

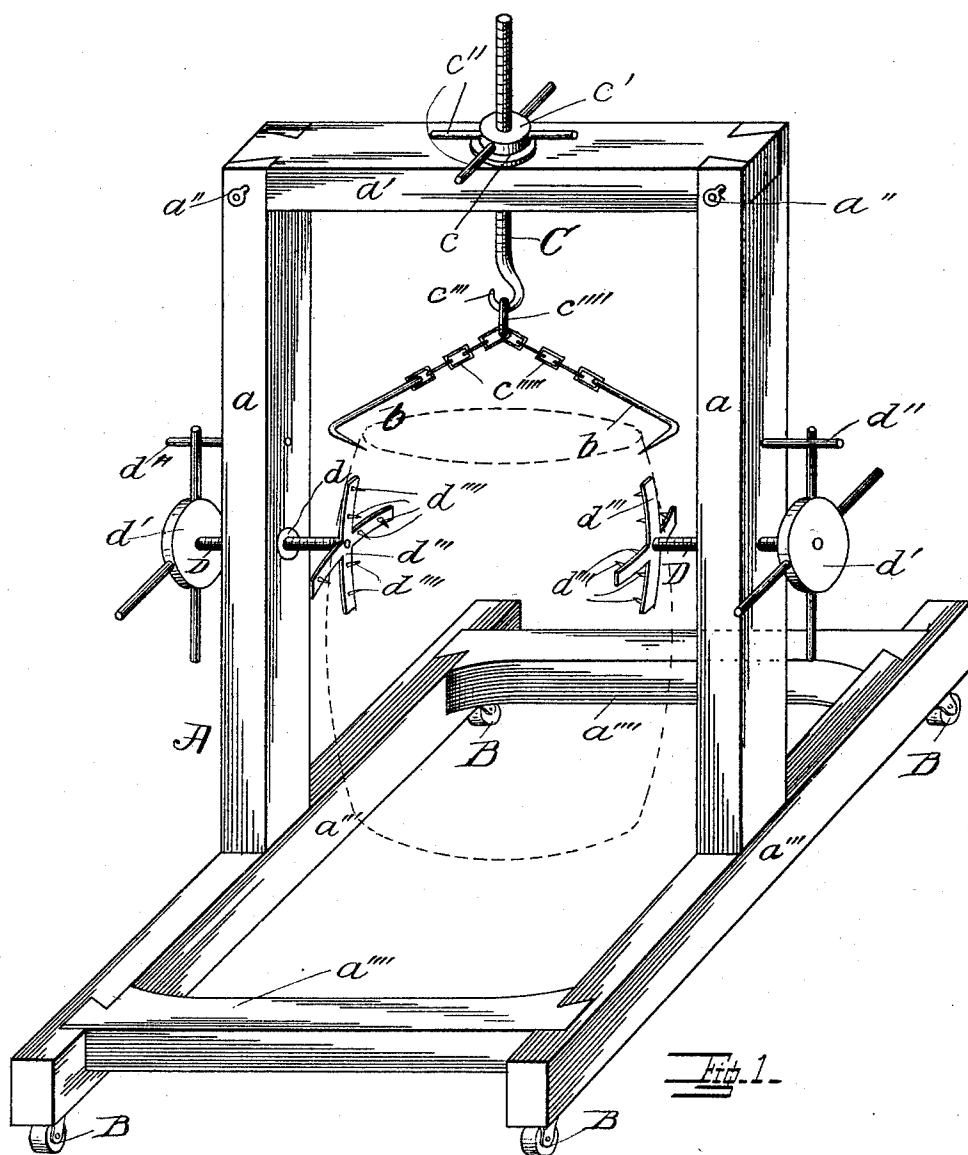
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. HERZBERG, S. T. WHITAKER & W. C. LANIER.
BARREL STAND.

No. 485,742.

Patented Nov. 8, 1892.



Witnesses

L. F. Hayden.

Edward P. Wood.

