Boots and Shoe Pegging Machine.

The accompanying engraving is a perspective view of a machine for pegging boots and shoes, for which a patent was granted to John Standish, of Gouygouga Falls, Ohio, on the 14th of last February, one equal half of the patent being assigned to Horace A. Miller of the same place.

This is a very ingenious machine—it places every two pegs exactly the same distance apart; and every one is driven in with equal force; it can place two or more rows of pegs both sides at one operation; in its details it seems to be complete; a few pegs at the toe and heel are put in each shoe by hand, as the machine does not turn round the shoe.

A is a shoe placed in the case, e, and is represented as being pegged; b is a clamp, which secures the shoe firmly in its case. The shoe frame is a perpendscil, and its motion is made to conform to that of the sole of the shoe, and it is moved forward with an intermittent progressive flexible motion, to bring the shoe correctly under the pegging axle and drivers, two sides being pegged at once, thrusting two machines on it, as were the two. The shank, e, has an axis pin, which works up and down in a slot, in each side standard, a, b, d, f, g, h, are curved arms of the shoe frame, and are pegged at the middle to the notched lever, q, which takes alternately into the notches of the shoe frame, q, r, by two pins in the face of a small wheel, which passes round a pulley on the cross shaft, o. The wheel, o, has a belt (by a mistake the belt has been placed round the pulley, c), which is secured by a changeable strap or arm, d, e, f, g, h, and every two pegs exactly the same distance apart; all these devices are there, fore very correct and skilfully arranged.

The awl and peg drivers are driven down by double hammers, I, I, a pair on each side, and are lifted up and turned down on the sole of the shoe by the beam, I, which oscillates on a center pin, like a walking beam. It is vibrated by a crank on the back end of the top shaft, which is secured by a changeable strap or arm, to the back end on the beam, I; therefore, as the crank revolves, the strap rises and falls, and this gives the beam, I, a vibratory motion, forcing the awl and peg driver shanks down on the sole by the one motion, and raising them up by the other. The triple plate springs, I, I, are on the top of the beam, I, and, sensitive to the least movement, force the awl and peg drivers, to be driven further down by the motion of the hammers. The peg driver rises a little above the awl shank (although both are connected to the one arm) by a sliding pin, to allow a peg to be moved forward and under it. The awl, when it is stuck into the shoe, could not be easily raised by the beam, I, but is plate spring under a notch of the awl shank.

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The courts of 1854 SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, INC

The fourth section of the act entitled "an act to the Supreme Court of the United States by
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Sec. 20. And it is further enacted, That the
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effect in law as written copies, as provided in

The cost of the years, and in the manner ordered by the
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Improved Printing Press.

A person not familiar with the wonderful improvements in printing "arts," which have marked the last quarter of this century, and had retained in memory the printing press used twenty-five years ago, as representative of the present state of printing, could not be otherwise than astonished to peep into any of our more extensive printing establishments, not to name the shops of our press manufacturers. And yet, with all the acknowledged improvements effected of late, there would appear to be room, still, for all the skill and artifice still may be able to effect. Acceleration of the speed of the press is the great desideratum, it being very desirable to keep publications back till the latest possible moment compatible with a regular distribution of the printed matter. Particularly is this the case with respect to the daily press. But saving of labor is of course an important consideration in presses as in all other inventions.

A quite recent improvement in printing presses was patented last week by George F. Gordon, of New York City, who has invented a plan for the construction of a printing press. In the first place, Mr. Gordon provides for the employment of a single spiral spring, the connecting rod, the carriage of the press, &c. This is so arranged as to relieve the type of the sheets, which it piles, on the board. In the second place, he secures an important consideration in presses as in all other inventions.

Improvment in Spark Arresters.

We have before us two sets of specifications relating to these important domestic appliances. One of these has been sent by J. W. Mahan, of Lexington, Ill., the other by T. G. Brown, of Woonsocket, Conn. The first-named inventor claims to have accomplished a combination of capacities in the insalubrious dining table, whereby the ordinary use of human service may be entirely dispensed with during these interesting attentions to the inner man, classed as breakfasts, dinners, and suppers. In plain terms, he proposes a dining table which shall be self-acting and self-adjusting railroad switch, and the employment of two machines on the same horizontal line, which will suddenly be dispensed with during these interestings.

The other specification referred to, (Mr. Brown's) presents a plan for the construction of the table. This consists of a series of ribs, B, placed spirally round the outer periphery of the case, A, and covered by sections, C, of an outer semi-circular case or shell, as represented. By thus arranging the ribs and covering them by the sections, C, a series of passages, C, C', C, and C', are formed. The passages, C, C', commencing on the sides at the bottom of the central case, A, and winding round in a spiral direction until they meet each other at the top of the case, and the passages, O, O', C, O, and O', are formed. The passages, C, O, C', commencing on the sides at the bottom of the central case, A, and winding round in an upward direction, and terminating in the passages, O, O', C, O, and O', are formed. The arrows, 2, show the air passages, and the arrows, 3, show the air passages, and the arrows, 4, show the air passages, and the arrows, 5, show the air passages.

