



Our weekly List of Patents and Designs contains every new Patent, Re-issue and Design emanating from the Department, and is prepared officially, expressly for the Scientific American, and for no other paper in the city, consequently other journals are obliged to wait the issue of the "Sci. Am." in order to profit by the expense to which we are subject, and of course must be one week behind. Those publishers who copy from this department in our columns, will, in justice to us, give proper credit for the same.

#### LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending June 11, 1850.

To Stephen H. Adams and John A. Wood, of Cohoes, N. Y., for improvement in Carding and Mixing Wool and Cotton.

We claim the picking and carding of the wool and the cotton separate from each other, and the drawing them off together from the second carding machine, and then mixing their fibres with each other by means of the finishing or condensing card.

[This is a most puzzling claim, and one that will astonish some of our manufacturers.—Ed.]

To James Barnes, of Franklin, N. Y., for improvement in connecting Whiffrees with Carriages.

I claim the stops or blocks, E. E. cast upon or otherwise affixed to the box, a, and the stops or blocks, n n, cast upon or affixed to the followers, in such manner that when the two are joined by a central bolt passing through, they will interlock and form a stop coupling, secure from derangement from external causes, the whole constructed substantially in the manner herein described.

To Ransom Cook, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for improvements in Hydraulic Apparatus for producing Blast.

I claim, first, the use and application of boxes, tubs or cavities, attached to wheels, disks or arms by movable joints or journals, in such a manner that they shall enter the water with their open sides downwards, and when beneath the same shall empty or discharge the air which has been compressed within them by the water, into a receiver which is separate from such wheels and air boxes; all for the purpose of producing a blast of air to be used in heating, smelting, and other mechanical operations.

Second, I also claim for this purpose the disk, recess, or concavity of the wheel, so as to allow the receiver to project over the mouths of the air boxes to receive their compressed air.

Third, I also claim for the same purpose the cam, the cranks, I, and the cranks attached to the air boxes, together with the piece, on the open side of the boxes, the mouth, for discharging their compressed air and the blocks, for throwing forward the cranks.

[See engraving No 24 vol. 5, Sci. Am.]

To F. Durand & O. Pecqueur, of Paris, France, (Assignors to R. E. Rabean, of Philadelphia, Pa.) for machine for cutting leather into hollow-ware forms.

We claim the combination of the vibrating knife with fluted rollers; constructed and operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose above fully set forth, one of which rollers being fluted longitudinally and the other circumferentially, serve firmly to hold the leather in any position.

To Duff Green, of Dalton, Ga., for method of forming embankments, levees, &c.

I claim the method herein described, of depositing earth to form embankments, levees, etc., and to fill up low situations, by means of filtering dams, or their equivalents, and a trough or conduit conveying earth and water from a higher level, substantially as herein specified.

To W. Groat, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in adjusting packing for oil boxes of axles, &c.

I claim the employment of an adjustable band surrounding the oil packing of railroad car or other journals, so as to admit of adjustment from the outside of the box, in adjusting the packing around the journal, and render the box oil tight, in the manner and for the purpose, substantially the same as herein described and represented.

To G. Morgan, Calhoun, of Tenn., for improvements in cars for plank roads, wooden rails, &c.

I do not claim an endless chain of wheels working against a stationary rail to support a carriage; nor do I claim laying down supports for said wheels, these having before been done; but what I do claim, is the combination of a chain of rollers with broad bearing surfaces running around a stationary rail or track on the carriage with an independent chain, which forms a track for said rollers to travel over when resting on the ground, and which passes around outside of said chain of rollers.

I also claim the mode of constructing said track chain, by lapping the links thereof, so that the rollers shall have a constant bearing on the three plates which form two succeeding links, and break joint with each other, as clearly represented.

To C. H. Parker, of New Geneva, Pa., for improvement in bedstead fastenings.

I claim the device for securing the ends of the rails to the posts, consisting of a headed tenon on the rail and two wedged shaped, and dovetailed boxes in the post, the latter held in place by the pendent arms and tie-rods by which the mattress is stretched, substantially as herein set forth.

To W. F. Ressegine, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in spring mattresses.

I claim the construction of the jointed spring mattress, substantially as set forth in the specification.

To E. S. Snyder, of Charlestown, Va., for improvement in threshing machines.

