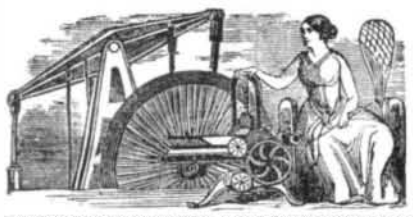


New Inventions.

New Railway Brake.

Messrs. Morse and Pratt, of Massachusetts, have invented an improved Railway Brake, which is pronounced by those who have seen it to be the best plan of any yet produced. It operates in the most effectual manner, and may be applied to the whole train simultaneously by the engineer, if desired, or by the brakemen. The brake is caused by friction wheels. The whole apparatus is very simple indeed and easily applied. Measures have been taken to secure a patent. We expect soon to receive a drawing of it from the inventors and shall then illustrate the plan with an engraving.

Self-acting Annunciator.

Mr. Ephraim N. Byram, of Sagharbor, L. I., has invented a new and beautiful improvement on Annunciators for Hotels, &c. His model, which has been exhibited to us, displays a principle very different from any in use. The annunciator box, which is placed in the bar room, looks like a chess board, having an empty window for every black square. Connected with this, wires lead to the different rooms, and when a wire is pulled, a bell is rung and immediately the number of the room flies into the small dark window. Connected with the bell, is a clock apparatus, which (when the wire is pulled,) keeps the number card in the window for a few seconds or a minute, as the case may be, and then moves the number back to its former place.—There is no setting of the numbers, the whole apparatus is self acting and requires no attendance. One, two, three or more wires may be pulled at once, and all operated alike, or separately, by the same arrangement Measures have been taken to secure a patent.

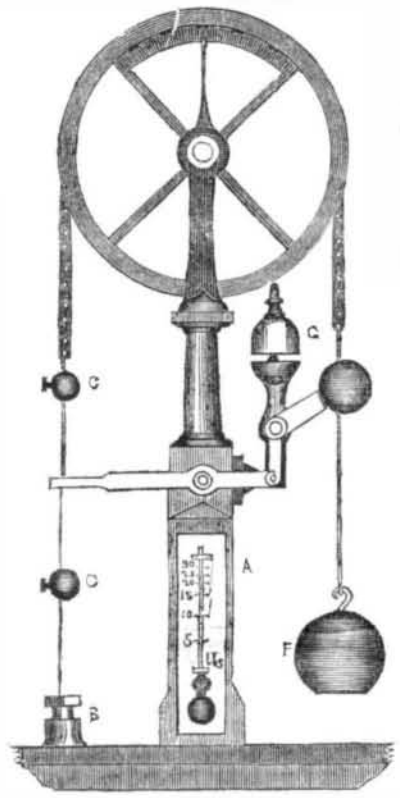
Improvement in Stave Dressing Machines.

We have now a drawing before us of improvements made by Mr. Law in his excellent Stave Dressing Machine, an engraving of which is on page 122 of this vol. Scientific American. The improvement consists in greater simplicity and compactness. We will, however, be able to present a cut of the improvement in some future number, which will better explain the invention.

Printing Warps.

Mr. Cochran, of Paisley, Scotland, has invented an improved method of printing warps on the Jacquard loom. The improvement consists in printing warps of carpets, velvets and other textile materials and a part of his improvement is applicable to the production of colored patterns on woven fabrics or other plane surfaces. With either the Jacquard or with the simple and lashes of the harness loom, he impresses colored patterns upon warps or webs for making carpets. Mr. Cochran employs a box divided into a number of little cells filled with the liquors for the various colors of the yarns, which cells are feeding cells to supply the printing troughs, which are isolated from one another and have a beam above each attached to a pulley for elevating the said beam or lowering it at pleasure. The yarn beams containing the yarn to be printed are placed on the front portion of the framing of the machine and the threads are passed in small bundles through guide eyes carried by a cross rail above the color trough, and they are directed by a grooved guide roller which directs each bundle of yarn in a line with impressers which dip the yarns as they pass in lines into the printing or dyeing troughs. The impressers in number correspond to what the harness weaver calls "the number of cords in a tye," and are made of thin strips of metal with broad knobs at the lower end to give the impression, and they are so arranged on stud pins with springs and levers that the yarn in passing will receive a light or deep impression. The levers of the impressers pass thro' a guide board by strings and thence pass to the wires of the Jacquard machine, holes being cut in the pattern card purposely for this action, and each Jacquard card is made to act upon the levers over the red trough, and in like manner all the colors of the pattern.—There is an arrangement of a tail action to tighten or slacken the impressers by notches on a holly board, but this arrangement is not needed when a machine with a sufficient number of pattern cards are used. In printing by this machine, the Jacquard apparatus is put in motion by a winch handle which communicates with the pattern barrel and each card of separate colors, as it takes its place on the barrel acts upon the lever over the colortrough according to the color of the card, red, blue, purple, &c. There are beautiful arrangements all together with this machine—a description of which would be too long for our columns; suffice it to say that it has every appearance of revolutionizing the carpet weaving trade, and standing out and above Whytock's invention as far as Whytock's did those that preceded him.

