44

Mew

Inventions

Gelston's Double Force Horse Power.

Mr. Maltby Gelston, of East Haddam, Ct.

has invented an improvement in horse-power

machines, for which he has taken measures to

secure a patent. The invention has been ex-

hibited in this city, and has attracted consid-

erable attention. The nature of the improve-

ment consists in enabling the horse, or animal

employed, not only to employ his drawing or

muscular power, but his gravity or weight as

he moves round, is also applied at every point

of his progress. The lever which the horse is

attached to, is connected by a crank to a ver-

tical shaft, which communicates the power by

gearing to other machinery. The circular plat-

form on which the animal treads, does not

moveround, but it has a downward swaying

motion, like that of a top, by the weight of

the animal, which acts on the end of a lever

secured to an eccentric pin attached to the dri-

ving crank of the lever, to which the animal

is attached and which it draws : this is the

principle of the action. Two animals may

draw abreast, but it is intended for a simple

and cheap single horse or dog power. This

machine is now on exhibition at the Baltimore

Mechanics Institute Fair.

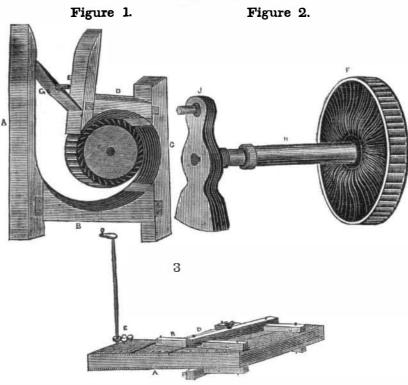
Scientific American.

A Discovery According to the New York Evening Post, the Rev. Isaac Harrington, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says that he has discovered a process of detecting and curing disease by mere nanipulation. His theory is, that every organ of the human body is magnetically connected with the spinal marrow, where each has its hole. A properly sensitive person, by passing the hand over the vertebræ, can in this way

tell whether there is any irregular action in | the kinds of work to which they desire to apply any organ, and by other passes of the hands, rectify the disturbance. The Post says it has seen Mr. Harrington's skill tested in one case with remarkable success on his part. He is about to visit this city to explain the nature of his new process.

[This we suppose is to be a revival of the old magnetic cure system, which flourished so luxuriantly for a brief space, about 40 years ago.]

REUBEN RICH'S CENTRE VENT WATER WHEEL AND SCROLL.



Having received a number of communica- | cumference of the wheel should be about onetions about Mr. Rich's Water Wheel, some sixth slower than the velocity of the water unasking what kind of a wheel it really was, and der head, to do the best business. others, where Mr. Rich lived, &c., we, after some searching, discovered that he lived at Salmon River, Oswego Co., N. Y., and communicated with him on the subject; the result of the said communication being a pamphlet description, by Mr. Rich, which, he states, contains the entire method of constructing his wheel. From the views sent us by Mr. Rich, and the description accompanying the same, we have prepared the accompanying engravings,-figure 1 being a plan view, figure 2 a view of the wheel shaft and balance crank, and figure 3 a perspective view of the bridge-trees and nether framing. The same letters refer to like parts.

This wheel is what is termed a "centre vent" Water Wheel-the water entering at the periphery and discharging inside belowthis will account for the peculiar motion of it in relation to the form of the buckets, as set forth in figure 1.

The following is the bill of timber for a bucket. (Be it understood that the wheels are | tity of water, the mouth of the scroll is as cast metal, and one or two may be used on one shaft, either horizontally or vertically) :---Bill of timber for scroll 2 feet diameter, three inch bucket-1 stick timber 4 by 8 inches, 8 vents 27 inches water.