I claim first, surrounding the twisted wings with an imperforated case and placing the same inside the threshing cylinder—the whole revolving together in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

Second, constructing the concave of adjustable star or other shaped teeth attached to rods fastened to the frame, substantially as described and set forth in the specification.

DISCLAIMER.—I am aware that such teeth have been used in the throat of feeding apparatus of a corn sheller to aid in feeding, and thereof I only claim them when used for the rubbing surface of the concave.

Third, placing the curved spring rack between the concave of adjustable teeth, and the vibrating separator, in the manner and for the purpose described.

To J. Stevens, of Middletown, Md., for arrangement of mirrors in traps.

I claim the arrangement of the mirrors, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

To J. A. Woodbury, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in planes for tonguing and grooving boards, &c.

I claim the combination of a gouge or gouges, (for removing the bulk or greater portion of a shaving in forming tongues or grooves in boards or planks) with smoothing tools having a chisel edge, a cutting and side lip on either, or both sides thereof, (for smoothing sides and bottom of the grooves, and the edges about the tongues, as set forth;) said gouges being set in front of said smoothing tools, and the whole being arranged, and operating substantially, as herein above set forth.

#### RE-ISSUES.

To G. Spafford, of Windham, Conn., deceased, (assignor to J. Campbell, of New York, N. Y.) for improvement in the machine for boiling and washing rags for manufacturing paper. Patented Sept. 21st, 1840. Re-issued June 11, 1850.

What is claimed, is the herein before described process of preparing materials for making pulp in the manufacture of paper by digesting them in a turning vessel with an alkaline solution or other liquid, the heat being applied to the outside of the vessel or by steam introduced with in it substantially as herein set forth.

#### DESIGNS.

To A. Paul, of South New Market, N. H., for design for stoves.

I claim the combination of the bull's eyes, in alto relievo (having radial notches as described) and of alternating concave and convex, radial ribs and surrounding mouldings, on the several doors and pannels of the front and side plates, and the row of pointed levers, and of alternate notches and ridges, &c., on the moulding of the hearth plate, all as herein above set forth and represented in the drawings.

#### Great Aeronautic Enterprise.

"It is with feelings of pride and heartfelt pleasure we are enabled to state that two balloons, one fifty feet in its greatest diameter, and from thirty to forty in its transverse; and the other of a smaller size, are being constructed in our city under the immediate personal supervision of the distinguished Aeronaut, John Wise. The unparalleled success which has hitherto attended Wise's Aeronautic experiments, has induced him to engage in this, his greatest, with the confident hope that it will enable him to prove not only the practicability and safety of Aerial Navigation, but also the ability to steer and propel balloons in any desired direction.

The two balloons will contain over 1500 yards of silk, and the capacity of the largest will be sufficient to enable Mr. Wise to take with him six passengers at least, in his aerial voyages, as it will contain 80,000 cubic feet of gas, with an ascensive power of 70 lbs. to the 1,000 feet. By this means parties of pleasure and invalids, will have an opportunity of testing the pure air of the upper regions, while to the man of science it will open a boundless field, hitherto wholly inaccessible save to a favored few. In order that the safety of an ascension may be fully apparent, the Balloon will be permitted to rise several hundred, or over a thousand feet, and be made to descend at the pleasure of the voyagers by means of a cord and windlass. Where it is desired, Mr. Wise will take excursions of 500 or 1,000 miles, without any of the appliances for descent at pleasure but those usually employed by Aeronauts—the valve, &c.

By these lengthly excursions, say from Cincinnati or St. Louis to the Atlantic Seaboard, he wishes to demonstrate the entire feasibility of crossing the Atlantic Ocean, and circumnavigating the entire Globe. Nor is this all, Mr. Wise has always contended for the practicability of steering and propelling balloons in any direction. The smaller of the two balloons now constructing is designed to aid him in proving the truthfulness of this theory.—Our slight knowledge of Aeronautics will not enable us to explain by what means he proposes effecting this, but the very confident manner in which he asserts his ability to do it satisfies us that it can be done. In his recently published, and highly interesting work, he has most clearly demonstrated the possibility of "varying at will, from a straight course, thirty or forty degrees from the latitude of departure." Should he succeed, as we have no doubt he will, what mighty results must follow his success.

