



Reported Officially for the Scientific American

LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS

Issued from the United States Patent Office
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 24, 1853.

MACHINES FOR PULVERIZING AURIFEROUS QUARTZ AND AMALGAMATING THE GOLD.—By Hiram Berdan, of New York City: I claim, first, attaching the ball or sphere, obliquely to the inclined shaft, by the pin box and sleeve, as described, in combination with the inclined shaft and inclined bowl, as set forth.

Second, in combination with said bowl, I claim the heating chamber or furnace, arranged, constructed, and operating in the manner specified.

[See engraving No. 9, Vol. 8, Sci. Am.]

GAS BURNERS.—By S. R. Brick, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I do not claim passing the gas through a small, long aperture, nor a sudden deflection of it, nor a descent of it, nor any of them together, less than the whole.

But I claim the arrangement and combination of the centre conducting pipe and its capping pipe, inside of the common burner, as described.

ENGRAVING MACHINE.—By John B. Blair, of Alton, Ill.: I claim, first, so combining the needle, whether sharp or blunt, with a pentagraph or other copying or tracing instrument, through the medium of double carriages, moving at right angles to each other, as that the dots or punctures of said needle may be dispersed or aggregated at pleasure, for the purpose of forming the lights or shadows, the character of the lights and shadows being indicated by a sliding scale moving before the eye, or under the hand of the operator, as described.

I also claim the combination and arrangement of the sliding box on the bar, the three cords (one cord connecting the sliding box with the spring lever, and two connecting the sliding box with the spring lever and pedal), and an arm, for the purpose of moving, by means of the pedal, the wheel E towards or from the centre of the wheel F, on the face of which it works spring tight, to change its motion and give to the needle a relatively changed motion, as specified.

I also claim, in combination with the carriage and needle, the wheel G, with its lifting piece and the cam wheel, H, or their equivalents, for changing the character of marks, lines, or dots upon the plate to be engraved at pleasure, and this I claim, whether the same be operated in connection with the pentagraph or not, as described.

KETTLE BAILS.—By T. H. Dodge, of Nashua, N. H.: I claim the sliding dovetail, or other shaped piece, which slides on the bail in combination with the female dovetail or other shaped groove, cast in the flanch or ear, either on the inside or outside, for keeping the bail, permanently fixed in any position desired and for any length of time, and admitting of its being left loose, and operating, if desired, like the ordinary swinging bail.

[See notice of this invention on page 92, Vol. 8, Sci. Am.]

RADIATORS FOR STOVES.—By J. C. Fletcher, of Burlington, Iowa: I claim the interposition between the fire chamber and the exit pipe of a stove, of a series of concentric flues, so arranged, as that the heat of one flue shall pass through the partitions, and in whole or in part, be transmitted to the next flue, or portion of the flue, in advance, and prepare it for transmitting the draught through the series, as described.

WATER METRES.—By John Hartin, of New York City: I claim the adjustable box or stop on one end of the cylinder, for the piston to strike against, for the purpose of preventing the pin in the arm from straining upon the stop in the slotted arm, after the tilting of the lever, as set forth.

CONSTRUCTION OF HARROWS.—By Lewis Lupton of Winchester, Va.: I claim constructing the frame of a harrow, of double metallic bars, or of flat straps or pieces of metal and the forming of sockets thereon, by bending the metal, or otherwise, for inserting the teeth or tines, as described, and the uniting the bars, of pieces of metal, and the combining therewith, the manner of bracing or staying the same, by the rod and coupling, as set forth.

MEAT CUTTERS.—By Stanislas Millet, of New York City: I claim the combination of a set of revolving knives or cutters, with the top plate and revolving dish, formed as described, and arranged, and operating so as to effect the sub-division of the matter by the action of the cutters upon it, in passing through the slots in the cover substantially in the manner set forth.

