

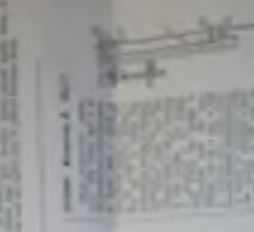
This machine is designed for the purpose of raising water from the mine to the surface. It is capable of lifting 1000 gallons of water per hour to a height of 100 feet. The engine is driven by a horizontal steam cylinder, which is connected to a vertical piston rod, which in turn operates a vertical pump. The pump is fitted with a leather cup and a leather valve, which is opened and closed by the action of the piston. The water is raised by the action of the pump, and is then discharged into a large tank, from which it can be conveyed to the surface by a pipe or a hose.

The machine is constructed of cast-iron, and is capable of withstanding a pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. It is fitted with a safety valve, which is designed to prevent the boiler from becoming over-pressured. The machine is also fitted with a pressure gauge, which is used to measure the pressure in the boiler. The machine is operated by a single man, and is capable of running for 10 hours per day.



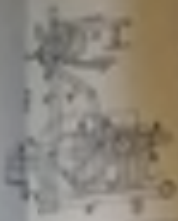
This machine is designed for the purpose of raising water from the mine to the surface. It is capable of lifting 500 gallons of water per hour to a height of 50 feet. The engine is driven by a horizontal steam cylinder, which is connected to a vertical piston rod, which in turn operates a vertical pump. The pump is fitted with a leather cup and a leather valve, which is opened and closed by the action of the piston. The water is raised by the action of the pump, and is then discharged into a large tank, from which it can be conveyed to the surface by a pipe or a hose.

The machine is constructed of cast-iron, and is capable of withstanding a pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. It is fitted with a safety valve, which is designed to prevent the boiler from becoming over-pressured. The machine is also fitted with a pressure gauge, which is used to measure the pressure in the boiler. The machine is operated by a single man, and is capable of running for 10 hours per day.



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PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

ABRIDGMENTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

CLASS 13B,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER
TIMEKEEPERS.

PERIOD—A.D. 1892-1900.



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARDING & SON, Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.
Printed at the PATENT OFFICE, 25, Southampton Row,
Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

1902.

0001 of it I find much more pleasing and in fact it is
is far more attractive.

The Throcker really is fascinating. I have not seen
one of these before. The mechanism to "divide the couple"
what sounds some what cumbersome and awfully complicated
but maybe one needs to see it operating to fully appreciate it.
I have enclosed a photo copy of the patents for Throckers
digital read out mechanism taken from Patent Abstracts
Vol. 1 1865-1900. You may well be acquainted with them,
if so please disregard, if not I am sure you will find
them of interest.

I enjoyed meeting you at the Time Museum
and look forward to meeting you again some time.

Yours sincerely,
John Shilleroo

P.S. Did you buy the
Synchronous Clock you were
told about?

No. 653,713.

Patented July 17, 1900.

