

(Model.)

J. STRÜBEL.  
CASK OR HOGSHEAD.

No. 300,527.

Patented June 17, 1884.

Fig. 1

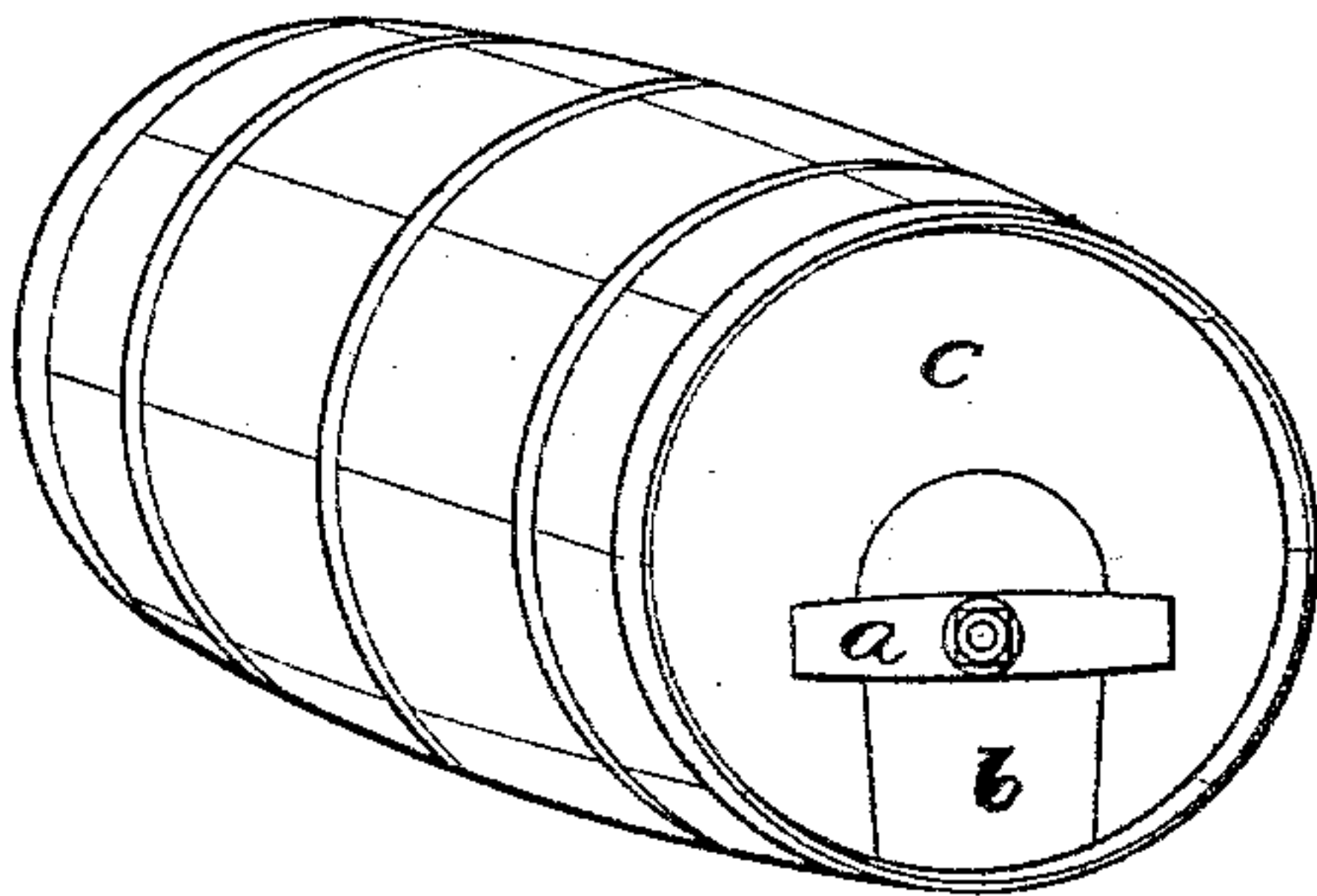


Fig. 2  
