



[Reported officially for the Scientific American.] LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS Issued from the United States Patent Office FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1857.

FILTER—Wm. W. Ayres, of Worcester, Mass.: I claim the combination of cylinders, B and C, with the spindle, S, when constructed with reception and discharge cavities, d, f, openings, e, g, and channels, m, n, m', n', arranged and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

WETTING AND CUTTING PAPER—Moses S. Beach, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I do not, therefore, claim broadly the wetting of paper by means of wet or moistened rollers applied to one side of the paper, and not to the other. Neither do I claim broadly the cutting of paper by means of a saw-edged knife, whether the knife be attached to a stationary frame or to a cylinder, and whether projected against the paper by means of cam and lever or springs.
MANUFACTURING HAT BODIES—Joseph Booth, of Newark, N. J.: I claim the rotating flat hurdle, having its perforated surface divided, substantially as set forth, in combination with a picking or bowing apparatus, and air exhausting apparatus, the whole constructed and operating substantially as set forth.
HERMETICALLY SEALING CANS—Wm. Bortman, of Cincinnati, Ohio: I claim the mode, substantially as set forth, of hermetically sealing cans by means of the central screw stem, c, and sheath, e, in the described combination, with the pliable lid, f, g, h, j, nut, d, and gaskets i and k.
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS—Sheldon Canfield, of Derby, Conn.: I claim the mode, substantially as set forth, of constructing the handle of a single piece of thin sheet metal, so folded in the middle, either by a machine or otherwise, as to form on the under side of the clasp, two flanges, e and f, each consisting of a double thickness of the sheet metal.
PIERCING BLIND SLATS—John Carpenter, of Stonington, Conn.: I am aware that machines have been constructed for cutting the tenons simultaneously at both ends of blind slats, as in the machine patented by Hastings, Humsey & Chamberlain, Feb. 20, 1855; and also for cutting the tenons and piercing the slats for wire staples simultaneously, as in the machine patented to T. G. Stagg, March 25, 1851; but I do not claim any device or action included in either of these machines referred to.
SEPARATING ORB—Thomas J. Chubb, of New York City: I do not claim the broad process of agitating substances in a receptacle, for the purpose of causing the heaviest to settle to the bottom thereof, irrespective of the means specified and described.
BRICK MACHINES—P. S. Devlan, of Reading, Pa.: I claim, in combination with a clay receptacle supplied by a positive feed, and a rocking or partially rotating mold wheel, H, the plungers, G and T, the first for pressing, and the second for delivering the pressed brick, the parts being so arranged as that said wheel will rock or roll from one plunger to the other, and be held in the manner and for the purpose set forth.
WASHING MACHINES—Hiram F. Everitt, of Benton, Pa.: I make no claim to any of the parts composing my machine, when separately considered.
SELF-WAITING TABLES—Wm. B. Farrar and Jonathan H. Farrar, of Evans Mills, N. C.: We make no claim to a table made with a central revolving part, C, as this is common.
GLASS FURNACES—Samuel Richards, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim the arrangement of the drying ovens, C, the flues, F, and the endless carrier, I, J, and the chutes, M, M', M'', in combination with the glass furnaces, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as described.

PIN STICKING MACHINE—Thaddeus Fowler, of Waterbury, Conn.: I claim first, The endless chain with its racks, in combination with the flanged cylinder, (whether with or without the revolving hopper) when constructed, arranged and made to produce the result, substantially as described.

