

C. HOFF.
BARREL HOOP.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 4, 1907. RENEWED DEC. 20, 1909.

951,912.

Patented Mar. 15, 1910.

Fig. 1.

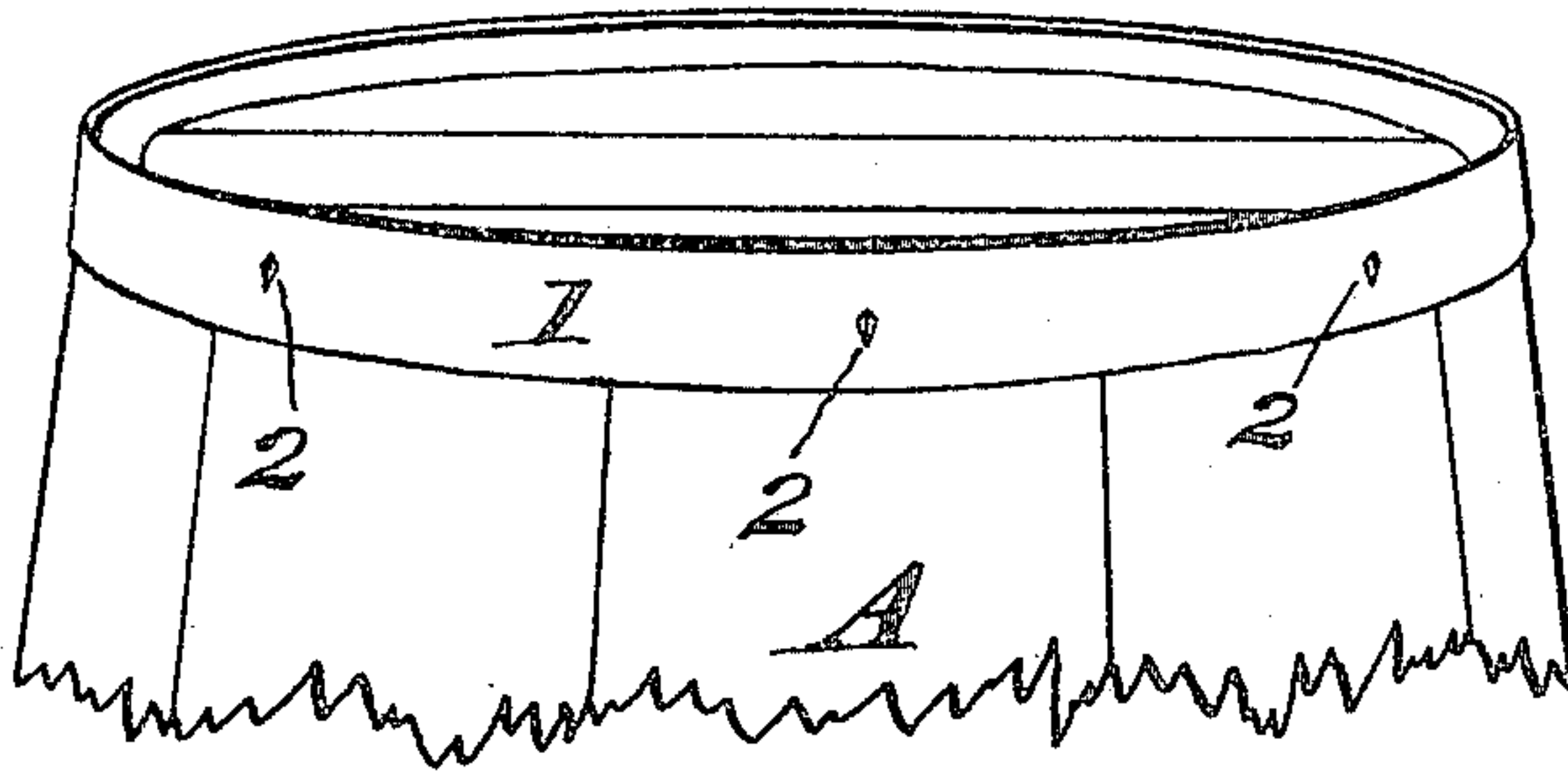


Fig. 2.

