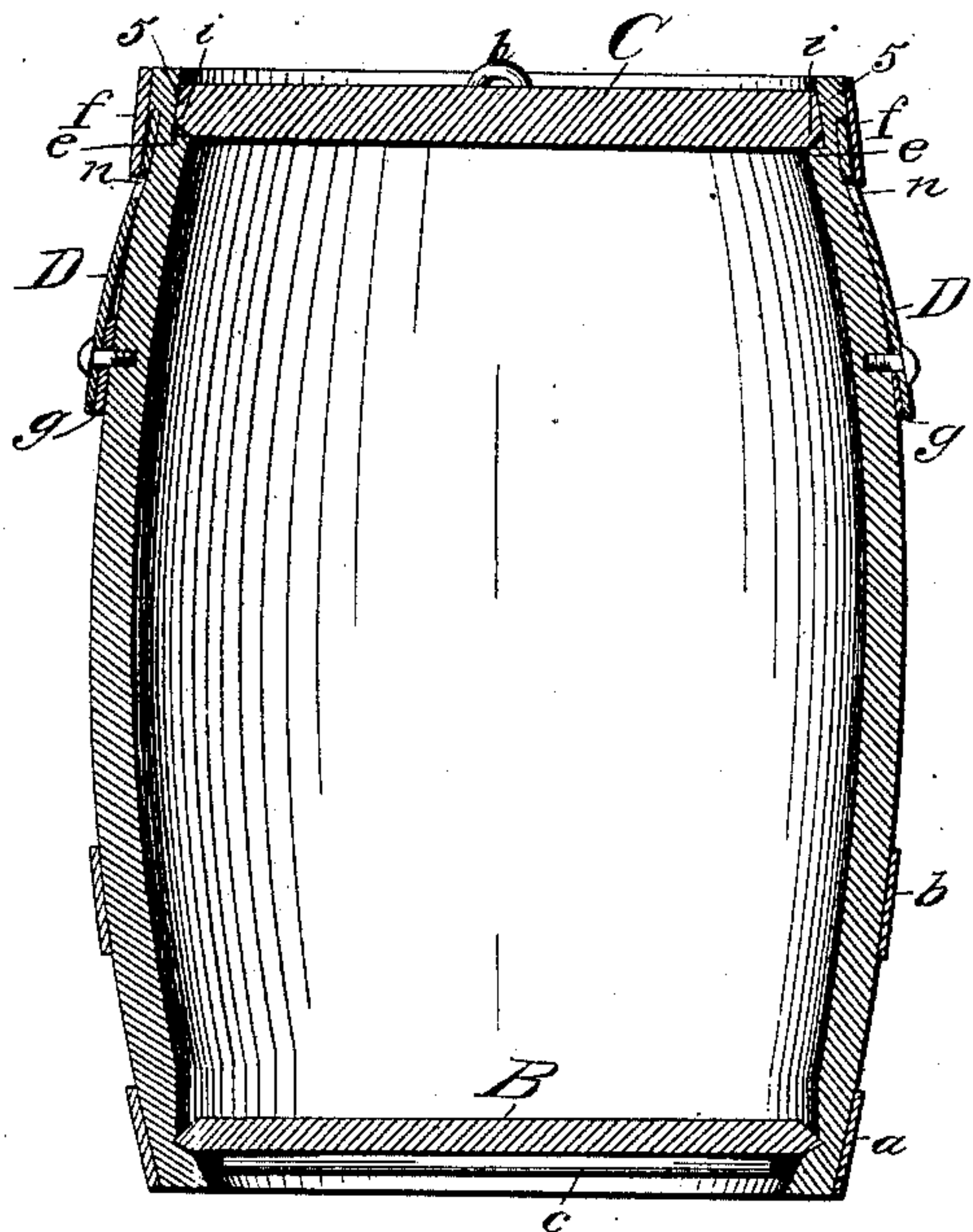


G. W. BANKER.  
 Manufacture of Barrels.

