



New Inventions.

Pneumatic Telegraph and Annunciator.

Mr. Ashe, Professor of Drawing, No. 133 Fulton st., this city, has invented an Air Annunciator, which from its simplicity will no doubt supersede others. Its principle consists in the compressible nature of the air, which by using two pistons of a very small diameter in a leaden tube, (or any number of tubes,) makes one strike a gong or bell at one end simply by pressing upon the piston at the other end. A leaden tube (which is chosen because it can easily navigate angles,) is made with small sheet brass cylinders, one at each end, and small pistons fitted in the same. The piston of the warning cylinder which strikes the gong or plate or bell, is made somewhat smaller in diameter than the other, so that any amount of force required may be exerted by pushing the other piston into the cylinder and making the warning one strike a bell, or a steel plate with wires numbered, or there may be a steel plate with buttons numbered on it, that by the piston striking will change their position and tell which number was struck on the plate, and thus do away with all the machinery of so many small cranks as are used in the common annunciator. There are a number of ways to complete the warning part, which the inventor will inform those of who desire information. The principle is as stated, the using of a piston to strike a bell, &c. by pushing another piston in a tube so as to use the force of compressed air to operate the warning or indicating piston, striking the most gentle or loudest tap.

Self-feeding Gold Pen.

Mr. Altonse R. Craytey, of Brooklyn, N. Y. has invented a very unique improvement in Gold Pens. A small oblong shield is placed inside of the pen which regulates the supply of ink to the writer in a most beautiful manner. We shall be able to present an engraving of the invention next week.

New Kind of Paving.

Mr. J. F. Foreman, of this city, has designed a new system of street paving, which consist in using no concrete substrata, but a substrata or secondary tier of flag paving.—This paving Mr. Foreman asserts will allow easier access to water and gas pipes that need repair, than can be obtained through a substrata of concrete, as all that has to be done is to lift the blocks and flags. He also calculates it to be cheaper. In connection with the paving he couples deeper gutters for drainage and covering them with perforated iron plates.

A New Mineral Useful in Arts.

Mr. Blage, of Sharon, Ohio, has patented a mineral discovered in his neighborhood, which promises to be of great value. When first dug up, it is of the consistence of tallow and gradually hardens in a few days, so as to resemble slate; and, finally, it becomes as hard as rock. It is of a blue color, is impervious to both water and fire, and admits of the finest polish. When reduced to powder, and mixed up with linseed oil, it has the appearance of black paint, and may be spread over wood, canvass, &c. Roofs have been guarded by it against fire: and as it does not absorb the rain, it protects the rafters from decay. It consists of about one-half of silica, one fourth alumina, with proportions of magnesia, black oxide, sulphate of iron, lime and carbon.

Window Fastener.

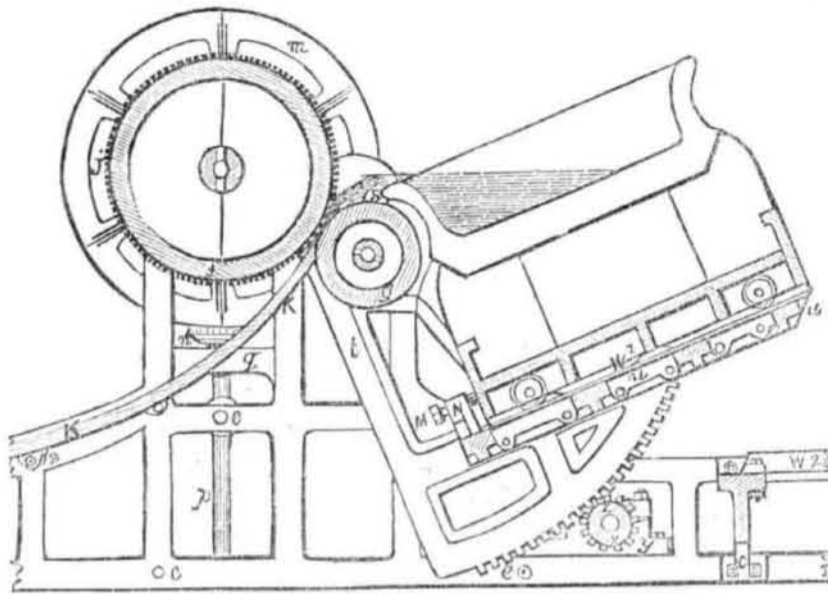
Mr. Joseph Nock, an ingenious mechanic of Philadelphia, has invented a new brass window Fastener, which will effectually prevent windows from being lifted by malicious and evil disposed persons, and thus prevent housebreaking and burglary.

