

DECISIONS OF THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court--Northern District of New York.

HARVESTER PATENT.—MARSH vs. THE DODGE AND STEVENSON MANUFACTURING CO.

[In equity.—Before Woodruff, Justice.]

A claim to a result is not, *per se*, patentable; neither can a claim be sustained which covers every mode or means by which certain advantages can be secured in a harvester.

The mere location of an old apparatus upon a machine is not patentable.

If new devices are required in order to adapt an old apparatus to a new position on a machine, and the change produces a new and beneficial result, then the change is patentable in connection with the new devices; not the result, but the means of producing it.

Or if such a change brings into existence a new combination of devices productive of a new and useful result, the new combination is patentable.

The patent will not be infringed in either case by a like change in the location of the apparatus, unless the new devices which adapt it to its new position are also used in one case, and unless all the material elements of the newly developed combination are employed in the other.

In changing the location of an apparatus upon a machine it seems not to be patentable to adopt such mechanical changes to render it practicable as mere judgment dictates or the necessity of the case demands.

Complainant dismissed with costs.  
James O. Parker and D. Wright for complainant.  
George Harding for defendant.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

HANDBOOK FOR THE ARTISAN, MECHANIC, AND ENGINEER: comprising the Grinding and Sharpening of Cutting Tools, Abrasive Processes, Lapidary Work, Gem and Glass Engraving, Varnishing and Lacking, Apparatus, Materials, and Processes for Grinding and Polishing, etc. By Oliver Byrne, Civil, Military, and Mechanical Engineer, Author of "The Practical Metal Worker's Assistant," etc. New Edition. Illustrated by 185 Wood Engravings. Price \$5. Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird, 406 Walnut street.

This valuable volume is too well known to need eulogy from our pen, and our appreciation of it is best shown by the frequency with which we have occasion to consult its pages for details of technical processes. The artisan, desirous of learning the art of finishing metal and brass work to the highest perfection, will find it a compendium of the best modern practice both in this country and Europe; and its directions are rendered doubly valuable, for intelligibility and accuracy, by the profusion of excellent engravings with which it is illustrated.

A MANUAL OF EDEOGRAPHY, or the Art of Writing by Sound, being a Complete System of Phonetic Short Hand, adapted to Verbatim Reporting. Philadelphia: T. W. Evans.

This little handbook gives full explanations of an admirable system of stenography, one of the most useful arts which youths can devote their leisure hours to acquire.

Inventions Patented in England by Americans.

[Compiled from the Commissioners of Patents' Journal.]  
From March 27 to April 6, 1874, inclusive.

- BREECH LOADING FIRE ARM.—A. Swingle *et al.*, San Francisco, Cal.
- CAR BRAKE AND COUPLING.—H. E. Marchand, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- CAR BUFFER AND COUPLING.—W. H. Skidmore, Philadelphia, Pa.
- CRUSHING ORE, ETC.—S. R. Krom, New York city.
- CULINARY APPARATUS.—J. S. Kild, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- DRESSING MILLSTONES.—D. Larer *et al.*, Pottsville, Pa.
- EMBROIDERER.—R. M. Ross, Williamsburgh, N. Y.
- HOESE HAY FORK.—J. G. Williams, Fellowship, N. J.
- LOOM.—T. W. Harrison *et al.*, Boston, Mass.
- MELTING STEEL.—A. C. Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PAPER TWINE.—J. B. Wortendyke, Godwinville, N. J.
- FLOW.—W. Donnelly, Calverton, N. Y.
- PREPARING FLOUR.—O. F. Cook, Grand Island, Cal.
- STEAM ENGINE.—E. Cope *et al.*, Hamilton, Ohio.
- STEAM ENGINE.—J. C. Nobles, Elmira, N. Y.
- TRANSPORTING CASKS.—W. J. Reid, New York city.

Recent American and Foreign Patents.

Improved Copy Holder.

James B. Harper, St. John, Mo.—This invention relates to copy holders, whereby a newspaper or written sheet or strip may be held before the eyes of a copyist or compositor, and conveniently unrolled as he progresses with his work of transcribing or setting a typescript.

Improved Coffin Plate.

