

## New Inventions.

### Machine for the Manufacture of Coffee Mills.

Mr. A. F. Ward, of York, Pennsylvania, has invented a machine for cutting the teeth in wrought iron coffee mills. It is so arranged as to cut both the ring and the burr in one machine, and it will in about four minutes make a mill far superior to that made by hand and thus making them too about fifteen times as fast. It is so arranged that any desired slant may be given to the teeth and also any desired slant given to the ring and burr by very simple alterations. It can be propelled by about one horse power and can be attended by one boy of ten years of age. Thus a boy and a horse will do in one day what fifteen men by hand would be required to do, and at the same time making far superior work. It will also answer all the purposes of punching, &c. belonging to coffee mill business.

### Improvement in Carriage Springs.

Mr. E. T. Sprout, of Springville, Pennsylvania, has invented a new improvement in the carriage, by connecting the spring and reach together—the spring forming part of the reach. They serve thus combined as braces to the hind axle-tree. The body loops are also a spring, and there is nothing but steel from the axle-tree and bolster to the body of the carriage. The motion of the carriage is thereby rendered very easy, and only about fifty pounds of common steel spring is needed for a one horse vehicle. By this improvement carriages can be made lighter, cheaper, more simple and more durable. The spring used is the half elliptical, and the benefit of the whole elliptical is gained for the motion of Mr. Sprout's improvement, an engraving of which we shall be able to present in a future number. Application has been made for a patent.

### Improvement in Steam Boilers.

To introduce water into steam boilers, when engines are in operation, without the use of pumps and valves, as is now customary, has been long a desideratum. Eliakim Ingalls, Esq. of Providence, R. I. has patented an invention securing this benefit. If we are rightly informed, his improvement takes the water from almost any locality and introduces it into the boiler, while the steam is up, and the engine in operation, and it is of such construction as to be easily appended to an engine already in use. The same object, however, has been attained before and described in our columns.

### Manufacture of Pure Iron.

One of our exchanges says that Mr. Dixon of Jersey City, has succeeded in making pure iron in masses of any magnitude and that this new metal will be of great utility in the arts, first for engraving, "superseding the use of steel engravings," because this pure iron can be hardened to that degree that thousands can be worked off without dimming the original lines, "especially of that kind of engraving called mezzotint."

[This scientific information regarding pure iron being hardened, to supersede steel will undoubtedly make some of our iron manufacturers stare, to us it is a puzzler.

### Improvements in Ornamental Mouldings.

Messrs. Dorrard, of Providence, R. I. have made some valuable improvements both in the machinery and the use of different materials for mouldings and sash work.

### Ventilating Bed Top.

A patent has been taken out in London, by Wakeling & Son, for a ventilating bed top, which, instead of being close as usual, has a double tester or a tester made in two parts, one raised above the other, and connected by open trellis work of brass, through which on the curtains being drawn, the air, as it becomes heated, has a free escape.

### Brantz's Unbranning Machine.

One of these machines was exhibited recently in this city, and astonished a number of merchants on Change. We noticed this invention last summer, a sample of its work having been sent us for examination.—The machine is a grand invention. The berry comes out entire, but robbed of its brown outer covering, purely white, polished, and resembling wax. In this state it has lost all its offal, and every particle will make extra flour, the berry having wasted but about two pounds to the bushel in the operation.

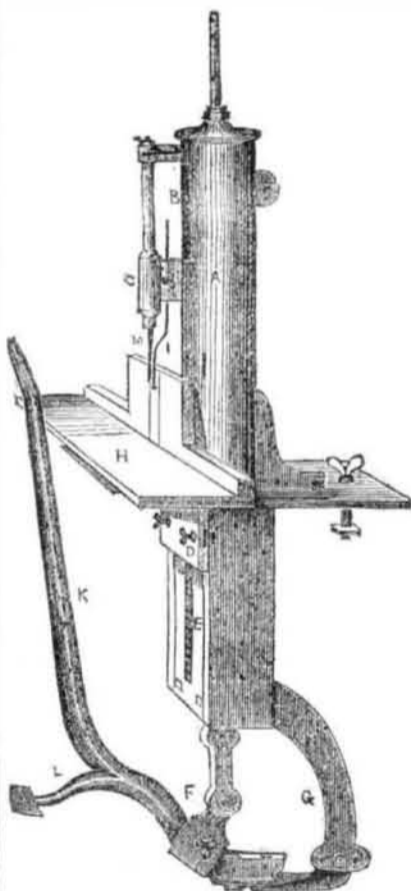
### Important Surgical Discovery.

