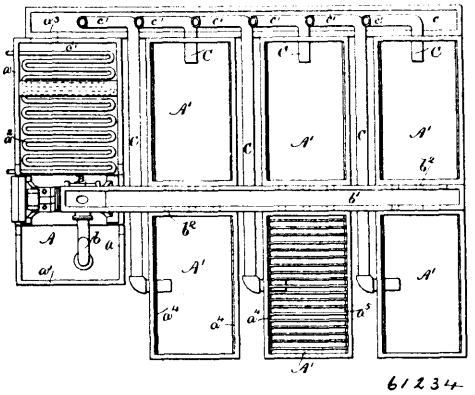
William Ralph Dodd, Enfield, Middlesex, assignee of Henry Alfred Edward Smith, 43 Hatherly Road, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, Essex, both of England, 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th April, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a moulding press, the combination with a moulding die and plunger, of a traversing hopper adapted to pass over the die to charge same and means for operating said plunger and hopper, substantially as described. 2nd. In a moulding press, the combination with a moulding-die having a reciprocating plunger forming the bottom thereof, of a second reciprocating plunger, a traversing hopper adapted to pass over the die to charge same, and means for operating said plungers and hopper, substantially as described. 3rd. In a moulding press, the combination with a moulding-die having an adjustable reciprocating plunger forming the bottom thereof and means for adjustment therefor, of a second adjustable reciprocating plunger and means for adjustment therefor, a traversing hopper adapted to pass over the die to charge same, and means for operating said plungers and hopper, all substantially as shown, and described and for the purposes set forth. 4th. The arrangement of parts above described for regulating the depth of the moulding die and securing the uniform rise of the lower plunger, to discharge the moulded article, irrespective of the adjustment which regulates the receiving capacity of the moulding die, such arrangement consisting of an externally threaded sleeve R, screwed into a cross bar F, of the frame, and recessed to receive the plunger carrier, a threaded rod S, attached to the plunger carrier, a cam actuated frame V, to which is affixed a cylindrical casing U, closed by a cover U^1, through which projects the rod S, fitted to a screw nut T, in the casing, and working on a feather, the rod S, carrying also a flanged lifting nut W, all as shown and described.

No. 61,234. Method of Tanning. (*Méthode de tanner.*)

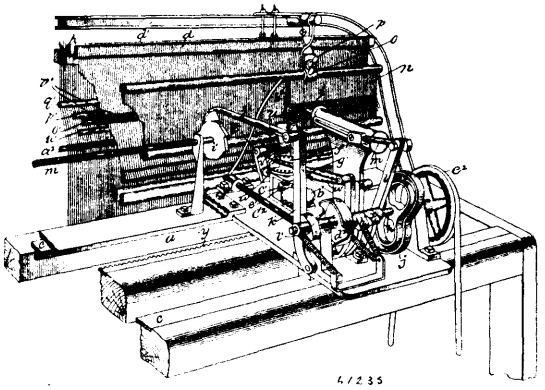
Marshall C. Dizer, Silas C. Dizer and Walter M. Dizer, assignees of Douglas M. Easton, East Weymouth, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An improved method of tanning, consisting in flooding thehides in a stationary vat with a continuously flowing tanning liquor kept at a substantially uniform temperature and strength, substantially as described. 2nd. An improved method of tanning, consisting of flooding the hides in a stationary vat with a continuously



flowing tanning liquor exposed to the action of the atmosphere and kept at a substantially uniform temperature and strength.

No. 61,235. Warp-Drawing Machine. (*Ourdissoir.*)



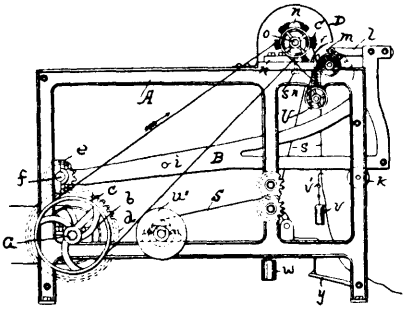
John Clarke, Trustee assignee of Millard Fillmore Field, all of Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th February, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A loom harness having a normally contracted extensible spacing device movable on the warp-eye supports, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A spacing and positioning mechanism for loom-harness-eyes or warp-threads, consisting of a normally contracted extensible spacing member to engage the harness-eye supports or warp-threads, a spreading members adapted to engage and space a portion only at a time, of the spacing member, and means for moving the said spreading member progressively along the spacing member. 3rd. A spreading or positioning device for loom-harness cords or warp-threads consisting of a helically coiled wire, between each two helices of which the said cords or warp-threads may be placed, and means to progressively enter the said helices and spread and space them with the said cords or threads and adjust the harness-eyes or warp-threads to the required position for the proper action of the drawing-in hook. 4th. A warp-drawing machine embracing in its construction a harness-cord spacing member, a rotary screw movable along the harness and adapted in its operation to engage and spread the parts of the spacing member and adjust the harness-eyes to the desired position, combined with means for holding the spacing member upon the harness, but permitting said member to be vertically adjusted upon the said harness. 5th. A warp-drawing machine embodying in its construction a spacing and positioning mechanism for the loom harness-eyes consisting of a normally connected extensible spacing member to engage the harness-eye supports or warp-threads, a spreading member adapted to engage and space a portion only at a time of the spacing member, means for moving the said spreading member progressively along the spacing member, and means substantially as described for spacing the warp-threads co-ordinately with the spaced harness-eyes. 6th. A warp-drawing machine embodying in its construction a spacing and positioning mechanism for the loom harness-eyes, consisting of a normally contracted extensible spacing member to engage the harness-eye supports or warp-threads, a spreading member adapted to engage and space a portion only at a time of the spacing member, means for moving the said spreading member progressively along the spacing member, and means substantially as described for spacing the warp-threads co-ordinately with the spaced harness-eyes, combined with a reciprocatory hook to pass through the spaced harness-eyes and draw in the warp-threads, and mechanism for operating the movable parts in unison. 7th. A warp-drawing machine embodying in its construc-

tion normally contracted extensible spacing members to engage the harness-eye supports above the eyes, rotary screws adapted to engage and space the said spacing members, and means substantially as set forth to engage the harness-eye supports below the eyes to assist in spacing and positioning the latter, the screws acting progressively upon a portion at a time only of said spacing members, and the means below the harness-eyes having movements imparted to them, co-ordinating with the movements of said screws. 8th. A warp-drawing machine embodying in its construction normally contracted extensible spacing members to engage the harness-eye supports above the said eyes, rotary screws adapted to engage and space the said spacing members, and a flipper x^1 to engage the harness-eye supports below the eyes to assist in spacing and positioning the latter, the said screws acting progressively upon a portion at a time only of said spacing members, and the screws and flipper having co-ordinating movements imparted to them. 9th. A warp-drawing machine comprising in its construction devices for spacing the harness cords and warp-threads, said devices being adjustably attached to the harness cords, rotary screws to engage said spacing devices on the harness cords to spread and regularly locate the same, and adjust the harness-eyes co-ordinately with the warp-threads, actuating mechanism to revolve said screws in unison, a reciprocating hook to draw in the warp-threads, and a traversing carriage which supports said screws and hook and warp-spacing means, and intermittently moves them along the harness. 10th. A warp-drawing machine comprising in its construction rotary screws adapted to engage the harness cords above the eyes and means substantially as set forth to engage the harness cords below the eyes to space and position said eyes, the said screws and means acting progressively upon a portion only of said harness cords at a time. 11th. A warp-drawing machine comprising in its construction a reciprocatory hook for engaging and drawing in the warp-threads, devices extending along the harness and warp-threads to engage the same, means movable along the warp-threads and harness to operate upon the said devices and spread the same and adjust the harness eyes and warp-threads co-ordinately, a carriage upon which the said hook is mounted, means to move the carriage, and means on the carriage operatively connected with the warp-thread and harness-eye adjusting means to co-ordinate their movements. 12th. The combination, with the reciprocating needle of the finger f^6 for pushing the successive warp-threads aside and releasing them in order that they may be caught by the drawing-in hook. 13th. A warp-drawing machine comprising in its construction a reed supported that it may yield longitudinally to a limited extent, a spring to bear against the reed and provided with a wedge-shaped dog to enter between the reeds and spread the same for the passage of the drawing-in hook, means to move the said lever back against the tension of the said spring, and means to move the lever and spring and their connections with the drawing-in hook step-by-step along the reed, as hereinbefore set forth.

No. 61,236. Pelt Refining Machine.

(*Machine à épurer les peaux.*)

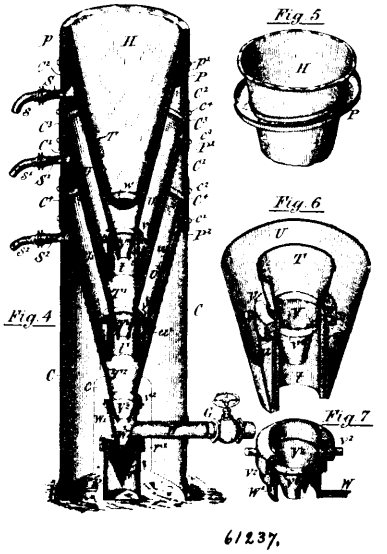


61236

Philip Jenik and Max Browsky, both of New York City, New York, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 25th March, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. In a pelt refining machine, the combination of a driving shaft *a*, a shaft *f*, driven therefrom, a vertically-reciprocating bevel-edged transverse bar, an apron to which the pelts are attached passing over said bar, a pair of rollers for moving said apron, a ratchet-wheel on the shaft of the lower roller, a pawl for operating the ratchet-wheel, connections between the shaft *f* and the pawl for actuating the latter, means for pressing the upper roller against the lower, a rocking frame, arms adjustably secured thereto, a singeing blade carried by said arms, means for heating said blade, a roller for supporting the rocking frame, an eccentric on shaft *f*, connections between the eccentric and the rocking frame, whereby the latter is actuated and a toggle connecting the rocking frame and the transverse bar to project the latter upward simultaneously with the intermittent movement of the singeing blade thereby facilitating the action said blade. 2nd. In a pelt refining machine, the combination of a driving shaft *a*, a shaft *f* driven therefrom, a bevel-edged transverse bar, an apron to which the pelts are secured passing over said bar, and being moved forward intermittently by the pull of the rollers, a pair of rollers for moving said apron, a ratchet-wheel on the shaft of the lower roller, a pawl for operating the ratchet-wheel, connections between the shaft *f* and the pawl for actuating the latter, means for pressing the upper roller against the lower, a rocking frame, arms adjustably secured thereto, a singeing blade carried by said arms, means for moving said singeing blade toward the transverse bar concurrently with the upward movement of the latter, means for heating said blade and confining the heat to the blade, a roller for supporting the rocking frame, an eccentric shaft *f* and connections between shaft and rocking frame whereby the latter is actuated. 3rd. In a pelt refining machine, the combination of a driving shaft *a*, a shaft *f* driven therefrom, a bevel-edged transverse bar, a rotary brush having separately arranged longitudinal rows of bristles radiating therefrom, which are successively drawn over the end of the transverse bar, means for actuating said brush, an exhauster provided with a fan, gearing between the axis of the brush and the fan, the hood covering the rotary brush and communicating with the exhauster, an apron to which the pelts are secured, passing over said transverse bar, a pair of rollers for moving said apron, a ratchet-wheel on the shaft of the lower roller, a pawl for operating the ratchet-wheel, connections between the shaft *f* and the pawl for actuating the latter, means for pressing the upper roller against the lower, a rocking frame, arms adjustably secured thereto, a singeing blade carried by said arms and means for moving said blade toward the transverse bar during the interval between the action of said rows of bristles, means for heating said blade, a roller for supporting the rocking frame, an eccentric on the shaft *f* and the rocking frame whereby the latter is actuated. 4th. In a pelt refining machine, the combination of a driving shaft *a*, a shaft *f* driven therefrom, a bevel-edged transverse bar, a brush mounted upon arms having transverse slots, a supporting bar with corresponding screw-holes therein and thumb-screws passing through said holes and slots to retain the brush in any desired position, an apron to which the pelts are secured, passing over said bar, a pair of rollers for moving said apron, a ratchet-wheel on the shaft of the lower roller, a pawl for operating the ratchet wheel, connections between the shaft *f* and the pawl for actuating the latter, means for pressing the upper roller against the lower, a rocking frame having upwardly projecting arms, a singeing blade adjustably attached to said arms, means for heating said blade, an eccentric on shaft *f* and connections between the eccentric and the rocking frame, whereby the latter is actuated. 5th. In a pelt refining machine, the combination of two rollers, a bevel-edge bar, an apron passing between said rollers and over said bar, means for stretching the apron over said bar, means for pressing said rollers upon the apron, and a lever and treadle connection for releasing the apron when the treadle is operated. 6th. In a pelt refining machine, the combination with a bevel-edged transverse bar, an apron, a comb, a singeing blade, a rocking frame carrying the blade to and from the bar, a rotary brush and rollers drawing the apron over the bevel-edged bar, a winding roller, a friction disc set on the axis of said roller and rigidly secured thereto, and a power transmitting belt pressing against the disc and revolving it by friction, whereby the apron, fed by the weighted rollers is wound upon the winding-roller and kept stretched.

No. 61,237. Ore Separator. (*Séparateur de minerais.*)

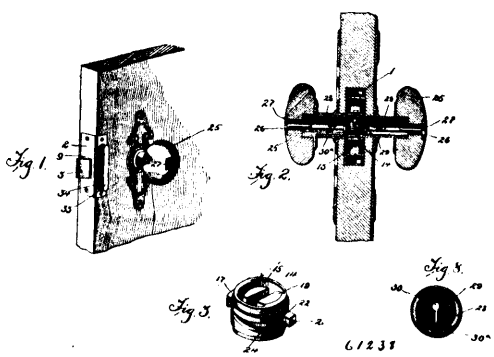


61237.

Edward Fearon, Maple Creek, North-west Territories, and Margaret Rogers Newman, Toronto, Ontario, assignees of Walker T. Newman, Kamloops, B.C., Canada, 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th June, 1896.)

Claim.—1st. In an apparatus for the separation of metals from their ores the combination with a suitably-arranged casing or support of a hopper into which the metal-bearing materials are fed, in conjunction with a head of water, a tank, or passage way, open at or near its top to permit of the discharge of such water and materials, and the adjacent walls thereof being amalgamated with quick-silver, the whole being arranged and a sufficient head of water maintained so that the particles of material may be held in temporary suspension by the water flowing upwards between such amalgamated walls until such time as the gravity of the materials shall have been overcome thereby sufficiently to separate and eject the less valuable constituents and to bring the valuable metals into contact with the amalgamated surfaces, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In an apparatus for the separation of metals from their ores, the combination with a suitably-arranged casing or support, of an open-ended hopper into which the metal-bearing materials are fed, in conjunction with an upwardly-flowing column or fountain of water, a surrounding tank, or passage way having an inlet for the column at its lower end, and open at its top for the discharge of the water and materials, the adjacent walls of such hopper and tank being amalgamated with quick-silver and having a space between them sufficient to permit of the upward passage of the column of water and materials, a receptacle for the more valuable materials below the inlet of the column, and means for permitting the adjustment of the hopper in its relation to the tank and for regulating the supply and discharge of the water and materials, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with the separating tank or hopper having the inclined front and rear walls, of the inclined passage-way extending upwards from the bottom portion of such tank or hopper and having its adjacent opposing walls formed of amalgamated plates, and a trough communicating with the upper end of said passage-way, the whole being so arranged that water and the metal-bearing materials will pass up through said passage-way and whereby the metals will be caught and retained upon such amalgamated surfaces while the refuse is discharged from the trough, substantially as set forth. 4th. In an apparatus for the separation of metals from their ores, the combination with a vertically-arranged casing, of an opened-ended hopper adjustably-supported within said casing, a tank supported by the casing and receiving a portion of the hopper while preserving a space or passage-way between them, means as an inclined tray and spout, arranged near the open upper end of said tank for receiving its overflow of water and materials, and the adjacent surfaces of such hopper and tank being amalgamated with quick-silver, a pipe for the water leading through the casing from the source of supply and forming connection with the lower end of such tank, and a safe receptacle below and in connection with such pipe and tank, the whole being arranged so that a head of water may be maintained in the tank and that the materials may fall by gravity from the hopper into the tank, and be separated between the adjacent walls of same, and whereby the lighter materials may be discharged by the upwardly-moving column at the top of the tank, the float metals retained upon the amalgamated surfaces, and the heavier and more valuable materials be permitted to overcome the resistance of the column and fall into the safe receptacle, substantially as set forth. 5th. In an apparatus for the separation of metals from their ores, the combination with a vertically-arranged casing, of a hopper adjustably-supported within said casing at the upper part thereof, said hopper being open at the top and having a screen at its bottom, a series of parting tanks and guiding casings vertically-arranged one within the other so as to leave surrounding spaces or passage-ways between the hopper and the first parting tank at the top and between each guiding casing and parting tank below, an inclined pan or channel surrounding each parting tank near its open top and having a suitable outlet spout in connection with its lowest point and projecting through the casing for carrying off the different grades of material, a tubular extension with a thimble fitting its orifice at the lowermost point of each parting tank and in regulable connection with its contiguous guiding casing, a pipe for the water leading through the lower part of the casing from the source of supply and forming connection with the extension of the lowermost parting tank, its orifice being also provided with a thimble, and a safe receptacle below and in connection with said water pipe, the whole being arranged so that the materials falling from the hopper will be subjected to the action of one and the same column or upwardly-moving body of water but so that the velocity of movement of such column will vary at the different points of separation in order that materials of the least specific gravity will be discharged from the uppermost parting tank, the next greatest in gravity from the tank immediately below, and so on down to the lowest point or orifice nearest to the inlet of the column, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. In an apparatus for the separation of metals from their ores, the combination with the safe receptacle R, and the casing composed of a vertical series of sections as C, C^1, C^2, and reinforcing rings as C^3, C^4, and with means of adjustment between said sections and rings, of the hopper H adjustably-supported from the uppermost section, a series of parting tanks T, T^1, T^2, having tubular extensions at their lower ends t, t^1, a series of guiding cases U, U^1, in connection with the reinforcing rings of the casing and adjustably secured to the said tubular extensions of the parting tanks, a discharging pan or channel as P, P^1, P^2, for each parting tank, and spouts for such pans extending through the sectional casing, a pipe as W for the water leading through the lower part of the casing from the source of supply, and having a valve or gate as G, said pipe also having elbow W^1 and nozzle W^2 forming connection respectively with the lowermost parting-tank and the safe receptacle, the whole being arranged so that the materials may be separated according to their different specific gravities, the lightest at the top and the heaviest at the bottom of the series of parting tanks, etc., substantially as set forth. 7th. The combination with the casing, and with the hopper arranged, substantially as described, of a parting tank as T, having tubular extension as t, the guiding casing as U, having tubular return as u, threaded to the tubular extension of the tank, a thimble as V located in the tubular extension, and an adjustable coupling as r for securing same together, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 8th. The combination with the casing and lowermost parting tank arranged substantially as described, and with the removable safe receptacle R located within the lowermost part of the casing, of the water pipe W having elbow W^1, and nozzle W^2, such elbow and nozzle forming connection respectively with the lower end of the parting tank and the cover of the safe receptacle. the thimble V^2 and adjustable coupling r^2, substantially as set forth. 9th. The combination with the casing having the door c, and with the water pipe W and nozzle W^2, of the safe receptacle R, having its cover r^1 made in one with such pipe and pipe and nozzle, and arranged to be removably-sealed to the body of the receptacle, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 10th. In an apparatus for separating and amalgamating materials of the class described, the combination with a cylindrical casing having an inlet for an upwardly-moving column of water, of a funnel-shaped hopper as H supported by said casing, open at its top and provided with a screen as w at its bottom, a parting tank as T, having means, as the inclined pan P, for receiving and conducting the materials discharged from the open top thereof, the adjacent walls of said hopper and said parting tank being amalgamated, and so situated relatively to each other as to catch and retain the float metals while permitting the free discharge of the water and other materials descending from said hopper, substantially as set forth.

