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### LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27 1852.

**PREPARING ZINC FROM THE ORES**—By Henry W. Adams, of New York City: I claim the process of manufacturing metallic zinc in a state of impalpable powder, by the cooling agency of steam, substantially in the manner set forth.

**MACHINES FOR FORMING BUTTON BACKS**—By J. C. Cooke, of Waterbury, Ct.: I claim the jointed clamps and the tongue, to form the eye, when combined with the slide, with its stationary and movable jaws, when the movable jaw and slide are worked by a jointed lever, to feed the wire, when they are constructed and made to operate substantially as described.

I also claim the die for punching and forming the button back, composed of the punch and bed, when combined with the slide and feeding cylinder, when constructed and operated substantially as described. I also claim the jointed fingers for receiving the formed and punched back and conveying it to, and placing it on the eye, when combined with the setting or rivetting punch, when they are constructed, combined, and arranged, and made to operate substantially as described.

**SAWS FOR SAWING STONE**—By Albert Eames, of Springfield, Mass.: I claim in the making of blades for cutting stones, the employment of lead, or its equivalent, between and in combination with the hard metal sides, substantially as specified.

**CHURN AND BUTTER WORK**—By O. R. Fyler, of Brattleboro', Vt.: I claim, first, the combination, in a cylindrical or tub churn, of floats or paddles, attached to a revolving axis, with stationary posts, standing near the axis of the churn, combined and operating in the manner and for the purpose specified.

Second, the combination of dashers, or paddles, broad at their ends, with posts small at each end, and large in their middle portions, combined and operating in the manner and for the purpose specified.

**FASTENINGS FOR HARNESS**—By Thomas Henderson, of Hartford Co., Md.: I do not claim, in general terms, the use of a crooked lever and ring, for these have been applied before to this purpose; but I claim the use of the peculiar kind of crooked lever, or hook, described above, in which the fulcrum and centre of motion are at the short end, and the point of resistance at the curve, and in a straight line with the fulcrum and other end, thereby effecting the desired object within itself, and without the combined aid of plate, spring, rivet, or other fixture, whether the same be applied to the fastening of hames, as described above, or to connecting the ends of chains, as in the case of the chains usually fastened across the middle of wagon bodies, or to any similar purpose.

**DUPLEX ESCAPMENTS**—By Charles E. Jacot, of New York City: I claim the construction and arrangement of the escapement wheel, with the points and pins, to take the arm on the balance axis, the whole being constructed and operating substantially as described.

**SEED PLANTERS**—By Adam Kraber, of York, Pa.: I claim the combination of a series of stationary combs, secured to the bottom of the hopper, near the orifice through which the grain is discharged, with a corresponding series of rotating teeth, secured to a cylinder roller that revolves within the hopper, in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

I also claim the combination of the cross bar and its links and levers, with the draught bars of the shares, whereby the whole series of shares can, at will, be raised and depressed, while the machine is in motion, and the weight of the whole machine is brought to bear upon any tooth that may tend to run out, in consequence of meeting with hard soil, while, at the same time, an even depth of furrow is maintained by the wheels, and the weight of the frame taken off the shares, except when some one of them tends to run out, as set forth, but I make no claim to any arrangement of mechanism for holding the teeth or shares in the ground, when the pressing bar acts upon the teeth through the medium of springs.

**SOAPS**—By Wm. McCord, of New York City: I am well aware that "Fullers' Earth" has been used for a soap, from time immemorial, also of various clays having been used for detergent purposes.

I am also aware that ammonia has been employed in soap, and a patent has been issued, in which it forms one of the ingredients, but in all cases, so far as I have seen it used, it has never been held in good combination with the other ingredients in the soap, but has, owing to its volatile nature, soon evaporated.

As combined with the clay, by my process, the ammonia is retained in the soap, and does not evaporate. I therefore claim the combination of ammonia, or carbonate of ammonia, with kaolin, or other equivalent aluminous minerals, in the composition of a soap, substantially as set forth.

