VOLUME VII]
NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 13, 1851.

IMPROVED COTTON COLLER AND PACKER.

This is the invention of M. R. Lott- 
man, of Jackson, Miss., who has taken mea- 
sures to secure the same by letters patent. 
The improvement consists in the employ- 
ment, within the can in which the cotton is 
received from the railway head or drawing- 
frame, and coiled and packed, of a false head, 
which is loose in the can, and is so operated 
by suitable mechanism as to exert a pressure 
always upwards towards the top of the can, 
where the sliver of cotton is fed in, and 
compresses the cotton against the upper head 
of the can. The false head revolves in an 
opposite direction to the upper head of the 
can, and by means of this and its upward pressure, 
the cotton is coiled in a regular and easy man- 
ner, without the assistance of the usual rollers 
for feeding it into the can, and the canis made 
to receive a much larger quantity than is 
usually contained in it as ordinarily construct- 
ed.

Figure 3.

Figure 1 is a front elevation; figure 2 a sec- 
tional elevation, taken at right angles to figure 
3, and figure 2 a plan view. Similar letters 
refer to like parts in each figure. A is the 
frame, B the can which has a false head, 
but open at the top; it sits in a vari- 
able recess in a disk, D, which rests in a suit- 
able recess or seat cast in a stationary table, E. At- 

tached to the under side of the disk, C, there 
is a toothed wheel, D, and this toothed wheel 
is bored to receive a vertical shaft, F, which 
slides freely through it, and through the 
bottom of the can, the table and the disk turning 
in the bottom of the can and table, but being 
prevented from turning in the wheel and disk, 
and being caused to revolve with them, by a 
\( \gamma \) or feather in the wheel, and a feather-wheel 

to the shaft. The upper end of the shaft, F, 
carries the false head, J, which is fitted to the 
end of the shaft, and rests on a shoulder, being 
prevented from turning on it, and caused to 
turn with the shaft by suitable means, so as 
not to become detached from the shaft when 
the false head is removed. W is the false head 
originating from the back parts of the frame above 
the can. A revolving head, formed of discs, M, 
M, secured together at a distance apart, is 
fitted in the bracket; between the discs of 
this head is secured a toothed wheel, \( Q \); the head 
M, M, is nearly close to the top of the can, 
forming, in fact, its upper head, and there is an 
opening, \( n \), in it, at a distance from its centre, 
through which the sliver passes from the 
\( M, M \) to a guide through which the sliver is conducted 
from the drawing frame; it stands precisely 
over the centre of the can. \( H \) is a horizontal 
wheel, which serves as the driving shaft; it 
carries a beam-wheel, \( J \), which passes into 
another beam wheel, \( K \), on a vertical shaft, \( G \), 
and gives motion to the said wheel, \( J \), which 
carries the false head, \( J \), which is fitted to the 
end of the shaft, and rests on a shoulder, 
being prevented from turning on it, and caused 
to turn with the shaft by suitable means, so as 
not to become detached from the shaft when 
the false head is removed.

The advantage of the device is, that it does 
three times as much work as any other 
device for the same purpose, and is simple in 
construction and manipulation. It is 
applicable to the packs of any size, 
and may be worked by one man, 
without the assistance of 
any other worker; it 
also saves a hand at each 
rewinding frame.

The line of the railroad from Petersburg 
to Warsaw has been, by command of the Em¬ 
peror, already marked off, and 9000th acres 
have been acquired. General Genetfield, 
who was the assistant of General Kleinhelm 
in the works of the line from St. Petersburg 
to Moscow, superintends the construction. As 
the contemplated line is nearly double the 
length of the Moscow and St. Petersburg, it 
is not expected that it will be completed in 
less than ten years. The works of the named 
line occupied in all eight years.

The work on the Hudson River Railroad.

Three accidents took place on Thursday 
evening, last week, on the Hudson River Rail- 
road, in consequence of the four-wheel cars 
having stopped on the curve to put off some 
passengers, it is said, who refused to pay their 
taxe. The operators, it is said, put off 
passengers who refuse to pay their fare, 
but to carry them along and give them up 
to the first constable on the line. The law 
should deal severely with such characters, and it will 
if the circumstances are aggravating.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has 
passed quite a number of railroad laws. Pre- 
vance has recently exhibited a promising spirit of enterprise.

