



ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1863.

Reported Officially for the Scientific American.

** Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and full particulars of the mode of applying for Letters Patent, specifying size of model required, and much other information useful to inventors, may be had gratis by addressing MUNN & CO., Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, New York.

37,605.—Grinding Mill.—E. Brisson, Orleans, France : I claim, first, The mode of bushing or securing the spindle, D, in the eye, K, of the lower stone, I, to wit, by means of the cylindrical hub, C, provided with recesses, e, in its upper end, and having wooden blocks, d, and wedges or keys fitted therein, the latter being adjusted by the screws, g, so as to press the blocks, d, against the spindle which passes through the hub, C, as set forth.

37,606.—Lamp Burner.—Harvey Brown, New York City : I claim, first, The arrangement and construction of the spur wheel, A, in combination and connection by means of the cog wheels, D D, or their equivalent, with the spur wheel, A, for the purpose of moving the wick, substantially as described.

37,607.—Cartridge Box.—Francis Bush, Boston, Mass. : I claim providing the outer metallic box or case with one or more partitions in such manner that they shall not interfere with the free working of the inner sliding box, for the purpose specified.

37,608.—Steam Boiler Furnace.—Horatio Clarke, Dedham, Mass. : I claim the grate constructed in a curved form, and arranged concentrically, or about so, with the curved fire surface of the boiler, substantially as described.

37,609.—Centrifugal Governor.—J. C. Cline, Philadelphia, Pa. : I claim the combination of the ball arms composed of tubes, C C, and bars, D D, or their equivalents fitted together, as described, the spring, G, the rods, E, and slide, F, the whole arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

37,610.—Fire-extinguisher.—Alanson Crane, Fortress Monroe, Va. : I claim the arrangement of the plug, E, to extend through the exterior wall of the building, in combination with the locking cover or plate, G, and with the arrangement to diffuse water through the building, as herein shown and described.

37,611.—Street-sweeping Machine.—John Critcherson, Boston, Mass. : I claim attaching the fagots or broom material obliquely to the axis, when the same is accomplished by means of and in combination with the depressions running obliquely across the arms, R, and the concave caps, b, secured by screws, which confine the said fagots or broom material, as and for the purpose herein described.

37,612.—Car Coupling.—George Collyer, Philadelphia, Pa. : I claim, first, The combination of the tumbler, C, springs, D, and grooves, a, substantially as described, whereby operators are enabled to uncouple the cars without moving the train backward or forward, no matter how closely the tumbler and the detent of the coupling bar may be pressed together.

37,613.—Mode of Obstructing Rivers.—Aaron B. Cooley, Philadelphia, Pa. : I claim obstructing rivers, harbors, inlets, &c., by a series of angular frames or blocks, constructed, chained to each other and anchored, substantially as set forth.

37,614.—Clarifying Saccharine Juices.—E. T. and E. O. De Gemini, Paris, France : We claim the method of clarifying saccharine juices herein shown and described, which consists in subjecting them to the simultaneous action of molecular agitation, under steam, animal charcoal and fuller's earth, substantially in the manner set forth.

37,615.—Grain-conveyer.—Oren C. Dodge, New York City : I claim, first, Delivering the grain at any desired point along the line of a traveling belt, by bending said belt substantially as specified, for the introduction of a hopper or chute.

Second, I claim a traveling belt for conveying grain, provided with vertical or nearly vertical edges, forming a trough, substantially as set forth.

37,616.—Grinding Edge Tools.—G. C. Eaton, Lockport, N. Y. : I claim the elastic edges, B, B', of the belt, f, sustained by the metallic strips, 4, 4, substantially as specified.

37,617.—Sewing Machine.—G. L. Dulaney, Mount Jackson, Va. : I claim, first, The vertically-acting needle arm, composed of one piece of metal, as indicated at w x y z, and Figs. 1 and 2, which performs the several different offices or mechanical functions, as herein set forth and described.

37,618.—Moth Trap.—John Frew, Meadville, Pa. : I claim a bee-moth trap consisting of an external case, A, cover, B, porch, C, inner removable close box, D, provided with comb frame, H, the whole being constructed, combined and arranged in the manner and for the purpose herein specified.