Morris Herzberg,
Samuel T. Whitaker, } Inventors
Ward C. Lanier

By their Attorneys,

A. C. [Signature]

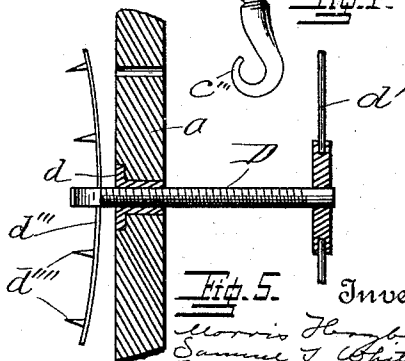
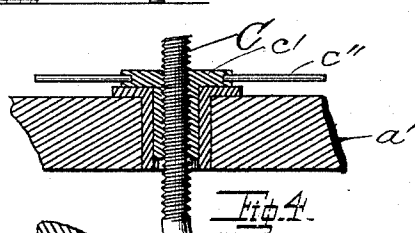
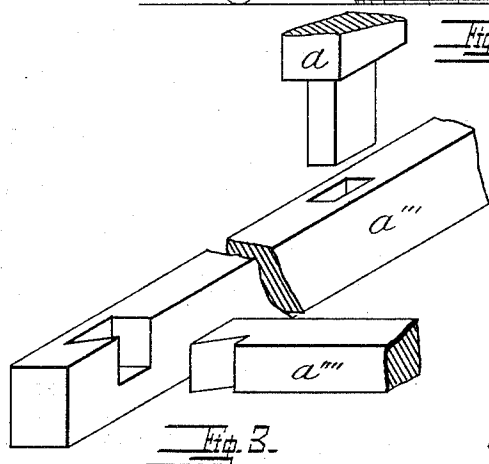
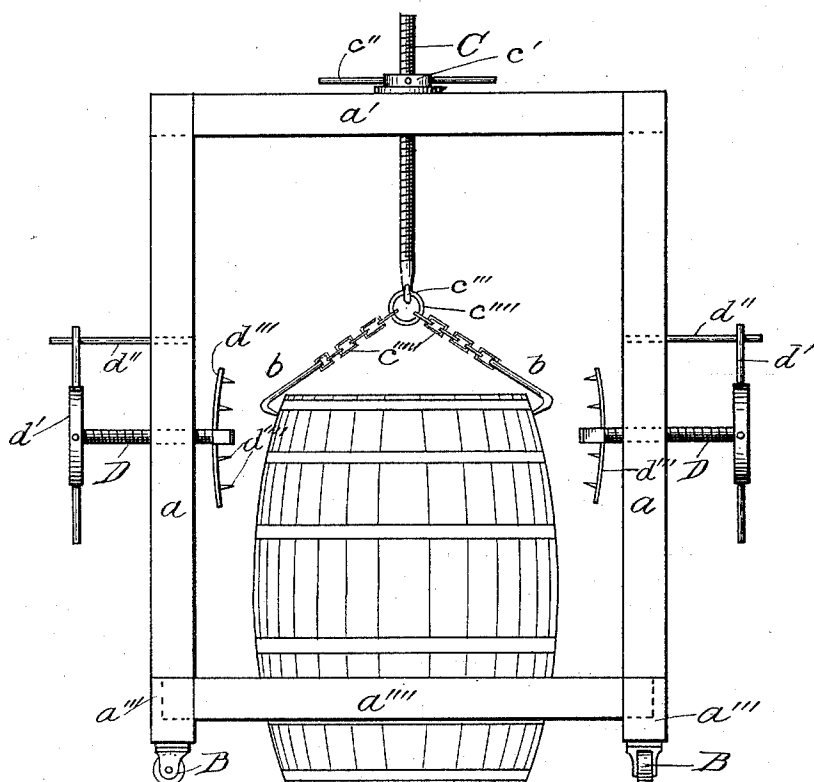
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS HERZBERG, OF CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALABAMA, AND SAMUEL T. WHITAKER AND WARD C. LANIER, OF WEST POINT, GEORGIA.

BARREL-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,742, dated November 8, 1892.

Application filed April 30, 1892. Serial No. 431,346. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MORRIS HERZBERG, of Chambers county, in the State of Alabama, and SAMUEL T. WHITAKER and WARD C. LANIER, of West Point, in the county of Troup and State of Georgia, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Barrel-Stands; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to devices whereupon barrels of heavy merchandise may be elevated from the floor and suspended in such a manner as to be easily transportable and to be capable of being tilted into any position wherein their contents may be removed and again returned to their normal position out of way, the device consisting of several novel features, hereinafter explained.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device fully assembled and in working order, the hooks being shown in the position of grasping a barrel. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the device, further showing same, a barrel being in place and the parts used in its elevation being drawn taut, as appearing just before actual elevation of said barrel. Fig. 3 is a detail in perspective showing the manner of framing the supporting-structure. Fig. 4 is a detail in vertical section of the cross-beam, showing the manner and construction of the hoisting and hoisting device. Fig. 5 is a view in vertical section of the side beam, (right,) showing the clamping device.

In the figures like reference characters are uniformly employed in the designation of corresponding elements of construction.