George Brabrook, Taunton, Mass.—This invention relates to a novel and useful construction of coffin plates whereby they may be not only adapted to receive the usual superscription, but also to hold the bouquet which is often placed upon the top of coffins.

Improved Piano Sounding Board.

Frederick Niederheilmann, Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia.—This invention relates to a novel composition of matter whereby those properties of wood which adapt it to use for the sounding boards of pianos, guitars, and other musical instruments may be preserved for an indefinite period, such prepared sounding boards not only retaining their peculiar quality, but undergoing an actual change for the better.

Improved Mode of Propelling Street Cars.

George S. Grier, Milford, Del.—This invention relates to the well known plan of propelling street cars by means of an endless chain or rope placed below the cars or track, and actuated by friction pulleys, sprocket wheels, or spikewheels, over which it is made to pass. These drive pulleys or wheels are themselves set in motion by steam or other power applied through ordinary connecting mechanism. This mode of propulsion which has heretofore been tried and deemed impracticable is made, by this invention, easy of application and thoroughly effective.

Improved Heating Stove.

William Chellus, Paterson, N. J.—This is an improved heating stove, so constructed as to pass the air to be heated in thin sheets between two metallic surfaces, both of which are heated by the passage of the heated products of combustion, so that the air may be quickly heated, and so that all, or nearly all, the heat may be extracted from the products of combustion before they are allowed to pass off into the chimney.

Improved Middlings Purifier.

George W. Dellinger, Ripon, Wis.—This invention consists in the combination, with the suction fan and case, of the two oscillating sieves, the top one made smaller than the lower one, to allow the upward passage of light particles of matter from the lower sieve. These screens will be self-cleaning, in consequence of the lively action of the flour or middlings on them, and thus the brushes, knockers, etc., used with ordinary middlings cleaners and bolts will not be needed.

Improved Brick Machine.

Peter Harnist, Marine, Ill.—There are two mixing cylinders, which stand side by side, and are operated by means of bevel gears from the cam shaft. The box into which the prepared clay is delivered from the mixing cylinders has a sliding bottom. A stamper is raised twice at each revolution of the cam shaft, and drops by its own gravity, and in so doing compresses the clay in the trough. The sliding bottom is moved to the right and left alternately by means of a cord and working beam, which beam oscillates on a central pin. A ledge on the sliding bottom forces the clay into the molds, and vertical knives descend at the right moment and cut the brick to the proper length. At the next movement of the sliding bottom in that direction the brick is forced from the mold on the transferer, composed of binged boards connected by a rod. When the transferer is full, it is carried away and deposited on the conveyer.

Improved Speaking Tube.

Theodore Niele, Pittsburgh, Pa.—This invention consists of a speaking tube in which is placed at the throat or near the mouth a hinged valve connected by a rod with a weight or knob. The gravity of the latter exerts a constant force through the rod, and tends to keep the valve closed until overcome by a greater counteracting power. By this means the air always finds a ready avenue of escape through the whistle. The indicator is located with respect to the whistle so that it will be actuated simultaneously with the sounding of the alarm, and, being raised, thus exhibit to view the precise tube from which a signal has been given. The opening of the valve, in order to answer the call has the effect of automatically closing the indicator.

Improved Mechanical Movement.

Henry C. Work, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Alanson Work, Providence, R. I.—The object of this invention is to furnish a new combination of wheels for producing a new mechanical movement for the application of steam, or for elevating and forcing water, and for all the purposes for which it may be adapted; and it consists in a disk which rotates on a central axis or arbor, with two gear wheels pivoted thereon eccentrically to the center, which wheels engage or work together, with each an arm attached to the periphery thereof, or connected therewith, which sweep the surface of an irregular scroll cylinder.

Improved Water Wheel.

Dodge P. Blackstone, Berlin, Wis.—This invention relates to improvements in turbines; and consists, first, in forming a flume or free annular passage around the wheel, between its hub and the enclosing stationary part in which the chutes are located; second, in the arrangement of the gates for closing the chutes. The latter are hollowed out on the inner side, leaving only a bearing surface around the edge. They are provided with stems which pass through slots in brackets of the gate-operating frame, and on these stems are placed spiral springs which bear against the brackets, and are adjusted to greater or less tension by nuts. The bracket slots are so formed as to allow the gates considerable play on their seats or bearing surface, and the springs take off the pressure of the head of water, so as to relieve the gates of much of the friction that would otherwise exist.