Old style  
inside of a head,

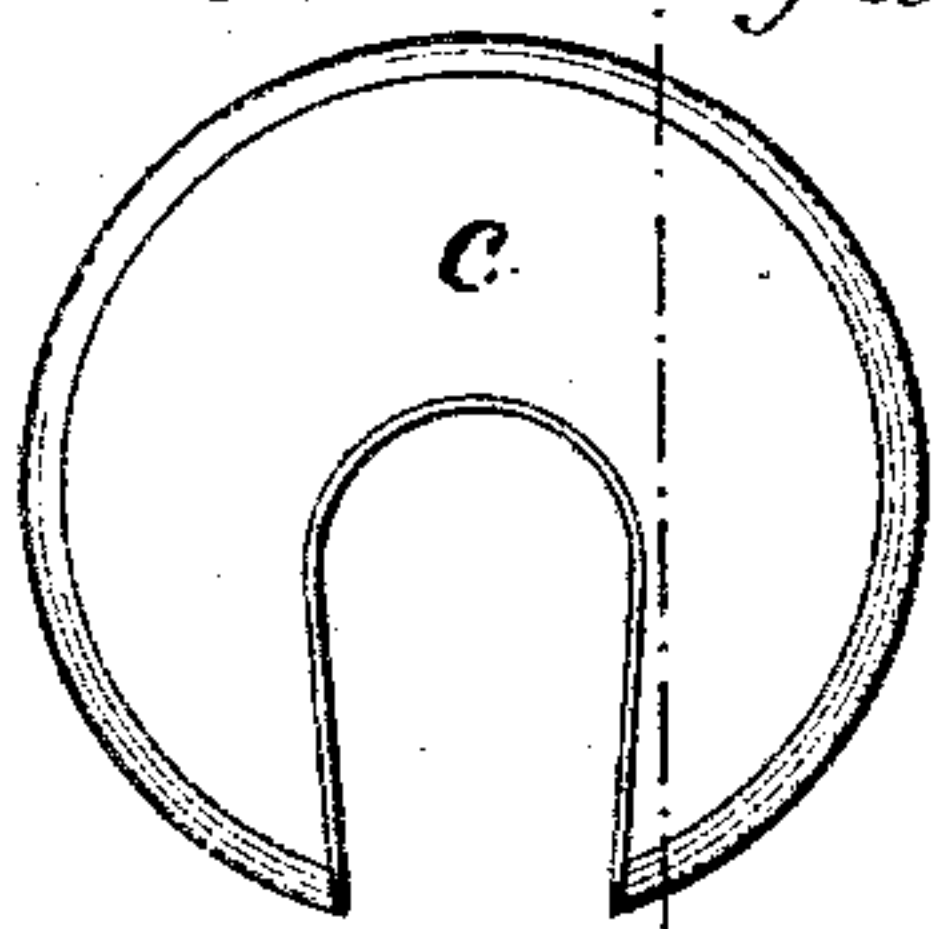


Fig. 3

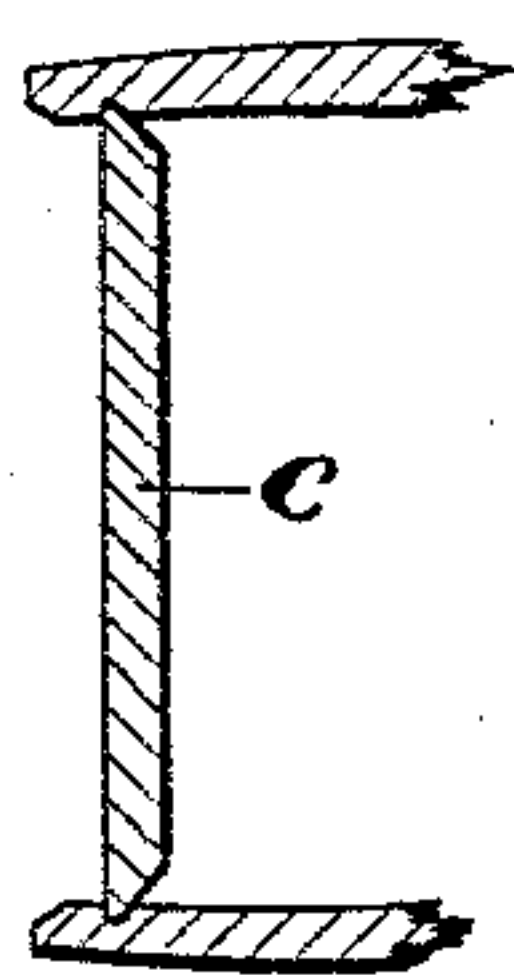


Fig. 4

Impt.

