

No. 688,701.

Patented Dec. 10, 1901.

G. SCHOCK.  
BARREL SPRINKLING APPARATUS.

(Application filed Nov. 28, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

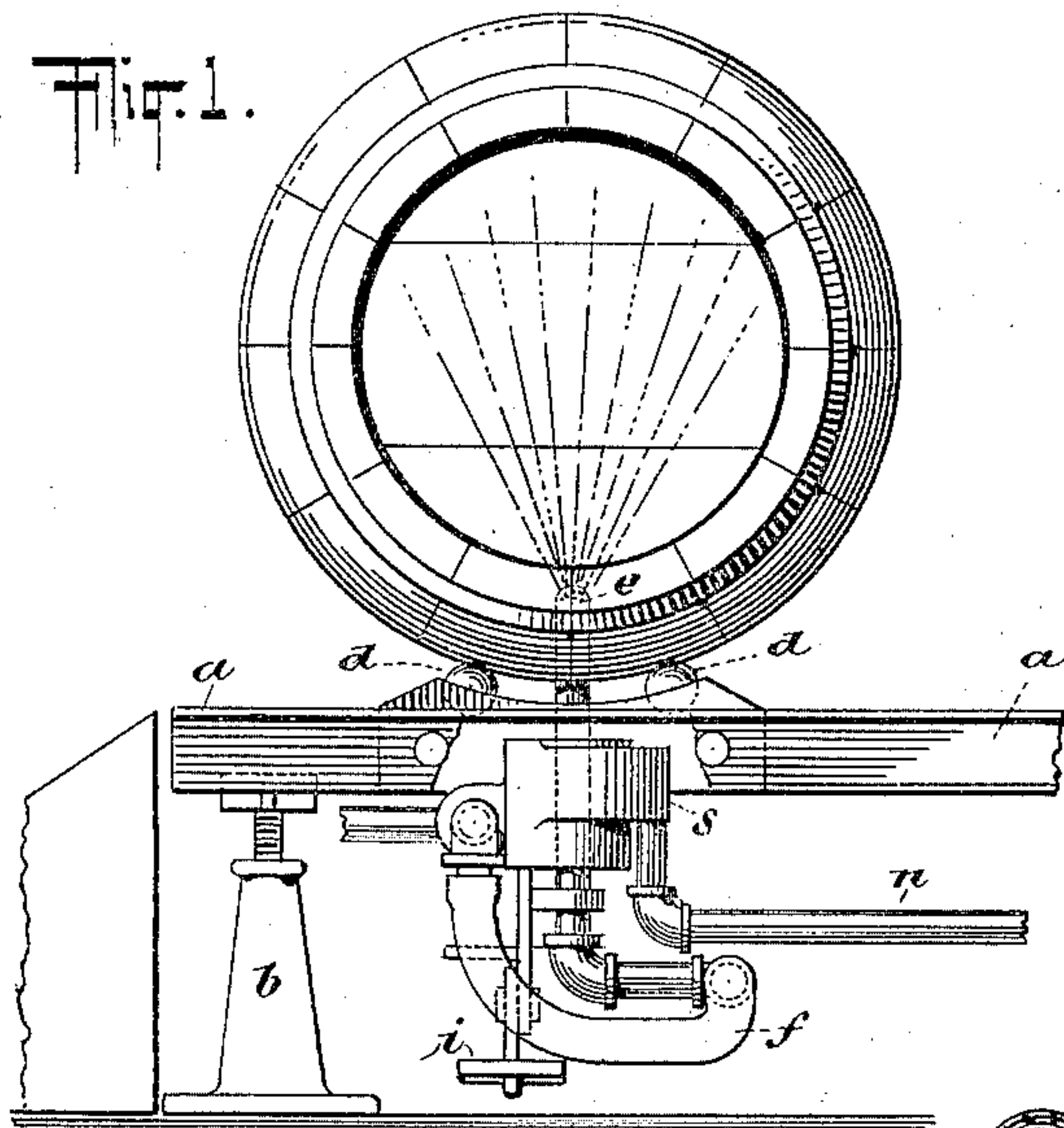


Fig. 2.