Self-acting Alarm Whistle and Pressure Guage for Steam Boilers.



The object of this invention is to call the attention of the fireman to any surplus or deficiency of water in the boiler, neglect in such cases being the cause of frequent explosions. The ordinary indicator is a float B, balanced by a weight F, passing over a fixed pulley, as seen in the design here given, but this only shows the same purpose as the glass guage, to show the height of water when the fireman thinks proper to look at it. In order then to attract his attention to any irregularity, an alarm whistle G, is adapted to be worked by the float action. The rising or falling of the float will cause one of the two adjustable studs C, on the float spindle to come in contact with the actuating lever of the whistle In this arrangement very little resistance is opposed to the movement of the float, as a slight touch of the studs will cause the weighted lever to detach itself from the catch The lower part of the supporting pillar A, is made to carry a mercurial guage. This is simply a glass tube hermetically sealed at the top and made steam tight at the bottom by a stuffing box at the top of the mercurial vessel. The lower open end of the tube is immersed in the mercury, upon the surface of which the steam from the boiler is admitted. As the steam pressure increases, the air within the tube becomes compressed accordingly, so that the mercury rises therein in obedience to the universal law of squares, thus indicating the amount of pressure with the greatest exactness. This is an index for the steam pressure, adapted to the balance weight pillar, and giving an instantaneous action to the whistle.

Stoves.

From the great variety of stoves and the multiplicity of Patents, granted from the days of Dr. Arnott to the present day, it would be readily supposed that stove inventions should cease. But this cannot be the case until all admit that perfection is attained in that art, and who does so? "Inventions" as Prof. Douglass has it "beget inventions," and this is just as true of stoves as of any other mechanical production. We have been led to make these remarks from information received of a very ingenious stove invented by G. G. W. Carleton, Brunswick, Maine. It occupies but a small space, and by one arrangement, it is made a wood, or a coal air tight or a draught Cooking Stove, with a large wash boiler and apertures for boiling, and frying kettles, &c., besides affording opportunities for broiling or roasting before an open fire, and with no fear from the smoke or scent of the savory viands being imparted to the apartment. Under a slight change of its arrangements it becomes a common cooking range, capable of performing all the desired offices of that useful appendage and calculated for the use either of wood or coal. Another change and it becomes a grate snugly ensconsed within the jambs of a fire-place filled with bright coals dispensing comfort and cheerfulness to the apartment. Another change and all the comforts of the agreeable open fire-place are secured, not omitting even the convenient mantle-piece. In short it assumes as many different appearances as a harlequin and is very simple, neat and ornamental.

Gimp and Fringe Machine.

We have often admired the French to that of any other kind of gimp cord, and also rich bullion fringes, and tassels. The common kind twists and curls and never hangs smoothly, becoming crimped and curled, after being worn for a short time. This difficulty has been completely surmounted by a machine, which we have seen in operation in this city, the invention of a good mechanic, which can make the gimp cord of any length, covering the silk and satin cord so as to be perfectly soft and free of twist, and spooling it by one operation. It can also by a slight alteration make the worsted twist fringe, and double and twist it as often as desired. The pearl twist cord is also made on it with great facility. It makes the rich bullion cord equal if not superior to any of that imported from France. It always hangs well and does not curl up. The inventor is desirous of selling his machine and invention and favored us with some samples of his work. We can give more information regarding it to letters post paid, or otherwise.

Oil from Rosin.