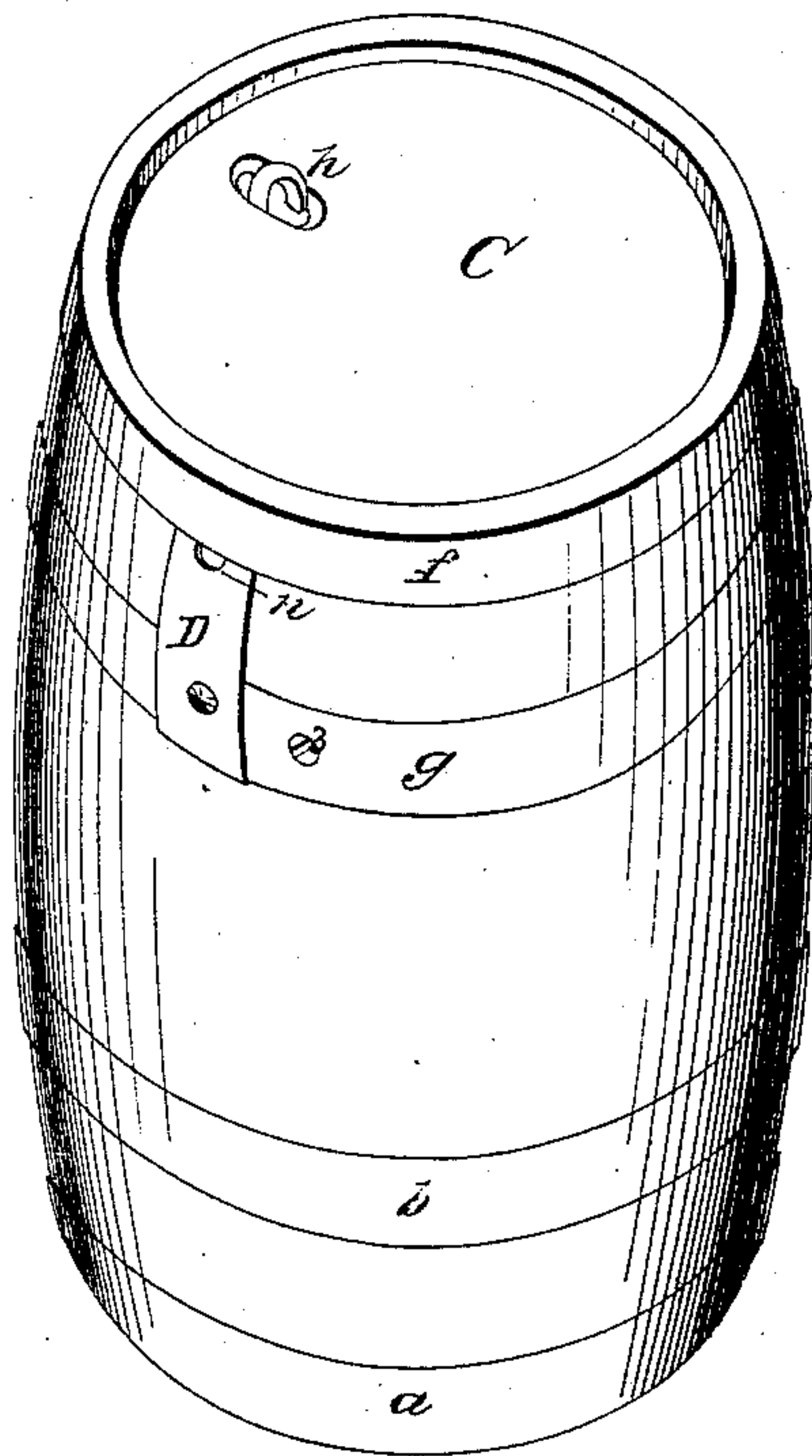
No. 25,784.

Patented Oct. 11, 1859.

