

(No Model.)

L. A. MUELLER.
CASK ROLLING MACHINE.

No. 305,014.

Patented Sept. 9, 1884.

Fig. 1.

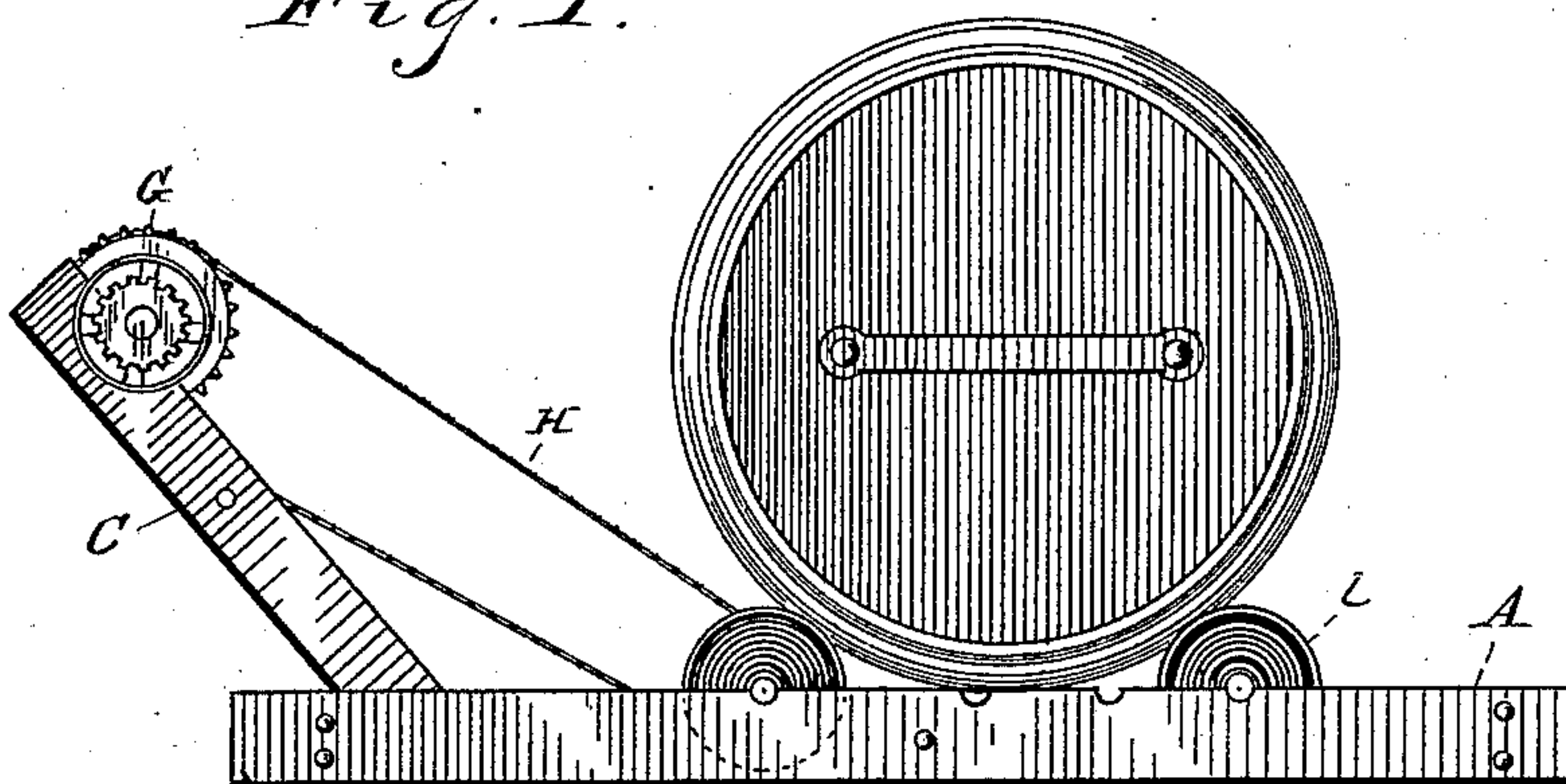