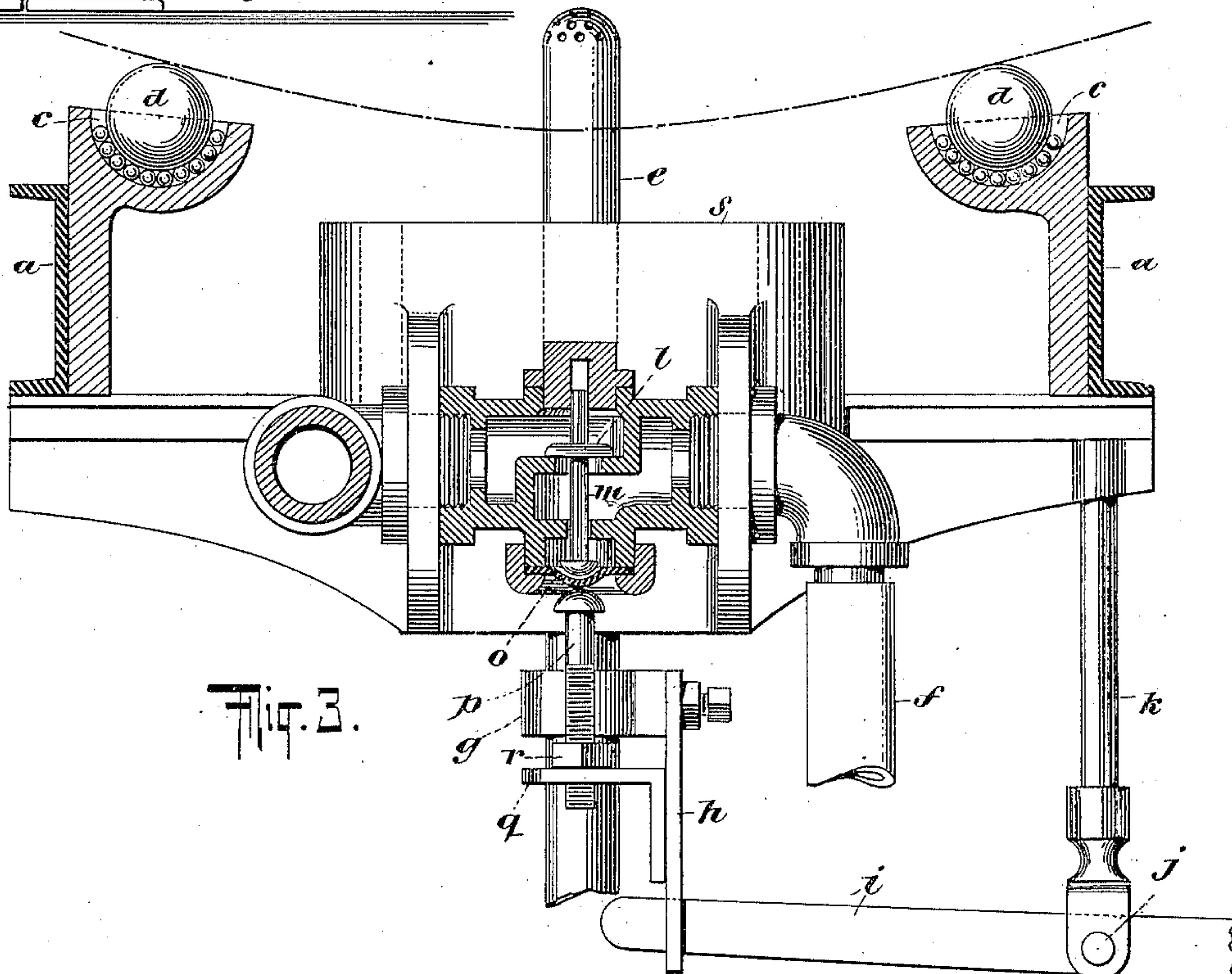
