

NEW INVENTIONS.

The following are some of the most prominent of the patents issued this week, with the names of the patentees:—

LOOM.—W. B. WALKER, AND N. D. HARTLEY, Salem, Iowa.—This invention is to simplify and improve that kind of hand loom in which several leaves of harness are employed.

POUNGING HAT BODIES.—S. S. WHEELER AND D. B. MANLEY, Danbury, Ct.—This invention consists in pouncing a hat body by means of an emery cylinder or wheel revolving at a high speed against the surface of a hat body revolving at a comparatively low speed.

COAL-OIL AND OTHER LAMPS.—C. H. BAGLEY, Elgin, Ill.—This invention consists, among other things, in trimming the wicks of coal-oil and other lamps by means of a scraper so hung within the top of the lamp as to be moved across the upper end of the wick tube, and its wick, thus scraping off or removing the charred or burnt portions of the wick.

RENDERING TALLOW, ETC.—J. J. ECKEL AND I. S. SCHUYLER, New York City.—This invention is a device for rendering tallow which will preclude the possibility of the tallow being scorched or burnt during the process, and by which all offensive odors will be avoided.

STREET LANTERN.—B. A. JOHNSON, Jeffersonville, Ind.—This invention consists in forming the bottom or base portion of a street lantern, of cast metal, and the body of sheet metal, whereby sufficient strength is secured in connection with durability and convenience of handling, and diminished expense.

SPREADING MASTIC ROOFING.—W. R. COE, West Meriden, Ct.—This invention is an improved apparatus for spreading roofing cement, evenly, quickly, and conveniently, and consists in the combination of the guiding and pressure roller, the box or hopper, and the adjustable spreading board.

CIGAR HOLDER AND HAT HOOK.—CHAS. G. SCHWIND AND JOHN GREYER, Union Hill, N. J.—This invention relates to a simple device which can be conveniently carried in the pocket and used as a cigar holder, and also a hat hook whereby the hat can be suspended in any convenient spot.

TOBACCO BOX.—THOS. HUCKAUS, New Baltimore.—This invention consists of a box for carrying tobacco having a partition through it with an A-shaped base, which latter forms a receptacle for matches, which are to be withdrawn from an opening in the front of the box, a slide attached to the cover confining them in the case when the lid is closed.

DITCHING MACHINE.—PETER LUGENBELL, Greensburgh, Ind.—This ditching machine consists in a novel construction of the excavator and the arrangement of the same in the framing, whereby a very simple and efficient device for the purpose specified is obtained.

SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.—P. C. VAN SLYKE, Bloomfield, Ind.—The object of this invention is to improve the construction of evaporators for sorghum sirups so as to promote crystallization and the production of sugar.

SOLDERING EAVESTROUGHS.—E. W. WILKINSON, JR., Mansfield, Ohio.—This invention relates to a holder for eavestroughs, while being soldered, whereby the work can be accomplished with much facility and more evenly than by the method heretofore practiced.

KITCHEN TABLE.—E. L. STAPLES, Nashville, Tenn.—This invention relates to a table which serves all the purposes of the common one, being convertible into a kneading trough and table combined, and it appears to be very simple and compact in its combination and to fully answer its purposes.

HINGE.—ALVAH WISWALL, New York City.—This invention consists in applying a spring to one or both of the hinges of a door or gate, in such a manner that the spring will close the door or gate after being opened for a person to pass through, and when the door or gate is opened further than is necessary to keep it open.

HAY-ELEVATING DEVICE.—E. SHORLEY, Lewisburgh, Pa.—This invention relates to a new and improved device for elevating hay in barns and depositing it in bays by the aid of a horse.

SLIDE BOLT.—JOHN DECKER, Sparta, N. J.—This invention consists in applying a series of tumblers to a slide bolt in such a manner that an ordinary bolt may be rendered as secure a fastening as an ordinary tumbler lock, and without materially augmenting the cost of the manufacture of the slide bolt.

INCrustATIONS IN STEAM BOILERS.—N. SPENCER THOMAS, Painted Post, N. Y.—This invention relates to a compound which when introduced into a steam boiler, will prevent the formation of incrustations or scales, and which can also be used with advantage for the purpose of removing scale already formed in steam boilers.

