



Reported expressly for the Scientific American, from the Patent Office Records.

**LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS**  
Issued from the United States Patent Office.  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20, 1850.

To Wm. Albertson, of New London, Conn., for Hinged Gun-Harpoons.

I claim making the shank of harpoons, and other whale irons, to fold by a hinge or joint at any convenient point in their length, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as herein described.

[See engraving in No. 2, this Vol. Sci. Am.]

To Hosea Ball, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Bake Ovens.

I claim the combination and arrangement of an endless chain platform with the oven, by which arrangement the unbaked bread, or other articles, being put in at one end, are discharged at the opposite end, completely baked; and, in combination therewith, I claim the self-opening and closing door, arranged substantially as herein set forth.

To Jarvis Chase, of Selma, Ohio, for improvement in working the doors of a Bee Hive.

I claim the arrangement of the bee boxes and moth chambers, in combination with the sliding screen doors, pulleys and levers, as described, so that the doors may be worked by a single movement of the lever, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

To Gardiner Chilson, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Air-heating Furnaces.

I claim, first, the annular chamber, constructed and arranged substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth, with or without the cross-pipe.

I also claim the mode of conducting off the products of combustion from the fire through ascending pipes, into an annular chamber, and thence into a central descending pipe to their exit, and the surfaces being all so constructed of a curved figure as to allow a diverting influence, and free circulation to the exterior air in the air-chamber, to be warmed without over-heating it; while it is, by the arrangement of parts, forced to impinge directly against the heated surface.

I also claim the method of setting the furnace, consisting of a double walled chamber, the inner wall of which encloses a cold air trench, supplied from without, that surrounds the ash-pit, with openings at its top for the proper admission of air into the air-chamber, around the furnace, and with lateral openings into the spaces between the walls, and causes an upward current, which is connected with the warmer pipes leading to the apartments, by means of which a constant and pure supply of air is insured, and the heat greatly economized.

To David Eldridge, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Corn Shellers.

I claim the combination of the wheels for shelling corn, as herein described.

To Wm. Frost, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in Mills for Grinding and Crushing.

I claim the use of the cylinder grooved or notched, or smooth, being made to rotate, and having, within it, any number of crushers formed as described, for the purpose of pounding, grinding, or mixing any substance, the crushers either running singly, or, for the purpose of working different substances, simultaneously one within another, the jumping bar or pin, in combination with the arrangement substantially the same.

[This machine is constructed upon a new principle, and is a good one for crushing and grinding ores, paints, &c. It is owned conjointly by Mr. A. G. Bagley, the gold-pen manufacturer, this city.]

To John Garvey, of New York, N. Y., for improved Annunciator or Bell Telegraph.

I claim the combination and arrangement of the spring lever, suspended bar or striker, with the pendulums and bells, for simultaneously

indicating the number of the room, and calling the attention thereto, by giving the alarm, there being a secondary or intermediate fulcrum bar, against which the spring lever impinges in its descent, increased by the spring, by which the rear end is made to descend, and with it the suspended striker, upon the bells, and at the same time suddenly elevating the front end of the lever, and imparting a vibratory movement to its pendulum, said spring levers being provided with oblong openings or slots, through which the fulcrum bar passes, for producing the aforesaid action of the spring lever, on its descent upon the intermediate fulcrum bar, as described and represented.

To Frederick Langenheim, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Proteographic Pictures on Glass, &c.

I claim the combination of the ground or frosted glass, or other semi-transparent substance interposed in connection with the picture, between the source of light and the spectator, substantially as described.

To John E. Larkin, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., for method of attacking augers to their handles.

I claim the handle made in two parts, one of which fits in a socket on the other, and carries a bolt secured at its end, the said bolt passing through a hole in the auger shank, and screwing into a female screw or nut, in the part A, for the purpose of clamping or firmly holding the auger shank between the ends of the parts A and D of the handle or stock, substantially in the manner herein described.

[See engraving, page 388, Vol. 5, Sci. Am.]

To Elijah C. Middleton & Edwards Nevers, of Cincinnati, and Robt. Neale, of Mount Carmel, Ohio, for improvement in Copper and Steel Plate Printing Presses.