No. 61,238. Lock. *(Serrure.)*



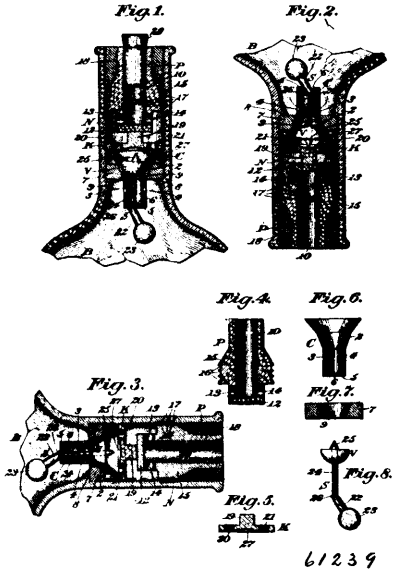
Leon Martel and Arthur Loiseau, Pointe St. Charles, Quebec, Canada, 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A lock comprising a casing, a latch bolt slidably mounted therein, means for automatically holding said latch bolt in its closed position, means operated by the movement of the door knobs for moving said latch bolt out of its closed position, and means for preventing said movement of said door knobs, whereby said latch bolt will be held in closed position, substantially as described. 2nd. A lock comprising a casing, a latch bolt slidably mounted therein, said latch bolt being normally held automatically in a closed position, operating arms pivotally connected to said casing and adapted to move said latch bolt out of its closed position, a revoluble cylinder, operatively connected to the door knobs, located within said casing, and having operative connection with said operating arms, and means, operated by the insertion of a key for locking said cylinder against movement, substantially as described. 3rd. A lock comprising a casing, a latch bolt slidably mounted therein, said latch bolt being normally held automatically in a closed position, operating arms pivotally connected to said casing and adapted to move said latch bolt out of its closed position, a revoluble cylinder, operatively connected to the door knobs, located within said casing, and having operative connection with said operating arms, and means located within said cylinder and operated by the insertion of a key for locking said cylinder against movement, substantially as described. 4th. A lock comprising a casing, a latch bolt slidably mounted therein, said latch bolt being normally held automatically in a closed position, operating arms pivotally connected to said casing and adapted to move said latch bolt out of its closed position, a revoluble cylinder, connected to the door knobs, located within said casing, and having operative connection with said operating arms, a locking device slidably mounted within said cylinder, said device having a lug adapted to be held in a fixed position relative to said casing, when said latch bolt is in its closed position, and a key adapted to be passed within said cylinder and move said locking device into and out of con-

tact with its stop, substantially as described. 5th. A locking device, comprising a casing, a latch bolt mounted therein, means operated by the movement of the door knobs for imparting a movement to said latch bolt, and an interrupted passageway extended through said door knobs, said passage way serving for the insertion of a key to the locking mechanism from opposite sides of the door, but preventing visual access to opposite sides of the door, substantially as described. 6th. In a lock the combination with the latch bolt and its operating mechanism, of a cylinder located within the casing of said lock, a casing removably connected to said cylinder, said casing being removably secured to one of the door knobs, and a door knob removably secured to the free end of said casing, substantially as described. 7th. In a lock, the combination with the latch bolt and its operating mechanism, of a cylinder located within the casing of said lock, a casing removably connected to said cylinder, said casing being removably secured to one of the door knobs, a door knob removably secured to the free end of said casing, and an interrupted passageway formed through said knobs and said casing, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with a lock, having a latch bolt and operating mechanism connected therewith, of a buffer connected to said lock and having its resisting mechanism mounted within the casing thereof, substantially as described.

No. 61,239. Non-Refillable Bottle.

(*Bouteille non remplissable.*)

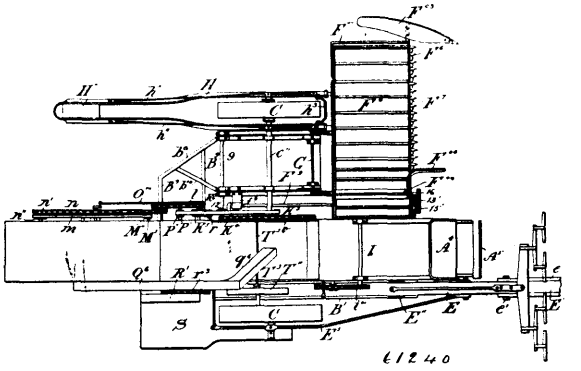


William E. Gaston and F. K. Phillips, both of West Winsted, Connecticut, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A bottle comprehending a valve-seat, a valve, and a weighted valve-stem disposed in different planes and provided with valve-locking means for engaging a fixed part in the bottle. 2nd. A bottle comprehending a valve-seat, a valve, a weighted valve-stem disposed in different planes and having a valve-locking shoulder for engaging a fixed part in the bottle. 3rd. A bottle comprehending a valve-seat, a valve, a weighted valve-stem disposed in different planes and constructed in two sizes, respectively, to form a valve-locking shoulder for engaging a fixed part in the bottle. 4th. A bottle comprehending a valve-seat, an elastic valve, and a weighted valve-stem disposed in two different planes and provided with valve-locking means for engaging a fixed part in the bottle. 5th. The combination with a bottle having a neck, a shell located in the neck and provided with a valve-seat, a valve situated in the shell, and a weighted valve-stem disposed in different planes and provided with valve-locking means for engaging the shell. 6th. A bottle having a neck, a frusto-conical valve-shell furnished with a valve-seat and having at its inner end an opening whereby there is formed a flange, an elastic valve situated in the shell, and a weighted valve-stem disposed in two different planes and furnished with valve-locking means for engaging the flange. 7th. A bottle of the class specified comprehending a neck, a frusto-conical casing or shell situated in the neck and having an annular flange at the inner end thereof, a semi-spherical valve in said shell or casing, a stem secured to said valve and disposed in two planes, one portion of the stem being of larger diameter than the other and having a weight, a keeper for the valve, and a bored plug situated in the neck and closed at its inner end. 8th. A bottle of the class specified comprehending a neck having an annular shoulder therein, a recessed disc seated in the neck against said shoulder, a shell or casing having a valve seated therein and fitted in the recess of said disc, said shell having a valve-seat, a valve disposed in said shell, the stem of the valve being disposed in two planes and having a weight secured thereto, a keeper for the valve, having ports and also provided with a projection extending outward therefrom, and a plug permanently sealed in the end of the neck and closed at its inner end, said closed end of the plug abutting against said projection.

No. 61,240. Harvester, Thresher and Separator.

(*Moissonneuse, moulin à battre et séparateur.*)



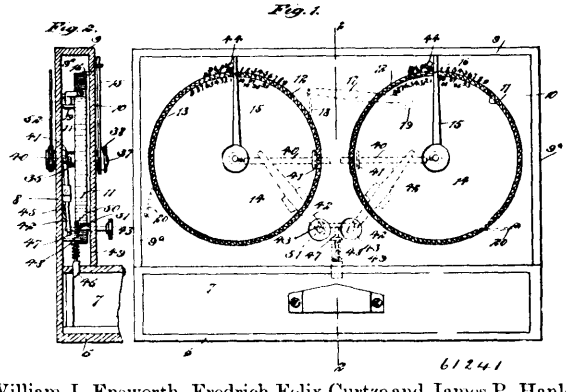
William Jackson Conroy, Aylmer, Quebec, Canada, assignee of Levi Bronson, Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination of three V-shaped skeleton frames rigidly connected at the point at suitable distances apart, a cranked axle upon and within the gap of which the lower limb of the intermediate frame and both limbs of the outer frames are rigidly secured in such a position that the frame with its equipment is balanced thereon with a forward tilting tendency, an extension in line with the axle pin between the latter and the crank arm on the grain side, two bars secured to said extension parallel to the V, frames, transverse pieces rigidly connecting said bars at the rear end with said V-frames, a tongue stock between the two stubble-side V-frames extending from the points to the axle and a castor-wheel supporting said stock, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination of three V-shaped skeleton frames rigidly connected at the point at suitable distances apart, a transverse piece at the rear of the connected points, a cranked axle upon and within the gap of which the lower limb of the intermediate frame and both limbs of the intermediate frame and both limbs of the outer frames are rigidly secured at such a distance from the points that the frame with its equipment is balanced to weigh slightly forward, diagonal braces between the grain side V-frames, a tongue stock between the stubble-side V-frames, a castor wheel in a swivel bracket supporting said stock and braces connecting the same with the axle and transverse piece, an extension of said axle on the grain-side in line with the axle pin, two parallel bars secured upon said extension, cross-bars connecting the rear of said bars with the V-frames, and wheels upon said axle, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination of two V-shaped frames supporting the sides of the main body, diagonal braces connecting the forward parts of the lower limbs of said frames, another similar V-frame on the stubble-side a short distance from the main body, a transverse bolt passing through tubular distance piece connecting the points of said three V-frames, a cranked axle upon and within the gap of which the lower limb of the intermedate V-frame and both limbs of the outer V-frames are rigidly secured at such a distance from the points that the frame with its equipment is balanced to weigh slightly forward, an extension of said axle on the grain-side in line with the axle pin, two parallel bars rigidly secured to said extension and rigidly secured at their rear ends to the rear ends of the V-frames and a tubular piece secured transversely upon said last-named bars forming a bearing for a shaft and trunions for a swinging frame, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination with the main frame and main axle of an extension between the crank arm and the axle pin on the grain-side, two frame bars rigidly secured to said axle parallel to the main frame and rigidly secured thereto at the rear, a tubular piece rigidly secured upon said stationary frame bars parallel to and at the rear of the main axle and having projecting ends forming trunions, two arms journaled upon said trunions close to and outside of said frame bars so as to swing in a plane at a right angle to and under the main axle, a platform rigidly secured upon the forward ends of said frame bars, a rocking shaft journaled transversely upon the forward end of said platform, lever arms at the ends of said rocking shaft, links connecting said lever arms with the swinging arms, a hand lever with spring latch lock rigidly secured to said rocking shaft and a toothed sector secured to the stationary frame bar, adapted to engage the latch lock, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination with the main frame and main axle of stationary frame bars rigidly secured to rn extension of said axle on the grain-side in line with the axle pin and rigidly connected at the rear with

