



[Reported Officially for the Scientific American.]

LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS Issued from the United States Patent Office

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4, 1854.

POTATO DIGGERS—G. J. Bundy, of Lyndon, Vt.: I am aware that inclined fingers in combination with a scoop, have been heretofore employed in a machine for digging potatoes, and to such fingers a vibratory motion has been imparted, in order to separate and discharge the earth, the earth being made to drop through the spaces between the teeth or fingers, whilst the potatoes are forced up the inclined plane formed by the fingers.

I am also aware that for the purpose of loosening the ground or reducing its surface to a finer state than it was previously, there is nothing new in the employment of a mold-board, a horizontal plate and vertical cutters, extending upward from two to three inches therefrom.

I do not claim such inventions, but I claim the construction of the mold-boards of a potato plow, or the making them with slots or passages standing vertically or nearly so, and having their respective planes parallel to a vertical plane passing through the draught beam of the machine, as stated.

SALT EVAPORATORS—H. G. Bulkley, of Kalamazoo, Mich.: I claim the employment, for boiling salt, or for any evaporating process of a similar nature, of a series of pans, arranged in communication with each other, and heated by a pipe or due passing through them in succession, as described, so as to heat the brine, or other solution, and cause the deposit of the impurities previously to its entering the pan in which the crystallization or final boiling takes place.

SCREW WRENCHES—A. G. Coes, of Worcester, Mass.: I claim the arrangement of the elevating screw, made as a right-hand screw, of the tube, on the external surface of the tube, and so as to extend below the milled head, and the screw, in combination with the arrangement of the screw (made as a left-hand screw) within a socket tube on the handle, as specified.

BENDING MACHINES—Thos. Cox, of Lancaster, Pa.: I claim, first, the combination of the vibrating felly mold with the flanged bending wheel, arranged and operating as described.

I also claim the manner of perfectly bending the last end of each felly and securing it when completely bent upon the mold, viz. by the combined action of the bending wheel and of the wedge clamp, constructed and operating as set forth.

OPERATING SAW MILL CARRIAGES—A. S. T. Copeland, of Pittsburgh, Pa.: I claim the combination of the triangularly working shaft, the mechanism for shifting it into and out of gear, with the right and left-handed endless screws, as shown and described.

CREASING AND BEVELING BARRELS—A. H. Crozier, of Oswego, N. Y.: I claim the movable platform and movable cutters, arranged as described, so that the cutters may be moved from the barrel, and free from the crease towards the barrel, when the platform and barrel are raised.

SOFAS, CRIB BEDSTEPS, &c.—Thos. W. Carrier, of Lawrence, Mass.: I do not claim the attachment of movable rockers to chairs or sofas; but I claim the combined arrangement of the cam wheels, and the rockers carried by the cam wheels, whereby by rotating the cam wheels the chair or sofa can be raised or lowered at pleasure, and also the rockers brought into play when desired.

PREPARATION OF COLLODION FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES—James A. Cutting, of Boston, Mass.: I claim the use of camphor, in combination with iodized collodion, as set forth.

FINISHING PALM LEAF HATS—Dexter Dennis, of Barre, Mass. Antedated Jan. 4, 1854: I claim the improved mode of stiffening and finishing a hat, viz. the covering the outer surface of the hat holder with the stiffening composition and applying the hat thereon, and subjecting it to the action of the heating flats, as specified. I also claim the combination of the round corner flat with the crown and side flats, so as to operate in connection with them, as specified.

I also claim the improvement of using a hat holder, elliptical or oval, in its horizontal section, in combination with applying to the side flat a spring bar or contrivance that will allow it to spring or move, while the hat holder is revolved, and adapts itself to such hat holder, as specified.

I claim, in combination with the toporocrown flat and the elevating and depressing machinery thereof, a fan apparatus to regulate its downward descent on the hat, as specified.

And in combination with the frame and the crown flat, I claim the toggle and levers, and the projection, the whole being to enable the frame and the top or crown flat to be operated as specified.

