



LIST OF PATENTS CLAIMS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending November 27, 1840.

To Edward N. Smith, of West Brookfield, Mass., (Assignor to James H. Gray, of Springfield, Mass.,) for improvement in Machines for folding paper.

What I claim is folding sheets of paper or other flexible substance, by machinery made and operated substantially upon the principle herein set forth; that is to say, by striking the paper or other substance, upwards in the line in which the fold is to be made, from a surface on which it has been extended, and seizing it between converging surfaces which complete the fold and deliver the folded paper, irrespective of the number or forms of folding edges required to give the requisite number of folds to the paper; irrespective, also, of the arrangements and devices for operating the several members of the machines.

To George W. Brown, of Jackson, Mich., for improvements in Flour Bolts.

What I claim is the arrangement of the bolting cloths upon a reel of any convenient construction in such manner as to run the meal over the coarse cloth first, and the use of zinc or other metallic substance in and about the bolts to operate as a cooler upon the flour after it is separated from the bran and shorts.

To Elias H. Merryman, of Springfield, Illinois, for improvements in Butter-working Machines.

What I claim is the use of two or more rollers, with adjustable scrapers, held in contact with the rollers by springs, or other devices, operating in a vat of running water, to wash butter and separate the broken capsules, cheesy matter, buttermilk, and other impurities, by dissolving those that are soluble in water, and washing away those that are not soluble, substantially as described—the water being let into the vat from a cistern placed above the level of the vat, and escaping at the spout, on a level with the journals of the rollers.

To Arad Woodworth, 3d, of Worcester, Mass., and Samuel Mower, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Brick Presses.

What we claim is to construct and use the sliding charger in connection with the ram piston, as above specified, as to render it, (the said charger) a part of the mould during and for some time after the first percussion of the ram, the same being for the purpose of attaining certain advantages we have above maintained.

We further claim the weighted or spring scraper in its combination with the carriage and the mould plate, and for the purpose of cleaning the top surface of the mould plate, as described.

We also claim to so construct the mould, with the flaring or inclined sides and combine them with mechanism for lifting the brick, a short distance just previous to the second percussion, as specified, as to not only enable the brick to be freed in a measure from its adhesiveness to the mould, but to permit the compressed air or part of the same, in the immediate vicinity of the surface of the edges of the brick to escape, as explained; the diminution of adhesiveness tending to lessen the friction of the clay against the sides of the mould, under the second percussion of the ram.

To John Scoffern, of Upper Holloway, England, for improvement in processes for the manufacture of Sugar.

What I claim is the combined use of sulphurous acid with lead in the manufacture and refining of sugar, substantially as herein set forth.

To John F. Rogers, of Troy, N.Y., for improvement in Railroad Trucks.

What I claim is the arrangement and combination of the journal boxes with the spring casing or pockets, through which bolts are affixed to the frame and acting as guides to the boxes, the whole being constructed in the manner and for the purpose substantially the same as herein specified.

To Charles Learned and Stephen Hughes, of Indianapolis, Ind., for improvements in machinery for Dressing Flour.

What we claim as our invention is, first, the employment of a revolving, hanging disc of concentric rows of metallic polygonal beaters, or cutters, and central hollow suspended shaft, made with curved induction and education branch tubes, said hollow shaft serving a double purpose of a hanging shaft and air conductor for conveying streams of air to the space between the cylinders, in combination with a revolving disc turning in a contrary direction, also armed with concentric rows of metallic polygonal beaters and cutters, and radial wings arranged and operating in the manner and for the purpose herein fully set forth.

Second, We also claim the employment of the helical plate in combination with the cylindrical bolt for producing the gradually enlarged space into which the flour is received and from which it is discharged in the manner herein described.

We make no claim to the arrangement of the bolting cloth and the other parts that are in other bran dusters in use.

To Eliakim B. Forbush, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improved form of Teeth in Harvesting Machines.

What I claim is an open triangular tooth, or triangular hollow tooth, for cutting grass and grain, with its results as herein described.

To Cyrus Knapp, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in instruments for Milking Cows.

What I claim is the sack made of any suitable material (gutta percha is preferable, however) in combination with the elastic strap for compressing the teat, and neck of sack, and the exhauster tube and piston, in form and manner, and for the purpose herein substantially set forth.