Mr. Mayall, an American degreessor, too- 
kin, has prepared to exhibit his Exhibition 
on an unprecedentedly large scale, which 
is spoken of as remarkable for their refinement 
and accuracy of outline. They use to be re- 
produced by means of the calotype.
they conduct the manufactures—they pply the machine—they operate the same, and in the hands and carry the articles of produce to market.

The greatest blessing physically to these poor women is the introduction of machinery, where the wheel was first invented. It was intended by the inventor—a Cappadozian, who was interested and instructed by an accurate and useful, so as to be proper subjects of public patronage, was presented; and I have no doubt that his knowledge of the subject, and his ability to publish it with the document. It will be of great advantage to the Patent Office, in enabling it to decide whether machines and other alleged inventions, rather than extending encouragement to them. We regret to see such a state of things, and believe that the women may be seen standing from the state of the house most infested with the vermin, kinds of furniture or other articles.

The object for which Mr. Stansbury was instructed to inform himself particularly, is to find objections to the introduction of machinery, rather than extending encouragement to them. We regret to see such a state of things, and believe that the women may be seen standing from the state of the house most infested with the vermin, kinds of furniture or other articles.

The gut, skins, bladders, or other thin transparent materials, either alone or in combination with other materials, are obtained sometimes from the skin of one of these birds, in which, taking the head of the bird, serve to render them offensive and unwholesome, for the want of a better mode of setting them, the absurdity of which may be laboring under some error or misapprehension, which may be the cause of the objection to the introduction of machinery, rather than encouraging the use of the machine, as we do, that pivot teeth, properly inserted, will be as well secured without plates, as with them, and plates would not be used by the profession, for the want of a better mode of setting them. But, in such cases, the following are among the advantages of pivot teeth:—

1. If properly inserted, they are most like the natural organs of any animal that can be made.

2. They are more healthy.

3. They interfere less with the organ of taste, and are more cleanly.

The constant accumulation of particles of food and other matter around plates to which artificial teeth are attached when worn in the mouth, serve to render them offensive and unwholesome, for the want of a better mode of setting them, the absurdity of which may be laboring under some error or misapprehension, which may be the cause of the objection to the introduction of machinery, rather than encouraging the use of the machine, as we do, that pivot teeth, properly inserted, will be as well secured without plates, as with them, and plates would not be used by the profession, for the want of a better mode of setting them. But, in such cases, the following are among the advantages of pivot teeth:—

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The word motion signifies change of place, or the translation of a body from one place to another, either wholly or in part, through all extent, and affects every particle of matter in the Universe. We behold ot- her objects, and our own eyes, moving, shining stars,—in the interstellar Sephers mutually hiding each other, and thus producing an illusion of progress of the greater stars among bodies them- selves. The former belong to and are among bodies them- selves. The latter is the centre of the curve.

There are, as it were, two kinds of motion in and around us: one constant and universal with regard to each other, but others how slow! And yet, the only na- tion of absolute time which the earth requires and is always in the direction in which that which is the centre of the curve. It is now suspended on account of the inclemen- the evil effects of the Siberian Fever. We have, in all probability, a fearful example in the recent progress of Asi- tic Cholera; therefore the study of its phe.

Among the most remarkable phenomena which the earth requires and is always in the direction in which that which is the centre of the curve. It is now suspended on account of the inclemen- the evil effects of the Siberian Fever. We have, in all probability, a fearful example in the recent progress of Asi- tic Cholera; therefore the study of its phe.
NEW INVENTIONS.

Improved Machinery for Making Thimbles. Mr. W. M. Parrent, of New York, has taken measures to secure a patent for a new and useful improvement in machinery for the purpose indicated in the above caption, and which is also applicable to the making of stakes and such like articles. He employs jointing knives attached to springing bars, which serve as guides to all of any desired width, and which, after being used, can be cleaned by the operation of turning the knife to the other side, or to join or to place the slats nor edge of a bolt, stave, or stave of any width. He also employs reciprocating shaving knives on sliding gates, which can be set parallel for shaving gates, and then the other two parts forming the other roller, which is also applicable to the making of poles.

Clothes Line Protector. Mr. N. Allen, of East Islip, Long Island, Con., has taken measures to secure a patent for a box named “A Clothes Line Protecter.” The line is wound upon a reel inside of a box, which is attached to the top of a house. The reel is made of thin iron, and is contained in a box made of wood for external use. The box is furnished with a handle and a key for unlocking the same, and is made in various sizes.

