

Printing Press.—George P. Gordon, Brooklyn, N. Y. Patented Aug. 5, 1851. Reissued July 31, 1860. (No. 1,022.) Extended July 20, 1865:

First, I claim supporting upon a center or centers a platen which shall rock or turn between the point necessary for the reception of the impression and the point necessary for the reception of the sheet to be printed, when the face of such working platen shall stand out of a horizontal position, or at an angle from a horizontal position, at the time the impression is given, substantially as herein set forth and for the purposes specified, whether the same be accomplished in the precise manner specified or in some equivalent way.

Second, I claim the ratchet grippers, or their equivalents, for receiving the sheet from the type, in combination with a rocking platen.

Third, I claim giving to a rocking platen, when receiving the sheet to be printed or when receiving the impression, a period of rest during the continued motions of other parts of the press.

Process of Forming Stitches by Machinery.—Allen B. Wilson, Waterbury, Conn. Patented Aug. 12, 1851. Reissued Feb. 28, 1860. (No. 913.) Extended July 24, 1865:

I claim, First, in combination with an eye-pointed needle carrying one thread, a hook properly shaped and moved, and a bobbin supporting and giving off a lower thread, the combination as a whole being substantially such as specified, and acting to make stitches under the mode of operation, substantially as hereinbefore described.

Second, The combination of a hook so shaped and moved as to spread a loop sufficiently to surround a bobbin with a bobbin acting as specified, the combination being substantially such as recited hereinbefore, and acting so that a loop is seized, spread and released with a bobbin thread inclosed in it, and then drawn up tight by the hook.

Third, I claim a revolving hook so shaped as to operate substantially in the manner specified on loops of needle thread.

Fourth, I claim a hook so shaped and moved as to spread a loop substantially in the manner set forth, in combination with an eye-pointed needle actuated by an automatic equivalent motion.

Fifth, I claim a feeding instrument which is out of contact with the instrument operating and constructed substantially as described, for the purposes specified, in conjunction with a pressure foot or surface governed by a yielding force, such as described.

Sixth, I claim a spring or yielding clamping surface, when combined with another surface so as to grasp cloth between them, and also with a feeding instrument which is out of contact with the cloth when it is thus clamped, the operation being such that the cloth remains clamped, substantially in the manner and for the purposes specified, while the feeding instrument is out of contact or engagement with the cloth.

Seventh, I claim arranging a hook that operates substantially in the manner specified in such relative position to a supporting cloth and to an eye-pointed needle that the former shall extend loops of needle thread in planes perpendicular, or nearly so, to the plane of the cloth or material to be sewed, substantially as specified.

And, Lastly, I claim a horizontal shaft arranged beneath the platform or table of the machine, by which are actuated the needle, the hook and the feeding instrument, in combination with a hook which moves in a vertical plane, or nearly so, the combination being substantially such as described.

Process of Forming Stitches by Machinery.—Allen B. Wilson, Waterbury, Conn. Patented Aug. 12, 1851. Reissued Feb. 28, 1860. (No. 914.) Extended July 24, 1865:

I claim, First, That there are certain periods in the formation of the seam, one being extended and the other being drawn up, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified; and

Second, That the stitches are tightened or drawn up by the extension of the next succeeding loop, as distinguished from a drawing up of the stitch by the motion of the needle or needle bar.

Sewing Machine.—William H. Atkins, Dryden, N. Y., and Jacob D. Felthousen, Michigan City, Ind. Patented Aug. 5, 1851. Reissued April 11, 1865. Extended July 29, 1865:

I claim, First, The combination of a needle bar of a sewing machine with a spring to draw up the needle after the stitch is formed, for the purpose of tightening the stitches, substantially as set forth.

Second, The combination of the stitch-forming mechanism and spool spindle with an intermittent thread-gripping mechanism located between the spool spindle and the place where the stitch is formed, substantially as set forth.

Third, The combination of the needle bar and shuttle driver of a sewing machine with mechanism for operating in such manner that the shuttle is caused to enter between the needle and its thread while the needle is arrested, after having made a short retrograde movement.

Fourth, The combination in a sewing machine of a stitch-forming mechanism with a cylindrical rest, for the purpose of supporting articles of curved or tubular form, substantially as set forth.

Fifth, The combination of a toothed feeding instrument with reversible driving mechanism, substantially as set forth.