Mr. Wise is now negotiating with Mr. Paine, of Worcester, for the use of one of his "Magnetic Decomposers," by which water is rapidly converted into its gaseous elements. As the ascensive power of the gas thus obtained is much greater than that hitherto used in ballooning, the operation will be greatly facilitated by the use of Mr. P.'s apparatus.

The enterprise has been undertaken by five scientific gentlemen of our city, including Mr. Wise. Too much praise cannot be awarded them for the noble stand they have taken on the side of science. The cost of the two balloons now constructing will exceed \$3,000, and we have been informed by Mr. W., that one sufficiently large and safe to cross the ocean and circumnavigate the Globe would cost about ten thousand dollars. Such an one, this company propose ultimately constructing, in order that our country may take the lead in Aeronautic Science and adventure, as she is fast doing in almost every other department.—We shall note from time to time, the progress of the enterprise, and keep our readers duly advised of it."

[We take the above from our cotemporary, the Lancaster (Pa.) Gazette. It will show that our intrepid friend John Wise is bound to show the world something new in ballooning. If any man can make the balloon go, and go successfully, he is the one. We would like to hear from him in relation to his negotiation about Mr. Paine's apparatus.

#### Petition for the Extension of a Patent.

Edward M. Chaffee, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, has applied for an extension of his pa-

tent for an improvement in the manufacture of India rubber. The petition will be heard on the 5th day of next August, at the Patent Office. The patent expires on the 31st August.

#### English Estimate of American Clocks.

The following extract from a late work on clock and watch making, by Edmund Beckett Denison, will exhibit the effect in England of one branch of American manufactures:

"The bracket clocks with pendulums from 10 to 18 inches long, are now almost the only English clocks (except regulators) that find any sale. These, when well made with a fusee, and not exposed to a temperature that freezes the oil, (which is much above the freezing point of water,) will go nearly as well as a coarsely made long clock of the old fashioned kind. Sometimes they require a good deal of trouble to set them so as to beat equally; for if they are not set, they are very likely to stop, as they have generally, and the foreign ones always, have very little force to spare.

Even they are getting fast superseded by the latter class of American clocks, and French ornamental clocks, neither of which, however, will last nearly so long. With the latter it is no doubt quite hopeless for us to compete, as, besides the great cheapness of their labor, the French appear to possess what I may call a smaller eye and finger than English workmen, and they are able to perform delicate and ornamental work with much greater quickness and facility. And as those who chiefly regard the beauty of the figure of their clocks seldom care much about their entrails, they consider it of no consequence that a good English clock is better for the natural object of a clock than a foreign one. Whether it would be possible to manufacture clocks on a large scale as cheap as the American ones, I am not able to judge. I have been told that, but for the cases it would. But unless the English clockmakers take some steps towards either altering the kind of clocks that they make, or can find out some cheaper mode of making them, there is no doubt that there will soon be no house clocks, except regulators, made in this country. The old-fashioned, mid length house clock is now nearly exploded, on account of its ugliness, size, and dearness, as compared with the American clocks, which go sufficiently well for ordinary purchasers.

No one who has seen the inside of an American clock can help seeing that ours are unnecessarily heavy, and waste a great deal of the force in merely overcoming their inertia and friction. An American clock goes a week with both the weight and the fall for it, not half of what they are in the common English clocks; and as a large pendulum requires no more force to keep it going than a small one, it is evident that about  $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the moving power in our clocks is wasted. (The commendation of the American clocks cannot be extended to the fixing of their pendulums, which is bad as possible.) I have also seen some very neat French clocks, about the same size as the American, but much more highly finished, and with dead escapements, going a week with a very small weight."

#### Patent Case—Hay Press.

Before Judge Nelson in the United States Circuit Court, New York.—Nichs. J. Lampman against V. P. Adams, for an alleged infringement of a patent for an improvement on a machine for pressing hay. The defence was, an abandonment of the invention to the public. The press considered an infringement, was made nearly two years before the patent was granted; but application for the patent was made before the machine. The verdict was given for the plaintiff on last Thursday, the 11th. Damages, \$10. Geo. Gifford for plaintiff; A. L. Jordan for defendant.

#### Index to Patents.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, submitted to the following resolution to the Senate last week, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office be instructed to inquire into the propriety of causing to be prepared and published an analytical index of the patents which have been granted by the United States, to promote the progress of science and the useful arts.