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LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS

Issued from the United States Patent Office

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10, 1852.

PROCESSES FOR MAKING ILLUMINATING GAS—By H. W. Adams, of New York City: I claim the process of manufacturing illuminating gas, substantially as set forth, the process of feeding into heated retorts charged with bituminous coal, either oil, coal tar, resin, or asphaltum, or any other bituminous or carbonaceous substances, separately or mixed, and reduced to a fluid state, and decomposing the same in the same retort, and by the use of the same heat in conjunction with the distillation of the coal, in the manner and for the purposes substantially as described.

DOUBLE GRATES—By J. S. Brown, of Washington, D. C.: I claim the arrangement of the forked rods, or their equivalents, in combination with the inclined track and roller, for the purpose of causing the gate always to swing in the direction from the rider, substantially as set forth.

I also claim the combination of the latch, catch, and pin, or their equivalents, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

CASTING TYPE—By Wm. P. Barr (assignor to Geo. Bruce) of New York City: I claim the employment, in type casting machines, of an adjustable valve, substantially in the manner described.

CIDER MILLS—By Jarvis Case, of Selma, O.: I claim the employment of the revolving crushing cylinder or roller, with grooves cut in its periphery, the movable feedings, or radial cogs, the eccentric rings or plates, and the scrapers, the whole being constructed, arranged and operating in the manner substantially for the purpose set forth.

MACHINES FOR DRILLING STONES—By Henry W. Catlin (administrator of the Estate of Alex. Catlin, dec'd.) of Burlington, Vt.: In behalf of the within named Alex. Catlin, I claim the revolving arms or wheels, having a cavity near its centre, to receive the core of the stone, in combination with the revolving cutters, in the manner and for the purpose described.

METHOD OF SECURING MOVABLE POINTS OF RAILROAD FROGS—By Marshal Curtis & Edgar St. John, of Binghamton, N. Y.: We claim the combination of the peculiarly formed shaft of the frog point, and its corresponding channel and socket, said point secured to its seat by spike and bolts or their equivalents, substantially as described.

TANNING—A. K. Eaton, of Rochester, N. Y.: I claim the combination of sulphate of potash, with the tanning liquor, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

GRAIN AND GRASS HARVESTERS—By Daniel Fitzgerald & J. H. Smith, of New York City: We claim, first, the construction of the floor in the centre, upon which a man may stand to gather the grain.

Second, the construction of the rim, to which the knives are attached, for the purpose of giving the butts of the grain a bed to stand upon, while being carried through the channel to the centre.

Third, the constructing a spiral channel within the guards, for the purpose of gathering the grain within the central space.

CARRIAGES—By Jonathan Fox, of Manchester, N. J.: I claim, first, making the hubs of wheels of two discs of wood, with angular scores cut in them to which the spokes are fitted, so that as the discs are drawn together, they bend the sides as well as the edges of the spokes, said discs of wood being fitted to and confined between two plates of metal, substantially as described.

Second, the sliding perch, in combination with the levers, ratchet wheel, and pawls, or such analogous devices equivalent to these, as will raise the hind end of the body of the carriage, and load when the hind axle stops, while the fore one moves forward; the weight of the hind end of the body and load adding, as it descends, in propelling the hind axle forward, the body being made to slide upon the roller of the forward axle, as described or otherwise.

Third, the sliding perch, in combination with the levers, or such analogous devices equivalent thereto, as will raise the load, or a part of it, when the team or moving power starts, so as to partially relieve the team and carriage from the sudden jerk and shock to which it is subject, when the connection is firm and unyielding.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS LENSES—By J. A. Gilliland, of New York City: I claim the manufacture of droptic lenses of glass in steps or rings by pressure in metallic moulds, as specified.

METHOD OF CONVERTING RECIPROCATING INTO ROTARY MOTION—By Chas. Howard, of Alton, Ill.: I claim an apparatus, substantially as described, for converting a reciprocating motion into a rotary one, or converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion, consisting of the wheel, levers (four) and connecting rods (two), or their equivalents, for the purpose specified.

