



Issued from the United States Patent Office

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 29, 1857.

[Reported officially for the Scientific American.]

HOLDING AND SETTING LOGS IN CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES.—James H. Bachelder, of Rome, Mich.: I am aware that machines have been previously devised for accomplishing the same object as the one herein described. The arrangement of the two circular saws is not new—they have been previously used as shown, and for the same purpose. In view of these facts, therefore, I confine myself to the particular means employed for effecting the purpose set forth.

First, I claim setting the log, D, to the saws, or giving it its lateral movement at the termination of each stroke or movement of the carriage, B, by means of the screws C C, on which the nuts, g, on the uprights, i, work, the screw, C, being turned at the proper time by means of the belt, o, which is made to act upon the wheel, v, by means of the loop, y, attached to lever, a, the lever being actuated by the forked lever, d, coming in contact with the projections, f, on the plates, Q R, attached to beam A, the length of movement of the log being determined or regulated by the rack and pinion, p, pawl, e, arranged as shown, or any equivalent device.

Second, I claim securing the log, D, in the carriage, B, or to the cross-piece, l, supported therein by the uprights, i, by means of the rods, n n o, attached to the cross-piece, l, by means of the plates, m, and rods, p, having eccentricities, q, on them—the eccentricities being in one end of the plates, and the rods, n n o, passing through the opposite ends as shown and described.

COMPOSITION FOR COVERING MEATS.—John J. Bates, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Frances S. Law, of Jersey City, N. J.: We do not claim, broadly, as our invention, the covering of meats and other articles with paper, cloth, or other flexible material.

Nor do we claim protecting such articles after being covered by coating their covering with a composition to protect and preserve them from injury by water, dampness or vapor.

But we claim the use of shellac, varnish, and beeswax, in combination with the materials described, and in about the proportions named, for the purpose of forming the composition set forth.

LARD-RENDERING KETTLES.—John J. Bates, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I do not claim the construction and combination of the kettle and the shell, as described, nor the application or use of steam to heat the kettle, nor the use of a shifting valve to permit the air confined in the space around the kettle to be discharged, nor the use of a vacuum valve to permit the air to fill the space around the kettle, when a vacuum shall be formed there by the condensation of the steam contained therein.

But I claim the combination of the valve, G, acting both as a suction and vacuum valve, with the shell, A, and kettle, B, as and for the purposes set forth.

STEAM PRESSURE GAGES.—Henry Bates, of New London, Conn.: I do not claim an elastic disk for actuating the gearing which gives motion to the pointer.

Neither do I claim a sector for actuating the pointer except it be arranged to return to its original position by its own gravity without the aid of a spring.

But I claim the arrangement of the sector with teeth on its side face, and radial bearing projection near its axis on an axis which is at right angles to the shaft of the pointer pinion and in proper relation for united action to said pinion, and to a controlling stud, which terminates in an eccentric curve, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

APPARATUS FOR OPENING OYSTERS.—Waldren Beach, of Baltimore, Md.: I claim the combination of lipped bar, C, treadle, K, and spring, h, with the cutting head piece, B, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

LIFE-PRESERVERS.—Charles J. Bunker, of New York City: I claim a life-preserver constructed of two or more sheets of water-proof fabric with the series of air cells arranged substantially as set forth, and so as to cover the upper and vital parts of the body, for the uses and purposes set forth and described.

CRIBS OF HORSES' STABLES.—William Crossdale, of Hartsdale, Pa.: I claim the revolving roller, A, in connection with the striker, B, as described.

STEAM BOILERS.—William M. & Jonas B. Ellis, of Washington, D. C.: We claim connecting the upper and lower parts of the shell of the boiler by means of a strong perforated plate, N, which performs the double office of staying the boiler, and forming a passage for the circulation of the water and steam through the legs and body of the boiler.

FASTENINGS FOR JEWELRY.—John T. Folwell, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim the round post with a notch filed in it to receive the pin or tongue in, and a sheath fitting tight round the post, and shifted by a lever, so that when in one position the tongue can be put into the notch, and when put into the opposite position it secures the tongue in its place, so that it cannot come out without shifting the lever, as described.

PREPARING ROOFING CEMENTS.—Robert T. Havens, of Casttown, Ohio: I do not claim that the ingredients specified have not been used before in compositions, but do claim that they have not been so combined as to produce any article identical with, or equivalent, or similar to the above.

I claim the process of combining and pressing coal tar and sand with paper or wool, in the manner described, and represented, for the production of an artificial slate.