VALVE FOR WIND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—C. H. Eisenbrandt, of Baltimore, Md.: I claim arranging the rotating valve on a pivot axis, the extremities thereof pointed or arranged so as to work in the ends of an adjusting screw passing through an elbow support attached to the cap of the valve chamber, and the end working in a tight-fitting screw rest; the said valve axis attached to a rotating double-jointed lever device combined with the finger plate. The said pivot axis rotating valve device being used in combination with a common sewing needle spring, or its equivalent, passing through the yoke or lever rest, the end or point of the spring resting on the upper side of a projection or spur. The whole claimed as described, and a combination whereby a perfect trill or shake can be produced, and the same modulated so as to readily afford the crescendo and decrescendo effect, which has never heretofore been accomplished in the valves of brass wind musical instruments.

I do not confine myself to any particular construction of lever combined with the common needle spring, or its equivalent, to produce the new and important effect, as described.

MILL STONE DRESS—Wm. Finkle, of Cole Creek, Ind.: I claim the skirt furrow, isolated both from the leading and from the intermediate furrow or furrows, for the objects before stated, but parallel to the succeeding leader, in order to facilitate the delivery of the meal as it is ground either in connection or otherwise with the flared and deepened entrances of the leading furrows, as described.

LIGHTNING RODS FOR VESSELS—R. B. Forbes, of Boston, Mass.: I do not claim the system of permanent conductors as applied to the mast of a vessel, in the manner well known as that of Sir William Snow Harris, wherein the conductor is carried down the mast and through the hold and keel of the vessel.

Nor do I claim either the common chain or rod conductor, nor the mode or modes of applying the same. Nor do I claim to make the conductor of fixed lines of metal, and to extend down the mast to near the lower mast head, and from thence down the after switters to the ship's side.

Nor do I claim to make that part of the conductor extending down on the after switter or shroud as one long tube of metal.

But I claim composing it of a system of socket tubes and slide tubes, and confining the same to one of the shrouds or the rigging, and over an abutment on the outside of the hull, and either to the copper sheathing thereon or down to such a depth on the hull that the lower end of the conductor shall always remain immersed in the water under the ordinary rolling or pitching of the vessel while at sea, as specified.

SUBMARINE BATTERY—Joseph Frey and D. B. Burnham, of Battle Creek, Mich.: We claim our arrangement of guns in the hull of a boat under water with ports for the discharge in such a manner as the guns may be loaded and fired at pleasure.

QUARTZ CRUSHERS—Heman Gardiner, of New York City: I claim, first, suspending the basin at the center by a fixed shaft above a bed, as described, whereby, while every part of its circumference is in turn depressed by an arm, and roller, or their equivalents, revolving on the shaft, the lowest part of the basin where the greatest weight is, always rests upon the bed, and the shaft is relieved of the greater portion of the weight of the basin and its contents.

Second, the supplemental ball suspended or attached as described, from the pulley, or its equivalent, revolving above the basin, so that it is always in contact with the inclined part of the basin, where the quartz or ore is most thinly distributed.

STEAM BOILERS—Thomas Greer, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I am aware that vertical, coiled, and horizontal tubes have been used in boilers, and therefore do not claim them.

But I claim, first, a series of angular tubes, arranged and for the purpose as set forth.

Second, I claim the horizontal tubes in combination with the angular tubes.

MILK STRAINERS—Joel Gleason, of Geneva, N. Y.: I claim the combination of the packing with the hinged catches, the strainer being supported on the rail by means of the packing, in combination with the catches, and the packing being fixed to the body of the strainer, by locking the tin on to the packing on the underside of the body of the strainer, as shown, all operating as set forth.

PUNCHING RIVET HOLES IN HOSE—John R. Hayne, of Pittsburg, Pa.: I claim the use of the sliding table and the pressing board, in combination with the rackwork, the lever, and the finger, for the purpose of moving forward the leather on the sliding table during each stroke of the punching gate, and in combination with the punching gate and punches, as set forth.

REGULATING THE MOTION OF STEAM ENGINES—Wm. C. Hibbard, of Boston, Mass.: I claim, first, the "isochronal Eccentric," as described, as a device to be used in machines for moving steam valves, or for other similar purposes.

