



[Reported officially for the Scientific American.]

LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS

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POWER LOOMS.—Andrew Allen, of Wilmington, Del.: I claim first, The combination of the step-formed indicator, L, attached to the lifting and dropping mechanism of the shuttle boxes, and the adjustable pins, P1 P2 P3 P4, of the pattern chain, substantially in the manner described, for the purpose of controlling the pattern and affording a greater facility for varying the same than the means heretofore used.

I am aware of the means described in the patent of B. H. Jenks, dated October 24, 1854, for varying the movement of the shuttle boxes by an auxiliary wheel, and this, therefore, I do not claim.

But I claim, second, The retarding wheel C, with its pins h, combined with the pattern chain wheel or cylinder, substantially as described, to arrest the pattern chain or cylinder, when several picks are required to be made by the same shuttle, or with the same filling thread.

Third, The combination of the pins, m, on the pattern chain or cylinder, and the lever, N, with the pawl, E, of the retarding wheel, for the purpose of causing the operation of the retarding wheel to be suspended under the control of the pattern chain when desired, substantially as described.

[This invention has been applied with great success to the weaving of fancy checks, gingham, and other fancy goods, and produces a long pattern with but a short pattern chain. It also provides an extremely convenient and ready means of varying the pattern, by simply turning the pins referred to with a pair of pincers, instead of taking them out and supplying others of different lengths, and in new places, as in the ordinary manner.]

TRUCKS FOR LOCOMOTIVES.—Levi Bissell, of New York City: I claim attaching trucks having four or more wheels, to locomotive engines in the manner substantially as described, so that the said truck is allowed a lateral motion under the engine, and moves upon a center located between the drivers and the center of the truck, in such a manner that the relative positions of the four or more truck wheels with the driving wheels, as determined by the straight or curved track, shall cause the body of the engine to assume the correct position relatively with said track substantially as specified.

I also claim the inclined planes, o, or q, and blocks, n, or p, or their equivalents, in combination with a truck of four or more wheels, having a lateral motion under the locomotive engine, the whole constructed and acting substantially as and for the purposes specified.

NUT MACHINES.—Robert Brayton, of Buffalo, N. Y.: I claim the use of the trigger, s, spring catch, q, arm, L, pin, i, slider, d, v, provided with the spring, e, notch, v, protection, g, and inclined plane, h, substantially as described, and in relation to and being operated by the foot lever, a, and spring, c, constructed and arranged in the manner and for the purposes specified.

WALKING-STICK GUNS.—Ira Buckman, Jr., of New York City: I do not claim combining a gun and cane together so that they can be used for either purpose.

But I claim first, Moving the lock piston H, backward, to effect the cocking of the lock by revolving the section T, and its attached spiral cam, T', as described.

Second, Cocking the lock—retaining the lock piston, H, in position when moved backward to its full extent—by the locking plate, E, dropping into a transverse groove in the top of the piston, as described.

Third, The construction and operation of the trigger, G, as described, which enables the trigger to be closed up against the body of the gun while the lock is cocked.

Fourth, The combination of the locking plate, E, with the trigger, G, as described, by which the strain of the spring of the piston, H, is brought entirely upon the locking plate, leaving the trigger free from strain or pressure, and enabling the trigger to discharge the lock with slight effort.

OPENER AND CLOSING WINDOW BLINDS.—Lucius N. Fay and Wm. Mason, of Warren, Mass.: We are aware that a worm wheel and screw have been used for a similar purpose, but the operation of the screw is rather slow, and if a quick threaded screw is employed considerable power is required to operate it. Our device operates a rod quickly, and not much power is required to operate it, as but little friction is created by the working parts.

We claim operating the blind, A, by means of the worm wheel, F, and flange plate, I, arranged and applied to the blind and jamb post, substantially as shown, for the purpose specified.

