



**LIST OF PATENTS CLAIMS**  
ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

For the week ending February 9, 1850.

To A. Babbett, of Auburn, N. Y., for improvement in machinery for spooling.

What I claim is not the abstract production of friction between the thread or yarn or any other substance, as the thread or yarn passes from the runners to the bobbin or spool, so as to secure the winding of the thread or yarn tightly on the bobbin or spool, but I do claim as my invention the combination of machinery hereinbefore described, whereby in machines for winding yarns or threads on bobbins or spools, the thread or yarn on its passage from the runners to the bobbin or spool, has applied to it friction produced between the thread or yarn and any other substance, which friction diminishes with uniformity as the pull upon the thread or yarn from the runners increases, and increases with uniformity, as the pull upon the thread or yarn from the runners diminishes, such combination consisting, as shown in the vibrating lever, the stand, the joint, the three pins, the four pins, the box, the spiral spring, any one of the three hooks, the staple, and the guide, substantially as set forth.

To S. G. Blackman, of Norwalk, Conn., for improvement in Carding Machines for preparing bats for felting.

I do not claim the producing an interlocking of the fibres of wool by means of a reciprocating longitudinal movement of either the carding cylinders of a carding machine working against the doffer; but what I claim is the production of the requisite interlocking combination of the fibres of wool preparatory to converting the same into felt cloth, by subjecting the said fibres to a rubbing or combing action while they are upon the doffer of a carding machine by means of auxiliary cards, or other suitable friction surfaces substantially as herein set forth; not intending by this claim however, to limit myself to the special and particular manner of producing the said interlocking of the fibres of wool while they are upon the carding machine doffer, as herein set forth.

To Gail Borden, Jr., of Galveston, Texas, for preparation of portable Soup Bread.

I do not claim the extract of flesh made into what is known as portable soup; but I claim the new and useful manufacture of desiccated soup-bread, formed of the concentrated extract of alimentary animal substances, combined with vegetable flour or meal, made into cakes and baked into bread, in the manner substantially as herein described, for the purpose set forth.

[This is one of the most valuable inventions that has ever been brought forward, and will be the means of enabling travellers and mariners to enjoy both vegetable and flesh in a most dainty dish at any moment, and what is better, a traveller may carry a month's provisions in a small tin case. It is now used exclusively by Texan vessels sailing from Galveston.

To James Buck of Bucksport, Me., for improved Excavating Auger.

What I claim is the formation of a machine or instrument for boring the earth under water or otherwise and retaining the substance bored until it can be brought to the surface which I construct in the manner following. I first make two sections of a cylinder or pods, the one of which is enough smaller than the other to admit its turning into the larger one, and I connect them together by pivots through the ends of each, the larger section of a cylinder or pod having a lip similar to a pod auger, and I attach a shaft or handle firmly to the upper pivot, which pivot passes through the centre of the outer section of a cylinder or pod, and is attached firmly to the smaller section of a cylinder or pod, so that by turning the shaft one way, I put it into a pod auger shape, ready for boring. By reversing the motion of the

handle or shaft it turns the inner section of a cylinder out of the other, making it into a cylindrical or bucket shape and thereby secure the substance bored.

To D. N. & E. B. Day, of Westfield, Mass., for improvement in Whip-lashes.

What we claim is a new manufacture for whip-lashes by making plaited whip-lashes of spun and twisted threads, or cords, as described, instead of leather thongs, the same being plaited over a central cord or core, extending the whole length, as described, and a swell made of cotton, or other soft and pliable cloth attached to the central core, without rolling, substantially as described.

To C. B. Hutchinson, of Waterloo, N. Y., for improvement in machines for cutting staves.

What I claim as my invention is the mode of cutting staves to the required curvature, with a spiral drawing stroke, by means of the segmental plate, having bars or ribs at its ends, to which the knife is attached, segmental rims moving in the segmental slots formed in the side plates, and containing slots through which the segmental plates move; spiral slots in the plates and bars, passing through the same, substantially as herein set forth.

[This excellent machine is illustrated with four engravings in No. 2, this Vol., Sci. Am.

To J. Haines, of West Middleburgh, Ohio, for improvement in Washing Machines.