Second, I claim the combination of the isochronal eccentric with a governor or regulator, in such a manner that the governor or regulator shall control the amount of its eccentricity, and thus by the variable movement of the valves, regulate the velocity of the engine, as described.

READING AND WRITING STANDS—Enoch Hidden, of New York City: I do not claim a stand with an adjusting screw on the top of the pillar; nor do I claim a double-jointed bracket; nor do I claim a desk with a box part attached, containing writing materials, and with a hinged top and means of retaining the same at any angle. Nor do I claim the attaching of a jointed bracket, as a lamp or candle holder.

But I claim, first, the combination of the double-jointed bracket and screw, for adjusting the position of the desk, both horizontally and vertically, as set forth.

Second, the application of the sliding clasp with an india rubber or other elastic band for securing books, papers, &c. in the position desired, as set forth.

Third, the mode described of fixing the bracket supporting the lamp or candle holder, admitting of adjustment at every angle the desk may be placed in.

SPIKE MACHINES—Fenton Humphrey, of Boonton, N. J.: I claim, first, the manner of pointing, by which I obtain a change in the place of labor on the rollers at every revolution, as described.

Second, the general construction, arrangement, and combination of the levers, for the specified purposes.

SEED PLANTERS—Samuel Ide, of East Shelby, N. Y.: I claim the series of connected chambers or recesses around the center of the rotating cog wheel, constructed as described, whereby a uniform and continuous distribution of the seed is effected.

CATCH FOR VAULT COVERS—J. K. Ingalls, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.: I claim the additional lip or nose, with the recess for the eye of the cover to fit into and hold the catch unlocked, as arranged in relation to the other parts of the catch or lock, and operated as set forth.

WASH BOARDS—P. H. Keck, of Morgantown, Va.: I claim the combination of the wash board with the chamber, and closely fitting slide, in combination with the channel and openings for furnishing a constant supply of water to the clothes, as set forth.

ORE STAMPING MACHINES—J. F. Laird, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim the arrangement of the rollers, by being placed as to operate on the periphery of the tappet head for the purpose of giving the stampers a partial rotation without requiring other mechanism, as set forth.

CONTROLLING DRAUGHT IN BRICK AND LIME KILNS—J. Leeds, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim controlling or regulating the draught of lime, brick, or other kilns, by means of a double dome, in the under one of which the openings are at its outer edge, and in the center of the upper one, so as to force the draught from the center to the outside of the kiln, as described.

I also claim, in combination with kilns controlled by the double domes, the main or auxiliary chimney for increasing the draught in the kiln, as described.

PADDLE WHEELS—W. H. Muntz, of Norton, Mass.: I claim the arrangement consisting in attaching each of the said paddles or floats to wheels or rims, wherein that to which the broad surface of each of the paddles is attached is of greater diameter than the other, and the position of the paddle is in or about in a line parallel to a radial line or one drawn through the center of the wheel shaft, and the face of the paddle is oblique to the plane of this line, which stands perpendicularly to the axis of the shaft.

HORSE POWERS—John A. Pitts, of Buffalo, N. Y.: I claim the boss, and set screws, in combination with the bridge piece, for the purpose of adjusting the spur gear and bevel wheels to the main driving wheel to prevent binding or cutting, as described.

CAST IRON CAR WHEELS—Benj. Severson, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I do not claim any part of the rim nor hub, nor connecting them with a solid web. Neither do I claim common corrugations nor brackets.

But I claim a cast-iron web deeply corrugated where it joins to the rim, with the corrugations gradually lessening in depth as they approach towards the center of the wheel, so as wholly to disappear at or near the hub when it is used for the purpose of uniting a rim and hub, and has its central part strengthened by means of brackets, in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

BRICK KILNS—J. S. Speights, of Baltimore, Md.: I do not claim constructing the kiln with air passages between the fire beds.

I claim the long grates with air passages, which extend clear through the kiln below them, and have doors to admit the air at either or both ends, in combination with small air passages between them, having lateral openings to throw the air under the middle of the fire, as described, for the purpose of regulating the admission of the air to any part of any grate, or every grate, so as to regulate the combustion, and thereby regulate the heat in all parts of the kiln.