The great difficulty to be overcome in ten­

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sion to the already long list of railroad appliances, eteration of the spiral spring, the connecting rod,

improvement of the 6piral spring, the connecting rod,

in the places to which they are shifted to secure the desired angles of cut, completes the arrangement.

The object of the invention is to carry the

rectangular distribution of the printed matter. Par·

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the passages, C', C', and C, C, are formed. each car of the train with a separate cylinder,

To relieve the type of the sheets, which it piles

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ing them far above the top of the stack;

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improvement of the press is the great desideratum, it being

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5. A person not familiar with the wonderful improvements in printing "arts," which have marked the last quarter of this century, and had retained in memory the printing press used twenty-five years ago, as representative of the present state of printing, could not be otherwise than astonished to peep into any of our more extensive printing establishments, not to name the shops of our press manufacturers. And yet, with all the acknowledged improvements effected of late, there would appear to be room, still, for all the skill and artifice still may be able to effect. Acceleration of the speed of the press is the great desideratum, it being very desirable to keep publications back till the latest possible moment compatible with a regular distribution of the printed matter. Particularly is this the case with respect to the daily press. But saving of labor is of course an important consideration in presses as in all other inventions.

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The two Bills which were adopted by separate Conventions for the purpose of modifying the present rate of fees, into the Treasury. We hope the American dyewood, discovered by Dr. Bancker, will range French, English, German, and so on. In getting it up, M. Gardis has the valuable co-operation of M. Gardis, a Frenchman; and more per annum.

The Boston Atlas, in an article upon the 341:1


Although there is a large number of dictionaries of Science and Art issued by...mestic pursuit to simplify science—especially...geological speciments. The Boston Almanack has the vast extent of leather manufacturers of Massachusetts, to...time, or every two pairs of shoes for every hundred people."


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LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS.

For the week ending June 27, 1854.

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN, NEW YORK, N. Y., Durham, Pa., and Columbia, Pa.: I claim the combination and arrangement in the manner described of the several specific parts or their equivalents, of the miter machine, without limiting my invention to the precise details shown and described.

HARRISON W. THORPE, HARTFORD, CONN.: I claim the handle or lever composed of two parallel pieces and a tempering screw, as set forth.

WILLIAM ELLIS, COLD SPRING, N. Y.: I claim the production of a bright and clear steam purple, without the use of any acid, after its being printed and steamed.

GRACE PARKER, ROBERT B., and J. C. PARKER, N. Y., and PHILADELPHIA, PA.: I claim the combination of the inclined screen (next adjoining the feeding hopper) with the suction spout, subdivided into two or more compartments, the lower ends of the partitions extending downwards nearly to the screen, as set forth.

H. A. HENDRICKS, NEWARK, N. J.: I claim the arrangement of the printing水墨, with a vacuum chamber communicating with the pump below all the valves, whereby the elevation of water is rendered more equable, and effected with uniform resistance, and consequent uniform tension of the strand or thread.

HENRY E. SIMMS, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.: I claim the mode of opening, holding open and closing the jaws of the transferer, viz. by means of the trigger catch lever, the two stops, and the springs applied to the upper jaw, as set forth.

LOUIS B. BROWN, CHICAGO, ILL.: I claim the method of making wooden buttons by cutting the blanks from slabs, which are of uniform thickness, as set forth.

THOMAS J. CARROLL, NEW YORK, N. Y.: I claim the charger, consisting of the chambered cylinder confined between two plates, to one of

L. M. HANCOCK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.: I claim in ploughs with self-sharpening points, is the mode of fastening points, the same consisting in the insertion of the keys of the points, and the slot shall be in place for the reception of the key, as set forth.

SAMUEL W. HARRIS, NEW YORK, N. Y.: I claim the reverseable directing board plane on one side, and furnished with converging slots or ridges on the reverse side, for the purposes of drill or broadcast sowing.

EDWARD HOWES, BROOKLYN, N. Y.: I claim the arrangement of the printing水墨, with the vacuum chamber communicating with the pump below all the valves, whereby the elevation of water is rendered more equable, and effected with uniform resistance, and consequent uniform tension of the strand or thread.

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JAMES L. HARRISON, J. M. HAY, and A. M. CLARK, OHIO: I claim the reverseable directing board plane on one side, and furnished with converging slots or ridges on the reverse side, for the purposes of drill or broadcast sowing.

