

oscillating motion about its own axis; when the support of such rake arm is located at or near the rear end of the platform which is attached directly to the finger beam, substantially as and for the purpose described.

Fourth, A hinged platform with a vibrating rake mounted upon it, said rake moving in the plane of the top of the platform while sweeping off the grain and then oscillating on its own axis so as to move back above the grain which is to be swept off by its return forward stroke, substantially as herein described.

Fifth, A rake arm which sweeps in the path of a part of a horizontal circle, oscillates in the path of a vertical circle, all without changing its attitude at any point, such rake arm being mounted on a platform which is hinged to the draft frame, and which is directly behind the cutting apparatus, substantially as described.

Sixth, A hinged platform with the elevated extension D, adapted for sustaining a rake which delivers the cut grain in gabels upon the ground in rear of the draft frame, substantially as described.

Seventh, A hinged platform with a rake arm J, which is provided with a catching device, said catching device moving with the rake arm in its passage over the platform, and acting to hold the teeth of the rake arm in a position for raking, and also in a position for passing unobstructedly over the grain upon the hinged platform, substantially as described.

Eighth, A rake which has both a circular vibrating movement and an intermittent oscillating movement, all without changing the plane of the rake arm mounted on a platform which is hinged to a two wheeled draft frame, substantially as described.

Ninth, A rake which has both a circular vibrating movement and an intermittent oscillating movement about its own axis all without changing the plane of the rake arm; such rake being mounted on a hinged platform and driven by a crank and pitman, from the inner side of a draft frame which has two separate and independent driving and supporting wheels, substantially as described.

2,621.—MANUFACTURE OF BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES.—George Nimmo, Jersey City, N. J. Patented May 31, 1864.

I claim the manufacture of crucibles from a composition of which calcined plumbago or old pots ground, forms a part, substantially as set forth.

DESIGNS.

- 2,655.—DESIGN FOR A COOK'S STOVE.—John Abendroth, New York City.
- 2,656.—DESIGN FOR A CARRIAGE LAMP.—Marcus DeVoursney, Newark, N. J.
- 2,657.—DESIGN FOR A SHAFT FRAME.—Adolph H. Rau, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 2,658.—DESIGN FOR A PIANO STOOL.—Henry M. Ritter, (assignor to M. Greenwood & Co.) Cincinnati, Ohio.

EXTENSIONS.

ORNAMENTING BOTTLES.—L. Q. C. Wishart, Philadelphia, Pa. Design. Letters Patent No. 1,161. Dated Oct. 25, 1859.

I claim the ornamental design, described and represented in the drawing for Pine Tree tar cordial bottles.

SUPPORTING THE TOPPING-LIFT AND PEAK HALYARD BLOCK OF SAIL VESSELS.—William and Stephen G. Coleman, Providence, R. I. Letters Patent No. 9,619. Dated Oct. 25, 1859.

We claim the supporting the topping-lift by means of a crane, of such form, and construction, that when the topping-lift sails, when the sail is hoisted, it shall not foul or chafe against the peak halyard block.

We also claim the so arranging and constructing such crane that it may also support the peak halyard block, substantially as specified.

MACHINE FOR PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. J. Greenough, New York City. Reissued No. 269, dated July 4, 1854. Again reissued No. 698, dated April 26, 1859. Letters patent No. 10,427. Dated Jan. 17, 1854.

I claim driving the pegs into boots and shoes automatically, by means of a peg driver operated up and down by a positive mechanical movement whether impelled by a cam, eccentric, or crank, or other equivalent, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

MACHINE FOR PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. J. Greenough, New York City. Reissued No. 269, dated July 4, 1854. Again reissued No. 699, (Div. 2.) dated April 26, 1859. Letters patent No. 10,427. Dated Jan. 17, 1854.

I claim the moving the sole of the shoe along by means of the awl that forms the hole in which the peg is inserted, in combination with the peg driver, whether the peg driver be or be not employed, to perform the additional function of presenting the peg, whereby each hole made by the awl is brought in succession in line for inserting the peg before the awl is withdrawn, as set forth.

MACHINE FOR PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. J. Greenough, New York City. Reissued No. 269, dated July 4, 1854. Again reissued No. 700, (No. 3) dated April 26, 1859. Letters patent No. 10,427. Dated Jan. 17, 1854.

