



## New Inventions.

### Self Priming Fire Lock.

Mr. Walter Hunt, of this city, has invented a very neat and valuable self priming lock. There is a small priming chamber by which the gun is supplied while in the act of setting the hammer, which deposits a priming of percussion powder, which is struck by the hammer point and explodes the priming—thus acting as a very superior substitute for the percussion cap.

By our late foreign exchanges we perceive that a pistol has been registered in London, under the act for the protection of articles of utility, which is so ingeniously contrived that it primes and loads itself by the most simple and unerring operation.

### Kyanized Cordage.

Messrs. J. T. Crook & Co., of Louisville, Ky. have manufactured cordage from unrotted hemp, which is so kyanized or cured by antiseptic substances as not to be liable to decay. Cordage prepared in this way is said to have been exposed in a heap of decayed vegetable matter for five years without showing the least sign of decay. It has a good color, almost as light as Manilla. The Louisville Journal says that most of the flatboats which recently left this place were supplied with lines of this kind, and some of them are said to have stood some very severe tests as it regards strength.

Common hemp lines for navigation are very liable to decay and this new cordage must be a valuable discovery and in the end entirely supercede the foreign Manilla, it being cheaper and stronger.

Probably this cordage is kyanized with a solution of tannin and chloride of tin.

### Ice Machine.

A machine has been made in Cincinnati for the manufacture of ice, which the Gazetteer says, turns out huge blocks of ice in a few seconds. It seems to be considered a very valuable invention, but as its construction has not been set forth, it, being a machine, must produce the ice in some manner by the formation of vacuum. A patent was secured in England about two years ago, for a machine to accomplish the same object which not only made blocks of ice, but could make them of any form. Although the London papers boasted of its advantages, and predicted the decrease of our Eastern ice trade, yet ice is shipped from Boston and always will be, while nature's laboratory exists free as the air and boundless as our waters.

### New System of producing Engravings.

Mr. F. B. Nichols, late of Bridgeport, Ct., but now of this city, has discovered a new mode of producing engravings, which by very little more trouble than merely drawing the figures, &c., lines in relief, the same as wood cuts, are produced. We have seen some samples of plates produced by this system, which looked very neat, but it is yet in its infancy. Where there is much cross lining there can be no doubt of its superiority.

Mr. Nichols assures us that engravings can be made by his process for one half of what they can be made for on wood.

### Rotary Mould Board Plough.

At the Fair, the most novel agricultural implement, was a revolving Mould Board Plough, the invention of Mr. Page of Baltimore. The mould was a circular concave conical shield revolving from the point with the sod or earth. This mould board was moveable and could be taken off and put on at pleasure. Whether its complexity will prevent its general introduction or not, remains yet to be seen. Its principle is the combination of a revolving apron to move with the earth, and perform the same office as a friction wheel in a shaft box.

### A New Steering Apparatus.

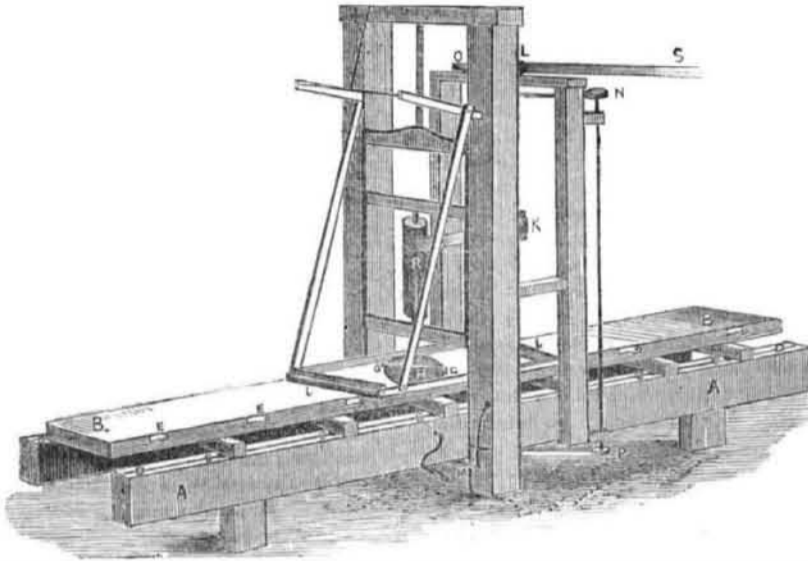
A new steering apparatus has been invented by Messrs. Clark & Pirnie of Newburg in Fife, Britain, which is now deserving of some notice as it is nearly akin to some steering apparatus that has been exhibited in our city. It consists of an endless screw revolving between two metal blocks fixed in the deck at one side of the shaft of the steering wheel, and parallel to it: abaft the rudder-head there is a spoked wheel on the shaft of the steering-wheel, and another spoked wheel of the same diameter immediately opposite to it on the shaft of the screw, with a pitch chain over them for driving the screw. The latter acts upon the segment of a toothed wheel (serving

