

(No Model.)

F. J. SLAKER.  
BARREL.

No. 570,883.

Patented Nov. 3, 1896.

Fig. 1.

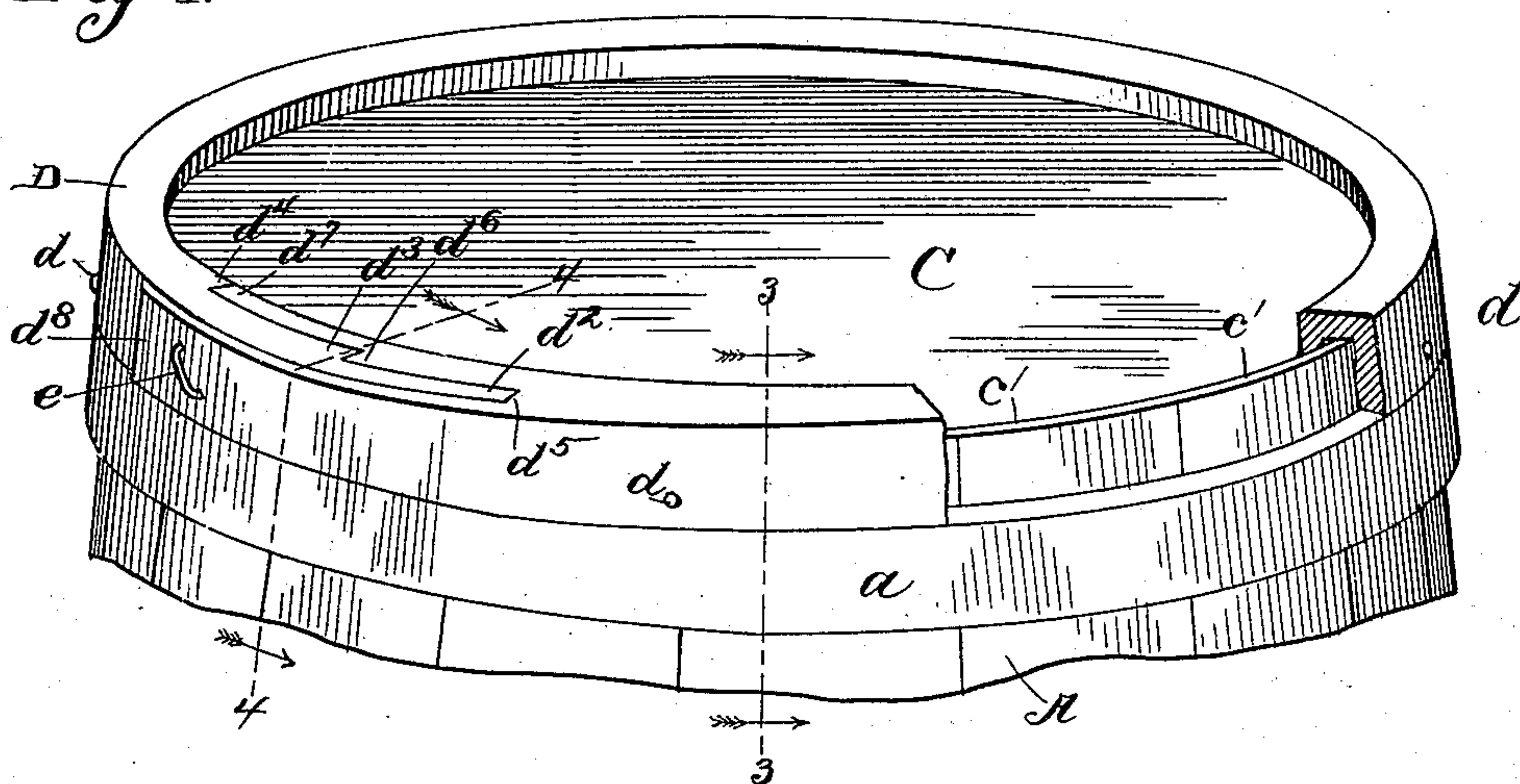


Fig. 2.

