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LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS

Issued from the United States Patent Office FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14, 1881.

To J. M. Batchelder, of Cambridge, Mass., for improvement in Insulators for Telegraph Wires.

I claim the re-entering angle at or near the base of the cup, as described, for the purpose of giving the wind a direction downwards, thereby preventing the rain that is driven by the wind from entering the cavity of the cup.

I also claim the annular disc or washer, supported upon the centre shank, or rod, and so placed within or at the open or lower end of the inverted cup, as to prevent the free access of wind and rain to the inside of the cup.

I do not claim the mode of imbedding the shank in glass cast around it, but I claim the application of the enamel, or glazing of porcelain, glass, or other vitrified non-conducting material, to a surface of metal, when the same is used for insulating the wires of the electric telegraph.

To Z. C. Robbins, of Washington, D. C., for improvement in Insulators for Telegraph Wires.

I claim my improved insulating supporter for telegraph wires, composed of the supporting and protecting cover, the winged tube, the wire holder, and the insulating segments (two) arranged and combined with each other, substantially in the manner described.

To Hiram Tucker, of Cambridge, Mass., for improvement in imitating Marble.

I claim preparing and applying colors to glass, or other suitable transparent medium, so as to imitate the varied or colored appearance of polished marble or other mineral.

[There may be something about this, new to us, but glass mantel-pieces, to imitate marble, are not new, and marbled glass is anything but new.]

To Wm. H. Brown, of Worcester, Mass., for improvement in Shower Baths.

I claim the manner of hitching and unhitching the bath, for the purpose of suspending it when raised, and lowering it when desired, by means of the hooks, in combination with the looped strap, carrying a pulley arranged and operating in connection with another pulley, substantially as described.

To Geo. Hammer, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvements in machines for cutting Corks.

I claim the cylindrical crown cutters, substantially as described, formed of an adjustable cylindrical smooth knife, surrounded by a bur cutter, the relative positions being adjustable, and the two being separable for sharpening, as set forth.

To John Nesmith, of Lowell, Mass., and Wesley Sawyer, of Braintree, Mass., for improvement in machines for Twisting Fringes of Shawls, &c.

We do not wish to limit ourselves to the special construction and arrangement of parts specified, as these may be variously modified within the range of our invention, by the mere substitution of mechanical equivalents. But we claim the method of selecting from the mass the threads which are to be twisted into separate strands by means of a reciprocating or vibratory finger, or the equivalent thereof, substantially as described, in combination with the first shell and wheel, or their equivalents, substantially as described, for giving the twist to the strands, as described.

We also claim, in combination with the first twister, the employment of the finger or fingers, or the equivalent thereof, for selecting and drawing together the strands which are to be twisted together, to form the fringe, as described; and in combination therewith we also claim the second twisting wheel and shell, or their equivalent, substantially as described.

To Wm. Newlove, of Utica, N. Y., for improvement in Grinding Mills.

I do not claim the original invention of the crushing cylinder, nor, of a conical cast iron mill for grinding substances. But I claim the mode and manner of feeding the material to be ground, directly from the crushing cylinders through the opening in the cone, C, into the cavity in cone, B, through the four openings therein, as they pass in turn, under the opening in C, and thence through the same openings out of said cavity, between the two grinding cylinders, and also the mode and manner of making the said openings, by the intro-venient points.

And I also claim the arrangement of the teeth of the outer cone, into two sets, the first section at the smaller end large and coarse, and turned so as to cut against the edges of the corresponding teeth of cone, B, while the other section of teeth, or those towards the larger end, are finer and turned in the opposite direction, so that their backs, and not their edges, are cut and ground upon by the edges of the corresponding teeth of cone B.

To C. H. Beatty, of Wheeling, Va., for improved Door Lock.

I claim the combination in the same lock, of the bolts provided with two sets of diagonal slats, or their equivalents, the slide running at right angles thereto, having pins or their equivalents, and two key notches; and the drops acting as described, by which I make a right and a left hand lock, which must be locked before the key can be withdrawn and which forces the operator to turn the key in a certain but different direction, according as either edge of the lock is uppermost.

To Wm. Kenyon, of Steubenville, O., (assignor to J. P. Haigh, A. Hartupce, and John Morrow), for improvement in machines for making Nuts, Washers, etc.