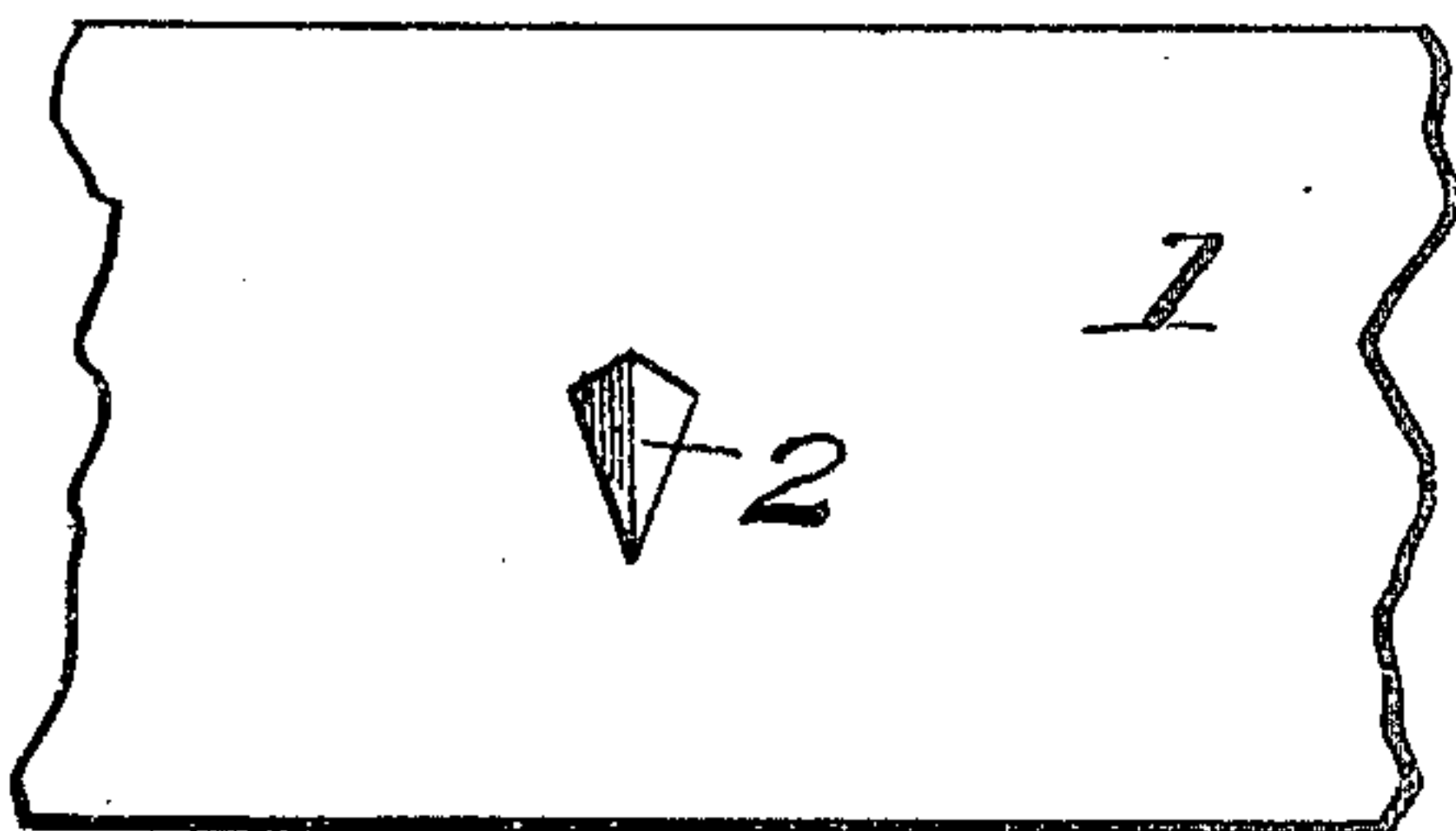


Fig. 3.

