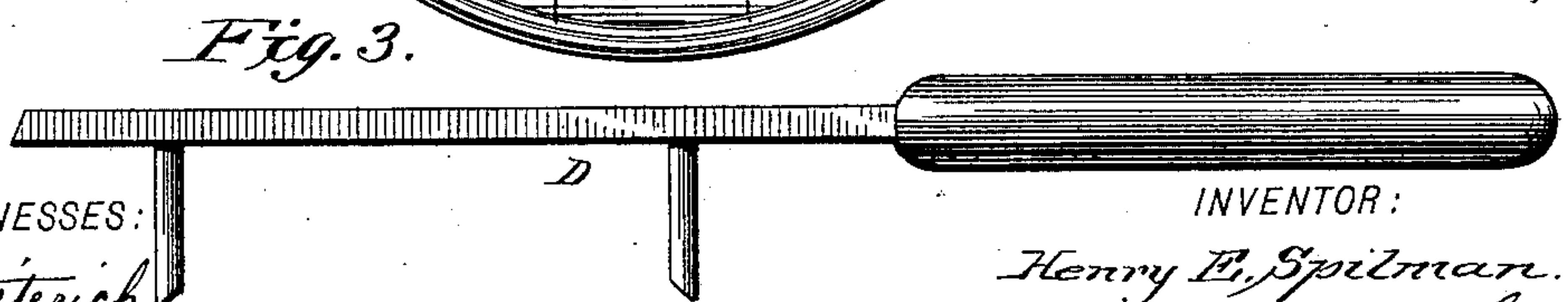
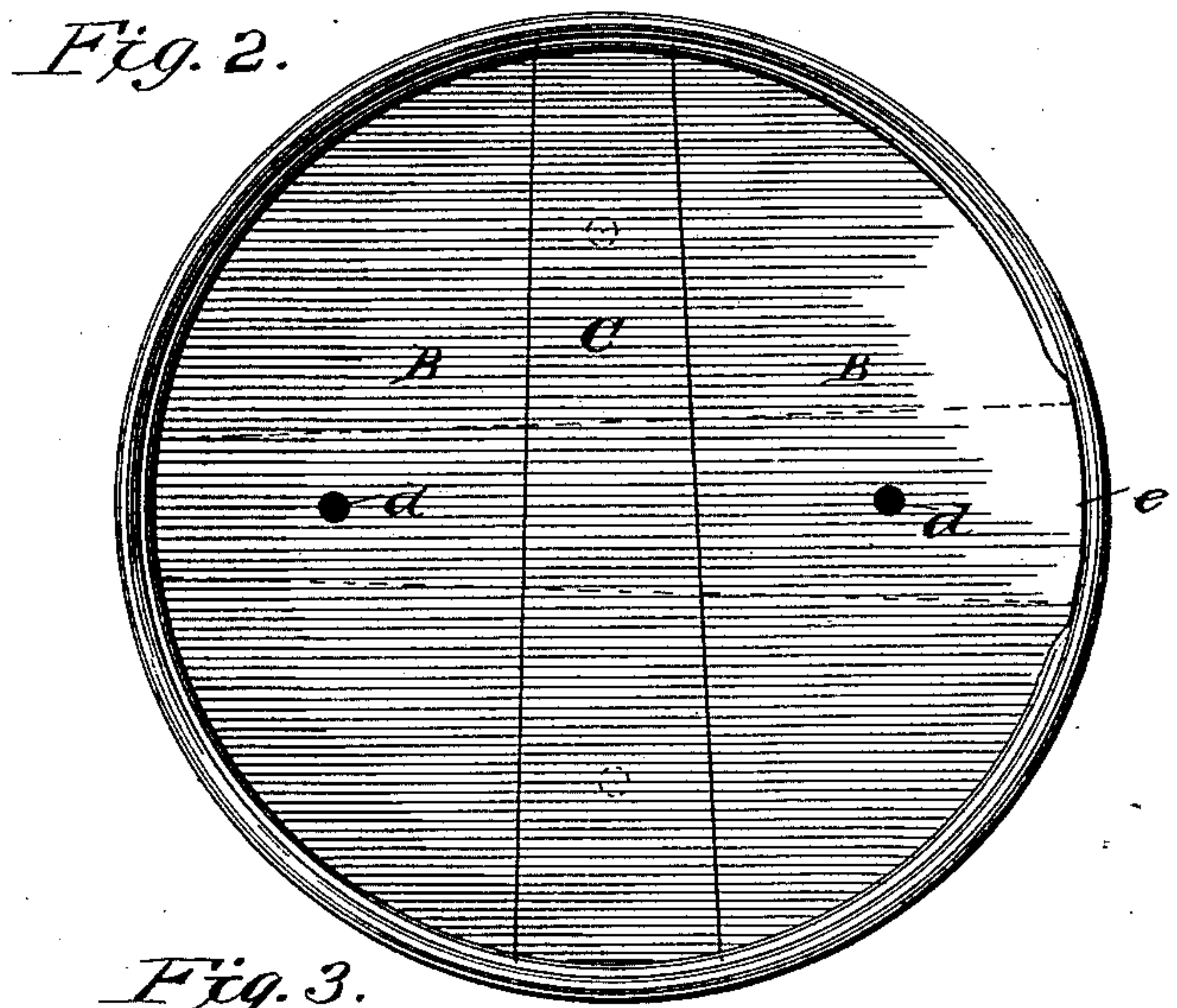
