J. Peacock,

Barrel Cleaner

No. 68,311. Patented Aug. 27, 1867.

Fig. 1

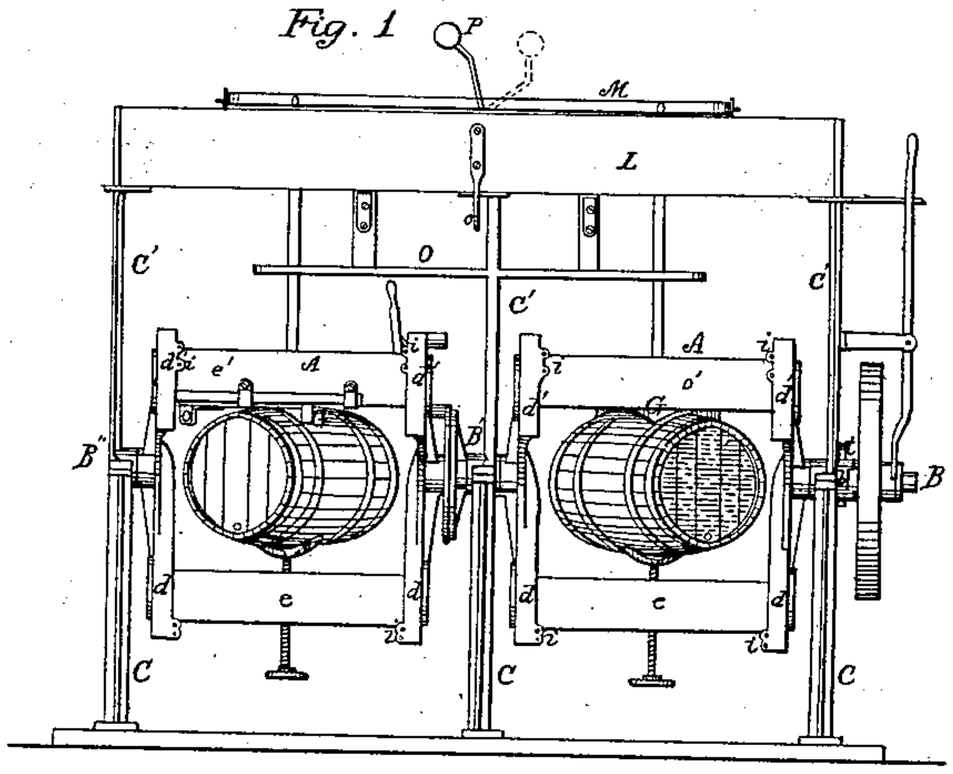


Fig. 2

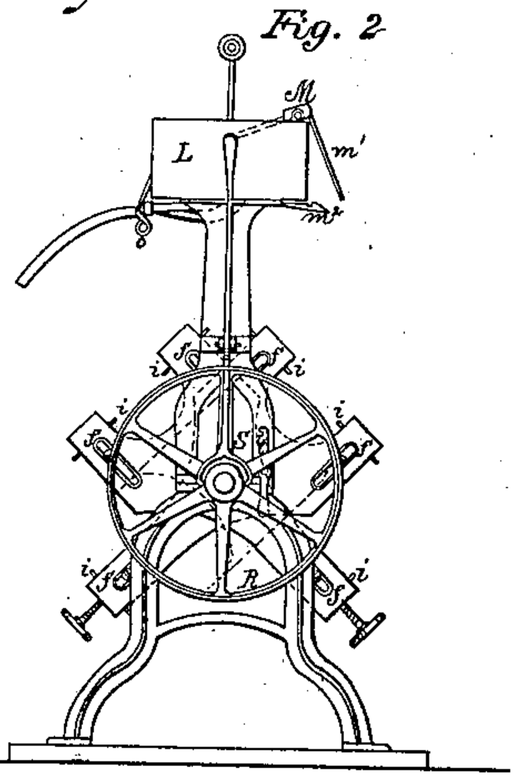


Fig. 3

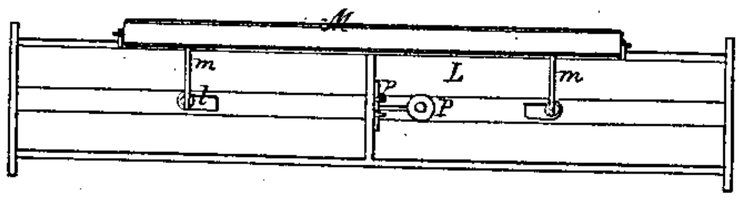


Fig. 5

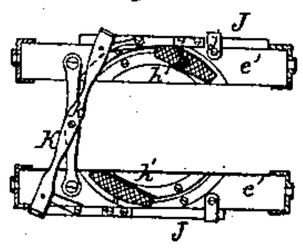


Fig. 4

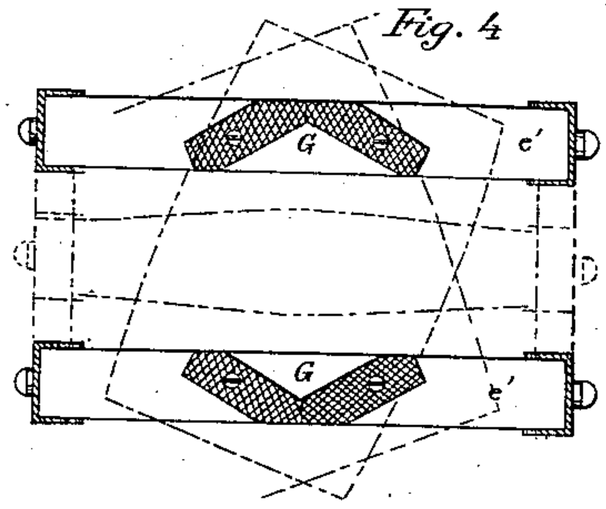
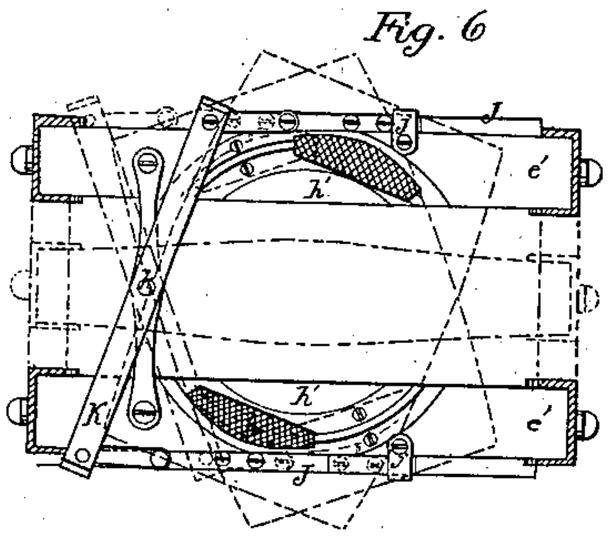


Fig. 6



Witnesses:

Baltis Dr Long
J. L. Peyton.

Inventor:

J. Peacock
by his Attys
Baldwin & Son

United States Patent Office.

JONATHAN PEACOCK, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 68,311, *dated August* 27, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN BARREL-WASHING MACHINES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JONATHAN PEACOCK, of Rockford, in the county of Winnebago, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Barrel-Washing Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which make part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a view in elevation of one side of my improved machine.

Figure 2 represents an end view of the same.

Figure 3 represents a plan or top view of the water-trough or reservoir.

Figure 4 represents one way of holding the barrels in the rotating frames, and of changing their angle to their plane of rotation.

Figure 5 represents a device for simultaneously changing the position of all the barrels in a frame; and

Figure 6 represents an enlarged view of the same to illustrate more clearly the working of the device.

The invention herein claimed consists in certain improvements on the barrel-washing machine for which Letters Patent of the United States were granted to me on the thirteenth day of March, 1866.