I do not claim the tub, nor do I claim fluted rubbers for cleaning clothes, or any of the parts heretofore used for washing clothes, but what I do claim is making the disc with a hinged segment, to admit the clothes beneath the same, being so arranged as to rise and fall vertically as it is turned horizontally over the clothes by turning the vertical rock shaft to the right and left, as described.

To J. Maynard, of Philadelphia, for improved friction roller sash reporters.

What I claim is the combination of the loose roller, spring, and friction wheel applied to the window sash, as herein set forth, whereby the sash is held in any position to which it may be raised.

To C. Jackson & J. Moir, of Cazenovia, N. Y., for improvements in Engines for Carding and Drawing Wool.

1st. We claim the combination of what is termed the main, or condensing cylinder, with the reciprocating rod, to give the carding cylinder, a reciprocating side to side motion, in combination with its rotary motion, in the manner as herein described, or in any other manner, substantially the same, to produce the same effects.

2nd. We claim the combination of a twisting band and drawing rolls, with rub rolls of the common construction, for the purpose of reducing roping, by drawing it with twist upon the carding machine, in the manner substantially as herein described, or in any other analogous manner.

[This is a valuable invention, secured against interference. An engraving of it will be found on page 355 of our last volume.

To R. Montgomery of New York, N. Y., for improved method of punching between rollers.

What I claim is the apparatus for the purpose of punching, consisting of a series of punches thrown out at proper intervals, substantially as above described, either with or without the combined operation of corrugating said plates, as above described.

To D. D. Parmelee, of New Paltz, N. Y., for improvement in Calculating Machines.

What I claim is the making additions of figures by means of keys, each communicating a proper and known motion to an indicator substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein described.

To Wm. Sewell, Jr., of Williamsburgh, N. Y., for improvement in Water Meters.

What I claim is the employment of a flat spring with both sides of which the water, as it enters, communicates substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth, in combination with the wings, with an adjusting spring in the centre, by means of which improvements I relieve the apparatus from danger arising from obstruction in its movement and the strain caused by the transmission of a non-elastic fluid, and cause it to move with less friction than any other form with which I am acquainted.

To James Spratt, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in attachments for Lightning Conductors.

What I claim is forming the eye of the metallic attachment with an opening, to allow the passage of a lug on the neck of the isolator, and so that the rod also can be inserted, after the attachment is secured to its place, when this is combined with a lug on the shank of the attachment corresponding to that on the isolator, substantially after the manner and for the purposes herein set forth, that is to say, enabling the rod at any time to be inserted or withdrawn, without disturbing the attachment in the building.

**DESIGNS.**

To P. J. Simmons, of Troy, N. Y., for design for Stoves.

To J. G. Lamb & C. Harris, (Assignors to Wm. C. Davis) of Cincinnati, Ohio, for Design for Stoves.

To Wm. P. Cresson, David Stuart & Peter Seibert (Assignors to Wm. P. Cresson) of Philadelphia, for two Design for Stoves. Ante-dated Oct. 1, 1849.

[According to the statement we made when we commenced publishing the claims, we omit those of *Designs*, because no idea of their nature could be obtained by publishing them. In respect to the two last patents above, we would say that they are for different things; the one is for the "Cottage Parlor Air Tight," the other is for the "Radiator Screen Stove." We pay the Patent Office for all the claims, but it is our object to economise our columns with condensed and useful matter.

**Woodworth's Patent—Great Excitement.**

A meeting was held at the Syracuse House, Syracuse, N. Y., on the 30th of last month, for the purpose of adopting measures to get a repeal of the Act of Congress which extended the Woodworth Patent for Planing Machines. Hon. M. D. Burnet was called to the chair, and Amos Westcott, Sec'y. The object of the meeting was stated by the President. Hamilton White, Esq., H. Gifford, Esq., and several other gentlemen proceeded to address the meeting, showing the oppressive character of the act referred to, and the necessity of prompt and efficient measures being taken to obtain its repeal, which they had no doubt Congress would grant, as soon as the facts in the case could be brought before them.

Several gentlemen were in attendance from abroad, who had taken great pains to collect the different patents which could have any bearing upon this subject, together with the original and amended specification and claim of Mr. Woodworth, as also a great amount of evidence which has been elicited in the trial of the almost numberless suits which have from time to time been brought for violation of said patent.

