



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 July 30, 1850.

To M. B. Ashley, of Watertown, N. Y., for improvement in directing water upon water wheels.

I claim the adjustable, vertical, water mouths or openings, arranged in combination with the outer or longest edge of the buckets, as described, whereby the greatest effect is obtained.

To A. Everett, of Middlefield, Mass., for improvement in machinery for turning out wooden bowls.

I claim the combination of the movable frames, with the reciprocating frame carrying the curved cutter arm, connected and operating as described; also the combination of the curved cutter arms, with the reciprocating frame, for the purpose described, and also the cutters, the spurs, the guards, constructed as described, and connected and fastened to the curved cutter arms, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as herein described.

To G. W. Hatch, of Parkman, Ohio, for improvement in stanchions for cattle.

I claim the arranging of the stanchions in a vibrating frame to accommodate the position of the animal when lying down.

I also claim the stanchion, or fall piece, in connection with the stay cords, by which means it is brought to an upright position when closing the stanchion, thereby preventing an animal taking the place which is occupied by the stanchion, when open.

I further claim the catch and spring, to hold the stanchion in an upright position in combination with the rope, for releasing the cattle from confinement, as herein specified.

To E. Kershaw, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in the attachment of pinion locks.

I claim the combination of the stud, and its recess or hole, or their equivalents with the side of the cell door opening, and the double hinged arm, and lock, substantially in the manner and for the purpose of preventing strain on the lock by pressure against the cell door by a prisoner or person within the cell, as above specified.

To P. Kirkham, of Waterbury, Conn., for improvement in attaching hooks and eyes to paper cards.

I claim the indenting or impressing the cards or sheets of paper in such a manner as to retain the hooks and eyes in their proper places upon the card until they can be fastened; in whatever manner they may be finally secured.

I claim nothing in regard to machinery for forming the indentations nor for the string, or whatever may be used in fastening, nor for the manner of applying it by gum or paste.

To J. Marsh, of Petersburg, Ill., for improvement in Churn-dashers.

I claim the double concave, perforated, discoid churn dasher as herein described and represented, and for the purpose set forth.

To C. J. Meinicke, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in distilling spirits of turpentine.

I claim the process as described for distilling turpentine so that the spirits of turpentine are distilled and the rosin saponified ready for soap making at one operation.

To G. B. Milner, of Houston, Texas, for improved valve gear for steam engines.

I claim the combination of the fixed cam, with its frame and rods, and the adjustable cam, with its frame and rod, to which latter are attached the traversing and oscillating bar, having secured to one end of it a rod and at or near its centre another rod, which actuate respectively the eduction and induction valves,

substantially in the manner herein described, forming together a simple valve motion and one which enables the engineer to regulate the degree of cut off at will.

[This invention was noticed by us about a year ago; it has been highly spoken of by all who have examined it.

To A. Oleott, of Millstone, N. J., for improvement in rubbing and polishing stone.

I claim attaching the stone, to be faced to a chain, one end of which is attached to a windlass, by which it may be lengthened or shortened; the stone being left free so as to be continually changing its position on the bed, during the operation of rubbing, by which an uniform and even wear is produced on the bed and a true face given to the stone in the manner substantially as described.

To J. O'Neil, of Xenia, Ohio, for improvement in Atmospheric Churns.

I claim the construction of the air tube, in combination with the plungers and partition as set forth, whereby the cream is thoroughly agitated and intimately mixed with atmospheric air by forcing it alternately to the opposite sides of the partition, through branches of the air tube, as herein set forth.

To C. Perley, of New York, N. Y., for Jigger Windlass.

I claim first, the application of the double acting pawls, ratchet, disk, socket, and hand-spike, with or without the winch-head, whereby the power is applied to the horns, to rotate them in either direction as required, said application and arrangement being a combination of the double acting winch described in my patent of March 1848, heretofore referred to, whereby this combination of these two previously patented inventions effects new and useful purposes not contemplated and not attainable by either of the inventions separately, substantially as described and shown.

To E. P. Rider, of New York, N. Y. for improvement in apparatus for sizing and drying cotton batting.

