

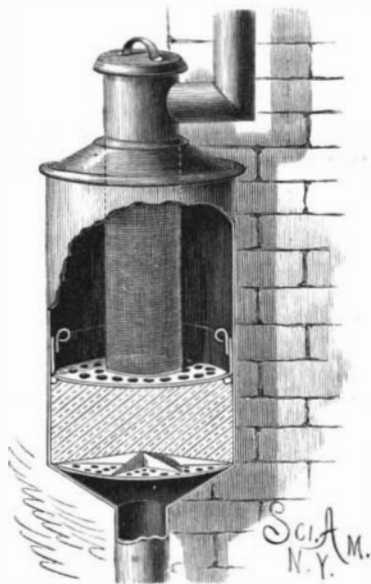
AN IMPROVED FOLDING IRONING TABLE.

An ironing table which stands firm in position, which can be set up with one locking motion, and can be moved from place to place without collapsing, is represented in the accompanying illustration, the small figure giving a side view of the table as it appears when folded. On the under side of the broad end of the table is a block, to which is hinged a diagonal bracing rod, whose lower end is made of a bifurcated casting form-



BURCAU'S IRONING TABLE.

ing feet, a bracing strip being pivotally connected to its upper face, which strip is held in supporting position upon the underside of the table or leaf by a rod, pin, and stop block. The main legs of the table are formed of a casting having upon its upper end forwardly extending lugs connected to brackets, so that when the legs are extended the lugs abut against the rear side of the block to which the diagonal bracing rod is hinged. When the table is open for use the several parts assume the position shown, all the movable parts abutting



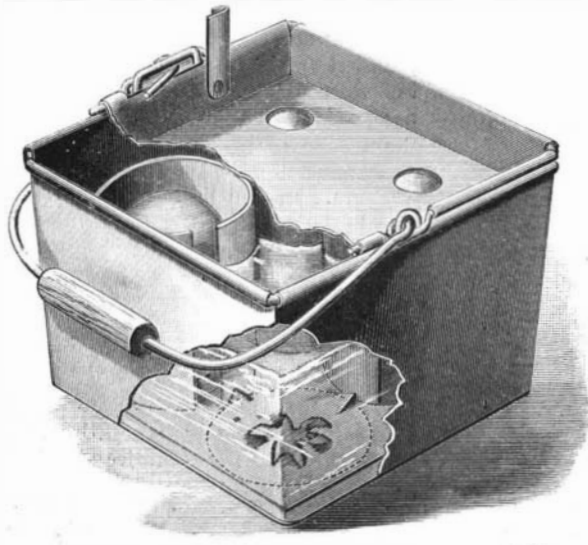
NESBET'S FILTER.

against some fixed stop, so there will be little or no side play, and the table will be very steady.

For further particulars address the patentee, Mr. Franklin P. Burcau, box 226, Hazleton, Pa.

AN IMPROVED EGG CARRIER.

The invention herewith illustrated, recently patented by Mr. Harry E. Aylsworth, of Ashland, Kansas, is designed to provide a carrier in which eggs of various sizes may be held in spring supports, in which the eggs will be partly open to inspection without re-



AYLSWORTH'S EGG CARRIER.

moving the cover, and may be refrigerated in transit and during storage. The case consists of a slightly flared rectangular box of tin or other sheet metal, a wire around its upper edge so bent as to form bail loops. The cover is inset, its upwardly turned edges also inclosing a wire adapted to engage with the bail loops on the case. The cover and bottom of the case have apertures opposite each other, in the line of the positions occupied by the eggs, permitting inspection, and through which cool water may be poured to flow downward over the eggs. Plates adapted to fit within the case have apertures corresponding with those in the cover and bottom, and from these apertures extend radial slits, forming a series of tongues, bent alternately in opposite directions to form springs or cushions for the eggs, these plates resting upon the bottom and between the tiers of eggs. The egg-holding cells are formed of sheets of metal, bent to accommodate themselves to the size of the eggs, on which they exert but a slight pressure, these cells being easily attachable to the bottom plate or that placed on any succeeding tier of eggs. These carriers, when not in use, may be packed in small space for storage or shipment.

