

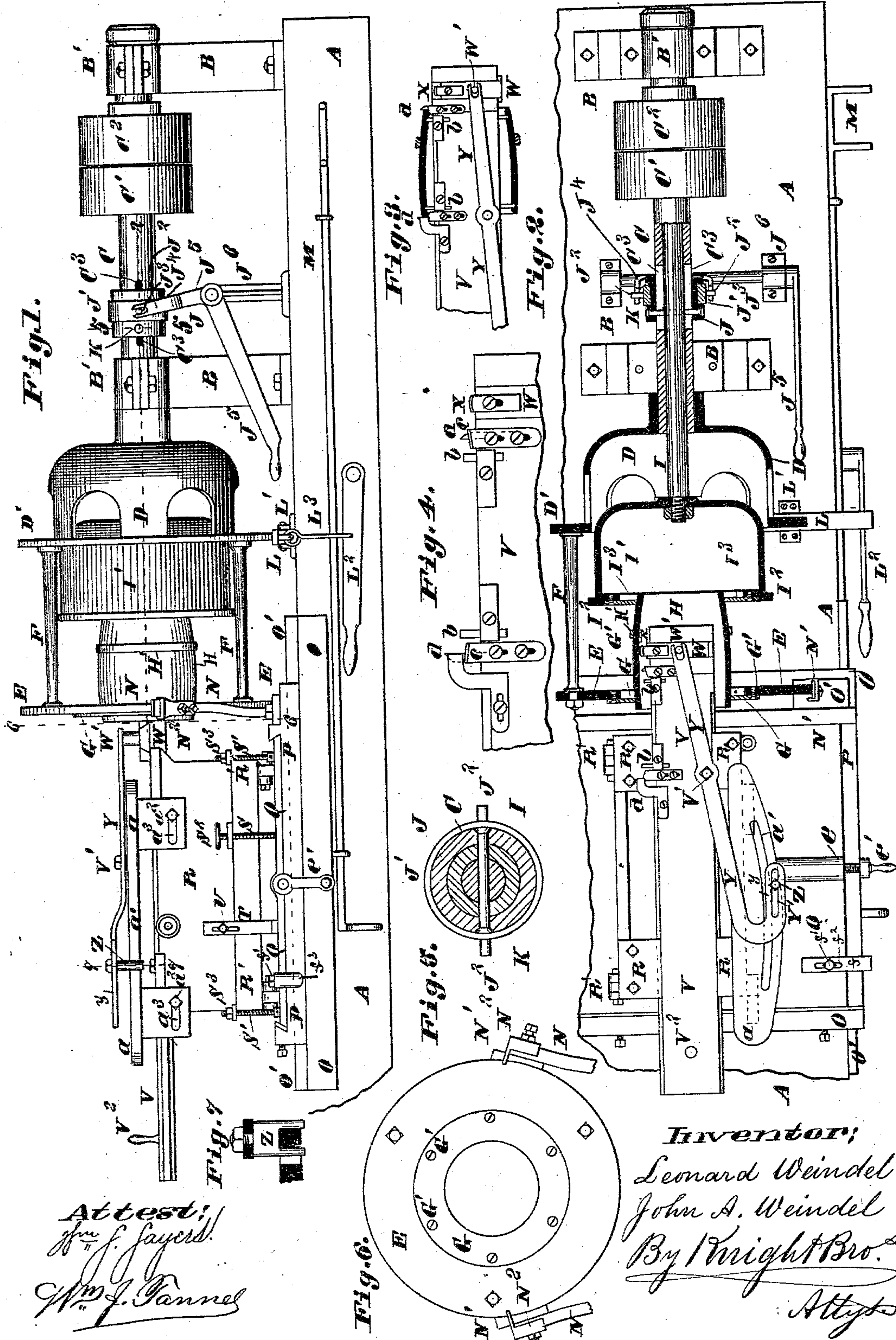
(No Model.)

L. & J. A. WEINDEL.

MACHINE FOR DRESSING THE INTERIOR OF KEGS.

No. 286,661.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEONARD WEINDEL AND JOHN A. WEINDEL, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## MACHINE FOR DRESSING THE INTERIOR OF KEGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,661, dated October 16, 1883.