VULCANIZING INDIA-RUBBER, ETC.—L. HOFFSTADT, Philadelphia, Pa.—This invention consists in the arrangement of a self-acting regulator in combination with a vulcanizing apparatus in such a manner that the flame which heats the boiler of the vulcanizing apparatus is extinguished when the temperature rises beyond a certain degree.

CARPENTER'S CLAMP.—HERMANN SOEMMELT, New York City.—This invention consists in a carpenter's clamp which is provided with movable nuts in such a manner that by releasing the nuts from the screws, the two jaws of the clamp can be moved freely in either direction and readily adjusted at the desired distance apart.

RENDERING LARD.—JOHN J. ECKEL AND ISAAC S. SCHUYLER, New York City.—The object of this invention is to avoid the dissemination of vapors and unpleasant odors from kettles in which tallow is being rendered, and to utilize said vapors by rendering them available as a fuel.

THROTTLE VALVE.—R. B. ANGUS, Tremont, Pa.—This invention relates to a flask made for the purpose of casting throttle valves; it is composed of a cylinder bored out to the diameter of the seat into which the valve has to fit, and is provided with suitable blocks, the inner ends of which, when properly put together, form the mold for the valve to be cast. The blocks are held in position by a screw clamp so that they can be screwed up as the

metals shrink, and a suitable hole passing transversely through the cylinder allows of introducing the pin or rod which forms the core for the axle of the valve in such a manner that the hole for the axle is cast in and a valve is obtained which is ready to be put in its seat immediately upon being removed from the mold.

PRESSURE FOOT, ETC.—JAMES J. RUSS, Worcester, Mass.—This invention consists in so arranging a pressure foot for planing and molding machines that it can be adjusted in position to accommodate itself to the cutters of the machine, whether large or small, and also adjusted to conform to the bevel or inclination of the surface of the stuff or wooden strip which is being passed through the machine.

FLOW-CLEANING ATTACHMENT.—TIMOTHY TERREL, Spring Hill, Ohio.—This invention relates to a new, simple, and useful attachment for plows, whereby the same are effectually prevented from becoming choked or clogged up with weeds, etc., during the operation of plowing.

FISHWAY.—ALONZO LIVERMORE, Ashland, Pa.—This invention consists in constructing a fishway of any desired diameter, divided off into compartments to form pools or water chambers, an opening being made through each division wall for the current to pass through, and around these openings there are secured water breaks in the form of tubes pointing obliquely and against the current; by which construction and arrangement the velocity of the current is broken.

SNAP HOOK.—B. B. LEWIS, New York City.—This invention is a snap hook for hitching straps which will admit of being disengaged from a post or ring by simply pulling the reins or lines by which a horse is driven, and thereby obviating the necessity of detaching the hook from the ring previous to getting into a vehicle or mounting a horse.

CONCENTRATED LIQUID EXTRACT.—N. SPENCER THOMAS, Painted Post, N. Y.—This invention consists in the application of jets of air or steam injected at or through the bottom of a vacuum pan in which the concentration of a liquid extract is to be effected, so that by these jets of air or steam the moisture contained in the extract is completely expelled, and a solid extract can be made before removing it from the pan.

PICKER FOR FIBROUS MATERIAL.—LEVI FERGUSON, Lowell, Mass.—This invention consists in giving to the comb plates a vibrating motion toward and from the cylinder by means of suitable cams, eccentrics, or other means, in such a manner that the teeth of the comb plates alternately take the fibers from the cylinder as they move toward the same, and cleaning themselves as they move from the cylinder. The operation of picking is greatly facilitated.

DISINFECTING COMPOUND.—HENRY NAPIER, Elizabeth, N. J.—This invention relates to a disinfecting compound, the chief ingredient of which is phenic acid, and which can be used with good effect in public places, or in hospitals, sick rooms, and wherever a disinfectant is required.

FOUNTAIN PEN.—H. MADEHEIM, Brooklyn, N. Y.—This invention consists in a fountain pen with a hollow piston rod, stationary piston and movable pump barrel, in such a manner that the barrel or reservoir can be filled from either end, and a comparatively large supply can be taken in by the pen.

SKELETON SHAPE OR FRAME.—MISS P. A. LA MENT, New York City.—This invention consists of a skeleton frame or "shape," which, being applied to the waist of a person, can be so adjusted as to perfectly conform thereto, and when removed the form will be retained, over which a dress can be fitted.

