No. 812,062.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

J. T. MELSON & J. D. MARVIL.

BARREL.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 28, 1905.

Fig. 1.

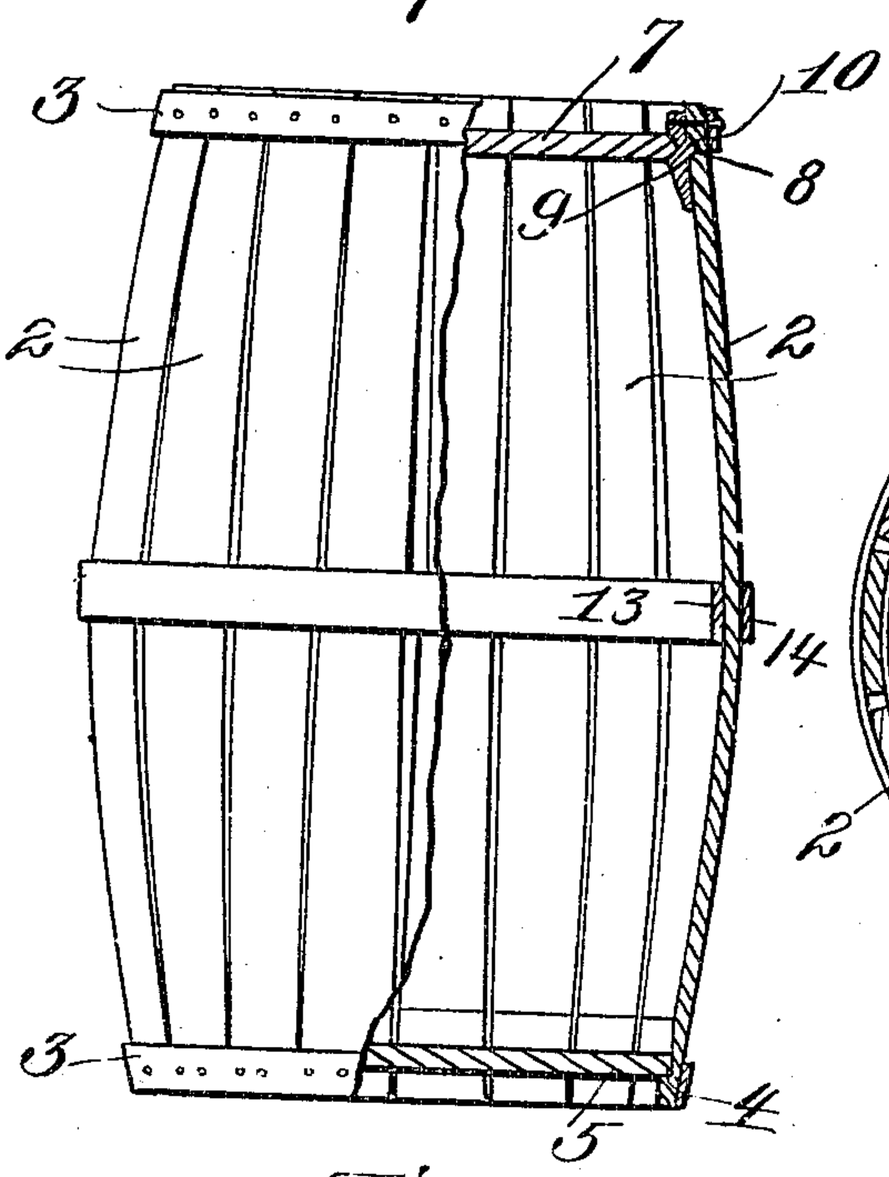


Fig. 2.