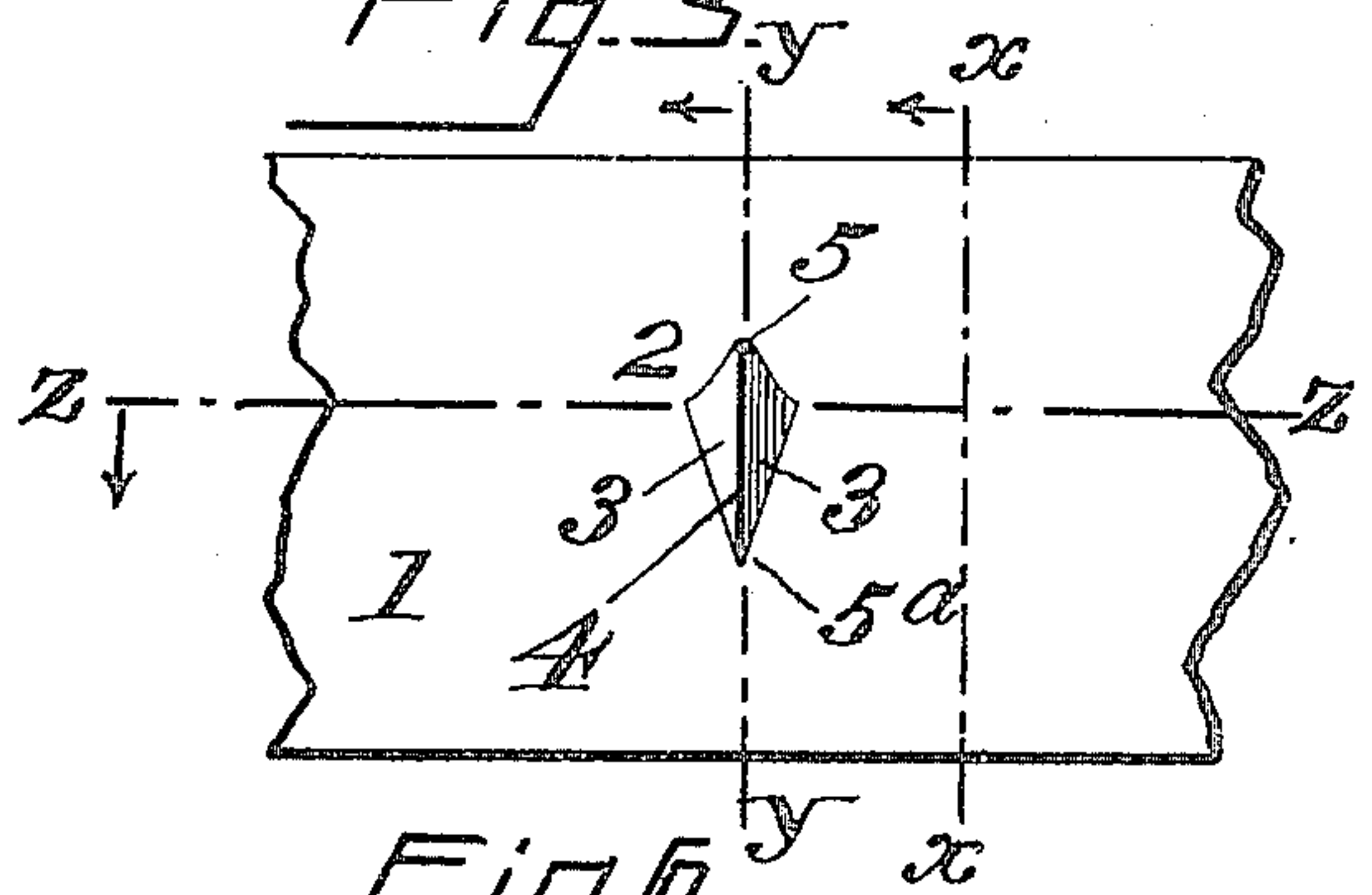


Fig. 4.