the rear of the main frame, a tubular piece secured upon said stationary frame parallel to and at the rear of said axle having overhanging ends forming trunions, two arms journalled upon said trunions close to and outside of the frame bars so as to be adapted to swing on said trunions in a plane at a right angle to the main axle, a transverse piece secured to the forward ends of said arms and projecting at each end and connecting said arms into a swinging frame, a shaft at the side of and parallel to the inner arm of said swinging frame and journaled in brackets secured thereto, a shaft journaled in said tubular bearing so that the centres of said shafts intersect at a right angle bevel wheels connecting said shafts and means of rotating said transverse shaft, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination with the main frame, of a cranked axle supporting the same and having an extension on the grain-side in line with an axle pin adapted to support a frame extension between the wheel and main body, wheels upon the axle pins of said axle, an auxiliary stationary frame rigidly secured to said axle extension and rigidly connected to the main frame at the rear, a platform supported upon the forward end of said frame, a tubular piece secured to said frame at the rear and parallel to said axle and its ends projecting to form trunions, a shaft journalled in said tubular piece, means upon said shaft by which it may receive rotary motion from the main body, two arms journaled upon said trunions close to and outside of the bars of said stationary frame so as to swing in a plane at a right angle to and below said axle, a shaft at the side of and parallel to the inner arm and journalled in brackets on said arm, bevel wheels connecting said shafts, a rocking shaft journalled upon and near the forward end of said platform parallel to the main axle, lever arms on said rocking shaft, links connecting said lever arms and swinging arms, a hand lever with a locking latch secured to said rocking shaft, a sector secured to the platform frame and adapted to hold said hand lever in position, a balance lever fulcrumed upon the main axle and linked to the swinging frame and adapted to assist in holding it up, substantially as set forth. 7th. In a cutting table of a combined harvester and thresher, the combination of two parallel arms pivotally supported at one end to swing in a vertical plane, a tubular piece secured upon a stationary frame and forming trunions for said arms, a stationary frame upon which said tubular piece is secured, a shaft journalled in said tubular piece and provided with means of receiving rotary motion, a shaft at a right angle to said last named shaft held in journals secured to one of said swinging arms, a pair of bevel wheels connecting said shafts, a transverse piece secured to the free ends of said swinging arms, a finger bar secured upon said piece, a knife in said finger bar, a crank dish upon the forward end of the shaft journalled to the swinging bar and a pitman connecting said crank dish and knife, substantially as set forth. 8th. In a cutting table of a combined harvester and thresher, the combination of a stationary frame supported upon the main axle and connected with the main frame at the rear, tubular trunions secured upon said stationary frame in line with each other and parallel to and at the rear of the main axle, arms journalled upon said trunnions to swing in a vertical plane, a transverse piece connecting the free ends of said arms, a backboard secured to said arms a distance to the rear of and parallel to said front piece, a floor between said piece and backboard carried upon said arms, posts at the stubble-side-end adapted to carry the bearings of rollers and the inclined channel boards, two apron rollers journalled below the level of said front piece and one apron roller journalled to the posts aforesaid in a raised position, a slatted apron running over said rollers so that one end forms an incline, a shaft journalled to the swinging arm at the stubble-side, a combined crank disc and sprocket wheel at the forward end of said shaft, a sprocket wheel upon the axle of the elevated roller and a chain connecting the two, a shaft journalled in said trunnions and a pair of bevel wheels connecting said shaft with the other, substantially as set forth. 9th. In a cutting table of a combined harvester and thresher, the combination of a main axle and main wheels, a main frame supporting the thresher rigidly secured upon said axle, an auxiliary frame rigidly secured upon said axle alongside the main frame on the grain-side and rigidly connected therewith at the rear, a transverse shaft journalled upon said auxiliary frame parallel to and at the rear of the main axle, arms journalled upon said shaft outside of said auxiliary frame adapted to swing in a plane at a right angle to the axle and extending forward beyond the forward end of said auxiliary frame, a transverse piece secured to said arms in proximity to the forward end of the auxiliary frame, two lever arms journalled upon the main axle one at either side of the grain-side main-wheel and rigidly connected at front and rear, a balance weight at the rear end of said lever, a stirrup passing over the forward end of the inner lever arm and pivoted to the adjacent transverse piece on the swinging arms, a beam below the outer lever arm projecting forward under said transverse piece, a bracket connecting said transverse piece to said beam, a stirrup passing around said beam and over the forward end of the outer lever arm and a link connecting the rear end of said beam to said arm at the rear of the main axle, substantially as set forth. 10th. In a cutting table of a combined harvester and thresher, the combination with the main frame and axle of an auxiliary frame rigidly secured to it, trunions secured to said auxiliary frame parallel to and at the rear of the main axle, arms journalled upon said trunions extending to the front of the machine and adapted to swing in a plane at a right angle to the main axle, a side shaft journalled to the inner arm and parallel thereto and intersecting the prolongation of the centre line of said trunions at a right angle, a combined crank disc and sprocket wheel upon the forward end of said side shaft, a transverse piece upon the front of the swinging arms, a back board upon said swinging arms, apron rollers journalled between said transverse piece and back board below the upper surface of said transverse piece, posts at the stubble-side end of said transverse front piece and the inner swinging arm, sloping channel boards secured to said posts and back board, an elevated roller journalled to said posts, an apron running over said rollers, a picker journalled to said posts, a double sprocket wheel having its axle journalled to the sloping channel boards, sprocket wheels on said upper roller and picker, a chain running over the combined crank disc and sprocket wheel the sprocket wheel on the upper roller and the double sprocket wheel and a chain running over said double sprocket wheel and the picker sprocket wheel, substantially as set forth. 11th. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination on a main frame an auxiliary frame rigidly connected at the rear but with a free space between them, a cranked axle supporting the same, wheels supporting said axle, tongue stock secured to the main frame, a castor supporting the forward end of the main frame by said tongue stock, a casing secured to the main frame having a large opening in the grain-side at the forward end, an elevator apron in the forward end of said casing, rollers carrying said apron, a sprocket wheel on the axle of the upper roller, an internal spur rim on the stubble-side main wheel, a pinion gearing in said spur rim, a shaft upon which said pinion is fast, a clutch upon the grain-side end of said shaft, a lever controlling said clutch, a sprocket wheel loose upon said shaft and adapted to be engaged by said clutch, a chain running over said sprocket wheel and driving the upper roller of the elevator apron picker and another sprocket wheel, a cross shaft journalled upon the auxiliary frame upon which shaft said sprocket wheel is fast, a swinging frame journalled upon trunions forming extensions of the bearings of said cross shaft, a side shaft journalled to said swinging frame so that its centre intersects the centre of said cross shaft, bevel wheels connecting said shaft, transverse pieces secured upon the forward ends of said swinging frame, a carrier apron with upwardly sloping and running transversely across said swinging frame upon rollers journalled upon said frame so that its elevated end projects into the opening in the casing of the thresher over the elevator apron, a finger bar upon the front transverse piece upon said swinging frame, a knife bar in said finger bar, a combined crank disc and sprocket wheel upon the forward end of the side shaft, pitman connecting said knife and crank disc, a picker journalled above the sloping channel end, a double sprocket wheel having its axle journalled to said sloping channel, a chain driving said double sprocket and the upper apron roller from said combined crank disc and sprocket wheel, and a chain driving the picker from said double sprocket wheel, and means of variably connecting said swinging frame with the auxiliary frame, substantially as set forth. 12th. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination of a main frame supported upon a crank axle and wheels, a tongue stock secured to the main frame and supported by a castor wheel, a thresher casing secured to the main frame, a cross shaft journalled upon said casing forward of the axle projecting at the grain-side, a swinging frame having a tubular centre or elongated hub journalled upon the projecting end of said shaft and carrying a tubular bearing at its forward end and one of the side bars projecting rearwardly to form a lever, a shaft journalled in said tubular bearing, a conical spider secured to said shaft, radial arms secured to said spider, reel bars secured to said radial arms, pulleys upon the two shafts, a belt connecting said pulleys, means of imparting rotary motion to the first named shaft and means of holding the swinging frame in position, substantially as set forth. 13th. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination with the main frame of the casing of the thresher, a cross shaft jounalled upon the forward part of the same and projecting on the grain-side, a tubular sleeve or elongated hub journalled upon said projecting end, a bar secured to said sleeve at the main body end projecting to both sides, another shorter bar secured to the other end and projecting forwardly, a cross bar connecting the forward ends, a brace connecting said side bars and sleeve, a bracket supporting said sleeve secured to the main body, an upright tubular sleeve secured to the cross bar, a latch lever pivoted to said cross bar provided with pins engaging a perforation in said vertical sleeve, a trigger pivoted to the long bar near the rear end, a connecting piece between said trigger and latch lever, a vertical rod having perforations adapted to engage the pin of the latch lever and secured at its foot to the table below and collars on said rod acting as stops against the ends of the upright tubular sleeve, a swinging table journalled to swing up and down to which the foot of the perforated rod is secured and an auxiliary frame secured to the main frame upon which said swinging frame is journalled, substantially as set forth. 14th. In a combined harvester, the combination with the main frame supported upon a main axle and wheels and a tongue stock and castor wheel, of a casing containing the thresher mechanism, a cross shaft journalled upon the forward part of the same and projecting on the grain side, a swinging frame journalled upon the projecting end and a pulley upon the end projecting beyond said frame, a shaft journalled at the forward end of said frame in a tubular bearing and carrying a pulley, a belt connecting said pulley with the first mentioned pulley, a conical spider upon said projecting end and arms with bars secured to said

spider, means of steading said frame vertically, a sprocket-wheel upon the stubble side end of the shaft, an elevator apron in the casting below, rollers upon which said apron runs, a picker journalled above the upper roller of the elevator apron and having a sprocket wheel at each end of its axle, a chain connecting the sprocket wheel on the stubble side with the sprocket wheel on the reel driving shaft, an internal spurim on the stubble side main wheel, a pinion bearing in said spur rim, a cross shaft upon which said pinion is fast, a clutch upon the grain-side end of said cross shaft, a lever controlling said clutch, a loose sprocket wheel upon said shaft adapted to be engaged by said clutch and a chain running over said sprocket wheel and driving the upper elevator and roller picker, subsbstantially as set forth. 15th. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination of a main frame and thresher frame and casing, a crank axle supporting the same, main wheels supporting said axle, a tongue stock secured to the main frame, a swivel castor supporting said stock, an internal spur rim on the stubble side main wheel, two pinions gearing into said internal rim, cross-shafts journalled in the main frame and casing upon which said pinions are fast, an internal spur-wheel journalled upon one of said shafts at the same end as the pinions, a clutch upon said shaft adapted to engage said wheel, a lever controlling said clutch and a rod operating said lever from the other side of the frame, a thresher cylinder journalled in said casing, a pinion upon one end of the axle of said cylinder gearing into said internal wheel, a pulley upon the other end of said axle driving several parts of the threshing mechanism by means of a belt, a clutch upon the other end of the other shaft, a lever controlling said clutch, a sprocket-wheel loose upon said shaft and adapted to be engaged by said clutch and a chain connecting the same with the elevator roller, picker and cross shaft giving motion to the cutting mechanism and the picker transmitting motion to the reel, substantially as set forth. 16th. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination of a main frame and thresher frame and casing, a crank axle supporting the same, a plain road-wheel supporting said axle on the grain side, a road-drive-wheel supporting it on the other stubble-side, and internal spur rim on said drive-wheel, two pinions gearing into said internal rim, cross-shafts journalled in the main frame and casing upon which said pinions are fast, an internal spur-wheel loose upon one of said shafts and controlled by clutch mechanism and adapted to give motion to the cylinder and by it to all the parts of the thresher except the elevator apron and picker over it, a sprocket-wheel loose upon the other end of the other shaft controlled by clutch mechanism and adapted to give motion to the elevator apron, picker, reel and cutting table, substantially as set forth. 17th. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination of a main frame supported upon a crank axle, main-wheels and a castor-wheel, an auxiliary frame rigidly secured upon the axle at the side of the main frame and connected to the latter at the rear, a platform upon said frame from which the elevation of the table, adjustment of the reel and the clutches starting and stopping all gearing is controlled, substantially as set forth. 18th. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination of a main frame, a crank axle, main-wheels and a castor-wheel supporting said frame, a low platform on the stubble side, a bracket journalled upon the axle pin, a brace connecting the upper part of said bracket and platform, a bracket secured to the rear and lower part of the frame work carrying said platform outside the main-wheel under the grain delivery spouts, substantially as set forth. 19th. In a combined harvester and thresher, the combination with the main frame and casing of the thresher of an elevator in which the clean grain is elevated for bagging, double delivery spouts on said elevator formed by dividing the throat and a flap with handle adapted to close either the one throat or the other, substantially as set forth.

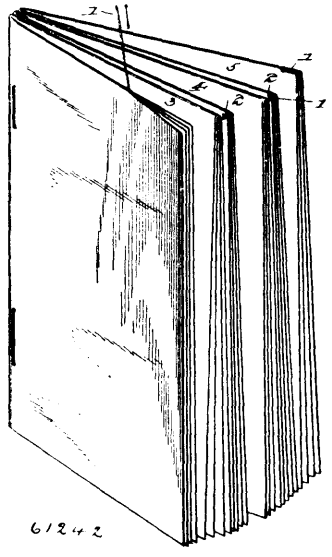
No. 61,241. Adding Machine. (*Machine à additionner.*)



William J. Ensworth, Fredrich Felix Curtze and James P. Hanley, all of Erin, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination of a registering disc, a spindle axially coincident thereto and independent thereof, an operating arm loose on the spindle, a spring connecting the operating arm with the spindle, the operating arm being capable of engaging the registering disc, and the spindle being slidable to disengage the operating arm and the registering disc, and means for transmitting movement to the spindle. 2nd. The combination of a revolubly mounted registering member, an operating arm, a spindle axially coincident to the registering member and having the operating arm loose thereon, a spring connecting the operating arm and spindle, the operating arm being capable of engaging with the registering member, a bar engaging the spindle, and a lever engaging the bar whereby to slide the spindle and disengage the operating arm and registering member. 3rd. The combination of a revoluble member, an arm mounted to swing on an axis coincident to the axis of said revoluble member, the arm being capable of engaging with the revoluble member to impart rotary movement thereto and being slidable axially toward and from the revoluble member to engage and disengage the same, and means actuating the arm to return the arm to normal position when disengaged from said revoluble member. 4th. The combination of a revoluble member, an arm swinging on an axis coincident to the axis of said revoluble member and capable of engaging the revoluble member to impart rotary movement thereto, the arm being slidable axially to engage and disengage the revoluble member, means actuating the arm to return the same to normal position when the arm is disengaged from the revoluble member, and means for sliding the arm toward and from the revoluble member. 5th. The combination of a revoluble disc having a toothed periphery, an arm swinging in parallelism with the disc, and on an axis coincident to the axis of the disc, the arm having a lateral offset, capable of engaging with the teeth of the disc, and the arm being slidable axially to engage and engage and disengage the said projection with the teeth, and means actuating the arm whereby to return the arm to a normal position when the arm is disengaged from the teeth of the disc. 6th. The combination with a casing, of a revoluble member mounted therein, a spindle in the casing and axially coincident to the said revoluble member, the spindle being slidable longitudinally, a swinging arm carried on the spindle and capable of engaging with the revoluble member to impart rotary movement thereto, the arm being slidable with the spindle to engage and disengage the revoluble member, and the second arm in connection with the spindle and located at a portion of the casing opposite to the portion having the first named arm, the second arm following the movements of the spindle and indicating the operation of the said first arm. 7th. The combination of a revoluble member, a swinging arm adjacent to the said revoluble member, the arm being movable longitudinally of its axis whereby to engage and disengage the said movable member, and means for returning the arm to its normal position when the arm is disengaged from the said movable member.

No. 61,242. Device for Severing Uncut Pages of Magazines, etc. (*Appareil pour séparer les feuilles des revues, etc.*)

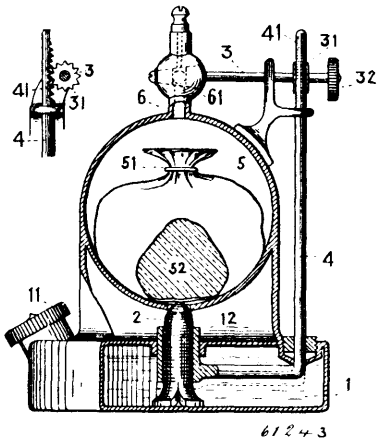


The Abbott Leaf Cutter Company, assignee of Wyllys Silliman Abbott, all of Los Angles, California, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A magazine, book, or other publication composed of a series of leaves made up into form having connected edges, and having each form of the publication provided with a device secured to the publication and laid between the uncut leaves thereof in position to sever the uncut leaves so as to permit the pages to be opened up, substantially as and for the purposes described. 2nd. A magazine, book, or other publication provided

with means for severing the uncut edges of its leaves, said means comprising a thread or its equivalent lying with the fold constituting the uncut edges of each form embraced within the publication, said thread or its equivalent uniting the adjoining uncut pages of each two forms embraced within the publication, substantially as and for the purposes described. 3rd. A magazine, book, or other publication composed of a series of leaves made up into form having connected longitudinal and transverse edges and provided with a thread or its equivalent secured to the publication and lying within the folds constituting the longitudinal and transverse uncut edges of each form of the publication, substantially as and for the purposes described. 4th. A magazine, book, or other publication, provided with means for severing the uncut edges of its leaves, said means comprising a thread or its equivalent lying within the fold constituting the transverse uncut edges of the leaves, and a thread or its equivalent lying within the fold constituting the longitudinal uncut edges of the leaves, said two threads or equivalents being joined together so that they may co-act to cut the longitudinal and transverse uncut edges of the leaves, substantially as and for the purposes described.

No. 61,243. Lamp. (*Lampe.*)

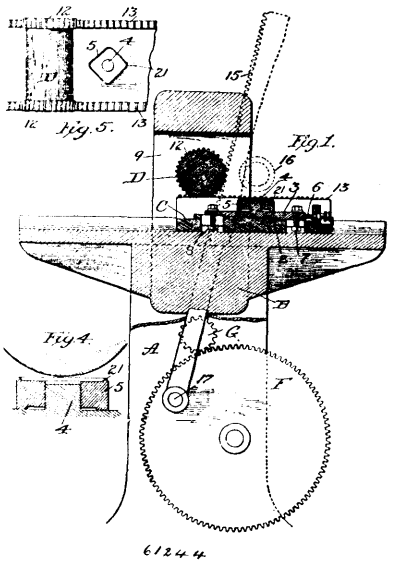


Frank Rhind and The Bridgeport Brass Co., both of Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th August, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. In a lamp or other gas generating apparatus, in combination, a liquid containing chamber, means for retaining in position a consumable mass, a gas emission orifice, and means, substantially as described, for simultaneously regulating the flow of liquid to said mass and the flow of gas from said orifice. 2nd. In a lamp or other gas generating apparatus, in combination, a liquid containing chamber, means for retaining in position a consumable mass, a wick, a gas emission orifice, and means, substantially as described, for simultaneously regulating the flow of liquid through said wick to said mass and the flow of gas from said orifice. 3rd. In a lamp or other generating apparatus, in combination, a liquid containing chamber, means for retaining in position a consumable mass, a wick normally in contact with said mass, a gas emission orifice, and means, substantially as described, for simultaneously regulating the flow of liquid through said wick to said mass and the flow of gas from said orifice. 4th. In a lamp or other gas generating apparatus, in combination, a liquid containing chamber, a solid containing chamber adapted to contain a consumable mass and adjacent thereto an aperture in said second chamber, a wick in said first chamber having its free end normally at or near said aperture, and means, substantially as described, for simultaneously regulating the flow of liquid through said wick and to said mass and the flow of gas from said orifice. 5th. In a lamp or other gas generating apparatus, in combination, a liquid containing chamber, a wick, a solid containing chamber, a gas emission tube, a cock in said tube, a pinion on the stem of said cock, and means, substantially as described, whereby the opening or closing of said cock operates through said pinion to regulate the flow of liquid through said wick. 6th. In a lamp, in combination, a liquid containing chamber, a wick, a solid containing chamber, a gas emission tube, a cock in said tube, a pinion on the stem of said cock, a rod provided with a rack engaging with said pinion, and means, substantially as described, connected with said rod to regulate the flow of liquid through said wick. 7th. In a lamp, in combination, a liquid containing chamber, a wick sleeve adapted to carry a wick, a rod on said wick sleeve and extending out of said chamber, a solid containing chamber, a gas emission tube leading from said chamber, a cock in said tube, a pinion on the stem of said cock engaging with a rack on said rod whereby the rotation of said stem operates to open and close said cock and to raise and lower said wick sleeve, substantially as described.

No. 61,244. Can Heading Apparatus.

