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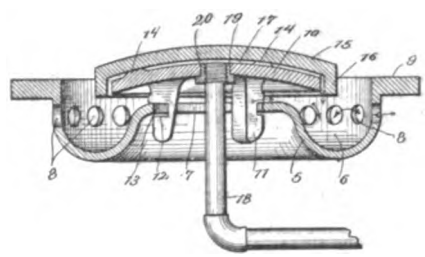
the elevated portion of the frame and connecting it to the front axle housing and downwardly directed rear springs located above the depressed rear portion of the frame and connecting it to the rear axle.

4. In a motor vehicle, a chassis frame diverging from front to rear having an elevated front portion and a depressed rear portion, a front axle housing, a rear axle, converging upwardly directed front semi-elliptic springs located below the elevated portion of the frame and connecting it to the front axle housing and downwardly directed semi-elliptic rear springs located above the depressed rear portion of the frame and connecting it to the rear axle.

5. In a motor vehicle, a chassis frame having an elevated front portion and a depressed rear portion, front springs located below and within the sides of the elevated front portion of the frame and rear springs located above and exterior to the sides of the depressed rear portion of the frame.

[Claims 6 to 11 not printed in the Gazette.]

1,115,414. OIL-BURNER. HARRY V. DRESBACH and WILLIAM O. DRESBACH, Joplin, Mo. Filed July 10, 1914. Serial No. 850,187. (Cl. 158—53.)



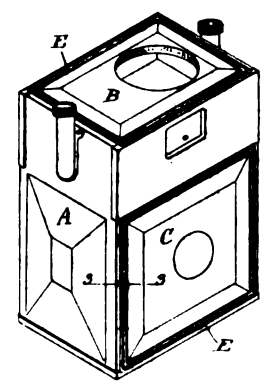
1. A burner of the character described, comprising a main shell having an approximately annular combustion chamber having its outer and inner walls provided with oppositely arranged air inlet openings, a heating plate arranged wthin the approximately annular combustion chamber and provided with supporting means engaging the inner wall of the main shell to maintain the same spaced therefrom, and a cap arranged upon and spaced from the heating plate to form therewith a vaporizing chamber discharging toward the combustion chamber.

2. A burner of the character described, comprising a main shell having an approximately annular combustion chamber provided upon its inner and outer walls with oppositely arranged air inlet openings, a heating plate arranged within the approximately annular combustion chamber and having its upper surface inclined toward the outer edge thereof, means for supporting the heating plate in spaced relation from the inner wall of the main shell, a cap arranged upon and spaced from the heating plate to form therewith a vaporizing chamber discharging toward the combustion chamber, and means to supply a liquid fuel to the upper inclined surface of the heating plate at a point near the center thereof.

3. A burner of the character described, comprising a main shell having an approximately annular combustion chamber provided upon its inner and outer walls with oppositely arranged air inlet openings, a heating plate arranged within the approximately annular combustion chamber and having its upper surface inclined toward its outer edge and provided with an approximately centrally arranged aperture, means for feeding a liquid fuel upwardly through the approximately centrally arranged aperture to supply the same to the upper inclined surface of the heating plate, and a cap arranged upon and spaced from the heating plate to form therewith a vaporizing chamber and provided at its periphery with a depending flange to deflect the vaporized liquid fuel downwardly into the combustion chamber between and in proximity to the oppositely traveling incoming streams of air.

4. A burner of the character described, comprising a main shell having an approximately annular combustion chamber provided upon its inner wall with an air inlet opening having its wall provided with a plurality of notches and upon its outer wall with a plurality of air outlet openings oppositely arranged with respect to the air inlet opening of the inner wall, a heating plate arranged within the approximately annular combustion chamber and carrying depending legs provided upon their outer sides with notches to coöperate with the first named notches, spacing lugs formed upon the upper surface of the heating plate, a cap arranged upon the spacing lugs and forming with the heating plate a vaporizing chamber, and means to supply the liquid fuel to the vaporizing chamber.

1,115,415. CLOSURE FOR METALLIC RECEPTACLES. WILLIAM T. DREW, Mount Vernon, N. Y., assignor to New York Improved Meter Company, New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New York. Filed Aug. 22, 1910. Serial No. 578,395. (Cl. 73—1.)



1. A case or receptacle provided with an opening, the edge of the opening being bent outwardly to form a retaining flange, and a cover for said opening, having a bead along its edge adapted to fit over and contact with the top of the retaining flange so as to form a joint therewith, but leaving a space between the outer wall of the flange and the inner wall of the bead and a flat securing flange on said cover extending outwardly from said bead, said securing flange being permanently sealed to the body portion of the casing, a portion of the sealing material also entering the space between the bead and the retaining flange, which flange prevents the sealing material from entering the casing.

2. A case or receptacle provided with an opening, the edge of the opening being bent outwardly from the body of the casing to form a retaining flange, and a cover for said opening, the edge of the cover being provided with a bead or groove wider than the thickness of the retaining flange and fitting over and contacting with said flange so as to form a tight joint therewith, the outer wall of said bead being bent outwardly to form a flat securing flange, the adjacent surfaces of the flange and casing being parallel, the head or groove being of sufficient depth to permit the securing flange to lie substantially flat upon the body portion of the casing outside of the retaining flange, and permanent sealing material applied to the seam between the securing flange and the body portion of the casing and also between the inside of the outer wall of the bead and the retaining flange, said retaining flange preventing the sealing material from passing into the inside of the casing.

3. A case or receptacle provided with an opening, the edge of the opening being bent outwardly from the body portion of the casing to form a retaining flange of single thickness, and a cover for said opening, the edge of the cover being bent first outwardly and then inwardly upon itself outside of the first bend to form a bead or groove, and then bent at substantially right angles to the outer wall of the bead to form a flat securing flange, said bead or groove being wider than the width of the retaining