**RAILROAD TRACK CLEARER**—Simeon Minkler, of Chazy, N. Y.: I do not claim the grapples which are attached to the engine, car, or carriage and embrace the top flange of the rail; but I claim keeping the said grapples closed upon the flange of the rail, by the collar, which drops over their joints and opening the same by chains, or their equivalents, attached to the said collar and to the grapples, under the control of a person on the engine, car, or carriage, said chains, or equivalents, lifting the collar, so as to leave the grapples free, and then opening them, substantially as set forth.

**BLOCK FOR STRETCHING COATS**—By S. M. Perkins, of Springfield, Pa.: I claim the use of the seamless coat stretcher, made in two halves, and jointed together by hinges at their back edges, and having permanent or adjustable arms attached thereto, and hooks for holding the edges of the cloth while stretching, spring hook, or ketoh and pin, for holding the halves of the machine together, and steady pins in the face of the two halves, in combination therewith, substantially as set forth.

**RAILROAD CAR SEATS**—By S. M. Perry, of New York City: I claim to so combine the back with the two end frames by means of bars jointed to it, one

or two studs, and one or two series of notches, or equivalents therefor, that the said back, (when not a reversible one) may be raised and inclined, in various positions, so as to not only support the back, but the head of a person at the same time.

And I claim making the back reversible, by means of two series of notches, &c., and two sets of studs, or equivalents, the same being arranged on opposite sides of the chair, and made to operate as specified.

And in combination with the back, made to raise and be inclined, by contrivances substantially as specified.

I claim the improvement of making each bar with a rack or racks of teeth, or succession of studs, to be set on the pin, or in manner and for the purpose as specified.

**MORTISING MACHINES**—By W. C. Shaw, of Madison, Ind.: I claim the method I employ or turning the mandrel that contains the mortising chisel, by means of the collar on the mandrel, springs, catches, shifting piece, friction rings, and pinion, all in combination, for the purpose set forth in the foregoing specification.

**LAMPS**—By Chas. Siedhof of Lancaster, Mass.: I claim the open slide tube, as combined with the supply reservoir of a lamp, constructed and made to operate substantially as described, the object of such tube being not only to maintain the oil at a constant level around the wick, but to enable a person to regulate the height of such level at pleasure.

**GRADUATED CUTTERS FOR CLOTH AND OTHER SUBSTANCES**—By H. D. Walcott, of Boston, Mass.: I claim the employment of a cutter and bed, or their equivalents, made adjustable in relation to each other, in the direction of the cutting edge, for the purpose of varying the length of the cut, substantially as described.

**COMPOUNDS FOR UNITING STEEL AND IRON**—By B. C. Leavitt (assignor to J. S. Bishop & R. H. Libbey), of Newport, Me.: I do not claim the use of crude borax, either pulverized or not, for the union of metals, as this has been used for the purpose by others; but it does not insure a perfect union, and cannot be relied upon, with any degree of certainty, and great loss of time and materials often occur, as well as a ready separation of the two, even after a seeming union, and the particular work seems complete and ready for the use intended; but I claim the mode and manner of calcining and preparing the crude borax, and compounding the same afterwards, with the carbonate of ammonia, and in the proportions set forth and described, and the mode of applying or using it, or any other, substantially the same, and which will produce the intended effect.

**BROOMS**—By Cyrus T. Moore (assignor to Friend S. Noyes), of Concord, N. H.: I claim, first, securing the material of the broom, by means of a clasp, having its jaws hinged at the extremities, and fastened together at the socket, or some equivalent device, substantially as set forth.

Second, A spring or springs, whether placed, as described, inside of the brush or material composing the broom, or otherwise, so as to operate in substantially the same manner.

Third, the cross fastened to the spring with spurs, or otherwise, in combination with the loop, to hold the brush or other material in its proper place, as described.