I claim cutting off shoe pegs from a strip of peg wood, or other material, by means of a lateral side cut, that will cut straight across substantially as and for the purposes set forth when combined with suitable ways in which the strip shoes, and machinery for driving the pegs as specified.

I also claim enclosing the peg by the cutter until it is driven as specified, by making the cutter, when in position, a part of the guiding tube substantially as set forth.

I also claim the combination of the endless feed with a cutter for severing the pegs in a shoe pegging machine, as above specified.

MACHINE FOR PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. J. Greenough, New York City. Reissued No. 269, dated July 4, 1854. Again reissued No. 701, (No. 4) dated April 26, 1859. Letters patent No. 10,427. Dated Jan. 17, 1854.

I claim connecting the last with a horizontal slide or plate capable of presenting the shoe or foot, substantially as described, so that the shoe or foot attached thereto, may be turned and moved in any direction, in a horizontal or inclined course, in combination with a mechanism, substantially as described, which tends constantly to force it upward against a rest or guide, but which will permit it to yield downward as described; but this combination I claim only when combined with the pegging mechanism above described, or any equivalent thereof.

And I also claim as an automatic means of moving and guiding the last to present it to the pegging apparatus, in the required line of pegging the guide groove and guide, and plunger and curved rack, substantially as described in combination with the mechanism above described or the equivalent thereof which permits the last to be moved in any desired direction as set forth.

MACHINE FOR PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. J. Greenough, New York City. Reissued No. 269, dated July 4, 1854. Again reissued No. 702 (No. 5) dated April 26, 1859. Letters patent No. 10,427. Dated Jan. 17, 1854.

I claim the combination of the universal movement carriage, and lateral awl movement for properly presenting the shoe to receive the pegs in succession, as herein specified.

I also claim the combination of the mechanism for the cutting and feeding of the pegs, as herein described, or any equivalent therefor, with the automatic peg driver, as described.

I also claim the combination of the following elements, or their mechanical equivalents, namely, the peg-former, the peg-feeder, the peg-driver and the mechanism for moving the shoe, herein described, thus constituting an automatic machine for pegging shoes, as set forth.

MACHINE FOR PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. J. Greenough, New York City. Reissued No. 269, dated July 4, 1854. Again reissued No. 703 (No. 6) dated April 26, 1859. Letters patent No. 10,427. Dated Jan. 17, 1854.

I claim the pegging of boots and shoes with nails or pegs drawn wire substantially as described, and for the purposes specified.

I also claim driving the pegs by means of the cutting nippers, said nippers cutting off the peg after it is driven, substantially as specified.

WEAVING CORDED FABRICS.—William Smith, New York City.—Letters patent No. 9,653. Dated April 5, 1853.

I claim the process of forming a fabric by the combination of stationary and movable warps with the two weft threads, passed simultaneously through the two sheds, formed above and below said stationary warps. The weft threads being held in place on the surface of the stationary warps by the movable warps.

SEWING MACHINE.—William Wickersham, Boston, Mass.—Letters patent No. 9,679. Dated April 19, 1853.

I claim the combination of a single needle and two thread guides (carrying separate threads) so operated that during one passage of the needle, through and out of the cloth, or other material to be sewed, one of the said guides, shall lay its thread in the hook of the needle, while during the next passage of the needle through and out of the cloth, the other guide shall lay its thread in the hook of the needle, each guide acting alternately, all substantially as herein before specified, the improvement of making one of the said guides, viz: the guide with the long slot, for receiving the thread in its passage to and through the other guide as specified.

I also claim the above described peculiar mode of sewing cloth, or other fabric, viz: by combining two threads with the fabric by drawing them through from the same side of the cloth and through each other's loops, interlocking them in pleated stitches so that the threads alternately bind each other substantially as specified.

The improved arrangement of applying the closing slide of the hooked needle, to the same side as the barb or hook, so that it may slide in a groove in the needle or carrier parallel to the motion of the needle, in the manner and for the purpose as specified.

BALANCING SLIDE VALVES OF STEAM ENGINES.—Robert Waddell, Liverpool, Eng.—Patented in England, April 27, 1853. Letters patent No. 10,999. Dated June 6, 1854.