SHEET METAL PANS.—M. S. SAGER, Washington, Ohio.—This invention relates to a useful machine for the manufacture of sheet iron and other sheet metal pans, whereby such portions of the sheet metal as are to constitute the sides of the pan can be bent upward, and their several corners firmly united.

BED BOTTOM.—E. M. PAYNE, Waverly, New York.—This invention consists in the combination of sacking, rollers, pawls, and ratchet wheels with each other, and with the frame of the bed bottom, for the purpose of straining or tightening the sacking; and in the combination of half elliptic springs or equivalent with the frames of the bed bottom.

DRYING HOUSE.—H. B. GALLOP AND CHARLES WOOD, Watertown, Wis.—The object of this invention is to obtain a house for drying lumber and other substances, which will be fire-proof, and possess other advantages over drying houses now in use.

MACHINE FOR TURNING HUBS.—HIRAM INMAN, Haganman's Mills, N. Y.—This invention relates to a new and improved machine for turning hubs, whereby the work may be rapidly and perfectly performed, effecting a great saving both in time and labor.

CUTTING APPARATUS FOR GRAIN AND GRASS HARVESTER.—M. P. HATHAWAY, Mankato, Minn.—This invention consists in having the cutters of a harvester attached to an endless apron placed at the front end of the platform, or a suitable bar arranged in such a manner that they will work or pass each other with a drawing cut, and operate similar to a pair of shears.

SECURING TEETH IN CIRCULAR SAWS.—WILLIAM CLEMSON, Middletown, N. Y.—This invention relates to a new mode of securing teeth in circular saws, whereby the following results are obtained:—First, The ready removal of the teeth from the saw plate, as well as the ready attaching of them thereto. Second, The preventing of the swelling or warping of the plate by the lateral pressure of the clamp which secures the teeth in the plate.

FOLDING UMBRELLA.—DANIEL KELLEY, Slatersville, R. I.—This invention relates to an umbrella the ribs of which are made in two parts to slide one on the other, and are provided with a spring catch in such a manner that when the ribs are extended to their full length they are rigid, and the umbrella when folded is reduced to a small compass.

CAR COUPLING.—G. D. SPOONER AND J. F. F. HALL, Rutland, Vt.—This invention consists in the arrangement of a central horizontal partition in the drawheads of a car coupling in such a manner that the link or shackle bar can be readily adjusted for cars of a different height, and a universal self-locking car coupling is obtained.

BUTTON.—E. A. ROBINSON, Waterbury, Conn.—This invention consists in the use of a metallic plate, made of a corresponding

diameter to that of the mold, the center of which is broken out, forming a "ragged" edge, flange, or lip. This plate by its flange is driven into the center opening of the mold in which the eye or loop is first placed, tightly and firmly securing it.

SEWING MACHINE.—AUSTIN LEYDEN, Atlanta, Georgia.—This invention is a sewing machine which will make, at the pleasure of the operator, several varieties of stitches without requiring to be stopped for alteration or adjustment.

SEWING MACHINE.—ANTON GALLETH, New York City.—This invention is an improvement in rotating feeding devices for sewing machines, consisting in improved means for converting a reciprocating into an intermittent rotary motion.

SHOE CLEANER.—B. FRANK EARLY, Palmyra, Pa.—This invention consists of a frame constructed and arranged in such a manner that corn husks and other suitable substances may be made to form a durable and efficient mat or foot cleaner, to be renewed at pleasure.

CLOTHES BAR OR HOLDER.—THEODORE F. SNOVER, Menasha, Wis.—This invention consists of a series of bars or rods so hung within a common head or frame, that when not desired for use they can be swung up out of the way.

WASHING MACHINE.—B. BISBEE, East Pharsalia, N. Y.—This invention relates to improvements in that class of washing machines in which a revolving cylinder is used, into whose interior the fabrics, etc., to be washed are placed, and whirled round to cleanse them.

VALVE IN THE HULL OF A VESSEL.—JOHN H. FAIRBANK AND FREDERICK RHODES, McKeesport, Pa.—This invention consists in the application of a valve to the hull of a vessel, whereby the vessel can be filled with water and sunk in case of fire.

BEER MEASURE.—JAMES DAILEY, Albany, N. Y.—This invention is a device for measuring fermented liquors while the same are in either a foaming or quiet state.