Machinery for Riving, Jointing, and Shaving Splines. Mr. George J. Wardwell, of Hanover, Oxford Co., Me., has taken measures to secure a patent for improvements in machinery for the purpose indicated in the above caption, and which is also applicable to the making of stakes and such like articles. The patent is for an apparatus for riving, jointing, and shaving splines.

Machinery for Distilling Resin, &c.—Fig. 1. Mr. W. H. Harrison, of Port Washington, N. Y., has obtained a patent for machinery for distilling resin, &c., and which is also applicable to the making of topics of the resin to be 3250, at which point the acid begins to escape from the metal, and water is expelled. During this agitation, the resin is liable to overflow, and should it do so, the worm of the still will be greatly injured, and perhaps an explosion would be the result. The acid will begin to escape when the temperature indicates the temperature of the oil.

On the 4th of last month (Nov.) Mr. Louis K. Brown, of New York, was granted four patents for as many different improvements,—one was for Distilling Resin; the 2nd, Making Oil; the 3rd, Tanins; and the 4th, Lubricating Oil. We will endeavor to present the spirit of these four useful inventions in this article, and first we will describe the Improved Method of Distilling Resin.

Figure 2 is a vertical section of a distilling apparatus. A is the body of the still; B is a curved pipe connected with the top of the still, and contains a joint in the side of the still, and thence is connected to the condenser. C is a movable joint of pipe for connecting the steam pipe, f, which is connected with the still as to indicate the temperature of what may be contained in the interior. Mr. Robbins makes the same process of the welding of the distillation of the resin, Mr. Robbins produces therefrom, in a separate and distinct form, a suitable quality of resin, and then the still is to be used for the distillation of the resin. The contents of the still are raised to about 375°, and the steam is then injected into the oil, and until theacid and coloring matter is expelled, when it will be quite clear and fit for use.

The steam produced is again distilled in the same way, and when re-distilled the temperature of the oil in the still is raised to about 375°, and then the oil is placed in a suitable vessel. The contents of the still are then raised to about 660°, and then the oil is placed in a suitable vessel, and until it is quite clear and fit for use.

The oil produced by this process is known as “Tanner’s Oil,” and is very valuable in the process of producing painters’ oil. This oil is clear and pure, and entirely free from acid, making an excellent currier’s oil.

Levanurin Ox.—A quantity of oil produced as described at 550°, is placed in the still, and a quantity of slack lime equal to 5 per cent. of the oil is placed along with it. The man hole is luted and the temperature is raised to about 660°, until the process is completed. The steam is low and as described in making the tanner’s oil. The oil passes into the condensing worm, D, from which place it is conveyed into a suitable vessel. This oil is re-distilled and treated exactly as for making the currier’s oil, after which it is run into the purification vessel, as before described. It is then pure and limpid.

The claims of these four patents will be found published on page 70, this volume of the Patent Magazine, and which claims are valuable ones, and are of that kind of products recognized in the established charter of the Patent Office, and are for valuable improvements in machinery for the manufacture of window blinds. The improvements are so distinct in certain means by which the staves are bored to receive the tenons or pivots of the slats; the rods and slats are pricked to receive the wires, and the tenons or pivots are turned on the slats at one and the same time; the several parts named, of a single pair, or a number of pairs of blinds, being placed in the machine and properly adjusted, have the several operations performed upon them without further manipulation. The improvements greatly facilitate the making of blinds, and will tend to reduce their price, because the time required for the several operations will be very much less than if done by hand.

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The extension of a Patent Beyond Fourteen Years.

The eighteenth section of the Patent Law enacts, that whenever any patentee of an invention or discovery shall desire an extension of the term of its limitation (14 years), he may apply for renewal, in writing, to the Commissioner of Patents, for such an extension.

The patentee shall furnish a statement in writing, under oath, of the course of events and proceedings, sufficiently in detail to exhibit a true and just account of loss and profit in relation to such invention or discovery, in manner accising to him from and by reason of said invention, and if, upon a hearing of the matter, it shall appear to the full and unbiassed satisfaction of the board of commissioners of patents, that parties are now in Washington endeavoring to make a new law to extend the term of patents, it shall be lawful to extend the same for a term not exceeding twenty years, and the patentee shall furnish a statement in writing, setting forth the grounds for it.