37,619.—Doweling Machine for the use of Coopers.—John German, Oriskany Falls, N. Y. : I claim, first, The three grooved pulleys, C F F, having the belt, G, passing around them, in combination with the slides, D D, having horizontal tubes or bearings, n, at their upper ends, in which the arbors, E, of the bits are secured, the whole being arranged and applied to the frame, B, as and for the purpose herein set forth.

37,620.—Construction of Ships-of-war and other Batteries for Defense against Projectiles.—J. S. Gibbons, New York City : I claim the use of wedge-shaped timbers in connection with iron plates, for the purpose of resisting projectiles, substantially as specified ; and in connection therewith, claim also arranging the plates in a series that they cross those of another, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

37,621.—Fishing Lantern.—Joseph Goodrich, Muscodia, Wis. : I claim the arrangement of the adjustable reflector, A, and the shaft, K, when used in connection with the box or frame of a lantern, in series that they operate substantially as and for the purpose specified and delineated.

37,622.—Beehive.—J. H. Graves, Rochester, N. Y. : I claim the combination of the removable perforated bottom, B, covering the entire space of the hive, with the auxiliary bottom, D, separately removable and adjustable to or from said bottom B, arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

37,623.—Washing Machine.—Jacob Hilborn (assignor to Harrison Haight), San Francisco, Cal. : I claim making the stationary corrugated concave or washboard of a washing machine adjustable, substantially in the manner herein described, so as to adapt the machine to operate on a large or small quantity of clothes.

37,624.—Sewing Machine.—J. G. Hollowell, Canandaigua, N. Y. : I claim, first, So constructing the needle cam, Y', and shuttle cam, L', and so combining them with each other and with the rockshaft for operating the needle and shuttle, that they will operate in proper relation to each other to produce the sewing, in which ever direction the cam shaft, B, or driving wheel or pulley rotates, substantially as herein specified.

37,625.—Shutter Fastening.—Ambrose Hyde, Lima, N. Y. : I claim the double-acting detent, K, in combination with the catch, E, and base, I, when so arranged as to either lock the said catch in a rigid position to hold the shutter in place, or to retain it disengaged while the shutter is removed, and operating substantially as herein specified.

37,626.—Plow.—Robert Jones, Waynesburg, Ohio : First, I claim the particular combination of the curved inner end, c, of the beam, A, the curved shoulder, b, of the shank, B, the bolts d d', the longitudinal slots, e, e, and the transverse-slot, f, when the said parts are constructed and arranged in the manner and for the purposes herein specified.

37,627.—Lubricator.—Arthur J. Judge, Baltimore, Md. : I claim, first, The construction of a chamber or reservoir to hold the oil with an opening in the lower part, so small that atmospheric pressure prevents its escape, until expanded by the increased temperature of the journal.

37,628.—Trip Hammer.—Lyman Kingsley, Cambridgeport, Mass. : I claim the anvil-block, Q, arranged substantially as shown on a plate, R, to admit of the adjustment of the anvil, P, as described.

37,629.—Forming Locks in Tin-plate.—Emmons Manley, Marion, N. Y. : First, Providing the folding bar, F, with a semi-circular hub, d, grooved to receive a semi-circular bearing, f, and all arranged substantially as shown to admit of an open space at one end of the bar, F, to allow the plate to be adjusted laterally between it and the jaw, D, as herein set forth.

37,630.—Harvester.—James S. Marsh, Lewisburgh, Pa. : I claim, first, The linking devices described or their equivalents applied to the arms of the raking apparatus substantially as described.

37,631.—Harvester.—James S. Marsh, E. & C. C. Sharkley & Peter Beaver, Lewisburgh, Pa. : I claim, first, The joint of the pitman and sickle constructed as described, in combination with the guide, 10, or its equivalent for the purpose set forth.

