Seventh, The adjusting shoe, E, constructed and operating in the manner set forth. Eighth, The arrangement of the caster wheels, d and dd, with adjustable connecting bare, in relation to the finger-bar, platform and frames of the machine in the manner and for the purpose substantially as de-scribed.

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Soribed. WASHING MACHINE-HI. E. Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa. Patented Oct 26, 1538 : I cleim, first, The vessel, B, with its yielding valved diaphragm, J, and the per-forated diaphragm, I, or its equivalent, in combination with a pipe, G, communicating with lie vessel at a point above, and the pipe, H, at a point below the said diaphragm, and both pipes communicating with any suitable heating apparatus, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. Second, The reciprocating plunger, C, with its en-larged end constructed as set forth, namely, with the recess, m, flanch, n, and perforations p, in combination with the yielding diaphragm, I, for the purpose speci-fied.

heth, Third, Providing the plunger, C, with an upper en-largement, q, concave on the under side, and arranged in respect to the lower plunger, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

ARTHMOMETER FOR ADJUTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS. ARTHMOMETER FOR ADJUTION-OF hando I. Castle, of Upper Alton, Ill. Patented Nov. 2, 1858 : I do not claim the use of any particular kind or arrangement of keys.

claim the use of any particular KIRU or KITANGENERAL SARAGE. keys. But I claim the combination of the rocker keys and shifting pawl, in any equivalent manner, and for the purposes set forth. MACHINE FOR DRESSING MILL STONES-Simon W. Draper and R. M. **D**TAPET, of South Dedham, Mass. Patented May 13, 1555: We claim the bed-piece, A, with the cam, B, bar or lever, C, and rods, p p, at-tached, provided with springs, r. in combination with the frame or carriage, D, with pick shaft, i, attached, provided with the forked arm, e, the whole being arranged to operate as and for the purpose set forth. [TThis invention relates to improvements in a ma-

[This invention relates to improvements in a machine fordressing mill stones, patented to these inventors May 25, 1852, and the date above, and the object is to obtain a greater length of traversing movement of the pick over the face of the stone without changing the position of the bed-piece.]

DESIGN. STOVES-G. Smith and fl. Brown, (assignors to North, Chase & North.) of Philadelphia, Pa.

Explanation.

The columns of the last number of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN were so overcrowded with the Patent Claims, that we had not space for our usual miscellaneous topics. The official copy of these Claims only reached us last week, on the day we ordinarily go to press, and therefore too late to enable us to prepare a supplemental sheet. These remarks also apply to the present issue, but we shall endeavor to make up the deficiency to the full satisfaction of our readers before the close of the volume. We hope that in future the Patent Office will be more prompt in furnishing us with the official List of Claims.

New Stove.

Mr. T. J. Whitehead, of South Paris, Me., has invented a new stove, which confines all the heat during the summer season and thus saves fuel, and facilitates the cooking or baking operations. It is a good stove for southern climates and even northern ones during the summer months, as it enables cooking to be performed without heating the room or inconveniencing the cook. In winter it can be arranged to warm the apartment as well as cook. It was patented March 29, 1859.

---New Corn Husker

When one watches a husking party-either one that means pleasure or one that means work-the impression left on the mind of the beholder is that it is a very simple and easy thing to do; but it is really difficult and slow. It is therefore with a feeling akin to astonishment that the same person would look at many of the machines which have been devised by the ingenuity of inventors to perform the same operation. "Is it possible " such an individual would inquire " that it can take so much machinery to do so simple a thing?" And the only answer that could have been given would be a half melancholy "It seems so." We are happy, however, to describe a cornhusker that is really simple, as an inspection of the above engraving will at once convince the reader, in fact it is so simple that there can

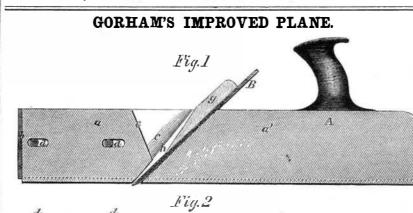
one can use the machine. The ears of corn | pull it cleanly off; and another ear coming are placed with butts lying in the same down the yeilding board, depresses it, and aldirection and they roll down the board to lows the husked ear to fall down the shoot, E, the rollers which, catching hold of the husk, | into a basket or other receptacle, while the

SPEAR'S CORN-HUSKER.