(*Appareil pour poser les fonds des boîtes métalliques.*)



The Canada Can Company, Dundas, assignee of Henry Clarkson Hunter, Hamilton, both in Ontario, Canada, 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 7th September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a machine for forming a weakened line in a can head, a die having one edge adapted to form a groove and a rolling pressure device having a fixed limit in relation to the die, substantially as described. 2nd. In combination in a machine for forming a weakened line in a can head, one part consisting of a die having an edge adapted to form a groove, and another part consisting of a roller adapted to press upon the sheet or head on the die, and means for moving one part in relation to the other, substantially as described. 3rd. In combination, the roller turning in fixed bearings, the die having an edge and mounted on a carriage moving under said roller, and mechanism for rotating the roller and moving the die, all substantially as described. In combination, the roller mounted in fixed bearings having cogs, a carriage, a rack bar thereon engaging with the cogs, means for rotating the roller and a die mounted on the carriage, substantially as described. 5th. In combination with the roller having cogs, a die carriage having a rack bar engaging with the roller cogs, a cog wheel on the roller shaft, and a rack lever held in engagement therewith, said lever being operated by a wrist pin, substantially as described. 6th. The herein described method of forming a weakened line in a can head, consisting in applying a rolling pressure progressively to the head from margin to margin between the die edge and a pressure surface, substantially as described. 7th. The herein described method of forming a weakened line in sheet metal head by pressure between surfaces having a positively fixed limit of movement between said surfaces whereby uniform interstitial space is maintained and a groove of uniform thinness produced without regard to the thickness or hardness of the sheet metal. 8th. In combination, the roll, the carriage and the die of rectangular or like from set upon the carriage with one of its corners in advance to go under the roll first, substantially as described. 9th. In combination with the roll and die carriage geared together, the rack bar for turning the roll engaging a gear connected therewith, the wheel and crank pin for reciprocating the rack, and the guide for the rack, said rack passing between the same and the gear wheel and having a curved face, substantially as described.

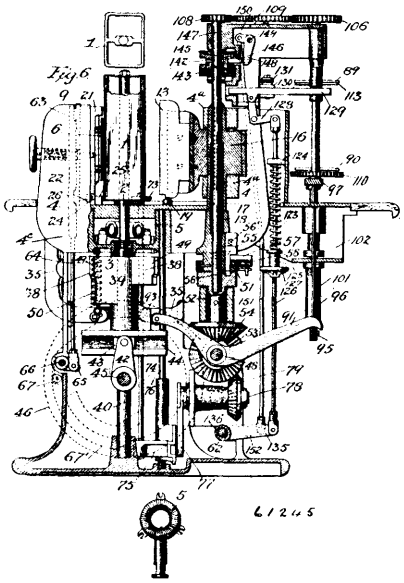
No. 61,245. Can Making Machine.

(*Machine à faire les boîtes métalliques.*)

The Canister Machine Company, Dundas, assignee of Henry Clarkson Hunter, Hamilton, all in Ontario, Canada, 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 7th September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In combination in a machine for making cans, from fibrous board, a hollow horn of rectangular or like shape arranged as a chimney with heating means below the same, a series of angular folders arranged opposite the corners of the horn and operating substantially diagonally of the horn at angles of about 45° to the surface of the body blank, said folders acting to mold the blank at the corners of the horn and means for operating the angular folders in succession, substantially as described. 2nd. In combination, the horn, the folders arranged to operate successively in connection therewith and means for operating the same consisting of a wedge block having wings and connections between said wedge block and the folders adapted to contact in succession with the

wings of the wedge block, substantially as described. 3rd. In combination, the horn, the folding mechanism, a presser, a hammer



operating upon the horn upon the opposite side from the presser and means for operating the presser consisting of a wedge slide, a wedge plate connected with the presser, means for operating the wedge slide and a spring for returning the presser with an adjustable connection between said spring and the presser, substantially as described. 4th. In combination, with the horn, a folding mechanism comprising folders, a presser for operating against one face of the horn, a seaming hammer operating against the opposite face, means for operating the seaming hammer and the presser, and a press frame forming a resistance for the pressure of the seaming hammer, substantially as described. 5th. In combination, the horn, the press frame having a base and upturned standards at opposite ends thereof, the king bolt connected with the base of the press frame for holding the horn, the cavity in the base of the press frame, the heating device therein below the horn, the folders with means for operating the same, the seaming hammer with means having bearings in one of the standards of the press frame for operating the said seaming hammer, the presser operating on the other side of the horn from the hammer and means having a bearing in the other standard of the press frame for operating the presser, substantially as described. 6th. In combination, the horn, the folding mechanism, and a seaming hammer with means for reciprocating the same and giving it a wiping action consisting of an excentric at the rear of the hammer connected therewith and a movable pivot near the front edge of the hammer, substantially as described. 7th. In combination, the two pair of chuck discs for holding the two cans of rectangular or like shape, the crimping rollers acting simultaneously on the heads of the two cans, means for applying pressure to the crimping rollers to force them against the can heads and compensating means for the crimping rollers controlled by the cans, substantially as described. 8th. In combination, the chuck discs to hold the cam, a crimping roller, means for applying pressure to force the same against the can head, and compensating means connected with the roller and controlled by the can, substantially as described. 9th. In combination, two pairs of chuck discs for holding two cans of rectangular or other shape in different positions relatively to each other, crimping rollers, means for applying pressure thereto to force them against the cans, and a compensating device consisting of a lever pivoted intermediate of its length and connected at its ends with the crimping rollers, and connected also with the pressure-applying means whereby the roller at one can will be controlled through said lever from the roller at the other can, and the pressure-applying means will not be affected by the reciprocation of the rollers in passing around the corners of the cans, substantially as described. 10th. In combination, the two pairs of chuck discs for the rectangular or other shaped cans, the pairs of crimping rollers, one for each can, the oscillating blocks carrying the pairs of crimping rollers to hold the rollers on each pair simultaneously against the cans, the carriages holding the blocks, the compensating lever connected with the carriages, and a movable support to which the pressure-applying means is connected, and upon which the compensating lever is adjustably pivoted, substantially as described. 11th. In combination in a can making machine, the horn, the folding mechanism comprising the folders, the reciprocating hammer, a sleeve, eccentric for operating the hammer, a constantly rotating shaft passing through the sleeve, a clutch between the sleeve and the constantly rotating shaft with means for controlling the same, the chucks for holding the cans for the crimping action, the crimping rollers with operating means therefor, the gearing for rotating the chucks, and a clutch between the said gearing and the constantly rotated shaft, with means for operating the clutch, substantially as described. 12th. In combination, the horn, the folding mechanism comprising the folders, the reciprocating wedge block for operating the same having connections thereto, the crimping mechanism, including the chucks, with means for rotating them and connections for retracting one chuck disc from the other, said connections being controlled by the reciprocating wedge block, substantially as described. 13th. In combination, the horn, the folders, the levers carrying the same, the reciprocating wedge block, the crank and crank shaft for moving the wedge block, the gear wheel 46 on the crank shaft, the presser operating against one face of the former, means for operating the same controlled by a cam on the gear wheel, a hammer, a sleeve having an eccentric for operating the same, a constantly rotated shaft extending through the sleeve, a main shaft having gear connections with the gear 46 and with the constantly operating vertical shaft, a clutch between the eccentric sleeve and the vertical shaft, connection controlling said clutch and operated by a cam on the gear-wheel, the stripper, means for operating the same controlled by a clutch between the same and the main shaft, means for controlling the clutch operated by the cam on the gear-wheel, the chucks for holding the can for the crimping action, the gears for rotating the chucks, a clutch between the same and the constantly operated shaft, means for controlling the clutch operated from a cam of the gear-wheel, a spring for setting the crimping-wheels to their work with means for relieving the spring presser controlled by a cam on the gear-wheel, and connections for retracting one of the chuck discs, said connections being operated by the wedge block, substantially as described. 14th. In a machine for making cans from fibre body blanks, and metallic heads, the combination of a horn with folding mechanism, and means for operating the same arranged at one part of the machine, a crimping mechanism comprising a pair of chucks for holding two cans simultaneously and having crimping rollers for acting thereupon, said crimping mechanism being arranged on another part of the machine, and connections from the folding mechanism and from the crimping mechanism to the main shaft, substantially as described. 15th. In combination, the vertical horn, the vertical angular folders, the vertical levers to which the folders are pivoted and the wedge block for spreading the lower ends of said levers, substantially as described. 16th. In combination, in a can making machine, a horn, folding arms, a seaming hammer, and the yielding block or strip projecting from the rear face of the horn to afford a bearing for the last sections of the blank, substantially as described. 17th. In combination, in a machine for forming can bodies, a horn, and a series of folders disposed about the horn and conforming to the shape thereof, said folders acting at angles of about 45° to the body blank to mould the same to the face of the horn and means for moving the folders in succession, substantially as described. 18th. In combination, two pairs of chuck discs, crimping rollers acting simultaneously on the heads of the two cans, means for applying pressure to the crimping rollers to force them against the can heads and compensating means for the crimping rollers controlled by the cans, substantially as described. 19th. In combination in a can making machine, the crimping mechanism for the heads comprising a crimping rollers, a movable support therefor, and means for applying a predetermined yet yielding pressure to the roller consisting of a spring having a predetermined force and connected with the roller support and positively operating means for relieving the spring pressure at the roller or for retracting the roller, substantially as described. 20th. In combination in a machine for making cans, crimping mechanism comprising the pair of crimping rollers acting simultaneously upon the can head and one directly in rear of the other, a swivelled block carrying the pair of rollers, and primary means for forcing the swivelled block with the rollers forward with a predetermined yet yielding pressure consisting of a spring of predetermined force in connection with the swivelled block, substantially as described. 21st. In combination in a machine for forming cans of rectangular shape, a pair of crimping rollers adjacent to each other and acting simultaneously upon can head, a swevelled block carrying the said rollers, a carriage in which the block is swivelled, a sliding bar to move the carriage, a spring between said bar and the carriage and a primary means for setting the crimping rollers against the can head comprising the spring of predetermined force with connections between the same and the sliding bar, the said bar having a part thereon to form an unyielding contact with the carriage after the interposed spring has been compressed whereby the full force of the primary spring will be active on the carriage after the spring pressure has been gradually applied to the crimping rollers, substantially as described. 22nd. In combination in a machine for making cans, means for holding the can, a crimping roller to act on the can head, means for forcing the crimping roller forward to its work, and means for compensating for the rectangular or irregular shape of the can, said compensating means being interposed between the said crimping rollers and the pressure applying means therefor to prevent the reciprocating movement of the crimping roller toward and from the centre of the can from being transmitted to or from affecting the pressure applying means, substantially as described. 23rd. In combination in a machine for making cans of rectangular or other shape, the crimping roller to act on the can head, means for applying the pressure to the roller, a compensating lever in con-

nection with the said roller at one end, a device acting as a cam for the other end of the lever to keep the crimping roller pressed against the can throughout its sides and corners and a connection between the said lever and the pressure applying means, substantially as described. 24th. In combination in a machine for making cans, the chuck for holding the can comprising the plate having an undercut shoulder, and substantially vertical face, and crimping-wheel having a crimping face opposite the vertical face and undercut shoulder, substantially as described. 25th. In combination in a can making machine, the chuck for holding the head having an undercut shoulder, and a substantially vertical face forming a corner for receiving the flange of the head and a crimping roller having reversely inclined faces operating in conjunction with the chuck, substantially as described. 26th. In combination, the upper and lower chucks for holding the fibre can body, means for separating the chucks and a spring for moving the chuck disc toward the other with a predetermined yet yielding pressure, substantially as described. 27th. In combination with the upper and lower chucks, the crimping roller and the gearing for rotating the upper and lower chucks in unison, substantially as described. 28th. In combination, the crimping roller, the movable support therefor, the spring for applying a determined yet yielding pressure to the crimping roller and the loose connection between the spring and the roller support with a stop whereby the force of the spring will be applied at first gradually and then to the full extent when the stop is brought into action, substantially as described. 29th. In combination, the chuck, the crimping roller, a compensating lever in connection with the roller, the shifting fulcrum and means for applying a pressure to the crimping roller, said pressure acting through the said fulcrum, substantially as described. 30th. In combination, the crimping-wheel having an inclined face, and the chuck having a vertical face and horizontal shoulder projecting therefrom forming with said inclined face, a confined space in which the bead of the can head is formed, substantially as described. 31st. In combination with means for holding the cans, a crimping device consisting of a pair of crimping-wheels acting in unison on the can and one directly behind the other, said wheels being similarly shaped to have a like effect on the joint to produce a double crimping effect, substantially as described. 32nd. In combination in a machine for making cans, crimping means for the heads comprising a pair of crimping-wheels, an oscillating block carrying the same, and means for pressing the crimping wheels against the can head to make both wheels act upon the head simultaneously, whereby one crimping roller will control the position of its companion roller and prevent the same from leaving the can in passing over high or irregular parts thereof, substantially as described. 33rd. In combination in a can making machine, a crimping roller, means for applying pressure thereto, and compensating means in connection with the crimping roller and pressure applying means, substantially as described. 34th. In combination in a can making machine, a crimping roller, a spring for applying pressure to the roller, a compensating lever in connection with the crimping roller at one end, and a cam acting on the other end of said lever, the said spring pressure being applied to the pivot of the lever intermediate of its ends, substantially as described.

No. 61,246. Hydrofuge Metallic Carbide Manufacture.

(Fabrication de carbure hydrofuge métallique.)

The International Patent Company, assignee of Nicklas G. Schumacher, all of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th May, 1898.)

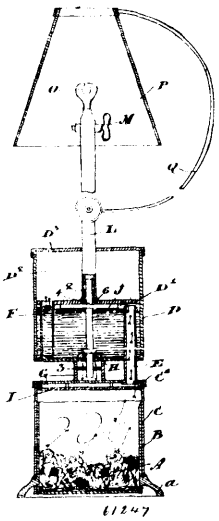
Claim.—1st. Solidified pulverulent metallic carbide having a de-hydrated, saponified, hydro-fuge agglutinant, substantially as described. 2nd. Solidified pulverulent metallic carbide in which the de-hydrated, saponified minor portion of its associated free base constitutes the hydro-fuge agglutinant, substantially as described. 3rd. Solidified pulverulent calcium carbide having the de-hydrated, saponified portion of its associated free lime for a hydro-fuge agglutinant, substantially as described. 4th. Solidified pulverulent calcium carbide having the de-hydrated, saponified portion of its associated free lime for a hydro-fuge agglutinant in union with wax and rosin or either of them, substantially as described. 5th. The method of preparing hydro-fuge metallic carbide compositions which consists in admixing an oily material with the pulverized carbide and free lime, agitating the mass under heat sufficient to de-hydrate and saponify the oil and when the mass becomes adherent allowing the same to cool, substantially as described. 6th. The method of preparing hydro-fuge metallic carbide compositions which consists in admixing oil with the pulverized carbide and its associated free base, stirring the mass under heat sufficient to de-hydrate and saponify the oil, and to render the batch gummy, and thereupon compressing the finished product until it solidifies and sets on cooling, substantially as described.

No. 61,247. Acetylene Gas Lamp.

(Lampe à gaz acétylène.)

William Henry Cone and Robert Haldane Cram, both of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th July, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An acetylene gas lamp comprising a carbide chamber situated below, and suitably connected to a water reservoir divided into two communicating compartments, a conduit for admitting gas from the carbide chamber into the water reservoir and above the level of the water therein, a float held in bearings operating in the



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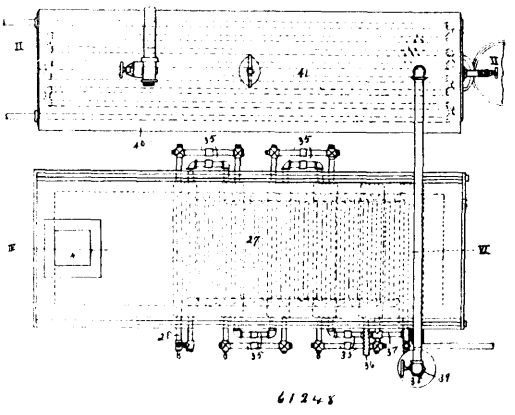
water reservoir for automatically regulating the supply of water into the carbide, and the supply of gas up into the burner, substantially as set forth and for the purposes specified. 2nd. In an acetylene gas lamp the combination of the carbide chamber constructed and supported as described, the water reservoir, partition dividing it into two chambers, conduit opening from the lower into the upper chamber, a gas supply pipe leading from the carbide chamber up into and above the level of the water in the lower compartments of the water reservoir, float held in perforated bearing, by a spindle, and operating in alignment therewith pipe L, to convey the gas to the burner, all arranged as set forth and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In an acetylene gas lamp the combination with a carbide chamber consisting of an outer casing enclosing an inner casing, a sprinkler secured in the top of the outer casing and below a supporting feed-pipe, of the water reservoir constructed as described, gas supply pipe leading from the carbide chamber, up into and above the level of the water in the water reservoir, an automatic float held in perforated bearings, valve H, and feed opening 6, both alternately opened and closed by the said float, as described and for the purpose set forth.

No. 61,248. Gas Making apparatus.

(Appareil pour la fabrication du gaz.)



61248

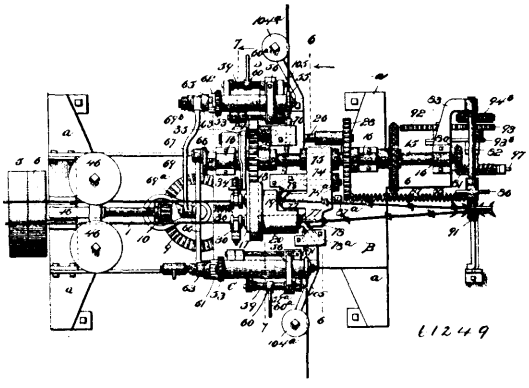
James E. Weaver and Robert Sutor, both of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th March, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In gas making apparatus, the series of grates, of a horizontal series of connected retorts above the same, a casing of perforated material for sides and bottoms of the retorts, and a continuous roof of tiles covering all the retorts, an arch above the retort-roof, series of heating-pipes carried thereon, and a connection between the heating-pipes and the retorts, substantially as described. 2nd. In gas-making apparatus, the combination with a series of grates, of a series of retorts above the same, a cover over the retorts, an arch above this cover, and a burner arranged to direct its products into the space between the cover and arch, substantially as described.