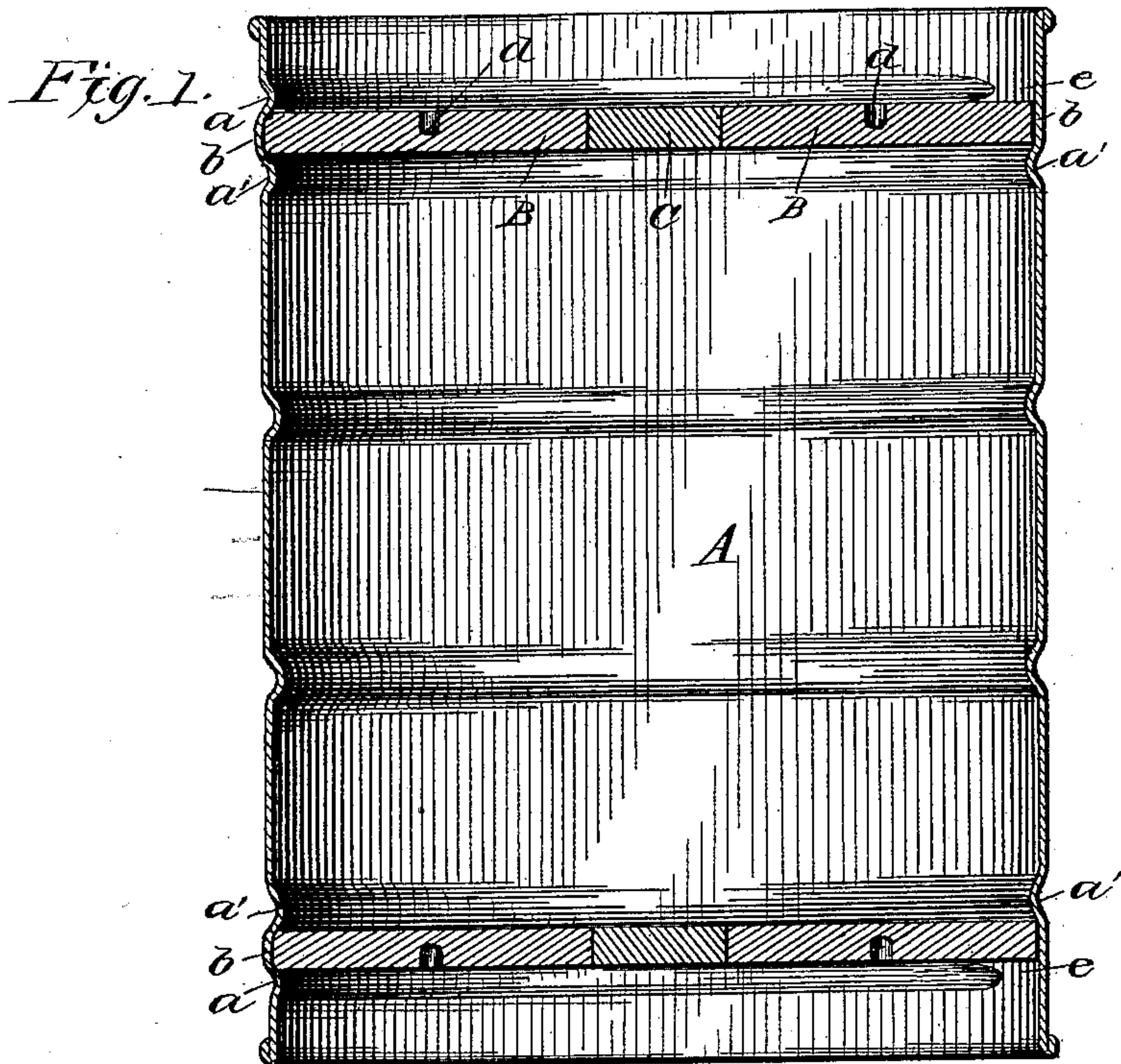


