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LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS Issued from the United States Patent Office.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 17, 1850.

To Orlando Child, of Granville, Ill., for improvements in Mills for sawing with circular saws.

I claim, first, the two springs carrying the two journal boxes, attached and arranged in the manner substantially as herein described, for the purpose of girding the saw, but at the same time allowing a sufficient degree of end play to the spindle, to admit of its accommodating itself to the lateral springing of the log.

Secondly, arranging the saw and its spindle on the swinging frame, which is adjustable, so as to bring the saw in any required position in a line forming part of a circle round the axis of the saw, and adjusting the said saw, either in a line with, or to the right or left of the saw, by means of the slot in the spring, through which the bolt passes, in the manner herein described, or in any manner substantially the same.

To Joseph Conant & Lucius Dimock, of Northampton, Mass., for improvements in machinery for doubling and twisting silk, &c.

We claim so constructing the catch bar that all the threads or silk, either before or after being twisted, may be secured by the catches, simultaneously, by simply bringing the bar with its catches, down upon the threads, and whilst in that position causing all the helical springs to act on the catches at the same time, by suddenly disengaging the slide lock plate from the end of the bar, the mortises on the said plate being so formed as to allow each catch to be opened separately, without the aid of the lock plate; or all to be opened simultaneously by moving said lock plate longitudinally, in the manner herein fully set forth.

To Florimond Datchiey, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in apparatus for emptying Privies.

I claim the gasometer connected with the receiver, as described, for the purpose of keeping the gases separated from the fecal matter, and preventing their mixture, as set forth, and serving also as a reservoir for the compressed gases, from which the power for expelling the contents of the receiver is obtained.

To Edward & Charles Everett, Jr., of Washington, D. C., for improvement in Carriages.

The joint on which the fore carriage turns, when placed in rear of the fore axle, in combination with the segment on which the end of the perch rests, substantially as described, for the purpose of allowing the carriage to be turned in a small space, without having the fore wheels to run under the body or interfering with the hind wheels.

To Joseph F. Flanders, of Newburyport, Mass., for improvements in machinery for cutting and bending sheet metal.

I claim the improvement in the bending mechanism, the same consisting in the combination of the conic or approximately conic roller or projection, with the cylindrical part or roller, and with the circular disc or roller, in the manner as above described, and so as when pressed against the tin to gradually bend it over and down upon the disc or holder, so as to enable the roller to pass over and upon the tin, and complete the bending of it down upon the periphery of the holder.

I also claim the improvement in the construction of the gauge, whereby it is adapted to operate when the tin plate is rotated in a vertical plane, such improvement consisting in arranging its supporting journal at an inclination to the horizontal plane, and applying a

weighted arm, or its mechanical equivalent, to the gauge, so that the gravitating power of the weighted arm shall restore the gauge to its original and proper position under the holders, after it has been freed from the pressure of the surplus tin, or part removed by the cutters.

To Joseph W. Fawkes, of Bart Township, Pa., for improvement in Seed Planters.

I claim the peculiar construction of the adjustable shovels to clear the mouth of any obstruction.

I also claim the mode and manner of sowing the grain through slots, as herein described.

To S. H. Gilman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improved Expansion Gear for Horizontal Engines.

I claim withdrawing the sliding tongue of the supply valves of steam cylinders, so as to trip the valves at any desired point, by an adjustable prong, which is made to slide upon the arm holding the usual fixed prong, by the action of a tappet on the rock shaft, when this adjustment is effected by means of the shackle and link within the steam-chest, and the whole being arranged and operating substantially as herein described.

To Lucien E. Hicks, of Berlin, Conn., (assignor to Wm. A. Churchill & James Stanberg,) for machine for making Eyelets.

I claim the sliding bolster, constructed with its two dies and aperture, in combination with the feeding tube, punches and clearers, the whole being constructed, arranged and operated substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

To Joel Houghton, of Ogden, N. Y., for improvements in Grain Cradle Fingers.

I claim the insertion of a metallic plate into the edge of a cradle finger by means of rivets or other fastenings so as to keep the plate and finger permanently attached together and in their place, and thereby effectually prevent the finger from straightening or springing back when used in damp grain, prevent the grain from wearing it away, and prevent the grain from sliding endwise off the cradle, before the cradle gets it round into its own swath.

