212 Newton, William & Son, 62 Chancery Lane, and 3 Fleet Street—Manufacturers.

Large manuscript celestial globe, 6 feet in diameter, in which the positions of the stars are laid down from Flamsteed's Catalogue, brought up to the year 1850.

Pair of 22-inch globes, in carved rosewood frames.

Slate globes of various sizes, with the meridians and parallels of latitude marked upon them, so that outline maps may be drawn by the student with pencil.

Variety of globes of various sizes, and in different kinds of mounting.

Driveways, for educational purposes.

Armillary sphere, mounted in a brass meridian, and attached to a brass stand.

Spherical sun-dial for a lawn.

A celestial globe is an inverted representation of the heavens, on which the stars are laid down according to their relative positions. The eye is supposed to be in the centre of the globe. A terrestrial globe is a representation of the surface of the earth as far as it is known. The diurnal motion of this globe is from west to east, whilst that of the celestial globe is from east to west, to represent the apparent diurnal motion of the sun and stars—J. G.

213 Bentley, Joseph, 13 Paternoster Row—Inventor and Publisher.

Piano-globe. The northern and southern hemispheres are printed on circular pieces of pasteboard, each is confined to its revolving movement, by a brass meridian, allowing the same facility in working problems as the ordinary globe.

215 Plant, Frederick, Nottingham—Inventor.

Mechanical Orrery: the sun being represented by a luminous body.

Model of a self-regulating steam-boiler feeding apparatus, being a substitute for the common fire-pump and regulating float, &c.


A machine designed to measure and exhibit the ratio between the periphery and diameter of the circle.

A machine or instrument designed to draw ellipses derived from cylinders and cones, and also the other conic sections, as parabolas and hyperbolas.

A terrestrial and celestial globe combined, with the constellation arranged for facilitating the solution of astronomical problems, and for geographical and nautical purposes; with an apparatus to show the passage of the earth among the signs of the zodiac in its annual orbit, and the position of the sun in the opposite sign.

A terrestrial globe, capable of separation into pieces, which may be used as convex maps for navigation, and other geographical purposes.

Twelve patent convex maps of the earth, invented by the exhibitor, to form a geographical sphere, or to be used separately for marine purposes, and to constitute useful and ornamental fittings for rooms or cabins.

220 Horns, Thornhawke & Woods, 121 Newgate Street—Manufacturers.

Electro-galvanic machine and set of instruments, for medical galvanism. The current of galvanism produced by this machine is from only one direction, and the quantity and intensity of the current are capable of being easily regulated. Represented in the following cut—
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AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

North, North Central, and South Central Galleries.

Kaiserin.

The model illustrates the more collective localities of the moon in dull gold bronze, displaying a number of bright rays, which seem to spread over a large section of the southern region of the hemisphere, and diverge from a common centre (Tycho.)

677. SUNKIN, S. 2 Lime Street Square—Inventor.

Spheral-oindentor, a condenser for condensing light in a peculiar manner, on transparent objects while under examination by the microscope. Diagrams and descriptive illustration of the action and construction of the instrument.

678. JACK, W., 29 Dower Street, Westminster Park, and 14 Beak St, St. Luke's—Manufacturer.

Mr. Clarkson's new form of tooth secco and elevators.

Improved adjustable forceps.

Forceps for irregular front teeth.

Forceps for roots of teeth.

New stoppering instrument, invented by the exhibitor.

679. BELL, THOMAS, 19 Homer Street—Inventor.

Waterclock, to go for one or three years, keep correct time, and show the day of the month; same are furnished with centres and others with ordinary seconds and quarter seconds; maintaining power whilst windling; duplet, and other escapement; and composition balances.

Time-pieces and clocks, on the same construction.

A pursuit clock, to strike the hours and quarters; with bent gun metal wheels and brasses, or steels; tempered and polished steel pins of high numbers; dead-leath escapement; with adjusting pallets; tempered steel escape wheel, and tempered steel steel cogs, pinions, and hammer tails to the striking works, and improved pendulum, with adjustment of the same.

680. READE HOUSE, 11 Regent Street, City Road—Maker or Producer.

Model of a steam-engine, of new design and workmanship. It is worked by machinery contained in the potential.

681. RICKMANN, WILLIAM CHARLES, 21 Park Square, Hyde Park Corner, and Pole Hours, Westminster—Inventor and Designer.

Road level: two varieties of an instrument for use in agriculture, drainage, and other purposes. This instrument enables a person, unaided, to take the level of a body of water, and without calculation, or the aid of an assistant, to know the levels of the ground, and also its rise or fall. Only one observation is necessary, and the result is then found stated upon the dial. J. Paver, maker, Westmore.

682. SAYERS & Co., Rotten Row—Manufacturers.

Wheel barometer, ornamental gift forms, improved porcelain plates.

Barometer in paper mould, label with pendulum, oblong sides.

Standard porcelain barometer, with extra large tube, and improved glass tewn showing the rising and falling of the mercury in the tube.

Improved marine's barometer; combined marine tube, siphon tube, and hygrometer, to indicate the change of pressure as well as the ordinary marine barometer; making a complete and sensitive instrument for ascertaining the variations of the atmosphere correctly.

New siphon pedestal, or pocket barometer, 8 inches long.

Improved engineer's guide gauges, combined with barometer for correction.

Vacuum steam-pressure gauge, on a new principle: a great improvement on the former; prevents the water mixing with the mercury.

Steam-engine indicator: for showing the working efficiency of the exhibitors' patent breeches' liquid power; requires no table. Engine, walking-dark mechanism, with compass and hygrometer, and with double eyeglasses to spring out of the stock.

Improved extinguent, with patent universal lunar lamp, which may be set to any angle, the observer being able to read off the sextant, during rough weather, in any height.

Solid limb sextant.

Model representing the circulation of the blood.

Improved self generating coffeepot, and for producing hot water in a few minutes, with an extinguisher which puts out the flame of the liquefied spirit at any moment required, and portable stoves for travelling.

Use of mathematical instruments, &c.