FACILITIOUS OILS.—Joseph W. Harmon, of Elizabethtown, N. J.: I do not wish to be understood as confining myself to the exact proportions described, as the quantity of the materials will require judgment in the compounding, but those named I have used with the most perfect success.

I claim the employment of the residuum of candle manufactories as named, compounded with the ingredients set forth, in a manufacture of a compound oil, as specified.

HYDRAULIC ENGINE.—John D. Hewton, of Dixon, Ill.: I claim the peculiarly constructed form and application, and the arrangement of the stationary valves, k k m n o, as operated.

I also claim the construction and arrangement of the water chambers, e e e, pressure compartments, g g, and cylinder, f f, combined in one single piece, substantially as shown and described.

SEWING MACHINES.—Edward A. Jenks and John Underwood, of Lowell, Mass.: We are aware that a looper has been moved by the action of the needle, but in a way entirely different from our invention.

We disclaim the rigid guide and feed piece, as employed in the patent of J. B. Woodruff, dated December 23, 1856; also the use of a spring presser for holding the cloth, as this device has been long in use in sewing machines.

We claim the arrangement of the spring feed piece, S, with its pressure guide or sheath, R, substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

Second, We also claim the rollers, D D', and looper, H, as arranged and operating in combination with the needle, for the purpose specified.

COATING HOSE PIPE.—Charles H. Hinckley, of Stonington, Conn.: I claim the process of constructing pipe of textile and fibrous material, with an internal coating of vulcanized india rubber, viz.: first applying the india rubber coating on the outside, and afterwards inverting the same by drawing it over and through a metallic cylinder.

BUT HOLDER.—Benjamin B. Hill, of Chicago, Mass.: I claim the diagonal bit holder, having a projection or rest, T, which forms a guard to the bevel gears, and gives support to the bit, as described.

APPROACH OPENING GATE.—Charles A. Howard, of Pontiac, Mich.: I do not claim, broadly, the operating of the latch or catch by means of the weight of the vehicle as it approaches the gate, and also after it has passed through it.

Neither do I claim, broadly, the operating of the gate by means of a weight or spring.

But I claim applying the power of a weight or spring to the gate through the medium of the crank shaft, K, connecting rods, g g and f f, in combination with the latch or catch, D, arranged with the levers, r r, and bars S S, so as to operate conjointly, as and for the purpose specified.

REED STOPS FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Amos P. Hughes, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim the stopping of reeds by forming an air-tight chamber or chambers outside of the reeds with the swell, or by other means, in combination with the open communication between the inside of the chamber or chambers and the interior of the wind-chest or bellows, or any other arrangement substantially the same, and for the purpose set forth.

CORK SOLE STUFF.—William Johnson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I claim the making of cork cloth by the aforesaid process for inside soles and lining of boots, shoes, and other articles for which solid sheet cork has hitherto been applied, using for that purpose the aforesaid materials, or others substantially the same, to produce the same results.

CURRING BUNGS.—Josiah Kirby, of Cincinnati, Ohio: I claim the oscillating bit holders, v v, when operated by means of opposite bevels on the center rod, b, acting against the adjusting rods, a a, and the tail screws Y Y, in the manner and for the purpose described.

Second, I claim the mode of grasping the block and freeing the finished bung, when arranged and operating in the manner set forth.

SETTING DIAMONDS, &c.—Isaac Linsley, of Providence, R. I.: I do not claim generally the setting of stones in, or on, or between points.

But I claim the raising of points or studs, i, on the veins of the blank by the same punching operation which forms the blank, thereby producing a superior setting, which gives a greater brilliancy to the stones, at a cost of labor not greater than that of the setting commonly used in cheap jewelry.

GAS BURNERS.—William H. Lindsay, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I do not confine myself to the particular or precise form or arrangement of the several parts, as described and shown, as the same may be modified in various ways, which I claim doing whilst producing results substantially the same.

I claim the application to a gas burner or burners of angular pieces or deflectors, or the equivalent thereof, substantially as described, for the purpose of increasing the light derived from one or more streams of gas issuing or escaping from a gas burner or burners of any suitable construction, by altering and directing the current or currents of gas, and the form of flame.

HAME TUG FASTENING.—William J. Lockwood, of Sturgis, Mich.: I claim the stud or button holder D, and the button or lock, C, in combination with the socket H, when operating together substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

MANUFACTURE OF THE UPPERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES WITHOUT SEAMS.—Samuel Middleton, of England. Patented in England November 3, 1856: I am aware that drinking cups and bladders for horses' bridle have been stamped out of leather, therefore I limit my claim to making the uppers of boots and shoes.