I claim the compressing and discharging the nut or washer, by means of the follower or hollow piston, the bracket, the cross-head, and the moving die box, constructed and operating substantially as described.

To Robt. Livingston, of Monroe, Mich., for improvement in Axle Boxes, for Railroad Cars.

I claim the sliding partition operated upon by a screw or its equivalent, in combination with the inclined bottom at the inner end of the packing space, condensing the packing more at the inner end of the packing space than at the partition, whereby the oil is prevented from escaping, as well as insuring a constant supply of oil to the journal, substantially as set forth.

To J. L. Parker, of Shirley Village, Mass., for improvement in Water Wheels.

I claim the combination of the curved partition and the air space or passage, with each two buckets, and for the purpose of causing the escape of air from the bucket into the next one in the rear, all substantially as specified.

To Edmund Sheetz, of Campbelltown, Pa., for improvement in Overshot Water Wheels.

I claim the self-acting gates attached to the buckets of an overshot water wheel, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

To Thos. Slight, of Newark, N. J., for improved Padlock.

I claim the arrangement of the bolt, tumblers, and springs, as set forth, the tumblers and bolt being operated by the same spring, which also serves the purpose of throwing out the shackle, the tumblers projecting beyond the end of the bolt, for that purpose, all substantially as described.

To Elisha Vance, of Cincinnati, O., for improvement in Stoves.

I claim making, as described, a space between the fire-place and the back oven the terminus of all the flues, and causing the vertical flue between the ovens to be an ascending or descending flue, by means of the register damper, as described.

And I furthermore claim the combination of the first with the second feature, for the purpose and in the manner described.

To Chapman Warner, of Washington, D. C., for improvements in Lamps for burning Vapor of Benzoin, etc.

I claim the generator and lamp described, consisting, essentially, of chambers, long and narrow at their lower extremities, and fitted with pipes, or their equivalents, for the introduction of air, the said chambers communicating, at their upper extremities, with a common reservoir or vapor space, or chest, in

which the vapors from the chambers are mingled, prior to burning, and the relative volumes of the inflammable vapors being regulated by the adjustment of the respective currents of air, whereby the regular, proportionate and economical consumption of the fluids is ensured, and an equable light of the requisite intensity and volume is maintained, substantially as set forth.

To Jonathan White, of Antrim, N. H., for improved Furnace employed in Welding Shanks to Tools.

I claim the combination of the groove formed in the brick work above the fire, with the aperture leading thereto, and the reverberatory channel and exit flue, leading therefrom, arranged with reference to each other and the fire, substantially in the manner described, whereby the flames, gases, &c., are caused to act upon both sides of such portions of the blade and shank, as are to be welded to each other, and the other portions of the blade are protected from the heat, substantially as described.

To Gordon Williston, of Charlestown, Mass., for improvement in Air-Heating Stoves.

I claim the air space, the curved chamber, the series of descending pipes (two) and the ascending pipe, in combination with the air space, the chamber of combustion, and ash pit or chamber, all essentially as specified.

To J. G. Webb, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., for improvement in Solar Lamps for burning Lard or Oils.

I claim the combination of the stationary or an adjustable button, with a deflector of metal placed above the base of the flame, attached to any lamp constructed with an argand burner, for consuming lard or crude oil, substantially arranged as set forth.

To J. G. Webb, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., for improvement in Argand Gas Burners.

I do not mean to limit myself to the precise shape of the yoke, or to the proportions or size of the parts, as these must be varied according to the amount of draft required for different qualities of hydrogen gas. Neither do I mean to limit myself to the shape of the burner, as long as the argand principle of the inner and outer draft is maintained; and although I have described the cone as constructed at the base of the burner, and slightly larger near the flame, as the best arrangement I have found in practice, yet some qualities of carburetted hydrogen gas, or a difference in pressure in the supply, may require the cone to be parallel to the top, or contracted at the top; I therefore do not limit myself to the exact form shown at the top of the cone, because the variations thus stated are merely practical and contingent, while the main features of the application described, remain substantially the same as set forth.

I therefore claim the construction and use of an argand burner and button, with a cone, to regulate a supply of air to the base of the flame, in combination with an outside draft between the cone and a suitable glass chimney, to complete the combustion and turn the flame over the button, such parts being applied to burning carburetted or similar gas, substantially as described.