We further claim attaching the worm wheel, F, to the rod, E, which is secured to the lower part of the blind and curved as shown, whereby the gearing of wheel, F, and flange plate, I, or any other device gearing into wheel, F, may be perfectly protected from the weather and dust, in consequence of the rod, E, passing through the underside of the shell, J, as described.

[This enables swinging blinds or shutters to be operated from the inside without raising the window sash, and provides for retaining them open or closed, or in any intermediate position, as may be desired, for shade or other purposes.]

OPERATING SLATS OF WINDOW BLINDS.—Lucius N. Fay and Wm. Mason, of Warren, Mass.: We claim the sliding head or knob, E, placed on the guide rod, b, which is attached to the cross rail, a, of the blind, the head or knob being connected with the slat rod, d, by the rod, e, the slat rod being braced or supported by a rod, f, attached to a rod, d, and the stile, g, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

[This device, by the same inventors as the last, is a very perfect fastener for the Venetian or rolling-slat blind. The slats are adjusted in the desired position by simply sliding a knob on the inside of the lower rail of the blind, and cannot be turned by the wind nor by any force applied on the outside. It removes one great source of annoyance which always attend the use of ordinary rolling slats so soon as they begin to turn easily.]

STEAM BOILERS.—Robert Ferguson, of New Orleans, La.: I claim the eccentric arrangement of the water spaces, A A', connected with each other, and alternating with the flues of lunc cross section, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

CULTIVATOR TEETH.—F. R. Forsythe, of Cape Vincent, N. Y.: I claim the new manufacture of cultivator teeth consisting of a sheet steel blade bent to the required form with a cast iron boss cast thereon, substantially as specified.

LET-OFF MOTION OF POWER LOOMS.—Wm. H. Gray, of Dover, N. H.: I claim first, The combination of the shaft, P, the endless screw and worm wheel, a, and c, or their equivalents, the friction clutch, D E, the arms, d, e, attached to the friction clutch, the lever, F, the cams G and I, and the lever, K, the whole arranged, applied and operating substantially as set forth, for the purpose specified.

Second, The combination of the latch, d", attached to the loose portion, E, of the friction clutch, the levers, J and T, operating as described, to detain and liberate the said portion of the clutch, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

[This is a positive "let-off," and maintains an almost perfectly uniform tension on the warp. The amount of let-off motion is regulated by an endless screw and the lever, K, the weighted end of the latter being raised more or less, according as there is more or less yarn upon the beam, D, thus permitting a greater or less movement of the part E of the clutch.]

HARVESTERS.—Samuel Gumaer, of Chicago, Ill.: I claim the combination of the blades, m, m', with the peculiarly constructed platform, A, and the center swell reel, C, when said parts are arranged to operate in relation to each other, as and for the purpose set forth.

FILE-CUTTING MACHINE.—Wm. Halliwell and Levi Osborn, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: We claim first, The combined action of the two carriages, B and C, by which the machine is enabled to remove the file that has been cut (from under the chisel) and automatically to replace it by one to be cut.

Secondly, We claim the swivel head for holding the chisel, by which, in connection with the springs, z, z, the chisel adjusts itself on the surface of the file.

Thirdly, We claim the levers, cams, and ratchet bar, as described, for holding the file in place.

ROBBERS FOR ROVING AND STUBBING.—Isaac Hayden, of Lawrence, Mass.: I claim making that portion of the barrel of the bobbin which receives and takes up the second layer of roving, larger than that part of the barrel which receives and takes up the first layer, substantially as described, to compensate for the thickness of the said first layer, and makes the draft on the roving or stubbing uniform.

SEWING MACHINES.—Abial C. Herron, of Remsen, N. Y.: I do not claim a rotating hook which has a longitudinal or transverse motion in the direction of its axis in addition to its rotary motion.

WINDOW BLIND SLAT HOLDER.—Wm. S. Mayo, of New York City: I do not confine myself to the form here indicated. They may be made of many different forms.

But I claim the construction and application to the rods of window blinds of springs or friction pieces of metal to hold the slats in any given position, substantially after the manner and form indicated.

