S. KELLOGG.

BARREL CLEANING APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1909.

954,811. Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

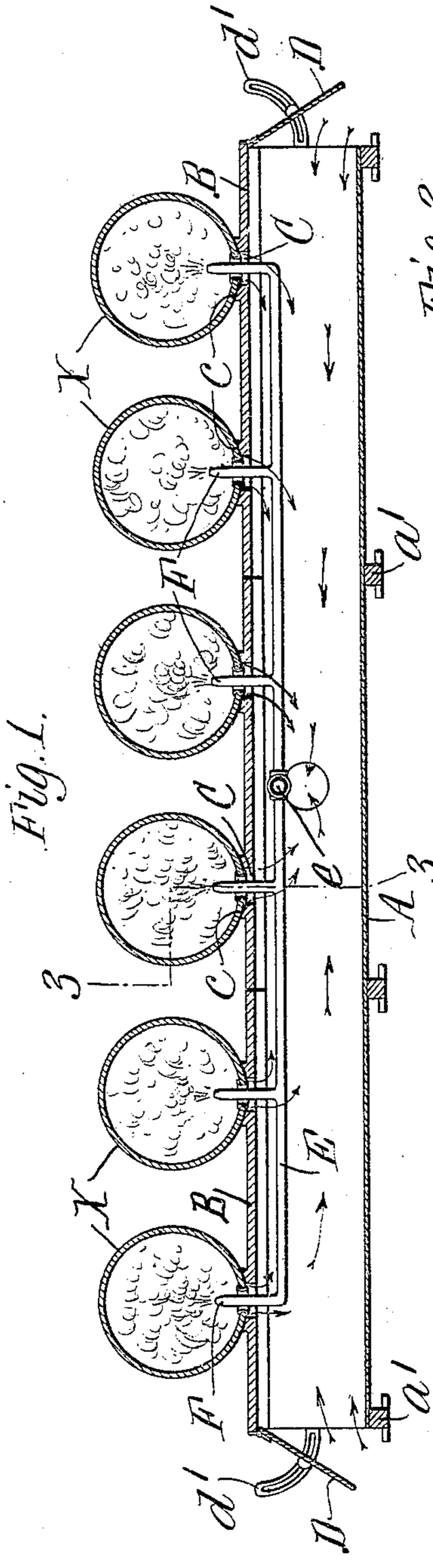

Fig. 1.