Improved Apparatus for Pressing Meat Scraps.

Samuel Booth, New York city.—This is a tub for the pressing of meat scraps, having a surrounding jacket enclosing the tub in a space for heating it by steam, with pipes running through it from the orifices for the escape of the fat, and projecting a little beyond the outside of the jacket for discharging the fat into the receiving pan below. The press-follower is provided with holes for the escape of some of the fat through it directly from the surface of the scraps, whereon the follower acts. The object of the jacket is to maintain the scraps at the proper degree of heat for obtaining the best results throughout the process of pressing, and thus save considerable loss now sustained, both in the quantity of fat obtained and time consumed, in consequence of the cooling of the scraps after being put into the press.

Improved Hay and Cotton Press.

George Mosteller, Walker, Ga.—This invention relates generally to all kinds of presses for baling cotton, hay, or straw, but more particularly to such as are transported upon wheels to and through the field, thus enabling the crop to be baled without being transferred to the barn.

Improved Machine for Driving Brush Handles.

John Ames, Jr., Lansingburgh, N. Y.—This invention has for its object to improve the construction of the machine for which letters patent No. 142,157 were granted to same inventor August 26, 1873. To the table is attached a frame, in which a plate slides up and down in grooves, being actuated by suitable gearing. Means are provided to limit the downward movement of the plate, and insure the driving of all the handles of all the brushes of the same lot to exactly the same point. To the plate is attached a bracket, to which is secured the driver by which the handle is forced into the brush. In the table directly beneath the driver is formed a hole into which is fitted a thimble to receive and fit exactly upon the ferrule of the brush, and support it against the strain while the handle is being driven. To the lower side of the table, around the hole, is attached a downwardly-projecting tube which is slotted longitudinally, and surrounded by a collar. The latter is made with a bar passing through the slots of the tube, and with a rod upon its center which fits into the cavity of the said slotted tube. The rod is perforated longitudinally, and its upper end is concealed to receive the end of the brush handle, and hold it exactly centered while being driven. From the opposite sides of the collar two cords pass over guide pulleys pivoted to the upper part of the frame, and carry weights. A small rod passes longitudinally through the perforated rod, and its lower part fits into the cavity of the slotted tube when forced upward. To the rod is attached a cross bar, to the ends of which are attached cords which pass over guide pulleys, and also carry weights. A bolt which enters a notch in the side of the rod when pushed down keeps it from being raised by the weights. The bolt is held forward against the rod by a spring. To the outer end of the bolt is attached the lower end of a lever. In the upper end of the rod is formed a socket to receive a steel point, which is designed to force its way and guide the rod through the center of the brush, when the rod is released from the bolt and is forced upward by the weights. In using the machine, the point is inserted in the upper end of the rod, and the said rod is forced downward until caught and held by the bolt. The brush is then inserted in the thimble, and the lever is operated to release the rod, which is forced upward by the weights, forcing the steel point up through the center of the brush. The steel point is then detached; the point of the brush handle is inserted in the socket in the upper end of the rod, and the driver is lowered upon its base, so that by forcing the driver downward the rod will be forced downward, the handle following it through the center of the brush. As the end of the handle passes through the brush, its end is received by the end of the perforated rod, which holds it accurately centered while being driven.

Improved Stock Feeder.

Levi P. Cox, Breckenridge, Mo.—The box in which the corn is placed is formed of slats correspondingly notched and tongued at the ends, so that they cannot slide inward, while they are enclosed by posts so that they cannot slip outward. The table beneath the corn box is extended out on each side, so as to form, with the vertical edge pieces, a feed trough about the corn box. The slats are vertically movable within the posts, and may be held at any desired elevation by pins passing through the posts, and under the lowest slats. In order to render the feed automatic, the lowest slats rest upon metallic rods, whose ends project to a greater or less distance within the trough, and are of a size easy to be handled. These render the lifting of the slats to a higher adjustment very easy by a single person, who raises one corner at a time and fixes a pin thereunder. These rods also are moved by the noses of the animals in the trough, and tend to relieve any choking or stoppage of the flow of corn.