(No Model.)

H. E. SPILMAN.
NAIL KEG.

No. 428,865.

Patented May 27, 1890.



WITNESSES:

Fred G. Dieterich
Edw. W. Bayne.

INVENTOR:

Henry E. Spilman.
BY *Mum & Co.*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY E. SPILMAN, OF SPILMAN, WEST VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO JAMES M. LONG, OF SAME PLACE.

NAIL-KEG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,865, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed October 12, 1889. Serial No. 326,869. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY E. SPILMAN, of Spilman, in the county of Mason and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Nail-Kegs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is in the nature of an improvement in kegs for nails, &c.; and it consists in a nail-keg composed of a transversely-corrugated sheet-metal cylinder having detachable wooden heads made in sections and adapted to be locked in end grooves formed by said corrugations by being rotated about the axis of the keg, as hereinafter fully described.

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section of the keg. Fig. 2 is an end view, and Fig. 3 is a detail, of the tool used in locking the head in place.

A represents the cylindrical sheet-metal body portion of the keg, which is corrugated transversely to give it strength. At each end of the cylindrical shell there are two crimps or corrugations a a' , which being indented from the outside form a groove b between them, which constitutes the chine-groove in which the head is held. This head is formed of two side sections B B, of nearly semicircular form, and a middle section C, of either wedge shape or parallel sides. In inserting the head the two side sections are placed in the groove b first. Then the small end of the middle section is inserted in the groove between the side sections and its wider end is then forced down into the groove. To permit the wide end of section C to be forced down into the groove, the outer crimp a is flattened out or omitted at the point e , so that the end

of section C can pass down. After the three sections of the head are in the groove all three sections of the head are rotated together a quarter of a revolution, so that the end of the middle section C is turned away from the gate or inlet e , the side sections B B having a broad bearing in the groove which spans the inlet e . For turning the head and thus locking it the side sections are formed with holes d , adapted to receive the teeth or pins of a spanner-tool D.

The advantages afforded by this invention are, first, the keg is cheaper than a wooden one and can be headed much faster; second, being straight and of one size from end to end it can be more easily handled and takes up less space in shipping; third, it will be more secure and will not shrink when hot nails are put in it; fourth, the keg can be repeatedly used, as the heads may be taken out without breakage; fifth, the wooden heads require no chining, thereby saving expense.

In making use of my invention it may be applied to metal measures.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

A keg for nails, &c., consisting of a transversely-crimped sheet-metal cylinder having at each end a continuous crimp a' and an interrupted crimp a , broken by an inlet e to form a chine-groove, in combination with a wooden head made in sections and adapted to be rotated about the axis of the keg, substantially as shown and described.

HENRY E. SPILMAN.

Witnesses:

FANNIE LONG,
D. W. VAN MATRE.