MODE OF DRYING SIZED PAPER—By Jos. Kingsland, Jr., of Saugerties, N. Y., and Norman White, of New York City: We claim the process of drying sized paper, by passing it between a series of trunks, perforated on two sides, and so arranged that the hot air passing through these perforations, will come in contact with both sides of the paper, and then escape, and not run or be confined with the sheets.

REDUCING GOLD MINERAL—By Wm. Longmaid, of Beaumont Square, England. Patented in England Jan. 29, 1832: I do not claim the use of lime, when forming fluxes; but I claim the use of iron, substantially as described, to extract portions of gold, when the same are not readily precipitated by their density.

LOOMS FOR WEAVING PILE FABRICS—By Samuel Richardson, of Claremont, N. H.: I claim the spring flaps, or their equivalents, which open and close the pickers upon the wires, and support the wires after they are drawn from the loops, and carried to a proper position to be inserted between the sheds of warp and guiding them into the same, substantially as described.

RAILROAD CAR BRAKES—By John Schoenherr, of Reading, Pa.: I claim the method of arranging and operating the parts which render the brakes inoperative, at the pleasure of the engineer or other hand, viz., hanging the drops from arms on arbors, with arms projecting in a contrary direction to the arms, I, and connected by links midway to a lever, the end of which is the fulcrum; the power being applied to the other end, through the eye by means of the rope which passes through loops along the entire train, to the rear end of which it is made fast, the same devices being repeated and capable of instantaneous action on each car, the arrangement thus having nothing in itself antagonistic to the end in view, the rope being always slack, and by its own weight and motion, when the train is under way, keeping the drops up and out of the way of the brakes, so that the brakes are always operative unless the engineer, by winding up the rope, throws down the drops, and renders the brakes inoperative for the time being; the whole being substantially as described, by no means intending to claim, however, the interruption of the operation of the brakes, actuated by the crowding of the cars upon the locomotive, by the interposition of drops, when these are interposed by mechanism, the weight and motion of which, when the train is under way, is antagonistic to the counterbalance intended to keep the drops up and out of the way of the brakes.

HATS—By Benj. Sherwood, of the County of New York, N. Y.: I claim, first, the attaching to a hat a ring, or part or parts of a ring, inside, to fit upon the head, and leave a space around it, for the purpose of producing ventilation, in the manner substantially as described.

Second, I claim constructing a band for the purpose of fitting easily to the head, of thin metal, made flexible, by cutting out part of the substance, in the manner substantially as described.

THREADING WOOD SCREWS—By Cullen Whipple, of Providence, R. I.: I claim, first, an annular concave burr cutter for threading screws, having a helical or conical serrated thread, substantially as described.

Second, the combination of the moving rests on opposite sides of a revolving screw cutter, with the mechanism described, or the equivalent thereof, for operating the same in such a manner as to move them simultaneously towards and from the cutter, to press the blanks against the latter, to be threaded, and so that the pressure of one blank in one direction, may be counteracted by the pressure of another blank in the opposite direction, as set forth.

Third, the combination of the vibrating rests with the vibrating rotating turn screws substantially as described, so that the blank may be rotated steadily, and with regularity, while the rest is carrying it towards the cutter, to sink a screw thread on it.

MILL DRESS—By J. W. Kane, of New Carlisle, O.: I do not claim a circular mill stone dress, in which the furrows are arcs of circles swept from a single centre; but I do claim the particular mill dress represented, constructed and arranged as described, or in any manner substantially the same.

COMPOSITIONS FOR PRESERVING BUTTER—By L. De Coru, of Cincinnati, Ohio: I claim the preservation of fresh butter, for any length of time, as described, using for that purpose the aforesaid chemical compound, or its equivalent, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

DESIGNS.

GRATE FRAME AND FENDER—By James L. Jackson, of New York City: two designs.

GRATE FRAME, SUMMER PIECE, AND FENDER—By James L. Jackson, of New York City.

COOKING STOVE—By Fredk. Schultz, of the District of Northern Liberties, Pa. (assignor to Wm. P. Cress, of Philadelphia, Pa.)