Novel Parasol Sign.

Mr. J. Custar, of Morristown, Pa., as we learn by the Herald has made a very ingenious application of clock machinery to exhibit it as a sign for a parasol manufactory. It is made of one train of wheels, driven by a weight and has two motions the escapement and fly-wheel. The escapement motion is intended to keep the parasol open seven seconds, when the pin that raises it passes the

drop and the parasol shuts. The escapement motion still goes on seven seconds more, when another pin on the pin wheel strikes a small drop and throws the escapement motion out, the fly motion then takes place and raises the parasol suddenly, when the escapement motion again comes into play. Thus it continues, raises in one second, remains up seven seconds, falls in one second, and remains closed seven seconds, and so on alternately.

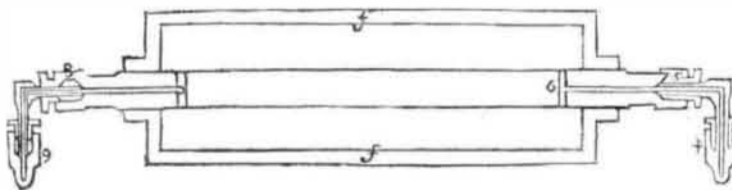
MACHINE FOR GLASS MOULDING.—Figure 2.



tion to these wheels the axis of the roller *f*, has on the outside of the framing a large bevel wheel *m*, driven by a pinion *n*, on the end of an upright shaft *p*, driven by an underlying shaft from the main driver. The upper part of the shaft *p*, is supported by a bracket *q*, projecting from the side frame; near the upper part of the framing there are two plunger blocks *r*, which form a support to the pins which project from the side of a piece of tilting frame. There are two of these pieces *t*, one on each side of the machine, and they are connected together by a third piece *u*, by bolts. The frame when thus put together is supported by pins *s*, and occupies nearly the entire width between the side frames *a*. The lower part of the piece *t*, has a segment of a tooth wheel formed on it and centred on the pins *s*, so that the tilting frame may move a portion of a circle on these pins. The piece *u*, has two small ribs or rails extending across and cast upon it, which form a continuation of the rails which conduct to the furnace. *X*, is a shaft extending across the frame supported by plunger blocks *y*, attached to the side frames *e*, which shaft *x*, has pinions *z*, upon it gearing with the segment of the tilting frame *t*. The shaft *x*, is also elongated to a convenient distance, and supported at its extremity by a frame of two side pieces connected by stretchers. The upper part of the frame carries two plunger blocks and a shaft; the shaft having a handle and a pinion upon it, which gears into a large spur wheel on the shaft *X*. By turning round the handle on *X*, it forcibly raises the tilting

frame with any object that may be placed on it. There is an opening in the tilting frame, through which the axis of the roller *g*, passes; and this roller is sufficiently long to allow the required movement of the tilting frame. The rollers are supplied in this machine with water to keep them cool; the water is conveyed below the floor to the pipe 1; at 2, there is a branch which leads off from 1 to the axis of the roller *g*, which it enters through the stuffing box; the tube 1, proceeding further upwards, bends over and forms another stuffing box 4, which allows the upper roller *f*, to move a small distance horizontally, to alter the thickness of the plate. The water enters the axis of the roller *f*, by passing through the stuffing box 5; the axis of the roller is not hollow throughout, but the hollow part of it terminates at 6, (see fig 3,) where there are two side holes bored at right angles to it, which allow the water to pass into and occupy the large hollow space in the body of the roller. By a similar contrivance the water is allowed to flow out of the opposite end of the roller, passing through the stuffing boxes 8, 9, and descending the pipe is conveyed away under ground. A strong curved plate *K*, extends the entire width between the said frames, fitting closely up to the roller *g*, and secured to the frames by lugs. On this plate the sheets of hot glass slide down towards the flat bed, but which is broken off in the cuts; the side of the melting pot nearest to the machine has a curved lip, so as to overhang the roller *g*, nearly as far as the centre. The pin *s*, of the tilting frame is at

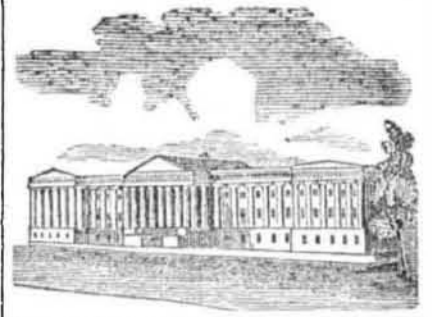
Figure 3.



its centre a little above the upper side of the roller *g*, so that the lip of the pot being in the position shewn in fig 2, it does not shift from that spot far, as it may be tilted up.