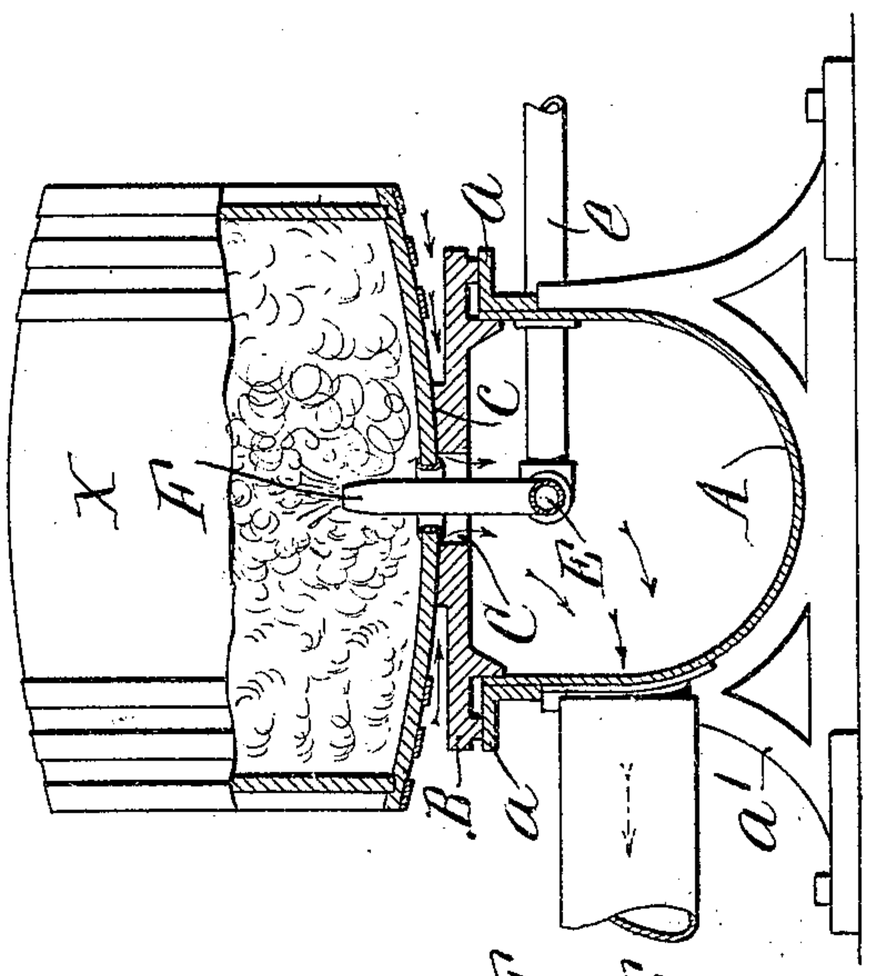

Fig. 3.

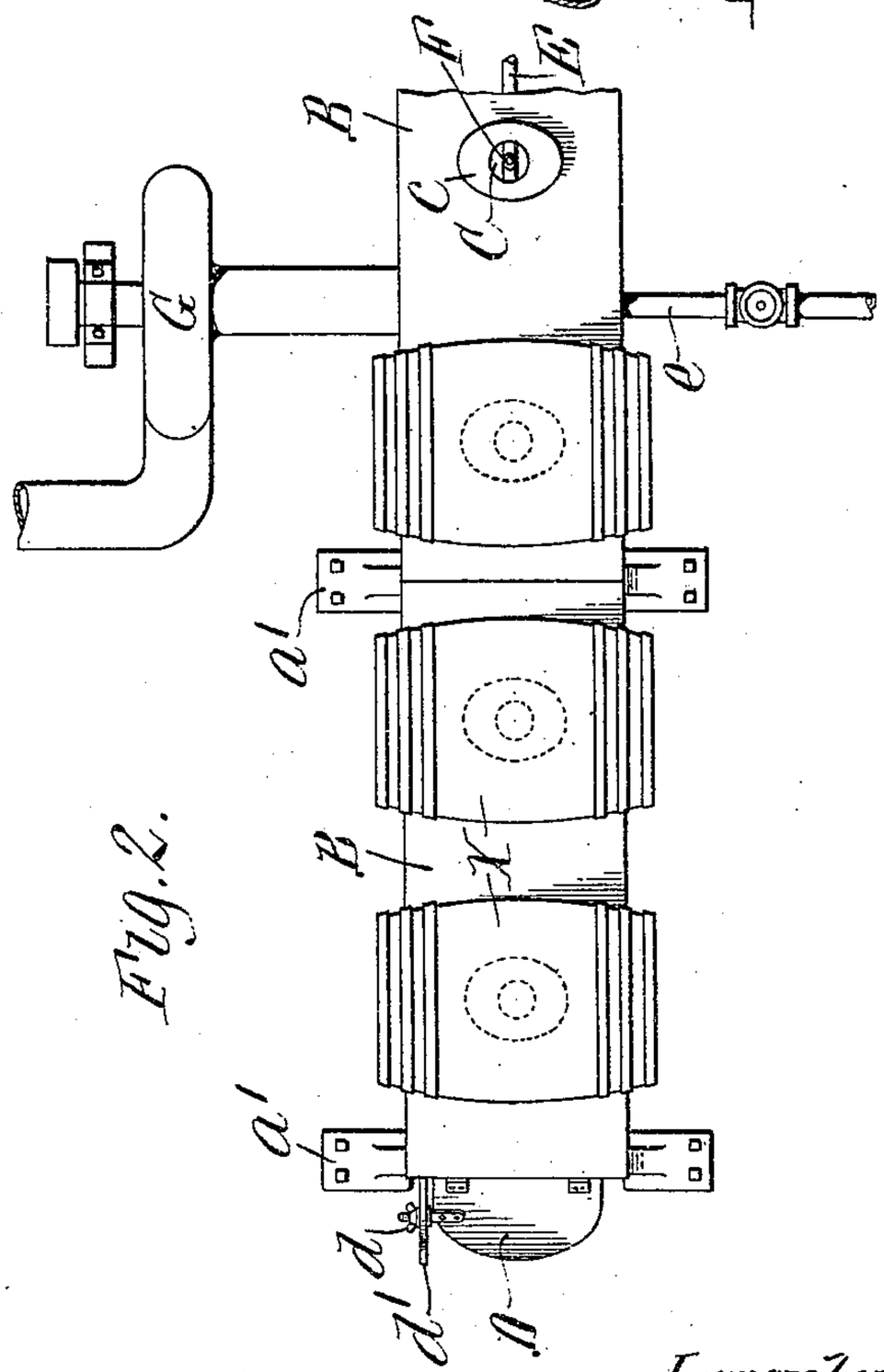

Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BARREL-CLEANING APPARATUS.