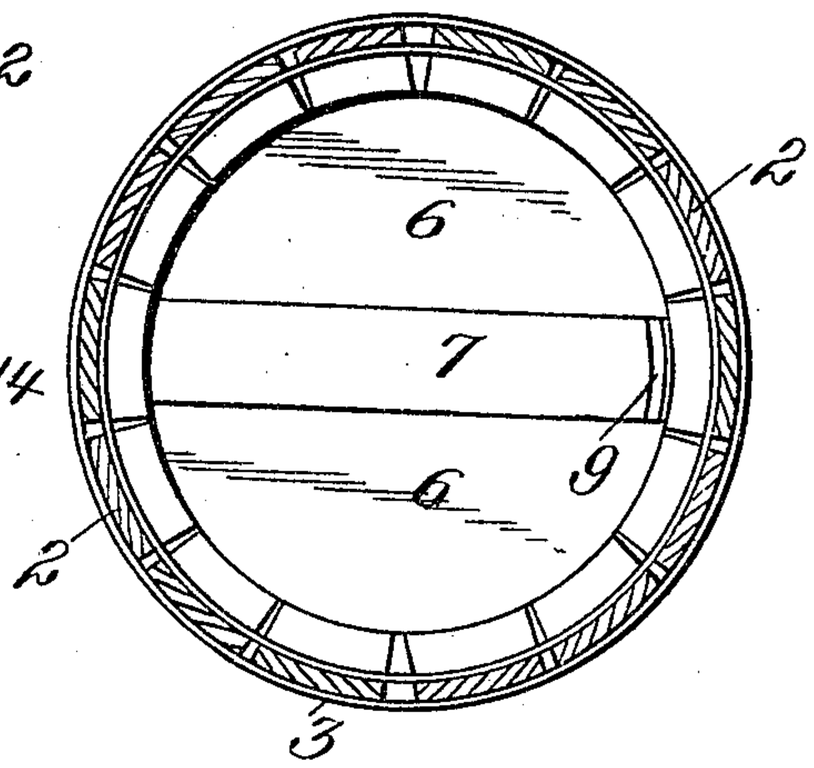


Fig. 3.

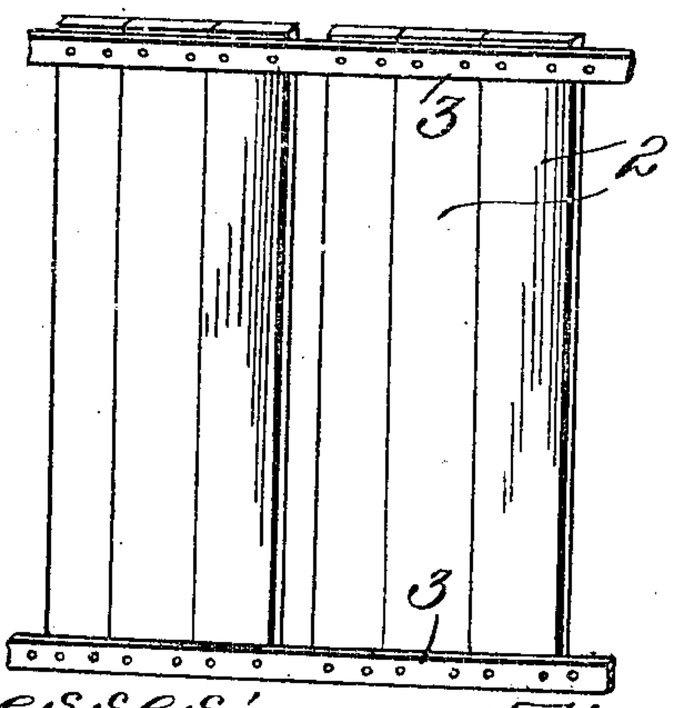
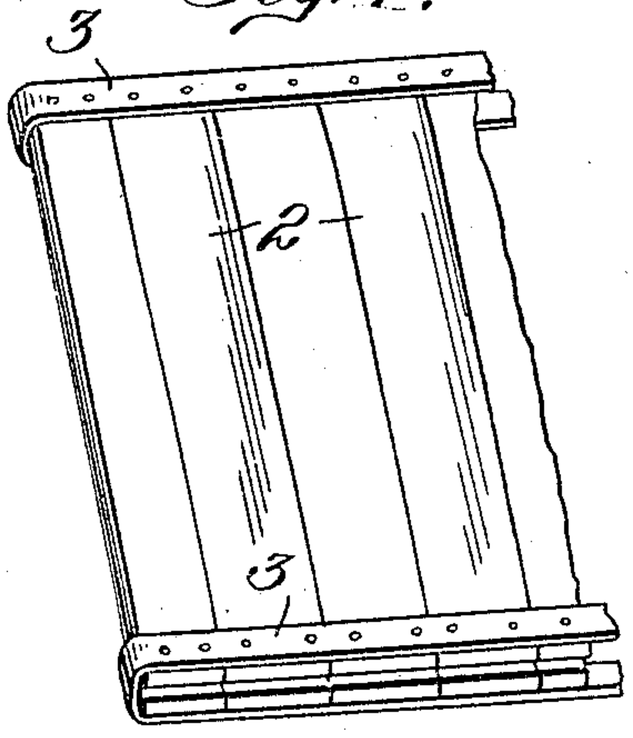