The Boston Evening Journal states that Mr. Samuel L. Bigelow, a teacher in the Tremont Medical School, has made known a discovery of the highest importance as it regards Surgery. It consists in a new and certain method of procuring the union of incised wounds by first indentation in a few hours. A paper was read before the Boston Medical Society by Dr. J. H. Bigelow, a surgeon of the Hospital, who stated that it had already been introduced there with success. It is said to be a preparation of gun cotton and sulphuric ether—the two great lions of the day yoked in some way for drawing together wounds.

### Telegraph Invention.

A Cincinnati paper announces that George O. Davies, of that city, is engaged in getting up a telegraphic instrument, now nearly completed, upon an entirely new and original plan; by which it is supposed that 150 or 190 letters per minute can be transmitted, and read with as much facility as ordinary writing, and without the least possibility of mistaking one letter for another. Morse's Telegraph ordinarily transmits from 60 to 80 per minute.

### Improved Morticing Machine.

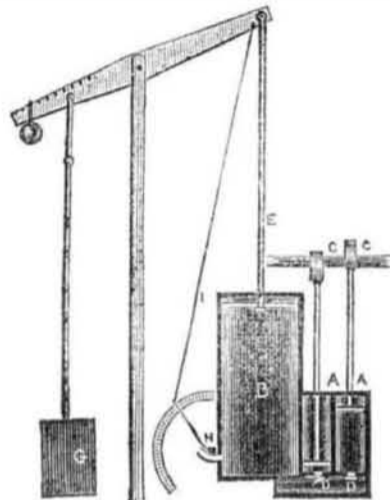


This compact and beautiful Morticing Machine has been invented by Mr. C. Bliss, of Hartford, Conn., and for which he has applied for letters patent. The nature of it is principally the extreme portability and ease with which it can be made of great benefit to the joiner. It is mostly all of cast iron and can be attached to any bench, and after being used can be unscrewed and laid out of the way under the bench, as it occupies but a very small space.

DESCRIPTION.—A, is a cast iron cylinder, in which is a spiral spring attached by the upper end to the vibrating chisel stock C, and by the lower extremity to the treadle F. The chisel M, is fixed in the stock and the work to be operated on is placed on the rest board, or bench H, being held snug to the bench by I, a rod for that purpose, which can be shifted up and down by a screw. If the work is light the handle K, is more conveni-

ent than the tread stirrup L. By operating with the handle, or foot board, our readers will perceive at once how the chisel is worked up and down in the slot B, and by a clamp on the top of the chisel stock, the chisel is changed or shifted with the left hand, as rapid as the hand can turn it. E, is a rack for elevating or depressing the rest bench H, and D are screws for making it fast and firm at any desired point to accommodate the size of the work to be morticed. On the top of the cylinder is a slender rod with an orifice through it whereby an additional spring can be added to the machine passing over a pulley behind the machine and to be attached to the plate behind H. For strength, compactness and simplicity this machine is worthy of much commendation. Further information may be obtained of Mr. Bliss at Hartford.

### Pneumatic Regulator.

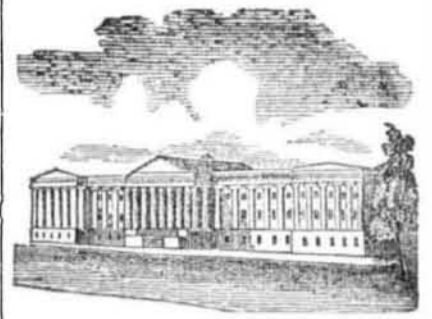


This apparatus is the invention of Mr. Jas. Harvey, of Craigsville, Orange Co., N. Y.—It is the application of a double pneumatic pump to supersede the use of the governor for water wheels, especially for factories, where so much damage is often done to machinery by the breaking of some shaft, by which the speed of looms and frames are so suddenly increased before the governor acts in arresting the speed of the main driver.