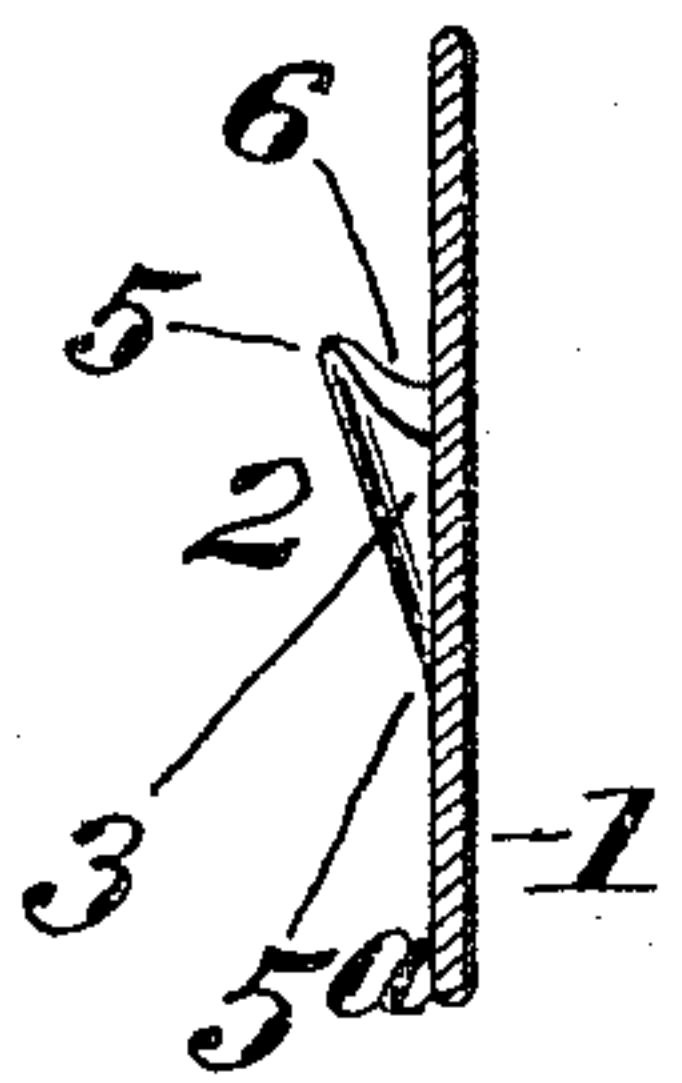


Fig. 5.