37,632.—Apparatus for Drying Grain, &c.—Sylvester Marsh, Chicago, Ill. : I claim the method herein described of drying grain, malt, hops, and other similar substances, by the employment in combination with a steam, blast, of air over an anthracite coal or coke fire, as set forth, of upright drying chambers composed of perforated plate or its equivalent and when arranged for operation substantially in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore specified.

37,633.—Defensive Arms for Ships and other Batteries.—Richard Montgomery, New York City : I claim, first, The imbricated plates, E, and corrugated iron, D, in combination with the columns or cylinders of vulcanized rubber, B, substantially as described.

37,634.—Cog Wheel.—F. A. Morley, Sodus Point, N. Y. : I claim the insulating of the periphery or parts containing the cogs by means of a stratum of a non-conductor of sound placed between the central parts of the cog wheel ; substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

37,635.—Ship's Water Closet.—Peter W. Neefus, New York City : I claim combining with the shafts, journals, and valves of ship's water-closets, substantially as described, stuffing-boxes and faced valves, so as to make them air and water-tight as herein set forth.

37,636.—Attaching Shafts or Poles to Carriages.—James Northrup, Zachariah Loomis & Giles W. Clark, Homer, N. Y. : We claim the arrangement and combination of the double and single clip bars, c and d, with the corresponding depressions in each and when the said bar is made whole and connected with the double clip and with the T-headed shaft or pole-iron fitting and working in said depression as and for the purpose above described.

37,637.—Artificial Leg.—Dubois D. Parmelee, New York City : I claim, first, Fastening the bucket, A, of an artificial limb to the stump, by means of atmospheric pressure, substantially in the manner specified.

37,638.—Pump.—A. N. Parkhurst, Peoria, Ill. : I claim a pump constructed of wood and baked clay having a cast-metal flange, D, attached to it as shown, and the part, E, which is formed of the baked clay attached to the wooden part, A, and to the upper section, 1, of the piping by the bolts, 1 n, and the different sections of the piping secured together by means of the clamps, G, as herein set forth.

37,639.—Composition for Slate Surface, Blackboards, &c.—Isaac Newton Peirce, Darby, Pa. : I claim the combination of the ingredients and proportions, substantially as set forth, constituting the composition and its application in the manner and for the purpose specified.

37,640.—Making Horse-shoe and other Nails.—Benjamin W. Peirce, New Bedford, Mass. : I claim the combination of the rotary cam, D, its sliding shaft, B

plane for the purpose of regulating the direction of the draught and adapting the plow to one, two, or three horses as may be desired.]

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[This invention relates to a new and improved plow of that class which are provided with mold-boards for turning a furrow slice. The invention consists in having the mold-board and share in the form of a section of a screw-thread, whereby several advantages are obtained over the ordinary forms hitherto used. The invention also consists in a novel and improved manner of attaching certain parts of the plow together ; to-wit, the mold-board to the shank, and the beam to the shank, whereby the mold-board may be readily detached when necessary, and either a cast-iron or steel mold-board used on one and the same plow, and the beam rendered capable of being adjusted so that its front end may be more or less elevated in a vertical plane, and also capable of being adjusted laterally or in a horizontal

our Home Office. But for a fee of \$5, accompanied with a model or drawing and description, we have a special search made at the United States Patent Office, and a report setting forth the prospects of obtaining a patent, &c., made up and mailed to the inventor, with a pamphlet, giving instructions for further proceedings. These preliminary examinations are made through our Branch Office, corner of F and Seventh streets, Washington, by experienced and competent persons. Many thousands such examinations have been made through this office. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

HOW TO MAKE AN APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

Every applicant for a patent must furnish a model of his invention if susceptible of one; or, if the invention is a chemical production, he must furnish samples of the ingredients of which his composition consists, for the Patent Office. These should be securely packed, the inventor's name marked on them and sent, with the Government fees, by express. The express charge should be pre-paid. Small models from a distance can often be sent cheaper by mail. The safest way to remit money is by draft on New York, payable to the order of MUNN & CO. Persons who live in remote parts of the country can usually purchase drafts from their merchants on their New York correspondents; but, if not convenient to do so, there is but little risk in sending bank-bills by mail, having the letter registered by the post-master. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

The revised Patent Laws, enacted by Congress on the 2d of March, 1861, are now in full force, and prove to be of great benefit to all parties who are concerned in new inventions.