We claim, first, the arrangement of a tooth or catch, projecting from the roller, and operating upon a tooth or projection upon the platen, for the purpose of starting the platen, and causing the commencement of the convexity of the roller to impinge upon any required point of the length of the platen, for the purpose described.

Second, the combination of the racks, with the cog-wheel attached to the connecting rod of a gang of rollers, together with the beads and the grooves in the rollers for security, uniformity of action, and a proper relative position between the platen and the supporting rollers upon which it traverses, thus preventing lateral and longitudinal aberration.

Third, The method of heating and retaining at a suitable temperature, the plate from which the impressions are to be taken by means of lamps or of vessels containing inflammable material, placed under the upper plate of the platen, or traversing bed, within the recess formed between that and the plate resting immediately upon the gang of rollers.

Fourth, The arrangement of a stationary and sliding clamp, adjustable longitudinally to the platen, for securing the plate in position, substantially in the manner described.

Fifthly, We claim, in combination with the roller, the method of retracting the platen by the weighted cord, adjusted by making an inclined plane of the bed on which the rollers traverse.

To Martin Newman, 2nd, of Lancaster, Pa., for improvements in Excavating Machines.

I claim, first, operating the bucket by giving motion to the band or chain, and to the drum, in one direction, to fill the bucket, and then reversing its motion so as to draw back the bucket, to be emptied in the manner as herein described.

Secondly, I claim the manner, substantially as herein described, of closing the bottom or trap of the bucket, by means of the spring, or incline, over which it passes in its forward passage.

To J. H. Robinson, of Charlestown, Mass., for improvement in Pessaries.

I claim the solid connection, with connecting contrivance, or its equivalent, and joint in combination with the supporting stem, the whole being substantially in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore specified.

To E. T. Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in Extension Tables.

I claim the construction of extension in such a manner as that the sliding parts, when extended, shall constitute a table complete, with-

out any replacing of pannels to form the leaf, substantially in the manner herein set forth.

To Samuel Swett, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in Spark Arresters.

I claim combining in the manner substantially as described, with the chimney, the surrounding jacket and the cap, a valve for governing an aperture in the top plate of the cap, so balanced or weighted that it shall open by gravity when the furnace is working under a draft due to the rarefaction of the column, and be closed by the force of the current when increased by the exhaust steam in the chimney, for the purpose and in the manner substantially as described.

I also claim, in combination with the valve and the wire gauze, or the equivalent thereof, and the deflector over the chimney, all arranged substantially as herein specified, and for the purposes set forth.

To Wm. Zaizer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in Bedsteads.

I claim the combination of the slats, clasps, and hooks, athwart the length of the outside slats, in combination with the rails and latches on the posts, the whole combining to form a strong and portable bedstead.

**DESIGNS.**

To John S. Royce, of Cuyleville, N. Y., for design for carriage plates.

To C. P. & G. B. Gordon, of Boston, Mass., for design for Spoon Handles.

**Paine and his Electric Light.**

MESSRS. EDITORS—What has become of "Paine's Electric Light?" Alas, for us New Yorkers, after being raised up to the skies, in anticipation of beholding the great light, which was to eclipse all our murky looking candles, oil, camphene, and gas lights, we are still compelled to grope on in the old fashioned way. I early took the opportunity, page 61, Vol. 5, Sci. Am., to expose the absurdity of Mr. Paine's alleged discovery, and in a number of letters published at various times since, in the same volume, left him no room to shrink his first announcement, made two years ago, on the 29th of the month of December, and which he has never yet fulfilled. In a letter, by referring to my Vol. 4, page 101, Sci. Am., Mr. Paine there announces that he would expose his light for one year to the public, "and the different scientific bodies of America and Europe, to allow any person to establish a prior claim to the invention, if they could, and afterwards he was to make public the mechanism of his Generator." This he stated in his circular. He has not fulfilled his promise to the public, and the reason, no doubt, is a good one—he cannot. Two years have expired since he published his first letter, but the public have yet to know how Mr. Paine produces his cheap light—4,000 lights of which, burning for 5 hours every day for one year, were to cost less than two dollars.

Mr. Paine has announced a new discovery beside his first light, viz., his letter in No. 3, this volume of your paper. His alleged discovery there about his whirl-go-round electric discovery, to propel vessels, is more ridiculous than his light. Before he announces any more discoveries I hope he will fulfil his first promise, and give us something more than mere bombastic assertions about his inventions.