WATCHES AND CHRONOMETERS.—By Thomas Nelson, of Troy, N. Y.: I claim the method of constructing watches or chronometers, of any kind, so as to permit the employment of a spring barrel, of a size that shall occupy, nearly the entire interior diameter of the watch case or frame, and which I effect, by placing the movements upon the top of the barrel and communicating the motion of the barrel to them, by means of a ring fixed on the interior of the case, or frame, with teeth on its inner edge, concentric with the barrel, into which teeth, the teeth of one or more wheels of the movements may cog, or take, as set forth.

CLOVER HARVESTERS.—By J. A. Wagener, of Pultney, N. Y.: I claim for harvesting clover heads without the stalks is the arrangement of the solid or hollow cylinder, set with knives on its periphery, as described and just near enough to the fixed knife, as to the concave of the fingers, to admit space enough to allow the clover heads to pass through, without being crushed, and so that the combined action of the forward movement of the machine, and the adjustable guard plate, and the knives, the stems may be drawn in and severed close to the heads.

Second, making the teeth, so that they will spring and vibrate, towards or from each other, as described.

SPIRIT LAMPS.—By A. J. Walker, of New York City: I do not claim the employment of the inner wick tubes, secured in a stationary bar, and having other tubes sliding over them, which extinguish the light, when the top of the lamp is unscrewed; but I claim the employment of the plate, which serves as a protection against the fluid rising and becoming heated and exploding; and also, as a support for the inner tubes, in combination with the spiral spring; and rod, the rod serving to connect the said plate with the top of the lamp, and the spring serving to hold the plate firmly down on the flange, and also to throw up the cap and extinguishing tubes, instantaneously, after the top has been unscrewed, the whole being constructed as described.

neously, after the top has been unscrewed, the whole being constructed as described.

[See notice of this invention on page 82, Vol. 8, Sci. Am.]

PROCESSES OF DISTILLING ROSIN OIL.—By Madison Page, of Williamsburgh, N. Y. (assignor to S. W. Hawes), of Chelsea, Mass.: I claim the employment, in the manufacture of rosin oils of different qualities, re-distilling the same and purifying it, substantially as set forth, the introduction of the steam into the commencement of the goose-neck above the rosin in the still so that the vaporized oils from the rosin will pass through and be commingled with said steam in their passage to the worm for condensation, for the purpose of purification, &c., as set forth.

RE-ISSUE.

REAPING MACHINES.—By Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, Ill. Patented Oct. 23, 1847: I claim placing the gearing and crank forward of the driving wheel, for protection from dirt, &c., and thus carrying the driving wheel further back than heretofore, and sufficiently so to balance the rear part of the frame and the raker thereon, when this position of the parts is combined with the sickle-back of the axis of motion of the driving wheel, by means of the vibrating lever, as described.

And I also claim the combination of the reel, for gathering the grain to the cutting apparatus and depositing it on the platform, with the seat or position of the raker, arranged and located as described, or the equivalent thereof, to enable the raker to rake the grain from the platform and deliver and lay it on the ground at the side of the machine, as described.

DESIGN.

PARLOR STOVE.—By S. D. Vose, of Albany, N. Y.

Experiments upon the use of Salt-water in Steam Boilers.