I claim stretching and forming the upper leather for boots and shoes from a single piece of leather, without seams, substantially as described.

BURGLAR'S ALARMS.—E. M. and J. E. Mix, of Ithaca, N. Y.: We do not claim that firearms have of late been applied to doors, to serve as alarms, and as means of defence in cases of attempted burglary, and we do not claim broadly such application.

But we claim the construction of the device as shown and described, for the purpose specified, to wit: the hammer or cock, D, spring, E, trigger, F, and rod, G, constructed, arranged, and applied to the barrel, B, and stock, A, substantially as set forth.

SEPARATING OILY MATTER FROM WATER.—James Naughton, of Cincinnati, Ohio: I claim the arrangement of the chambers, A B and C, when the chambers, A and B, are connected with the opening, d, as represented, and all used in the manner and for the purposes specified.

SPIKES.—Orrin Newton, of Pittsburgh, Pa.: I claim constructing the spike with concave sides, a, and edges, b, substantially as shown and described, for the purpose set forth.

CORN SHELLERS.—J. J. Parker, of Marietta, Ohio: I am aware that a sheller consisting of a face wheel working against a vertical burr wheel, patented to Peck, has been suggested as a corn sheller, but its efficiency for shelling corn is questionable; neither is there any provision for clearing the corn by fan or otherwise.

Neither do I claim the mere combination of a sheller and fan, irrespective of the arrangement I have discovered.

But I claim the necked shelling wheel, D, when arranged and operating in connection with the shelling wheel, F, and elastic side, C, of spout, H, and spring, d, in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

APPARATUS FOR ROASTING OR COOKING STOVES, RANGERS, &c.—Samuel Pierce, of Troy, N. Y.: I claim the construction and arrangement of the apparatus as specified, for the purpose of combining with a range or stove for the purpose of roasting, as set forth.

MANUFACTURING POTTERY WARE.—Philip Pointon, of Barbours, Wis.: I do not wish to be understood as claiming a plunger descending into a revolving mold, nor a movable bottom, acted upon through a hollow shaft, both of which, I am aware, are in use.

But I claim operating the movable bottom, n, and plunger, L, simultaneously, by means of the sliding rods, h, and cross head, P, in combination with lever, I, and rack, K, the whole arranged substantially as set forth.

AWNING FRAMES FOR HORSES.—N. Pullman, of New Oregon, Iowa: I do not confine myself to the precise arrangement of the parts forming the frame, or the manner in which they are connected with the harness, my invention being, in these particulars, susceptible of various modifications, according to the circumstances in which it is used.

I claim first, Arranging the frame for the support of an awning over draught horses with a flexible joint, so that it can be folded back from the head and neck of the horse, and removed with the harness, as described.

Second, Connecting the front bow with the bridle by means of flexible bands, for the purpose set forth.

FASTENING FOR METALLIC BANDS OF COTTON BALES, &c.—Charles J. Provost, of Saratoga, Ala.: I do not claim a slide in combination with the locks on the end of the hoop.

But I claim so forming the slide as that its ends may be struck down behind the bow or bend of the locks, and thus not only prevent the lock from separating, but also holding the slide to the lock, substantially as herein set forth.

PROTECTING BUILDINGS FROM FIRE.—Thomas Odion, of Portsmouth, N. H.: I claim the method herein described of protecting property against fire by means of a portable screen, in the manner substantially as set forth, or in any other equivalent manner.

ATTACHING ADJUSTABLE HANDLES TO JOINERS' PLANES.—Thomas D. Worrall, of Lowell, Mass.: I claim first, The combination and arrangement of cap plate D, screw, E, nut, F and T, slot, o, in the plane, for the purpose of providing and securing a movable handle to planes.

Second, I claim the arrangement of cap plate, D, slot, strap, G, and screw, a, for the purpose of adjusting the handle vertically when desired by the operator, as set forth and described.

WIRE FENCES.—J. B. Reymann, of Bloomington, Ill.: I claim bending or kinking the wires by the means in the manner and for the purpose substantially as described.

STEMMING AND POLISHING PEANUTS.—Samuel Shepherd, of Nashua, N. H.: I lay no claim to any specific machine, except when used for the purpose herein described.

I claim stemming and polishing peanuts, in the manner set forth, by means of the machinery described, or the substantial equivalents thereof.

HEMP BRAKES.—Conrad Simon, of Louisville, Ky.: I claim the combination of the breaking rollers, c c, with the mouth-piece, a, arranged and operating in the manner described, for the purpose specified.

I do not claim, broadly, the rollers or mouth-piece as such, for they have been in use, and are well known in other machines for other purposes.