**DESIGNS.**  
**FRONT AND SIDE PLATES OF A COOKING STOVE**—I claim the new design, consisting of the mouldings, spear heads, and stars, with rosettes, as described and represented, for the front and side plates of a cooking stove.

**MEDALLION OF DANIEL WEBSTER**—By Peter Stephenson, of Boston, Mass.

#### Woodworth Patent.

Report of the Committee of Patents, H. R. Mr. Cartter, Chairman, July 17th, 1852:—

The application of the memorialist is a renewal of a former unsuccessful attempt to obtain from Congress the grant of an extended term of the patent for the Woodworth planing machine, from 1856 to 1870. The committee have given to the subject a degree of care and attention commensurate with its importance; and the result of a thorough and impartial investigation has been to bring them to the conclusion that a further extension of the term would be an act of injustice to the country, and involve a direct departure from the settled policy of the government.

The facts developed in the course of this investigation are worthy of the attention of Congress, and are strongly commended to their consideration by their unanimity of public sentiment in every section of the Union against the proposed extension. The States in which the abuses under the last extension have been most marked and bold have spoken through their official organs. Strong and earnest remonstrances have been presented to Congress from members of each branch of the legislature in the States of Ohio and Massachusetts. Concurrent resolutions against the extension of the term, and against the sanction by Congress of the re-issued patent, have been adopted by the legislatures of Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania. Numerous public bodies and tens of thousands of citizens have transmitted from every section of the confederacy their remonstrances against further congressional grants to the owners of the Woodworth patent.

The petitioners for the extension, so far as the committee have been able to ascertain, seem to be for the most part those who, from their connection with grantees of rights under the patent, are benefited directly and indirectly to an extent sufficient to overbalance their share in the general burden imposed on the community. The parties by whom it is

opposed seem to be those connected with the great lumber interests of the country, the builders, the mechanics, and the great mass of citizens who are compelled to pay an enormous tribute upon an article in universal use.

The extension is applied for on the ground of merit in the invention, entitling the administrator to further Congressional bounty. It would seem from the memorial and other papers submitted, that if the applicant's statement is to be relied on, he and his father had received six years ago, only from a quarter to half a million of dollars by way of remuneration for the invention. The extension is opposed by the remonstrants on the following among other grounds:—That the merit of the invention has been greatly exaggerated; that for the first few years, as shown by the affidavits filed by William W. Woodworth to obtain the first extension, the machine was a practical failure; that a successful planing machine was invented and patented by Uri Emmons; and that Woodworth succeeded by subsequently incorporating Emmons' invention with his own, some years after the date of his patent; that an extension of Woodworth's term for seven years was obtained from the patent office in 1842, three years after the death of the patentee; that the application was made by William W. Woodworth, administrator, in his own name, but in pursuance of a previous written agreement between him and James G. Wilson, a private speculator, by which they were to share in the profits of the extension; that the grant was obtained in contravention of the general law by false suggestions, and the suppression of material facts, and by withholding, instead of submitting as required by the act, a statement of "receipts and expenditures sufficiently in detail to exhibit a true and faithful account of loss and profit in any manner accruing to him from and by reason of such invention;" that various sales to the amount of over \$12,000, made by Wm. W. Woodworth himself, within seven months before his application for the extension, and disclosed by the record of the conveyances were omitted in his sworn account; and that the extension was made upon statements which could have no other effect than to deceive the officers of the government who were to act upon the application; that nearly five years before the expiration of the first extended term, and long before it could be ascertained that any further extension would be necessary to remunerate the administrator for the merit of his father's invention, an application was prematurely pressed upon Congress, and hurried through without discussion in such a manner as not to attract the attention of the country; that this extraordinary grant was obtained without a sworn account of profits, which is uniformly required under the general law even upon a first extension; that the memorial on which the grant was obtained was so framed as to withhold from Congress material facts, and to create false impressions as to the merits of the application; that by these means an extension was obtained in 1845, running forward from 1849 to 1856; that within three weeks afterward, and more than four years before the commencement of the new term, the administrator sold all his rights under the extension, except in the city of New York, for fifty thousand dollars, as admitted by Woodworth himself, or for one hundred thousand dollars as proved before the Senate committee of the last Congress; that within four months after this pretended sale, Woodworth professed to surrender the old patent, and obtained a re-issue, entirely changing the character of the patent, the nature of its claims, and the subject-matter of the previous grant by Congress; that this re-issued patent has been used as a weapon of offence from that time forward, to strike down all other inventions in this department of industry, to oppress the previous licensees of the Woodworth patent, to block up the courts of the United States with harassing and relentless litigation, to force down all competition, and to increase the enormous amount of tribute before exacted from the country, upon an article of daily use and indispensable necessity; that the prices are kept at the very verge of the cost of dressing lumber with the hand plane; that the owners of the different Woodworth machines are prohibited by mutual covenants