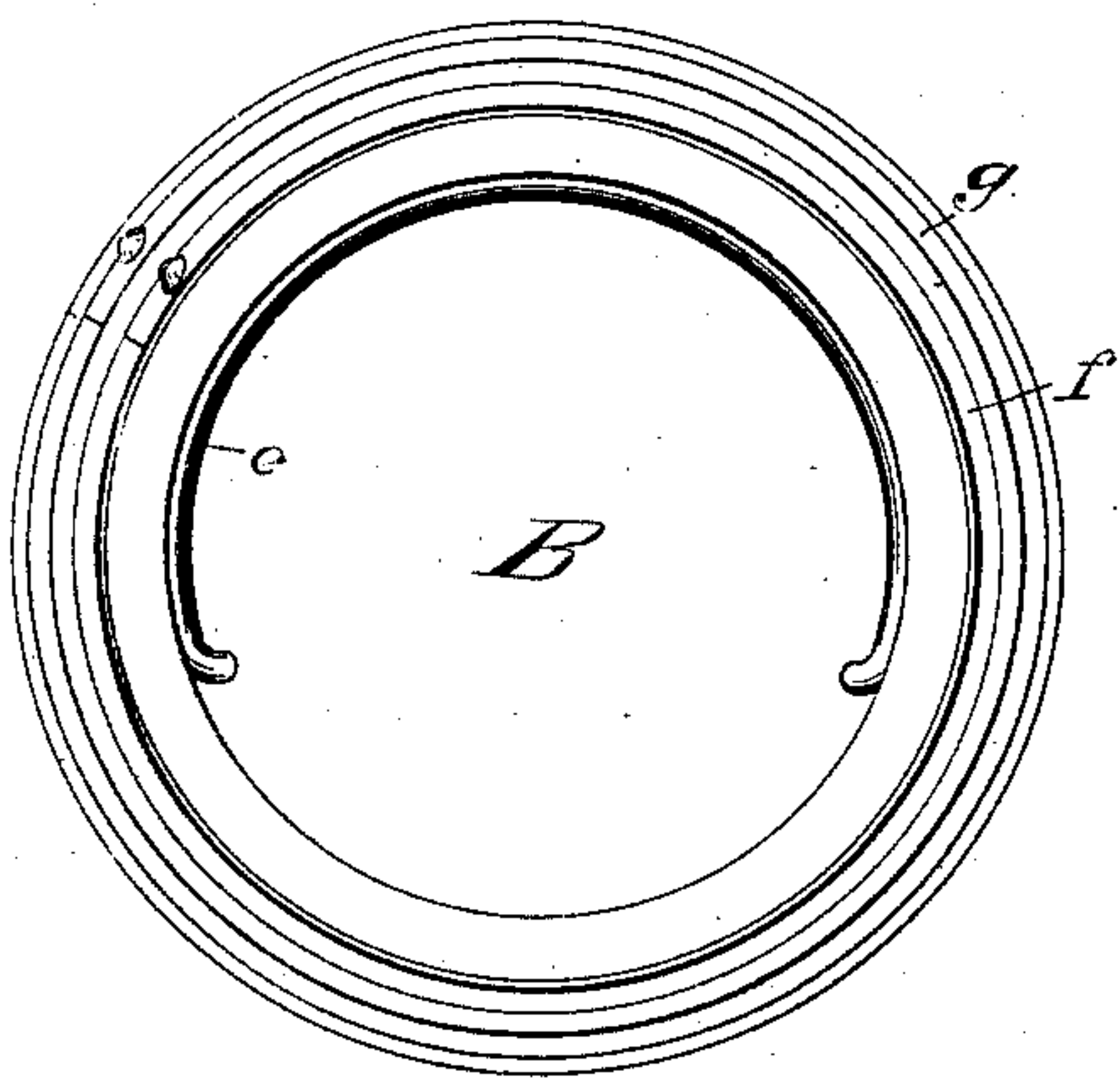
*Fig. 2.*



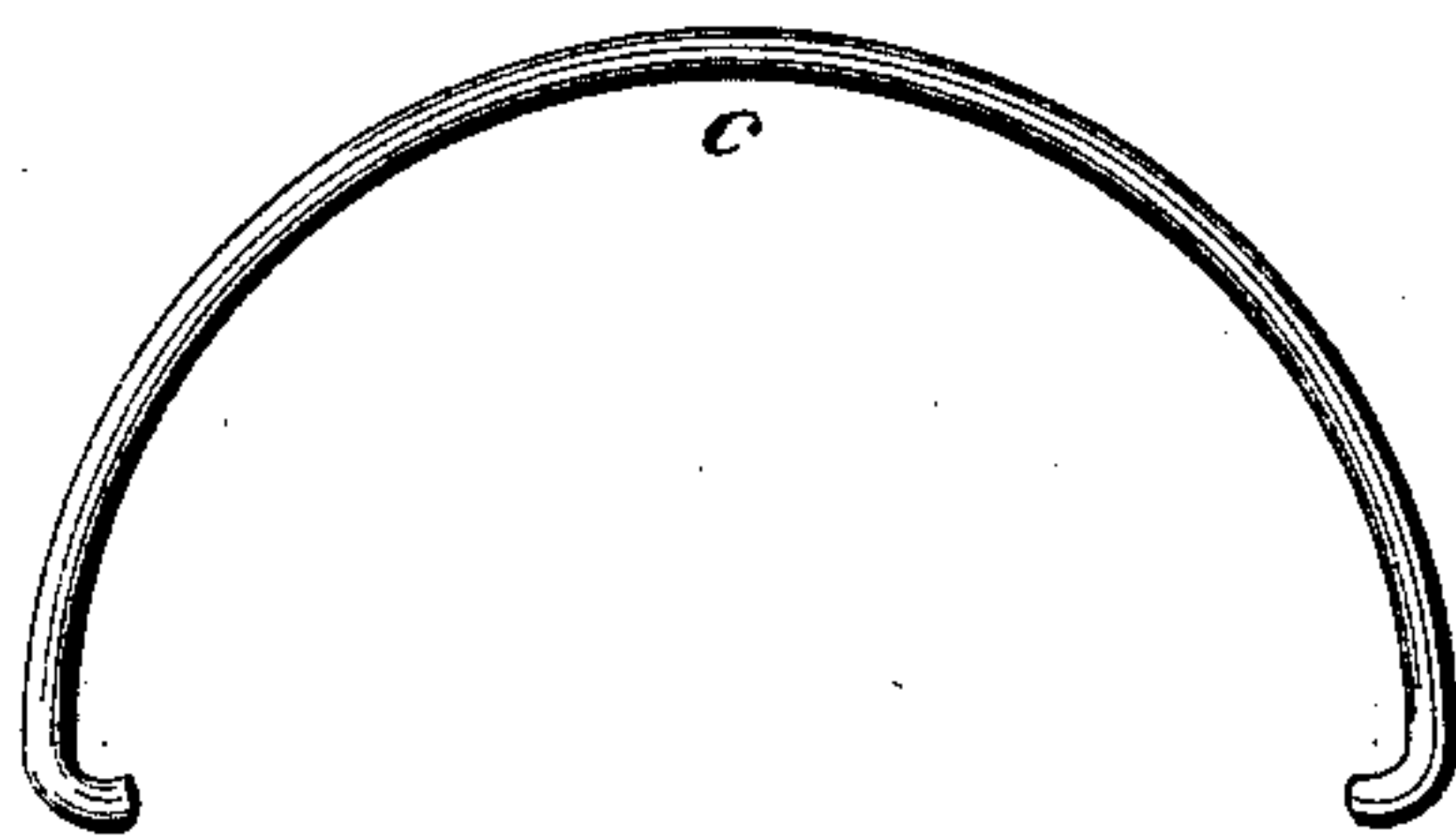
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Inventor.*

*Witnesses.*

*Thos. R. Rouch.  
 Sam. Cooper*

*G. W. Banker.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

G. W. BANKER, OF MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, AND G. O. CARPENTER, OF SOUTH READING, MASSACHUSETTS.

## MODE OF MANUFACTURING BARRELS, &c.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 25,784, dated October 11, 1859.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. BANKER, of Medford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an  
5 Improvement in the Manufacture of Barrels, Kegs, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a perspective view; Fig. 2, a vertical section through Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a plan; Fig. 4, a bail or handle to be referred to hereafter.