WINDOW FOR LOCOMOTIVES, &c.—Henry Skinner, of Fulton, N. Y.: I claim the application of heat to glass to prevent vapor or frost from collecting thereon, as substantially described, and for the purposes set forth.

DRILLING AND MILLING MACHINE.—Wm. D. Sloan, of New York City: I claim the mode of operation substantially as described, for securing and holding the blocks to the periphery of the wheel, by which they are shifted from place to place, which mode of operation results from the combination of the radially sliding stirrups, or their equivalents, with the wheel and the mechanism operating the said stirrups to liberate and gripe the blocks or any equivalent thereof, substantially as described.

I also claim connecting the stirrups or any equivalent thereof with the radially sliding rods by a yielding joint in combination with the oblique edges of the recesses in which they slide, or any equivalent thereof, as set forth, so that the said stirrups when forced out shall be brought in a radial position, and be free to yield laterally to any irregularity of form of the blocks to be gripped when drawn in as set forth.

I also claim, in combination with the carrying wheel, or equivalents thereof, for holding and shifting the blocks, the two sets of hollow mandrels with appropriate cutters, and having a reciprocating motion in opposite directions acting on the opposite ends of the blocks, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

MODE OF ATTACHING ELASTIC SOLES TO HORSE SHOES.—Wm. Semerville, of Buffalo, N. Y.: I claim the sole, C, provided with prongs or metallic projections, D and E, or their equivalents, in combination with recesses or rebates, or their equivalents, in or above the shoe, substantially as set forth.

HYDRO-CARBON VAPOR LAMP.—Isaac Suggitt, of Providence, R. I.: I do not confine myself to place the arms, B, one inch from the top of the tube, A, as when there is only one arm, it requires to be a little lower than when two or more arms or projections are made. I do not claim a tube alone, but I claim a tube in combination with arms or projections, B, and corrugated hoop, S, substantially as set forth, to be used in any container or lamp suitable for the above purpose.

OPENING AND CLOSING VERTICAL-LATERAL FOLDING GATES.—Francis Thrasher and H. B. Horton, of Akron, Ohio: We claim, first, Balancing the gate upon a single fulcrum pin, whilst the gate is held to the post, and guided by another pin working in a slot, thus giving a steady motion to the gate in folding and unfolding.

Second, The eccentric quadrant plate, K, by means of which the action of weight, N, and also the action of the hand, (when pulling upon either of the cord, Q or R,) are varied so as to easily set the gate in motion and yet prevent the gate from opening or closing with violence, as described.

Third, The combination of the crooked lever, h, with the spring, j, and cords, L Q and R, whereby a slight pull upon either of the cords, Q and R, will unlock the gate and let it fall open, whilst a stronger pull upon the same cord will close the gate as set forth.

PUMPS. J. D. West, of New York City: I do not claim air chambers with a pump, as they have before been used, but not in so compact or perfectly constructed a form as I have devised. Therefore, I claim the combination of the double-chamber with two inner cylinders and duplicate foot valves, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

HOLLOW METALLIC LANTS.—Sylvanus H. Whorf, of Malden, Mass.: I claim making a last with the yielding or spring instep applied to operate substantially as described.

VARIABLE ECCENTRICS FOR OPERATING THE VALVES OF STEAM ENGINES.—S. L. Wiegand, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I do not claim broadly the invention of variable eccentrics; an example of such a device is seen in B. H. Wright's patent, Oct. 23, 1854. In this device the throw of the eccentric is varied by means of a pair of angular arms, which pass through the eccentric. This method does not allow the stroke of the eccentric to be reversed; but in my improvement the eccentricity is at all times permanent, in consequence of placing the whole eccentric at right angles to the direction of the motion of adjustment, and the eccentricity is thus rendered unvarying, while the length and "lead" of the throw can at all times be changed by the simple movement of a lever without stopping the engine.

I claim the arrangement of the double-oblique slide, B, upon the shaft, A, said slide passing through the eccentric, C, and otherwise operating substantially as set forth.

MACHINES FOR MEASURING CLOTH.—Wm. V. Wythes, of St. Clair, Pa.: I do not claim exclusively the employment of rollers in connection with an index for measuring fabrics.

But I claim, first, The arrangement of the measuring roller, A, with the pressure roller, B, when the latter is hung loosely on a hinged spindle, and acted upon by a spring, and when it is exposed at the end for the admission of the fabric, substantially as set forth.