A is the frame, which is composed of two uprights *a*, connected at their tops by a cross-bar *a'*, which is dovetailed into the upper ends of the same, whereby any tendency of said uprights to spread under strain is obviated. Pins *a''* further tie the structure together. The lower ends of the uprights *a* are tenoned, and these tenons are set in the side pieces *a'''*

of the frame, which said side pieces are joined together at their ends and a rectangular frame completed by cross-pieces *a''''*, which have dovetailed ends set in correlatively-shaped mortises in the said side pieces. One or both of these said pieces *a''''* are removable, in order that the stand may be moved on the casters B, so as to bring it into proper position relative to a barrel sitting on the floor to elevate same.

A hole of considerable size is bored vertically through the top cross-bar *a'* and a flanged sleeve *c* is loosely seated therein with the flanged end upward, being removable by reason of its loose mounting in the cross-bar. This sleeve *c* and the elements connected therewith, which will presently be described, may be moved from one stand to another of a set, thus obviating the necessity of having several hoisting elements in a set of stands, and thereby lessening the expense. The hole in the cross-bar should be of such a size as will admit of the withdrawal therethrough of the grappling-hooks. Set in said sleeve and adapted to revolve freely within such seat is a second sleeve *c'*, which is internally screw-threaded and has an annular flange around its upper end, to which are secured suitable arms *c''*, whereby a spider is made. The screw C has a hook *c'''* on its lower end and is inserted within the sleeve *c'*, being externally screw-threaded for that purpose. A ring *c''''* is hooked onto the hook *c'''* and has connected thereto by means of chains *c'''''* the hooks or grapple-irons *b*, which penetrate the ends of two opposite staves of the barrel and so engage same for hoisting into place.

The clamping apparatus, of which there are two, one in each one of the uprights *a*, are composed of a flanged sleeve *d*, set in the same with its flanged end on the inner side, where it resists outward thrust of the screw D which passes through the said sleeve, this sleeve being internally screw-threaded for the purpose. A spider *d'* is attached to the outer end of the said screw and a pin *d''* is inserted in the upright *a* in such a position that the arms of the spider will engage therewith and prevent turning when said pin is in place, which turning if allowed would disrupt the clamping action. Swiveled on the inner end of each of the screws

D is a second spider d''' , which is concaved on its face to correspond with the shape of the barrel and has spikes d'''' , which enter and so engage the surface of the barrel on the up-
 5 turning of the screws D. It is obvious that the barrel being clamped and supported between the spiders d''' and said spiders being swiveled on the screws D, said barrel may be
 10 turned down to dump its contents or more easily scoop them out or draw liquids from barrels.

The operation of this device is as follows: The barrel being unloaded from a cart or taken from stock, one of the bars a'''' is removed from the frame of the stand and said
 15 stand rolled into position around said barrel, after which the grappling-irons are attached to the barrel and the spider-sleeve c' revolved, which will raise the same into position for the clamping devices to grasp it, which is done
 20 by turning up the proper screws D by means of their hand-holds and inserting the pins d'' , the barrel being movable, owing to the swiveling of the spider d''' on the said screw D, as before stated. The stand may then be
 25 rolled to its proper place and the barrel tilted therein whenever it is desired to remove some of the contents, or agitated to keep liquids in solution.

Only one set of hoisting devices is required
 30 for a whole set or series of stands, which obviously cheapens the whole, and said device, not being in continued use after the barrel is raised, may be removed and laid aside out of the way.

35 Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a device of the class specified, a base and a vertical framework thereon, a hoisting
 40 device adapted to elevate a barrel, and clamping devices consisting of screws seated in the side pieces of said framework and adapted to engage with the barrel near its middle portion, substantially as and for the purpose
 45 specified.

2. In a device of the class specified, a base and a vertical frame secured thereto, having
 50 a suitable hoisting device thereon and clamps for pivoting the said barrel when elevated, consisting of screws having suitable hand-holds thereon and on their inner ends carrying
 55 spiders spiked on their contacting faces to engage said barrel, said spiders being swiveled on said screws, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a device of the class specified, a base and a vertical frame secured thereto, having
 60 a suitable hoisting device thereon and clamps for pivoting said barrel when elevated, consisting of screws having suitable hand-holds thereon and on their inner ends carrying spiders
 65 spiked and concaved on their inner or working faces for the purpose of engaging the barrel, said spiders being swiveled on the said screws, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof we hereunto set our hands this 17th day of March, 1892.

MORRIS HERZBERG.

SAMUEL T. WHITAKER.

WARD C. LANIER.

Witnesses:

PHIL. LANIER,

J. C. MCKERNIE.