

Improved Bolt Cutter.

If there be any that read this article who, in earlier days, have been compelled to cut bolts in a vise with stocks and dies, they may remember what meager results followed after a hard day's toil. A pitiful little heap that a man could carry in his pocket was all the reward of ten hours' tugging on the handles of the stock. It is good to think of these things sometimes when we pick up bolts and strip the threads off or trample them under foot as rubbish.

Many bolt-cutting machines have been introduced in the past few years, and there is room for more, although each one has its peculiar features.

In this engraving we have shown a new machine which is a good one. It is capable of cutting threads on bolts of any practicable length from twenty inches to twenty feet. This is a great advantage in many instances, especially in bolts for bridge work, bolts for the gallows frames of marine engines and similar structures.

It also runs back clear of the thread, thus avoiding the back set to the top of the thread, which is often given by the drag of the dies in backing off. It is easily and instantly set to take bolts of any size. In detail the machine consists of a framing, A, in which the revolving mandrel, B, works. This has the dies at one end, C, which are operated as follows:—

When the machine is started, the cone, D, is shipped up so that the ends of the levers, E, resting on it are raised. These levers being fastened, or having a fulcrum on the die plate, depress the dies so that they may engage with the bolt to be cut; this is held between the jaws, F, operated by the hand wheel, C. It is easy to see that so soon as the bolt is cut the handle, H, when lifted, disengages the dies from the bolt so that it can be readily taken back without running on the thread, thus saving time and avoiding injury, as before explained. The mandrel, B, is hollow and allows the bolt to enter it while the carriage is drawn along with the guides, I.

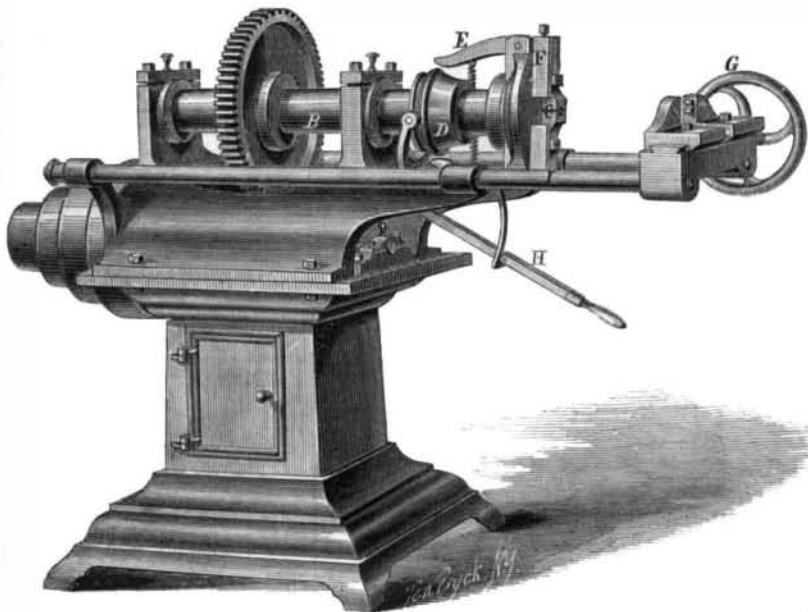
The base of the casting is occupied as a closet for the dies and other tools. It cuts at the rate of 1,000 $\frac{3}{4}$ th bolts, two inches of thread, in ten hours, larger and smaller in proportion. Taps and dies from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, also counter shifts and pulleys go with each machine. For further information address Thomas & Seaman, Box 1, 476, Elmira, N. Y.

Improved Anchor Tripper.

The object of this invention is to drop an anchor from a vessel's bow without the trouble and labor of hoisting the flukes off the rail and swinging the anchor to cat-head which requires time; and the vessel, being in a sea-way, the chain often gets foul around the stock, and the anchor is always knocking and picking the bow to pieces.

With the advantage of the tripper the anchor is always ready and requires one man only to drop any anchor from the bow of a vessel without delay, which, in a close anchorage, is of great importance. It consists in so forming or arranging, on the upper edge and the inner side of bulwarks of a vessel's bow, a resting surface or support for the fluke of an anchor, that, when desired, by simply releasing or unfastening the said support, the anchor will readily fall by its own weight.