To John Yandell, of St. Louis, Mo., for improvement in Insulators for Telegraphs.

I claim casting the glass insulators of magnetic telegraph and other wires of a cylindrical form, with a flange at one end, eccentric with the periphery of the same, its upper part being even with the top, and its lower part dropped slightly below the cylinder and forming the bore of the cylinder, likewise eccentric with the periphery, so as to allow a greater body of glass to form at its lower part than at its upper, where it is slit from its outer to its inner periphery, to allow the insertion of the wire, and inserting the insulator so formed into a horizontal hole, into which the wire is previously introduced through a slit at its side bored through the post, or through a bracket secured on its side, or to a tree, and corresponding with the form of the flange, which fits therein in such a manner as to insulate the wire from contact with the post, and prevent the glass from slipping round, and consequently the escape of the wire from the glass, as herein described, or in any other form substantially the same as described.

DESIGNS.

To Lyman Cobb, of Akron, Ohio, for Design for Stoves.

To C. J. Woolson, of Cleveland, Ohio, for Design for Stoves.

New York Times and the Patent Laws.

The New York Daily Times of the 16th inst., has an article on the Patent Laws, in which some very sensible remarks are made, but some statements are incorrect. It says in respect to examining applications at the Patent Office:—

"Every investigation is made to prevent the issue of conflicting patents; and if the result is less favorable than we would have it, it is to be regretted as a defect in the working of an otherwise fair system. Of late years the errors have been much fewer than formerly."

This is no doubt the ostensible object of investigations, but of late years the errors have just been as numerous as ever, for some examiners investigate upon the principles of caprice not to prevent the issue of conflicting patents. It says again:—

"If there is to be legislation, it should be directed to the protection of the inventor against the monopolizing tendencies of the capitalist. The theoretical or inventive is unfortunately seldom or never conjoined with practical business habits; and when the deviser of a machine issues from his closet with the product of years of toil, study, and expense, he, in most instances, falls into the hands of speculators, who engross the great bulk of the profits of his invention. If legislation is needed at all, it is needed at this particular era in the history of a machine."

There may be some cases of this kind, but at present we do not know of but one, and that really was the inventor's own fault. It is our opinion that capitalists are rather backward in encouraging new and good inventions, they seem too much afraid of spending money in that line, unless it is on hobbies of their own, and they are generally useless. It says again:—

"The patent examiners should decide upon the value as well as the originality of an invention; and refuse protection to unimportant improvements. And some statutory provision should be made to prevent the ruinous litigation to which innocent parties, without notice are subjected; or, what is worse, the exorbitant payments they are obliged to make to avoid the uncertainties, perplexities, and expense of a law suit."

Just think of the Examiners in our Patent Office pronouncing on the value of machines. The person that penned that idea did not know that it is impossible to pronounce on the value of a new machine, and such a power in the hands of the Examiners at the Patent Office, would be like putting a knife into the hands of a Malay to run a muck. Of the four chief Examiners in the Patent Office, it is asserted that there is not a practical mechanic among them; how then could they pronounce on the value of a new machine. Practical mechanics cannot always do so themselves. There are two doctors, one lawyer, and one theoretical engineer, among the chief Examiners.

The second paragraph in the last quotation is worthy of attention. We believe it points to a real and extensive evil which should be corrected, but it does not point it out very clearly. We will do this in some future article. It says again:—

"The day, we apprehend is coming, when the whole system of patent granting will be done away with. The genius of the inventor will be directly rewarded by a bounty from Government, if his invention be of value; and if valueless, it will not have the prestige of a patent to disguise its vanity. We much doubt if the true policy of the public, and of the inventor, too, does not directly point to the abrogation of all protection law."

This policy, although desirable, could never be carried out. There would be so much chicanery, Galphinzing and Gardenizing about such a system that it would be frowned down by public indignation in a few years. The Patent Laws want but little changing to make them as perfect as can be; but a radical reform is wanted in the Patent Office management.

Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines.

The seven Woodworth Machines in the two Planing Mills in Albany, planed, tongued, and grooved during the month of September, three million feet of lumber. This is but about half their capacity. Ninety-nine hundredths of all the lumber planed in Albany continues to be dressed with Woodworth's machines.—[Albany Evening Journal.]