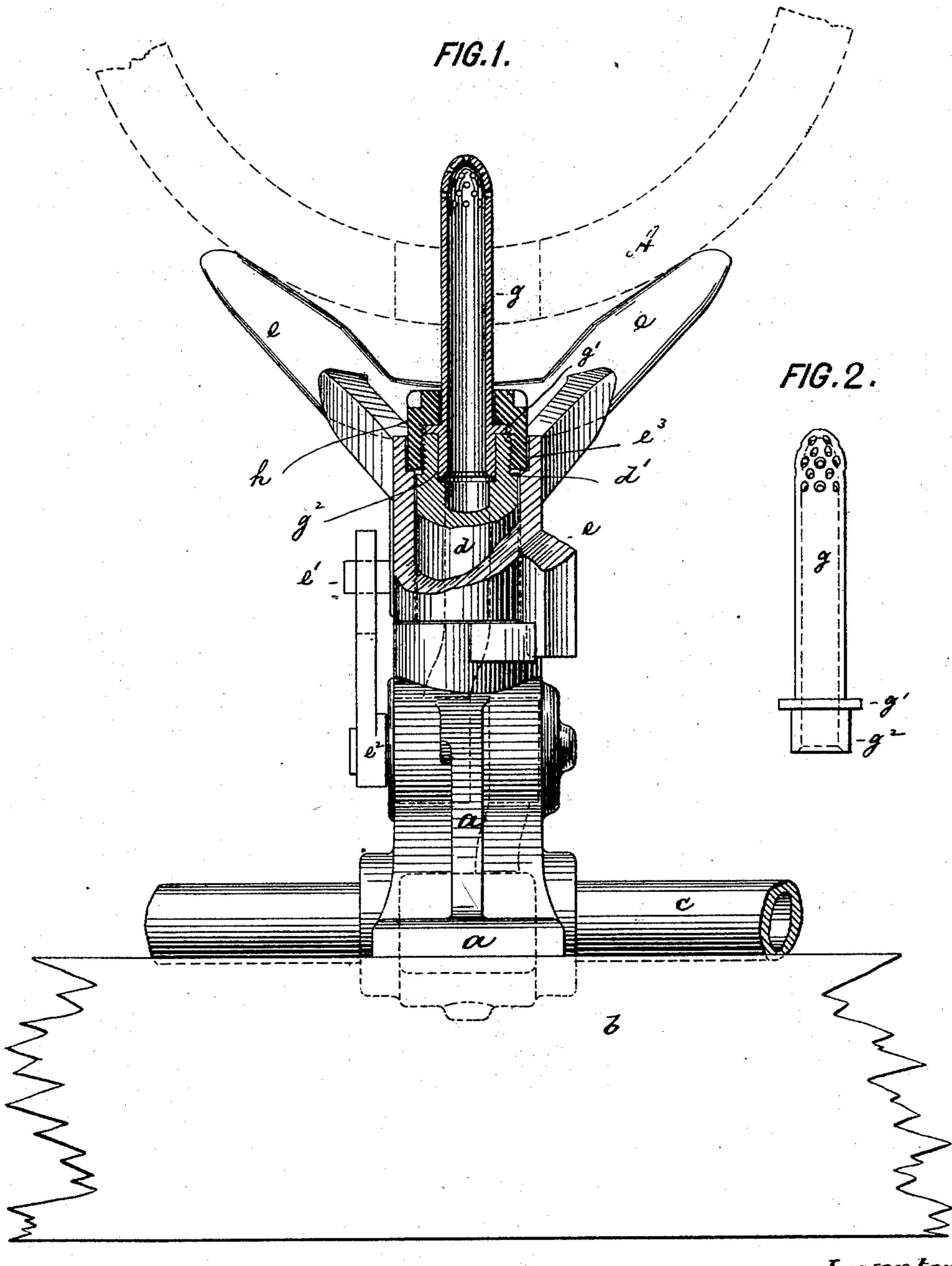
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

## A. & B. DANNER. BARREL WASHER.

No. 524,461.

Patented Aug. 14, 1894.



Witnesses: John Becker Ohn Schule. Inventors.