I claim first, doubling or turning the ragged and uneven edges of the bat of cotton as it comes from the carding engine and pressing them down to join a smooth selvage, as set forth, by means of the curved plates, in combination, with the cylinders, (two) as described; or other equivalent means.

Second, I claim heating and ironing the surface of the bat of cotton previous to being glazed for the purpose set forth, whether performed by the means herein described, or other equivalent means.

I likewise claim, making the floating cylinder with check rings, or their equivalent, in the manner and for the purpose described.

I claim passing the bat through a space between the floating cylinder and compressive cylinder, and imparting the sizing to the bat of cotton without pressure, as described.

I claim making the drying chamber a double inclined plane, in combination with the chimney constructed as aforesaid for the purpose of increasing the circulation. I also claim the peculiar combination of the heating, selvaging, ironing, glazing, and drying apparatus; by which the bat of cotton, as it comes from the carding engine, is selvaged, ironed, glazed, and steam dried by a continuous process, as herein fully set forth, the sizing vat being placed directly beneath the compressive cylinder so that the sizing can be introduced fresh from the vat to the bat as it comes from the ironing cylinder, as described.

To J. A. Sabbaton, of Albany, N. Y., for improvement in purifying coal.

I claim the mixture with the lime of coke dust or "breeze," charcoal dust, or other carbonaceous substance, for the purpose of acting mechanically in the separation of the particles of lime and at the same time acting chemically in removing various impurities from the gas (which cannot be separated by the ordinary methods of purifying gas,) substantially as above set forth.

To E. S. Scripture, of Green Point, N. Y., for improvements in connecting hubs with axles.

I claim the application of the half boxes, with the semicircular lip, and rib, constructed to enter the grooves near the end of the axle box, said boxes being secured together and connected to the axle bar by any competent

means and said ribs, grooves, and boxes operating as a substitute for a collar on the axle and to hold the axle box and wheel on the axle, and also to keep dust out of the parts, substantially as described and shewn.

To C. A. Spring & P. Boon, of Kensington, Pa., for improvement in the arrangement of pressure and feed rollers in Planing Machines.

We claim connecting the movable weighted pressure rollers with the stationary ones by oblique links, in combination with the additional rollers, the whole arranged substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

To J. Stout & J. T. Stanton, of Waynesville, Ohio, for improvements in machines for forming tubes of sheet metal.

We claim supporting the forming roller, upon the short ends of the bent levers, (two) in combination with the upper roller, supported by springs, substantially in the manner and for the purposes herein described.

To W. F. Ward, of Portchester, N. Y., for improved bolt and rivet machine.

I claim first, gauging the length of the shank after a head has been formed on the end by pushing the head against a gauge beyond the header, which has a lateral motion to allow it to pass by, substantially as described, in combination with the operation of cutting off the shank at such distance from the gripping dies as by the same operation to determine or gauge the length of rod, or wire, which shall be left projecting beyond the gripping dies for forming the next head substantially as described.

And lastly I claim cutting off the rod or wire, after the head has been formed, by the return lateral motion of the header, in combination with the rest, substantially as described, the edges of the rest and heading die being formed to answer the purpose of shears, as herein described.

To T. E. Warren, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in car-seat backs.

I claim the forming of the backs of car seats of double curved plates of metal attached by the end to the arms of the seat, made to embrace both of the end pieces to which they are pivoted and on which the car seats are reversed, formed stayed and braced, substantially in the manner and for the purpose here specified.

To Jesse Whitehead, of Manchester, Va., for improvement in the counter-twist speeder.

I claim making the shaft with a serrated groove, in combination with the reduced portions of the shaft adjacent to said groove, wherein the roving runs from the twisting band to the bobbin in the manner and for the purpose herein fully set forth.

I also claim the combination of the spring, and pendent tapered arm, with the vibrating bobbin-arm, arranged and operated in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth, or in any other way which may be considered substantially the same and by which analogous results shall be produced, that is to say, any arrangement wherein a rubbing pressure is imparted to the arms, or their equivalents, containing the journals of the bobbin for producing the effect herein stated, said arrangement preventing the sudden rebounding of the bobbin on the shaft when it becomes uneven from any cause which the mere spring and weight applied to the bobbin axle or its arms will not prevent, as I have fully tested by experiment; the spring when used alone being too elastic and the weight too dead, whereas the combination of the two causes the bobbin to rise and fall gradually, as herein fully set forth, obviates the evil.