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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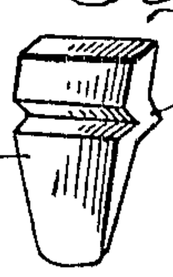
Dennis Sumfy.

Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. MELSON AND JOSHUA D. MARVIL, OF LAUREL, DELAWARE, ASSIGNORS TO COLLAPSIBLE BARREL COMPANY, OF LAUREL, DELAWARE, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

BARREL.

No. 812,062. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 6, 1906.

Application filed February 28, 1905. Serial No. 247,736.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN T. MELSON and JOSHUA D. MARVIL, citizens of the United States, residing at Laurel, in the county of Sussex and State of Delaware, have invented new and useful Improvements in Barrels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to barrels, and more especially to that kind thereof termed "collapsible."

The object of the invention is to provide a barrel of the class set forth that is simple in construction and wherein the two heads can be applied with ease and rapidity after the barrel is set up and without removing the hoops or bands.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification we have illustrated a simple organization of parts involving our invention which we will set forth in full in the following description; but we do not restrict ourselves to the exact disclosure thus made, for certain changes as to several features may be adopted without departing from the spirit of our invention embraced by the claims following the said description.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of a barrel including our invention and showing the same set up. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view looking toward the top of the barrel. Fig. 3 is a detail of a portion of the barrel in its flattened condition. Fig. 4 is a similar view of such portion of the barrel folded for shipment in its knock-down condition. Fig. 5 is a detail view of a filling-piece hereinafter more particularly described.

Like reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

The body of the barrel, as shown in the drawings, is made up of a multiplicity of staves, each designated by 2 and which may be of any suitable material. The staves are exteriorly banded, and for this purpose we show exteriorly thereof two bands, each denoted by 3 and located near the opposite end of the staves. The bands or hoops are permanently connected to the staves in any desirable way—for example, by means of nails, which in practice are driven through the bands and staves exteriorly thereof and afterward clenched at their inner ends.

When the barrel is set up, it will have centrally of its depth an outward bulge, and when in this relation the intermediate parts of the staves will, as clearly represented in Fig. 1, be laterally separated. It will be seen, however, upon an inspection of Fig. 2 that the space separating two diametrically opposite staves is greater than that separating the remainder of the staves. We provide in this way for the ready bending of the bands 3 at the places where the latter cross these greater spaces when it is desired to collapse the barrel for shipment. On the inner face of each of the staves 2 we form a recess, as 4, which recesses when the barrel is set up mate or coöperate to present a chime for the lower head 5 of the barrel, said head being of cylindrical form. The recess 4 has two surfaces, what might be considered a base-surface and a lateral surface, the two surfaces being disposed at acute angles to each other. When the barrel is set up, the lateral surfaces of the several recesses 4 will be brought to a vertical position or substantially in parallelism with the longitudinal axis of the barrel, while the base-surfaces will assume approximately a horizontal position. It will therefore be evident that the resultant chime for the bottom head 5 of the barrel will present a base-surface substantially horizontal and a lateral surface substantially vertical, by reason of which the bottom head can be readily slipped into the barrel and onto said base-surface of the chime, where it can be properly supported when the barrel is set up and without the necessity of removing any hoop or band. We state that the lateral surface of the chime is substantially vertical. It need not be absolutely vertical.