Scientific American.



unhusked one takes its place and is very rap-The inventor is N. T. Spear, who may be idly husked. This machine in no way injures addressed at room 18, No. 37 Park-row, New the corn, but leaves the ear perfectly free from York, for further information. It was patenthusk or fiber ready for the market or the mill, ed Sept. 14, 1858.



Our engraving represents a device invented by Wm. Huey, of Christiana, Pa., and patented by him Feb. 15, 1859, for the purpose of easily elevating window sashes and retain-

ing them at any desired points in the frames. A is a window frame made as usual, except at the base, which is also boxed to allow of the arrangements afterwards to be described being placed therein. The window frame has three grooves containing an upper and lower sash, B B', carrying a plate of glass each, and between them another sash, C, holding a wire gauze or fine network screen; this is very useful, as in summer the top sash can be let down or the lower one raised, and the gauze moved to replace it, so that all the delights of the cooling breeze can be experienced without there being any fear of insects or dust entering the apartment. The bottom sash is held in place by a small catch, a, which has to be drawn back when it is raised. In the frame are small pullies, b, at varying heights to suit the respective sashes; and cords c, attached to the underside of B, B', and C. and lying in grooves in their sides pass over them and under other pullies, d, at the corners of the frame. The cords, c, are secured to small arbors or drums, D, which are provided with ratchet wheels, e, and a square arbor, f, by which a key can be used to operate them A spring catch operated by a knob, g, retains the sashes in any position in which they may have been brought by the key and drum. It is not necessary that all the drums should be arranged as shown, one can be at the bottom and one at each side, or in any waythat fancy or convenience may dictate. The other side of the sash is exactly like the one shown, and the cords of both sides being drawn equally, the sash is evenly elevated. Any further particulars can be obtained by addressing the inventor as above.

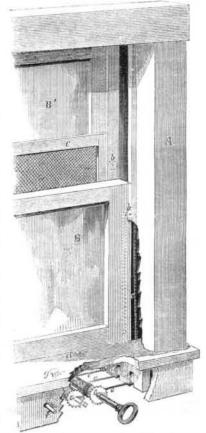
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wooden portion constitute the "sole" of the plane ; the iron, B, is of the usual form and is secured in flanges, h, by a wooden key or wedge, g. From this description it will be seen that the plane may be very readily constructed, much more so than if made wholly of wood as is usual. The throat, c, is formed without difficulty and its orifice at the cutting edge of B can be contracted or enlarged as occasion may require. The plates, b, may

> other wood. The inventor is Jackson Gorham, of Bairdstown, Ga., from whom any further information may be obtained. It is patented this week and the claim will be found on another page.

be of cast metal and the stock of beech or of

Huey's Window Sash.



scarcely be said to be any description about it.

A small frame of rectangular form is the stand from which rises two uprights carrying between them a conical roller, C, and a toothed cone, B, laid the one on the other in elastic journals, their narrow ends together. The cone, B, is roughened or studded with small spikes and is formed of cast iron; the roller, C, is nearly or quite smooth. On the axle or arbor of B is a crank and fly-wheel, A, by which the device is operated, the flywheel enabling a good speed to be attained. An inclined board, D, is placed between the feeding board and the rollers, this is placed between the sides so as to swing freely up and down The operation is so easy that any



A

each side. The back part, a', is permanently The stock of this plane is formed of wood with metal sides, and the front part is made attached to the metal plates, b, but the front part is allowed to slide longitudinally between adjustable by means of set screws, so that the "throat" may be enlarged and contracted at the plates, b, and nearer to or further from pleasure, as the nature of the work may rethe part, a', as may be desired; a being sequire. Its construction will be fully undercured at any point by set screws, d. The stood by the following description and the throat, c, of the plane is formed between a accompanying engraving, in which Fig. 1 is and a' the front part of a' being doubly ina longitudinal vertical section and Fig. 2 is a clined as seen at e. The lower edges of the plan or top view of the plane. metal sides, b, do not extend down to the bottom of the wooden portion, a a', of the

A is the plane stock which is formed of a wooden center, a a', with a metal plate, b, on | stock, and consequently the bottoms of the

a