Improved Hand Nail and Bolt Making Tool.

William Franklin White, Orange, Ga.—This invention consists of a couple of steel bars, having a series of round notches in one side, and square ones in the opposite side, of different sizes, said bars being jointed together at one end by a link, which allows the bars to close both their notched sides together, to constitute dies of the notches in which to head nails and bolts. The said bars are held together by handles at the ends opposite the joint, and a dowel pin on one enters a hole in the other near the handled end, to insure the coining of the faces. The notches are countersunk on one side to form tapered heads to the nails and bolts, and flush on the other side to make flat heads. One series is countersunk upon one side of the bars, and the other upon the other side, so that the bars are not unduly weakened on one side, as they otherwise would be. The said bars are made of steel and duly hardened, to sustain the wear incidental to the hammering up of the heads in them.

Improved Electrolytic Apparatus.

Evans Casselberry, St. Louis, Mo., and Nathan H. Edgerton, Philadelphia, Pa.—This invention consists in combining with a suitable tank or tanks, for holding the liquid to be decomposed, electrodes having two or more bifurcated divisions, upon the surface of which the decomposition takes place, increasing with the increase of the said surface until the total strength of the current is utilized.

Improved Shank Laster.

Edwin Campbell, Bath, Me.—This invention relates to the arrangement of levers and springs with the jaws for gripping the edge of the upper, whereby they are caused to take a firm hold, or to release it. One has a long arm projecting from outside, and the other jaw is pivoted to it. At the upper ends is a cam lever for forcing the lever ends together, and a spring is arranged between them to open them, to release the leather after the work is done. A suitable distance from the jaws the arms are fitted on the right and left hand screws, and beyond the screw they have a rod, parallel with the screws, to keep them parallel with each other when straining the leather, said rod being fastened in one arm and fitted to slide in the other. The screw rod has a handle by which to turn it for forcing the jaws to stretch the shank over the last. The arms are arranged to project to the right of the jaws, so that in use they extend along the sole of the last to carry the operating screw and the guide rod out of the way, and permit convenient tacking of the leather.

Improved Station Indicator.

George A. Brown, Locke, N. Y.—This is an improved indicator for indicating the stations along the line of the railroad, so constructed as to adjust itself automatically as the train leaves a station, and exhibit the name of the next station. The endless belt on which the names, distances, etc., are inscribed, is provided with suitable rotary mechanism, and connected with a lever which projects down through the car. This lever has a free movement longitudinally with the track, but cannot move crosswise of the track without rotating the roller in one or the other direction. Suitable means are provided to bring the lever back to a vertical position, should it be moved by its lower end striking an obstruction. Driven into adjacent ties of the track is a rod which may be inclined with respect to the track, and in such a position that the lower end of the lever may strike it and may be moved laterally to rotate the roller. One of the rods is designed to be secured to the track upon each side of the station, so that the indicator may be set as the train leaves the station in either direction.

Improved Clod Crusher.

Harm Feenders, Charles City, Iowa.—The object of this invention is to furnish an improved clod crushing and pulverizing implement by which the ground may be completely broken after sowing, for the purpose of retaining the moisture therein. It consists in the arrangement of a main supporting frame with a series of lateral knives, which are attached at the lower side thereof to step-shaped seats, so that each knife is back of and deeper than the other, and breaks the clods by repeated concussions with the same in connection with sharp projecting edges of the seat parts.

Improved Grain Dryer.

Pardon B. Hunt, Council Bluffs, Iowa.—This invention consists in the arranging of two cylinders so as to form a grain passage in the shape of an inverted cone or funnel, and so that the grain passage will enlarge as the grain swells, and the passage thus continue throughout to preserve the same relative magnitude to the volume of grain.

Improved Pipe Tongs.

Anton Kotzum, New York city.—The object of this invention is to produce a simple and effective pipe tongs, which may be quickly adjusted to pipes of various sizes and firmly retained in the required width. The invention consists of jaws with lever handles of the usual shape, of which one slides upon a pivot in a slot in the other, for adjusting it to the width of the pipes, and is firmly fastened in the required position by a slotted piece of the pivot, guide pin, and clamping screw.

