No. 721,430. PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

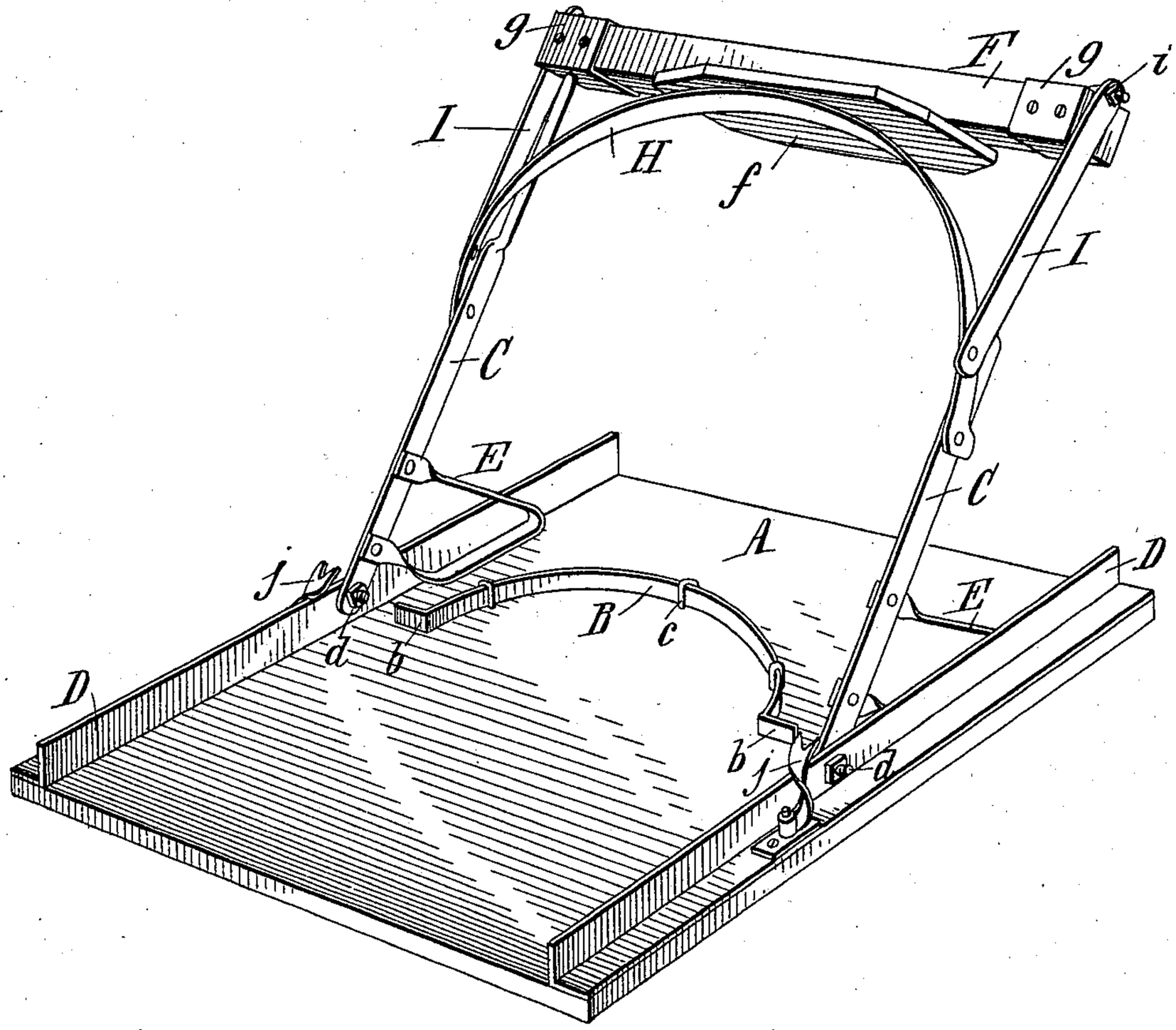
W. D. DAVIS.