SHIPS' BERTHS—Henry Getty, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I claim providing at each end or side of a state room of a steamer or vessel, a pivoted bracket, d, which is capable of vibrating in the path of a circle, a certain distance, and connecting the berth to said brackets through swiveling vertical screw rods, g, metal or rubber springs, t, i, and hollow standards, b b, substantially as and for the purposes described.
WASHING MACHINES—Wm. M. Hammond, of Jonesville, Mich.: I do not claim either the tub or reciprocating follower to be any part of my invention, since they have been used, as in Wisners', and other improvements (patents).
RENDERING TRUNKS WATER-TIGHT—Charles H. Hinkley, of Stonington, Conn.: I am aware that the expanded jointed clasp was patented by Sellers & Penock, in 1840, and that india rubber packing has been used in various forms, other than that of the inflated ribs for securing water-proof joints, and that separate tongued and grooved jaws or clasps for crimping in the material of the bag, and thus form a water-tight connection, and patented by Robbins & Allen, Sept. 7, 1852, but without the inflated ribs; but neither of these do I claim.
HAY AND MANURE FORKS—Wm. Jones, of Speedville, N. Y.: I claim casting the ferrule, B, upon, or otherwise securing it, firmly to the outer end of a socket, in which are slots for the reception of the tangs of the tines of a fork, to prevent lateral working, when in connection with a wedge, cast or otherwise formed, between the recesses made for the tangs, to prevent end play, and screws, a, for the securing of the tines, socket and handle to each other, substantially as set forth.
STREAM PRESSURE REGULATORS—Lucius J. Knowles, of Warren, Mass.: I claim supporting the disk, C, by concentric rings, l, and rods, p, in the manner substantially as set forth.
PROJECTILE FOR RIFLED CANNON—Theodore T. S. Laidley, of U. S. Army: I do not claim, of course, as my invention, the attachment to a shot or shell, of a cylinder of wrought iron fastened to the body of the shot by imbedding its bottom or sides in the cast metal of the shot, the cylinder attached to the butt of the shot or shell, and its sides to project beyond.
WASHING MACHINE—Justin Loomis, of De Ruyter, N. Y.: I claim the tubular guide piece, P, forked braced, b b, joint, a, swivel pin, d, and socket, e, in combination with braces, B B, and the rubber shaft, S, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified.
CUPOLA FURNACES—Philip W. Mackenzie, of Jersey City, N. Y.: I do not claim the bashing or outside air chamber.
HARVESTERS—Pells Manny, of Wadams Grove, Ill.: I claim the method of constructing the fingers of the cutting apparatus of harvesting machines of two members, B and E, and securing them upon the finger bar in the manner as set forth.
SHIPS' CAPSTANS—Charles E. Marwick, of Portland, Me.: I do not claim a capstan having its barrel fitted to rotate either with or independently of a hand spike or wheel, as this is not new.
WATER VESSELS FOR HOT AIR FURNACES—William Moultrie, of New York City: I do not claim the placing of a water vessel within a furnace chamber simply for the purpose of imparting humidity to the air therein.
COOKING RANGES—Samuel Pierce, of Troy, N. Y.: I claim the combination of the recess, p, between the ovens, having a division plate therein open at the top, with the bottom flue, as set forth, so as by the action of the draft of said bottom flue, to cause a circulation in said recess, p, in the manner and for the purpose described.
BORING MACHINES—Emmett Quinn, of Trenton, N. J.: I claim the combination of the sliding guide, a, with the levers, ff, and timber carriage, C, operating as and for the purpose set forth.
BENDING MACHINE—Lewis Raymond, of New York City: I claim the combination of three rollers, convex and concave, substantially as set forth, so as to bend sheet metal transversely and longitudinally at one operation.
GLASS FURNACES—Samuel Richards, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim the arrangement of the drying ovens, C, the flues, F, and the endless carrier, I, J, and the chutes, M, M', M'', in combination with the glass furnaces, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as described.

LOOKS—Edwin A. Scholfield, of Westley, R. I.: I am aware that the star gears under a modified form have been used for changing the position of the shuttle box, and also the pattern chain which governs the order of succession of the harness, as in the patents of Samuel Eccles, of March, 1850, and Samuel and James Eccles, of August, 1852; but these are for totally different objects from that contemplated in this.

WASHING MACHINES—Isaac A. Sergeant, of Springfield, Ohio: I claim first, The employment within a water-tight tub, B, of an adjustable rotating perforated secondary tub, E, in the manner substantially as described.
PACKING ROTARY ENGINES—Gerard Sickles, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I claim the application of loose metal rings, g, g', in the manner substantially as described, to pack the revolving heads which carry the pistons to the stationary head of the cylinders of rotary engines and pumps.
FENCE FOR POULTRY YARDS—Wm. P. Thomas, of White Plains, Ind.: I claim, first, The combination of the swinging frame, C D E F G, with posts, A, A, in the manner and for the purposes set forth.
VIBRATING SHEARS—John Toulmin, of New Worcester, Mass.: I claim hanging the movable blade of a pair of shears by two adjustable center pivots upon an adjustable pillar block, substantially in the manner described, and for the purpose of so adjusting the movable blade of said shears as to give it the most effectual shearing position in relation to the stationary blade, as set forth.
WATCH KEY FINGER RING—Elihu Bliss, of Newark, N. J.: I claim a watch key and finger ring combined, substantially as set forth.
INKSTAND—Thomas Robjohn, of New York City: I claim the arrangement for flexing the elastic diaphragm by so attaching a mechanism in connection with a cover, for the ink cup, that the opening and closing thereof shall effect the raising or discharge of the ink or other fluid into or from said cup, as described.
SEWING MACHINES—Wm. Wickersham, of Boston, Mass. Patented in England Dec. 29, 1854: I claim, first, A fast stitch made by one thread which is formed by having the loop or double of the thread pass through from one side of the cloth to the other and back again in another place to the first side of said cloth, and around the same thread of which the loop is formed by a shuttle carrying said thread through said loop, substantially as specified.
SEWING MACHINES—Wm. Wickersham, of Boston, Mass. Patented in England Dec. 29, 1854: I claim, first, The method of taking up the slack thread above the cloth by means of the shuttle—that is, when the needle descends, having taken the thread up through the cloth, and to its greatest distance above said cloth, drawing down through the cloth the end of the thread connected with the shuttle by means of the shuttle receding from the needle as the needle descends, thereby preventing the liability of the thread getting under the point of the needle, as said needle passes down into the cloth by thus keeping said thread straight or nearly so until said needle point is sufficiently near said cloth that there is no further liability of the thread passing under it.
SEWING MACHINES—Henry Behn (assignor to himself and Thos. Sewall) of New York City: I claim the specific looping device herein set forth, consisting of two pointed bars, the one moving in a plane above the plane of motion of the other, and operating in combination with the needle in such manner, that the loop is formed and held open by bending the thread out of a straight line in opposite directions, as described.
SEWING MACHINES—Samuel Larkin, (assignor to Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company), of Bridgeport, Ct.: I am aware that springs or spring frictional brakes of various descriptions have been used to control the tension of the thread in sewing machines, and therefore I do not claim the employment of a spring for such a purpose.
CULTIVATORS—C. H. Sayre, of Utica, N. Y., assignor to himself and Saml. Remington, of Ilion, N. Y.: I claim a combined horse hoe, and double mold board plow, constructed, arranged and operated substantially as set forth.

