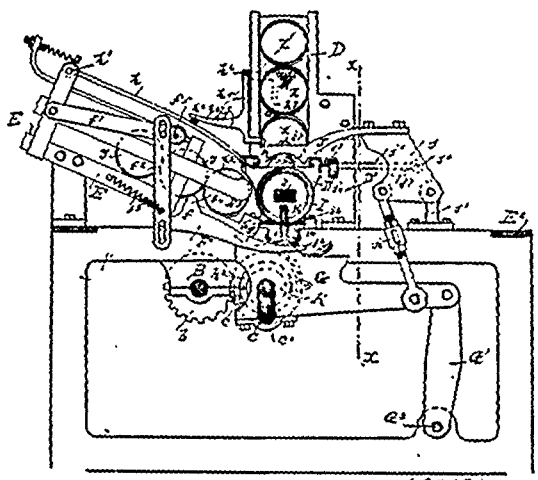
to move over the joint thus formed and lock it when the parts are in straight line with each other to form a handle for the parasol. 5th. In a parasol, a pin or a head having radial ribs loosely pivoted and revolubie about it, with a covering, the edges of which overlap when two adjacent ribs are joined together, a flattened extension of the pin toward the interior a corresponding flattened end of the rod forming the handle of the parasol, a pin uniting the two so that they are turnable about it with relation to each other, and bevelled ends or shoulders forming stops when the two are in line, a spring-actuated slide adapted to move over the joint and lock the two parts when in line, said slide being retractible for the purpose of allowing the joint to bend so that the parts stand at right angles with each other, and a notch formed upon one side of the head pin into which the edge of the slide drops so as to lock the two in position at right angles with each other. 6th. A parasol consisting of the ribs revolubie about a central pin or head and having a covering attached to them separable at one side whereby the ribs and covering may be closed and folded together or extended into a circular concavo-convex form by uniting the two adjacent separable ribs, a joint formed between the pin and the upper end of the handle whereby the parasol may be turned to stand at right angles with the handle or parallel therewith and an extension handle into which the upper portion is slidable with a spring catch by which it is held in the extended position. 7th. A parasol consisting of ribs revolubie about a central pin or head to which they are pivoted having a covering fixed to the ribs so that they may be folded into a compact form or extended to form a complete circle or a semi-circle and a handle having a joint formed close to the central portion of the parasol so that the handle may be bent and locked to stand parallel with the fixed rib while the other ribs may be opened to one-half their full extent whereby the device forms a fan.

No. 49,319. Can Heading Machine.

(*Machine pour foncer les boîtes.*)