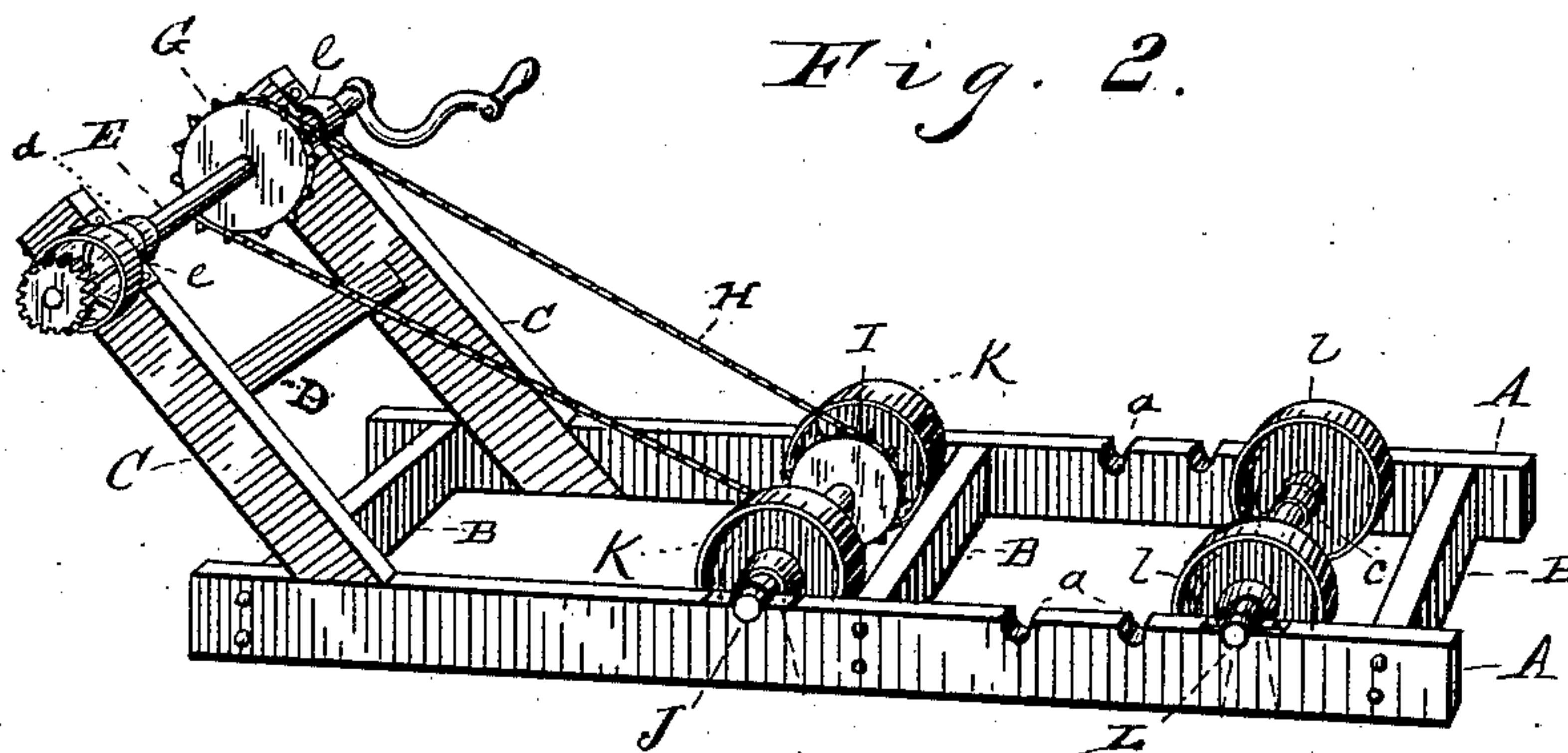


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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LOUIS A. MUELLER, OF TIFFIN, OHIO.