A paper was read before the institution of Civil Engineers, London, noticed in the Mechanics' Magazine, which contains some interesting experiments in relation to the use of sea water in our steam boilers. There are some difficulties attending its use which are not easily provided for, but perhaps some of our many ingenious inventors may suggest a remedy. It appears by the experiments above referred to, that an increase of heat is required to generate steam from salt water, the boiling point of a solution being above that of pure water in proportion to the quantity of salt dissolved by a constant weight of water. And again there is a waste of fuel necessary to blow off the brine from the boiler in order to prevent incrustation; it has been suggested that the condensed steam may be used, and thus avoid the accumulation of brine; this has been tried, and we believe with very good results, although at the expense of an amount of power sufficient to operate the condenser. It has been also proposed to absorb the caloric from the brine as it passes from the boiler, and retain it for use a second time; the experiments prove that the increase of temperature of brine above that of pure water was owing entirely to the salt, for the steam arising from both waters were of the same temperature under similar pressures. The loss of caloric by the use of this water was owing to the salt dissolved, which retained the heat in a latent state. The losses to be estimated for blowing off the brine were the power necessary to discharge, and restore the deficiency by feed water—the injection of feed water, and the loss of capacity for heat of the solution. Estimates were made upon two boilers of different dimensions with feed and steam of each different temperatures, from which it appeared that the most economical system was to blow out one-sixth, at intervals varying from 6 to 10 hours, working from a density of 30° to 35°. Data were obtained of the specific gravity of different waters which showed a variation of from 1026 to 1031. The water from inland seas being often more dense; the Dead Sea, for instance, had a specific gravity of 1211°; 1000 parts of sea water contained from 22 to 28 parts of muriate of soda, and from 8 to 13 parts of other salts, which were chiefly soluble at high temperatures except the sulphate and carbonate of lime, which averaged together four-tenths of a part in every 1000 of sea water. Common salt containing from 94 to 96 parts of muriate of soda, and from 4 to 6 parts of other salts in 100 of dry salt. Sea salt contained from 72 to 77 parts of muriate of soda, and from 18 to 13 parts of other salts in 100 of dry salt; in the experiments from which the results of the paper were derived, a saturated solution of common salt had a specific gravity of 1213, or 77° of the hydrometer, and 100 parts of pure water dissolved very nearly 40 parts of salt at 60°, whereas a saturated solution of sea salt had a specific gravity of 1236 or 85° of the hydrometer for the same weight (40 parts) dissolved in 100 of water—but these experiments were not necessarily constant, because

the constituent parts of sea salt varied—the greater the proportion of muriate of soda the less was the specific gravity for the same weight of salt in the solution. The following were the results of the experiment:

"The per centage of salt in a solution was in direct proportion to its density. The time required to obtain a given degree of concentration was directly as the departure of the original density from concentration, the capacity of the boiler, and the relative volume of steam. And inversely as the density of the feed water, the capacity of the cylinder, and the velocity of motion.

As regarded time, it was preferable to employ a low pressure, as the time consumed in arriving at a given concentration was longer as the pressure was lower. In equal weights of salt dissolved in equal weights of water, the more heterogeneous the salts the greater was the density they exhibited in solution. The excess of temperature of the water of any solution, above that of the steam generated from it, whether below or above atmospheric pressure, was constant for any solution whatever might be the pressure and the temperature of the steam. The excess being in direct proportion to the quantity of salt dissolved by a constant weight of water. The expansion of any solution, in the excess of the expansion of pure water, was in direct proportion to the salt dissolved by a constant weight of water. It was also ascertained that the water spaces of boilers should be small and the feed water as hot as possible to save fuel, and the density of feed water should be kept as low as possible."

Recent Foreign Inventions.

MANUFACTURE OF AMMONIACAL SALTS AND MANURES.—E. Pettitt, of Kingsland, patentee.

This invention relates to a new method of making ammoniacal salts from certain animal matters, also the manufacture of manure.—The inventor takes one hundred pounds of fish, and places them in a leaden trunk, and adds about five pounds weight of sulphuric acid diluted. This mixture is allowed to stand, (being occasionally stirred,) until it assumes a homogeneous pasty consistence—sometimes heat is applied to facilitate this operation. The acid liquid or pickle, after it has been in contact with the animal matter for a sufficient length of time, is drawn off and pressed out of the fish. This acid liquor is next evaporated almost to dryness to extract the sulphate of ammonia therefrom, in the form of crystal, which may then be purified in the usual way.

To obtain the muriate of ammonia, lime is added to the pasty mixture produced as aforesaid, or the acid liquor drawn from it, distilled at a great heat nearly to dryness, passing the products of distillation through a solution of muriatic acid, or muriate of iron; the muriate of ammonia may then be evaporated in the usual way by crystallization.

Instead of making the sulphate or muriate of ammonia, the inventor takes the fishy and acid mass, and submits them to artificial heat. The fish may then be first ground up and then submitted to about 3 per cent. by weight of sulphuric or muriatic acid. The 100 lbs of fish is only an example to show the proportion of acids employed. Some kinds of fish are better than others. This manure may be mixed with swamp muck, charcoal, or superphosphate of lime. This method of making manure is different from that described on page 211, this Vol., Scientific American, and appears to be the same in principle exactly, as that for which a patent was granted to Dr. R. Hare, of Philadelphia, about two years ago.