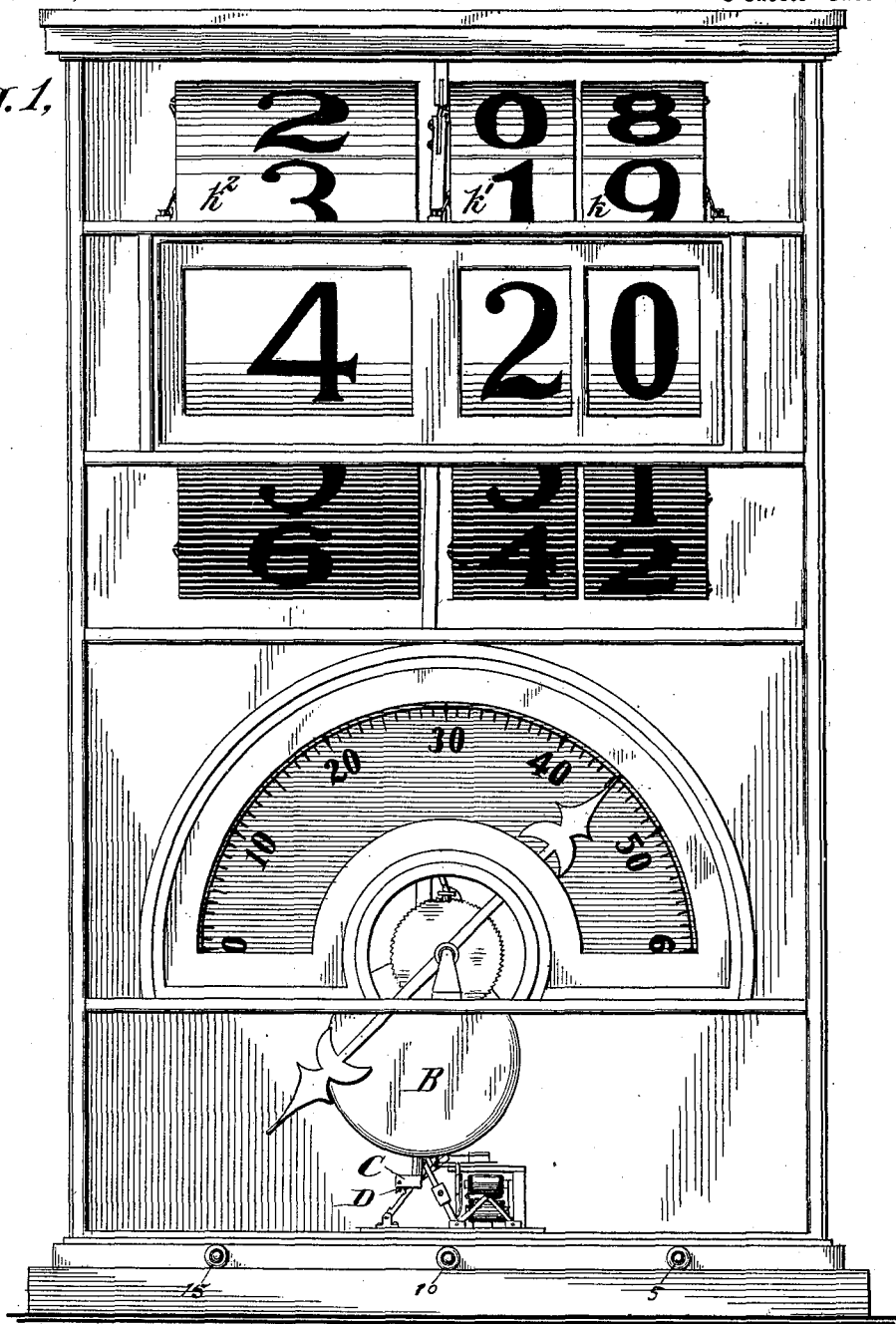
S. P. THRASHER.
ELECTRIC CLOCK.

(Application filed Jan. 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

INVENTOR

N. H. Hayward
S. C. Ledyard

Samuel P. Thrasher

No. 653,713.

Patented July 17, 1900.

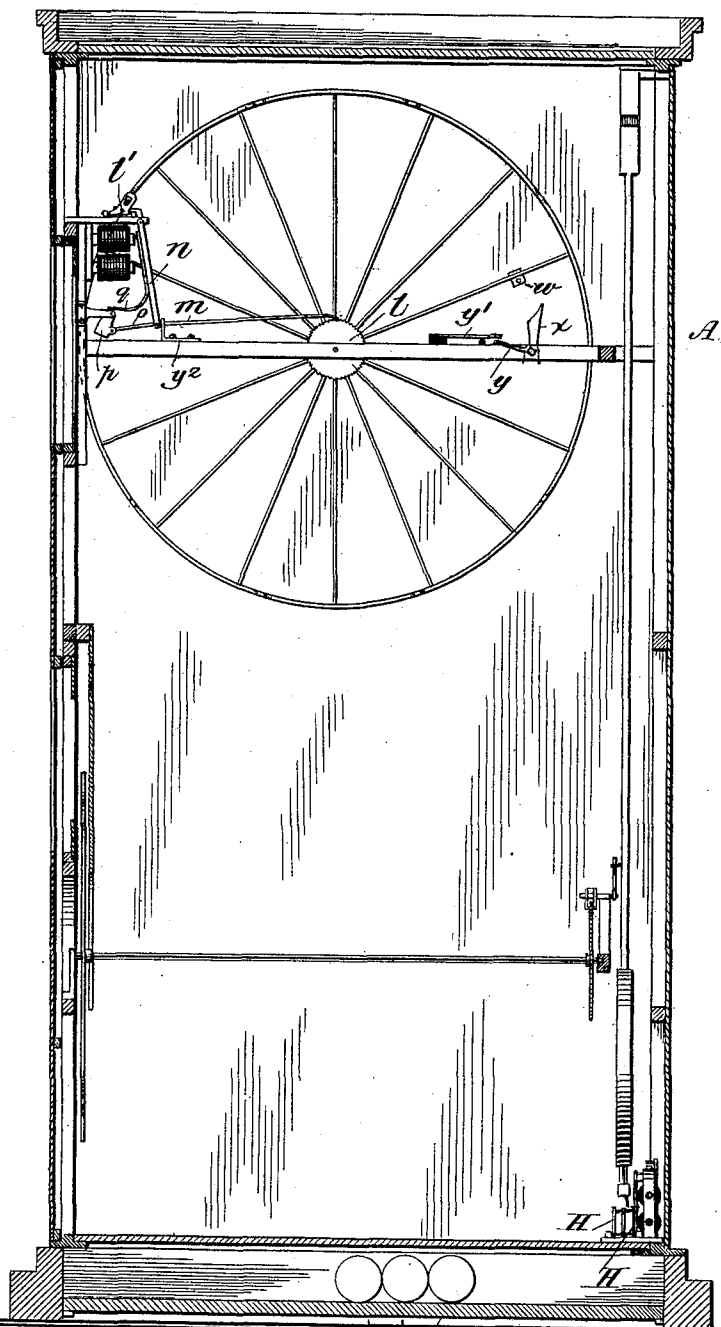
S. P. THRASHER.
ELECTRIC CLOCK.