Sewing Machine.—Isaac M. Singer, Yonkers, N. Y. Patented August 12, 1851. Reissued Oct. 3, 1854. Extended August 7, 1865:

I claim giving to the shuttle an additional forward movement after it has been stopped to close the loop, as described, for the purpose of drawing the stitch tight, when such an additional movement is given and in combination with the feed motion of the cloth in the reverse direction, and the final upward motion of the needle, as described, so that the two threads shall be drawn tight at the same time, as described.

I also claim controlling the thread by what I have termed the friction pad between the seam and the bobbin, or any equivalent therefor, substantially as described, and for any or all of the purposes specified.

I also claim placing the bobbin from which the needle is supplied with thread on an adjustable arm, attached to the frame, substantially as described, when this is combined with the carrying of the said thread through an eye or guide attached to and moving with the needle carrier, as described, or the equivalent thereof, whereby any desired length of thread can be given for the formation of the loop, without varying the range of motion of the needle, as described.

And I also claim, in a sewing machine, feeding the cloth or other substance to determine the space between the stitches by the friction of the surface of the periphery of the feed wheel, or any equivalent feeding surface, substantially as specified, in combination with a spring pressure plate or pad, which grips the cloth or other substance against such feeding surface, substantially as specified and for the purpose set forth.

Machine for Numbering the Pages of Account Books.—John McAdams, Brooklyn, N. Y. Patented Aug. 12, 1851. Reissued Jan. 26, 1858. Extended Aug. 11, 1865:

I claim the mode of arranging and operating the numeral types for printing the pages of the whole book, substantially as herein described, to wit, arranging the types of the several numbers from 1 to the highest number required in a serial order, in one or more continuous lines one behind another, and bringing them up successively and separately to the point of impression, so that the type of each number is independent of all others, and used alone and but once in the paging of the whole book, and all others are out of the way; and this I claim whether said types are fixed in a chain or chains, or in any other manner by which the same system of operation is obtained.

And I also claim arranging two type chains or continuous lines of type parallel with each other, at a proper distance apart, and with the types in proper serial order, and operating the same simultaneously, substantially as described, to print the numbers of two pages simultaneously on two opposite corners of the same side of the sheet.

And I further claim the arrangement of two pairs of type chains or continuous lines of type, substantially as described, to print the numbers of two pages on each side of a sheet while the sheet is passing once through the machine.

Nut and Washer Machine.—Robert Crichton and James Rees, Pittsburgh, Pa., Executors of Henry Carter (deceased) and James Rees. Patented Aug. 26, 1851. Reissued June 19, 1855. Extended Aug. 14, 1865.

We claim the machine, substantially as herein described, for making nuts, by cutting the blank from a heated bar of iron, punching its eye in a closed die box, pressing it into shape while in the die box and on the punch, and then discharging it, as specified.

Insulator for Lightning Rods.—George W. Otis, Lynn, Mass. Patented Aug. 26, 1851. Extended Aug. 25, 1865:

I claim the insulated support and point for lightning rods, consisting of the insulated point and opening in its shank, the insulating cylinder of glass, with its lip or flange, and the wooden collar for securing the whole to the building, all as described.

Leather-splitting Machine.—Hubbard Harris, Enfield, N. H., Administrator of Alpha Richardson (deceased). Patented Sept. 16, 1851. Extended Sept. 15, 1865:

I claim, First, Making the gage roller of a leather-splitting machine, with the sectional tubes or friction rollers to be placed on each end thereof, substantially as hereinabove set forth, and for the purpose specified.

Second, I claim combining with the ordinary cast-iron spring plate of a leather-splitting machine, a cast-steel spring plate, forming a double lip spring plate, and fitted thereon so as to be adjustable horizontally, as hereinabove set forth, and so that the front edge of the lower or cast-iron plate, may project under the edge of the knife and hold up the split as hereinabove set forth.

Mowing Machine and Harvester.—Mary Manny, Rockford, Ill., Executrix of John H. Manny (deceased). Patented Sept. 23, 1851. Reissued Jan. 2, 1855. (No. 286.) Extended Sept. 22, 1865:

I claim the combination of the bar that supports the cutter with a diagonal lever held down at its inner end, substantially as described, and resting upon the axle of the carriage, as a fulcrum, or upon some other equivalent support, that will perform the function of a fulcrum, whereby the inner end of the cutter bar is held up, substantially as herein set forth.