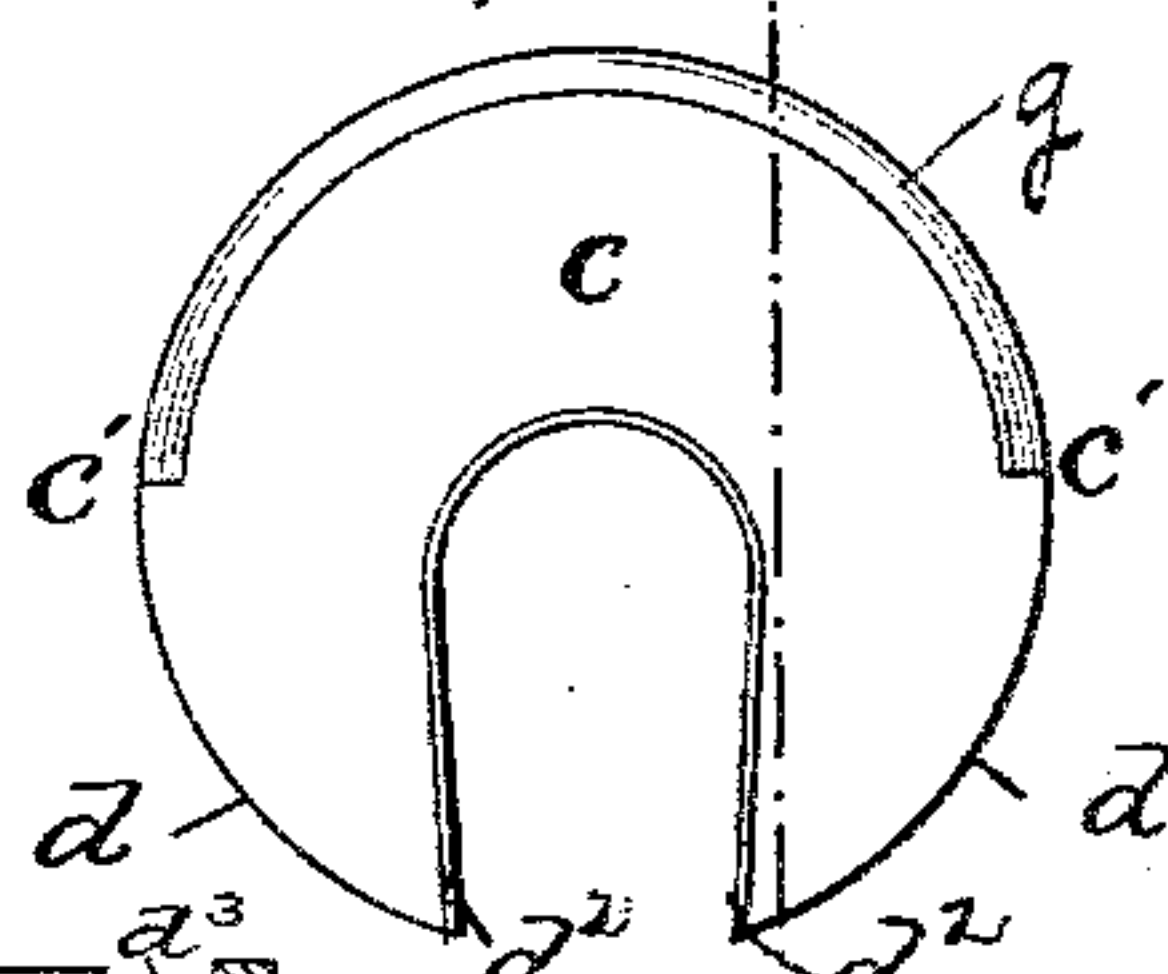


Fig. 6