The duration of patents granted under the new act is prolonged to SEVENTEEN years, and the Government fee required on filing an application for a patent is reduced from \$30 down to \$15. Other charges in the fees are also made as follows —

Table with 2 columns: Fee description and Amount. Includes 'On filing each caveat', 'On filing each application for a Patent', 'On issuing each original Patent', etc.

The law abolishes discrimination in fees required of foreigners, excepting natives of such countries as discriminate against citizens of the United States—thus allowing Austrian, French, Belgian, English, Russian, Spanish and all other foreigners except the Canadians, to enjoy all the privileges of our patent system (but in cases of designs) on the above terms. Foreigners cannot secure their inventions by filing a caveat; to citizens only is this privilege accorded.

During the last seventeen years, the business of procuring Patents for new inventions in the United States and all foreign countries has been conducted by Messrs. MUNN & CO., in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; and as an evidence of the confidence reposed in our Agency by the inventors throughout the country, we would state that we have acted as agents for at least TWENTY THOUSAND inventors! In fact, the publishers of this paper have become identified with the whole brotherhood of inventors and patentees at home and abroad. Thousands of inventors for whom we have taken out patents have addressed to us most flattering testimonials for the services we have rendered them, and the wealth which has inured to the inventors whose patents were secured through this office, and afterward illustrated in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, would amount to many millions of dollars! We would state that we never had a more efficient corps of Draughtsmen and Specification Writers than are employed at present in our extensive offices, and we are prepared to attend to patent business of all kinds in the quickest time and on the most liberal terms.

CAVEATS.

Persons desiring to file a caveat can have the papers prepared in the shortest time by sending a sketch and description of the invention, and the government fee for a caveat, under the new law, is \$10. A pamphlet of advice regarding applications for patents and caveats, printed in English and German, is furnished gratis on application by mail. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

ASSIGNMENTS OF PATENTS.

Assignments of patents, and agreements between patentees and manufacturers are carefully prepared and placed upon the records at the Patent Office. Address MUNN & CO., at the Scientific American Patent Agency, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

It would require many columns to detail all the ways in which inventors or patentees may be served at our offices. We cordially invite all who have anything to do with Patent property or inventions to call at our extensive offices, No. 37 Park Row, New York, where any questions regarding the rights of patentees will be cheerfully answered.

Communications and remittances by mail, and models by express (prepaid), should be addressed to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

REJECTED APPLICATIONS.

We are prepared to undertake the investigation and prosecution of rejected cases on reasonable terms. The close proximity of our Washington Agency to the Patent Office affords us rare opportunities for the examination and comparison of references, models, drawings, documents, &c. Our success in the prosecution of rejected cases has been very great. The principal portion of our charge is generally left dependent upon the final result.

All persons having rejected cases which they desire to have prosecuted are invited to correspond with us on the subject, giving a brief story of the case, inclosing the official letters, &c.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

We are very extensively engaged in the preparation and securing of patents in the various European countries. For the transaction of this business we have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery lane, London; 29 Boulevard St. Martin, Paris; and 26 Rue des Epéronniers, Brussels. We think we can safely say that THREE-FOURTHS of all the European Patents secured to American citizens are procured through the Scientific American Patent Agency, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

Inventors will do well to bear in mind that the English law does not limit the issue of patents to inventors. Any one can take out a patent there.

Circulars of information concerning the proper course to be pursued in obtaining patents in foreign countries through our Agency, the requirements of different Government Patent Offices, &c., may be had gratis upon application at our principal office, No. 37 Park Row, New York, or any of our branch offices.



A. M. B., of Mich.—Many inquiries of a business nature are made of us, from time to time, which we do not consider ourselves called upon to undertake to answer, unless the correspondent remits an amount sufficient to pay us for our trouble to look up the information. You do not even inclose a postage stamp to pay for a reply to your inquiries; and it is unreasonable to expect us to advertise, through our column of "Notes and Queries," a dealer in oatmeal and barley mills, unless we are paid for it. Few newspaper publishers in the United States are more willing to accommodate their readers than ourselves, but there is such a thing as putting an unreasonable pressure upon us in this respect. We hope you find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN worth what it costs you.