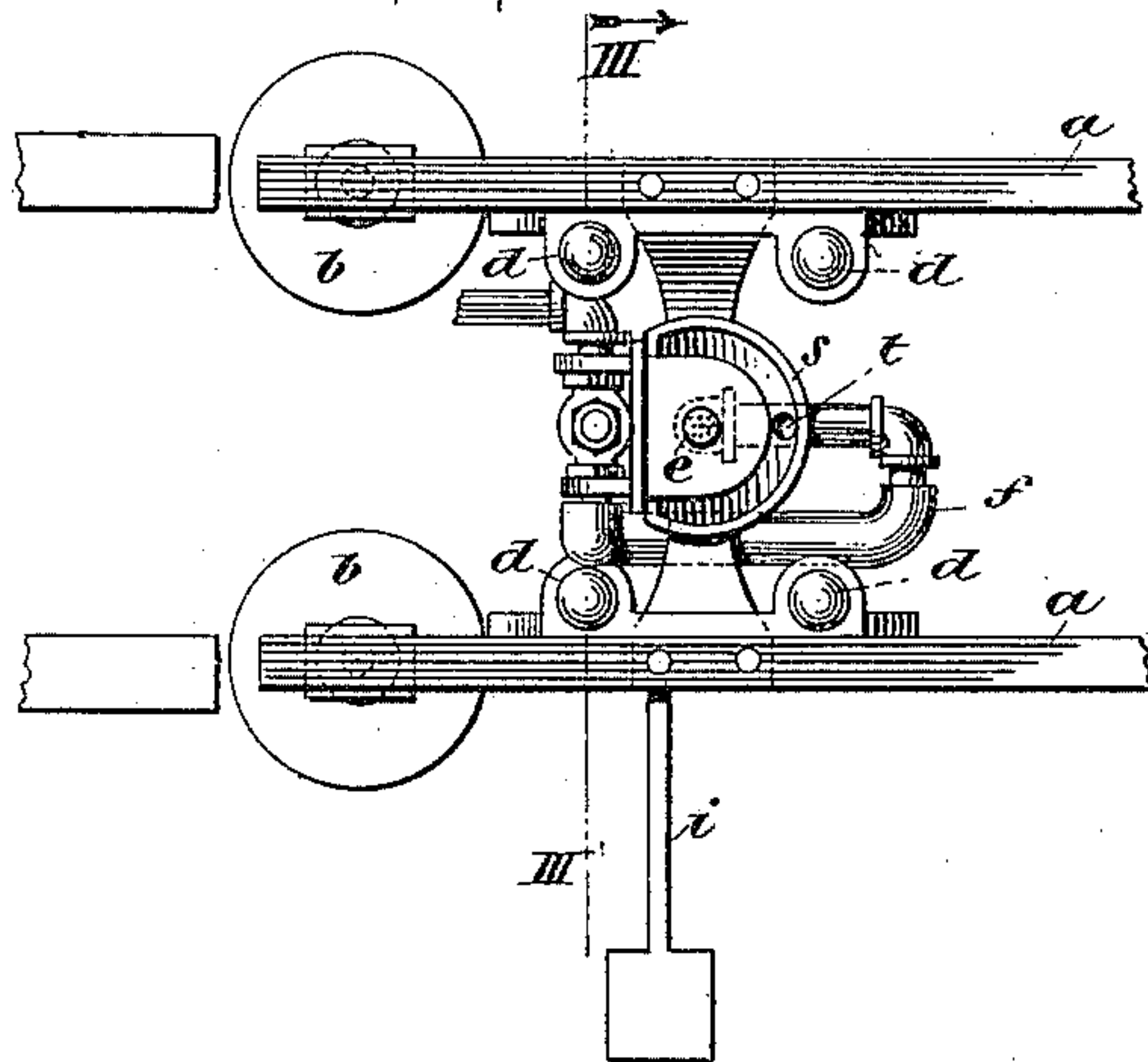