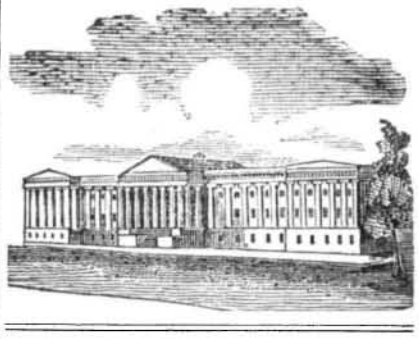
A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Newbern, N. C., says there has lately been started in that place a manufactory for the purpose of making oil out of rosin. This is a new discovery and promises to be a new source of profit in the great staples of North Carolina. There are some millions of barrels of turpentine distilled in the State every year, and each barrel makes nearly a barrel of rosin, besides seven or eight gallons of spirits of turpentine. The rosin is not worth half the time the barrels and freight; consequently they let it run out on the ground, fill up gutters, pave streets and wharves with it. By the process lately discovered a barrel of rosin, heated to a certain point, will make nearly a barrel of oil The oil is a reddish color, smells of the rosin, and in consequence of the large amount of carbon it contains, gives out too much smoke for a lamp oil. It burns well, and quite likely some way may be discovered for purifying it to make it an excellent oil for lamps.

[In our next number we shall present the substance of a patent granted last year in England, for a discovery nearly of the same nature as that mentioned above.

Improved Spirometer.

Dr. Hutchinson, of London, has invented an instrument, named the Spirometer, for testing the breathing power, with a view to detect pulmonary disease in its incipient stages.

The atmosphere is composed of nitrogen 4; oxygen 1; laughing gas is composed of nitrogen 2; oxygen 1; aquafortis is composed of nitrogen 2; oxygen 5.



LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending May 30, 1848.

To William C. Young, of Baltimore, Md., assignor to Alfred H. Reip, of Baltimore, Md. for improvement in Ice Cream Freezers. Patented May 30, 1848.

To James P. Gage, of New York City, for improvement in Sieves for Sanding Paper.—Patented May 30, 1848.

To David Warren, of Gettysburg, Penn., for improvement in Winnowing Machines.—Patented May 30, 1848.

To David Gallup of Damascus, Ohio, for for improvement in Cooking Stoves. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Robert Wilson, assignor to James T. D. Wilson, both of Houston, Texas, for improvement in Brick Machines. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Edmund Morris, of Burlington, N. J., for improvements in Latches for fastening Doors. Patented May 30, 1848.

To George R. Remington, of Lower Sandusky, Ohio, for improvement in Winnowing Machines. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Charles H. Robinson, of Syracuse, N. Y. for improvement in Hinges for Doors, &c.—Patented May 30, 1848.

To Dexter H. Chamberlain, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Thomas J. Whittemore, of Cambridge, Mass., for improvement in Handles for Awls and other similar tools. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Jonathan W. Ward, of Cambridge, Mass. for improvement in Brick Presses. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Sands C. Carpenter and William A. Peters, of Clifton Park, N. Y., said Peters assignor to said Carpenter, for improvement in Sluice Gates for Locks. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Edward R. Roe, of Shawneetown, Illinois, for improvement in Telegraph Manipulators. Patented May 30, 1848.

DESIGNS.

To John T. Davy, of Troy, N Y., for Design for Cooking Stoves. Patented May 30, 1848.

To Charles W. Warwick, of Philadelphia, Penn., for Design for Stoves. Patented May 30, 1848

INVENTOR'S CLAIMS.

Boot Crimps.

By Cosman White, of Galway, N. Y. Improvement in Boot Crimps. Patented Jan. 12, 1848. Claim.—What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by letters patent is 1st. The before described method of preserving the parallelism of the inner side of the jaws with the outer sides of the tapered crimp board during the operation of raising and lowering the jaws for crimping the upper, by which a uniform and equal pressure is produced upon the leather, by means of the aforesaid combination and arrangement of the dog, screw and plates, with the slotted bars, the curved jaws, operating in the manner and for the purpose described, the said dog being free to play up and down loosely between the form and base of the frame. 2d. I also claim interlocking the ends of the jaws by means of the cogs and mortices, in combination with the oblong mortices in the frame, in which the cogs rise and fall during the operation of the jaws as described. 3d. I likewise claim the manner of connecting the shutters to the plate by means of the socket joints as described. 4th. I also claim making the frame with a curved form, the shape of the lower edge of the crimp board, upon which the leather to be crimped is first placed preparatory to its being pressed over the crimp board.