A ROLLER TOBOGGAN SLIDE.

A novel construction of toboggan slide, especially adapted for summer use at seaside and other popular resorts, is shown in the accompanying illustration, and forms the subject of a patent recently issued to Mr. George C. Peeling, of Lock Haven, Pa. Upon a suitable framework support are arranged side bars, which carry alternate slats and rollers, the side bars forming, in connection with the frame, an inclined way, in which the toboggans move downward. The manner in which the slats are made to alternate in the flooring of the slide is shown in the small figure; but where the inclined section of the slide joins the horizontal section at the foot of the incline, the rollers are placed more closely together, to prevent the toboggan from striking against the slats at this point. The bearings of the rollers are preferably of metal, and lubricating holes are provided for their journals. At a point near the top of the incline there is a sliding stop, connected to a lever pivoted to the framework, and by an operating cord leading therefrom to the top of the slide the attendant is able to readily release the toboggan at will, it having previously been held back by the stop until ready to start.

AN IMPROVED FILTER.

The invention herewith illustrated is designed more especially to furnish a filter for rain water, by which the water delivered from the roof is strained and filtered before entering the cistern. The main features of its construction will be readily understood from the illustration, the water first passing through an inner perforated sheet metal or wire cloth cylinder, to prevent the passage of coarse particles to the filtering material, which rests upon a ridged and perforated bottom. Upon the top of the filtering material is a perforated pan, which rests upon a shoulder on the inner walls of the outer inclosing cylinder, and has upwardly projecting sides, with handles, by which the pan may be easily removed. This strainer and filter presents an extended straining surface, and is so arranged that when any of the parts are fouled, they can be readily cleansed.

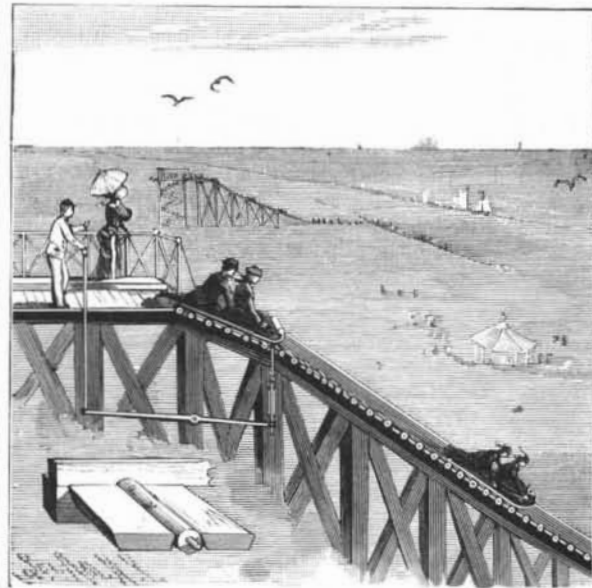
The above invention has been patented by Mr. William T. Nesbet, and for further particulars address Mr. D. Postlewait, Schell City, Missouri.

A RECORDING COMPASS AND MARINE INDICATOR.

An invention to provide means for automatically indicating the speed of a vessel, the leeway it makes, and the direction of sailing, and keep a complete record thereof, is illustrated in the accompanying engraving, and forms the subject of a patent recently issued to Mr. Richard W. F. Abbe, of No. 70 East Seventh Street, New York City. Fig. 1 shows the device applied to a vessel. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the indicator, which is designed to occupy a space only about 20 inches square, and to be placed in the cabin or navigation room of the vessel. Figs. 3 and 4 show the driving mechanism.