Arrangement of Joints for Attaching Trucks to Harvester Frames.—Mary Manny, Rockford, Ill., Executrix of John H. Manny (deceased). Patented Sept. 23, 1851. Reissued January 2, 1855. (No. 287.) Extended Sept. 22, 1865:

I claim the arrangement of a flexible joint in the line of the cutter, or thereabouts, in such manner that the machine will bend freely up and down along this line, to keep the cutter as nearly as may be at a uniform height from the surface of smooth or undulating ground.

Arrangement for Controlling Harvester Cutter.—Mary Manny, Rockford, Ill., Executrix of John H. Manny (deceased). Patented Sept. 23, 1851. Reissued Jan. 2, 1855. (No. 288.) Extended Sept. 22, 1865:

I claim controlling the flexure of the machine, hinged so that it will bend in the line of the front edge of the cutting apparatus, or thereabouts, by means of an adjustable stop and arm, or other equivalent, in such manner that the cutter will be kept at the proper elevation on smooth ground, will be free to rise and fall, to conform to a gently undulating surface, and will be restrained from descending into furrows or other sudden and narrow depressions, while it will be free to rise to any extent required, for passing over bowlders, stumps, or other like protuberances in its path, substantially as specified.

Machine for Making Nuts, Washers, Etc.—William Kenyon, Steubenville, Ohio. Patented Oct. 14 1851. Reissued March 18, 1856. Again Reissued Feb. 15, 1859. Extended Sept. 27, 1865:

I claim, First, Making nuts for bolts by subjecting the blank of which the nut is to be formed, at a welding heat, to compression between swages or dies in a close die box or matrix, and punching the eye of the nut during the continuance of such pressure, for the purpose of welding up any imperfections in the iron, and giving a symmetrical shape and smooth finish to the nut, and of preventing any injury to the nut which it might suffer by the passage of the punch through it, if it were not thus sustained by the sides of the die box, and forcibly compressed between the dies.

Second, The use of a die box, closed at the sides, for surrounding the nut, and sustaining its sides while it is subjected to pressure, substantially in the manner hereinbefore described.

Third, The combination of the compressing dies, P and T, with the die-box, M, for the purpose of compressing the nut while it is sustained at the sides, and thus welding up any imperfections in the iron, and compensating its fiber, so as to give strength as well as exterior finish and symmetry to the nut.

Fourth, The combination of the punch, L, with the die box, M, and compressing dies P, and T, for the purpose of compressing, confining, and restraining the opposite faces of the nut, during the passage of the punch through the same, and thus preventing any injury to the nut during the process of punching; and also for the purpose of insuring the proper making of the bore of the nut in the proper relative position to its upper and lower surfaces.

Fifth, The combination of the die box, M, the compressing dies, T and P, and punch, L, constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described, for the purpose of making hot pressed nuts at a single operation, by severing a blank from a bar of heated iron, compressing it into shape, and punching a hole or eye through it while under compression, and delivering the finished nut from the machine.

Sixth, Arranging the compressing dies, in relation to the punch, and relating their relative motion in such manner substantially as hereinbefore described, that any excess of iron in the blank shall be forced into the path of the punch in the compressing dies, thus securing the compression of the nut without risk of damage to the machine.

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In connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, have acted as Solicitors and Attorneys for procuring Letters Patent for new inventions in the United States and in all foreign countries during the past seventeen years. Statistics show that nearly ONE-HALF of all the applications made for patents in the United States are solicited through this office; while nearly THREE-FOURTHS of all the patents taken in foreign countries are procured through the same source. It is almost needless to add that, after eighteen years' experience in preparing specifications and drawings for the United States Patent Office the proprietors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN are perfectly conversant with the preparation of applications in the best manner, and the transaction of all business before the Patent Office; but they take pleasure in presenting the annexed testimonials from ex-Commissioners of Patents.

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[See Judge Holt's letter on another page.] Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, late Member of Congress from Connecticut, succeeded Mr. Holt as Commissioner of Patents. Upon resigning the office he wrote to us as follows:

MESSRS. MUNN & CO.:—It gives me much pleasure to say that, during the time of my holding the office of Commissioner of Patents, a very large proportion of the business of inventors before the Patent Office was transacted through your agency; and that I have ever found you faithful and devoted to the interests of your clients, as well as eminently qualified to perform the duties of Patent Attorneys with skill and accuracy. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. D. BISHOP.