First, I claim the equilibrium table with its levers or their equivalents applied to and acting in combination with the valve substantially as herein described.

Second, I claim the packing pieces extending from the back of the valve chiefly by butting against the back of the valve in combination with the small passages leading to the ports, substantially in the manner herein described.

Third, I claim combining the equilibrium table or its equivalent with the packing and small passages by the joint action of which a slide valve is perfectly and entirely balanced.

SEWING MACHINE.—William H. Johnson, Springfield, Mass.—Reissued No. 355, Feb. 26, 1856. Letters patent No. 10,597. Dated March 7, 1854.

First, I claim the making of a seam with a single thread, by the combination of a single needle, forked hook, and expanding lever, operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein specified.

Second, The forming or making of a seam from a single thread by the running of a loop of the thread through the material to be sewn, the running of a second loop through the material and putting the first loop through the second, the running of a third loop through the material and through the first named loop, the carrying of a fourth loop through the material and putting it around the third, and so on, putting the first loop through the second and around the third, and the second loop through the fourth and around the fifth, and so on, forming the belaying double loop stitch herein described, in the manner set forth.

Third, The feeding of the material to be sewn by means of a vibrating piercing instrument, whether said instrument be the needle itself or an independent instrument in the immediate vicinity thereof, substantially as herein described.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING GOLD.—Alfred J. Watts, Brooklyn, N. Y. Letters Patent No. 9,691. Dated April 26, 1853.

I claim the within-described process of preparing or crystallizing gold for the purpose of filling teeth, substantially as herein set forth and described.

KNITTING MACHINE.—John Mee, Lowell, Mass., assignor to John Mee and John Rourke, Lowell, Mass., and G. Mackenon, Portsmouth, N. H. Letters Patent No. 9,718. Dated May 10, 1853.

I claim two sets of thread guides in combination with two sets of needles (or their equivalents) and machinery for casting the loops, the whole being made to operate together, substantially as herein before specified.

I also claim two sets of thread guides in combination with two sets of needles and machinery for casting the loops, all substantially as described, and operating together to produce a ribbed knit fabric, such as I have explained.

I also claim the improvement of causing the two sets of needles to work or move up and down independently of each other or in other words so that one set may move downward or be moved out of the way of the thread guides to be brought into operation on the other set, such improvement enabling me to bring or arrange the two sets of needles close together and thus make closer work than can be produced when the two sets of needles are made to move in one direction (either up or down) at the same time.

WARP KNIT FABRIC.—Jno. of Mee, Lowell Mass., assignor to Jno. Mee and Jno. Rourke, Lowell, Mass., and G. Mackenon, Portsmouth, N. H. Letters Patent No. 9,719. Dated May 10, 1853.

I claim the above described new or improved manufacture of warp skirt ribbed fabric, the same being made by means of two sets of hooks or two sets of warps or warp yarns laid and looped together, and upon the said hooks or needles, substantially in the manner specified, and whether to exhibit ribs to equal or unequal widths on opposite sides of the fabric as explained.

MACHINE FOR SHRINKING HAT BODIES.—Jas. S. Taylor, Danbury, Conn. Letters Patent No. 9,700. Dated May 3, 1853.

I claim the process of shrinking or sizing the hat bodies by passing them longitudinally into and through a chamber formed by placing several cylin-

ders or rollers having concave or other denomination of surfaces in such a proximity as to form the said chamber as herein before substantially set forth.

MACHINE FOR POINTING AND THREADING SCREW BLANKS.—Thomas J. Sloan, New York City. Letters Patent No. 9,688. Dated April 26, 1853.

I claim combining in an organized machine, a cutter and its appendages operated substantially as specified for forming the point on screw blanks, as specified, with the chaser or cutter which cuts the threads over the shank and pointed part thereof down to the point substantially as specified.

Inventions Patented in England by Americans.