Improved Machine for Pressing Pantaloons.

George F. Pond, Boston, Mass.—This is a machine for use in forming and pressing the bottoms of the legs of pantaloons. The base board is secured to a support, and to the ends are attached two standards, carrying the shaft, to the forward ends of which is attached a plate. The forward edge of the plate is so shaped as to give the proper form to the front of the pantaloons bottoms. Along the plate, and parallel therewith, extends a finger, the rear end of which is bent inward and extends along the inner end of the plate through a slot in the end of the shaft, and its end is pivoted to a lever. The forward end of the lever is notched to receive a pin attached to the forming plate, and which serves as a fulcrum to said lever. By this arrangement the pantaloons bottoms are stretched while being formed and pressed. The finger is held in place, when adjusted, by a set screw passing in through the end of the shaft and pressing against the said finger. The plate is supported, while the bottoms are being pressed, by a stand attached to the end of an arm, the other end of which is pivoted to the base, so that the said stand can be readily swung back when adjusting or forming the bottoms. One end of a spring is secured to the base, and its other end presses against the seat to hold said shaft and the plate in any position into which it may be adjusted.

Improved Mosquito Screen.

James P. Miller, Ridgeville, Ill.—This invention relates to a self-closing swinging bar or frame having a netting attached, and operated by a weight having a double cord connection with it at the top and bottom. The invention also includes a peculiar arrangement of cranked or bent pivot rods with the bar to which the netting is attached, whereby the bar is supported and the netting kept stretched without supplementary devices.

Improved Harness Makers' Clamp.

Josiah Smith, Southold, N. Y., assignor to himself and Francis C. Landon, of same place.—The jaws are held together by a steel spring, the lower end of which is secured to the stationary lower part of the hinged jaw, and its upper end rests against the outer side of the upper part of the said hinged jaw. The upper part of the hinged jaw is drawn back, to allow the work to be inserted and released, by an arm and strap. To the lower end of the two jaws is attached a horizontal bar or plate for the operator to put his foot upon to hold the clamp erect when in use.

Improved Hook and Clevis.

William Warne, Huntington Mine, Dillon P. O., Canada.—The feature which distinguishes this hook and clevis from others is the device for preventing accidental separation of the two when they are in use. For this purpose two slots are made through the clevis and near the wrist. On the sides of the hook, near the end, are formed two lugs, which, when the hook is turned in a certain position, will pass readily through the slots, which allows the hook and clevis to be separated.

Improved Bottom Plate for Range Chimneys.

Hamilton C. Garwood, Jersey City, N. J.—This invention consists of a pyramidal or conical elevation of the middle portion of the plate at the bottom of a flue or chimney over a range. There is a large passage at the top either directly into the chimney or into a pipe extending a short distance from the top and discharging into the flue. A valve closes and opens said passage at will, giving a more efficient means of escape for the effluvia, smoke, etc., arising from the cooking on the range below, than is afforded by the ordinary flat plate with a passage in it.

Improved Folding Clothes Horse.

Elias Kimball, New York city.—This invention consists in the jointed brace bars, in combination with the pivoted horizontal and vertical bars of the sections of a clothes horse. In folding the horse, the sections are brought parallel with each other, and the braces of all the sections are raised at the same time, which allows the horse to be folded up. When the sections are opened out, the braces drop, or may be forced down into locking position.

Improved Beehive.

Josiah Barnes and William Barnes, Topeka, Kan.—This invention relates to that class of beehives provided with main and auxiliary honey frames, and consists in a false bottom for the main honey frame attached to a riser; in a sliding and reticulated false bottom; in putting a strip over the slide to prevent waxing of the joint; in a superposed and open-topped case for the auxiliary honey frames, and in a detachable slide between the two sets of honey frames.

Improved Middlings Purifier.

James A. Stewart, Atlanta, Ga.—The middlings are admitted into the upper part of a trunk through a spout, as fast as they fall from the dusting reels. While still in their loose or disintegrated state, and as they fall from one bucket to another of several attached to an endless chain, they are acted upon by the blast of air driven up through the machine.