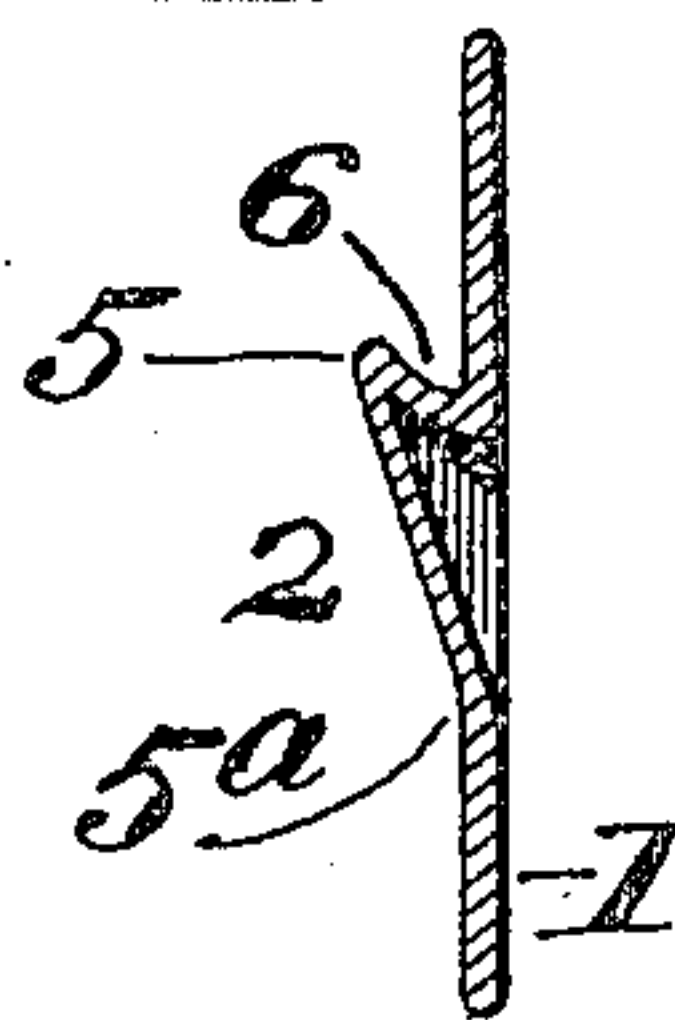


Fig. 6.