CASK-ROLLING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,014, dated September 9, 1884.

Application filed August 24, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS A. MUELLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tiffin, county of Seneca, and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cask-Rolling Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a description of the same, and of the manner of constructing and using the invention, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it appertains to construct and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of the specification.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine with a cask thereon. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the machine alone.

The low oblong frame-work consists of two parallel side pieces, A, connected together by three cross-pieces, B. At one end of this frame-work two inclined pieces, C, extend rearwardly and upwardly, respectively, from the opposite sides of said frame-work, and are connected with each other by a cross-piece, D, about midway of the length. The upper extremities of these inclined pieces provide bearing for a shaft, E, which revolves in clamping-boxes *e*. This shaft may be driven by any suitable means. In the drawings one end thereof is shown provided with a hand-crank for hand-power. The opposite end is shown as provided with a drum for a band in the use of steam-power, and also as provided with a pinion for connection with a horse-power or other power, if desired.

At a suitable point on the shaft E is the rigid sprocket-wheel G, provided with the endless chain H. This chain connects with the sprocket-wheel I, rigid on the roller-shaft J. This latter shaft is journaled in the metallic boxes *j* clamped to the frame-work. The two driving-rollers K are rigid with the shaft J.

At suitable distance from shaft J is the parallel shaft L, provided with two loose rollers, *l*. An annular shoulder, *c*, is formed on this latter shaft, near each extremity thereof, adapted to have lateral bearing against the inner side of the hub of the corresponding loose roller, to maintain the latter in position at the

extremity of the shaft. An annular shoulder, *d*, is formed on shaft E, near each extremity thereof, adapted to have lateral bearing against the corresponding box, *e*, to prevent endwise movement of the shaft. The shaft L is adjustable in a series of open sockets, *a*, in the low frame-work, for the purpose of adapting the bed of the rollers to the various sizes of the casks, hogsheads, or barrels. These open sockets are formed in the side pieces of the frame-work, and may be with or without bushing. By extending the driving-shaft E it can be used to operate two, three, or more of the machines simultaneously and side by side. By the variable adjustment of shaft L with its rollers, the machine is adapted to receive and roll any sized cask, however large. The casks can be rolled on from the rear end of the machine, and also off from the same end, without stopping the motion of the machine. The square roll that this machine gives the cask is adapted to spread the pitch evenly over all parts thereof, its ends as well as its sides; and there is no tendency to accumulate the pitch at any one point more than another. The rapid rolling of the casks tends to this general and equalized spread of the pitch.

In the use of my machine I prefer to operate as follows: After a cask is properly pitched it is tumbled by hand endwise, sidewise, and head over head for a few minutes, so as to spread the pitch over all the inside of the cask. Then the latter is placed on the machine, and rests loosely thereon, where it is rolled thereby until the pitch is cold. The weight of the cask on the two driving-rollers operates to cause it to be revolved by friction therewith, as said rollers are driven by the means described, and the two idle-rollers turn with the cask, as the latter bears thereon.

I make no claim to novelty in the open sockets on the bars of the frame-work of the machine, to receive the journals of the roller-shaft; nor do I claim novelty in mounting the said shafts rigidly, and providing them with loose anti-friction rollers, as both said devices are common in the arts and appear in former machines; but

What I claim is the aggregate combination

of the different parts of my machine, as set forth in the following:

The herein-described cask-rolling machine, consisting in the combination of driving-shaft
5 E, having annular shoulders *d* formed on it, said shaft also provided with sprocket-wheel G, roller-shaft J, having rigid rollers K, and sprocket-wheel I, endless chain H, and idle-shaft L, with loose rollers *l* mounted thereon,
10 said shaft having annular shoulders *c*, and

frame-work A, provided with open sockets *a*, for the variable adjustment of said shaft, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing to be my invention I have hereunto set my hand 15 this 20th day of August, A. D. 1883.

LOUIS A. MUELLER.

Witnesses:

J. W. LEAHY,
JAS. F. LEAHY.