the purpose of a tiller) fixed on the side of the rudder head. The main advantage of this contrivance is, that any strain on the rudder can never have the effect of turning the screw round in either direction, while the screw acts with ease in directing the movement of the rudder. Between each end of the screw shaft and an abutment on the metal block, a piece of cork is introduced for the purpose of giving the rudder a little play in a heavy sea.

One steering apparatus exhibited at the Fair, is something like the above, only the segment of a large grooved pulley with the chain working in the groove is attached to the rudder-head, and used instead of a toothed wheel.

## DANIEL'S PLANING MACHINE.

Figure 1.

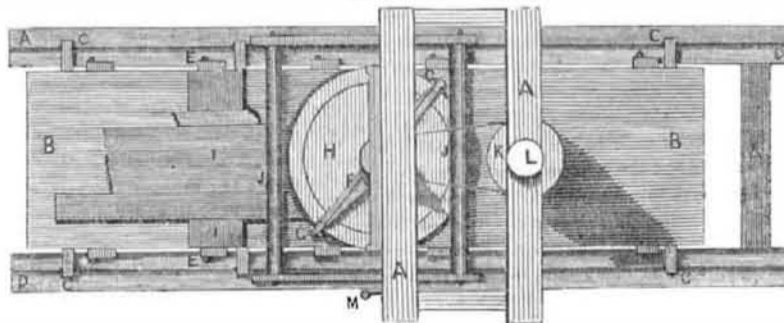


Among the many Wood Planing Machines that have been invented and which are at present in use, no one is better adapted for some purposes, than the one which we have here represented in these two engravings. For wood that is somewhat rough, and when the work is not required to be exceedingly fine, perhaps it is the best machine in use, at any rate, it should never be absent from any small country saw mill where there is power to drive it, for certainly it will soon pay for itself, as it is exceedingly cheap, simple and strong, seldom needing repairs—the grand desideratum in all kinds of machines.

DESCRIPTION—Fig. 1, is a perspective and fig. 2, a top, or view of the machine looking down upon it. The same letters indicate like parts on both engravings. A, represents the frame. B B, is the moveable bed plate, C C, are transverse under bars. D D, is an iron rail on the upper surface of A, and there is a

small groove in the transverse bars to slide on the rail as the bed is carried backwards and forwards. E E, are lappets to wedge in, by turning them up and slacken the board by turning them down. F F, is the revolving cutter arm or stock, fig. 2, and G G, are the cutter knives or gauges on the extremities of said arm. H, is a disc which is secured to the frame so as just to allow the board to pass under it, yet to exert a pressure on the board so as to let the whole face of it, however warped, be subjected equally to the action of the cutters, which plane by their rotary motion at the outside of this disc. J, is a heavy roller suspended on the frame and pressing on the board to graduate or smooth the warpings towards the cutter. I, fig. 2, is a board in the act of being planed. S is the main driving band and L is a pulley on a vertical shaft behind the upright post. N, is a vertical shaft on this side of the machine.

Figure 2.



On the lower ends of these two shafts are pulleys which by bands move small stub shafts with pinions under the moveable bed B,—the pinions meshing into the rack and carrying backwards and forwards the bed with the board to and from the cutters. The reverse motion is given by the handle M, carrying the bed or table, as it is sometimes called, to and from the revolving cutters. The motion is changed by the lever of M, which moves a clutch in the usual way. K, is a pulley on the driving shaft, which by a band passing around R, as seen in fig. 2, drives the cutter shaft.