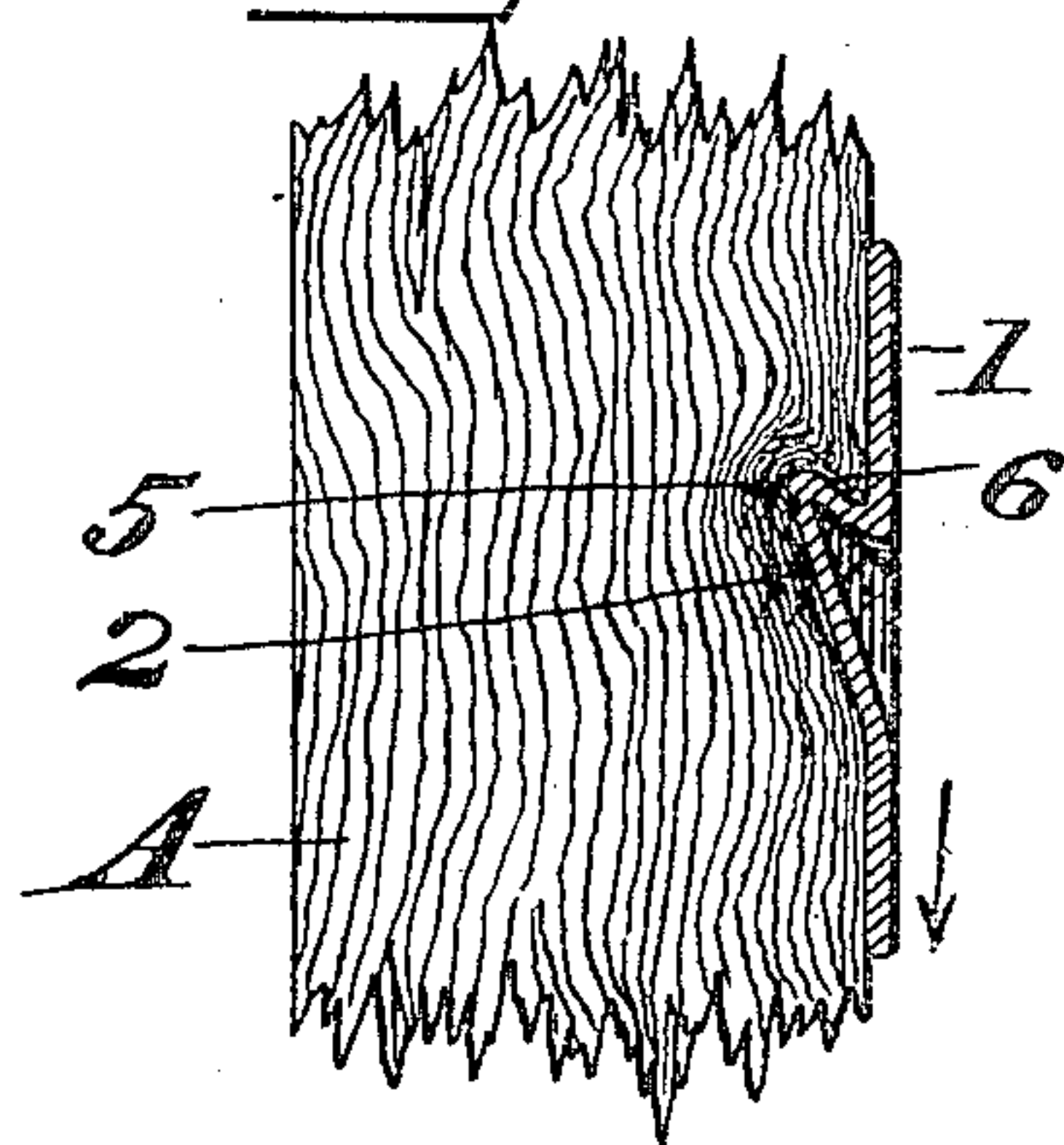


Fig. 7.