To Chas. Hopkins, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in Blank Account Books.

What I claim is connecting the leaves of a book with the cover by means of hinged strips attached to the back of the book and to the cover, so that they can be connected or disconnected by means of wires passing through the eyes or knuckles of the hinge strips, substantially as described.

And I also claim making a book in sections, when the sections are provided with hinged strips substantially as herein described, so that they can be connected with, or disconnected from each other, and cover, substantially as herein, described.

To Peter Sweeney, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improvement in Rotary Pumps.

What I claim is the construction of each arm of the piston in such manner that while it is ordinarily kept in its proper position by the pressure of the water, its lower edge will yield to and pass over an obstruction that would otherwise break the pump.

To Christopher W. Fentor, of Bennington, Vt., for improvement in Glazing Pottery Ware.

What I claim is the coloring of the glaze of pottery ware by means substantially as herein set forth and described.

To William Croasdale, of Hartsville, Pa., for improvement in combined Plow and Seed Planter.

What I claim is the construction of the seed planter, as described, consisting of a seeding apparatus combined with a single furrow plow, as described, so as to sow the grain at the first or second plowing in the manner and for the purpose herein fully set forth.

To James H. Aldrich, of Portsmouth, N. H., for improvement in Boring Machines.

What I claim is the combination of three principles, namely, first, the manner in which the bed piece, (to which the carriage is connected) is raised or lowered as before described. 2d, The manner in which the bed piece may revolve to set the auger at any angle or degree. 3d, The manner in which the auger is withdrawn by the direct motion of the crank.

To Abraham and Henry Johnson, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in Stop Cocks and Filters in combination.

What we claim is an improvement on the filtering cock secured to us as aforesaid, is the arrangement of the water passages in the central pipe in combination with the filters having two chambers with a water passage leading from each chamber, and a recess, substantially as herein described, whereby filtered or unfiltered water can be drawn, and the filtering action reversed, as described.

To Milton D. Whipple, of Lowell, Mass., (Assignor to Bay State Mills, Mass.,) for improvements in Machinery for twisting Shawl Fringe.

What I claim is, first, dividing the yarns into proper quantities for the formation of the two strands, by means of the dividing plates and separator, shaped, and made to slide up and down, substantially as herein above set forth.

Second, I claim twisting the two strands separately, first, and then together, by means of the twisting fingers or rollers, constructed and arranged so as to turn inwards and outwards over each other, one above, and the other below the yarns, substantially as herein above set forth.

Third, I claim the peculiar construction and arrangement of the separator, as I have termed it, so that it may open over the rubbers and drop down just before the two strands are to be twisted together, substantially as herein above described.

Fourth, I claim a machine for twisting the fringers of shawls, &c., having a stretching frame, dividing plates and separator, twisting fingers or rubbers, combined and operated successively as herein before specified and described.

To Timothy Shepard, of Oswegatchie, N. Y., for improvement in machinery for dressing Barrel-heads.

What I claim is the application of the shield with the orifice and rest attached to the same in combination with the plane, to prepare the large bevel.

To Charles W. Copeland, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improved method of regulating the Blow-off valve of Steam Boilers.

What I claim is regulating the "blow-off" water by the action of the "feed" water, so that said "blow-off" water will always bear a certain proportion to the quantity fed, which ratio must vary according to circumstances, and so as to cease entirely when the "feed" ceases to enter the boiler. Secondly, I claim the combination of the "blow-off" valve with the check valve, in such manner that the "blow off" valve will be operated by the stem of the check valve, the whole being arranged and constructed substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth herein.

To John Patch, of Boston, for improvement in propellers.

What I claim is the propeller constructed of two spiral curvilinear, tapering plates, formed and secured to the shaft, as represented and described, and connected together at their outer extremities—and this I claim, irrespective of the number of sets of these propellers, that may be placed on one shaft, or of the number of shafts that may be used in propelling one vessel.

To Daniel Jones, Jr., of St. John, N. B., for method of ringing Fog-bells, and an adjustable clapper for the same.