In the accompanying drawings, which show one convenient way of carrying out the objects of my invention, the barrels are represented as clamped in suitable frames, A A′, turning on axles or pivots B B^1 B^2 in suitable journals in an iron frame, consisting of three parallel upright pieces divided horizontally in the line of the bearings, the upper portions, C′, being bolted to the bases C at this point to render the removal of the journals easy. The frames which hold the barrels are composed of Y-shaped metallic heads D, having flanges, *d d′*, on their extremities. The flanges *d* on the long arm of the Y are radial with the axis of rotation of the heads; those on the short arm of the Y, however, are not radial to this axis, but parallel to each other and to the radial flange *d*. By this arrangement the clamp-rails are moved to or from the barrels, and yet still remain level. The clamp-rails *e e′* are adjusted nearer to or farther from their axis by means of slots *f* and set-screws *f′*, as fully described in my former patent. To prevent too much strain on the set-screws, I also insert pins, *i*, through holes in the flanges *d d′*, behind or outside of the clamping-rails. For washing dirty barrels, I have found it useful to arrange the barrels in the frames at an angle to their line of rotation, as shown in the drawings. In this instance a single barrel only is shown in each frame, but it is obvious that the number could be increased by correspondingly extending the frame. To set the barrels at an angle, I use a clamp, G, having a corrugated or roughened surface, and curved to suit the bulge of the barrel; and by duplicating these clamps, as shown in the drawings, on each side of the central line in which the barrels are arranged, they may be set at an angle either way. I find it sometimes useful to be able to vary the angle to the plane of the rotation of all the barrels simultaneously. This I accomplish by the device shown in figs. 5 and 6, and which consists in mounting the clamps *h* in circular guide-ways *h′*, on the clamping-rails, so that they may vibrate in arcs of which the axis of rotation of the frame forms the centre. The clamps are shifted by bars J, which slide in loops or guides *j*, parallel to and on the sides of the clamping-rails *e′*. The two clamps are connected by means of a balance-lever, K, pivoted on a cross-bar, *k*, extending from one rail to the other. As the flanges or guides in which the rails move are parallel, the rails can be adjusted to or from the centre without disturbing this cross-bar, which would not be the case if the flanges radiated from a common centre. The blue dotted lines in fig. 6, show the barrel arranged at one angle, and the red lines show it as turned the other way. It is obvious that by increasing the length of the slide-bars, any number of barrels could be shifted by the use of a single lever. The water-trough L is arranged above the frame, but instead of the slide-valve, described in my former patent, I employ lift or flap-valves *l*, connected by cords to arms *m*, on a rock-shaft, M, arranged on one side of the trough, and having a lever, m^1, on its outside, taking into a catch, m^2, on the frame. The pipes to supply the barrels with water pass through a lifting-frame, O, suspended beneath the trough, but which can be held up when required by a catch, *o*. The trough is divided by a transverse partition into two compartments, which communicate by a valve, *p*, provided with a balance-lever, P, so that the weight of the head keeps the valve either open or shut, as required. This valve regulates the relative quantity of water in each compartment. The frames are rotated by a band passing around the pulley R, which is thrown into and out of gear by means of ordinary clutch-lever S. A latch-lever or detent, *t*, locks over a pin, *v*, on the shaft, and thus holds the frames steady while the barrels are being put in, removed, filled, or emptied. To prevent one barrel from receiving more water than

another, by reason of sticks, straws, or other obstructions in the supply pipe, I employ enough additional transverse partitions in the trough to form a separate compartment for each barrel, and to make these partitions low enough for the water to flow over them from one compartment to another.

The operation of my invention will readily be understood from the above description, and is also so clearly set forth in my original patent as to render a recapitulation of it here unnecessary.

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

1. The combination, with the reservoir or trough, of the discharge valves, the rocking-lever, and the catch, all arranged and operating as described.

2. The combination, with the trough, of the pipes, the lifting-frame, and the catch, all constructed, arranged, and operating as described.

3. The combination, with the water-trough, of the balance-valve P, constructed and arranged as described.

4. The combination, with the clamping-rails *e'*, of the serrated fixed clamps G, for holding the barrel at an angle to the plane of rotation, as described.

5. The combination, with the clamping-rails, of the vibrating clamps *h*, arranged and operating as described.

6. The combination, substantially as described, of the holding-rails, the vibrating clamps, the slide-bars, and the balance-lever.

7. The combination of the latch-lever or detent *t* with the driving-shaft, as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

JONATHAN PEACOCK.

Witnesses:

EDM. F. BROWN,

J. I. PEYTON.