It is very wrong to abuse public confidence by playing upon the marvellous—it cannot be done with impunity. After all the excitement about this light—it is no where. His letters were published in all our papers, and copied into European journals, and after all, it has oozed out into darkness; and his late discovery of perpetual motion will go the same road. It is so easy for Mr. Paine to disabuse the public mind, if he has discovered anything, which I don't believe, and will not believe until I see it and know all about it—that he has no business to complain if he is looked upon as a chimerist. It is a great pity that he was not more careful, prudent, and cautious in making his first announcement, but his last caps the climax of all. Let the first be demonstrated, and then the public will be able to believe and digest the last—not before.

**CARBURETTED HYDROGEN.**

ANNOTATION.—By a letter dated Worcester, Nov. 29, 1848, Mr. Paine publicly asserted that he would expose his light one year and

then make it public. On this week Friday, two years will have expired, and the promise not be fulfilled. C. H.

**Interesting Patent Cases.**

Before Judge Nelson, in the U. S. Circuit Court, this city, after a long and tedious trial, the famous Lead-pipe Case was terminated on Thursday last week, the 21st inst. The suit was for the recovery of damages for the alleged infringement of a patent to Mr. Benjamin Tatham, in 1841, for an improvement in machinery for making lead-pipe, Samuel G. Cornell & Co. being the alleged infringers. The defence was, that Messrs. Cornell & Co. did not use Tatham's improvements, but a different combination, also secured by patent to Mr. C., in 1847.

The Court, in its charge, said if the Jury believe that the defendants used the same combination, substantially, that was found in plaintiff's patent, they infringed his patent—but if the changes were substantially different, then they did not infringe—also that if the changes in the mechanical construction of the machine made by defendants were apparently of a similar form, yet if they produced a new and useful effect, different from that of plaintiff, in the manufacture, then they did not infringe.

The Jury returned a verdict that plaintiffs were the original inventors of the machine patented by them—and that the patent had been infringed by defendants. They found damages in favor of plaintiffs for \$2,245. For plaintiffs, Messrs. Staples, Goddard, Cutting and O'Connor; for defendants, Messrs. Stoughton & Harrington, and Wm. C. Noyce.

**Good Properties and Virtues of Milk.**

An experienced physiologist and chemist, declares milk to be a most perfect diet. There is probably nothing better adapted to our sustenance, containing curd casein, which is necessary for the development and formation of muscle—butter for the production of an adequate supply of fat—sugar to feed the respiration, and thereby add warmth to the body, the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the peroxide of iron, the chlorides of potassium and soda, with the free soda, required to give solidity and strength to the bone—together with the saline particles so essentially necessary for other parts of the body. It contains lactic acid, or the acid of milk, which chemists inform us is the acid of gastric juice, so requisite for the proper dissolving of our food in the stomach. It is, therefore, obvious that milk should be chemically correct in all its constituents, and that its beneficial effects on the constitution should not be neutralized by adulteration, "it is," Dr. Prout properly states, "the true type of all food." How necessary, therefore, is it that it should be pure; otherwise, this wonderful and wise provision of Providence will be a curse rather than a blessing.

In the city of New York however, it is almost impossible to get pure milk. It cannot at least be purchased but in few groceries; the most of it is composed of disgusting and injurious compounds.

**A Mammoth Globe.**

A curious exhibition is in course of preparation for the World's Fair, by Mr. Wyld, M. P., the eminent map engraver. He is constructing a huge globe, of 56 feet in diameter, which will be provided with a convenient mode of ingress and egress; the different countries of the world will be represented upon the inner, and not upon the outer surface, and the interior will be fitted up with galleries and staircases, so as to enable visitors to make a tour of the World, and visit each of the countries whose industry or productions will be displayed in the Great Exhibition.

**The Chinese Doctors.**

The Chinese doctors are not paid for the number of doses they give their patients and the length of their sickness, but are paid to keep their subjects from being sick—the sick days of the subject are deducted from the doctor's yearly salary. The Chinese may well laugh at our barbarism, in the way of paying our doctors,—but if we were to adopt the Chinese rule, our doctors would be very scarce, unless they had perfect command over our diet, labor, and exercise.