THE EXAMINATION OF INVENTIONS. Persons having conceived an idea which they think may be patentable, are advised to make a sketch or model of their invention, and

submit it to us, with a full description, for advice. The points of novelty are carefully examined, and a written reply, corresponding with the facts, is promptly sent, free of charge. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

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The service which Messrs. MUNN & CO. render gratuitously upon examining an invention does not extend to a search at the Patent Office, to see if a like invention has been presented there; but is an opinion based upon what knowledge they may acquire of a similar invention from the records in their Home Office. But for a fee of \$5 accompanied with a model or drawing and description, they have a special search made at the United States Patent Office, and a report setting forth the prospects of obtaining a patent, etc., made up and mailed to the inventor, with a pamphlet, giving instructions for further proceedings. These preliminary examinations are made through the Branch Office of Messrs. MUNN & CO. corner of a and Seventh streets, Washington, by experienced and competent persons. Many thousands of such examinations have been made through this office, and it is a very wise course for every inventor to pursue. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

The Patent Laws, enacted by Congress on the 2d of March, 1861, are now in full force and prove to be of great benefit to all parties who are concerned in new inventions.

The law abolishes discrimination in fees required of foreigners, excepting natives of such countries as discriminate against citizens of the United States—thus allowing Austrian, French, Belgian, English, Russian, Spanish and all other foreigners, except the Canadians, to enjoy all the privileges of our patent system (except in cases of designs) on the above terms. Foreigners cannot secure their inventions by filing a caveat; to citizens only is this privilege accorded.

CAVEATS. Persons desiring to file a caveat can have the papers prepared in the shortest time by sending a sketch and description of the invention to the Government fee for a caveat is \$10. A pamphlet of advice regarding applications for patents and caveats is furnished gratis, on application by mail. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

INVITATION TO INVENTORS. Inventors who come to New York should not fail to pay a visit to the extensive offices of MUNN & CO. They will find a large collection of models (several hundred) of various inventions, which will afford them much interest. The whole establishment is one of great interest to inventors, and is undoubtedly the most spacious and best arranged in the world.

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It would require many columns to detail all the ways in which the inventor or Patentee may be served at our offices. We cordially invite all who have anything to do with patent property or inventions to call at our extensive offices, No. 37 Park Row, New York, where any questions regarding the rights of Patentees, will be cheerfully answered.

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Pamphlets of information concerning the proper course to be pursued in obtaining patents in foreign countries through MUNN & CO.'S Agency, the requirements of different Government Patent Offices, &c. may be had, gratis, upon application at the principal office, No. 37 Park Row, New York, or any of the branch offices.

SEARCHES OF THE RECORDS. Having access to all the official records at Washington, pertaining to the sale and transfer of patents, MESSRS. MUNN & CO., are at all times ready to make examinations as to titles, ownership, or assignment of patents. Fees moderate.

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HOW TO MAKE AN APPLICATION FOR A PATENT. Every applicant for a patent must furnish a model of his invention if susceptible of one; or, if the invention is a chemical production, he must furnish samples of the ingredients of which his composition consists, for the Patent Office. These should be securely packed, the inventor's name marked on them, and sent, with the Government fees, by express. The express charge should be pre-paid. Small models from a distance can often be sent cheaper by mail. The safest way to remit money is by a draft or Postal Order on New York, payable to the order of Messrs. MUNN & CO. Persons who live in remote parts of the country can usually purchase drafts from their merchants on their New York correspondents; but, if not convenient to do so, there is but little risk in sending bank bills by mail having the letter registered by the postmaster. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

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T. C. D., of Mass.—Your balloon with masts and sails is quite an old idea.

W. B. M., of Ohio.—It is quite an easy matter to arrange a slide lathe to feed across the face plate. Put a small pulley on a counter shaft over head, and another on the back end of the screw that moves the tool in and out, then put on a belt and go ahead. To cut a scroll you must have some positive arrangement, as gearing belts would slip. Any mechanic can devise a plan in five minutes.

W. B. S., of Ill.—You will find an article on the pressure on a slide valve on page 151, Vol. XII. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which will give you all the information you want.