OPERATING WINDOW BLINDS.—James McMackin, of New York City: I claim the bar, E, constructed of three pieces, a, b, c, provided with the fastening formed of the slotted plate, f, on the piece, c, and the ledge k, on the piece b, the bar, E, being applied to the blind, A, and fitted within the sill, D, substantially as shown for the purpose set forth.

[Another ingenious device for opening, closing, or fixing in any intermediate position either shutters or swinging blinds, without opening the window.]

KEY.—Stuart Perry, of Newport, N. Y.: I claim a bank or store lock key, in which the bits have a movement before, during and after they have arranged the slides or tumblers of the lock which it is to operate upon, so that all trace of the exact point or part of the movement of said key bits, at said such arrangement of the slides or tumblers takes place shall be destroyed, and thus prevent any one but the maker of the lock from making a duplicate, substantially as set forth.

CAPSTANS FOR SHIPS.—Chas. Perley, of New York City: I do not claim a capstan, windlass and wench combined; neither do I claim a horizontal heaver in itself.

But I claim the combination of the adjustable bearing block, o, with the heaver or windlass, m, so constructed as to receive the strain and weight of chain cable, and relieve the shaft, l, therefrom, leaving said shaft, l, when disconnected from said heaver or windlass free to rotate, and be used for other purposes without loss of power by the friction of said heaver or windlass, even when the vessel is riding at anchor by said heaver, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

I also claim the power capstan, n, and its coupling, q, fitted to slide endways of the shaft, l, combined with the heaver or windlass, m, and bearing block, o, whereby the said power capstan, n, connects the shaft, l, and heaver m, or is itself free for use as a power capstan or bit when connected to or disconnected from said heaver or windlass m, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

FORGING NAILS.—S. J. Seely, of New York City, assignor to John M. Hood, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the use of the kind of feeder and cutters above described, as equivalent devices and arrangements may be substituted.

Nor do I wish to be understood as limiting my claim of invention to the described special construction of the anvils and hammers, nor to the described arrangement of the mechanism for imparting the motions, as the same results may be obtained by my invention by the substitution of equivalents.

I claim the employment of two anvil faces placed at an angle with each other, and having a rocking motion to bring them alternately in contact with the article to be forged, substantially as described, in combination with the hammers, substantially as and for the purpose described.

HARVESTERS.—N. C. Sherman and S. Lightcap, of Hazle Green, Wis.: We claim the combination of the peculiarly formed adjustable collar, H, with the castor wheel, I, in the manner described, whereby the castor wheel may be at the pleasure of the driver, held rigid in line parallel with the driving wheels or released so as to turn in the ordinary manner.

[This provides a means of obviating the side draught when in straight motion without obstructing the turning about of the harvester when the latter motion is desired. The axis of the castor wheel may be set either directly parallel to the axis of the driving wheels or a little oblique thereto, according to the amount of side draught experienced in traveling through the grain. On turning the team, the castor wheel may be set entirely at liberty, so as to turn freely in any direction in which it may be impelled, and thus offer no resistance to the motion.]

PROPELLER BLADE.—G. W. Swartz, of Buffalo, N. Y.: I claim a propeller blade constructed in such a manner as to embody said principles, substantially as set forth.

SELF-FEEDING DRILL.—G. C. Taft, of Worcester, Mass.: I do not claim placing the drill arbor within the hollow screw, for that arrangement is commonly used for feeding the drill to its work, the screw being turned by hand.

Neither do I claim the means employed for adjusting the head I.

But I claim connecting the screw C, with the crank G, by means of the clamp H, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

GRINDING KNIVES.—Anthony Hauky and Francis Stiiles, Jr., assignors to themselves and F. S. Taylor, of Leicester, Mass.: We claim giving to the knife or other article to be ground or polished, a vibratory motion in a tangent to the plane of motion of the stone or wheel or parallel therewith.