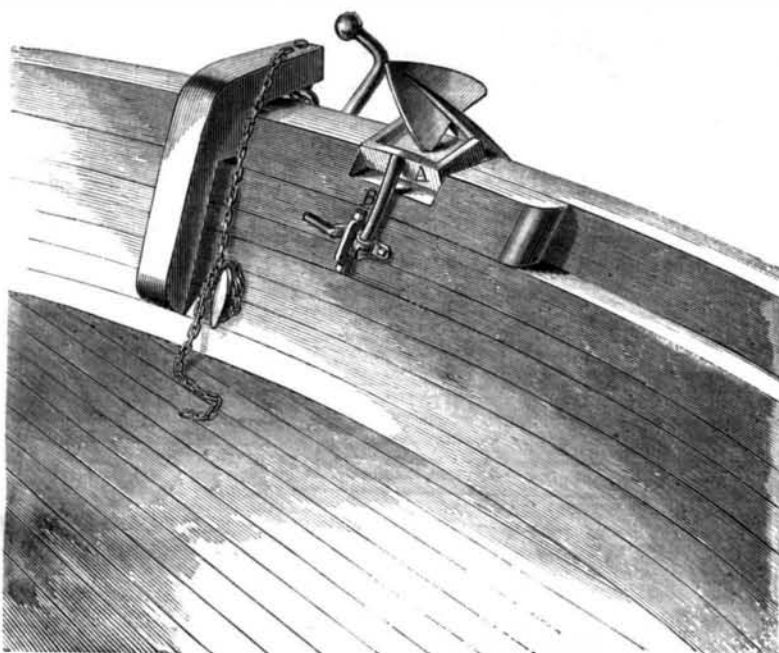
The invention consists in a casting, A, supported on gimbals and furnished with a projecting bar, B. The latter has a staple, C, which confines it in a certain position. The staple has a handle which permits



THOMAS & SEAMAN'S BOLT CUTTER.

to be wound up and down. When the casting is fixed, as shown in the engraving, the inclination of it is in-board, and tends to hold the anchor firmly by its fluke, but when the handle of the staple is pushed down, the projecting bar is set free, and the weight trips the casting, A, so that it permits the anchor to fall overboard.

This invention was patented through the Scientific American Patent Agency on Dec. 5, 1865. State



GIBSON'S ANCHOR TRIPPER.

rights for sale. Address Clendenen Gibson, Port Richmond, N. Y. More & Chapman, ship chandlers, agents, No. 304 West street, New York.

We understand that Prof. E. L. Youmans has been appointed to the chair of chemistry in Antioch College, Ohio. Prof. Youmans is a live man, and will be a valuable accession to the college.

Of 177 lighthouses destroyed during the rebellion, 69 have been re-established.

Another New Developer.

Having read and tried most of the different new developers that have lately come to light, and not finding any of them equal to the following one, which I have used for some time in my gallery, I now send it to you for the benefit of the photographic fraternity. I claim for this developer the following (that is to say, as herein set forth! I don't intend to take out a patent)—Cheapness, the ease with which it is made, less time in the camera, no fogging, and an extra roundness to the picture when printed from the negative developed with it. It can be used immediately after being made, and it has the important improvement of preventing the collodion from cracking or peeling off. There is no necessity for dashing or wasting the developer by overflowing the plate with it, as most operators do; for this developer flows as even and free as any collodion. One ounce is abundance for a 4-4 plate.

FORMULA.

Just as I use it. Put one quart of water in a half-gallon or five-pound bottle; dissolve in it (after being pulverized) six ounces of protosulphate of iron; shake well until dissolved (any kind of water will do, but distilled is always preferable for mixing of chemicals in the business); then add to it twelve ounces of good cider or wine vinegar; shake it well; then add again to it one ounce of sulphuric acid; shake again well. Then put in another bottle or vessel one quart of water; add to it the white of one egg, or one ounce of the white; shake it, beat it, or mix it well up with the water; then pour it into the already mixed solution; shake it all then well up; filter it, and it is ready for use.

RECAPITULATION—Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; vinegar, 12 ounces; sulphuric acid, 1 ounce; albumen, 1 ounce. The cost of half a gallon or five-pound bottle of this developer will not be over 15 cents, when heretofore the alcohol alone, that generally was put in the old developer to make it flow, cost more than that amount; so I say, good-bye acetic acid and alcohol for developing purposes! I never produced as good negatives, in all respects, with the old developer as I now do with this present one; and I hope the time is not far distant when another new developer will be given to the world, by which the time of sitting will be all but instantaneous, so that we then can certainly catch expressions as well as pictures; for there is no doubt but what the latent image is made immediately when the plate is exposed to the rays of light through the camera. All we now want is, the real developer.—Humphrey's Journal.



INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS

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