To Wm. Lazelle, of Hartford, Conn., for improved Sash Fastener.

I claim the combination of the cam with the plate, when these are combined with the shaft and lip, for turning back the cam when necessary, and locking it to fasten down the lower sash, when the whole is constructed, arranged, and combined, substantially as herein described.

To R. F. Loper & J. W. Nystrom, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improved arrangement of Steam Engines.

We claim the arrangement herein set forth of the beams, connecting rods, and crank, of the two cylinders of a double cylinder engine.

To Edward Rees, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improved composition for making cores for casting.

I claim therein the use of white of egg as a component in the preparation of loam, for cores and other similar things intended for contact with molten metal, in the manner herein described, limiting myself to that use of white of egg, but not limiting myself to the precise proportions mentioned, while the same result is obtained by the said addition to the ingredients ordinarily used in loam for cores.

To John Rogers, of Jackson, Mich., for improvement in Mills for Grinding.

I claim hanging the bed stone, (when the shaft or spindle to which the runner is attached passes through the same) by means of the before-described universal joint, in combination with the lever and screw, as aforesaid.

To David E. Rohr, of Charlestown, Va., for improvement in Oscillating Seeding Cylinders.

I claim oscillating the seeding cylinder upon its axis, for the supply and discharge of the seed, as described, by means of the combination of the lever, the spring, and pins, with the propelling wheel, as described.

To Charles Scales, of Bath, Me., for improved instrument for laying down curves of ships' timbers.

I claim the adjustable mould constructed substantially as herein set forth so that it can be set to the outside and inside curves of the timbers of a vessel and can then be used to mark them upon the wood of which they are to be formed.

To W. C. Stone, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in artificial legs.

I claim the application of the whole action

from the heel up to the knee joint in the artificial leg, which action prevents the knee joint from turning, slipping, or revolving out in the act of stepping, as herein described, using for that purpose the aforesaid springs, rod, lever, and pins, or any other, substantially the same, and which will produce the intended effect.

To Robert Thompson, of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in Lamps for lighting gas burners.

I claim the protector, as made and applied to the lamp, and so as not only to be capable of exploding or inflaming the gas brought into contact with it, substantially as specified, but of protecting fibrous matters which may come in contact with the protector, from direct exposure to the flame.

To Eleazer Bless, of Minerva, Ky., for improvement in Fanning Mills.

I claim the supporting and regulating the motion of the sieves by means of the rollers or their equivalents, and the spiral springs, so arranged as to press the shoe, or sieve frame, down upon the rollers, steadying its motion, and to a certain extent preventing any jar at the end of each vibration, substantially in the manner and for the purpose as herein set forth.

For the Scientific American. Patent Office Reform.

I was much interested in the perusal of the strictures of "Junius Redivivus," in the Scientific American, on the Commissioner's Report, and only regret one thing, which is, that there was too little of it, and rather scattering.

The Examiner mainly alluded to in those articles, has, for several years, excited the attention and fears of inventors,—I like to be plainly understood—I refer to Examiner Fitzgerald. This man has been in the office a long time, and he appears to have failed signally in obtaining the countenance of inventors—the patrons of the Office. However well informed he may be in many parts of the routine of his business, he evidently does not possess that first of all important qualifications,—a knowledge of his proper relation to us, as inventors. When such expressions as the following issue from a man, we are sometimes led to inquire into the matter, and see whose province it is to be thus preemptory:—"The number of applications passed at my desk, for patents," &c., and "rejections at my desk," also, "applications finally rejected at my desk," "ordered (?) to issue," &c. Who is it that speaks thus authoritatively; the Commissioner? No: why, it is only the "examining clerk," Mr. Fitzgerald. I know of no authority to issue patents besides the Commissioner. Let me tell Mr. F. one fact that he forgot many years ago,—the Commissioner has the right to reject what he, Mr. F. "orders to a patent." The province of an examiner is precisely similar to that of a clerk in a mercantile house, to whom the head of the establishment would refer a bill for examination when presented at the counter for payment; if the clerk "ordered" the bill paid, after his examination of it, I think the merchant would be apt to inquire who this would-be co-equal was? Mr. F. evidently possesses no feeling in common with inventors, hence he never can be a man acceptable to them. Dr. Page, formerly, had a bad name for want of liberality and sympathy, but a change has evidently been wrought in him, and why? Simply because he has become an inventor himself, and he now knows what it is to be hung between hope and fear (the inventor's greatest fear is of the Patent Office.) We welcome him into our ranks,—he, like Paul, has been a great sinner,—but, like Paul, we hope he will become distinguished for his conversion to right. I have been told, and I have reason to believe it to be true, that Examiner Fitzgerald has rejected cases in which the inventors thought they saw unfairness; appeals were taken, and Ex. Fitzgerald appeared as a pettifogger in the presence of Judge Cranch against the inventors. Of such a man I have no hope; and I hope and believe that Mr. Ewbank was ignorant of the fact. Give me a vacillating, simple headed enthusiast, in fact, anybody, to reason with, in preference to a dogmatic examiner. No man is degraded by changing his opinion from wrong to right; indeed I love a man for the nobleness displayed in such an act—"a wise