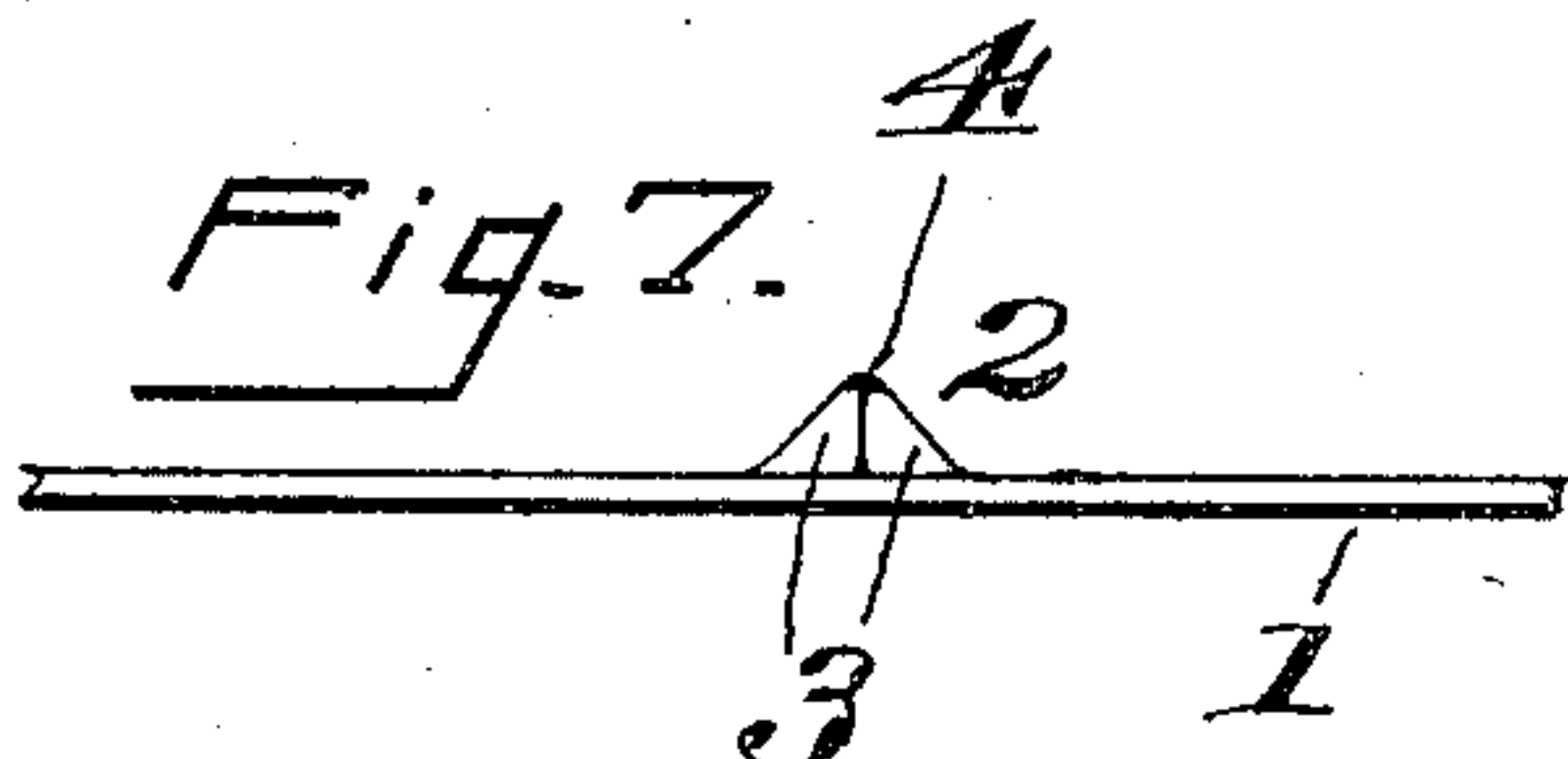
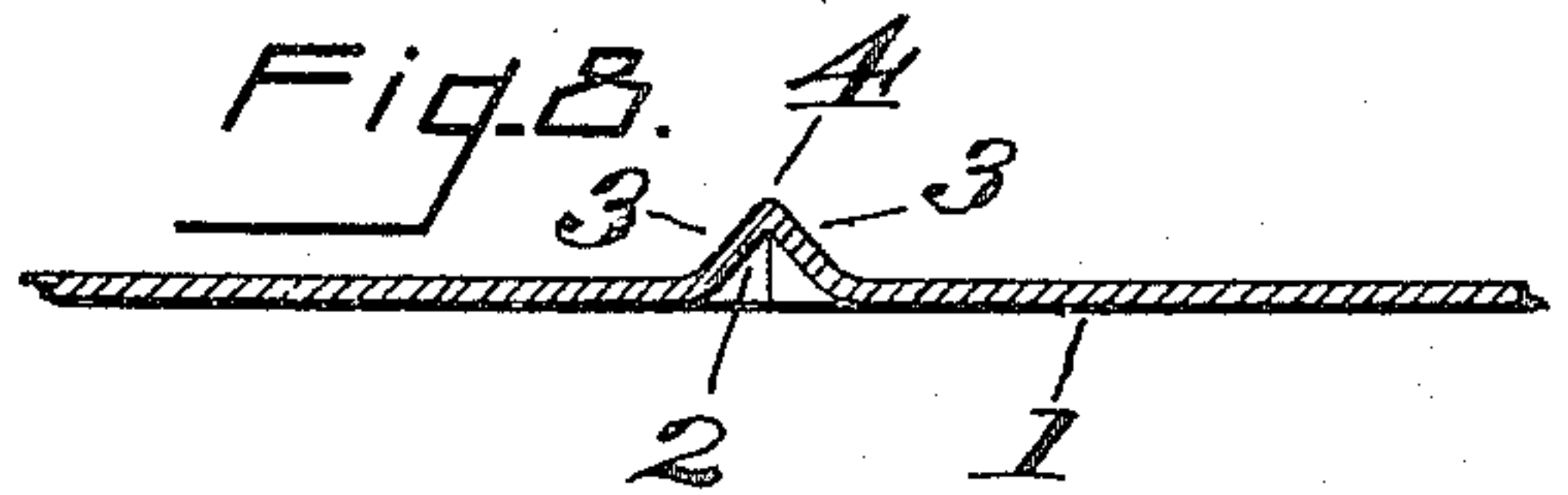


Fig. 8.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HOFF, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE HOFF ARROW HOOP COMPANY, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

BARREL-HOOP.