Second, The combination of the shaft, i, wheel, d, lever, l, shaft, j, wheels, e, and h, numbered plate, m, index, p, and pointer, b, when the whole are arranged substantially in the manner set forth, and for the purpose specified.

MARINE PROPELLING APPARATUS.—Ethan Campbell, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Wm. P. Page, of Cambridge, Mass., and Edw. F. Hodges, of Boston, Mass.: Now I do not claim an eccentric cylinder and a wing and valve arranged, so as to rotate together in a cylindrical case, the wing during such rotation being made to slide in a recess formed in the eccentric cylinder.

Nor do I claim the principle of propelling a vessel by an apparatus for forcing jets of water against the water in which the vessel may be floating.

But I claim my improved propelling apparatus, constructed and operating so that its wing cylinder, F, and wing plate, G, may not only simultaneously rise and fall in their case, A, but at the same time have lateral motions in contrary directions, and the wing operate against a space, h, so formed in and applied to the case as not only to be in contact or nearly so with the opposite sides of the wing, but allow the vibratory, as well as the up and down movements of the wing, as specified.

TANK FOR LOCOMOTIVES.—John Kimball, of Concord, N. H., assignor to Robert Hale, of Roxbury, Mass.: I claim dividing the water tank into two compartments, thus introducing a trap between the two, for the purpose of intercepting the passage of the oil to the boiler, as set forth.

RE-ISSUE.

LADIES' SKIRTS.—E. F. Woodward, of New York City. Patented June 16, 1857: I claim constructing hoops in-

tended for ladies' dresses, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, consisting of a former of any proper material, metallic or vegetable, as described, either with or without a core to support the same, which can be bent into the form of a hoop, and inserted into ladies' skirts, as fully made known.

DESIGNS.

STANDS TO HOLD SHOVELS AND TONGS.—Julius Meyer, (assignor to M. Greenwood & Co.,) of Cincinnati, Ohio. Two patents.

Financial Panic.—How to make Remittances.—Sale of Patents.

In the present unsettled state of monetary affairs, a question arises in the minds of many of our readers desiring to make remittances to New York, as to the best and safest manner of doing so. So far as we are concerned, we would state that we continue to accept, for subscriptions, the bills on all banks whose paper is current at the places from whence remitted; but we would prefer that our correspondents would remit bills on banks in New England or New York State.

In making remittances for account of patent business, if sight drafts on New York cannot be procured at the residing-place of the party desiring to remit, we would suggest that he should deposit the amount in the bank nearest his residence, and send us a *certificate of deposit* (which the cashier will readily give) made payable to our order—Munn & Co. This latter advice also applies to parties remitting for clubs of subscribers.

Thus it will be perceived that every facility is rendered to our patrons for remitting to this office; and we hope those who have written us that they are withholding their subscriptions or fees for account of patent business, because they did not know what money we would take, will no longer make such an excuse.

Patents were never in more demand than at the present moment; and while stocks of various kinds are selling for half their *par* value, we have heard of recent sales of patents for very large sums. A letter from Mr. C. B. Sawyer, of Fitchburg, Mass., lies before us, in which he states that he has just sold rights to the amount of *fifteen thousand dollars* on an invention secured through the Scientific American Patent Agency only a few weeks ago!

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have decided to take the telegraph cable out of the Niagara and Agamemnon forthwith, and the British Government have given them permission to store it in Plymouth naval dock-yard until it is again needed for practical operations next year.

The Directors of the Company recently commissioned three of the most eminent engineers in England, namely, Mr. Penn, of the firm of John Penn & Son; Mr. Field, of Maudsley, Son & Field, and Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer of the steam department of the British Admiralty, to make a thorough examination of the cable, and all the appliances for submerging it, and to report the result with such recommendations for future guidance as they might deem advisable. These gentlemen, in company with Mr. Everett, the chief engineer of the Niagara, performed the duty entrusted to them in the most thorough manner, and came to the unanimous conclusion that, with the substitution of a patent self-adjusting break (by which it is impossible that the cable when paying-out can be broken) for that previously used, and some modification in the paying-out machinery, there is no reason to doubt that the next attempt to lay the cable will be crowned with triumphant success.

In regard to the report that telegraphic communication between the Niagara and the shore was suspended for several hours prior to the breaking of the cable, we have an authoritative contradiction. It seems that for a short time in the evening before the accident, the operators at the shore end of the line thought it unnecessary (having nothing to say) to send any message to the ship, although they were constantly receiving dispatches from it, hence the impression prevailed on board that the line had ceased to work; whereas a subsequent comparison of the records kept on shore and on the ship showed conclusively that the insulation was quite perfect until the cable broke.