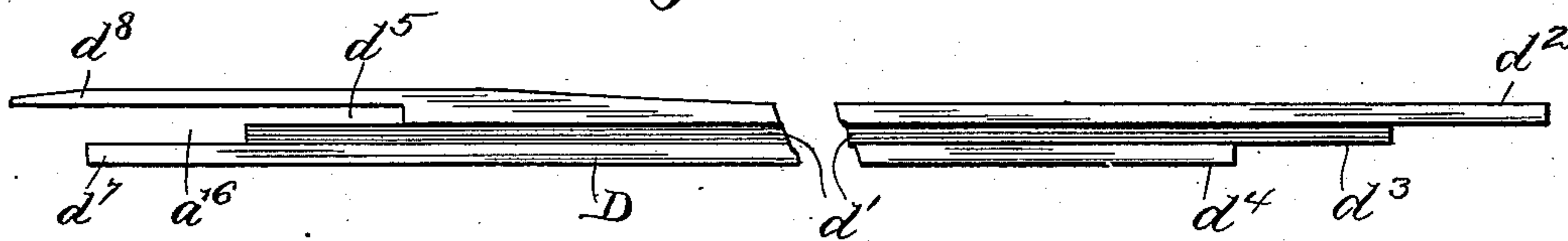


Fig. 3.