Adam Danner &
Balzer Danner

by their attorneys

Roeders Briever

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

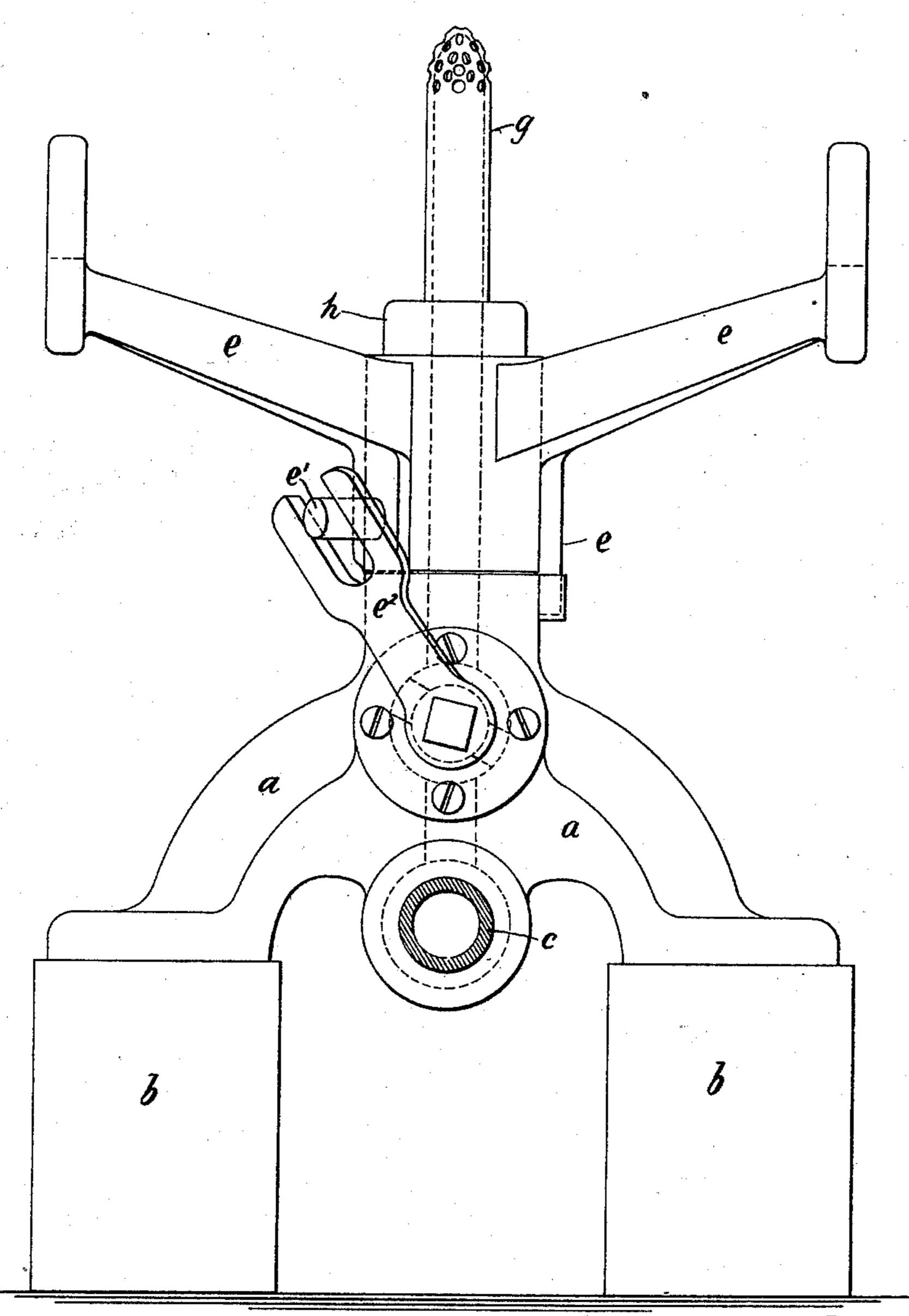
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F/G.3.



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Adam Danner &
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Roeder & Briesen

## United States Patent Office.

ADAM DANNER AND BALZER DANNER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BARREL-WASHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,461, dated August 14, 1894.

Application filed November 21, 1893. Serial No. 491,530. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ADAM DANNER and BALZER DANNER, of the city of New York, county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Barrel-Washer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved barrel washer and more particularly to a novel manner of attaching the nozzle to the delivto ery tube in such a way, that the nozzle will not be apt to become loosened or injured by the severe handling to which the machine is subjected.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is an elevation, partly in section, of our improved barrel washer. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the nozzle. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the barrel washer, at right angles to Fig. 1.

The letter a, represents the frame of the barrel washer, adapted to be secured to a suitable support or bench b, and provided with the water inlet tube c, and the vertical discharge tube d. The upper part of the tube d, is reduced to form a seat for a revoluble support e, adapted for the reception of the barrel A. This support is provided with a lug e', that engages the arm e², of the valve that controls the discharge of water. Thus by revolving the support e, with the barrel placed thereon, the water is turned on or off, all as usual.

Heretofore the discharge nozzle was usually secured to the tube d, by being screwed into the same, and experience has proven, that owing to the rough handling to which the nozzle is subjected, the threads would rapidly become destroyed. Thus it was necessary to frequently re-tap and refit the parts, which was not only a tedious operation, but would also ultimately destroy the whole machine by unduly reducing it at its most vulnerable part. We propose to overcome these objec-

tions by the following novel construction of the joint between the discharge pipe and the nozzle:

The nozzle g, is provided near its lower end, with a collar g', and with an enlargement or head  $g^2$ , beneath this collar. This head is received within the countersunk bore of pipe d, while the collar rests upon the upper edge 50 of such pipe. The outer side of the pipe d, is threaded at its upper end as at d', and is engaged by a threaded union or coupling sleeve h, the perforated cap of which fits around the nozzle g so that the coupling 55 sleeve incloses the collar g'. The bore of the revoluble support e, is countersunk, as at  $e^3$ , for the reception of the lower end of the union. In this way, room is obtained for the reception of the union, and at the same time the 60 union will serve to hold the support in place and prevent it from being lifted off, though permitting its free rotation.

To put the parts together, the support e, is placed upon its seat, the nozzle g, is fitted 65 into the pipe and then the union h, is applied and tightened up, when all parts will be properly connected. It will be seen, that with our improved barrel washer, any blows received by the nozzle will be largely taken up by its 70 collar and head and that the thread of the union will not be affected.

What we claim is—

The combination in a barrel washer of a delivery pipe with a nozzle having a collar 75 and with a threaded coupling sleeve and a revoluble countersunk support, adapted for the reception of said coupling sleeve, substantially as specified.

ADAM DANNER. BALZER DANNER.

Witnesses:

F. v. Briesen, Wm. Schulz.