The operation of this planing machine is so simple, that every one who reads this description will understand it, and although it has been patented some time, yet an understanding of its construction and operation will no doubt be of interest to many.

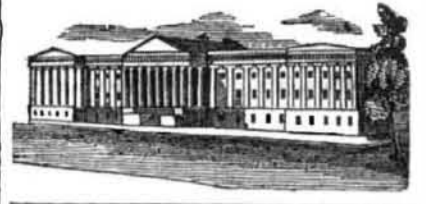
We have now on hand one of these machines

which we will dispose of for the very low sum of \$250. It is capable of planing boards, timber, or any stuff from one fourth to 16 inches thick, by 1 to 22 inches wide and 16 feet long. It is so simple as to be easily managed by a boy, and operates with great rapidity and beauty. Any number of pieces of different thicknesses or lengths, can all be planed down even at one operation. It performs a day's labor of one man in 20 minutes.

We can ship it to any part of the country with perfect safety. Letters may be directed (post paid) to Munn & Co., Scientific American Office, New York.

### New Tile.

A very ingenious description of tile is being manufactured for the use of his estates, by Rigby Wason, Esq. of Corwar, England, consisting entirely of peat and cut out of the moss by an instrument for the purpose.



## LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

For the week ending Oct. 24, 1848.

To Thomas Paton, of Providence, R. I., for improvement in making Mills and Skeleton Dies for Printing. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To Robert Calwell, of Near Nashville, Tenn., for improvement in Saddles. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To D. George and H. Robertson, of Granville, Ohio, for improvement in cutting irregular forms in Wood. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To J. S. Vedder, of Schenectady, N. Y. for improvement in the Apparatus for raising Water. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To New England Glass Company, assignee of Jos. Magoun, of Cambridge, Mass., for improvement in Moulding Glass. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To Jarvis Howe, of Worcester, Mass., for improvement in Boot Trees. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To John R. Rowland, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Pessaries. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To James Dane, of West Derby, Vt., for improvement in Brick Presses. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To Enoch Hidden, of New York City, for improved Ship's Light. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To Seth E. Winslow, of Kensington, Pa., for improvement in Lamp Tops. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To Mathias P. Coons, of Lansingburg, N. Y. for improved Rock Drilling Machine. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To Samuel Cronce, of Flemington, N. J., for improvement in Machines for Creasing Leather Straps. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To Eli Saunders, of Weathersfield, Vt., for improvement in Horse Rakes. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To Zephaniah Knapp, of Pittston, Pa., for improved method of fastening Wire to Fence Posts. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To Lyman P. Judson, assignee of J. D. Willoughby, of Susquehanna, Pa., for method of working Lock Gates by water power. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

### RE ISSUE.

To Samuel Colt, of New York City, for improvement in Revolving Fire Arms. Patented Feb. 25, 1846. Re-issued Oct. 24, 1848.

### DESIGNS.

To George W. Rathbun, of Leroy, N. Y., for Design for Stoves. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

To Lowell Manufacturing Company, assignee of Peter Lawson, of Lowell, Mass., for Design for Carpets. Patented Oct. 24, 1848.

### INVENTOR'S CLAIMS.

#### Screw Thread Machine.

Henry L. Pierson, assignee of John Crum, of New York City, for improvement in screw threading machine. Patented September 19th 1848. Claims the carrying wheel on the reciprocating carriage operated substantially as described in combination with the dies in the jaws of the mandrel substantially as described, whereby the stem of the screw is moved in and out the chasing or cutting of the thread of the screw, by a series of operations as described. Also the method of holding the blanks in the rim of the carrying wheel by combining with the rim of the wheel a pressure roller substantially as described. And finally I claim the method of increasing the depth of the cut of the chasers or dies in the jaws of the rotation mandrel for each cut in the series by the threading cane and the wedge formed slide, operated substantially as described, in combination with the carrying and holding wheel as described.

Andrew Meneely of West Troy, N. Y. has cast and sold 400 of his incomparable bells during the past year.