The Jensen Can Filling Machine Company, assignee of Mathias Jensen, both of Astoria, Oregon, U.S.A., 24th June, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a can heading machine, the can head holder having a semi-circular recess into which the can heads are received, and a semi-circular hinged guide adapted to hold the can head in said recess and to close and remain closed by gravitation alone, means for rocking the can head holder so that it may force the can head upon the contiguous end of the can body, and means for opening said guide to deliver the headed can. 2nd. In a can heading machine, the can head holder having a recess for the can heads and having a semi-circular guide with a bevelled mouth or opening, hinged to said holder and closing over the face of the holder and remaining closed thereon by gravitation whereby the can head is held in the recess so as to receive the lower edge portion of the can body, and means for rocking the holder to cause said can head to receive the remaining portion of the edge of the can body, said guide serving to direct the end of the can body into the can head. 3rd. In a can heading machine, a can head holder having a semi-circular recess for the reception of the can heads, a semi circular guide hinged to the upper part of the holder and adapted to close thereon to retain the can head in the recess while it is forced upon the can body, and a device for adjusting the distance between the holder and the guide, by which the can body is sized to fit the can. 4th. In a can heading machine, a normally inclined can head holder having a semi-circular recess for the can heads, a semi-circular hinged guide adapted to close over the face of the holder for holding the can heads in the recess while one side of one head of the can body is first placed in the flange of the can head, means for rocking the holder to cause the can head to be forced on the remaining portion of the end of the can body, and means for releasing the headed can by opening the guide while said holder recedes from an upright to an inclined position. 5th. In a can heading machine, a can head holder having a recess for receiving the can heads, a semi-circular guide hinged so as to close by gravitation, and means for placing the end of a can body in the flange of the can head on one side and afterward force the remaining parts of the flange of the can head, upon the opposite side of the end of the can body, and the oscillating lever for lifting the guide while it retracts from the headed can. 6th. In a can heading machine, a normally inclined can head holder adapted to rock and provided with a recess for receiving the can head, and having a bevelled mouth guide fixed upon one side thereof and overlapping a small portion of the circumference of the flange of the can head so as to insure a closer fit by less sizing in not overlapping the whole circumference of the flange of the can head. 7th. In a can heading machine, a chute or carrier whereby the can bodies are delivered intermittently between inclined can head chutes, can head holders having recesses adapted to receive the heads from the chutes, mechanism whereby the can bodies are pressed downward so that the lower peripheries of their ends are pressed into the lower parts of the can head flanges, guides hinged to the can head holders having semi-circular bevelled conical openings adapted to close down upon the upper parts of the can heads, and to serve as guides through which the upper portion of the can body enters the upper portion of the can head flange, and mechanism whereby the holders are forced inwardly toward the end of the can whereby the heads are placed thereon, substantially as herein described. 8th. In a can heading machine, the inclined chute into which the can bodies are received, a stop f^3 by which they are arrested, a mechanism consisting of the fulcrumed levers F, f^1, and connecting link f^2, the crank-shaft, the rotary crank whereby the arms are moved to allow the cans to pass one at a time over the stop f^4, and a stop E^3, into which the cans are received after this movement, substantially as herein described. 9th. In a can heading machine, the can head chute having stops whereby the can heads are delivered one at a time upon the stop E^3, a crank-shaft, a carrier mounted thereon and provided with recesses, one of which lifts a can from the heading mechanism while the other simultaneously lifts a fresh can from the top which holds it, an oscillating fulcrum with which the free or outer end of the carrier is connected, and mechanism connected with and actuated by the carrier for opening the can head holding devices. 10th. In a can heading machine, a chute through which the can bodies are delivered to the heading mechanism, intermediate stops by which the cans are held, a crank-shaft and a carrier actuated thereby having recesses, one of which lifts a can from the heading mechanism while the other simultaneously lifts a fresh can from the stop which holds it, an oscillating fulcrum with which the outer end of the carrier is connected, a lever arm situated above the heading mechanism, an oscillating yoke to which said arm is connected, and a rod connecting the yoke with the crank actuated carrier whereby the lever arm is depressed so as to engage the can head holder guides, and open them in its return movement, substantially as herein described. 11th. In a can heading machine, the chute through which the can bodies pass, stops by which the bodies are prevented from passing down the chute, a crank actuated carrier by which they are lifted from the stops and deposited in the heading apparatus, inclined chutes through which the heads are delivered, oscillating can head holders adapted to tilt outwardly so as to receive the can heads from the chutes, mechanism, consisting of connecting rods i^1, pivoted to the can head holders, lever arms i^2, i^3, and a cam i^5, upon the crank-shaft whereby the can head holders are oscillated so as to be alternately separated and tilted to receive a can head from the chute, and then forced together to place the can head upon a can body which has been delivered between the two, substantially as herein described. 12th. In a can heading machine, means for delivering the can heads intermittently from the inclined chute through which they pass consisting of the fulcrumed levers h^5, h^7, adapted to alternately check the can heads from below and from above, and mechanism whereby these check levers are actuated consisting of a lever arm fulcrumed on the chute having a lower end adapted to extend down over the lowermost can body, a bar secured to the lever arm and extending to each side thereof, and arms with which the outer portions of the bar are designed to form contact. 13th. In combination with the oscillating holders by which the heads are received and placed upon the can body ends, the cam actuated releasing levers adapted to be forced against the cam heads and permitting the can head holders to be moved toward the can head chutes without interferring with the headed can. 14th. The oscillating holders adapted to receive can heads, overlapping guides hinged to and movable thereon, whereby the can head is retained and the can end guided, and means to open the guides and release the headed can as described. 15th. The crank arms fixed to the hinge shafts of the can headed holder guides, and movable arms engaging the crank-arms to return the guides after they are opened, and allow the cans to pass as described.

No. 49,320. Apparatus for Manufacturing Artificial Fuel. (*Appareil pour fabriquer le combustible artificiel.*)

Ludwig Know, Bergen, Norway, 24th June, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—In a mixer for manufacturing artificial fuel, the combination with the coal receiver provided with a hopper and an inclined