In constructing the indicator, a cup-shaped vessel, A, is suspended upon hangers, by its rim, from a ring pivoted at right angles to such supports, within a box, the latter being also hung upon pivots placed at diametrically opposite points within an outer box. The cup-shaped vessel has a top plate with upwardly projecting neck, and is filled with glycerine or a like

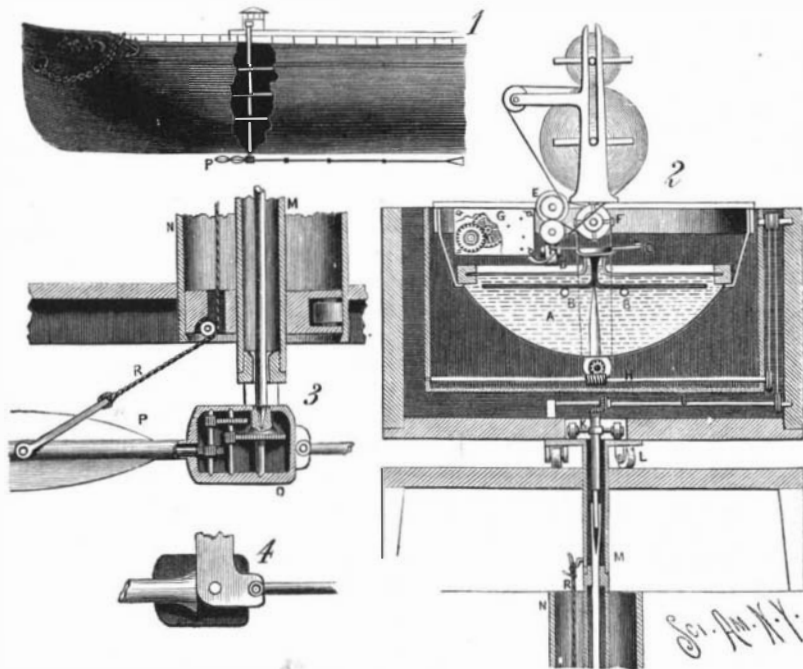
liquid almost to the top of the neck. A compass card, carrying on its lower surface a U-shaped magnet, B B, is pivotally mounted within the glycerine, and from the center of the card a stem projects upward through the neck of the top plate, this stem carrying a circular plate, from which a series of type levers, C, project radially. There are as many type levers as there are points of the compass, and they are marked with letters



PEELING'S TOBOGGAN SLIDE.

corresponding with those on the compass card above which they are located. A clockwork, G, is arranged to cause these type levers to print upon a strip of paper unwound from a coil above, the strip passing through continuously, with a speed corresponding to the speed of the vessel, and being rewound in another coil, thus furnishing a printed record, the clockwork being set to print successive impressions at regular intervals, say every minute, every two minutes, or every five minutes, as desired. The compass card, turning freely on its pivot, as the direction of the vessel changes, will bring the different type levers in position to be operated by the hammer of the clock mechanism—the same character printed successively for a number of times showing that the vessel's course has not been changed.

The speed of the vessel is marked by the rate at which the strip of paper is passed through the recording apparatus. This is effected by a vertical shaft ex-



ABBE'S RECORDING COMPASS AND MARINE INDICATOR.

tending from below the keel up to the indicator, motion being given to this shaft by a screw, P, suspended in horizontal position just below and in line with the keel, and with which is connected, as shown in Fig. 4, a jointed vane rod about thirty feet long, the screw revolving with greater or less rapidity as the speed of the vessel increases or diminishes. This vertical shaft is carried in an inner tube, M, with necks in which the shaft may freely revolve, and by means of beveled gears, the shafts, J and H, and the cone pulleys, E and F, causes the paper strip to pass through the recording apparatus at a speed corresponding with that at which the screw revolves. In an outer tube, N, surrounding the shaft-carrying tube, M, passes down a rope or chain, R, made fast to a hook at its upper end, and its lower end carrying a pivoted hanger to which is attached the propeller frame. When the indicator is not to be used, or when the vessel stops, the box containing the apparatus is removed from the top of the tube, the chain, R, is disengaged from its hook, to permit the propeller to swing down, the vane rod also swinging down as the vessel stops, and all the