man changes his mind often," and "a man is bound to change his mind whenever he finds just cause for it"—are sayings of wisdom, ill understood by Examiner F.; hence my reason for saying I have no hope of him.

At this time I know persons that have inventions which are valuable, and are needed for daily use, yet they will not trust their cases to the office, from the fact that their inventions are in one of Fitzgerald's classes.

As an inventor, I do not pretend to disguise the fact that I want to see Mr. Fitzgerald dismissed from the office, and a practical man—a man of known feeling and community of interest with us, appointed in his place. I can feel for Mr. Ewbank; I know his duties are severe and harassing; still I know that a large portion of the care and unpleasantness experienced by him in the office, and the censures that have been applied to him outside, are caused by the action of such men in the office as I have alluded to.

I have something to say in regard to the proper duties and relations of Examiners, and also the province of the Commissioners, which I may communicate in future papers.

DACLEDE.

Poisonous Effects from New Earthenware.

A somewhat singular though not unaccountable occurrence took place in the family of a gentleman in one of our neighboring towns, a short time since. It appears there was a large number of the gentleman's family and connections to partake of a Thanksgiving dinner, numbering in all twenty-three persons. The usual variety served on such occasions covered the banquet board, and the party partook of it with the proper relish. Twenty of the party remained over night and took breakfast with their host the ensuing morning. A large chicken pie, which had not been touched the day before, was served out to them at this time. In a few hours after, seventeen of them were violently attacked with severe griping pains in the bowels, accompanied with profuse diarrhoea. It appeared, from investigation, that only those who ate of the pie were the ones who suffered. The lady of the house having made it herself, and partaken freely of it, suffering alike with the rest, of course removed all suspicion of intentional poisoning. The query now is, what was there in this pie, or about it, that should produce these effects? The pie was baked in a yellow earthen dish, that had never been used before; and the conclusion necessarily is, that its contents became impregnated with portions of the enamel with which it was lined, and hence the consequences. Now, the enamel used by potters varies in composition, according to the purposes for which the ware is intended. They all, we believe, contain more or less lead, cobalt, &c. Often the biscuit, as it is called, is made of clay which contains poisonous matter in various proportions, and if, after the baking, the vessels are imperfectly glazed or protected, bad consequences may arise from using them. All such ware, to be used in cooking when new, should first be proved, and this is best done by having it greased over with lard or tallow, and then subjected to the heat of an oven. This will generally be found a sure protection. This one instance should serve as a warning to families, and is not without interest to the physician. Had the occurrence taken place during the prevalence of the cholera, the sickness might have been taken for it, and with very good reason, its symptoms and character simulating that disease. We are pleased to state that the parties entirely recovered, the majority of them only suffering five or six hours.

(The above is from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. The poison of the earthenware spoken of, was no doubt in the glaze, the common coarse kind being mostly composed of lead. The advice about trying the ware, before it is used for cooking, is prudent, and should, in every case, be complied with.)

Some apples contain 78 per cent. of water,—this is the reason why some give out nearly as much cider as the apples, bulk for bulk.—Apples contain no starch, but a great deal of nitrogen, therefore they are good for producing muscle.