3rd. In a gas-making apparatus, the combination with a series of grates, of a series of retorts above the same, a cover over the retorts, an arch above this cover, a burner arranged to direct its products into the space between the cover and arch, and a series of heating-pipes supported upon the arch, substantially as described. 4th. In gas-making apparatus, the combination with a series of grates, of a series of retorts above the same, a cover over the retorts, an arch above this cover, a burner arranged to direct its products into the space betwen the cover and arch a series of heating-pipes supported upon the arch, and a cover over these pipes, substantially as described. 5th. In gas-making apparatus the combination with a series of grates, of a series of retorts above the same, a cover the retorts, an arch above this cover, burner arranged to direct its products into the space between the cover and arch, and a fixing retort at the end of the arch in the path of the products of combustion, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with a series of retorts supported above grates, of an arch above the retorts and heating coil above the arch, an oil and steam mixing apparatus having a pipe leading into the heating coil, a pipe connecting the coil and the retorts, an oil-supply pipe leading to the tubes cast in the bottom of the retorts, and connections between said tubes and the interior of the retorts, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with grates, of a series of retorts supported above the same, an arch above the retorts a fixing retort at the end of the arch, a heating coil upon the arch, connecting pipes between the coil and the retorts, and a connection from the end retort to the fixing-retort, substantially as described.

No. 61,249. Barbed-wire Machine.

(Machine pour fils métalliques à barbes.)



Benjamin M. Miller, Crawfordsville, Indiana, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a barbed-wire machine, the oppositely-rotating strand-carrying shells arranged with their working ends out of alignment one with the other and each having an inner reciprocating member carrying a barb-coiling finger slidably fitted to the outer shell-member, in combination with a driving shaft from which the two-strand-carrying shells are driven, means operatively connected with the inner members of said strand-carrying shells for imparting reciprocating play thereto, independent food mechanisms for the respective strand-carrying shells, and cutter devices in operative relation to the disaligned working ends of said strand-carrying shells, substantially as described. 2nd. In a barb-wire machine, the combination of a barb-coiling mechanism having coiling fingers arranged in different vertical planes and situated one in advance of the other to be out of alignment transversely across the machine, mechanism for rotating said coiling fingers simultaneously, intermittent feed mechanisms arranged on opposite sides of the barb-coiling mechanism and having their respective pairs of feed rollers arranged substantially in alignment with the disaligned coiling fingers of the coiling mechanism, and a movable cutter mechanism embracing independent sets of knives arranged between the feed mechanism and adjacent to the working ends of the coiling mechanism, substantially as and for the purposes described. 3rd. In a barbed wire machine, a coiling mechanism comprising long and short strand-carrying shells having their working ends terminating in different vertical and transverse planes, each shell consisting of an outer member limited to rotation on its axis and an inner member capable of rotary and reciprocating play within said outer member, in combination with means for intermittently imparting reciprocating play to the inner members of said strand-carrying shells, independent feed mechanisms to deliver barb-forming wires to the working ends of said disaligned shells, and a cutter mechanism, substantially as and for the purposes described. 4th. In a barbed wire machine, a barb-coiling mechanism comprising long and short shells having their working ends terminating in different planes transversely across the machine, and each shell consisting of an outer member and an inner member arranged to reciprocate within said outer member and to rotate therewith, in combination with mechanism for imparting rotary motion simultaneously to both strand-carrying shells, mechanism for reciprocating the inner members of said strand-carrying shells, independent feed mechanism to deliver barb-forming wires to the working ends of the disaligned strand-carrying-shells, and a cutter mechanism, substantially as and for the purposes described. 5th. In a barbed wire machine, a barb-coiling mechanism comprising long and short strand-carrying shells, each shell consisiing of an outer member provided with a gear pinion, an inner member carrying a coiling finger which passes through a face plate on the outer member and has its rear end projected beyond said outer member, a pivoted spring-controlled frame adjacent to the projecting ends of the inner members of said shells and shipper forks carried by said pivoted frame, in combination with a cam to vibrate the pivoted frame, means for rotating the strand-carrying shells in opposite directions simultaneously, independent feed mechanisms, and a cutter mechanism, substantially as and for the purposes described. 6th. In a barb-wire machine, a duplex barb-coiling mechanism comprising long and short outer shells having their working ends arranged out of alignment one with the other and each provided with an inner reciprocating member which carries a barb-coiling finger that is slidably fitted in the working end of the outer shell to remain normally in engagement therewith, means operatively connected with the inner members of the two shells for giving reciprocating play simultaneously thereto within the outer shells to retract and extend the barb-coiling fingers, and gearing directly connecting the outer shells to rotate the latter in opposite directions simultaneously, in combination with independent feed devices to direct the barb-forming wires to the disaligned ends of the outer shells, and cutter devices in operative relation to said disaligned ends of the outer shells, substantially as described. 7th. In a barb-wire machine, the combination with a duplex coiling mechanism and a cutting mechanism adjacent to the working ends of said coiling mechanism, of independent feed mechanism situated on opposite sides of the coiling mechanism and having the feed rollers arranged to deliver the disaligned working ends of the coiling mechanism, and a driving device common to both feed mechanisms to impart uniform peripheral speed to the feed rollers thereof, substantially as and for the purposes described. 8th. In a barbed-wire machine, the combination with a barb-coiling mechanism and a cutter mechanism, of independent feed mechanisms situated on opposite sides of the coiling mechanism and having their feed roll shafts provided with ratchets, a driving shaft, and a pawl carrying links or arms actuated by said driving shaft and arranged in relation to the feed roll shafts for the pawls thereon to engage with the ratchets, substantially as and for the purposes described. 9th. In a barbed-wire machine, the combination with a coiling mechanism, and a cutter mechanism, of a driving shaft provided with a crank disc, independent feed mechanisms situated on opposite sides of the coiling mechanisms and each having one of its feed roll shafts provided with a ratchet swinging arms adjacent with pawls which engage with said ratchets, a driven link attached to one swinging arm and to the crank disc, and a driven link pivoted to the other swinging arm and to the driven link at a point intermediate of its length, substantially as and for the purposes described. 10. In a barbed-wire machine, the combination of a coiling mechanism having the working ends of its rotary members arranged out of alingment with each other, and independent feed mechanism by which barb-forming wires are supplied to said disaligned working ends of the coiling mechanism, of a driving shaft having a knife-actuating cam 76, an irregularly-shaped knife carrier pivotally mounted to present its knives adjacent to the disaligned ends of the coiling mechanism and having a fork which embraces said cam 76 to be actuated thereby, movable knives mounted on said reciprocating knife block, and stationary knives in operative relation to the working ends of the coiling mechanism and the movable knives, substantially as described. 11th. In a barbed-wire machine, a coiling mechanism comprising long and short strand-carrying shells having their working ends arranged one in rear of the other and each shell provided with an inner member which is arranged to reciprocate within the outer rotary member thereof, in combination with mechanism for imparting simultaneous and reciprocating motion to the inner members of said strand-carrying shells, a reciprocating knife-carrier arranged adjacent to the disaligned working ends of the strand-carrying shells and provided with movable knives, fixed knives in operative relation to the movable knives of said knife carrier, and independent feed mechanisms arranged in alignment with the disaligned working ends of the strand-carrying shells and with the respective sets of knives of the cutter mechanism, substantially as and for the purposes described.

No. 61,250. Gate. (*Barrière.*)

Adelbert Field, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 1st September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a gateway, the combination of the swinging rails, comprising angularly extended arms adapted to be placed alternately at an angle and upon horizontal lines, and suspended gates depending from rollers engaging the said rails, and means for swinging the rails into position, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In a gateway, the combination of a swinging rail, comprising two angularly extended arms adapted to be alternately placed in a horizontal and an angular position, and a gate suspended from the rail by means of rollers and rods, and posts for supporting the rail, and means comprising a combination of levers for moving the rail, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In a gateway, the combination of four uprights, and a beam connecting the uprights together and rails to be attached to said uprights, the said rails

respectively comprising arms extended at an angle from each other, each arm being adapted to take alternately a horizontal and an

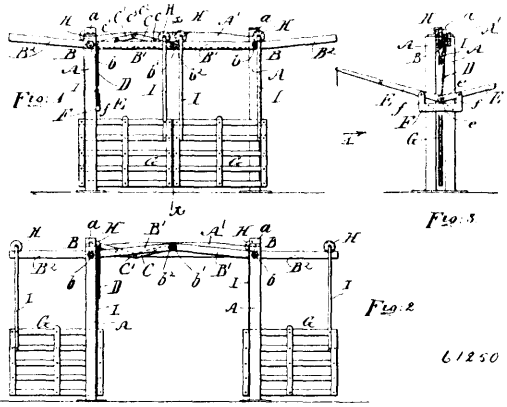


Fig. 1 Fig. 3

Fig. 2

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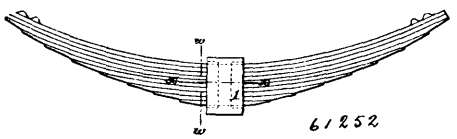
angular position, and depending gates carried by rollers mounted upon the said rails, and a lever mechanism for swinging the arms of the said rails alternately into horizontal and angular positions, substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,251. Method of Treating Sea-Weed.
(*Méthode de traitement du varech.*)

Axel Krefting, Karl Johansgade, 10 Christinia Norway, 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th November, 1896.)

Claim.—The method herein described of treating seaweed or tang consisting in extracting the lime therefrom by means of dilute sulfuric acid before any other chemical treatment of the sea-weed is had, filtering the liquid, and finally precipitating the non-nitrogeneous and pure tang acid, for the purpose specified.

No. 61,252. Spring Confining Band.
(*Bande pour assujettir les ressorts.*)



61252

Charles Scott, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th February, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A leaf spring consisting of a series of leaves or plates confined together by a clamping band ribbed internally on adjoining sides, the rib being of less width than the band whereby the leaves or plates of the spring are confined throughout a less area than that of the band. 2nd. A leaf spring consisting of a series of leaves or plates, confined together by a clamping band having an internally projecting rib extending around the four sides of the band and of less width than the band. 3rd. A leaf spring consisting of a series of plates or leaves confined together by a clamping band having an internally projecting multiple rib of less width than the band.

No. 61,253. Hat and Cap Rack. (*Porte-chapeau.*)

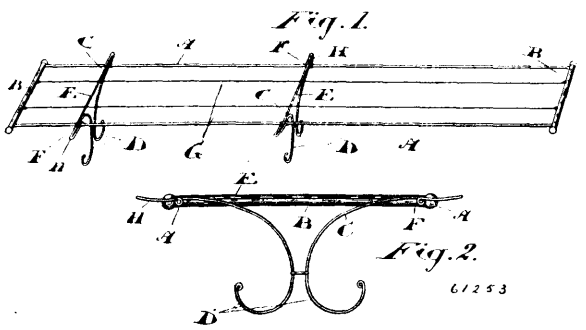


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

61253

Edward James Kirk, Bracebridge, Ontario, Canada, 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st May, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. As a hat and cap rack two rods suitably supported in combination with a series of wire frames bent to form hooks, and also eyes or loops by means of which they are strung upon the said rods, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. As a hat and cap rack two rods connected by cross-bars in combination with a series of wire frames bent to form hooks, and also eyes or loops by means of which they are strung upon the said rods, and wires connecting the said frames and the cross-bars, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. As a hat and cap rack two rods A, suitably supported in combination with wire frame C, bent to form the hooks D, the cross-bar E, and the eyes or loops F, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 4th. As a hat and cap rack two rods A, connected by the cross-bars B, in combination with a series of wire frames C, each bent to form the hooks D, the cross-bar E, and the eyes or loops F, and one or more wires G, connecting the said frames and cross-bars, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 5th. As a hat and cap rack two rods A, connected by the cross-bars B, in combination with a series of wire frames C, each bent to form the hooks D, the cross-bar E, the eyes or loops F, and hooks H, and one or more wires G, connecting the said frames and cross-bars, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 6th. As a hat and cap rack, two rods A, suitably supported in combination with a wire frame C, bent to form the hooks D, the cross-bar E, and the eyes or loops F, and hooks H, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 61,254. Inkstand. (*Encrier.*)

Fig 1

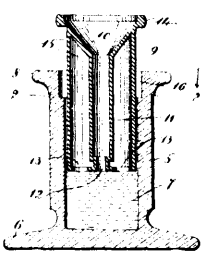
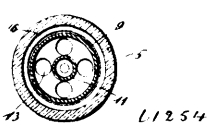


Fig 2



61254

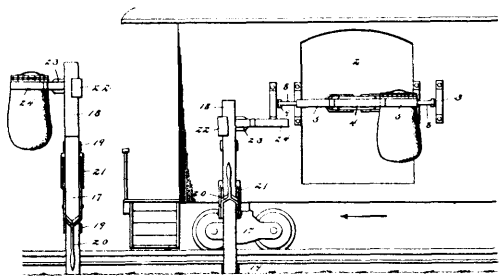
Emry Davis, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. An inkstand comprising the combination of an exteriorly cylindrical air filled funnel float centrally tubular, and an exteriorly cylindrical reservoir provided with a base, and in which the float closely fits to slidably engage the interior walls thereof, the said float being of a form and adapted to substantially wholly occupy the interior of said reservoir whereby air is excluded from said fluid other than through the centre of the float, substantially as described. 2nd. An inkstand formed of a cylindrical body or reservoir provided with a base 6, and an annular flange 8, at top, in combination with an exteriorly cylindrical float substantially occupying the interior of the reservoir and fitting wholly within the same, the said float being provided with an annular flange 14, at top adapted to rest upon and project above the flange 8, of the reservoir, and the said float being vertically movable in and freely removable from the said reservoir, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In an inkstand, a reservoir consisting of a cylinder open at the top and provided with a closed lower end supported by a base, in combination with a funnel-float having exteriorly longitudinal and lateral dimensions and form, approximately corresponding to those of the interior of the reservoir, substantially as shown and described. 4th. In an inkstand, the combination with a reservoir having a uniform width at and upward from the bottom thereof, and open at the top throughout its width of a centrally tubular air-filled float having exterior longitudinal and lateral dimensions and form approximately corresponding to those of the interior of the reservoir, whereby the whole of said reservoir, is occupied by the float, the said float normally resting upon the bottom of said reservoir and projecting above the top of the same, whereby it is adapted to deliver the ink from its lowest level, without the top of said float being movable below the top of the reservoir or below the ink at its highest level, and the delivery of said float being wholly from the centre thereof, said float fitting closely in the reservoir, whereby the walls of the same engage therewith. 5th. An inkstand consisting of an interiorly cylindrical reservoir, and a hollow cylindrical air filled float mounted therein and closely fitting said reservoir and adapted to move vertically therein, and consisting of an outer tube, the upper end of which is closed by a conical

cap, the base of which extends upwardly and the apex of which extends downwardly and inwardly and is provided with a tubular extension which projects downwardly and centrally through said outer tube, said outer and inner tubes being each open at the bottom, the longitudinal and lateral dimensions of the float being substantially equal to the corresponding dimensions of the interior of the reservoir, substantially as shown and described. 6th. An inkstand consisting of an interiorly cylindrical vertical reservoir, and a hollow cylindrical air filled float mounted therein and closely fitting said reservoir, and adapted to move vertically therein, and consisting of an outer tube, the upper end of which is closed by a conical cap, the base of which extends upwardly and the apex of which extends downwardly and inwardly and is provided with a tubular extension which projects downwardly and centrally through said outer tube, said outer and inner tubes being each open at the bottom the longitudinal and lateral dimensions of the float being substantially equal to the corresponding dimensions of the interior of the reservoir, and said reservoir being provided at the top thereof with an annular overflow chamber, the inner wall of which is formed by said float, substantially as shown and described. 7th. In an inkstand, the combination with a reservoir wholly open at the top, and interiorly cylindrical, of an exteriorly cylindrical hollow air-filled float, having a central vertical delivery, said float laterally fitting the walls of the reservoir, and longitudinally formed so that when resting upon the bottom of the reservoir, it will project above the top of the same, the upper end of said float being provided with an annular flange whereby the upper portion of the said float and said flange conjunctively form the closure of the open top of the reservoir. 8th. An inkstand consisting of two parts one adapted to receive the other within it, the same being wholly open at one end and closed at the other, said part forming the ink reservoir, and the other part of the device formed to telescope within said first part or reservoir, and closely fit the wall thereof, said part being of a length corresponding with the depth of the reservoir and being provided with a flange to limit the telescoping of the parts and permit their mutual detachment, said inner part being adapted to deliver or supply the ink, and being formed into a funnel at the top into a float throughout its length and into a tube throughout its centre. 9th. In an inkstand the combination with a float of the character described, or a reservoir formed to receive the said float within it, and to closely surround the same, said reservoir being provided with a base on which said float is adapted to rest, and extending approximately at the top of said float, said reservoir being of a uniform width throughout the major portion of its interior, and being of an increased width at the top thereof to form a vertical annular groove or recess itself of uniform width, said upper recessed portion of the reservoir being wholly open at the top to permit the free insertion and removal of the float.

No. 61,255. Mail Bag Catching and Delivering Machine.