954,811. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed June 29, 1909. Serial No. 505,040.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SPENCER KELLOGG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Barrel-Cleaning Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in barrel cleaning apparatuses of that sort which are provided with means for discharging steam into the barrels for loosening and softening the oil or other material adhering to the interiors of the barrels so that the material will flow out of the barrels.

The object of the invention is to provide an efficient barrel cleaning apparatus of simple and inexpensive construction by which the barrels can be expeditiously and thoroughly cleansed, and in which provision is made for preventing the steam from escaping from the barrels into the room in which the apparatus is located, and also for readily discharging from the apparatus the oil or other material running from the barrels, which is often of a viscous nature, so that it will not clog the apparatus and interfere with the cleansing operation.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of a barrel cleaning apparatus embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional elevation, on an enlarged scale, in line 3—3, Fig. 1.

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

A represents a trough or conduit which is preferably of sufficient length to allow a number of barrels X to be placed thereon to be cleaned at the same time. The trough may be of any suitable construction, that shown in the drawings consisting of a U-shaped sheet metal body reinforced at its upper edges by angle irons *a* and supported by stands or legs *a'*. The trough is provided with a top or cover consisting preferably of a plurality of separate sections B which rest loosely on the side walls of the trough and can be independently removed and replaced, thereby affording easy access to any part of the trough. Each top section is provided with one or more nozzle holes C, each surrounded by a seat *c* on which a barrel is adapted to rest with its bung-hole registering with the nozzle hole C. Doors or dampers D are provided at the opposite ends of the trough which are adapted to be adjusted to admit more or less air to the trough for a purpose hereinafter described. In the construction shown, each door D is hinged and is provided with a screw and thumb nut *d*, Fig. 2, coöperating with a slotted curved arm *d'* projecting from the end of the trough for securing the door in adjusted positions. Any other sort of doors and means for securing them in different positions could however be employed.

E represents a steam pipe which extends lengthwise in the upper portion of the trough, being connected with a steam supply pipe *e* and provided with discharge nozzles F which project upwardly through the nozzle holes C in the top of the trough and are adapted to enter the bung holes of the barrels.

G represents a fan or exhauster of any suitable sort connected with the trough A, preferably midway between its ends, for exhausting the steam therefrom.

In the use of the apparatus the barrels are placed on the seats *c* on the top of the trough with the steam nozzles projecting into the barrels, as shown in the drawings, and the steam is turned on. The material coating the interiors of the barrels is loosened and softened by the action of the steam and runs out of the barrels through the bung holes and registering holes C in the top of the trough into the trough. The steam issuing from the barrels into the trough is drawn off by the exhauster G and is thus prevented from escaping into the room. The barrels rest loosely on the seats *c* on the top of the trough, so that some air will be drawn into the trough through the nozzle openings C, which reduces the suction of the exhauster on the barrels. By properly adjusting the doors or dampers D enough air can be admitted through the ends of the trough, in addition to that entering through the nozzle openings C, to regulate the suction on the barrels so that the exhauster G will carry off the steam escaping from the barrels into the trough without exhausting the steam from the barrels and thus retarding the cleansing operation. The bottom portion of the trough is unobstructed and the material running from the barrels and collecting in the trough can be readily removed by means of a suitable scraper or tool introduced through the open ends of the trough. The large trough cannot become

clogged by the material, and it can be readily cleaned whenever necessary. Ready access is also afforded to the trough by removing one or more of the top or cover sections B.

I claim as my invention:

The combination of a long trough having a top provided with a series of holes surrounded by seats on which a plurality of barrels are adapted to rest with said holes registering with the bung holes in the barrels, said trough having open opposite ends provided with adjustable doors for regulating the admission of air to the trough, a steam supply pipe provided with nozzles for discharging steam into the barrels through the bung holes, and an exhauster connected with the trough intermediate of the ends thereof for exhausting the escaping steam from the trough, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand, this 25th day of June, 1909.

SPENCER KELLOGG.

Witnesses:

SPENCER KELLOGG, Jr.,

WM. H. ALMY.