(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. A. MARSH.

MACHINE FOR HEADING CANS.

No. 265,617. Patented Oct. 10, 1882.

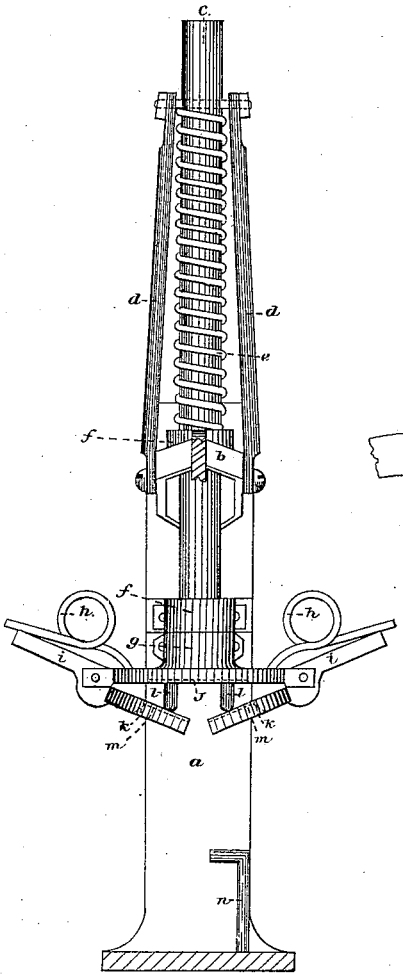

Fig. 1.

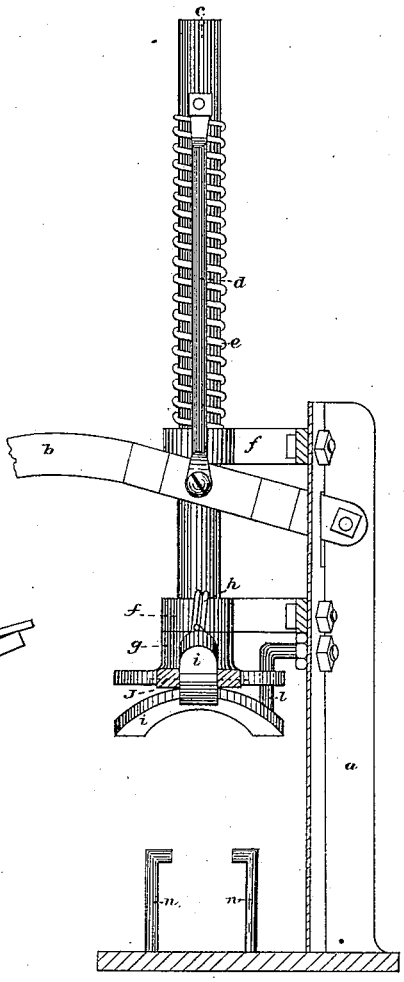

Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

David W. Snow.

F. C. Payson.

Inventor.

George A. Marsh.

by Geo. B. Bird.

Atty.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

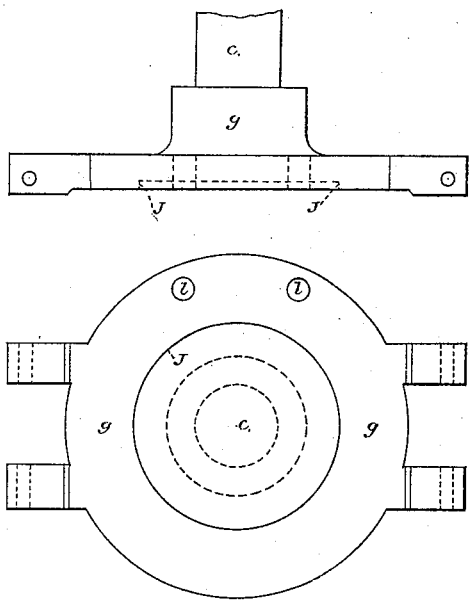


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

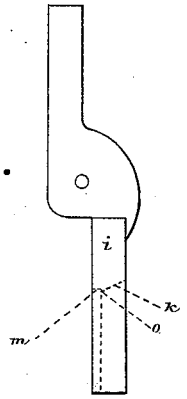
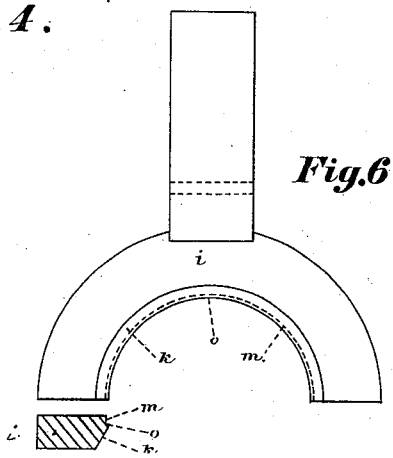


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
David W. Snow.
F. C. Payson.