(Application filed Jan. 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 2,



WITNESSES:

O. H. Hayworth
S. E. Leyard.

INVENTOR

Samuel P. Thrasher

No. 653,713.

Patented July 17, 1900.

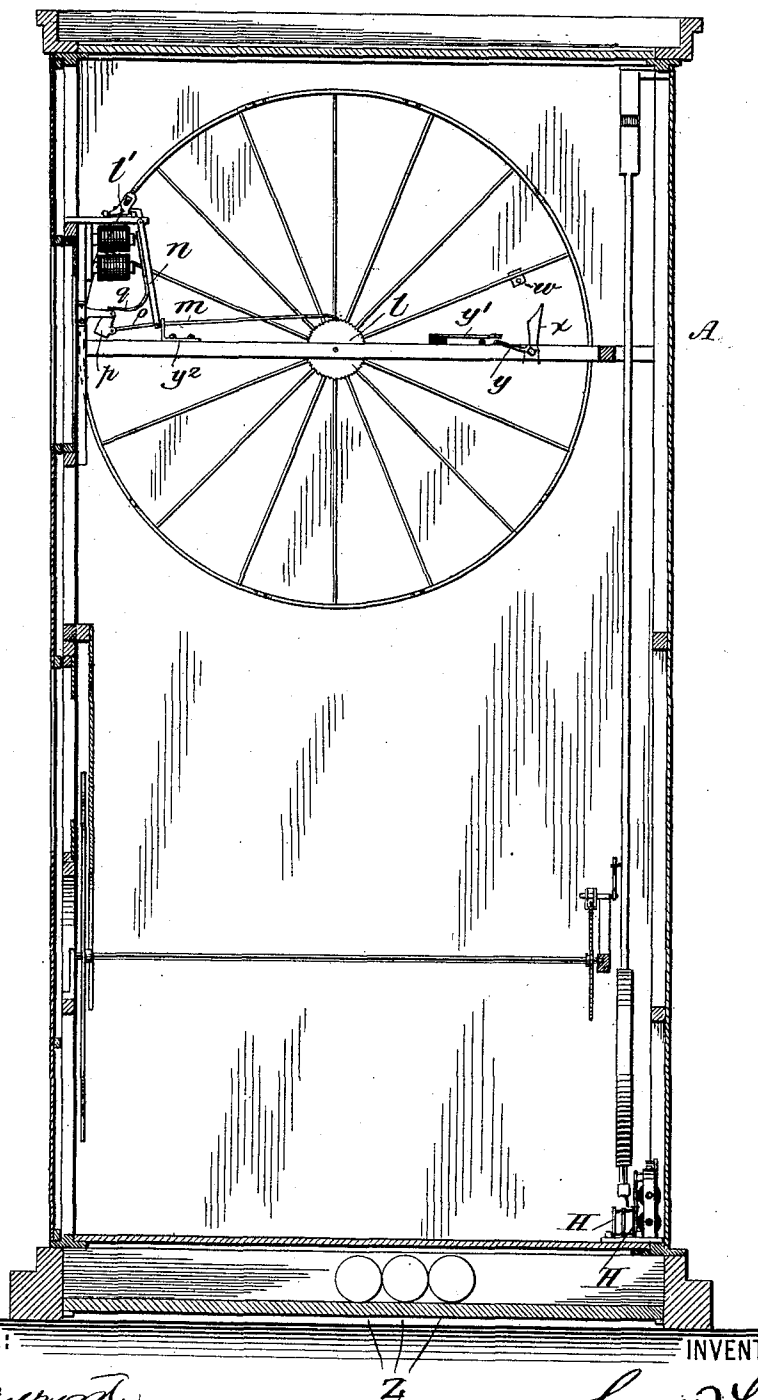
S. P. THRASHER.
ELECTRIC CLOCK.