Application filed March 9, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, LEONARD WEINDEL and JOHN A. WEINDEL, both of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Machines for Dressing the Interior of Kegs, Buckets, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a top view, part in section, taken on line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view, showing a certain position of the parts, as hereinafter explained. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view. Fig. 5 is an enlarged transverse section taken on line 5 5, Fig. 1; and Fig. 6 is a similar view taken on line 6 6, Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a detail view.

My invention relates to a machine for dressing the interior of kegs and buckets and crozing and chamfering the same; and my invention consists in points of novelty hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the base of the machine, supporting at one end two columns or standards, B, having journal-boxes B' on their upper ends, in which works a shaft, C, which is hollow, as shown in Fig. 2.

C' and C<sup>2</sup> are tight and loose pulleys on the shaft C. On the inner end of the shaft is a spider or disk with arms D rigidly secured thereto, so as to turn with the shaft, having a flange, D', which is connected to a disk, E, by rods or arms F. The disk E has an opening in the center, and secured to it by screws G', or by other suitable means, is a ring, G, into which fits one end of the keg or bucket H, as shown. The opening in the disk might be smaller and the keg fit directly into it; but with removable plates (having openings of different dimensions) different-sized kegs can be dressed on the same machine by simply adding a plate or ring to suit.

Within the hollow shaft C is a spindle, I, having rigidly secured to its outer end a cup-shaped holder, I', with a flange, I<sup>2</sup>, to which is removably secured a ring, I<sup>3</sup>, to receive the other end of the keg or bucket H, it being similar in all respects to that G. The spindle has end movement in the shaft, so that the holder I' can be moved from that E to allow a keg or bucket to be inserted, and then the holder

I' is moved forward, holding the keg firmly in place, as shown, and pressing the ends of the staves together. A single hoop, H', would be put on the keg before putting it into the machine, to hold the staves together. As the spindle turns with the shaft, it will thus be seen that the keg will be revolved as the shaft is rotated. The spindle is made to turn with the shaft by a pin, K, passing through them. The pin passes through a round hole in the spindle and through slots C' in the shaft, and thus, while the spindle is compelled to rotate with the shaft, it has an independent end movement. The spindle is moved endwise by the following means: (See Fig. 5.)

J represents a collar fitting loosely over the shaft C, and through which the pin K extends. The collar has an annular groove, in which fits a ring, J'. The ring is so loose that it does not prevent the collar from turning freely with the shaft, and it is provided on opposite sides with short pins J<sup>2</sup>, which fit in slots J<sup>3</sup> of the arms J<sup>4</sup> of a bell-crank lever, J<sup>5</sup>, pivoted to a standard, J<sup>6</sup>, extending up from the base of the machine. The arms branch out from the body of the lever, forming a yoke on this end of the lever. It will thus be seen that as the free end of the lever is raised and lowered, the spindle will be moved endwise for the purpose stated.

L represents a brake-bar pivoted on the upper end of a standard or bracket, L', secured to the base of the machine. The bar is located directly beneath the disk or flange D', and is connected by its outer end to a lever, L<sup>2</sup>, by means of a rod, L<sup>3</sup>. The lever is pivoted to the base of the machine, as shown in Fig. 1, and by depressing its free end the brake-bar is brought into contact with the periphery of the disk D', to stop the flier when a keg is dressed and the belt has been shifted from the driving to the loose pulley by means of an ordinary shifter, M, secured by brackets to the base of the machine.

In addition to the arms or rods F, the disk E may be supported by arms N, extending up on each side of the disk from the base-plate of the machine, and connecting with the disk by means of blocks N' and holding-clamps N<sup>2</sup>. The blocks N', being below the center of the disk, (see Fig. 6,) serve to give vertical as well transverse support to the same. The flange turns freely against the blocks N', which I pre-



fer to make of wood, and which may be readily renewed when worn out.

We will now describe the parts supporting the dressing, crozing, and chamfering tools.

5 O is a shear-plate secured to the base-plate A, having guides O', upon which the carriage-base P has longitudinal movement to adjust the carriage to suit kegs, &c., of different lengths.

10 Q is the carriage, sliding transversely on the plate or base P.

R is a frame connected to the carriage by hinges R' at the rear sides, so that the front side can be raised or lowered. The front side 15 is supported upon adjusting screws, S S', which screw in lugs of the frame R, and whose lower ends rest upon the carriage Q.