BARREL HEADING PRESS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 17, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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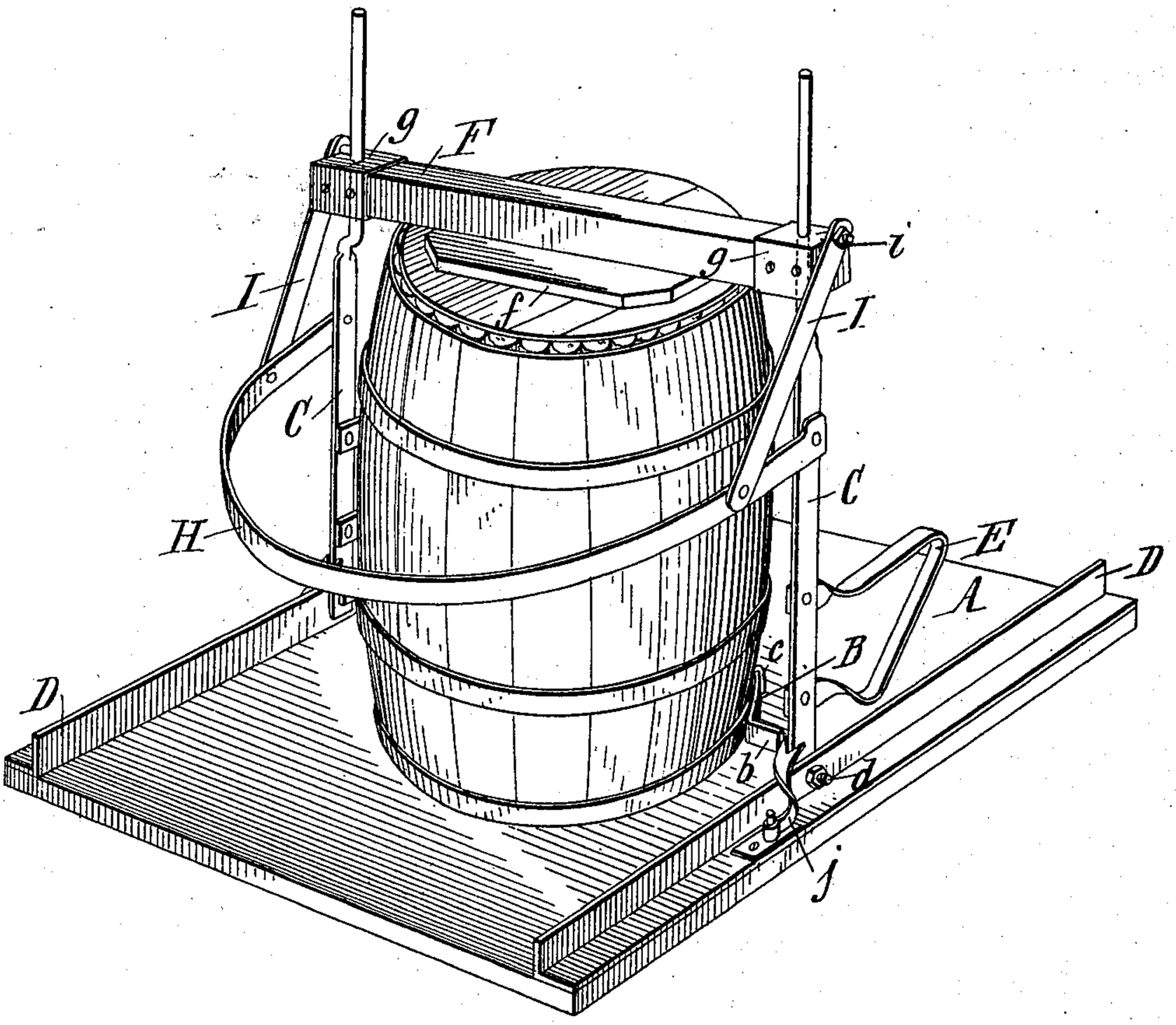
NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM D. DAVIS, OF LOCKPORT, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO ERASTUS D. DAVIS AND ELLA H. DAVIS, OF LOCKPORT, NEW YORK.

BARREL-HEADING PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,430, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed December 17, 1902. Serial No. 135,480. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lockport, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Barrel-Heading Presses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a barrel-heading press of that kind in which the follower, which is adapted to engage and press the barrel-head into place, is mounted to slide up and down on standards or side bars arranged at opposite sides of the barrel to be headed and is connected to an operating lever or bail, which is fulcrumed on said standard. In these presses as commonly constructed the side bars are provided at their lower ends with hooks, which are engaged under the bottom chime of the barrel to be headed. Such constructions are objectionable in several respects. They often break the chimes or bottom hoops of the barrel, and when the barrel is unevenly packed, which causes unequal pressure to be placed on the hooks, or when the barrel has become dry and loose the hooks often force the staves on which they are engaged out of place. Considerable labor and time are required to apply the press to the barrel, as the press usually has no means of support and the operator must stoop to pick the same up from the ground, then tilt the barrel, and separately engage the hooks under the chime, taking care to locate the side bars at diametrically opposite points on the barrel.

The object of the present invention is to provide a desirable and practical barrel-heading press of simple construction which is free from the objections above noted and can be easily and quickly applied and operated without injuring the barrels.

In the accompanying drawings, consisting of two sheets, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a barrel-heading press embodying the invention with the parts in position to receive a barrel. Fig. 2 is a perspective view thereof, showing a barrel in place and about to have the head pressed into the open upper end of the barrel.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in both figures.