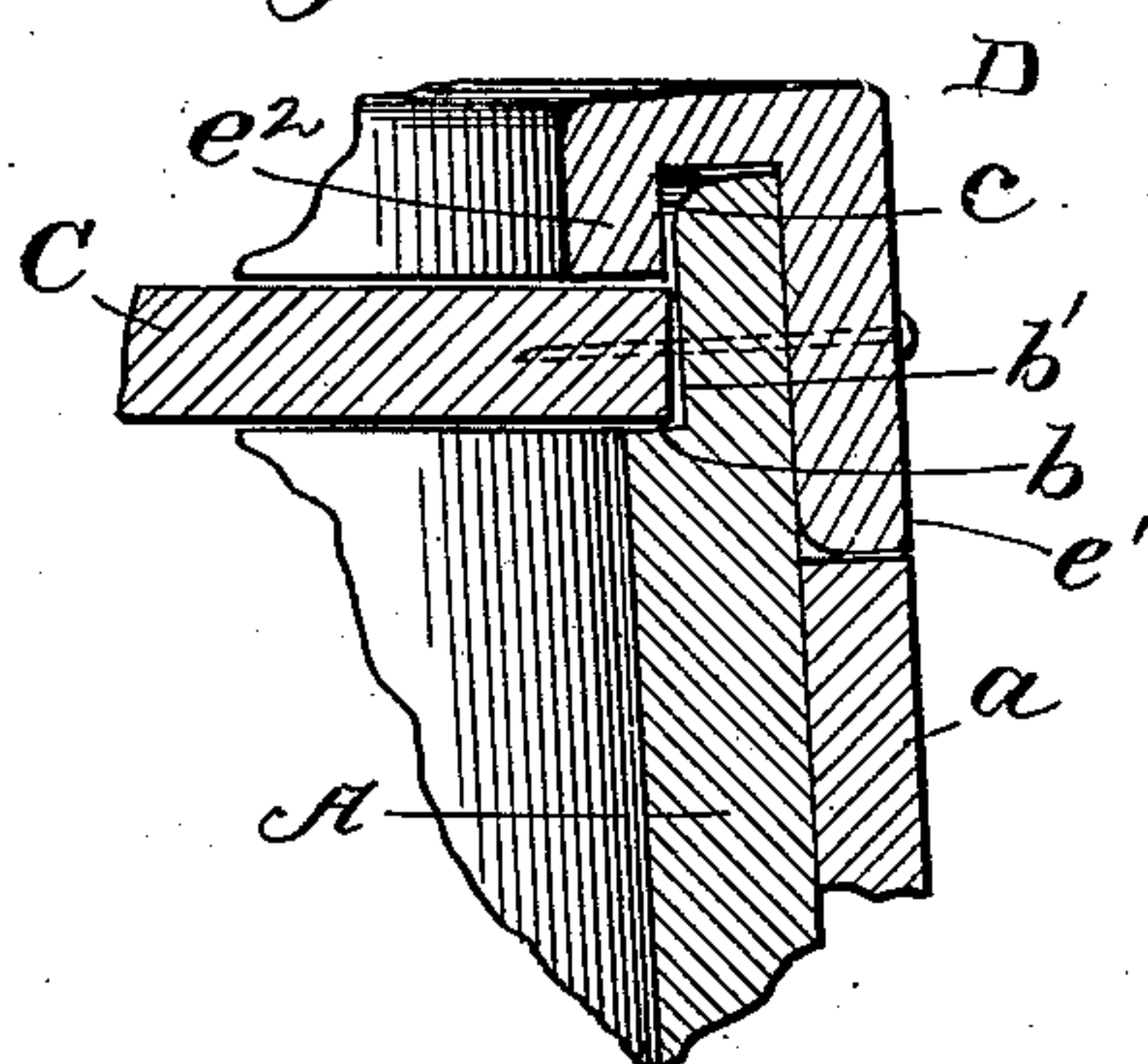
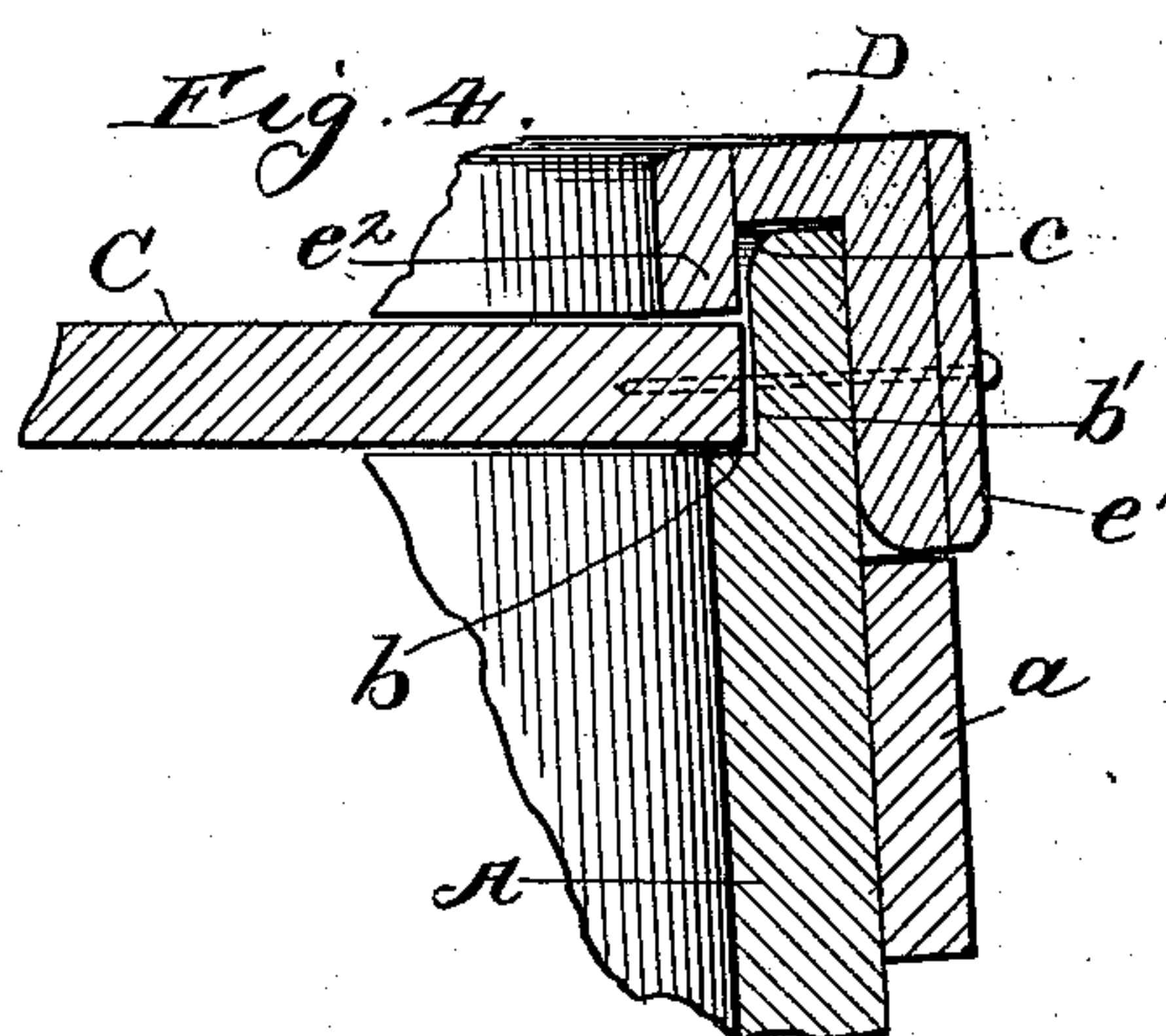


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

R. J. Jaeger.  
C. A. Duggan.

Inventor:

Frank J. Slaker.  
By Chas. C. Titman. Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK J. SLAKER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
FREDERICK A. OBENAUER, OF SAME PLACE.