To G. Wode, of Elizabethport, N. J., for improvement in fastenings for bureau drawers.

I claim first, the metallic strip or its equivalent constructed with the notch for receiving the fastening bolt as set forth.

Second, the locking bolt operated by the opening or closing of any one of the drawers for the purposes herein named the whole being constructed, substantially in the manner herein set forth.

New Flour—Quick Work.

The Rochester Democrat acknowledges the receipt of a half barrel of extra Genesee flour, made from wheat which the day previous was swaying gracefully upon the stalk as it stood in the field. It was made by Mr. L. P. Beers.

Patent Case.—Woodworth Planing Machine.

Nathan Mason vs. William Talman and others, before Justices Woodbury and Pitman, in the U. S. Circuit Court, R. I. District, July Term, 1850. The action was brought by the plaintiff to restrain the defendant from using the Woodworth Planing Machine in Providence, R. I.

The defendants were assignees of the exclusive use of the Woodworth Patent, issued Dec. 27th, 1828, re-issued July 8th, 1845, in certain parts of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, during the original term of the Patent and also for a nominal consideration of the same extent of right and territory during the term of extension granted by the Board of Commissioners under the 18th section of the Act of 1836, which term of extension expired December 27, 1849.

The plaintiff brought his action under an assignment, from the Administrator of the Patentee, for the exclusive use of the said Patent during the second or Congressional extension commencing on the 27th Dec., 1849, in a portion of the territory formerly owned by the defendants, and where they still continued the use of their original machines.

Judge Woodbury, delivered the opinion of the Court in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered an injunction to restrain the defendants according to the petition of the complainant.

For the want of space we are obliged to omit the charge of the Judge in the above case; but, as it is quite important just now to all concerned, we shall make room for it in our next.

The Rapids of the Jordan.

It had been ascertained that the Dead Sea was more than 1,000 feet below the level of the lake of Tiberias—as the distance between the two was but 60 miles. This would give a fall of about 20 feet per mile—greater, it was then thought, than any river in the world exhibited. The Mohawk river in America was held to be one of greatest fall, and that it averages not more than four or five feet to the mile; but it is now known that the Sacramento in California has a fall of 2,000 feet in 20 miles, or an average of 100 feet to a mile. It was then, however, thought that such a fall as it seemed necessary to suppose in the case of the Jordan, from the difference of level between the two lakes which it connected, was without example; and as its course was presumed to be tolerably straight, and as it was not known to contain any rapids, an error in the calculation of the difference of level between the two lakes was more than suspected. This problem it was left for Lieut. Lynch to set at rest. In the first place, the river is full of rapids. The boats plunged down no less than twenty-seven very threatening ones, besides a great number of lesser magnitude, and then, although the direct distance does, as stated, not exceed sixty miles, the course of the river is made at least two hundred miles by the exceedingly tortuous course of its stream. This reduces the fall to not more than six feet in the mile, for which the numerous rapids in the river sufficiently account.

"The descent by the river occupied no less than a week. So great were the difficulties caused by the rapids that in two days not more than twelve miles were accomplished; and on the third day, the wooden boat brought down from the Sea of Galilee was abandoned, on account of her shattered condition. None but metal boats could have stood the severe work of this passage. It was, nevertheless, made at the time of flood—at the season that the Israelites passed the river—and which, although the most unfavourable without boats, should be the most favourable with them. In fact, it is stated, that a few weeks earlier or later, the passage down the river in boats, would, as in the case of Lieut. Molyneux, have been impracticable, from the want of sufficient water to carry them over the rapids.

The wide and deeply depressed plain or valley (Ghor) through which the river flows is generally barren, treeless; and verdureless; and the mountains, or rather cliffs and slopes, of the river uplands, present, for the most part, a wild and cheerless aspect."