TREATING THE FLEECES OF SHEEP.—Geo. Stuart, of Glasgow, N. B. This invention consists in using a new compound, for the protection of the fleeces of sheep in order to render wool free from moisture, and to add warmth and comfort to the animal, also to render the wool better adapted for manufacturing purposes. The old composition which was used for this purpose was a mixture of butter and tar, the new composition is simply rosin oil or colophon, in which is mixed a quantity of solid rosin. This mixture is heated up and applied to the fleece of the animal until it is uniformly coated. Our farmers would certainly look twice before they would

expend the amount of money required to obtain a patent for simply treating the fleeces of sheep with rosin oil.

The above are condensed from the "London Repertory of Inventions" for May, in which we see two patents granted for covering substances with vulcanized india rubber, one patent was for covering wires, and the other for sheathing ships. In America patents are denied for the mere application of old substances to new purposes; in England patents are granted, and justly too, for such new applications. It has been too much the policy of our Patent Office to find out arguments and reasons to reject applications for patents, to the great hindrance of progress in the arts. We hope a more liberal policy will now be exhibited.

Important Patent Case.

WHITE LEAD.—U. S. Circuit Court, Judge Nelson presiding.—The parties were George W. Campbell, complainant, against the Atlantic White Lead Co., N. Y. This trial lasted three days, viz., on the 11th, 12th, and 13th ult. The action was brought for the infringement of a patent granted to the plaintiff, November 20th, 1847, and re-issued August 2nd, 1852, for a machine for casting bullets, and the buckles of lead used in the manufacture of white lead. It appeared that the plaintiff's machine was very useful in saving labor and in other respects, and that he had sold a license for one to the Brooklyn White Lead Company for \$1,500, and another to another company for \$1,250, and that he had some negotiations about selling one to the defendants in 1851, and was offered and refused \$750, and that the defendants then made and put into operation a machine which the plaintiff claimed was an imitation of his machine, but defendants claimed to be different. The Judge charged the jury that there was no question about the originality of plaintiff's invention, and no difficulty in the construction of his specification, and that they were to determine whether the defendants' machine was substantially like the plaintiff's. That the difference of form was immaterial, if the principles and idea of the machine were derived from the plaintiff's; that if they found for the plaintiff, he was entitled to damages from the 2nd of August to the commencement of the suit, November 15th, 1852; that they must find the actual damage, as the Court had the power to treble the damages; that the plaintiff is entitled to the profit made by the defendants, by the use of the machine during that time, as to which it appeared that there was a saving of labor of three men a-day and other savings. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, \$275.

Success of Mr. Samuelson's Digging Machine.

An article is published in the "Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette," England, in which it appears Mr. Samuelson's digging machine has proved entirely successful. This machine was first tried at the Annual Exhibition of the English Agricultural Society, at Bristol, sometime since, but proved nearly a failure in consequence of the want of a suitable provision for keeping the forks of the digger clean—as this machine works by forks instead of spades or plows. This difficulty could not well be remedied in the arrangement then used by the inventor, Mr. S., but it seems a slight change in the construction has enabled him to adopt what he denominates a cleaning comb for keeping the teeth or prongs free from clay or other adhesive matter, so that it now operates with entire success, and gets over from three to four acres per day. It requires about six horse-power to drive it. The machines are worth about \$100, and are cheap considering the amount of work it will perform; it is adapted to general use, but particularly for the interval forking of the land in the system of row cultivation of grain crops. It is now at work near Banbury, Eng.

U. S. Ship Princeton.

This steamer, having completed her repairs and alterations at the Gosport (Va.) navy yard, started down, on Thursday the 19th, on a trip to the Capes, for the purpose of testing her machinery. After proceeding as far as Old Point, the rock shaft gave way and she was compelled to remain there until Friday.