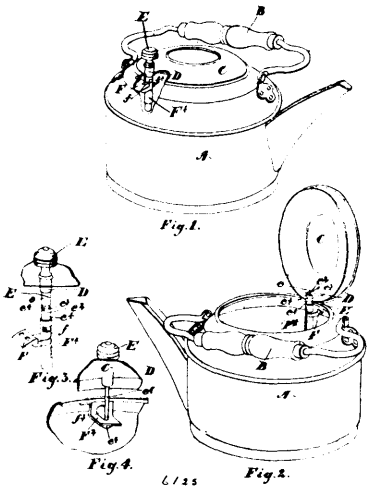
(Appareil à prendre et à délivrer les sacs à lettres.)



John Q. Baker, Bradner, Ohio, U.S.A., 23st September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with a car, of mail bag catching and delivering mechanism pivoted thereto, a lever for operating the same, and a lock for said lever. 2nd. The combination with a car, of mail bag catching and delivering mechanism pivoted thereto, a lever for operating the same, and a hook on said lever adapted to engage a stationary portion on each car. 3rd. The combination with a car, of mail bag catching and delivering mechanism pivoted thereto, an operating lever therefor fulcrumed to the car, a link connecting said lever with said mechanism, and a hook pivoted to said lever and adapted to engage a pin or projection on said car, as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. The combination with a car having an opening therein, of a transverse rod or shaft extending across said opening, a block carrying gripping fingers and constituting catching and delivering mechanism for mail bags, braces secured to said block and pivotally connected to said rod or shaft, one of which is extended rearwardly forming an arm which projects into the car, an operating lever fulcrumed to the car, a link connecting said lever to said arm, a pin and a hook pivoted to said lever and adapted to engage said pin, as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. Catching mechanism for mail bags, comprising a block, gripping fingers pivoted at their inner ends thereto, and springs engaging the outer surfaces of said fingers, as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. Catching mechanism for mail bags, comprising a block having sockets or recesses therein, gripping fingers fitting within said sockets and pivoted to said block at their inner ends, lugs on the inner surfaces of said block, and coil springs surrounding said lugs and engaging the outer surfaces of said fingers. 7th. The combination with an upright and an extensible member thereon, of a lever fulcrumed to said upright, and a link connecting said lever with said extensible member, as and for the purpose set forth. 8th. The combination with an upright and an extensible member thereon, of a forked lever fulcrumed at a point intermediate of its ends to said uprights and links pivoted to the outer ends of said forked lever and to said extensible member, whereby said member may be raised and lowered and locked in raised position, substantially as described. 9th. The combination with a mail car and mail bag catching and delivering mechanism thereon, of a pair of uprights or standards upon one side of the track over which said car passes, each of said uprights being provided with extensible members carrying catching and delivering mechanism, as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 61,256. Tea Kettle. *(Bouilloire à thé.)*



William Gray, Rochester, New York, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd September, 1898.)

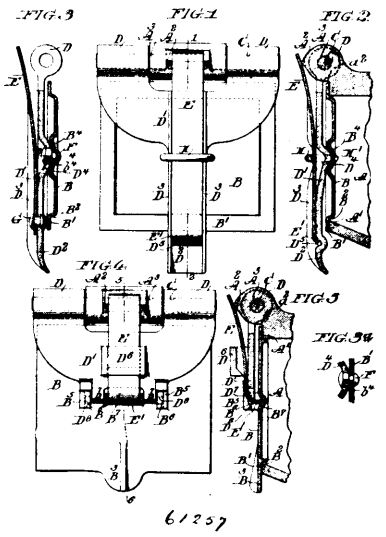
Claim.—1st. The combination with a kettle or other culinary vessel provided with suitable opening, of a cover, the stem extending through the perimeter of the cover and provided with a suitable knob, a suitable socket plate secured to the vessel near the edge of the opening designed to receive the stem and a suitable stop at the bottom of the stem whereby it may be raised sufficiently so as to bring the flange of the lid above the top of the opening, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. The combination with a kettle or other culinary vessel provided with suitable opening, of a cover, the stem extending through the perimeter of the cover and provided with a heat non-conducting knob, a suitable socket plate secured to the vessel near the edge of the opening designed to receive the stem and having a bayonet slot in the socket proper and a pin on the stem designed to be moved in such socket plate, as shown and for the purpose specified. 3rd. The combination with a kettle or other culinary vessel provided with suitable opening, of a cover, the stem extending through the perimeter of the cover and provided with a suitable knob, a suitable socket plate secured to the vessel near the edge of the opening designed to receive the stem, and a suitable stop at the bottom of the stem whereby it may be raised sufficiently so as to bring the flange of the lid above the top of the opening, and a hinge intermediate of the length of the stem, as and for the purpose specified.

No. 61,257. Axle Box Lid. *(Couvercle de boîte à graisse.)*

Nathan Hatfield Davis, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania U.S.A., 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th September, 1898.)

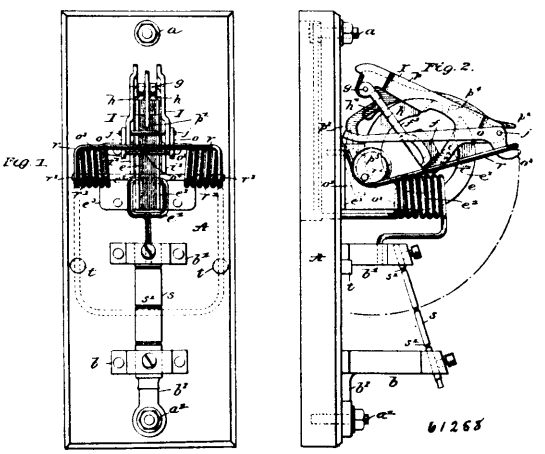
Claim.—1st. An axle box lid having in combination a plate adapted to close the opening in the axle box, a spring supporting plate having pintle hinge eyes and adapted to be hinged to the box, and means for loosely connecting the box closing and spring supporting plates together and so that the closing plate can seat itself evening on the box. 2nd. An axle box lid having in combination a plate as B, provided with a seat B^1, and inwardly extending flange B^2, and adapted to close the opening in the axle box, a spring supporting plate having pintle hinge eyes and adapted to be hinged to the box, and means for loosely connecting the box closing and spring supporting plates together and so that the closing plate can seat itself evenly on the box. 3rd. An axle box lid having in combination a plate B, adapted to close the opening in the axle box, a spring supporting plate D^1, having pintle hinge eyes D D, and a downwardly curved abutment surface D^4, adapted to rest against the plate B,

and a loose connection as rivet F, securing plates B and D^1, together. 4th. An axle box lid having in combination a plate B, adapted to



close the opening in the axle box and having a downwardly curved abutment surface B^4, a spring supporting plate D^1, having pintle hinge eyes D D, and a downwardly curved abutment surface D^4, adapted to rest against the curved surface B^4, of the plate B, and a loose connection, as rivet F, securing plates B and D^1, together. 5th. An axle box lid having in combination a plate B, adapted to close the opening in the box and formed with a rivet opening B^4, a spring supporting plate D^1, having hinge eyes D D, a downwardly curved abutment surface D^4, and a rivet F^1, formed integral with plate D^1, and adapted to extend through opening b^4, and secure the plates loosely together. 6th. In an axle box lid the combination with a plate D^1, having a loop D^6, and outwardly extending wedge-topped pin D^{17}, of a spring E, having an opening E^2, adapted to engage said pin as described. 7th. In an axle box lid the combination with a plate D^1, having a loop D^6, outwardly extending wedge-topped pin D^{17}, and abutment D^{16}, of a spring E, having an opening E^2, adapted to engage said pin as described.

No. 61,258. Electrical Circuit Breaker.
(Frein de circuit électrique.)

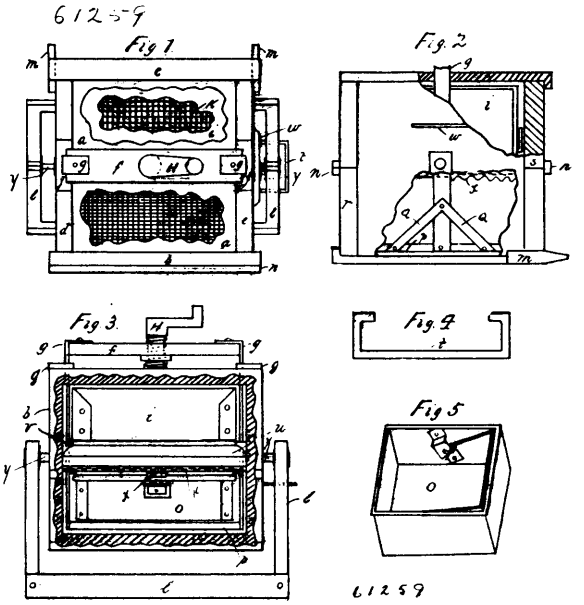


Daniel C. Spruance and Montgomery Waddell, both of New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th June, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. Tne method of opening an electric circuit which consists in mechanically breaking out by a hammer blow, a section of the circuit from between two terminals, and simultaneously breaking the removed section into a plurality of parts. 2nd. In an electric circuit breaker the combination of a breakable bar forming a section of the circuit and a hammer adapted to strike and break said bar, substantially as described. 3rd. In an electric circuit breaker, the combination of a breakable bar forming a section of the circuit, a hammer adapted to strike and break said bar and an electro-magnet controlling said hammer, substantially as described.

4th. In an electric circuit breaker, the combination of breakable bar forming a section of a circuit, a hammer adapted to strike and break said bar, a latch supporting said hammer in position to strike, a trigger for releasing the latch and an electro-magnet whose armature is adapted to operate the trigger, substantially as described. 5th. In an electro-magnetic circuit breaker, the combination of a breakable bar forming a section of the circuit, a hammer adapted to strike and break said bar, a latch supporting said hammer in position to strike, a trigger adapted to hold the latch in its operative position and to release the same, a detent for the latch adapted to hold it in its inoperative position, and an electro-magnet whose armature operates the trigger, for the purpose set forth. 6th. In an electro-magnetic circuit breaker, the combination of a breakable bar forming a section of a circuit, a hammer adapted to strike and break said bar, a latch supporting said hammer in position to strike, a trigger provided with two detents, one adapted to sustain the latch in its operative position and the other to sustain it in its inoperative position and an electromagnet whose armature operates the trigger. 7th. In a circuit breaker an electro-magnet having a ring, or other closed shaped core whose armature space is formed by removing a segment thereof, an armature for said magnet normally located within said ring, a trigger projecting into the armature space and adapted to be moved by the armature, a latch controlled by the trigger and a circuit controlling device held in operative position by the latch, substantially as described. 8th. In an electromagnetic circuit breaker, an electromagnet having a ring or other closed shaped core, a segment of which is removed to form the armature space, an armature normally surrounded by said core, and an adjustable support for the armature. 9th. In an electro-magnetic circuit breaker an electro-magnet having a ring or other closed shaped core, a segment of which is removed to form the armature space, and armature located within the ring, a pivoted arm normally supporting the armature and a ratchet sustaining said arm and long which it is adjustable, substantially as and for the purpose described. 10th. In a circuit breaker, a breakable bar forming a section of the circuit, a spring operated hammer in the form of a yoke, the cross-piece of which is adapted to strike and fracture the said strip.

No. 61,259. Ash Sifter. *(Tamis à cendre.)*



Johnson Clench, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd August, 1898.)

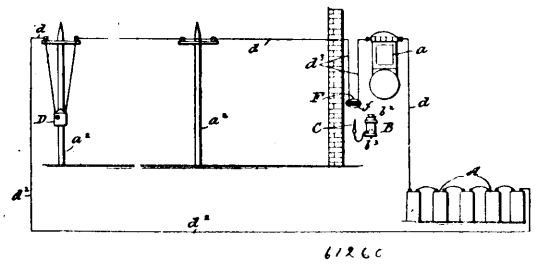
Claim.—1st. The combination of box *a a* with ash pan O hoist or elevator, and corrugated fastening X, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. The combinntion of pivots or axles Y Y with stand or trustle L and self locking hinge shown in figues 10 and 11, and staple or fastening *t* shown in figure 3, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

No. 61,260. Electric Fire Alarm System.
(Avertisseur électrique d'incendie.)

John Laurence Walker and George B, Walker, both of Pensacola, Florida, U.S.A., 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 4th May 1898.)

Claim.—In a continuous circuit system the combination of the main station and sub or signal stations, of an alarm at the main station located in the continuous circuit, a telephone at the main station having means for bringing it into the continuous circuit without a break therein, a telephone located at the sub-station normally out

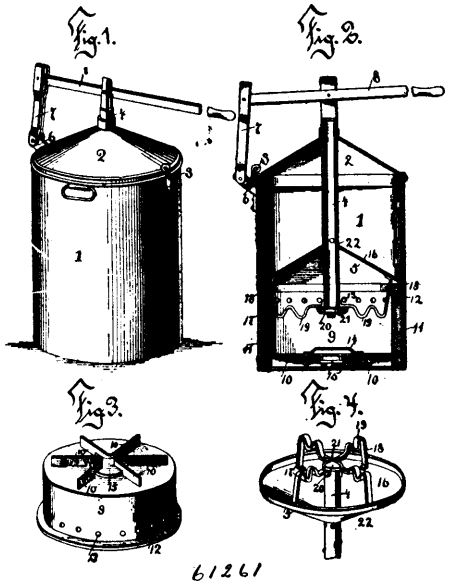
of the continuous circuit and means for bringing it into the continuous circuit and at the same time signalling at the main station, con-



61266

sisting of a pair of spring-arms in contact with each other and located in the continuous circuit, and a plug connected with the telephone formed with a wedge-shaped non-conducting head which is adapted to part the springs to break the circuit and thereby signal at the main station, and with a metal contact-point for again closing the circuit and bringing the telephone into the continuous circuit, substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,261. Washing Machine. (*Machine à laver.*)



61261

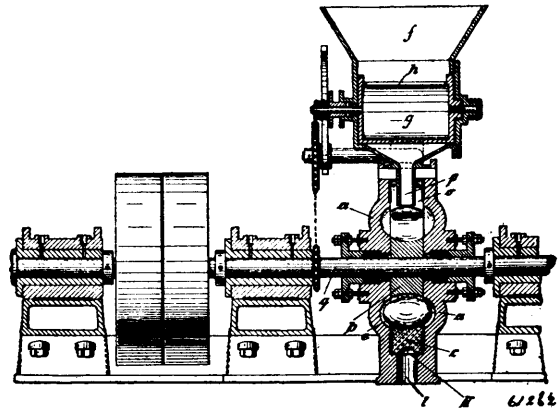
William T. King, Tallapoosa, Georgia, U.S.A., 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a washing machine, the combination of a boiler, a plunger operating in the upper portion of the boiler, a vessel centrally apertured and of less diameter than the boiler, and located in the lower portion thereof, providing an annular space and having its upper edge bent outwardly to close the said space, radial strips secured to the bottom of the vessel and forming supports therefor and having their inner upper edges notched, a valve operating in the space formed by notching the supporting strips and closing against the bottom of the vessel, and a plate spanning the valve-controlled perforate portion of the bottom of the said vessel and secured at its extremities thereto and serving as a guard and handle, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a washing machine, the combination of a boiler, a vessel located within the lower portion of the boiler and having a space between its bottom and sides and the corresponding parts of the boiler, and provided in its bottom with a valve-controlled opening, a plunger operating in the upper portion of the boiler and comprising a hollow stem having openings in its sides above the plunger head, and a valve for closing the lower end of the stem, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 61,262. Mill. (*Moulin.*)

Carl Hofmann, Klosterstrasse 66, Breslau, German Empire, 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a crushing, pulverizing or similar machine, a rotary disc provided with a suitable number of compartments, of which alternate ones contain balls or their equivalents in the described manner and for the purpose mentioned. 2nd. In a crushing, pulverizing or similar machine of the type set forth, the com-



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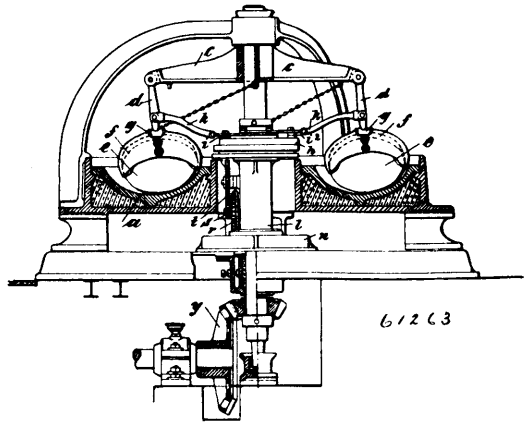
bination with a rotary disc of oval balls in the described manner and for the purpose mentioned.

No. 61,263. Mill. (*Moulin.*)

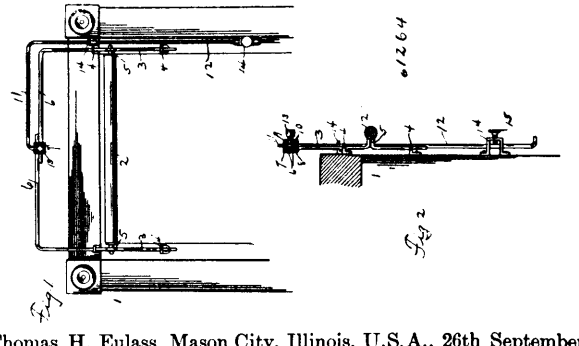


61263

Carl Hofmann, Klosterstrasse 66, Breslau, German Empire, 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd September, 1898.)