BEVELING PLANK—M. J. Wheeler, G. W. Rogers, H. W. Pierce, and M. E. Fidey, of Dundee, N. Y.: We claim attaching the two bevel cutters to two wings, which are hinged by a three flanged hinge, or otherwise, so secured to the body of the plane as to be capable of swinging a certain distance around a common pivot or axis, for the purpose of being adjusted to set their faces and the edges of their cutters at any angle to each other, and to the face of the fence.

HANGING BELLS—J. B. Young, of Harper's Ferry, Va.: I claim the construction of a bell having attached there to an arm, formed on a tube, having working through it an actuating lever combined with a gravitating piston striker working through a barrel or socket attached to the elbow and arm. The whole used together with the tympanum and combined in its application with the door of a dwelling or otherwise, as set forth.

CEMENT COMPOUND—Wm. H. Poindexter, of Fayette Co., Tenn., administrator de bonis non, of J. R. Remington, dec., late of Macon Co., Ala.: What is claimed as John R. Remington's invention is the use of cotton

seed ashes or the ashes of any other oil-yielding vegetable substance as an ingredient of a cement, as set forth, whether it be mixed with rosin and earthy matters or with oil and earthy matter.

KNITTING MACHINE—Henry Burt (assignor to Newark Patent Hosiery Co.), of Newark, N. J.: I claim, first, the hollow bar, or its equivalent, in combination with the extended ends of the sinkers for the purposes described.

Second, I claim the radius bar, constructed and operating as described, in combination with the cylinder and the collar, for the purpose set forth.

PURIFYING OILS—Thos. Drayton, of Brooklyn, N. Y. (assignor to G. W. McCready), of New York City: I claim the described mode or process of using the materials described, for the purpose of purifying oils and producing a burning fluid.

SEWING MACHINES—Wm. Butterfield (assignor to himself and E. M. Stevens), of Boston, Mass.: I do not claim the combination of a needle slide and hooked needle, wherein the slide is made to operate so as to close or cover the hook, and prevent it from catching in the fabric, while it is being drawn through the same.

Nor do I claim any arrangement of applying the closing slide of a hooked needle to the same slide of a needle as is the barbor hook, so that such slide may slide in a groove in the needle, (or carrier thereof) parallel to the motion of the needle.

I claim in the chain-stitch sewing machine operating a hooked needle or hook to draw the thread through the material to be sewed, the "rest cast off" in its combination with the hooked needle, and as applied to and made to operate with it and the material to be sewed, and in the loop of thread, as specified.

I also claim the improvement by which the rest cast off is rendered capable of adapting itself to any ordinary thickness or variation of thickness of the fabric or article to be sewed; such improvement consisting in the described mode of operating it by the spring applied to the carrier lever, and made to operate on the lower end of the recess, as stated.

I do not claim the application of a spring to the bobbin to fall or turn backward, and to take up the slack of the thread.

But I claim the combination of the bobbin holder, with the spring, the friction disk, and the axle on which the holder turns, the same enabling an empty bobbin to be removed from the holder, and a full one put in its place without the aid of any other part of the spring with the bobbin and friction plate or disk.

SELF-ACTING CHEESE PRESSES—S. W. Ruggles, of Fitchburg, Mass. (assignor to himself, A. R. Smith, and J. O. Austin): I am aware that cheese presses, wherein the power applied to effect the pressure is the weight of the cheese, the movable frame and apparatus connected therewith, have been before invented and patented. One such having been patented in Dec. 1831, by one Crane or Cram, of Hanover, N. H., while another was patented by Bethuel Gillet & Lyman Allis, August 26, 1851.

I do not claim either of the devices as patented; my invention being an improvement on the self-acting cheese press, which has an inner movable frame, a movable plate, and a system of levers or toggle joints.

Nor do I claim an arrangement of pressure levers, as exhibited in the cheese press patented Aug. 15, 1837, by Sullivan White, such levers not only having their fulcrum supported by the top girts of the movable frame and their inferior arms working against the plate or follower, but their superior arms resting and sliding against pins or rollers applied to the stationary frame; the said arrangement being not only cumbersome, but attended with much friction in its operation.