The combination of the cam wheel, L, with lever H', pinion g', shaf' g, drum G, cords c c', and blade C for purposes shown.

Second, The combination of the cam wheel, L, with levers, H H', pinions f' g', shafts f, g, and drums F G, for the purpose of producing an alternate movement of blades C D, as set forth.
Third, The combination of jaws or clamps, N O, and lever P, with blade D, to prevent retraction of the jaw.
BOOT CRIMPS—Wm. W. Willmott (assignor to himself, Amos H. and Chas. H. Brainard) of Boston, Mass.: I claim, first, The device herein described for operating the pincers, consisting essentially of the block, K, the screw, L, the spring N, ratchet O, and pawl p, operating in the manner and for the purpose set forth.
Second, The device herein employed for the purpose of securing the jaws to the stand, consisting essentially of the split g, with its shoulders i, and the tenon h, with the shoulders, k, operating in the manner set forth.
GLASS JOURNAL BOX—Edward Campbell, of Columbus, O. Patented Aug 21, 1855. Having thus fully described my new compound journal box, I wish to be understood as not claiming the union of glass and iron or other metal while the former is in a plastic state, and the latter highly heated to form a union between them.
REGULATOR FOR WIND WHEELS—Joseph Dunkley, of Carrollton, Mo. Patented Jan 30, 1857. I claim, first, The combination and arrangement of the air passages, B, with the peculiar devices herein fully described for the purpose of making a self-regulating wind wheel as set forth.
Second, I claim the swinging wing, g, and slide l, arranged as set forth, and operating in the manner described.
Third, I claim the peculiar arrangement of slats s, cord d, and weight c, when operated in the manner and for the purpose set forth.
OVENS—Wm. E. Treadwell and Wm. Ilustace, executors of E. Treadwell, deceased, late of New York City. Patented July 19, 1853. What is claimed as the invention of E. Treadwell is, first, The combination of flues and furnaces, substantially as are herein before specified, with an endless apron or its equivalent, substantially in the manner before described, whereby the amount of heat imparted to either side of an apron or chain may be regulated independently.
Second, In combination with an endless apron and oven or their equivalents, dicing and charging apertures, located substantially as before set forth, in such manner that dough may be charged, and withdrawn in lines, perpendicular or nearly so to the line of motion of an endless apron.
STEAMBOATS—John Schaffer, of West Manchester, Pa. Patented Aug 21, 1855. I claim the drum C, on the shaft of the capstan, B, as arranged, the capstan being steam driven by geared shafting connecting it with the "little nigger," and the whole being combined and made operative through the pulley I, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.
An Interesting Patent Decision.
In answering questions on certain law points referred to that functionary by the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General has rendered the following as his opinion, viz:—
1. The payment of a duty upon a patent or caveat to the credit of the Treasury is not a pledge or deposit of the money, but an absolute and unconditional payment.
2. If the patentee or caveator afterward demand the money to be repaid to him, he must show that his demand for it is founded in some law, within whose terms he can bring his case distinctly and clearly.
3. There is but one provision in the act of July, 1836, authorizing a duty once paid to be refunded, and that provision is found in the seventh section.
4. That sentence authorizes twenty dollars to be returned, not to a caveator nor to one who has made an incomplete application, but only to one who has made an application which is perfect enough to be examined, and which, in point of fact, has been examined and rejected.
5. It follows that a party who merely files a caveat, paying the legal duty of twenty dollars, cannot withdraw the caveat and demand a return of ten dollars.
The Hoosic Tunnel.
The construction of this tunnel through the Green Mountain ridge, to facilitate connection of Boston with the West, has been brought to a temporary stand-still, in consequence of the contractors not receiving aid which had been expected. They have penetrated the mountain 1,030 feet—720 feet from the eastern end, and 410 feet from the western end.
Franklin Institute.
We are informed that this old and respectable institution is obliged to omit its usual annual exhibition this year, for want of a suitable building in which to hold it.