G. L. D., of Conn.—Silver is readily soluble in nitric acid; the two substances combine, forming nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic.

F. J. S., of Tenn.—If water is heated in a close vessel above the temperature of 212°, and then allowed to escape into the atmosphere, it immediately expands into steam, increasing its volume 1,700 fold. In boiler explosions the destruction is due principally to steam thus suddenly formed.

G. E., of Ind.—The admixture of sand with fire clay tends to prevent unequal contraction and cracking under the action of heat; the proper proportions of sand vary with the purpose for which the clay is to be used. Mica is a very infusible mineral, and, in some cases, would, doubtless, be as good, or better, than pure quartz sand, but this could be ascertained only by experiment.

J. G. M., of Conn.—We have had suggestions enough in relation to the cable, unless some one can propose something manifestly of practical value.

T. W., of Pa.—You can only obtain the Patent-office Reports through your Member of Congress. The Commissioner is supplied with but few copies.

T. K., of N. Y.—The question in regard to the rotation of a carriage wheel has been so often discussed in our journal that we do not care to open the subject now. Try the experiment and you will be able to settle the question without our advice.

N. S., of N. Y.—So far as we know, all files are made by the force of a blow upon the surface of the steel. We inquired of a file maker a few days ago why files could not be made by the use of a cutting tool, as you suggest. He thought a good file could not be made in that way, but if you can succeed you will be doing something new so far as our information extends.

J. R. I., of Va.—We should be happy to tell you the value of the contents of the machine shop you are about to purchase if we had any means of knowing. Inasmuch as it is 600 miles from here, that we have never seen it, and don't know what tools there are in it, the chances are that our opinion would not profit you much.

W. H. T., of R. I.—This correspondent wishes to know the best works for a young man to read who wishes to be something more than common. As he has not informed us of the nature of his calling we cannot say. "Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine;" "King's Notes on the Steam Engine;" "Silliman's First Principles of Philosophy" are all good works for machinists and engineers.

W. R., of N. Y.—Rosewood is polished by varnishing it and afterward rubbing it down with pumice stone and water. The operation is repeated two or three times. Any wood can be thus polished. Carriages are so treated, and the result is like an enameled surface.

H. H., of Wis.—In regard to the question of two levers, each four feet in length; one having the fulcrum at the end, and the weight one foot from the end; and the other having the weight at the end, and the fulcrum one foot from the end—a clear way of considering the relative power is to let each lever sweep a complete circle around the fulcrum as a center. In both cases the circle described by the weight will be two feet in diameter, but that described by the opposite end of the lever will in one case be six feet in diameter, and in the other eight; and the power is in proportion to the distance passed over.

TO OUR READERS.

PATENT CLAIMS.—Persons desiring the claim of any invention which has been patented within thirty years, can obtain a copy by addressing a note to this office, stating the name of the patentee and date of patent, when known, and inclosing \$1 as fee for copying. We can also furnish a sketch of any patented machine issued since 1833, to accompany the claim, on receipt of \$2. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1865.

IN THE CASE OF MAJOR JOHN A. HADDOCK, 12th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General, Western Division of the State of New York, tried before a General Court Martial, which convened at Emira, New York, May 22 1865, and at Syracuse, New York, July 6, 1865, for "violation of the 93rd article of war," in receiving presents and large sums of money, as bribes, from substitute brokers, to influence his official action; for "violation of the 83rd article of war, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," in writing certain communications for fraudulent purposes; also, for "fraud, malfeasance in office, abuse of official powers, complicity with bounty brokers in the Western Division of the State of New York, accepting presents and bribes, proposing to accept presents and bribes, agreeing to accept presents and bribes, being interested pecuniarily in recruiting and filing quotas in the Western Division of the State of New York," the Court sentenced him "to be cashiered and utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States, that he pay a fine of ten thousand dollars to the United States, and be imprisoned at such place as the proper authorities may designate until the said fine be paid—the period of said imprisonment not, however, to exceed five years; and in conformity with the 85th article of war, the Court adj. in and to the said sentence, that the crime, name and place of abode of the said John A. Haddock, to wit: the Town of Watertown, in the State of New York, and punishment of the said delinquent, be published in the newspapers of the State of New York, from which particular State the said delinquent came, and where he usually resides," which sentence was duly approved and ordered to be executed.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

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