ROSE ENGINE LATHE.—THOMAS LIPPIATT, New York City.—In this lathe the dictator, in lieu of being stationary, is arranged so as to move laterally as the mandrel is revolved, according to the figure of the pattern secured on the mandrel, the cutting tool being connected with the dictator in such a manner as to partake of its movements, thus transferring to the article turned a similar configuration to that of the pattern.

VEHICLE.—FRANCIS CRICK, Beanesville, Ohio.—This invention consists in the peculiar construction of the spring and gearing of wagons and other vehicles.

LARD LAMP.—TIMOTHY TERREL, Spring Hill, Ohio.—This invention consists in a novel manner of securing or arranging the wick within the fountain, whereby the wick may be raised or lowered with the greatest facility.

HOLDER FOR NECK-TIES.—W. H. HART, JR., Philadelphia, Pa.—This invention relates to a holder for scarfs, neck-ties, etc., by means of which they can be readily secured in position upon the neck, or removed therefrom without injuring or soiling the collar, and without requiring the scarf or neck-tie to be passed entirely around the neck.

QUESTION ABOUT PRIOR INVENTION.

BEFORE THE EXAMINERS-IN-CHIEF ON APPEAL.
Interference between the respective applications of W. H. Salisbury and Charles Jones.

The above case came on, some time since, for hearing before the Examiners-in-Chief of the Patent Office. Jones proved clearly that he had a rude model of the invention in dispute in October, 1863. But he took no further steps toward completing it till the fall of 1864, when he applied for a patent. It is equally clear that, in June, 1864, Salisbury put a single specimen in actual use, and in the course of the next month, as many as twenty. The date of his invention goes no further back than June.

The Board found, from the testimony, that Salisbury obtained the invention from Jones, and that Jones had not abandoned it as an unsuccessful experiment, although the evidence upon these points was not decisive. The discussion respecting it would not prove interesting; but a legal question was raised, upon the state of facts that is of general importance.

On the part of Salisbury, it was contended that Jones had forfeited his right to a patent in consequence of his not having used due diligence in perfecting and applying his invention, while Salisbury had actually reduced it to practice. In support of this position, his counsel urged that even he who obtains a patent surreptitiously, or unjustly, while the true inventor is thus negligent, is entitled to hold it against the latter, under the 15th Section of the Act of 1836. It has been held in several cases. They further added, that he who first reduces an invention to practice is entitled to a patent against him who had conceived it previously, but had been guilty of laches in maturing it. From this they argued that Salisbury was, under the circumstances, entitled to a decision.

The Board came to a different conclusion. They did not acquiesce in the position first advanced, for, though it might be implied from what has been sometimes said, that he who obtains a patent surreptitiously may hold it against a prior but negligent inventor; yet, if so, this must be regarded as a sort of penalty inflicted upon the latter for his lack of diligence. Like all other penalties, however, it can be imposed only under the precise circumstances under which the statute has prescribed it; and that is, when a patent has been actually obtained. Where neither party holds one, no such punishment can be inflicted.

If, indeed, the parties were both independent inventors, who had acted in good faith, he who first matures the invention thereby acquires the right to it, except in the single instance where his competitor first conceived it, and has been diligently engaged in adapting and perfecting it. But this doctrine merely determines the civil rights of two innocent and bona fide competitors. It has never been applied where one of them is found to have obtained the invention from the other. To hold this would be inflicting the penalty in a case where the law has provided none; that is, where the party who first matured the invention had not obtained a patent.

The decision declaring Jones the prior inventor was accordingly pronounced by S. H. Hodges for the Board.

The decision was lately affirmed by Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Joseph J. Couch, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., now of Brooklyn, N. Y., having petitioned for the extension of a patent granted to him the 23d day of November, 1852, for an improvement in machines for drilling stone, it is ordered that said petition be heard on Monday, the 5th day of November next.

Stephen C. Mendenhall, Richmond, Ind., having petitioned for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 9th day of November, 1852, for an improvement in mode of throwing shuttles in looms, it is ordered that the said petition be heard on Monday, the 23d day of October next.

Stephen C. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Ind., and Obed King and Ezra King, of Salem, Iowa, having petitioned for the extension of a patent granted to them on the 9th day of November, 1852, for an improvement in hand looms, it is ordered that the said petition be heard on Monday, the 22d day of October next.