The top head of the barrel is of compound form, it consisting of several parts. In the present case it consists of two substantially similar segmental sections, each designated by 6, and an intermediate section 7, the length of the latter being less than the diameter of the barrel. The upper inner side of the barrel has a chime, as 8, to receive the outer marginal portions of the head-segments 6 and one end of the intermediate piece 7. The upper chime in cross-section is approximately of V-form. The compound head can, like the bottom head 5, be put in place after the barrel is banded and hooped and without the necessity of removing any band or hoop. To do this, the segments 6

are put within the upper side of the barrel with their curved edges in the chime 8 and are separated laterally. After this the intermediate piece 7 of the upper head, which has parallel side edges, is placed between the opposite segments 6 and one end thereof is thrust into the chime 8. This will leave a space between the opposite end of the intermediate part 7 and chime 8. Into this space a filling-piece 9 is introduced, said filling-piece being tapered somewhat toward its bottom to facilitate its ready introduction into the space and to also constitute it a wedge. It is driven into such space longitudinally of the barrel and has on its inner face a V groove or notch to snugly receive the adjacent end of the intermediate piece 7 of the top. In addition to the groove in said filling-piece 9 the latter may be provided with a V-shaped projection, as 10, to fit in the chime of the barrel. From what has just been stated it will be evident that the barrel-head, consisting of the several pieces, is fitted in place with the intermediate piece of said head between the side pieces thereof. One end of said intermediate piece is fitted in the chime of the barrel, while the wedge-like filling-piece is introduced into the space between the opposite ends of said intermediate piece and the body of the barrel and is then driven longitudinally of the latter, so as to firmly secure the several parts of the head in position.

We do not wholly rely upon the tight fit of the filling-piece 9 to hold the other parts of the head in place, but in practice drive a nail through said filling-piece from outside of the barrel. Such nail will prevent upward displacement of the filling-piece, and the latter in turn will hold the parts of the top head securely in position. By removing the nail which retains the filling-piece 9 in place the latter can be easily withdrawn and when it is the parts 6 and 7 of the head can be lifted at once from place to expose the contents of the barrel.

It will be understood that not only is the filling-piece 9 beveled in such a way that when it is driven in place it imparts longitudinal movement to the intermediate top piece 7, but that the sides thereof are also beveled or tapered toward the bottom of the filling-piece, so that when the latter is driven in place the parts 6 of the top will be moved laterally. It will therefore be obvious that when the filling-piece occupies its operative position the several parts of the top will be held firmly and solidly in place.

The body of the barrel is composed of staves and bands surrounding the same, as hereinbefore set forth, and it will be seen that two diametrically opposite staves are separated by comparatively wide spaces. (See, for example, Fig. 2.) One of these wide spaces is also represented clearly in Fig. 3. The bands 3 cross these spaces, so as to provide free portions in the latter at diametrically opposite places, which are utilized, in effect, as hinges to aid in the ready flexing of the bands when it becomes necessary to collapse the barrel for shipment in such condition.

Within the barrel is a hoop, as 13, driven into place thereinto after the barrel is set up to expand it. Exteriorly of the barrel is shown a hoop 14. These two hoops serve the same functions as those illustrated and described in Letters Patent No. 779,863, granted to us January 10, 1905.

Having described the invention, what we claim is—

1. A barrel having a chime, a head composed of a plurality of parts to fit in said chime, and a wedge-like filling-piece to fit between one of the parts of the head and the body of the barrel, and having a notch to receive said head part the side edges of the latter being in parallelism.

2. A barrel having a chime, a head composed of a plurality of parts to fit in said chime, and a wedge-like filling-piece to fit between one of the parts of the head and the body of the barrel, and having a notch to receive said head part, the side edges of the latter being in parallelism and also having a projection to fit into said chime.

3. A barrel having a head composed of at least three parts, the barrel having a chime to receive the head, the side edges of the intermediate part of the head being in parallelism, and a wedge-like filling-piece to be driven longitudinally of the barrel into the space between one end of the said intermediate head-piece and the body of the barrel.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN T. MELSON.
JOSHUA D. MARVIL.

Witnesses:
JOHN S. CLAPHAM,
L. L. OTWELL.