The mode of operating with this apparatus is as follows: When the glass is in a fit state for casting, the door is removed by a crane from the mouth of the furnace, and by the assistance of an iron hook, the carriage and its pot are easily rolled forward upon the rails before mentioned, to the tilting frame *t*, then they occupy the position shewn in fig. 1. The carriage and its pot are now moved forward until the set screws *M*, come in contact with the carriage; the office of these screws is to

regulate the extent to which the lip of the pot shall overhang the roller *g*, so that when a new pot is used its proper position for pouring may be adjusted. The screws *M*, pass through stout lugs *N*, cast on the piece *u*; the handle on *X* being turned, the pot will be elevated, as shewn in fig. 2, when the glass passing between the rollers will be formed into sheets. When the pot is emptied, it is again lowered and returned to the furnace for a repetition of the preceding operations; the roller *f*, is furnished with a rib on its circumference, which is the whole of the roller; this at each revolution cuts the glass off into lengths.



LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending April 4, 1848.

To William Allen, jr., of Meriden, Conn., for improvement in operating and fastening Window Blinds. Patented April 4, 1848.

To Benjamin L. Johnson, of Cussawaga, Penn., for improvement in Blowers for Furnaces, &c. Patented April 4, 1848.

To Alanson C. Currier, (of Palmer,) and Abel Bradway, (of Monson,) Mass., for improvement in machinery for Jointing Staves. Patented April 4, 1848.

DESIGNS.

To William Hickok, of New York, for Design for Stoves. Patented April 4, 1848.

To George W. Wood, of Utica, N. Y., for Design of Plates for Cooking Stoves. Patented April 4, 1848.

INVENTOR'S CLAIMS.

Ship Building.

By Richard F. Soper, of Philadelphia, Pa. Improvement in Ship Building. Patented Nov. 13th, 1847. Claim.—What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by letters patent is constructing ships and other vessels with hollow iron ribs, rolled as described and bound together by means of a wooden planking and ceiling substantially as described, whereby a great saving in weight and metal is effected—said hollow ribs affording a means of introducing oil which by the motion of the vessel is made to circulate and penetrate to the bolts and fastenings, preventing the rotting of the planks and the oxidation of the metal as described.

Cotton Cleaner.

John Wind, of Thomasville, Ga. Improvement in Cotton Cleaners. Patented Nov. 13th 1847. Claim.—Having thus fully described my improved Cotton Thresher and Cleaner, what I claim therein as new and desire to secure by letters patent, is the placing the breaking wings in a continuous helical direction upon a conical skeleton cylinder, and combining the same with a skeleton concave and casing, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

Horse Shoe Machines.

By Philip Pitts Read, of Durham, Maine. Improvement in Horse Shoe Machines. Patented Nov. 13th, 1847. Claim.—I do not claim the invention of making horse shoes by bending the bar of iron that forms the shoe around a horse-shoe shaped former and pressing the crease and nail holes; but what I do claim as my invention and desire to secure by letters patent, is the particular manner of combining the solid horse-shoe shaped follower or fuller *C*, for bending the bar of iron around the former *G*, to form the horse shoes, with the horse-shoe shaped die *E*, and spring bar *U*, connected therewith for stamping the crease and nail holes in the shoe, by the sudden blow of a falling weight *H*, which again rebounds from the shoe as soon as the weight commences to rise by the action of the windlass rendering the fibres of the iron of which the shoe is composed close, compact, tough and lasting; instead of being pressed or rolled, which is an inferior mode of manufacturing shoes, leaving them in a loose, brittle state, not well adapted to the purpose for which they are intended—the several parts of the said combination being made, arranged and operated in the manner and for the purpose above set forth or other mode substantially the same. [The letters above have reference to the drawings of the machine.]

Since the introduction of chloroform into dentistry, patients do not suffer the extraction of a tooth, but have the pleasure of losing one.