PEDESTAL FOR RAILROAD CARS.—D. H. Feger (assignor to himself and Daniel Sheperd) of New York City: I claim the employment of a loose or movable jaw to the pedestal constructed and operating substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

JOINERS' PLANS.—T. D. Worrall, of Lowell, Mass.: Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is, first, The employment of the clamp lever, C, for securing and tending the bit, in the man or fully set forth and described.

Second, I claim the clamp lever, C, as arranged in combination with T, strap B, and nut F, for the purpose of regulating and adjusting the bit for cutting, when firmly bedded and secured as set forth and described.

CLEANING AND CARDING MESS.—Louis Boudreaux, of Thibodeaux, La.: It is obvious that my machine may be used for other purposes, such as combing wool carding cotton, and threshing or separating grain from its straw, &c., but I do not claim it for any such purpose.

I claim the combination of the vibrating bed, H, with the bed I, and the teeth arranged as described with relation to the cylinder E, and roller F, operating in the manner set forth.

TAWING AND COLORING SKINS AND FURS.—Harmon Hibbard, of Henrietta, N. Y.: I claim the process of compounding either of the above mentioned alkalies with the materials and in the manner as above described, and the process of applying those compounds or either of them to pelts, fur, wool, or hair for tawing or coloring as described.

WIRE STRENGTHENED SPOONS.—Chas. Parker, of Meriden, Conn., assignor of Wm. Mix, of Prospect, Ct. Patented May 1, 1849: I claim, therefore, as my improvement casting the spoon handle in a mold of larger dimension than the finished handles is required to be, as set forth, and subsequently swaging the handles into the proper shape, and condensing the metal upon the strengthening wire by means of the drop press and dies, as described.

DISTRIBUTING APPARATUS OF FLOURING MILLS.—A. T. Clark, of Lancaster, Pa. Patented June 30, 1857: I am aware that a single series of spouts h, is connected with a bolt, as in the Patent of E. and J. M. Clark, patented June 6, 1854, and I shall not therefore lay any claim to this device, but intend to limit my claim to the double series of spouts and valve, so arranged in connection with the bolt and the open conveyor, A, as to give me facilities for separation and mixing of the materials by a single series.

I claim the double series of spouts and valves arranged and connected with the bolting chamber, substantially as set forth.

I also claim the arrangement of the conveyor, A, in combination with a double series of valves and spouts, as set forth.

STATUES OF GEN. WARREN.—Henry Dexter, of Cambridge, Mass., assignor to Wm. Carleton, of Charlestown, Mass.

STOVES.—J. J. Dudley and Russell Mann, of Troy, N. R., assignors to Geo. W. Eddy, of Waterford, N. Y.

STOVES.—S. W. Gibbs, (assignor to Young & Brother) of Albany, N. Y.

COOKING STOVES.—Elias Young, of Cincinnati, O.

COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARKS.

Among not the least of the many evils inflicted by the fashionable rage for foreign goods is the fact that it tends to deceit, and that this deceit, in its turn, finally redounds to injure very unjustly the reputation and sale of American fabrics. The dry goods' correspondent of the Providence Journal justly contends that the best specimens of domestic production—specimens which compare with the best foreign importations, and which reflect high credit on American skill and taste, are sold as foreign by retailers, and only the poorer qualities are exhibited as American, so that the excellence of American fabrics goes to enhance the reputation of foreign goods, and to keep down that of our own. This ought to be prevented. It may serve the interests of one season, or of a particular style, to call it French or English, but it is surely against the permanent interests of the manufacturer. The temporary sacrifice which the American producer might make by having his goods sold for what they really are, would be ten-fold repaid by the reputation which they would speedily acquire for themselves. This has been tried in other articles, and with such success as should leave no doubt on the subject. There are American articles that have struggled through the same difficulties, and have reached a position where they stand higher in our own and the foreign markets than the same kind of articles manufactured in Europe. An American manufacturer of edge tools has lately recovered damages in an English court against an English manufacturer who counterfeited his trade mark.— This shows the value which the American producer can give to his articles, and the folly of concealing his reputation under an English name.