A represents a base, plate, or platform which is adapted to lie on the ground or other suitable supporting-surface and is adapted to receive and support the barrels to be headed, and B a gage on the upper face of the platform against which the lower ends of the barrels are moved to center or correctly position the same on the base. The gage is in the form of a substantially semicircular metal strip provided with outturned end portions *b*, which aid in holding the strip on edge. The gage-strip is secured to the base in any suitable manner—for instance, by staples *c*, which straddle the strip and are driven into the base. When a barrel is placed on the platform against said gage, it is in correct position to be headed.

C represents standards or side bars which are pivoted at their lower ends to the base, substantially midway of the opposite sides thereof. In the construction shown the base is provided at its opposite edges with metal angle-bars D, having horizontal flanges secured to the base and vertical flanges to which the standards are pivoted by bolts or the like *d*.

E represents supporting legs or braces for the pivoted standards. These legs are preferably formed of metal straps or strips bent into substantially V shape and secured at their ends to the standards. The legs or braces are shaped to support the standards in the inclined position shown in Fig. 1, which shows the position of the parts before a barrel has been placed on the base.

F represents a cross head or bar which is provided centrally on its under side with a follower or plate *f*, which is adapted to engage on the barrel-head to press the latter into place in the upper end of the barrel. The cross-head is mounted to slide on the upper portions of the standards toward and from the barrel. In the construction shown in the drawings the ends of the cross head or bar are provided with vertical holes or openings, through which pass the upper ends of the standards, which are preferably reduced in cross-section or rounded. The ends of the cross head or bar are protected and strengthened by metal straps or plates, which embrace and are secured to the ends of the cross-bar

by screws or in any other preferred manner. The metal straps *g* are provided with holes, which register with the holes in the ends of the cross-bar and through which the upper ends of the standards pass.

H represents the operating lever or bail for the cross-head. The lever is of substantially U shape and is pivoted at its ends to the standards in any suitable manner below the cross-head. The sides of the U-shaped operating-lever are connected to the lower ends of links I, the upper ends of which are pivoted on threaded studs or bolts projecting outwardly from the metal straps on the ends of the cross-bar. The upper ends of the links are held in place on the bolts by nuts *i*.

j represents stops against which the lower portions of the pivoted standards strike when the standards have been swung to a vertical position, with the cross-head over the barrel and ready for pressing the barrel-head into place. The stops are pivoted in any suitable manner to the base, so that they can be swung out of the path of the standards to enable the latter to be turned down against the base to facilitate transportation or handling of the press.

The operation of the press will, it is believed, be readily understood. When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1, a barrel is placed on the base against the gage and the standards swung up to the upright position shown in Fig. 2, which carries the cross-head and follower over the barrel-head, which has been previously placed in position on the material filling the barrel. The operating lever or bail is then swung forwardly and downwardly, which draws the follower down and presses the barrel-head into place in the open end of the barrel, where it is fastened in the usual manner. The lever is then thrown upwardly again and the standards swung back until stopped by the supporting legs or braces. The press is then ready to receive the next barrel to be headed. The base provides an even solid rest for the barrel and distributes the pressure or draft on the standards evenly over the entire lower end of the barrel. The chime or hoops of the barrel cannot therefore be injured or the staves forced out of place. The gage greatly facilitates the operation of the press, for to properly position the barrel the operator simply places the latter on the base and shoves it against the gage. The legs or braces arrest the standards and hold the same in the inclined position shown in Fig. 1, and there is no possibility of the press being thrown to the ground or out of the way and no time is lost in applying the press.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a barrel-heading press, the combination of a base adapted to receive and support a barrel, standards pivoted to said base, a cross-head mounted to slide on said standards, and a lever fulcrumed to said standards and connected to said cross-head, substantially as set forth.

2. In a barrel-heading press, the combination of a base adapted to receive and support a barrel, a gage on said base for centering the barrel, standards pivoted to said base, a cross-head mounted to slide on said standards, and a lever fulcrumed to said standards and connected to said cross-head, substantially as set forth.

3. In a barrel-heading press, the combination of a base adapted to receive and support a barrel, standards pivoted to said base, a cross-head mounted to slide on said standards, a lever fulcrumed to said standards and connected to said cross-head, and devices connected to said standards to support the same, substantially as set forth.

4. In a barrel-heading press, the combination of a base adapted to receive and support a barrel, standards pivoted to opposite sides of said base, a cross-head mounted to slide on said standards, a lever fulcrumed to said standards and connected to said cross-head, and stops for arresting said standards in a substantially upright position, substantially as set forth.

5. In a barrel-heading press, the combination of a base adapted to receive and support a barrel, standards pivoted to opposite sides of said base, a cross-head mounted to slide on said standards, a lever fulcrumed to said standards and connected to said cross-head, and stops pivoted to said base for arresting said standards in a substantially upright position and adapted to be moved out of the path of said standards, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 12th day of December, 1902.

WILLIAM D. DAVIS.

Witnesses:
J. FRANK SMITH,
RALPH B. SMITH.