S<sup>2</sup> is a hand-wheel on the screw S.

S<sup>3</sup> are jam-nuts on the screws S'.

20 T is a standard extending from the carriage Q up the front side of the frame R, and slotted vertically for the passage of a screw, U, that screws into the frame, and whose head bears against the standard, to hold the front end of 25 the frame in any position to which it may have been adjusted by the screws S S'.

V is a plate sliding longitudinally in the top of the frame R. Near the end of the plate V is a tool-holder, W, that slides transversely in 30 the plate, and which carries a dressing-chisel, X, having a convex edge. By this tool the inside of the keg is dressed out. To cause the edge of the tool to conform to the inside of the keg, it must have a curved course as it moves 35 longitudinally through the keg, and to give it—the tool—this movement the described transverse movement is given to the tool-holder by the following mechanism: Upon the tool-holder is a stud, W', that is embraced by the forked end 40 of the lever Y. This lever is fulcrumed to the plate V at V', so that it admits of oscillation in a horizontal plane to cause the transverse movement of the tool-holder. The outer end of the lever Y has a return-bend, y, as shown, 45 and has a slot, Y', in the bend, in which is secured an adjustable fork, Z, that embraces the curved bar a' of a plate, a, adjustably connected to the frame R, the connection being made by screws a<sup>2</sup>, which pass through hori- 50 zontal slots a<sup>3</sup>, and screw into the front side of the frame R. It will be seen that as the plate V is moved longitudinally the lever will be caused to swing on its fulcrum and the edge of the tool X to follow a curved course, as re- 55 quired in dressing out the interior of the keg H. By the adjustment of the plate a upon the frame R, or the adjustment of the fork Z upon the lever, or both adjustments, the tool X may be suited to turn kegs of different in- 60 side conformations. (See Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 7.)

b are the crozing-tools, c are the chamfering-tools, and d are the tools by which the ends of the keg are dressed off. These tools are all attached to the tool-holder plate V.

e is a screw by which transverse movement 65 may be imparted to the carriage Q. The feed-screw e is turned by a hand-crank, e'.

The operation is as follows: The clamping-head I' being in its backward position and 70 the belt on the loose pulley, the keg H, confined by a hoop, H', has one end inserted in the ring G; then the ring I<sup>3</sup> is forced upon the rear end of the keg by the downward movement of lever J<sup>5</sup>. The tool-holder plate V is supposed to be in its outer position in 75 front of the clamp-ring G. The belt is then shifted to the tight pulley to impart rotary motion to the keg. Then the plate V is moved endwise by means of the handle V<sup>2</sup>, its end being pushed through the keg, and the tool X 80 dressing out the inside of the same. When the tool X has passed completely through the keg and reached the position shown in Fig. 3, the carriage Q is moved transversely, (away 85 from the operator,) and the tools b c d act to croze, chamfer, and dress off the ends of the keg. The transverse movement of the carriage is limited by a bracket, f, connected to the carriage by a screw, f', passing through a 90 longitudinal slot, f<sup>2</sup>, in the bracket, which has a downturned end or lip, f<sup>3</sup>, impinging against the front edge of the shear-plate, to arrest the forward movement of the carriage at the proper point.

We claim— 95

1. In a barrel-dressing machine, the combination of a hollow shaft having spider provided with a flange, disk connected to said flange by suitable rods, and spindle working 100 longitudinally in said hollow shaft, and provided with cup-shaped holder working in said spider, and having flange to support the barrel, the holder having endwise movement in the rotatable spider, as set forth.

2. In a barrel-dressing machine, the combination of hollow shaft C, having longitudinal 105 slots C<sup>3</sup>, spider D, rigidly secured to the shaft, having flange D', disk E, rods F, securing the disk to the spider, spindle I, having cup-shaped holder I' in the head, and pin K, securing the spindle to the hollow shaft by passing through the slots into a collar, J, sliding 110 on the shaft, as set forth.

3. In a barrel-dressing machine, the combination of a suitable supporting-frame, a plate 115 carrying a tool to move transversely, a tool-actuating lever having return-bend y and a slot in the bend, sliding adjustable block secured to the slotted bend of the lever, and a guide, a, having bar a', engaged by the block, 120 as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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