(Application filed Jan. 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 2,



WITNESSES:

O. H. Maynard
S. E. Leyard.

INVENTOR

Samuel P. Thrasher

No. 653,713.

Patented July 17, 1900.

S. P. THRASHER.
ELECTRIC CLOCK.

(Application filed Jan. 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

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Fig. 11.

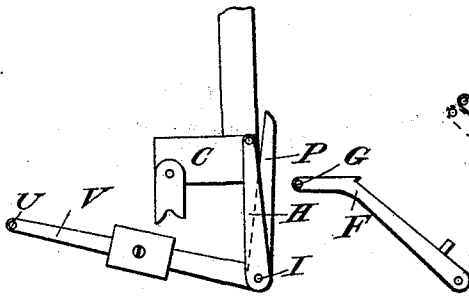


Fig. 10.

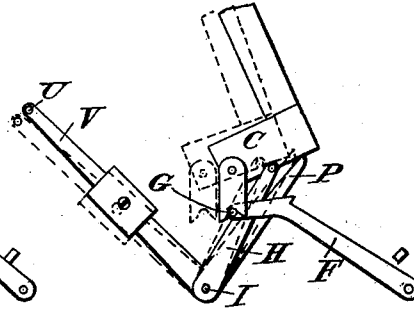
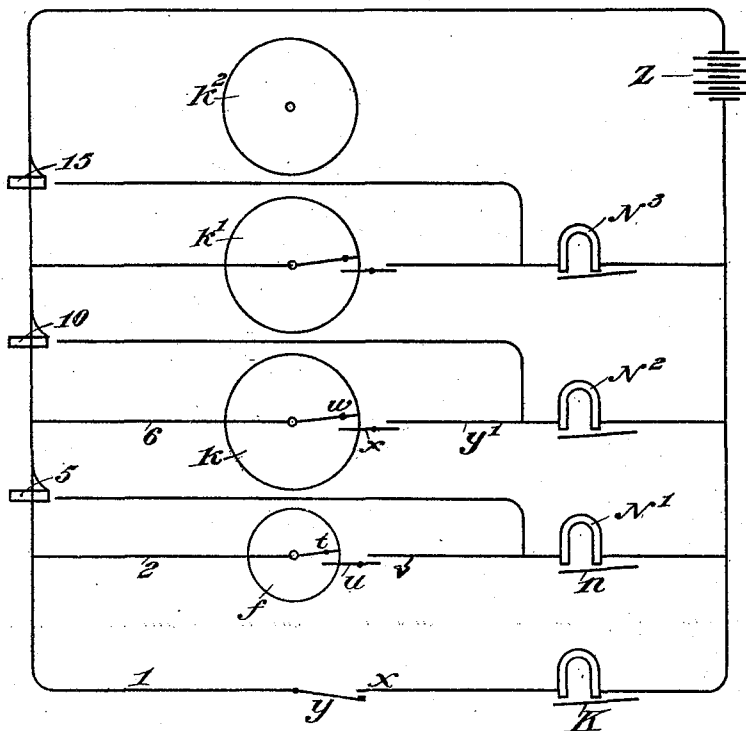


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

George J. Hackley.
Emerson R. Howell

INVENTOR

Samuel P. Thrasher.

BY

R. C. Mitchell

ATTORNEY

No. 653,713.

Patented July 17, 1900.

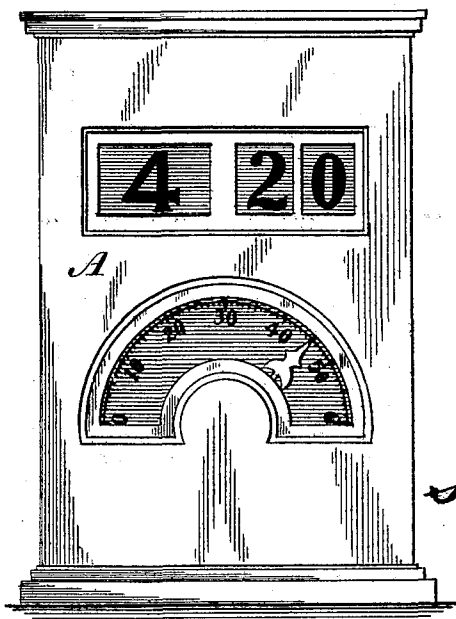
S. P. THRASHER.
ELECTRIC CLOCK.

(Application filed Jan. 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 4.

Fig. 4,



WITNESSES:

N. H. Rayford.
S. E. Ledyard.

INVENTOR

Samuel P. Thrasher

S. P. THRASHER.
ELECTRIC CLOCK.

(Application filed JAN. 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 5.