- 1,051.—MACHINE FOR CUTTING SCALE-BOARD, AND FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE SAME INTO AN IMPROVED FABRIC FOR STRUCTURES GENERALLY.—John K. Mayo, New York City. April 8, 1867.
- 1,052.—APPARATUS FOR REGULATING AND TRANSMITTING ELECTRIC CURRENTS, ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS FOR LONG SUBMARINE LINES.—George Little, New York City. April 8, 1867.
- 952.—PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING ICE.—Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, New York City. March 30, 1867.
- 1,000.—ARTIFICIAL STONE FOR GRINDING, WRETTING, OR POLISHING PURPOSES, AND A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME.—Geo. E. Van Derburgh, New York City. April 8, 1867.
- 1,028.—STEAM GENERATOR. Mitchell Safety Steam Generator Company, Albany, N. Y. April 3, 1867.
- 1,044.—MODE OF EMBALMING.—Geo. W. Scollay, St. Louis, Mo., April 6, 1867.
- 1,068.—MACHINERY FOR PICKING AND GINNING COTTON.—Enoch Osgood, Boston, Mass. April 10, 1867.
- 1,078.—BRICK MACHINE.—Richard A. Douglas, Chicago, Ill. April 11, 1867.
- 1,069.—BREACH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS.—Henry H. Wolcott, Tonkers, N. Y. April 10, 1867.
- 1,077.—MODE OF AND APPARATUS FOR MULTIPLYING POWER, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO HOISTING OR LIFTING MACHINERY.—Henry J. Griswold, Boston, Mass. April 11, 1867.
- 864.—MACHINERY FOR CUTTING CHANNELS IN STONE, ETC.—George J. Wardwell, Rutland, Vt. March 25, 1867.
- 866.—BREACH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS AND CARTRIDGES.—Loughlin Conroy and Tristram D. Vanderveer, New York City. March 25, 1867.
- 871.—STEAM AND VACUUM GAGE.—Emmett Quinn, Washington, D. C. March 26, 1867.
- 876.—SCREWS.—Valentine Fogerty, Boston, Mass. March 26, 1867.
- 882.—VALVE GEAR OF STEAM ENGINES.—William Wright, New York City March 26, 1867.
- 883.—LOOMS.—Erastus B. Bigelow, Boston, Mass. March 26, 1867.
- 894.—MACHINE FOR PAINTING METALLIC SURFACES, ETC.—Henry Fassmann, New Orleans, La. March 27, 1867.

EXTENSION NOTICES.

Charles Watt, of Putney, England, and Hugh Burgess, of Royer's Ford, Pa., having petitioned for the extension of a patent granted to them the 18th day of July, 1854, and antedated the 19th day of August, 1853, reissued the 5th day of October, 1853, and again reissued in two divisions the 7th day of April, 1865, for an improvement in process of treating wood and other vegetable substances in the manufacture of paper pulp, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of August, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 5th day of August next.

Henry Ritchie, of Newark, N. J., having petitioned for the extension of a patent granted to him the 23d day of August, 1853, for an improvement in padlocks, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 23d day of August, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 5th day of August next.

Arshal H. McKinley, of Higginsport, Ohio, having petitioned for the extension of a patent granted to him the 16th day of August, 1853, for an improvement in socket for auger handles and braces for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 16th day of August, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 29th day of July next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

- THE ART OF PERFUMERY. By G. W. Septimus Piesse. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

This book gives the methods of obtaining the odors of plants, and instructions for the manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics, etc., upon which subjects it is quite full and apparently complete. It is illustrated with numerous engravings and is neatly published.

- THE ART OF MANUFACTURING SOAP AND CANDLES, Embracing Hard, Soft, and Toilet Soaps, the Modes of Detecting Frauds, etc., etc. By Adolph Ott. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

This is likely to be a manual for the perfumer and fancy soap manufacturer as it gives full accounts of the different processes for making their products.

- MAP OF GILPIN COUNTY, Embracing the Central Gold Region of Colorado.

This map was drawn from surveys made last summer by Messrs. Chas. W. Morse and Geo. H. Hill, of Central City, Colorado. It is drawn on a scale of 1,500 feet to the inch and shows the mountains, gulches, cañons, streams, roads, and quartz mills, giving the names of the companies to whom they belong; it also gives many of the most prominent lodes. The labor and expense of making accurate surveys in this rough region is great, and three months were devoted to its accomplishment. Only 200 copies have been published, mainly for subscribers. The map must be of advantage to capitalists who have invested in mines in this region, and also to miners either there or contemplating locating in that region. The price of this map is \$25 per copy, to be obtained of Gaylord Watson, No. 16 Beekman street, N. Y., and Rufus Blanchard, Chicago, Ill.

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