JOHN T. ELLIS, NEWPORT, CONN.: We claim manufacturing wooden buttons by cutting the blanks from slabs, which are of uniform thickness, as set forth.

H. R. WHITE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.: I claim the reverseable directing board plane on one side, and furnished with converging slots or ridges on the reverse side, for the purposes of drill or broadcast sowing.

A. L. SAWYER, HASTINGS, N. Y.: We claim manufacturing wooden buttons by cutting the blanks from slabs, which are of uniform thickness, as set forth.

J. S. ELLIOTT, CLEVELAND, OHIO: I claim the reverseable directing board plane on one side, and furnished with converging slots or ridges on the reverse side, for the purposes of drill or broadcast sowing.

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JOHN A. STANLEY, NEW YORK, N. Y.: I claim the reverseable directing board plane on one side, and furnished with converging slots or ridges on the reverse side, for the purposes of drill or broadcast sowing.

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EDWARD HOWES, BROOKLYN, N. Y.: I claim the reverseable directin
on this subject; and if you can find the work, it will repay your careful perusal. No doubt the vegetable world is much affected by the moon’s influence.

E. B.:—No. It was granted. The day of hearing was advertised in our columns, and you should have filed in your remonstrance at that time. The assignee under an original grant has no claims to rights under an extension!

J. W. B.:—All right. I will pay it. The use of a water wheel to pump the water which has just passed the wheel back into the reservoir is not an infringement of any patent. You will accomplish nothing.

W. L. S.:—Of course. We can only say to such that we have as much business of our own as we can attend to, without replying to inquiries of that nature.

A. E.:—I have said enough. I would not write my name to the committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting. herewith offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee of five members.

N. J.:—Your suggestions came too late. The specifications and drawings have been deposited in Patent Office. We consider your remarks of no consequence.

E. B.:—I still hold, that the engine which has been patented within fourteen years, can obtain a copy by allowing a letter to the office, stating the name of the patentee, and adding $1 for the cost of copying it.

F. P.:—Do not regard your proposed plan for testing banking establishenices as patentable, because it would be much better if you had not invented it. Your specification is not clear enough to patent. It is a novel and excellent plan. But the specifications of your machine are very bad. We cannot express an opinion on the subject.

A. E.:—In my opinion, the patent granted to Nicholas W. Norcross, of date Feb. 12, 1853, for a rotary planing machine for planing boards and planks, is not an infringement of the Woodworth Patent. Rights to use such a machine, for similar purposes, for which the invention of Norcross is applicable, may be purchased on application to N. G. Norcross, 205 Broadway, New York. The printed Report of the case with the opinion of the Court can be had of Mr. Norcross, 36 Pleasant St., New York.

L. B. D.:—Please to reporters.—We are ready to dispose of the Patent Right. for any part of it, to any one who is willing to pay a fair price for it. You will find the patent right for sale at the corner of 2nd Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

R. B.:—No. It must be understood that the patent, while the invention is new, will not be granted to any one who is willing to pay a fair price for it. You will find the patent right for sale at the corner of 2nd Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

250101.—To the Manufacturer of the Patent Right for the Steam Engine, in the United States, and to all who may be interested in this important invention, we hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee of five members.

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Preventing Incrustations in Steam Boilers.

In a previous letter Mr. A. Keszt endeavorid to substitute a yellow color, passing into orange; the liquid for detecting this common adulteration. When the water falls below the line in the boiler, the action of the spirals, will keep what would otherwise be an exposed surface, continually wet, even when the water falls considerably below the line by throwing the water over such surface, and thus it will prevent the frequent explosions from water getting below the water line.

It is a singular fact, that while many chemical compositions and substances have been tried and proposed, as prevent incrustations in steam boilers, that, to this, we should be the first mechanical apparatus applied for such a purpose. The principle of this apparatus is very simple, and the object: proposed, to be accomplished by the inventor are such as every intelligent engineer or does not, as a steam boiler cannot fail to appreciate. More information may be obtained by letter addressed to the patentee, T. M. South street, Baltimore.

Manufacturers and Inventors.

For persons who are desirous of patronizing the NEW MECHANICAL INVENTIONS, and purchasing the best inventions which have been patented at Washington, are advertised the advancement of the INTERESTS OF MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.

Each Number is illustrated with from FIVE TO THE ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS.

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It is well known that much trouble is experienced in almost all boilers, especially when the water is impure, and in locomotives which are fed with different kinds of water; this apparatus by agitating the water, will prevent explosions.

If the water falls below the water line in the boiler, the action of the spirals, will keep what would otherwise be an exposed surface, continually wet, even when the water falls considerably below the line by throwing the water over such surface, and thus it will prevent the frequent explosions from water getting below the water line.

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