connected by a spring and rod passing up of his excellence .- St. Louis Reveille. for two feet Wheels :- 4 gripes 4 by 7 inches, above. through a tube to a pointer and index above, 5 feet long, hard wood; 2 bridgetrees 6 by 8 The right of so as to indicate by the pointer the leeway of New Old Invention. inches, 5 feet long, hard wood ; 1 plank 6 feet the Potomac, by Gindrat & Co., Winter & Co., By the last news from Europe, by the Amethe ship. The vane is set on a line parallel long, 31 inches thick, 10 or 12 inches wide, Montgomery Ala., and G. W. Winter, Columrica, we see it stated that M. La Grange, an with the keel. This instrument has been testhard wood; 60 feet 3 inch plank, pine or bus Georgia. To those who purchase a right apothecary of Paris, had invented a new buled on Lake Erie and has been highly spoken of spruce; 1 box for step for shaft to run on, 8 they send a model and pamphlet of directions let, which, on striking an object, explodes with by the Detroit papers. Measures have been by 8 inches, 3 inches thick, black oak. for the proper construction of the wheel. A a most destructive effect. This new Paris intaken to secure a patent. A B D are the bottom and side timbers; C wheel of 2 feet diameter (as set forth by the vention is an old American one : W.W. Hubbell, Dr. W.H. Stenson, practical dentist, Bal-C are the top and bottom gripes; D D are bill of timber for scroll above) under a ten foot Esq., Attorney, Philadelphia, the inventor of timore, has constructed a clock which keeps the top and bottom bridge-trees; F is the fall, makes 22 revolutions per minute, and a the "Solar Magnetic Engine," and improvethe time of day, day of the week, day of the wheel; G is the gate of the scroll or draught; three inch bucket vents 27 cubic inches per ments on fire-arms, all of which have been ilmonth, and also the name of the month. But | E is the rod, or, as in figure 3, the rack and | minute. Any person wishing to obtain all the lustrated in our columns-made experiments pinion to raise the gate. H (fig. 2) is the necessary information about these wheels can the most peculiar feature is, it keeps the odd with the same kind of detonating bullets, five days of the month, and also leap year, and the shaft, and J is a balance crank for saw mills. | obtain the same by addressing Mr. Rich .years ago. odd minutes of every moon, so that it never In all cases the buckets are made with the in- Persons seeking information, should state the requires setting. The hours are struck by an ner or discharge apertures one-third smaller heighth of fall, probable number of cubic Jenny Lind has again arrived in New York armed warrior. than the apertures. The velocity of the cir- inches of water, in the running stream, and after her Boston and Philadelphia tours.

To DRAW THE SCROLL .- Draw the scroll on the floor, make your calculation to be the right | furthermore, men having common sympathies distance from the wheel where you begin to scroll, and make the centre board. Scroll round the bigness to fetch the scroll within about three inches of the wheel when it comes round, and then cut your last piece of timber so as to come one inch nigher the wheel, as you will see by the draft. And on all wheels. have the sheet of water strike about one-half way off the rim where the buckets are placed between, and make your scroll pattern fitted together on the floor, and then strike the scroll unfortunate persons thus dealt with, has sufon them.

Make the corners, as you will see by the draft where to place your tenons, and then number your patterns, and make the scroll according to the bill of timber as laid down in where it discharges on to the wheel, as one and a half times as much as the apertures wheel No. 3, 2 feet in diameter with a 3 inch measure-under high heads and a small quansmall as the apertures measure; and under low heads and plenty of water, twice as large that is right to use the water to the best ad- cease to exist. vantage on all sized wheels, from high to low

the wheel.

We would suggest to Mr. Rich the propriety of a complete and thorough revision of his pamphlet. There are many errors, and a want of perspicuity in it.

Commissioner of Patents.