But I claim the general construction and application of the pressing power or mechanism, as described, or the arrangement of the pressure bars or struts, and the arms or pimen, and their application to the remaining stationary and movable parts of the press, as specified whereby the press is made to operate as explained and to great advantage and power, and with little friction, and is reduced to a very desirable and compact form.

EXCAVATING EARTH—John Taggart, of Roxbury, Mass. (assignor to himself and Richard Pitts, of Worcester, Mass.): I do not claim the combination of a hand windlass with the line, whereby such line would be wound upon the windlass by the power of a person applied to its spokes or levers.

Nor do I claim the combination of a friction brake and brake wheel with a windlass.

But I claim the combination of the gravitating weight and its line, with the windlass barrel, and the brake wheel, so as to operate automatically and rotate both windlass and brake wheel, and not only take up the slack of the rope, while the scoops are being elevated, as described, but at the same time to set the brake wheel ready for the action of the brake, when it becomes necessary to drop the scoops in order to discharge their load.

I do not claim the employment of a single line and two branch lines applied respectively to the two scoop levers and independently of their beams.

But I claim the arrangement of the branch lines of the line, so as not only to operate through the ends of the scoop levers, but also through guiding or sheave passages of the boom, such an arrangement of the branch lines producing an increase of draught on the scoop levers during the operation of closing them, as specified.

I also claim, in combination with the described arrangement of the line through the sheave openings of the boom, and the two scoop levers or about their sheaves, as specified, the union of the branches into one line in connection with the carrying such line through a compensating passage of the boom, and permitting it to pass freely through the same as described, so that the scoops may be free to be moved not only vertically, but also in any direction either towards or away from, or laterally with respect to the crane and its platform, whereby while the scoops are grasping a stump or other article adhering to the mud or earth, a lateral movement of the crane may be employed to effect leverage on the scoops in a lateral direction, so as to aid in disengaging the stump or article grasped by the scoops, and to effect this without injurious strain on the boom or the parts through which the boom slides.

I am also aware that double scoops have been applied to a boom or an upright frame made to have vertical movements, and to work through a derrick or platform.

I do not therefore claim any such applications of a boom of a single scoop, or the supporters of a set of scoops. Neither do I claim the combination of a rocker tube or eye, with a rocker frame, as described, and for the purpose of obtaining a compound movement.

But I claim the combining the boom and the working rod, as in its scoops with a crane, as specified, so that the scoops may be free to be moved not only vertically, but also in any direction either towards or away from, or laterally with respect to the crane and its platform, whereby while the scoops are grasping a stump or other article adhering to the mud or earth, a lateral movement of the crane may be employed to effect leverage on the scoops in a lateral direction, so as to aid in disengaging the stump or article grasped by the scoops, and to effect this without injurious strain on the boom or the parts through which the boom slides.

RE-ISSUE.

PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES—J. J. Greenough, of New York City. Patented originally Jan. 17, 1854: I claim the automatic combination constituting my improved pegging machine, and composed of the following elements or their mechanical equivalents, enumerated in the succeeding claims, and comprising the peg cutter, peg driver, center guide, shoe movement, &c.

I also claim the cutting of the peg from the peg blank by a lateral motion of the cutter against the side of the blank, the cutter assisting to hold the blank in position while it is being described.

I also claim the combination of parts composing the universal movement carriage, consisting of a disk supported upon the arm of a horizontal lever, so that it can be raised or lowered surmounted by the device for holding the work, having a free motion in all directions, as described.

I also claim the center guide for directing the movement of the shoe or other article in the course indicated by the pattern of the sole for the purpose of keeping the line of the pattern, as specified, so as to keep the line of the pattern coincident with that of the awl and peg driver.

I also claim so constructing, arranging, and operating the shoe carriage that each point of the sole which is to receive a peg shall be brought successively to the same point upon the stationary pegging standard, so that the pegging shall be effected without interruption entirely around the shoe or other article, as described.