Claim.—In a crushing, grinding or similar machine, the combination of means for imparting a rotary movement to the balls with a device for causing oscillations of the balls during its rotation in the described manner and for the purpose mentioned.

No. 61,264. Curtain Bracket. (*Console pour rideaux.*)



61264

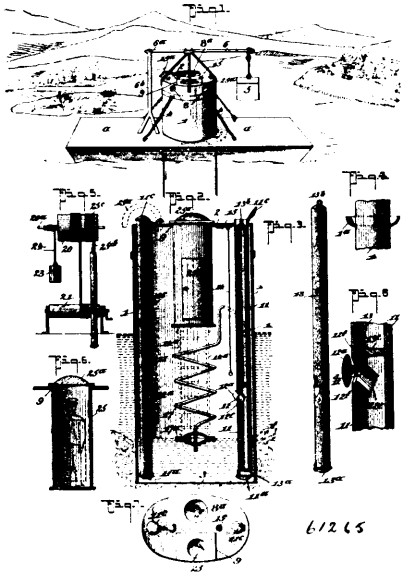
Thomas H. Eulass, Mason City, Illinois, U.S.A., 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A shade-roller support involving the combination of a pair of vertically-adjustable guide-rods adapted to reciprocate in suitable guides having loops for supporting the shade-roller, and a separate, vertically-reciprocating, operating-rod adapted to reciprocate in proper guides on the window-frame, said rod having an overhanging arm operatively connected with the upper ends of the pair of adjustable guide-rods, substantially as described. 2nd. A shade-roller support comprising guides to be attached to the window-frame, upright guide-rods movable therein and provided with loops for supporting a shade-roller, the upper ends of said guide-rods being provided with inwardly-extending arms, a clamping-sleeve to receive the ends of said arms, an operating-rod movable in guides upon said window-frame and provided with an overhanging arm having a

depending end portion that enters said clamping sleeve, and a set-screw for holding said depending end portion and the arms of the guide-rods within said clamping-sleeve.

No. 61,265. Mining Caisson.

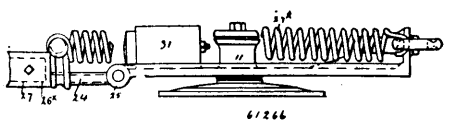
(*Caisson pour l'exploitation des mines.*)



Joseph Buchtel, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A caisson, comprising a shell having an open bottom, and an air supplying pipe, pendent tubes having feed openings at the side, and closure valves therefor, and air charging tubes having drop valves at the bottom, side openings and closure caps for the upper end, all being arranged substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A caisson, having an open bottom, a man hole having a closure top, a pendent tube or tubes, having outwardly opening therefor, supplemental or discharging tubes, having outwardly opening valves at the bottom, closure caps at the top, and side openings of the pendent tubes, when fitted therein, and an air supplying pipe, all being arranged substantially as shown and described. 3rd. A caisson, comprising a shell closed at the top and open at the bottom, having an apertured float provided with an escape pipe having its discharge end projected through the shell at a point above the water line, as set forth. 4th. A caisson, comprising a shell closed at the top and open at the bottom, means for normally forcing it down as the bed is being excavated, means for supplying air thereto, and means for admitting of the ingress or egress of the operator without the escape of air within the shell for the purposes described. 5th. In a caisson as described, the combination with the shell[1], having a man hole 9, of the supplemental caisson section 25, held to slide in the man hole 9, and having a suitable door 25*d*, as specified. 6th. In a caisson as described, the combination with the shell[1], and the tube 11, having a valved filling opening, of the inner tube 13, having a filling opening corresponding to the outer tube opening and having its portion above such opening closed, as described. 7th. A caisson, comprising a shell open at the bottom and closed at the top, means for forcing air into the shell and vertical apertured float having a flexible pipe, the upper end of which is extended through the shell at a point above the water line, substantially as shown and described. 8th. A caisson, having an open bottom, a pendent top outwardly extended through the top of the caisson and provided with a side opening having a closure valve, a supplemental or discharge tube adapted to be fitted within the first tube, said discharging tube being closed at the top and having an outwardly opening valve at the bottom provided with a side opening adapted to register with the opening in the first or outer tube, and the guide shield 2*d*, all being arranged substantially as shown and for the purposes described.

No. 61,266. Trolley Base. (*Base de trollèe.*)

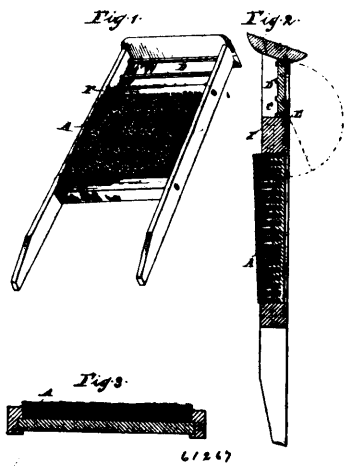


Harrison Gates Taylor, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th September, 1897.

Claim.—1st. In a trolley base, a base plate presenting an upwardly projecting trunion and having a groove to receive anti-friction bearings, a swinging pole carrying plate provided with a hub adapted to take over said trunion and presenting upper and lower bearing surfaces having grooves to receive anti-friction bearings, and a cap having grooves for anti-friction bearings on its under side and adapted to fit over said hub, anti-friction balls within said grooves and a central retaining bolt passing through said cap and screwing into said hub for holding said swinging plate in place, as shown and described. 2nd. In a trolley base, a base plate presenting an upwardly projecting trunion, a swinging pole carrying plate provided with a hub adapted to take over said trunion, a cap adapted to fit over said trunion and hub, bearing surfaces having grooves to receive anti-friction bearings between said cap and hub and between said hub and base plate, and a central retaining bolt passing through said cap and screwing into said hub for holding said cap in place upon such bearing. 3rd. In a trolley base, the combination with the frame having a vertical projection at one end, and the trolley pole at the other end, of an adjustable yielding resistance adapted to normally yieldingly hold said trolley-pole in its working position, and means, comprising an integral T-shaped section having its cross arms of curved hook form to receive the ends of the yielding resistance and its central arm screw-threaded to work in a screw-threaded horizontal boring in said vertical projection with jam nuts on either side, for adjusting said yielding resistance, the latter having its ends connected through the pole carrier to the pole and to the hooked arms of said T-shaped section, as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. A trolley base comprising a stationary base-plate said base-plate having a vertically projecting trunion formed integrally with and concentric thereof and having a central vertical screw-threaded perforation, a swinging plate having a hub formed centrally thereof and with a perforation extending vertically and centrally therethrough and through the swinging plate, the upper end of said hub being extended in thickness and grooved concentrically of the vertical perforation therethrough, a boss formed upon the lower side of said swinging plate, said boss and the face of the base plate being correspondingly grooved to form a runway concentric of the said vertical perforation, for a series of balls, a circular cap of a circumference equal to the circumference of the upper end of the hub, and grooved correspondingly in order to form, with the groove in the upper end of the said hub, a runway for a series of balls, a headed screw-threaded bolt adapted to pass freely downwardly through a perforation in said cap and take into the vertical screw-threaded perforation in the trunion, said swinging plate carrying the trolley pole normally yieldingly held in a vertical position and means for holding said pole, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. A trolley base comprising a stationary base plate, said base plate having a vertically projecting trunion formed integrally with and concentric thereof and having a central vertical screw-threaded perforation, a swinging plate having a hub formed centrally thereof and with a perforation extending vertically therethrough and through the swinging plate, the upper end of said hub being extended in thickness and grooved concentrically of the vertical perforation therethrough, a boss formed upon the lower side of said swinging plate, said boss and the face of the base plate being correspondingly grooved to form a runway concentric of the said vertical perforation, for a series of balls, a circular cap of a circumference equal to the circumference of the upper end of the hub, and grooved correspondingly in order to form, with the groove in the upper end of said hub, runway for a series of balls a headed screw threaded bolt adapted to take downwardly through a perforation in said cap and into the vertical screw threaded perforation in the trunnion, a trolley-pole-carrying section pivotally connected to one end of said carrying-plate, one or more coiled springs connected at one end to said trolley pole section and at the other end to the opposite end of said carrying plate, and a buffer consisting of a hollow cylindrical section, having one end closed, connected rigidly to said plate adjacent to said trolley pole section, a second hollow cylindrical section, having one end closed, adapted to slide within said first mentioned cylindrical section, a spiral spring carried within said inner cylindrical section and adapted to bear between the inner side of the closed ends of said cylindrical sections, and a bolt connected to the closed end of the inner cylindrical section, and extending through a perforation in the closed end of the outer cylindrical section and having a nut screwed thereon, all substantially as described. 6th. In combination with a carrying plate, a trolley pole, pivotally connected to one end of said carrying plate, a bracket formed upon the opposite end of said carrying plate and horizontally perforated in line with said trolley pole, a T-shaped section having its vertical arm screw-threaded and adapted to take through said perforation in said bracket, a pair of jam nuts taking upon said screw-threaded arm and located one at each side of said bracket, the cross arms of said T-section being extended in a horizontal plane and having their ends hooked, a curved cross piece formed upon said trolley pole section and having its ends hooked, and a pair of retractile spiral springs each connected at one end to one of the hooks of the T-shaped section and at its other end to one of the hooks of the trolley pole section, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. A trolley base comprising a stationary base plate, said base plate having a vertically projecting trunion formed integrally with and concentric thereof, and having a central vertical screw threaded perforation, a swinging plate having a hub formed centrally thereof and with a perforation extending vertically therethrough and through the swinging plate, the upper end of said hub

being extended in thickness and grooved concentrically of the vertical perforation therethrough, a boss formed upon the lower side of said swinging plate, said boss and the face of the base plate being correspondingly grooved to form a runway concentric of the said vertical perforation, for a series of balls, a circular cap of circumferance equal to the circumference of the upper end of the hub, and grooved correspondingly in order to form with the groove in the upper end of said hub, a runway for a series of balls, a headed screw-threaded bolt adapted to take downwardly through a perforation in said cap and into the vertical screw threaded perforation in the trunion, a bracket formed upon the opposite end of said swinging plate and horizontally perforated in line with said trolley pole, a T-shaped section having its vertical arm screw threaded and adapted to take through said perforations in said brackets, a pair of jam nuts taking upon said screw-threaded arm and located one at each side of said bracket, the cross arms of said T-section being extended in a horizontal plane and having their ends hooked, a curved cross piece formed upon said trolley-pole section and having its ends hooked, and a pair of retractile spiral springs each connected at one end to one of the hooks of the T-shaped section and at its other end to one of the hooks of the trolley-pole section, and a buffer consisting of a hollow cylindrical section, having one end closed, connected rigidly to said swinging plate adjacent to said trolley-pole section, a second hollow cylindrical section, having one end closed, adapted to slide within said first mentioned cylindrical section, a spiral spring carried within said inner cylindrical section and adapted to bear between the inner side of the closed ends of said cylindrical sections, and a bolt connected to the closed end of the inner cylindrical section and extending through a perforation in the closed end of the outer cylindrical section and having a nut screwed thereon, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

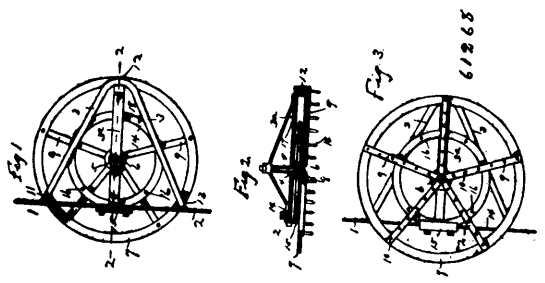
No. 61,267. Washing Board. *(Planche à laver.)*



Herbert Thomas Hamilton, 29 Chatham street, Prahran near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd September, 1898.)

Claim.—The herein described washing board in which the rubber or washing surface is composed of brushware, substantially as and for the purposes herein described and explained.

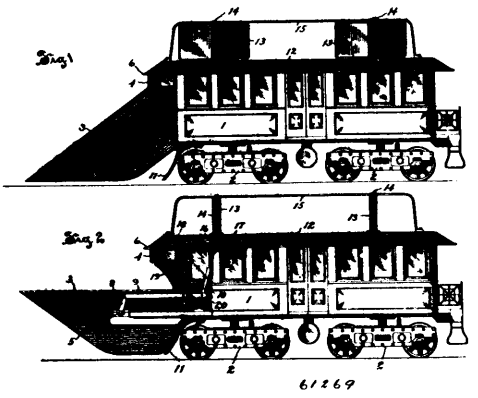
No. 61,268. Harrow. *(Herse.)*



Joseph Carol Sturges, Aurora, Illinois, U.S.A., 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

Claim.—In a harrow the combination with a triangular frame provided with a central frame for a circular tooth frame provided with a hub and with radiating tooth-carrying arms and a concentric circular track provided with a series of apertures, a stud carried by the rotary tooth-frame and extending through the central frame-bar, and antifriction-rollers intermediate of the relatively-movable parts and means for securing them in their adjustable position, substantially as specified.

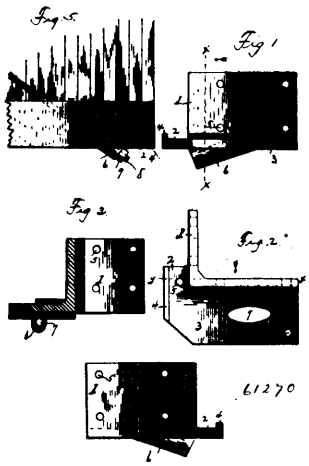
No. 61,269. Air Resistance Device for Railway Vehicles. *(Appareil de résistance de l'air pour voitures de chemin de fer.)*



George Joseph Capewell, Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A., 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A railway vehicle having a resistance part movably connected with and arranged to deflect air from its end when in motion, and mechanism for moving the resistance part from a position in which it deflects air from the end of the vehicle to a position in which the end of the vehicle is exposed to the air when moving, substantially as specified. 2nd. A railway vehicle having a deflector for air movably connected with its front end, mechanism for moving the deflector from a position which will minimize the air resistance to a position which will increase the air resistance to the vehicle, resistance wings movably connected with the body of the vehicle, and means for moving the wings from positions of little resistance to positions of great resistance to the air, substantially as specified. 3rd. A railway vehicle having resistance wings pivotally supported by its top, and mechanisms for oscillating the resistance wings from positions of no resistance to positions of great resistance, substantially as specified. 4th. A railway vehicle having a wedge-shaped deflector with horizontally movable walls connected with its front end, and mechanisms for opening the front edges of the deflector walls from and closing them against each other, substantially as specified. 5th. A railway vehicle having a vertically arranged wedge-shaped deflector with movable side walls connected with its front end, mechanisms for moving the side walls, wings horizontally mounted upon the roof of the vehicle, and connections between the wings and the walls of the deflector whereby they are moved simultaneously, substantially as specified.

No. 61,270. Truss Rod and Corner Brace for Cars.
(Tirant et ferrement d'encoignure pour chars.)

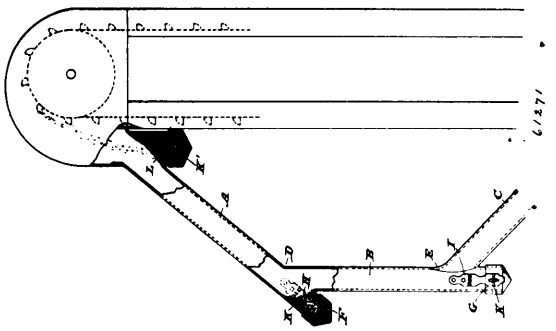


Frederick Heidelberg, Marshall, Texas, U.S.A., 26th September 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a device of the character described, a bracket, side and end flange formed therewith, a lip formed on the end of

the end flange, a boss arranged under the side flange, and a truss-rod secured through an aperture of the boss, substantially as described. 2nd. In a device of the character described, a bracket for fitting in the corner of a car-frame, flanges extending from the side and end, a boss extending from the under side of one flange, said boss and flange having an inclined opening and a truss-rod passing through the opening, substantially as described.

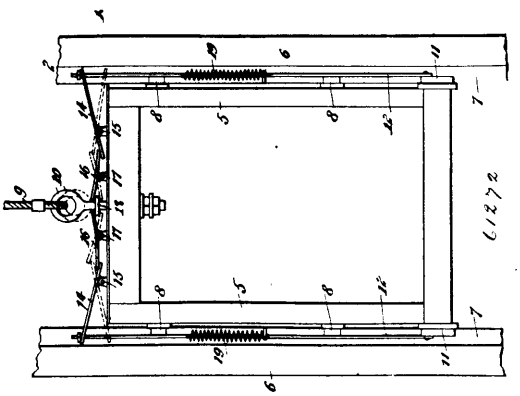
No. 61,271. Grain Chute. (*Chute à grain.*)



Fred Kuser, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A., 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A continuous closed chute for transmitting grain or like material, composed of sections which lie at angles relative to each other, a pocket adapted to catch and hold some of the material and located intermediate and just beyond the intersection of such continuous angling sections and at the end of the section through which the material first passes, and a removable cap for closing or opening said pocket and adapted to be removed without disturbing the chute, for the purposes set forth. 2nd. A continuous closed chute for transmitting grain or like material, composed of a plurality of sections, each succeeding section connecting with the side of the preceding one some distance above its end, the projecting end of the preceding section being closed to form a pocket adapted to catch and hold some of the material, said pocket being disconnected from any chute except at its upper end, there being also an unobstructed passageway for the material over that which is held in the pocket, for the purposes set forth. 3rd. In an apparatus for holding and conveying grain and similar material, a pocket so located and arranged that it shall catch and hold a portion of the material, which first passes through the apparatus, so that it shall act as a buffer for the material which subsequently passes, for the purposes set forth.