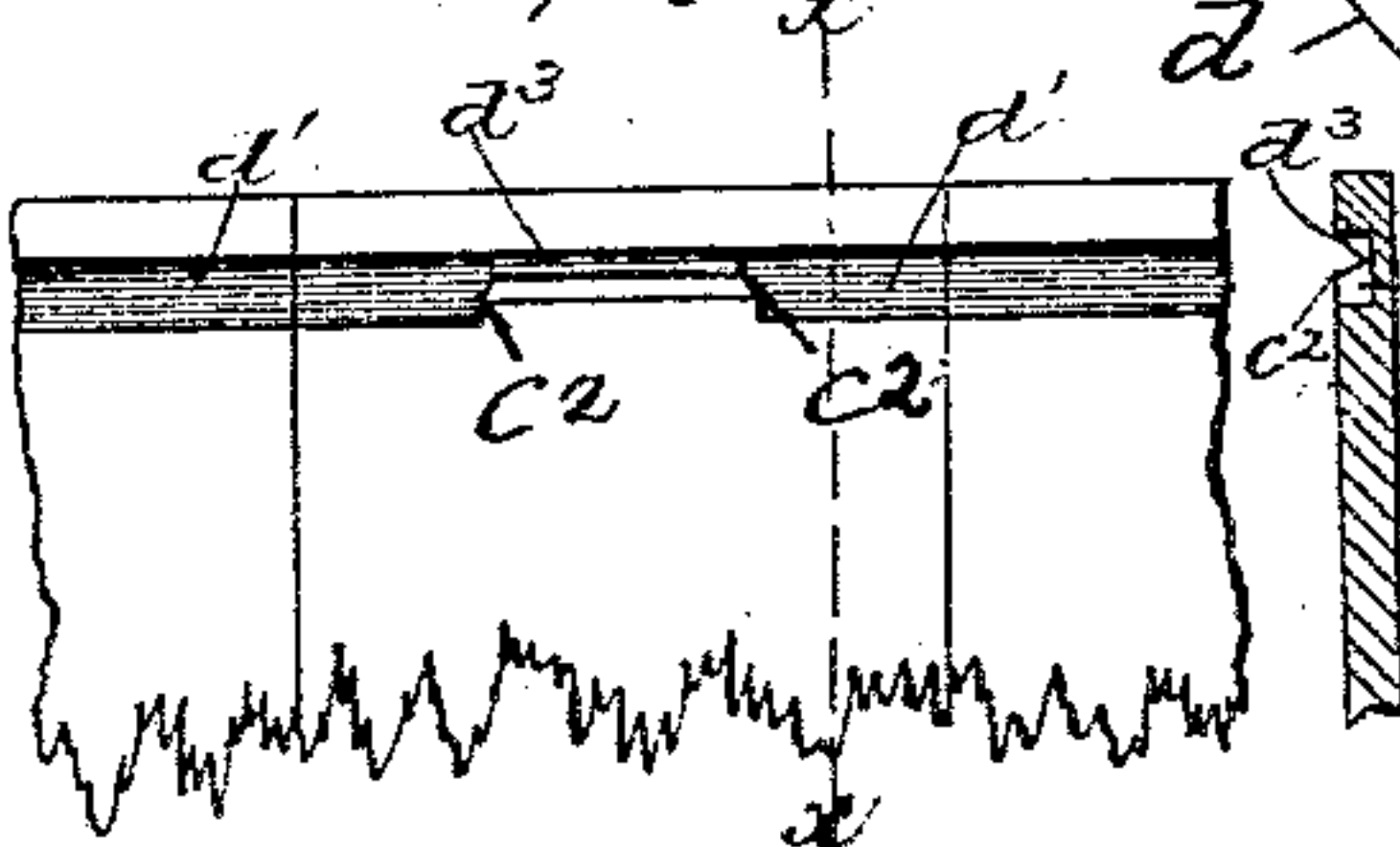
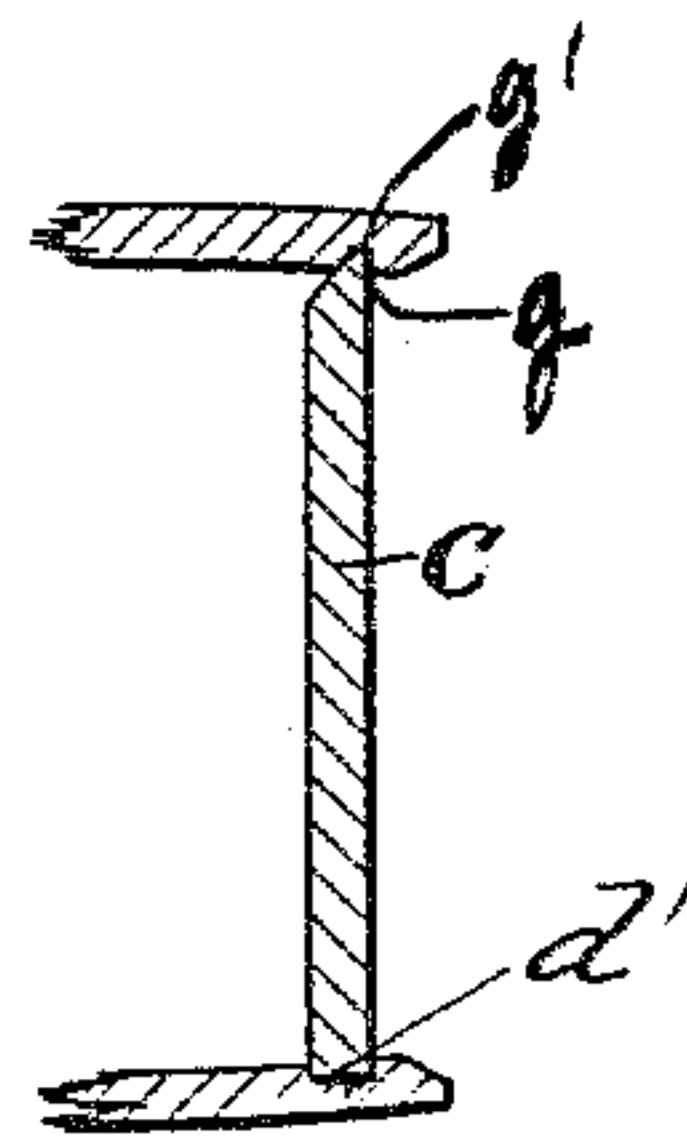