Inventor.
George A. Marsh
by Geo. E. Bird
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. MARSH, OF BRUNSWICK, MAINE.

MACHINE FOR HEADING CANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,617, dated October 10, 1882.

Application filed March 30, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. MARSH, of Brunswick, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Heading Cans; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, that will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the machine; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the piece *g;* Fig. 4, a view of the same from beneath; Fig. 5, a side view of the arm *i;* Fig. 6, a view of the same from above, with a detail showing a transverse section.

The purpose of my invention is to provide a convenient device for heading cans. In packing goods in open-top cans the cover must be placed upon the can after the can has been filled, and consequently while it is in an upright position.

The construction of my machine may be learned from the drawings and the following description.

Upon the base of the machine is erected the perpendicular stanchion *a*. To this stanchion are securely fastened two guides, *f f*, one above the other, each having a circular opening, the centers of which openings are in the same vertical line. Through these openings passes the shaft or rod *c*, to which, on either side, are bolted the rods or arms *d d*, which, at their lower ends, are bolted to the bifurcation of the lever *b*. This lever is pivoted to the stanchion *a* just below the upper guide, *f*, its bifurcation surrounding the rod *c*.

Surrounding the rod *c*, within the arms *d d*, is a coil-spring, *e*, the upper end thereof resting against the bolt which secures the upper ends of the arms *d d*, the lower end resting upon the upper guide, *f*. The lower end of the shaft *c* terminates in the piece *g*, which has on its lower side a circular shoulder. Upon the under side of this shoulder (see Figs. 3 and 4) is a circular recess, J, concentric with the rod or shaft *c*, and of a diameter just sufficiently large to admit the cover of the can to be headed. In depth it may be equal to one-half the width of the flange of the cover.

Passing through openings in the shoulder outside the circumference of the recess are the elbowed pieces *l l*, the upper ends of which are bolted to the stanchion *a*. Their lower ends extend vertically below the shoulder a distance equal to or less than the distance through which the rod *c* may be depressed by the lever *b*.

Hinged to the shoulder of the piece *g* and on either side are the arms *i i*, each of which is bifurcated at its inner end. (See Fig. 6.) This bifurcation is semicircular, the bifurcations of the two arms *i i* together forming a complete circle or annulus concentric with the recess J. Upon the inner and upper edge of the annulus thus formed is a continuation, *m*, of the recess J, beneath which recess *m*, extending inward, is a flange, *o*, the width of which is slightly greater than the thickness of the flange of the cover of the can. Beneath the flange the ring is beveled downward and outward, (see K, Fig. 5.) The distance from the top of the recess J to the upper surface of the flange *o* should be just perceptibly greater than the height of the flange of the cover. A spring, *h*, secured to the piece *g*, forces the inner part of the pieces *i i* upward against the pieces *l l*.

Upon one side of the base of the machine are the guides *n n*, so situated that when a can is placed against them the center of the can shall be directly beneath the center of the recess J.

In operation, the can, having been filled, is placed upon the base of the machine, its wall resting against the guides *n n*. The arms *i i* being in the position represented in Figs. 1 and 2, the cover is placed within the recess J and the lever depressed. The bifurcations of the arms *i i*, being removed from contact with the pieces *l l*, close up against the piece *g*, and the cover rests upon the flange under the recess *m*. As the lever is still further depressed the wall of the can enters the beveled portion K of the pieces *i i*, by which the wall of the can is compressed at the same time that the cover is forced over and around it. The lever is then released, and the rod *a* being forced upward by the spring *e*, the pieces *i i* are opened by contact with the pieces *l l* and the can released.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a machine for heading cans, the combination of the rod *a*, having the shouldered piece *g*, provided with recess J, with the hinged arms *i i*, having recess *m*, flange *o*, and beveled surface K.

2. The combination of the rod *a*, having the

shouldered piece *g*, provided with recess J, guides *f f*, arms *i i*, having recess *m*, flange *o*, beveled surface K, and springs *h*, with pieces *l l*.

3. The combination of a rod having the shouldered piece *g*, provided with recess J, the guides *f f*, the rods *d d*, spring *e*, lever *b*, arms *i i*, having recess *m*, flange *o*, and beveled surface K, springs *h h*, and pieces *l l*, together with the guides *n n*.

4. The combination of the rod *a*, having the shouldered piece *g*, provided with recess J, with the hinged arms *i i*, having recess *m*, flange *o*, beveled surface K, springs *h h*, and guides *n n* and *f f*.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of March, 1882.

GEORGE A. MARSH.

Witnesses:
G. E. BIRD,
M. M. THOMAS, Jr.