from reducing prices or competing even with each other; that the cost of dressing lumber with the Woodworth machine is less than two dollars per thousand feet; that the prices exacted from the public generally range from five dollars to seven dollars and fifty cents per thousand; that the cost of doing far better work in the superior machines of more modern inventors is less than one dollar per thousand; that the memorialist seeks to exclude the public from the use of those machines, under the expanded claim of the re-issued patent; that according to Woodworth's own showing, the public are paying to the proprietors and licensees of this patent over \$15,000,000 a year for dressing lumber; that more than \$9,000,000 of this is clear profit and tribute money; that the same work could be better done by the machines of the present day, constructed by other inventors, for less than \$3,000,000 a year; that the public has repaid the debt to Woodworth a thousand-fold in enduring these exactions for a term of twenty-eight years; and that the administrator has no such a claim upon the country, as to entitle him to demand that it should submit, for the benefit of one man and his grantees, to the continuance of a tribute of \$9,000,000 per annum until the year 1870.

Upon these issues the question is to be determined by Congress between the claimant and the country. The committee have spared no pains in investigating the records, and the voluminous mass of papers and documents which have been submitted to their consideration, in support of and in opposition to the claim; and whether they regard the whole collectively, or those only presented on the part of the memorialist, they are led irresistibly to the conclusion that the application ought not to be granted. The ordinary presumption is, that an invention of practical utility will afford an ample remuneration to the inventor within the term of fourteen years, for which he enjoys the exclusive right under the general law. In extraordinary cases provision is made for an extension of the term to twenty-one years. The invention then becomes public property by the condition of the grant—by the terms of the contract between the patentee and the government. The case should be of an extraordinary character in which the rights of the public are divested for a second term, and the duration of a monopoly prolonged by an act of special legislation. But the case must be still more extraordinary in which Congress is invoked to grant a third extension for a term equal to that of the original patent, thus reaching forward to a second generation, and depriving them of the benefit not only of the patented machine, but of all subsequent inventions which, by refinement of judicial construction, quickened by the ramifying interests of a profitable monopoly, may be brought within any of the changing phases which ambiguous language may be made to assume for the purpose of expanding the claim of a patentee. If an isolated instance can be found in the whole history of the government of the grant of a third extension, it stands in connection with its unfortunate effects, and the just occasion it has given for complaint and animadversion, rather as a beacon to warn us against improvident private grants, than as a precedent for Congressional action in future legislation.

[To be Continued.]

#### New Mode of Setting Window Lights.

The plan for setting window lights, described below, is calculated to influence materially the price of putty. The window-sash is made entirely of wood, the outside permanent. The inside is framed in such a manner that the parts can be readily removed, for the purpose of inserting the glass, which is placed between strips of India rubber, which, when the parts of the sash are replaced, causes the glass to be perfectly firm. The movable parts of the sash are secured to their place by a knob-screw which makes a pretty finish.—The advantages of this method of setting glass must be obvious upon a moment's reflection.

[We have seen the above in a number of our exchanges, and know nothing more about it; the improvement appears to be reasonable, but more expensive than the old way.