STOVE—By Jacob Beesley & Edward Delany, (assignor to Wm. P. Cresson), of Philadelphia, Pa.

COOKING STOVE—By Jacob Beesley, (assignor to Richard Peterson), of Philadelphia, Pa.

Woodworth Patent.

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The abstracts which the committee have caused to be made from the records of the Patent Office, imperfect as they are, throw much light upon the subject, and tend to show a sufficient reason for withholding from the committee an account of the receipts under the patent. The connection which they show between the administrator and Mr. Wilson from the beginning, in matters relating to the patent has been so intimate and continuous as to make it equally improper and impracticable to separate them in the investigation.—The agency of Mr. Wilson seems to have been the most active and efficient, except when new grants were to be procured, and these appear to have been uniformly obtained by their joint co-operation, though always in the name of the administrator. The abstracts of the Patent Office, with the aid of the data furnished by the papers before the committee show additional receipts from assignments and licenses to the amount of \$1,531,486, thus making an aggregate approaching two millions of dollars.

That even this large sum is only a fractional part of the amount of receipts is apparent, not only from the records themselves, but from other surrounding circumstances. It is well known that very few of the grants prior to 1836 have been restored since the destruction of the records by the fire which consumed the Patent Office. Many assignments of rights under the Woodworth patent were never recorded, though their existence is proved by recitals in subsequently recorded grants. A very large proportion of the grants which are entered upon the records recite only the nominal consideration of one dollar instead of stating the actual consideration. More than forty of the grants embraced in the abstract are of this description though conveying valuable rights, some of them for

entire States. Many, and indeed most of the conveyances by the administrator to Wilson, state no other sum than one dollar as the consideration of the sale. Such is the grant to Wilson for the State of New Jersey on the 9th of August, 1843. Such is the grant for the State of Maryland on the same day. Such is the grant to Wilson of the District of Columbia and the States of Virginia and Tennessee on the 14th of September, 1843. Such is the deed of January 11, 1844, conveying the whole of the States of Michigan, Georgia, and Arkansas, and large tracts of territory in fourteen other States. Such is the conveyance of the whole State of Vermont, except a single county, on the 10th of March, 1845.

The sole consideration for the sale to Wilson of the re-issued patent in the 9th of July, 1845, so far as the record shows, was the sum of one dollar. And even where the record states a sum which would seem to be the actual instead of the nominal consideration, the committee find upon investigation that the amount is understated in various instances. It is of course incredible that sales so important as those above enumerated, where the pecuniary consideration expressed was the sum of one dollar, were made for that amount in fact. In the case of the deed of January 11, 1844, the administrator admits in the memorial of 1845, that the actual consideration received was \$39,290. The records equally fail to show the true consideration of the sale to Wilson of the second extension. The deed of March 14, 1845, executed by William W. Woodworth himself, purports to convey the second extension, except the city of New York, in consideration of \$1,000. This the administrator now admits was not the true consideration. (See memorial of 1850, page 6.) That deed, however, if the relation of the parties was merely that of buyer and seller, of course terminated the interest of the administrator. Yet, on the 28th of May, 1845, a conveyance of the same right from William W. Woodworth, administrator, by James G. Wilson as his attorney, was executed to Henry R. Wilson in consideration of \$50,000; and he, on the same day, as the records indicate, reconveyed to James G. Wilson for \$46,000. But it seems that the fact was established before the Senate committee of the last Congress, that the actual consideration of the sale from Woodworth to Wilson was \$100,000. (Congressional Globe of 1849-50, page 461.) Many deeds were executed both before and after the last extension, by James G. Wilson as the attorney of the administrator, and it is evident that neither of them regarded it as desirable that the conveyances should disclose, when recorded, the full amount received from time to time for rights under the Woodworth patent. But another reason exists why the records of the Patent Office show only a very inconsiderable share of the proceeds accruing from the invention. A very large proportion of the rights under the first and second extension were held under licenses from Woodworth and Wilson. These licenses were not by law required to be recorded, and few of them therefore found their way to the Patent Office. It has been a favorite method with the proprietors of the patent to insure a rich, certain, and continued revenue, by exacting a fixed proportion of the gross earnings of the machines in regular periodical payments.