These papers were referred to a committee composed of Amos Westcott, Hon. Thomas Spencer, Henry Gifford, A. C. Powell, E. T. Hayden.

The committee, after a careful examination of the papers, unanimously reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, from the testimony laid before your committee, it is a matter of a great doubt whether the original patent granted to Wm. Woodworth, in 1828, for planing machine, was for his own invention, and whereas it is most clearly shown that his amended specification and claim on which this patent was extended by an act of Congress passed in July, 1845 is not only materially different from the original one, but so framed as to embrace an almost unlimited range of machinery, not included in the original; and whereas, this act must hence necessarily have been obtained by misrepresentation, and whereas, the great and extensive demand for such machinery as is embraced under the new claim of 1845 has enabled the owners of this patent to demand, not to say extort, enormous sums from the various kinds of mechanics using such machinery, which they must pay or incur the hazard of being ruined by litigation: it is therefore,

Resolved, That while we would most unwillingly seek to limit either the rights or reward of real inventors, or in any way curtail the encouragement which enlightened legislation will always extend to those who make new and useful improvements in machinery, we are constrained to pronounce the whole scheme of management as connected with this patent, particularly as shown in, and since the renewal of 1845, as an unprecedented example of misre-

presentation, extortion and oppression, not only in many instances ruining the hard working mechanic, but also working great injury to the public, and hence a scheme which the public at large are in duty bound to oppose and resist.

Resolved, That we must heartily concur and join in the call which has been issued and published, appointing a mass convention to be held at Rust's Hotel, in the city of Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city, together with the accompanying call, also in the New York Tribune and Scientific American; and that the call be kept in the papers above mentioned till the time of holding said convention. These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

MOSES D. BURNETT, Chairman.

AMOS WESTCOTT, Sec'y.

The call will be found on another (2nd) Page.

**Singular Explosion.**

GREENVILLE, Norwich, Jan. 31, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—On the night of the 29th inst., an explosion took place at the paper mill of Mr. David Smith, in this village, under the following circumstances:—A large egg-shaped boiler, used for boiling rags, made of stout boiler iron, and weighing about four tons, was filled in the afternoon for boiling by putting into it about two tons of rags and half a barrel, or about 300 lbs., of soda ash, and two barrels of lime soda ash, previously dissolved in water, and water put in sufficient to cover the rags—the whole not filling it quite full.—It was then all closed tight with the exception of a small hole at the top, which was left open until it began to boil, then plugged up. It was heated by steam brought through a three-inch pipe, from a distance of eighty feet from the steam boiler, and was situated in a small building 30 feet from the side of the main building. After boiling about five hours it exploded, tearing off a part of the bottom, which was thrown, without touching the mill, high up over the top, and landed 400 feet from the mill, on the other side, or about 500 feet from the place it started from.

There were two distinct explosions, or reports, and the fireman says that the bricks came with the second report, though it was not so loud as the first, and he had just previously turned off a part of the steam. The steam is generated in six boilers, and but a small part of it is used to boil the rags, the rest being used in the cylinder of the paper machinery to dry the paper.

The building in which this rag boiler was situated was shivered into fragments, and another boiler, situated by the side of this one, and apparently filled in the same manner, and boiling at the same time, was left uninjured, with the exception of being moved a few inches. A large iron wrench that was left on the top of the boiler, was carried the whole distance with it—some of the rags and hot water were thrown as high as the top of the mill, which is four stories high.

Will you be kind enough to inform your readers what, in your opinion, caused this explosion, and oblige yours, respectfully,

J. S.

[We know of only one instance of an explosion like the above, and we could not account for it, neither can we for the above. We plead ignorance, believing it to be far better to do so than pretend to be learned by a dissertation on the subject, embracing nothing but "words of wondrous length and thundering sound."

All boilers for bleaching purposes, like the one spoken of above, should have covers screwed down, and have safety valves on the covers. It would be better, also, to have a small stream of steam always escaping. This is the French plan and a wise one, we think.

**Culture of Cotton in Africa.**

A treaty has been concluded, by which the Danish settlements in Africa, on the Gold Coast, have been ceded to Great Britain. It is stated that there is reason to believe that, with suitable encouragement, a supply of cotton of very good quality might be obtained from that part of Africa, where it is now produced, in some quantity and of very good quality, by the natives for their own use.