951,912.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 15, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES HOFF, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barrel-Hoops, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in barrel-hoop construction in which a part of the metal is projected inwardly from the face of the hoop before it is placed in position and whereby it is designed to retain it in such position against accidental displacement.

The present invention consists of a barrel-hoop having on its inner face one or more spear-head or fore-shortened diamond shape projections or protuberances each comprising an impressed portion of the metal inclined progressively throughout its length and beveled laterally along its sides from a common definite central line or ridge, the latter terminating in a point or horn at the highest part of the projection adjacent the head-edge of the hoop and extending so as to overhang or jut over the flat body portion of the metal, whereby, when the hoop is being driven into place the said inclined ridge forces its way into the face of the barrel and guides the said extended jutting point or horn into anchoring and seating position to prevent backward movement or undue slipping of the hoop from place on a barrel.

In the accompanying single sheet of drawings, Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of one end of a barrel showing the improved hoop thereon; Fig. 2, a fragmentary elevation of the outer face of the improved hoop; Fig. 3, a fragmentary elevation of the inner face of the hoop; Fig. 4, a vertical, sectional elevation on line *x, x*, of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a vertical section on line *y, y*, Fig. 3; Fig. 6, a fragmentary section of a stave showing the device as seen in Fig. 5 applied in full anchored position; Fig. 7, a bottom plan of Fig. 2, looking upward from the bilge-edge of the hoop; and Fig. 8, a longitudinal section on line *z, z*, of Fig. 3.

In these views, 1 indicates an ordinary

barrel-hoop made of metal, and 2 indicates each one of a series of retainers or protuberances made in the metal and disposed lengthwise transverse to the head and bilge edges of the hoop. The said retainers project inwardly from the outer face of the hoop and are of spear-head or slightly fore-shortened diamond shape, an impression or indentation by means of a suitable tool or between dies being made in the metal to produce each retainer. The sides 3, 3 of each retainer slope laterally from a definite central ridge or line 4 which extends along the entire length thereof and terminates in a decided horn or point 5 that extends or juts over the plane portion of the metal beneath. The metal impressed or projected backward preferably remains intact, as best seen in Fig. 5 and the rear wall 6' inclines to some extent so as to provide a retreat or seat for the fibers of the wood when the hoop is driven into final anchoring position (Fig. 6.)

It will be seen in Figs. 4 and 5 that the face of the protuberance 2 inclines from the extended horn or point 5 down to its meeting 5^a with the plane face of the metal, and it will be seen in Fig. 8 that the said protuberance 2 is V-shape in cross-section, both of which forms are the desired ones to be adhered to in the construction of my device. It will also be seen, particularly in Fig. 3, that the protuberance is of diamond-form, but that the end of the diamond bearing the extended horn or point 5 is shorter than that of the other end, such shorter end being the anchoring one and it not being deemed necessary or practicable to make it longer than shown, as it will decidedly bury itself deep enough in the wood to prevent any undue displacement of the hoop.

The arrow, adjacent the hoop in Fig. 6, indicates the direction of driving the hoop into place on each stave A.

I claim:—

A barrel-hoop comprising a metallic band of suitable thickness having intermediate its peripheral edges a circumferential series of foreshortened diamond or spear-head projections, such projections being impressed in the metal and disposed transverse to said

peripheral edges of the hoop and each having beveled sides that extend laterally from a sharp, inclined central edge that extends from the inner face of the hoop to the fore-
5 shortened portion of the spear-head projection and such foreshortened portion jutting over the plane inner face of the hoop to form a claw or anchoring point that enters the face of the barrel to prevent the hoop slipping backwardly from position thereon. 10

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Witnesses:

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