Fig. 5



Witnesses  
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Inventor  
Joseph Strübel  
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attys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH STRÜBEL, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO HENRY KONOLD, OF SAME PLACE.

## CASK OR HOGSHEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,527, dated June 17, 1884.

Application filed November 26, 1883. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH STRÜBEL, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Casks or Hogsheads; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, whereby a person skilled in the art can make and use the same, reference being  
10 had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Like letters in the figures indicate the same parts.

Figure 1 is a view of the exterior of a cask.  
15 Such cask has the same appearance exteriorly whether it be made after the old fashion or in accordance with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a view showing the inside of the head of a cask constructed after the old fashion. Fig.  
20 3 is a view of the cask represented in Fig. 2, cut in vertical cross-section on the line  $x x$ . Fig. 4 is a view of the inside of the head of a cask constructed in accordance with my improvement. Fig. 5 is a view of the cask-head  
25 represented in Fig. 4, cut in vertical cross-section on the line  $y y$ . Fig. 6 is a plan view of the inside of the lower half of the cask developed from Fig. 1; to show the groove and a section of one of the staves on the line  $x x$ .

30 Large casks have been heretofore made with a man-hole in one end, as represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. After the inside has become foul or unclean, the button  $a$  is detached from the man-head  $b$ , it being bolted thereto, and the  
35 man-hole is opened by knocking the man-head inward. In order to remove this man-head in this manner, the hoops at the top of the cask have to be loosened, when the man-head can be driven inward with the blows of a mallet.  
40 After the cask is cleaned, it is a task of considerable difficulty to replace the man-head, and the remaining part of the head of the cask is always badly damaged in the operation. One or two repetitions of this process always  
45 make it necessary to rehead the barrel at a great expense. The man-head is replaced in its seat from the inside of the cask, and in hammering upon the remaining portion of the

head, in order to induce the man-head to rise to place, the beveled periphery of the head is 50 injured, as well as the corresponding groove in the inside of the barrel, which receives that beveled periphery. Moreover, when the hoops which were loosened are driven back to place, the sides of the man-hole are driven to- 55 gether, creating an additional difficulty in reinstating the man-head in its place. My improvement is intended to cure these difficulties, and this is done as follows: The head  $c$  is not beveled at that portion of its periphery 60  $d$  which is in the neighborhood of the man-hole, but is left at this part  $d$  of the periphery of substantially the same thickness that it is in its central part. This construction is illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, where the head is shown bev- 65 eled around a portion of the barrel  $g$ , but from  $c'$  on both sides to the man-hole it is not thus beveled. Of course the groove in the interior of the barrel which receives this head is correspondingly shaped, and in order to prevent the 70 sides  $d'$  of the man-hole from being crowded together when the hoops are replaced or ratified, as hereinbefore mentioned, the groove stops at the points  $c'' c''$ , forming the shoulders against which the sides of the man-hole bear, 75 opposing any tendency of the sides of the man-hole to approach each other. There is a slight beveled groove,  $d''$ , of the usual and ordinary shape, from  $c''$  to  $c''$ , to receive the periphery of the man-head, and this groove and 80 the location of the shoulders  $c'' c''$  are shown in plan view in Fig. 6.

I claim as my invention—

The cask-head having that portion of its periphery which is on the sides of the man-hole 85 of substantially the thickness of the main part of the head, combined with a cask-body interiorly grooved to correspond to such shape of the cask-head and to form shoulders  $c''$ , against which the sides of the man-hole abut, all sub- 90 stantially as described.

JOSEPH STRÜBEL.

Witnesses:

SIEGWART SPIER,  
BERNARD J. SHAULEY.