The heads of barrels, kegs, and like articles are commonly held in place by having  
15 their chamfered edges sunk into a groove or croze near the end of the staves. To remove such a head from the barrel, it is necessary to remove the upper hoops and loosen all  
20 the hoops above the bilge, as the head enters so deeply into the croze that it cannot otherwise be removed; but by the loosening of these hoops the staves are permitted to open and the contents, if liquid, escape. This is  
25 particularly the case where beef, pork, or fish is opened for inspection or where kegs containing semiliquid paints are opened.

To remedy this inconvenience and to make a head which may be removed without start-  
30 ing any save the upper hoops is the object of my invention, which consists in a peculiar method of securing the head to the barrel, which will now be more particularly described.

35 In the drawings my improvement is represented as applied to a keg for holding paint, which is also so arranged as to be easily converted into a paint pot.

The lower head B is secured in the ordinary manner, the stave being chamfered and  
40 crozed and the hoops *a* and *b* driven on to hold the head in place. The upper head C, to which my improvement is applied, is left of a uniform thickness throughout and is  
45 slightly beveled around its edge, as shown at 5 (Fig. 2), and the chime is beveled to correspond thereto. Beneath this beveled portion of the stave is a shoulder *e*, upon which the head rests, and thus when in place and  
50 the top hoop is driven the head is held securely in place. The bottom edge of the head at *i* is beveled for a short distance more obtusely than the balance of the edge to facilitate the forcing of the head into the

barrel, and the shoulder *e*, which is repre- 55  
sented in Fig. 2 as square, may be beveled to correspond with the bevel *i* upon the head.

To remove the head C, the top hoop *f* is taken off, which allows the staves to spring  
sufficiently to permit the head to be taken 60  
out, the latter being made of one piece when practicable, or when made of several pieces they are all secured together.

The head C is furnished with a staple *h*, riveted or clenched through it, the wood be- 65  
ing gouged out beneath it to permit the instrument by which the head is removed to enter the staple without the necessity of the latter projecting so far above the head as to  
70 be liable to injury.

To head the barrel or other cask up, the upper hoop is removed and the head is forced into place, the ends of the staves springing sufficiently to let it in, and the  
75 hoop *f* is replaced. To take out the head, this hoop is removed, and a suitable instrument is inserted into the staple *h*, by which the head may be drawn out.

The key represented in the accompanying drawings is designed for holding paints 80  
ground in oil, and is so arranged that after being opened and emptied of its contents it can be converted into a paint pot for use by the painter. For this purpose the second  
85 hoop *g* is driven down tight and is secured in place by screws 3, or in any convenient manner. To the opposite sides of this hoop are secured ears D, the upper ends of which extend up sufficiently high to be covered by  
90 the hoop *f* when the latter is driven down, and rests in a recess of corresponding size in the side of the key. Each ear has a hole  
95 *n* near its top, which receives one of the hooks 2 of the bail *c* when the keg is to be converted into a paint pot. Before it is devoted to this use the bail *c* is sprung into  
the lower chime, as seen in Fig. 3, where it will be held by the effort of the wire to expand, or it may be further secured there  
100 while the keg is transported by means of tacks.

The handle furnishes a convenient and ready instrument by which the head may be taken out, one of the hooks 2 being inserted into the staple *h*. 105

By means of this invention casks containing liquids or semiliquids may be opened without loss either of their contents by leak-



age or of the head by having its edge broken off. A double saving is thus effected, and the barrel or keg may be repeatedly employed after being opened and emptied, and  
5 barrels of beef, pork, or fish may be readily opened for inspection without loss of the pickle or injury to the head. Larger kegs or firkins may in a similar manner be furnished with ears and a bail, and, having  
10 served the purpose for which they were originally intended, may be converted into buckets for household or other purposes.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The method herein described of securing the heads of casks by means of the chamber 5 and shoulder *e* as described.

2. I claim a keg furnished with ears and a bail as above described for the purpose specified.

GEO. W. BANKER.

Witnesses:

THOS R. ROACH,  
SAM. COOPER.