DESCRIPTION.—A A, are the two air pumps constructed like any force pump. The air is admitted by openings from the other side and discharged through valves D D, into a cylinder B. This cylinder operates the water gate G. The pumps A A, are worked by eccentrics C C, on a shaft near the main driver, or it may be on the main shaft, and these pumps need not be above one inch in diameter—but half an inch diameter may be sufficient. According as the shaft is running swift or slow, so is the air compressed in B, and the piston elevates the balance beam by the shackle bar E, and depresses G, the gate. H, is a regulating faucet with an index and hand for correct and pointed regulation, so that the exact amount of condensed air may be regulated to keep the gate to the exact point of supply, and it will easily be perceived that when any of the machinery is thrown off and the speed of the main driver increased, that it will act very rapidly to elevate E, and shut off the water entirely. I, as a rod connected with the faucet H, and can be set so as to allow the faucet to be closed by the elevation of E, or only to be closed to a certain point as may be required for quick action upon the gate.—This apparatus need not occupy more room than twelve or eighteen inches and it might easily be applied to regulate the speed of locomotives, at least it is a better machine for that purpose than the hydraulic regulator invented in Glasgow and noticed some time ago in the Scientific American. The inventor we believe has taken legal measures for a peculiar way of applying it. The above engraving will be perfectly understood by any of our mechanical readers.

### French Sewing Machine.

Late French exchanges say that Jean le Capelin, petit, or little John Capelin, has invented a sewing machine that makes 240 stitches per minute, which by the turn of a screw are changed from fine to coarse in a moment. It will sew, stitch, and make edgings by the same movement.



### LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending March 21, 1848.

To Charles Perley, of New York City, for improvement in Ship's Windlasses. Patented March 21, 1848.

To Renssalaer D. Granger, of New York City, for improvement in Cooking Stoves.—Patented March 21, 1848.

To Alexander H. Hart, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, for improvement in Tuyers. Patented March 21, 1848.

To John Coates, of Manchester, England, for improvement in preparing fabrics for printing. Patented March 21, 1848. Date of English Patent April 27, 1847.

To Chauncey W. Case, Syracuse, N. Y., for improvement in apparatus for Turning. Patented March 21, 1848.

To Stephen Porter, of Geneva, N. Y., for improvement in Washing Machines. Patented March 21, 1848.

### DESIGNS.

To Peter Van Ness and Abraham Wood, of New York City, for Design for Forks, Knives and Spoons. Patented March 21, 1848.

### INVENTOR'S CLAIMS.

#### Planing Metals.

By Alfred C. Jones of New Orleans, La. Improvement in Portable machinery for Planing Metals. Patented 17th September, 1847. Claim.—Having thus fully described the manner in which I arrange the respective parts of any portable machine for planing metals, what I claim therein as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is the particular manner in which the slides and the apparatus for moving them are combined and arranged with each other, and with the bar, by which arrangements and combination the said instrument is rendered portable, and capable of being attached to a work bench or to the work upon which it is to operate. I do not make claim to either of the individual parts when taken alone, as of my invention, slides such as I have described, and the giving motion to them by means of screws or of racks and pinions, being well known devices. I therefore, as above stated, limit my claim to the particular combination herein set forth, by which I have produced a tool which is substantially true and of great utility.

#### Smut Machine.

By Jacob Benner, of Liberty, Penn. Improvement in Smut Machines. Patented 11th September, 1847. Claim.—What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by letters patent, is the making the outer case of the machine in several compartments, one above the other as described, in combination with the tubes or spouts attached to the periphery of, and opening into the outer casing, to conduct the grain from one compartment to another in succession as described. And I also claim in combination with a casing so constructed as above claimed, the beaters attached to the periphery of a perforated or wire gauze cylinder open at both ends that the rotation of the beaters may induce a current or currents of air outwards to discharge the dust and other impurities through the apertures between the bars of the outer case, and to aid in delivering the grain to the conducting tubes as described.

A singular accident happened to J. Coles, Esq., of Taunton, England. While pulling up his boots, he strained the lids or his eyes so much as to break a small blood vessel, which caused the loss of sight of one eye, and much injured the other.