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BARREL-SPRINKLING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 688,701, dated December 10, 1901.

Original application filed November 2, 1899, Serial No. 735,581. Divided and this application filed November 28, 1900. Serial No. 37,965. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GUSTAV SCHOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barrel-Sprinkling Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to barrel-sprinkling apparatus, and has for its object to produce an efficiently-acting barrel or keg sprinkling apparatus wherein the danger of the operator scalding himself is reduced to a minimum.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown, by way of example, a sprinkling apparatus in which my invention is embodied.

This application is a division of my application, Serial No. 735,581, filed November 2, 1899, upon which United States Letters Patent No. 653,821 were issued July 17, 1900.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a broken-away side elevation of a sprinkling apparatus in which my invention is embodied. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same; and Fig. 3 is a section of the apparatus on an enlarged scale, the section being taken on line III III of Fig. 2.

In the drawings, *a* represents suitable runs whose free ends are preferably mounted on adjustable pedestals *b*. The runs *a* are shown as provided with sockets *c*, in which run balls *d*, which are preferably supported by smaller balls, as shown. As shown in Fig. 2, the balls *c* are four in number, although a greater or less number may be used, and the keg rests upon these balls and is thereby adapted to be turned freely in any direction, so as to be accurately centered with respect to the sprinkler-nozzle. The sprinkler-nozzle *e* is connected to the water-supply by a hose or flexible pipe *f* and is carried by a collar *g*, mounted upon a bracket *h*, carried by the rear end of a foot-lever *i*, which is hung on a pivot *j*, carried by a fork *k*. This foot lever or treadle *j* is in position to be pressed by the foot of the operator and to thereby insert the nozzle *e* into the bung-hole of the barrel. At a suitable place in the supply-pipe I place a valve *l* to control the flow of water. In the present instance I have shown this valve *l* as a self-seating valve provided with a stem *m*, projecting downward into proximity to a

flexible partition *o*, beneath which is an adjustable screw *p*, adjustably mounted in a bracket *q*, carried by the bracket *h*, a lock-nut *r* being provided to maintain the screw in its set position. The function of this screw is to open the valve, which is done in the following manner: When the operator gets the bung-hole of the barrel into position to be entered by the movable sprinkler-nozzle, he presses upon the treadle *i*, entering the said nozzle into the bung-hole, and as the bracket *h* rises the head of the screw *p* raises the stem *m* and the valve *l*, thereby opening the said valve and permitting the water to flow to the nozzle *e*. If, however, the bung-hole has not been put in proper position to be entered by the nozzle, the nozzle will strike against the side of the barrel and will not rise any farther, so that the valve will not be operated, as the screw *p* is so set that its head will not come in contact with or operate the valve-operating means until the nozzle has risen to a sufficient height to fully enter the bung-hole. It will thus be impossible for the operator to scald himself except by being grossly careless, as the valve will not be operated until the operating-nozzle has risen to the proper height, and if a barrel is in place on the ball-bearings the valve will not be operated until the sprinkler-nozzle has entered the bung-hole of the barrel. Beneath the sprinkler-nozzle I have provided a catch-basin *s*, which is provided with an outlet-aperture *t*, communicating with the waste-pipe *n*. It will thus be seen that I have produced a very efficient apparatus for washing and transporting and scrubbing and sprinkling barrels. The said operations taking place one after another constitute a continuous process or operation of cleaning barrels which are to be used over again.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the movable nozzle, the normally stationary valve controlling the admission of fluid to the nozzle, and operating means carried by the nozzle and adapted to open the valve after an initial independent movement of the nozzle.



2. The combination of the stationary barrel-support, the nozzle movable relatively thereto, the stationary valve-casing, a connection from said casing to the nozzle, a valve  
5 located within the casing and controlling the supply of fluid to the nozzle, and operating means carried by the nozzle and adapted to open the valve after an initial independent movement of the nozzle.  
10 3. The combination of the movable nozzle, the normally stationary valve controlling the admission of fluid to the nozzle, operating means carried by the nozzle and adapted to open the valve after an initial independent  
15 movement of the nozzle, and means for ad-

justing said operating means toward and from the valve.

4. The combination of the movable nozzle, the stationary valve-casing having a movable wall or partition, the valve arranged to en- 20 gage said wall and controlling the supply of fluid to the nozzle, and operating means carried by the nozzle and adapted to engage the said movable wall exteriorly to open the valve  
25 after an initial independent movement of the nozzle.

GUSTAV SCHOCK.

Witnesses:

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