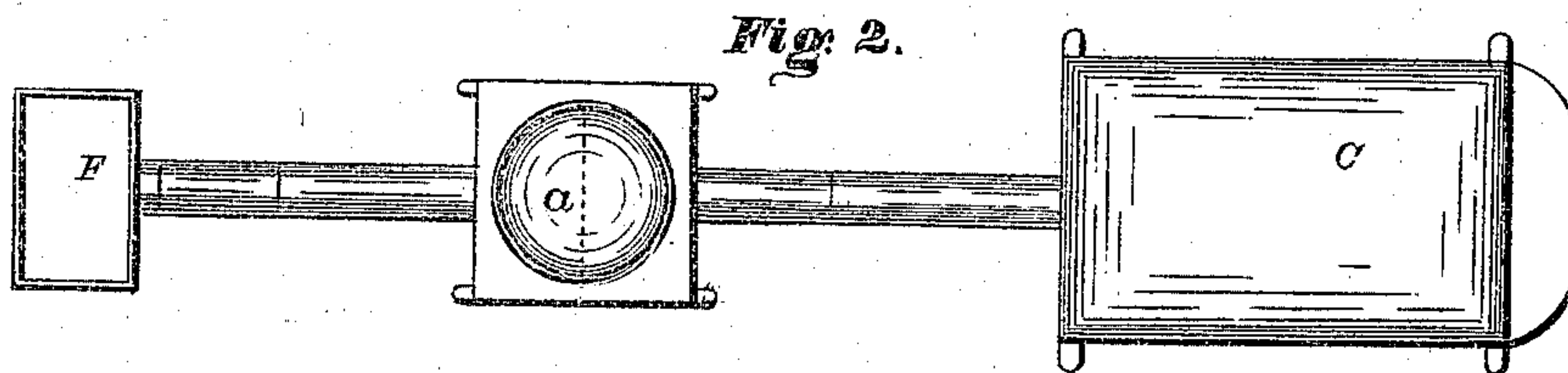
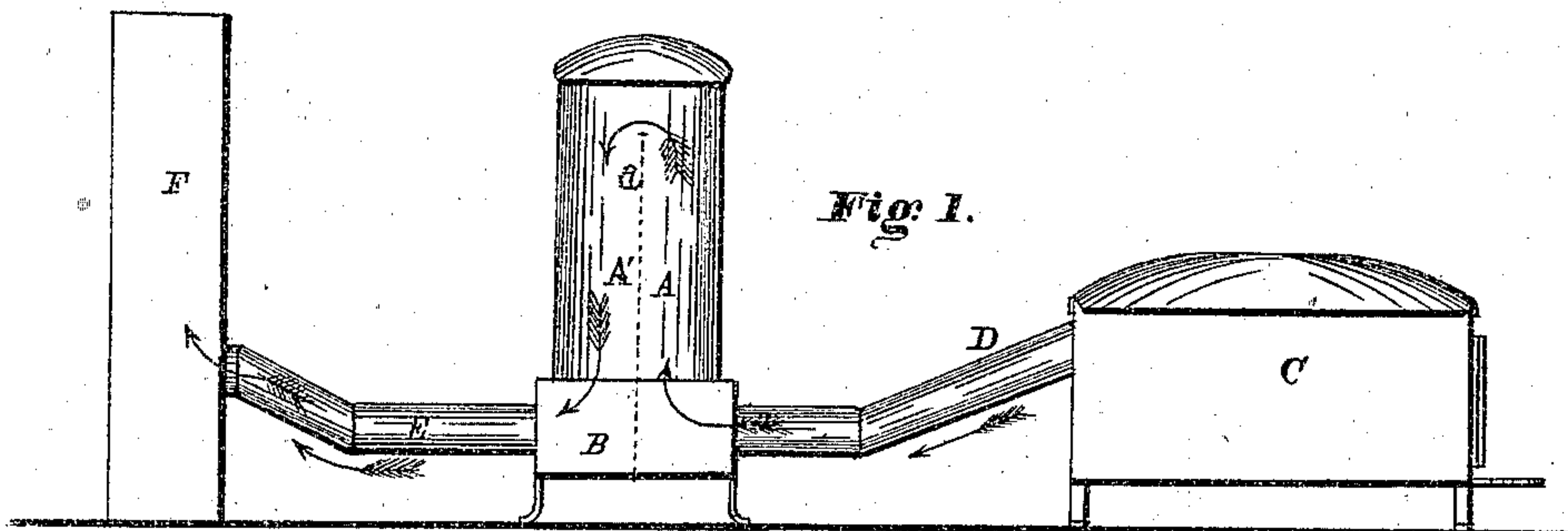


A. E. SALISBURY & S. S. STEEL.
Barrel-Heaters.

No. 138,531.

Patented May 6, 1873.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALSOM E. SALISBURY AND SAMUEL S. STEEL, OF MARTIN, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN BARREL-HEATERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **138,531**, dated May 6, 1873; application filed December 23, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALSOM E. SALISBURY and SAMUEL S. STEEL, of Martin, in the county of Ottawa and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and Improved Barrel-Heater; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and complete description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of the same.

Figure 1 is a side view of the heater. Fig. 2 is a plan view.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views.

The purpose of this invention is to heat barrels, while in the process of manufacture, by means of a cylindrical heater, over which the barrel is placed, the necessary heat for the purpose being supplied by a stove connected therewith by a pipe, the smoke, &c., being carried through the heater and discharged into a chimney.

Of said invention the following is a more specific description:

The heater above referred to consists of an iron cylinder, A, mounted upon a square chamber or box, B. Said chamber may also be constructed of iron, or it may be built up of brick, and of any size and configuration, as circumstances may render needful. C is a stove, of which D is the pipe opening into the chamber. D is an induction-pipe to the heater. E is also a pipe leading from the chamber to the chimney F, and which is the eduction-pipe of the heater. Said heater is divided longitudinally by a partition-plate, indicated by the dotted line *a*, and which also divides the chamber, as it does the heater or cylinder, into two equal sections, A A', Fig. 1. It will be observed that the partition does not reach quite to the top of the cylinder, there being at the upper end an open and free communication between the two sections; whereas no communication is allowed between the sections below, or in the base or chamber, that being

closed. By this construction the heat from the stove passing through the cylinder is always in contact with the cylinder while passing up and down, so that the full benefit of the heat is obtained, which is a decided advantage over those devices having a central tube within the cylinder, as heretofore used.

The following is the practical use of the above-described device: A barrel having only the trussing-hoops thereon is placed on over the heater, and allowed to rest upon the top of the chamber or base B. For this purpose, if the barrel is a large one, a circular platform may be placed on the top of the chamber for the barrel to stand on. The heat of the stove is now conducted into the heater through the base B, which, however, cannot pass at once through the base to the chimney, it being diverted from that course by the plate *a*, which causes the heat and smoke to ascend to the top of the heater through section A, and to pass over the end of the plate into section A', thence through the pipe E to the chimney, as indicated by the arrows. In this way the barrel is readily and thoroughly heated, and that without charring the inside, which, when heated in the ordinary way, is unavoidable. More than one barrel can be heated at once by the addition of other heaters, which can be easily done by making the base of larger size for that purpose.

Claim.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The cylinder A, provided with the central division *a*, base B, pipes E D, stove C, and chimney F, the several parts being constructed and arranged as and for the purpose specified.

ALSOM E. SALISBURY.
SAMUEL S. STEEL.

Witnesses:

J. H. H. UTHOFF,
HENRY HOMEL.