M. S. O., of Mass.—You inquire how much power there is in a rectangular magnet three feet in diameter and four inches in thickness; and you also wish to know what weight it will draw on a carriage. A magnet of such a great size has never yet been made. The power of a magnet does not depend upon its mass, but resides on the surface, and no person can tell you the amount of attractive power in a magnet from its size. Two permanent magnets of the same size oftentimes differ greatly in power. A small magnet exhibits more attractive force, proportionately, than a large one. The strongest magnet described is one which was worn by Sir Isaac Newton in a finger-ring; it lifted 150 times its own weight. A horse-shoe electro-magnet, one inch long (which is entirely different from a permanent magnet) has lifted 420 times its own weight.

E. K. B., of Va.—There are no recorded experiments published respecting the pressure exercised by the explosion of gases. Hydrogen gas charged with carbon and the gas derived from naphtha are the same in nature and substance. When hydrogen gas is mixed with three volumes of atmospheric air it explodes almost instantaneously when ignited; but one volume of pure oxygen mixed with two of hydrogen produces a more violent explosion. By assuming the expansion of combustibles to be 1,728 times that of their original bulk, the full pressure of exploded naphtha would be equal to 25,000 pounds on the square inch.

S. H., of Vt.—We have not received the paper containing a notice of the iron-ore bed to which you refer. The value of ore can only be ascertained by experiment conducted by a competent person. Good steel can be made from all our American magnetic iron ores.

F. J. C., of Philadelphia.—You will find a spray steam boiler, such as you suggest, described on page 185, Vol. VII (new series) of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Water exposed to an extensive heating surface evaporates into the atmosphere (if the latter is dry) at all temperatures, but the pressure is in proportion to its temperature. A low temperature of steam indicates low pressure.

S., of Pa.—We cannot guarantee to furnish back numbers at any time during the year. It frequently happens that we run out of certain numbers long before the close of the year. You had better make sure of the complete volume by subscribing now.

C. R. D., of Ill.—We do not see why your draught should be bad; the chimney is high enough certainly. You had better see if there is no defect in the setting of your boiler or some other local cause which affects the draught before you alter the chimney. We cannot say positively whether the arrangement alluded to would be of any value until we know more about it. Our impression is that it would be beneficial.

S. W., of Pa.—Your communication is upon an interesting subject, but there are some parts of it so obscurely treated that we cannot understand your meaning, hence it cannot be published.

L. E. A., of S. C.—We are obliged for your good opinion and the information you send us, but it comes too late to be of service. Be so kind as to forward any other details in reference to the engine in question that you possess.

R. E. R., of Pa.—You will find a hot-air engine illustrated on page 97, present volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which we think very highly of. Wilcox's air engine is illustrated on page 161, Vol. IV (new series), of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

L. C. R., of N. J.—The idea you suggest, in reference to the cancellation of postage stamps, is to simply use the old stamp as now, except that you slide one end of it over the edge of the letter, so that it may be torn off at the Post-office. The plan will not work. Not one person in a hundred would ever put stamps on in that way unless especially told to do it.

E. K. H., of N. Y.—The amount of pressure upon the surface of an exhausted receiver is 15 pounds on the square inch. This is called one atmosphere. A perfect vacuum cannot be obtained either in a condenser or air pump, hence the interior pressure is usually subtracted from the exterior pressure in speaking of the vacuum in the condenser of an engine.

