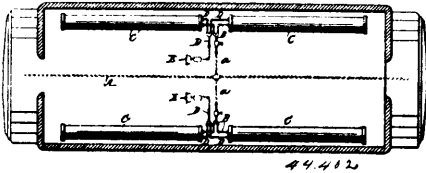


slot rail supports and a mortise adjacent to the base of the outer support, of angular slot rails having horizontal portions resting on the top of said supports and dependent diverging portions facing said supports and bolted thereto, an independent water-shed seated in said mortise and locked by the adjacent angular plate, and a suitable supply conductor or conductors in said conduit, substantially as described. 2nd. In a double underground conduit for electric railways, the combination, with the double yoke casting provided with the double series of converging rail supports so that the inner supports relatively diverge, of angular slot rails seated on and bolted to the supports, the spaces between the inner diverging supports forming openings for access to the conduits at either side, and man holes bearing on the inner slot rails for closing said openings, substantially as described.

No. 44,402. Steam Radiator. (Calorifère à vapeur.)

Fig. 1

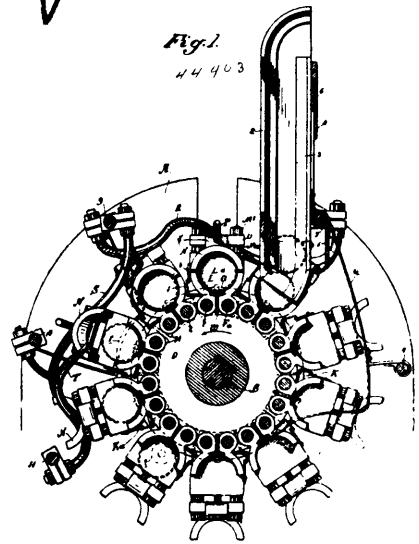


Edward Ethel Gold, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 5th October, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A heat storage radiator, comprising a nearly horizontal elongated tubular outer shell, inclined sufficiently to drain toward one end, and having steam inlet and drainage openings both at the lower end of the shell, the drainage opening at the bottom and the inlet opening above it, a heat storage body enclosed in said shell, constructed to form a steam conduit, communicating with said inlet opening and extending to the opposite end of the shell, and to form a space or channel for water of condensation along the bottom communicating with said drainage opening, whereby the entering stem is conducted to the farther end of the radiator through said conduit, and the water of condensation flows back beneath to said drainage opening. 2nd. A heat storage radiator, comprising a nearly horizontal elongated tubular outer shell, inclined sufficiently to drain toward one end, having steam inlet and drainage openings both at the lower end of the shell, the drainage opening at the bottom and the inlet opening at the top, a heat storage body enclosed in said shell, the two constructed to form a steam conduit between them along the top of the radiator, extending from the inlet opening to the opposite end of the shell, and to form a space or channel for water, of condensation along the bottom communicating with said drainage opening, and a steam inlet pipe entering the shell at said inlet opening, and in line with said steam conduit to discharge steam thereinto, whereby the entering steam is conducted at the top of the farther end of the radiator through said conduit, and the water of condensation flows back beneath to said drainage opening. 3rd. A heat storage radiator, comprising an elongated tubular shell, an enclosed solid heat storage body, formed in section, with a steam space or channel along the upper side of each section, a steam inlet pipe entering the end of the shell near the top, and extending within the shell in the channels in said sections, whereby said sections are retained in position with their channels in line, and the steam is conducted to the farther end of the radiator, and a drainage pipe for condensed water, connecting with the same end of the shell near the bottom. 4th. The combination of a radiator, having a shell extended nearly horizontally, but inclined sufficiently to drain toward one end, and constructed with steam inlet and drainage openings, both at the lower end, the former above and the latter beneath, and with an interior steam conduit extending from the steam inlet opening to the opposite end of the shell, whereby entering steam is conducted to the remote end of the radiator, and an interior passage or space for collecting water of condensation, returning along the lower side of the shell to the drainage opening, a steam pipe extending to said steam inlet opening, and a drainage pipe extending from said drainage opening to a trap or discharge. 5th. The combination on a railway car, of two radiators, having shells extended approximately horizontally along the side of the car, and formed with steam inlet and drainage openings in the adjacent ends of said shells, the inlet opening above and the drainage opening beneath, and said radiators inclined to drain toward the middle of the car, and constructed each with an internal steam passage extending from the steam inlet to the opposite end of the radiator, and with an interior space or passage for collecting water of condensation, returning along the lower side of the shell to the drainage opening, with a steam pipe, having branches extending to the steam inlet openings of both radiators, and a drainage pipe leading from the drainage openings of both radiators, and extending down through the car floor to a trap or discharge.

No. 44,403. Can Heading Machine.

(Machine pour fonder les boîtes.)



Milton A. Wheaton, of San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 5th October, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a can heading machine, the combination of the inner semi-circular jaw, which is carried around a central axis without changing its position in the radial line of the circle in which it is carried around, with an outside movable jaw which opens to receive the can head and end of the can body, and again closes around them, substantially as and for the purposes herein described. 2nd. In a can heading machine, a set of jaws which are carried around a central axis without changing their radial position to such central axis, in combination with mechanism for opening and closing such jaws, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth. 3rd. In a can heading machine, the combination of a set of jaws which are carried around a central axis without changing their position radially from such axis, in combination with mechanism for moving such set of jaws towards another set of similar jaws, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth. 4th. In a can heading machine, two sets of jaws facing towards each other, in combination with mechanism that will open and close such jaws as required and mechanism for forcing the jaws towards each other for putting the can heads on to the can body with mechanism for making the sets of jaws recede farther from each other after the heads have been placed upon the can body, all substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth. 5th. The combination of the inside jaws with the two rods which carries them, one of said jaws being fixed to one of such rods while the other jaw is fixed to the other of such rods, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth. 6th. In a can heading machine, a set of jaws so constructed and operating that they remain in the same radial line when carried around a central axis, and the upper or outside jaw opens away from the inner or lower jaw, and remains open while the can head and end of the can body is received by the inner or lower jaw, and then closes with the inner or lower jaw, and is locked therewith while the can head is forced upon the end of the can body, all substantially as herein set forth. 7th. In a can heading machine, the bent lever *m* for the purpose of forcing the headed can out of the inner or lower jaw constructed and operating, substantially as herein described. 8th. In a chute for guiding the can heads into the jaw of a can heading machine, the swinging part 16, or its equivalent operating, substantially as and for the purposes herein described. 9th. In a set of jaws used in a can heading machine, the combination of the blocks *O*, hinge bolt *h* and screw bolts *M*, for the purpose of adjusting the jaws and holding them in their positions, substantially as herein described. 10th. The combination of the pins *P P*, or their equivalent with the outside jaws *N N*, and the bent rods *R R*, for the purpose of closing said jaws, substantially as herein described. 11th. The combination of the pins *P P*, with the outside jaws *N N*, and the bent rods *S S* and *T*, for the purpose of opening said jaws, substantially as herein set forth. 12th. The spring *j*, and pivoted latch, or their equivalents, in combination, with the jaws of a can heading machine, substantially as and for the purposes herein described. 13th. The combination, in a can heading machine, of the jaw supporting rod *F* or *F'*, with the sectional cam rings and a suitable connecting device, such as a friction wheel, slide or lug, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 14th. In a can heading machine, the combination of the discs *D, D*, with movable rods *F* or *F'*, and the cam rings *K* and *K'*, and a connecting device such as a friction wheel, slide or lug, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 15th. In a can heading machine, the