## BARREL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 570,883, dated November 3, 1896.

Application filed February 24, 1896. Serial No. 580,299. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK J. SLAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barrels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in barrels or casks, and while it is more especially designed to be used on what is known as "slack-barrels" in the cooperage trade, yet it is applicable to other barrels or casks; and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement, and operation of the various parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a barrel for the reception and retention of various kinds of material, such as flour, meal, grain, potatoes, apples, and other articles, which shall be simple and inexpensive in construction, yet strong and durable; second, a barrel in which the head may be easily inserted and so secured in place as to prevent the loss or sifting out of fine or powdered material, and, third, a barrel in which, by reason of the peculiar construction of its parts, the head may be inserted and secured in position without loosening the hoops or expanding the staves, thus lessening the liability of splitting the head-piece or breaking the chimes, as often occurs in barrels of the ordinary construction.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention pertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe it, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly in section, of one end of a barrel, showing my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the retaining-hoop for the head, showing it broken away for the convenience of illustration. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 3 3 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a similar view taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows.

Similar letters refer to like parts throughout the different views of the drawings.

A represents the staves of the barrel or cask, which are placed and held together in the ordinary or any preferred manner, but usually by means of a series of hoops *a*, located at proper positions around the staves. The inner surface of the staves near their ends is provided with a circumferential or annular recess *b*, which is formed, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, with a vertical wall *b'* at substantially a right angle to the floor or bottom of said recess. The inner edges of the ends of the staves may be formed with a rounded portion *c*, in order to more readily admit of the disk or barrel-head C, which is preferably made of one piece, as shown in the drawings, but may be made in sections and joined together in any suitable manner, as is well known and does not require illustration. On the chimes of the staves is placed and secured, by means of nails *d* or spikes, a securing-hoop D for the head, which is preferably formed of one piece of material and provided with a groove *d'*, into which the chimes *c'* of the staves will fit. One of the meeting ends of the hoop D is formed with steps or projections *d<sup>2</sup>*, *d<sup>3</sup>*, and *d<sup>4</sup>*, two of which projections *d<sup>2</sup>* and *d<sup>3</sup>* fit, respectively, within the recesses *d<sup>5</sup>* and *d<sup>6</sup>* of the other meeting end of said hoop, while the portion *d<sup>4</sup>* will meet and rest against the end *d<sup>7</sup>*, the strap or extension *d<sup>8</sup>* being adapted to overlap the portion *d<sup>2</sup>* when the piece forming the hoop D is bent into a ring or circle. When the ends of the piece forming said hoop are thus united, they may be secured together by means of suitable staples *e* or otherwise.

By reference Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, which illustrate cross-sectional views of the retaining-hoop for the head, it will be seen that the outer portion *e'* of the hoop is of greater width than the inner part *e<sup>2</sup>*, which latter portion rests on the disk or head C and securely holds it against the bottom or floor of the recess *b* therefor. It will therefore be seen and readily understood that the head C may be placed within its proper position at the end of the barrel without loosening or raising the hoops *a* or distending the staves, and that no forcing is required to so place the head and that by the use of the retaining-hoop D it will be tightly and securely held in

position, thus avoiding the loss or sifting out of flour or powdered material which the barrel may contain. It is also apparent that my construction facilitates the removal of the  
5 head, for the nails or spikes  $d$ , which secure the hoop to the chimes, may be removed, after which the hoop may be taken off and the head removed without trouble or inconvenience.

Having thus fully described my invention,  
10 what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with a barrel, having near its end an internal annular ledge, having a vertical wall, of a head-piece adapted to rest  
15 on said ledge, a securing-hoop formed of one

piece, having a groove to receive the chimes of the staves, an inner flange to rest on the head-piece, an outer flange adapted to be secured to the staves, one of the meeting ends of the said hoop being provided with projections or steps  $d^2$ ,  $d^3$ , and  $d^4$ , to engage the recesses  $d^5$ , and  $d^6$ , and projections  $d^7$ , and  $d^8$ , on the other meeting end, substantially as described. 20

Dated February 21, 1896.

FRANK J. SLAKER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. C. TILLMAN,  
E. A. DUGGAN.