Our readers will remember a petition that appeared in our columns some months ago, in connection with proposed changes in the Patent Office Department. As the allegations therein set forth were of a serious character, and are now used in other quarters to the prejudice of the Hon. T. Ewbank, we deem it a duty to state, that, though all that is stated in the petition is true, still no portion of the fault is attributable to Mr. Ewbank. Abuses have existed for some time in this department: and, at the time of Mr. Ewbank's nomination, the highest expectations were entertained that a reform would follow. The delay upon the confirmation of Mr. Ewbank's nomination rendered it impossible for him to act with efficiency, he not being a constitutional officer. A herd of worthless fellows had worked into the office. There are gentlemen of high attainments under Mr. Ewbank; men creditable to any station; Messrs. Page, Gale, Lawrence, (Renwick, with a little improvement, will be equal to any of them,) and others, need only be mentioned, to verify our opinion. With such gentlemen, (now that the Senate have confirmed Mr. Ewbank's nomination,) as a foundation for an efficient corps, we shall confidently look for the long expected reform. Nothing short of a radical change, can satisfy the manufacturers and inventors of the country. Clerks, who do not work a day in the week, must be sent adrift. Examiner, or Assistant, where they are grown hoary in the office, and forgetful of the relation they sustain to the inventor, should not, against the universal wish of the inventor, be retained in the office. We know the desire of inventors fully, and are satisfied that when changes are made, such men only can be acceptable to them as are known to be practical men, and with inventors. Such are the men wanted, and such, we feel sure, Mr. Ewbank will give. He is an inventor himself, and has fitted himself for the station, in the same school with those who appreciate his sterling worth. Let such terms cease in the office, as "cutting heads off," when a rejection of an inventor's application takes place! Shame should mantle the cheek of any man who could indulge in such ferocious remarks, when perhaps the fered a wanton robbing of his rights. Such is the course that blasts many a just hope, and blights the prospect for honorable livelihood, of many a family in our midst. Gentlemen should recollect, that their province is only this article, for the size wheel you want. The humbly to offer their opinions on matters comscrolls are as many square inches in the mouth mitted to them-not to arrogate to themselves the right to dictate, or usurp. The country will sustain the Commissioner in a thorough and manly course. Unless a change takes place, what little confidence there still remains, will be withdrawn, and the office without the countenance of inventors, would soon

> For ourselves, we are pleased with the head of the department, and feel confident, that, although vilification and abuse has been his lot since his accession to the office, the inventors of the country are fast becoming aware

Regulator for Hydraulic Rams.

Mr. Joseph Osborn, of Hamden, New Haven Co., Cont., has invented some improvements on hydraulic rame, which are worthy of attention, and for which he has taken measures to secure a patent. At the fountainhead he employs a reservoir, in which there is a float connected to an angle iron, which is again connected to a wire extending to a lever of the ram. This wire, by the float rising and falling, operates the valve of the machine, so that it does not require to be weighted, yet it governs the discharging orifice with the utmost exactness, as required ; it also worms a hammer, which is thrown out of gear when the valve is working, but when the valve is shut for some time, and for some cause may have become fastened in its socket, the hammer, by the float being at a certain height, actuates the lever, and brings down the hammer on the stem of the valve, thus setting it free and putting it into action.

Revolving Cylinder Steam Engine.

Mr. A. A. Wilder, of Detroit, Michigan, has invented an engine, the nature of which is designated by the caption above, and for which he has taken measures to secure a patent. It has no valves, strictly speaking, the steam being cut off and let on in a pipe which forms a side gudgeon or trunnion at the middle of the cylinder. The piston rod is connected by a crank pin to a long crank, the shaft of which is set at such a distance on the other side of the cylinder as enables the piston rod and throw of the crank to obviate the dead points. An engine constructed on this principle is now in operation, and it has created no small sensation among engineers and others who have seen it. We have seen a number of certificates from distinguished men, all of whom speak in no stinted terms of Mr. Wilder's invention.

Apparatus to Measure a Ship's Leeway.

Mr. Wilder is also the inventor of an instrufeet long; 1 stick timber 5 by 8 inches, 8 feet heads of water. ment for indicating the leeway which a ship long, 5 feet of it sawed 4 by 5 inches : wheel The scroll should be diamonding, to suit the makes at sea. It is a simple instrument corner-pieces. The height of the scroll, for having a vane attached to its lower end. Timber for finishing Scroll for upright shafts wheel No. 3, is the length of timber mentioned