The Committee on Patents should be empowered to present a report in reference to this patent; there should be no secret work allowed about it, and we believe that it is not the purpose of the law to prevent any patentee from obtaining a patent for a useful invention, provided it has not been used for a term of ten years, or at any time after a patent has been taken out for the same, or that he has not made a true and faithful account of loss and profit in relation to such invention or discovery.

The patentee shall furnish a statement in writing, under oath, of the course of events and proceedings, sufficiently in detail to exhibit a true and just account of loss and profit in relation to such invention or discovery, in manner according to him from and by reason of said invention.

We have here quoted the substance of the law governing the extension of patents, and if any person shall apply for renewal of a patent, as it was originally granted, he could therefore a question of fact, and does not require the legal assent of a lawyer to express its meaning, or to re-draft the law. For the purpose of drafting the law, we believe it is not necessary to require the legal assent of a lawyer, and we have therefore not required it, as we believe it is not necessary.

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LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS

Invention

In the United States

For the Week Ending

November 22, 1851.

To Cyrus Bulkeley, of Hackettst, N. B., for improvement in Loops.-K. W. Warby, of West Bay.

I claim first placing the same upon one or more of the ends of the paper, and thus moving it as to change their relative position in regard to each other, with or around the shaft, if upon separate shafts, or around the sheet, if upon the same shaft, in combination with the devices, substantially as described, or their equivalents for releasing, changing, and holding said ends, as may be required for the purposes set forth.

Second, I claim providing the movable outer circumference of the paper, in a trough-like shape, and in combination with the projection and frog being used, substantially as described.

It seems to be impossible to make any improvement in locks, but this is asserted to be the case with the invention here set forth, and described.

I claim a combination of the steam engine with the axles of a carriage, which by its direct application to a fixed axle, or one connected directly with the carriage body, other than that by a rotary motion, it having no horizontal and rocking movements of any kind, but the same, being entirely for driving or steering the steam engine directly on a moveable truck frame of a long carriage, or in combination with the boiler or steam engine, on or in the carriage body or shafts, and connecting the engine by means of a connecting rod or pins, which fit within, and correspond with the shell formed in segments whose interior faces are provided with a catch and inclined plate, and long arm affixed to the stud attached to it, in combination with a series of tumblers having curved slots in them, one so connected directly with the carriage frame, and the other requiring to be let down when the same is to be withdrawn, in such a manner as to prevent the same drifts, the tumbler being held by the key, during the second revolution, and the stem of the latter is regulated in moving the tumblers, so that the key may withdraw the key, from the curved slot, in the tumblers, and extend it, after the key, in turning, acting upon the end of the tumbler, and shooting back the bolt substantially as described.

We claim, first, the double eccentric wheel in combination with its key, and claim the toothed wheel and the key attached to the shaft, and in combination with the eccentric wheel, wheels and the valves, for the purposes set forth and described.

Second, we claim the particular arrangement of the machinery, placed on the outer circumference of the Eccentric wheel, especially the double eccentric, and the pinions or rolling wheels, the eccentric wheel, the connecting bar, the shifting rod, and the rack, as required operating for making any other purpose, or any equivalent device or arrangement of machinery for accomplishing the same, substantially in the same manner.

I claim the combination of apparatus for tempering the moulding sand and apparatus for distributing the tempered sand and sand reservoir, and apparatus for supplying the flour a measured quantity of sand from the reservoir, with a flour and press apparatus, whereby the sand is wound and the mould produced by machinery, and operating substantially as described.

Sixth, I claim the combination of apparatus for tendering the moulding and sand and apparatus for distributing the tempered sand and sand reservoir, and apparatus for supplying the flour a measured quantity of sand from the reservoir, with a flour and press apparatus, whereby the sand is wound and the mould produced by machinery, and operating substantially as described.

We claim, first, the method of tempering, the making and handling the sand, and the forming and handling the sand, substantially as described.

I claim the combination of apparatus for tempering the moulding sand and apparatus for distributing the tempered sand and sand reservoir, and apparatus for supplying the flour a measured quantity of sand from the reservoir, with a flour and press apparatus, whereby the sand is wound and the mould produced by machinery, and operating substantially as described.
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Spectacles. Spectacles are of oval form and small size to render them more elegant; but, as regards their utility, it is in- 
form the general idea of the eye, and, by comparison, we could not have a better object to test the effect of the ills of the eye, or of injuries to it, than the spectacles placed in front of the eye, whilst those placed above, below, or laterally, especially during the movements of 

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