

nection with the said roller at one end, a device acting as a cam for the other end of the lever to keep the crimping roller pressed against the can throughout its sides and corners and a connection between the said lever and the pressure applying means, substantially as described. 24th. In combination in a machine for making cans, the chuck for holding the can comprising the plate having an undercut shoulder, and substantially vertical face, and crimping-wheel having a crimping face opposite the vertical face and undercut shoulder, substantially as described. 25th. In combination in a can making machine, the chuck for holding the head having an undercut shoulder, and a substantially vertical face forming a corner for receiving the flange of the head and a crimping roller having reversely inclined faces operating in conjunction with the chuck, substantially as described. 26th. In combination, the upper and lower chucks for holding the fibre can body, means for separating the chucks and a spring for moving the chuck disc toward the other with a predetermined yet yielding pressure, substantially as described. 27th. In combination with the upper and lower chucks, the crimping roller and the gearing for rotating the upper and lower chucks in unison, substantially as described. 28th. In combination, the crimping roller, the movable support therefor, the spring for applying a determined yet yielding pressure to the crimping roller and the loose connection between the spring and the roller support with a stop whereby the force of the spring will be applied at first gradually and then to the full extent when the stop is brought into action, substantially as described. 29th. In combination, the chuck, the crimping roller, a compensating lever in connection with the roller, the shifting fulcrum and means for applying a pressure to the crimping roller, said pressure acting through the said fulcrum, substantially as described. 30th. In combination, the crimping-wheel having an inclined face, and the chuck having a vertical face and horizontal shoulder projecting therefrom forming with said inclined face, a confined space in which the bead of the can head is formed, substantially as described. 31st. In combination with means for holding the cans, a crimping device consisting of a pair of crimping-wheels acting in unison on the can and one directly behind the other, said wheels being similarly shaped to have a like effect on the joint to produce a double crimping effect, substantially as described. 32nd. In combination in a machine for making cans, crimping means for the heads comprising a pair of crimping-wheels, an oscillating block carrying the same, and means for pressing the crimping wheels against the can head to make both wheels act upon the head simultaneously, whereby one crimping roller will control the position of its companion roller and prevent the same from leaving the can in passing over high or irregular parts thereof, substantially as described. 33rd. In combination in a can making machine, a crimping roller, means for applying pressure thereto, and compensating means in connection with the crimping roller and pressure applying means, substantially as described. 34th. In combination in a can making machine, a crimping roller, a spring for applying pressure to the roller, a compensating lever in connection with the crimping roller at one end, and a cam acting on the other end of said lever, the said spring pressure being applied to the pivot of the lever intermediate of its ends, substantially as described.

**No. 61,246. Hydrofuge Metallic Carbide Manufacture.**  
(*Fabrication de carbure hydrofuge métallique.*)

The International Patent Company, assignee of Nicklas G. Schumacher, all of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th May, 1898.)

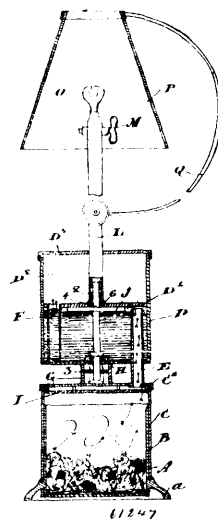
*Claim.*—1st. Solidified pulverulent metallic carbide having a de-hydrated, saponified, hydro-fuge agglutinant, substantially as described. 2nd. Solidified pulverulent metallic carbide in which the de-hydrated, saponified minor portion of its associated free base constitutes the hydro-fuge agglutinant, substantially as described. 3rd. Solidified pulverulent calcium carbide having the de-hydrated, saponified portion of its associated free lime for a hydro-fuge agglutinant, substantially as described. 4th. Solidified pulverulent calcium carbide having the de-hydrated, saponified portion of its associated free lime for a hydro-fuge agglutinant in union with wax and rosin or either of them, substantially as described. 5th. The method of preparing hydro-fuge metallic carbide compositions which consists in admixing an oily material with the pulverized carbide and free lime, agitating the mass under heat sufficient to de-hydrate and saponify the oil and when the mass becomes adherent allowing the same to cool, substantially as described. 6th. The method of preparing hydro-fuge metallic carbide compositions which consists in admixing oil with the pulverized carbide and its associated free base, stirring the mass under heat sufficient to de-hydrate and saponify the oil, and to render the batch gummy, and thereupon compressing the finished product until it solidifies and sets on cooling, substantially as described.

**No. 61,247. Acetylene Gas Lamp.**  
(*Lampe à gaz acétylène.*)

William Henry Cone and Robert Haldane Cram, both of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th July, 1898.)

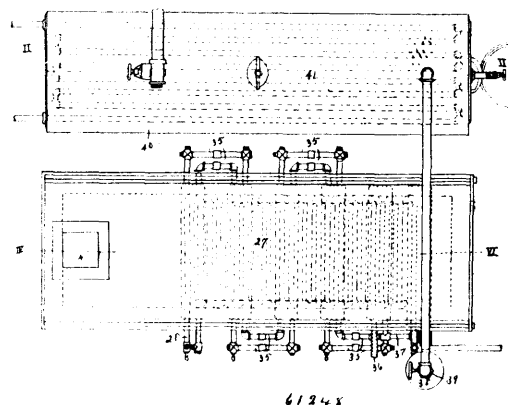
*Claim.*—1st. An acetylene gas lamp comprising a carbide chamber situated below, and suitably connected to a water reservoir divided into two communicating compartments, a conduit for admitting gas

from the carbide chamber into the water reservoir and above the level of the water therein, a float held in bearings operating in the



water reservoir for automatically regulating the supply of water into the carbide, and the supply of gas up into the burner, substantially as set forth and for the purposes specified. 2nd. In an acetylene gas lamp the combination of the carbide chamber constructed and supported as described, the water reservoir, partition dividing it into two chambers, conduit opening from the lower into the upper chamber, a gas supply pipe leading from the carbide chamber up into and above the level of the water in the lower compartments of the water reservoir, float held in perforated bearing, by a spindle, and operating in alignment therewith pipe L, to convey the gas to the burner, all arranged as set forth and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In an acetylene gas lamp the combination with a carbide chamber consisting of an outer casing enclosing an inner casing, a sprinkler secured in the top of the outer casing and below a supporting feed-pipe, of the water reservoir constructed as described, gas supply pipe leading from the carbide chamber, up into and above the level of the water in the water reservoir, an automatic float held in perforated bearings, valve H, and feed opening G, both alternately opened and closed by the said float, as described and for the purpose set forth.

**No. 61,248. Gas Making apparatus.**  
(*Appareil pour la fabrication du gaz.*)



James E. Weaver and Robert Sutor, both of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 23rd September, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th March, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In gas making apparatus, the series of retorts, of a horizontal series of connected retorts above the same, a casing of perforated material for sides and bottoms of the retorts, and a continuous roof of tiles covering all the retorts, an arch above the retort-roof, series of heating-pipes carried thereon, and a connection between the heating-pipes and the retorts, substantially as described. 2nd. In gas-making apparatus, the combination with a series of retorts, of a series of retorts above the same, a cover over the retorts, an arch above this cover, and a burner arranged to direct its products into the space between the cover and arch, substantially as described.