What I claim is indicating to vessels the position of channels, shoals, or reefs, the depth of water or state of the tide or currents, at the entrance of harbors or elsewhere, by the varying ringing or tolling of a bell operated by adjustable machinery, substantially as herein set forth.

I also claim the combination of a shifting weight with the clapper whereby its blows upon the bell in the several positions in which it strikes the same are equalized.

Interesting Patent Cases.

MORSE'S AIR DISTRIBUTOR.

U. S. Circuit Court, N. Y.: Judge Nelson presiding.—In the case of Spalding vs. Eastman, the jury returned a verdict of 6 cents damages for plaintiff. The decision in the foregoing case, affirms the validity of L. A. Spalding's title to Morse's Patent Air Distributor. The defendant in the suit had claimed the use and vending this apparatus—basing his claim upon an early invention and application of its principles. The decision above noted denies such right to the defendant and vests the right to make and vend the "Air Distributor," to Morse and his assigns.

The Planing Machine case of Wilson vs. Barnum is now to be left to the decision of the Supreme Court, U. S., upon written argument, as we noticed last week. Such a case should not, according to our views of the Patent Laws, be left to the decision of the Supreme Court.—We hope it will not hear it. A jury alone

should decide the question of fact—INFRINGEMENT.

Planing Machine Patent Cases.

JACOB P. WILSON vs. DANIAL BARNUM.—In Circuit Court U.S., Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Issued directed from Chancery.

(Continued from page 86.)

Again: 16 Peters, 346, per C. Justice Taney, et totum curia, "When the patent is for a combination, and the improvement consists in arranging and combining the different parts together in the manner stated in the specification, for the purpose of producing a certain effect, if none of the parts are new, or claimed as new, and no portion of the combination less than the whole, is claimed as new, or stated to produce any given result; and the end in view is proposed to be accomplished by the union of all—arranged and combined together in the manner described, then this combination in the manner described in the specification, is the improvement—is the thing patented—and the use of any two, of these parts only, or of two combined with a third, which is substantially different in form or in the manner of its arrangement and connections with the others, is therefore not the thing patented, and is no infringement. It is not the same combination if it substantially differs from it in any of its parts."

2d. Having thus stated the general principles of doctrines of law applicable to this case, our next inquiry will be wherein consists the invention or combination of machinery employed by the plaintiff to effect the object proposed, in order that you may judge whether the machine or machines used by the defendant, and now before you, are the same in the mode of operation, and therefore the same in principle, and an infringement of the plaintiff's patent.

For this purpose it is unnecessary to give a particular description of the machine, as set forth in the plaintiff's specification, as the machine is before your eyes.

What is the peculiar combination of mechanism, its peculiar structure, and constituent parts which are said to constitute the principle of the machine, are best described by the patentee himself, and to this we must look without reference to any particular notions advanced by witnesses on that subject. The Patentee is required to give a specification of what he claims as his own invention, or what is called the principle of it, that others may be informed of his claim, and not left ignorantly to invade or encroach upon his rights.

1st. It purports to be the invention of "a new and useful improvement in machines for planing and grooving and dressing boards, &c."

2d. It is a combination of instruments, already known, by which a result is produced with greater facility, and less labor and expense than any heretofore attained by any combination of the same tools in machinery. It is the employment of rotating planes, called in the specification a planing cylinder, which will be made to revolve, either horizontally or vertically, in combination with rollers (or other analogous device) to prevent the boards from being drawn up by the planes when cutting upwards, or from the reduced or planed to the unplanned surface. Also, the combination of rotating planes, with cutter wheels, for tonguing and grooving, for the purpose of tonguing and grooving boards at one operation. Also, the combination of tonguing and grooving cutter wheels for tonguing and grooving boards at one operation; and finally, the combination of either the tonguing or grooving cutter wheel with the pressure roller.

The patentee, as you may observe, claims four different combinations of his machine, in the whole and in parts, and has not left it open to another to evade his patent by the mere severance of his whole combination into two distinct machines.

Another Great Patent Case.—Planing Machines.

Wilson vs. Brown, at the United States Circuit Court, Baltimore, Judge Heath on the Bench:—The verdict of the Jury was for the defendant—against the Woodworth Patent.—Verdict was given last Saturday, the 1st instant.