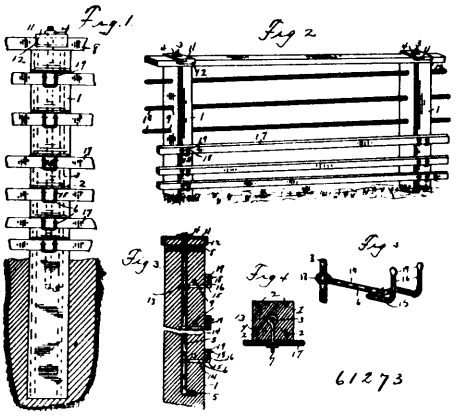
No. 61,272. Safety Attachment for Elevators.
(*Appareil de surête pour élévateurs.*)



George E. Cooke and Charles Lockwood Cooke, both of Clarksville, Tennessee, U.S.A., 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the elevator car and shaft, of an eccentric pivoted on the car adjacent to the surface of the shaft, and adapted to drop by gravity into engagement therewith, a rod connected with said eccentric on the side of the pivot farthest from the said shaft surface, a sliding draft bolt on the car, and connections between the same and said rod, the connections normally sustaining the latter and the eccentric through the weight of the car against gravitating tendency, said connections including provisions permitting the movement of the rod and eccentric independently of the bolt. 2nd. The combination with the elevator car and shaft, of a gripping member of circular form eccentrically pivoted on the car with that portion of its periphery which is nearest the pivot normally confronting a surface of the elevator shaft, a rod pivotally connected with said eccentric on the side of its pivot normally further from said shaft surface, a sliding draft bolt on the car, and suitable connections between the same and said rod. 3rd. The combination with the elevator car and shaft, of an eccentric pivoted on the car adjacent to a surface of the shaft, and adapted to move into engagement therewith, a rod connected with said eccentric on the side of its pivot farthest from said shaft surface, a sliding draft bolt on the car, and levers slidingly engaging the said bolt and rod respectively and also into engagement with each other. 4th. The combination of an eccentric gripping member, a rod in connection therewith, a spring actuating the rod to throw the gripping member into action, a lever in connection with the rod, and a suspending device having connection with the lever and serving to hold the same in normal position. 5th. The combination of a gripping member, a rod connected therewith, a lever in connection with the rod, and suspension devices in connection with the lever and serving to hold the same in normal position whereby to actuate the gripping members. 6th. The combination of an eccentric gripping member, a rod in connection therewith to apply the same, a sliding bolt and a connection between the bolt and rod. 7th. The combination of an eccentric, a rod in connection therewith to move the same, means for holding the rod normally inactive, and a spring attached to the rod and serving to throw the same and the eccentric into operative position upon the release of said means.

No. 61,273. Fence Post. (*Pôteau de clôture.*)



Quinties C. Grant, Greentown, Indiana, U.S.A., 26th September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a fence post of the class described, having a concrete body and longitudinal brace-rods embedded therein, the combination of the central rod 3 embedded in the centre of said post and having the elbow 5 upon its lower extremity and the threaded upper end projecting above said post, with the nut 4 and the board-securers 6, having the eyes 13 and the straight portions 14 embedded within the post with said eyes 13 surrounding the rod 3, the integral forks 15 having the projecting upturned ends 16 extending outside the post, said upturned ends 16 being provided with the knobs 19, all as set forth. 2nd. The combination with a concrete fence post, having longitudinal brace-rods 2 embedded therein, and having lateral openings 9 formed therein to receive horizontal wires 10, of the centre rod 3, provided with the elbow 5 at its lower end to prevent its turning or lifting within the post and having its upper end threaded and projecting above the top of the post, with the clamping-plates 11, having the depending side flanges 12, the top rails 8 lap-jointed at their ends, and the nut 4, as shown and described. 3rd. The combination in a concrete fence post, having the embedded brace-rods 2, the lateral openings 9, and the central embedded rods 3, of the board-securers 6, having the eyes 13 surrounding the central rod 3, and the straight portion 14, both embedded within the post, the integral fork ends 15 projecting from said post and integral with the upturned ends 16, the ends 16 having the knobs 19, whereby the staples 18 which surround the upturned ends 16 are prevented from slipping upwardly, with the staples 18 and the boards 17, all as set forth. 4th. In combination in a fence post of the class described, the post 1, having the lateral openings 9, and the longitudinal embedded brace-rods 2, the embedded central rod 3, having its upper end threaded and projecting above the post, and its lower end provided with the elbow 5, the clamping-plates 11, having the depending flanges 12, the board securers 6 provided with the eyes 13 to receive the central rod 3, and having the straight portions 14, said eyes and straight portions embedded within the post and having the projecting angular forks 15 provided with the upturned ends 16, the ends 16 having the knobs 19, the staples 18 surrounding the upturned ends 16 below the knobs 19, the boards 17, the top rails 8, and the wires 10, all as set forth.

TRADE-MARKS

Registered during the month of September, 1898, at the Department of Agriculture—Copyright and Trade-Mark Branch.

6597. TELFER BROTHERS, Collingwood, Ont. Biscuits, 1st September, 1898.

6598. THE PICKHARDT RENFREW COMPANY OF ONTARIO, LIMITED, Stouffville, Ont, General Trade Mark, 1st September 1898.

6599. E. T. DANIELS & COMPANY, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, England, Tea, 3rd September, 1898.

6600. THE TEREZOL COMPANY, LIMITED, Terezol Works, Croft Street, Pendleton, Manchester, England. General Trade Mark, 6th September, 1898.

6601. FRANK ROBERTSON, Toronto, Ont. Woollen Yarns and Cotton Threads, 6th September, 1898.

6602. WILLIAM POWELL, trading as GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & COMPANY, Leeds, York County, England. Sauces and Relishes, 6th September, 1898.

6603. GILBERT W. GANONG, St. Stephen, N. B. Confectionery, 7th September, 1898,

6604, M. E. SMITH & COMPANY, Toronto, Ont. A Compound for Washing, 7th September, 1898.

6605. THE PHENO-BROMATE CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York, N. Y., U.S.A. Medicine for the Cure of Neuralgia, Fever, and the allaying of pain in general, 8th September, 1898.

6606. A. H. WOOD & COMPANY, Montreal, Que. Cigars, 8th September, 1898.

6607. JAMES A. HIRTLE, Lunenburg, N.S. A Condition Powder, 9th September, 1898.

6608. JAMES GILMOUR TEMPLETON, Calgary, Alberta, N.W.T. Pills, 13th September, 1898.

6609. A. SAUNDERS, Goderich, Ont. (Manager of the GODERICH ORGAN COMPANY.) Organs, Bath-room Wood-work and Cabinet-ware, 14th September, 1898.

6610. E. FRANK MOSELEY, Montreal, Que. Leather, 14th September, 1898.

6611. D. GUNN, BROTHERS & COMPANY, Toronto, Ont. Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Ham, Bacon and Lard, 16th September, 1898.

6612. THE PHŒNIX OIL MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, 3 Rumford Street, Liverpool, England. Linseed Oil, Cottonseed Oil, Rape Seed Oil, Colza Oil and Cocoanut Oil, 16th September, 1898.

6613. P. W. ELLIS & COMPANY, Toronto, Ont. Watch Cases, 16th September, 1898.

6614. A. H. WOOD & COMPANY, Montreal, Que. Cigars, 16th September, 1898.

6615. ZUCKER & LEVETT & LOEB COMPANY, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., U.S.A. Cleansing Compounds containing Ammonia, 16th September, 1898.

6616. BERNARD LEVISON & BENNO LEVISON, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., trading as LEVISON BROTHERS & COMPANY. Dress Goods, 19th September, 1898.

6617. THE FARBENFABRIKEN, vormals FRIEDRICH BAYER & COMPANY, Elberfeld, Prussia, Germany, Dyestuffs, 19th September, 1898.

6618. JONAS SHARP & SON, LIMITED, 49 Hall Ings, Bradford, England. Woollen piece goods of all kinds and Articles of Clothing, 21st September, 1898.

6619. EMILE SIMARD, Nashua, New Hampshire, U.S.A. Medicine Tablets, 21st September, 1898.

6620. THE DOMINION RADIATOR COMPANY, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. Radiators, 22nd September, 1898.

6621. } DR. FREIHERR EBERHARD VON BODENHAUSEN, Berlin, Ger-
6622. } many, Albuminous Food-enriching Proprietary Preparations or Prepared Food, 22nd September, 1898.

6623. THE MONTMORENCY COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, Montmorency, Que. General Trade Mark, 26th September, 1898.

6624. THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY, Montreal, Que. Une Composition pour polir les Metaux, 26 septembre, 1898.

6625. HUDON & ORSALI, Montreal, Que. Marque de Commerce Générale, 27 septembre, 1898.

6626. HUDON & ORSALI, Montreal, Que. Brandy ou Cognac, 27 septembre, 1898.

6627. THE TAVISTOCK MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, Tavistock, Ont. Flour, 27th September, 1898.

6628. THE AMERICAN TIRE COMPANY, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. Tires for Bicycles and other vehicles, Tire Sundries including Enamels, Saddles, and anything pertaining to a bicycle, 28th September, 1898.

6629. LOUIS ODILON HECTOR LANGLOIS, Montreal, Que. Sarsaparilla, Cocoa, and Iron Compound, 29th September, 1898.

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10138. MARIANI. (Valse Brillante.) By Emile LaRue, Montreal, Que., 2nd September, 1898.

10139. ORAL LESSONS IN FRENCH FOR JUNIOR CLASSES. (Part I.) By H. H. Curtis, Montreal, Que., 3rd September, 1898.

10140. THE HISTORY OF CANADA. By William Kingsford, L.L.D., F.R.S.C., Volume X. (1836-1841.) With map. William Kingsford, Ottawa, Ont., 6th September, 1898.

10141. THE MILITARY MAIDEN. (March and Two-Step.) By H. O. Wheeler. Charles O. Brokaw, St. Joseph, Missouri, U.S.A., 6th September, 1898.)

10142. THE STENOGRAPHER'S COMPANION. (Vol. I. No. 6, September, 1898.) Robert Goltman, Montreal, Que. 16th September, 1898.

10143. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, HELD AT QUEBEC, 1898. (Photograph.) M. A. Montminy & Co., Quebec, Que., 7th September, 1898.

10144. CAPITAL MARCH. (Two-Step.) By W. H. Hodgins, Amey & Hodgins, Toronto, Ont., 7th September, 1898.

10145. ISLAND CITY MARCH. (Two-Step.) By W. Spencer Jones. Amey & Hodgins, Toronto, Ont., 7th September, 1898.

10146. ORIENTAL WALTZES. By W. H. Hodgins. Amey & Hodgins, Toronto, Ont., 7th September, 1898.

10147. JUNIOR LANGUAGE LESSONS FOR FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES. By George E. Henderson, Charles G. Fraser and George A. Fraser. George E. Henderson and Charles G. Fraser, Toronto; and George A. Fraser, Hawkesville, Ont., 9th September, 1898.

10148. EXERCISES IN COMPOSITION, FOR FOURTH AND FIFTH CLASSES. By George E. Henderson, Charles G. Fraser and George A. Fraser. George E. Henderson and Charles G. Fraser, Toronto; and George A. Fraser, Hawkesville, Ont., 9th September, 1898.

10149. INSCRIBED STONE, NUMBER ONE. Discovered by the late Dr. Richard Fletcher, between A.D., 1809 and 1818, at Fletcher's Point, West side of Yarmouth Harbour, Nova Scotia. Drawn by R. Balfour Brown. (Picture.) John Murray Lawson, Yarmouth, N.S., 9th September, 1898.

10150. INSCRIBED STONE, NUMBER TWO. Found lying face downwards, half buried in mud, on the beach at Jeffrey's Point, West side of Yarmouth Harbour, Nova Scotia, discovered by Mr. James Jeffrey, in 1897, similar to the Fletcher Stone; these stones were one mile apart. Drawn by R. Balfour Brown. (Picture.) John Murray Lawson, Yarmouth, N.S., 9th September, 1898.

10151. NOUVEAU COURS DE LANGUE ANGLAISE. Selon la Méthode d'Ollendorff. C. O. Beauchemin et Fils, Montréal, Qué., 9 septembre, 1898.

10152. MESCALL'S UP-TO-DATE SHORT CUT IN FIGURES AND EXPERT CALCULATOR, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. John Mescall, Montreal, Que., 10th September, 1898.

10153. TRAITÉ DE CALCUL MENTAL.- Par F. E. Juneau. J. A. Langlais et Fils, Québec, Qué, 10 septembre 1898.

10154. THE CHARLATAN MARCH. By John Philip Sousa. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, Ont., 12th September, 1898.

10155. THE DELINEATOR. A Journal of Fashion, Culture and Fine Arts, October, 1898. The Butterick Publishing Co., (Ltd), New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 12th September, 1898.

10156. THE GLASS OF FASHION UP-TO-DATE. October, 1898. The Butterick Publishing Co. (Ltd.), New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 12th September, 1898.

10157. METROPOLITAN FASHIONS. October, 1898. The Butterick Publishing Co. (Ltd.), New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 12th September, 1898.

10158. MEET ME, LOVE, OH, MEET ME. (Song.) Words by Leontine Stanfield. Music by Reginald de Koven, Op. 142. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, Ont., 13th September, 1898.

10159. RHAPSODIE. (Song.) English words by Jacques Ahrem. Music by Reginald de Koven. Nordheimer, Toronto, Ont., 13th September, 1898. A. & S.

10160. UNDER THE MOONLIGHT. (Waltzes.) By Reginald de Koven, Op. 140. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, Ont., 13th September, 1898.

10161. STORIES OF STARLAND. By Mary Proctor. George N. Morang, Toronto, Ont., 13th September, 1898.

10162. THE TRESPASSER. By Gilbert Parker, London, England, 14th September, 1898.

10163. DEAR COLLEGE CHUMS. Words and music by Charles K. Harris. Arranged by Jos. Clauder. Charles K. Harris, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 15th September, 1898.

10164. OTTAWA CITY DIRECTORY 1898-99. The Might Directory Company of Toronto (Limited), Toronto, Ont., 16th September, 1898.

10165. THE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE'S RECORD. (Toronto Patent Agency.) James Arthur McMurty, Toronto, Ont., 16th September, 1898.

10166. MARCHE DES CLAIRONS. Par Emile E. Paré. The Imperial Music Publishing House, Toronto, Ont., 17th September, 1898.

10167. THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE. (September, 1898.) The Ontario Publishing Co. (Limited), Toronto, Ont., 19th September, 1898.

10168. EXERCISES IN GRAMMAR. By G. E. Henderson, Geo. A. Fraser and Chas. G. Fraser. The Educational Publishing Company, Toronto, Ont., 23rd September, 1898.

10169. RULES, DIRECTIONS AND ILLUSTRATION *RE* THE ROYAL GAME OF VICTORIA OR VICTORIAN DRAUGHTS. By R. H. Dunn. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 23rd September, 1898.

10170. RULES, DIRECTIONS AND ILLUSTRATION *RE* GAME ENTITLED, SPIDER AND FLY. By Mrs. L. Taylor. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 23rd September, 1898.

10171. RULES, DIRECTIONS AND ILLUSTRATION *RE* GAME ENTITLED, CHALET BUILDING BLOCKS. By Wm. Gregg. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 23rd September, 1898.

10172. MEDD'S NEW AND ABBREVIATED TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. J. Goodson Medd, Clinton, Ont., 24th September, 1898.

10173. THE INVENTOR'S HELP. Marion & Marion, Montreal, Que., 26th September, 1898.

10174. CANADIAN COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND INSOLVENT BANK LIST. (Chart.) J. C. Macklin, Toronto, Ont., 26th September, 1898.

10175. THE JOLLY HUNTSMAN WALTZES. By Wm. Polla. The Imperial Music Publishing House, Toronto, Ont., 27th September, 1898.

10176. LAUNDRY LEDGER. George Henry Lanigan, Hamilton, Ont., 28th September, 1898.

10177. PHOTOGRAPH OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD ABERDEEN. Stephen J. Thompson, Vancouver, B.C., 28th September, 1898.

10178. PHOTOGRAPH OF HER EXCELLENCY LADY ABERDEEN. Stephen J. Thompson, Vancouver, B.C., 28th September, 1898.

10179. MAP OF CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CARIBOO, The Province Publishing Company, Limited Liability, Victoria, B.C., 28th September, 1898.

10180. THE ANNUAL CANADIAN CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, 1896. By W. R. Haight, Toronto, Ont., 28th September, 1898.

10181. CONVERSE WITH THE KING. (Fourth Edition. Revised and enlarged.) By Rev. W. H. Porter, M. A., Brantford, Ont., 30th September, 1898