I also claim, in combination with the movable carriage, the stationary pegging standard made adjustable

or the equivalent of that adjustment, so that the pegs can be driven at any distance from the edge of the sole or center of motion of the carriage holding the material to be pegged, as set forth, so that a new pattern will not be required to drive a second row of pegs within the first row.

I also claim driving the pegs by a tool having a positive motion, as described, in both directions.

GUN LOCKS—James Hulst, of Berlin Township, Ohio: Patented originally dated May 16, 1854: I claim giving such a shape to the tumbler or to the seat, or their equivalents, that the seat will not catch, and safely hold back the cock in a cocked position, except when it is acted upon by a perfectly rigid force—and in connection with the said peculiar arrangement of the tumbler, and the seat, I also claim the combination of the jointed levers with the seat, in such a manner that said levers will rigidly act upon the seat, and cause it to safely hold the cock when it is thrown into a cocked position, as set forth.

I also claim the set screw, arranged in such a manner in relation to the jointed levers and the seat and the tumbler, that its adjustment to a greater or less extent, will render it necessary to exert a greater or less degree of power upon the trigger, to detach the seat from its hold upon the tumbler, when the cock is in a cocked position, as set forth.

DESIGN.

TEA OR COFFEE POT—Wm. Hattersley and Charles Dickinson, of Newark, N. J.

NOTE.—Several of our clients will notice their names in this week's list of patents. Great activity prevails among inventors, and it is gratifying to notice increased energy in the Patent Office in the examination of cases.

Patent Cases.

INDIA RUBBER.—The case Horace H. Day, versus the New England Car-Spring Co., was suspended on the 5th inst., after being before the U. S. Circuit in this city for about six weeks. The cause of suspension was the death of one of the jury. All the expense of this trial has been lost to the parties in the case.

MOWING MACHINES.—At Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 7th inst., before Judge Hall, U. S. Circuit Court, the case of Howard versus Forbush and others, for infringement of the patent of W. F. Ketchum, was concluded, after a trial of four days, in favor of the plaintiff. The jury decided that the reissued patent of April 1851, of W. F. Ketchum, was good, and was a corrected copy of the original one of July 1847. The Jury also decided that the machine of Forbush is embraced in Ketchum's claims, and is an infringement of his re-issued patent.

We cannot vouch for the correctness of the above report, but publish it as a telegraphic dispatch from Canandaigua, sent by some person unknown to us.

[For the Scientific American.]

Correction—Steam and Fire Regulator.

In examining the engravings and published description of our Steam and Fire Regulator for steam boiler fires, which appeared in your issue of May 20th, 1854, I find the engravings do not convey a correct idea of the construction and operation of our invention. The point to which we would call your attention, is the relation which the diaphragm bears to the piston and cylinder. Your description says, "the bore of the cylinder must be as much greater than the piston as will allow of the diaphragm assuming the position thrown at S and S, figures 2 and 3." Now this position is not properly shown by the cut. The space between the piston and cylinder being relatively too great. Perhaps I might convey a clearer idea of the amount of space necessary to be left between the piston and cylinder, by saying that the space between the piston and cylinder should be exactly equal to double the thickness of the material used for a diaphragm. The design being to have the area of fluid pressure against the unsupported part of the diaphragm reduced to the smallest possible quantity. By proper care in this respect a diaphragm will bear, say 10 lbs. to the square inch, without straining or stretching in the least. Yours, &c., E. Z. PRATT, Sec'y Clark's Patent Steam & Fire Regulating Company, 208 Broadway.

Congressional Favors.

We are indebted to Senators James, Fish, Seward, and Douglas, for speeches and other Congressional documents of value to us. Our thanks are also due to General Walbridge, J. A. McDougall, and R. H. Stanton, for repeated favors in the same line.

A Meteor.

We were the observers of a ball of fire about the size of a full moon, which shot across the heavens over our village on Thursday evening, June 29th, at ten o'clock. We first heard a rumbling noise, which was followed immediately by a ball of fire moving from South to North. The extreme hot state of the atmosphere may have had something to do with its appearance. —[Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel.]