Money Received

At the Scientific American Office, on account of Patent Office business, from Wednesday, February 11, to Wednesday February 18, 1863:—

- T. C. McK., of Tenn., \$46; B. R. A., of N.Y., \$40; S. B. C., of N.Y., \$10; J. W. C. H., of Denmark, \$20; W. P. W., of N.Y., \$20; C. O. F., of Maine, \$20; J. H., of Ohio, \$14; D. J. O., of Pa., \$15; P. D., of N.Y., \$30; L. B., of Wis., \$25; J. W. B., of Ind., \$25; W. D. G., of Va., \$16; H. B., of Iowa, \$15; J. A., of Ky., \$12; G. & V., of N. Y., \$16; Z. W., of Cal., \$150; W. H. H., of Cal., \$25; W. A. D., of Ohio, \$20; L. L., of N. Y., \$20; J. L. A., of N. Y., \$45; I. S. S., of N. Y., \$22; A. F. N., of N. Y., \$10; J. M. A., of Mass., \$10; L. & D., of Ill., \$15; G. H., of Ill., \$15; B. L. W., of Mass., \$29; W. P., of Md., \$25; J. C. H., of Mass., \$45; D. & T. W., of Cal., \$25; J. McL., of Ohio, \$12; T. D. R., of N. Y., \$10; T. C., of R. I., \$30; B. F. S., of Iowa, \$16; A. B., of N. J., \$15; J. W., of Iowa, \$45; J. N., of N. Y., \$20; W. S. T., of Iowa, \$20; G. T. L., of Pa., \$56; J. H. B., of Mass., \$10; W. T. R., of N. S., \$25; M. D. H., of N. Y., \$16; T. K., of Ill., \$15; J. F. J., of N. Y., \$16; G. H., of R. I., \$15; M. V. D., of N. J., \$10;

- J. K., of Conn., \$56; A. A. G., of N. Y., \$16; A. W., of Ill., \$15; W. D. S., of N. Y., \$25; S. T., of Mass., \$16; H. B., of England, \$19; W. F., of Mass., \$32; P. J. C., of Conn., \$16; L. A., of Wis., \$15; J. H., of N. Y., \$32; G. G., of Ill., \$10; S. C. K., of Mass., \$15; F. W. G., of N. Y., \$36; L. W., of N. Y., \$26; T. B. V., of N. Y., \$26; B. F. H., of N. Y., \$16; J. Van D., of N. Y., \$15; T. R. C., of Mo., \$15; R. S. C., of Iowa, \$16; D. C. S., of Conn., \$25; J. C. H., of Mass., \$30; E. J. W., of N. Y., \$26; J. T., of N. Y., \$26; J. B. W., of R. I., \$16; D. D. C., of Mass., \$16; H. B. M. & Son, of Mich., \$15; J. H. P., of Mass., \$15; J. W., Jr., of Ky., \$20; J. D., of Ill., \$26.

Persons having remitted money to this office will please to examine the above list to see that their initials appear in it, and if they have not received an acknowledgment by mail, and their initials are not to be found in this list, they will please notify us immediately, and inform us the amount, and how it was sent, whether by mail or express.

Specifications and drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office from Wednesday, February 11, to Wednesday, February 18 1863:—

- B. R. A., of N. Y., (2 cases); J. C. H., of Mass.; W. D. S., of N. Y.; E. J. W., of N. Y.; T. K., of Ill.; J. D., of Ill.; T. B. V., of N. Y.; I. S. S., of N. Y.; D. C. S., of Conn.; L. B., of Wis.; B. L. W., of Mass.; L. R., of N. Y.; F. W. G., of N. Y.; L. W., of N. Y.; G. G., of Ill.; T. D. R., of N. Y.; J. K., of Conn., (2 cases); W. P., of Md.; W. T. R., of N. S.; J. T., of N. Y.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twenty-five Cents per line for each and every insertion, payable in advance. To enable all to understand how to compute the amount they must send in when they wish advertisements inserted, we will explain that ten words average one line. Engravings will not be admitted into our advertising columns; and, as heretofore, the publishers reserve to themselves the right to reject any advertisement they may deem objectionable.

A VALUABLE WORK FOR INVENTORS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS.

The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN have just prepared, with much care, a pamphlet of information about Patents and the Patent Laws, which ought to be in the hands of every inventor and patentee, and also of manufacturers who use patented inventions. The character of this useful work will be better understood after reading the following synopsis of its contents:—

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