If the receipts from the invention had been only between one and two millions of dollars, as disclosed by the imperfect records of the Patent Office, an application for further bounty would be sufficiently extraordinary. But in the facts furnished to the committee in the printed statement and argument submitted on the part of the memorialist, in connection with those established by the other evidence, and collected mainly from the public records, data are furnished which show that the sums named bear a very small proportion to the actual revenues of the patent.

It is stated in one of the documents submitted on the part of the applicant, that one thousand Woodworth machines were in operation in this country in 1850. The administrator proved, on his application for the extension of 1842, by the affidavit of Mr. Gibson, one of the principal grantees, that he had run five of the machines for ten years, and that "the said machines will and actually do dress flooring

boards to the number of one thousand a day, each machine," being an average upon each of ten thousand feet per day. In the printed statement or argument submitted to the committee on the part of Mr. Woodworth, it is stated that "one machine will plane ten thousand feet per day." In the same statement it is admitted that the public pay an average of five dollars per thousand feet for the lumber dressed in the Woodworth machines. The licenses recorded in the Patent Office show that one-fourth of the gross earnings is usually paid by the licensee to the owner of the patent; and in no instance have the committee been able to find that the average tribute exacted is less than one dollar per thousand feet for dressing ordinary lumber.

Taking these data, furnished by the memorialist himself, the gross earnings of each machine for a single day in dressing one thousand plank, or ten thousand feet, amount to fifty dollars. Of this, the clear tribute to the owner of the patent is one dollar per one thousand feet, or ten dollars upon each day's work of one machine; making, for one thousand machines, a clear tribute of ten thousand dollars for each working day, or three millions of dollars per annum, over and above the profits and tribute to the subordinate grantees and licensees. These are the results which follow from the facts furnished by the administrator. The committee are not able to vouch for the accuracy of those facts, and cannot therefore say how nearly the results approximate to the truth. They find one dollar per thousand to be far below the maximum of tribute; five dollars per thousand far below the maximum of price; and ten thousand feet per day far below the actual amount which these machines will dress, as claimed in the business advertisements of those who run them.

[To be Continued.]

Bugs in Peas.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph in writing to that paper on the subject of bugs in peas, says he prevents them as follows:—

When my seed peas are ripe, I pick out the best, and put them into dry glass pint or quart bottles, filling each bottle as full as possible to allow them to be corked up. Then I place the bottle or bottles in a pan of cold water, and set the pan over the fire to get hot gradually. I let the bottle remain there till the water is too hot to bear the finger in it, then take it out, and cork it up directly, and seal the cork with rosin or anything to exclude the air perfectly. This gives the egg in the pea such a dose that it ceases to live, and does not all injure the pea, as I should fear scalding would. It has answered with me for many years past, and will answer for those who will follow my directions.

Almost every pea will grow, after being taken out of the bottle and sown in the spring; and from my experience I should say that about half the peas wherein the bug remains till spring, will not grow so as to do any good. I had full proof of this several years back. That year I picked out all the sound peas and sowed them only. The chickens got among them and scratched them up in places. Having no more sound peas, I sowed the bug eaten ones, but with poor success; for only one here and there grew. This satisfied me as how far the pea bug injured the seed-pea, and led me to adopt the bottling system, which has perfectly succeeded with me. The sooner they are bottled after being dry and ripe, the better.

Australian Gold

A specimen of Australian gold has been received at the mint in Philadelphia. By an assay of a portion of it, it was found that the proportion of pure metal is 966 thousandths fine; which is equivalent to \$20 per ounce, or thereabouts. Assays that have been made in England have given the result of 938 thousandths fine. Upon these facts it is presumed that Australian gold is better than California; containing less silver by 6 or 7 per cent. on the average.

While hauling up the wire cable of the electric telegraph between England and Ireland, a long and strong pull brought up an old anchor.