No. 733,743. PATENTED JULY 14, 1903.

A. T. POPE.

MACHINE OR TOOL FOR APPLYING HOLDING CLEATS TO BARRELS, &c.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 8, 1902.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

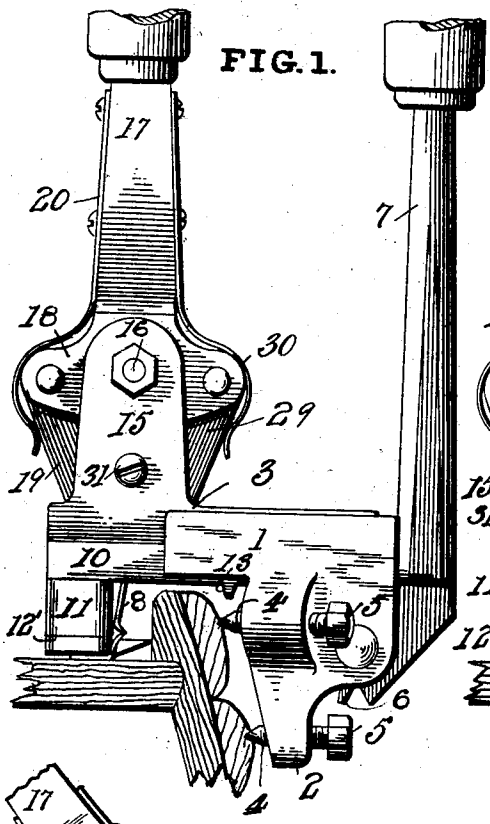


FIG. 2.

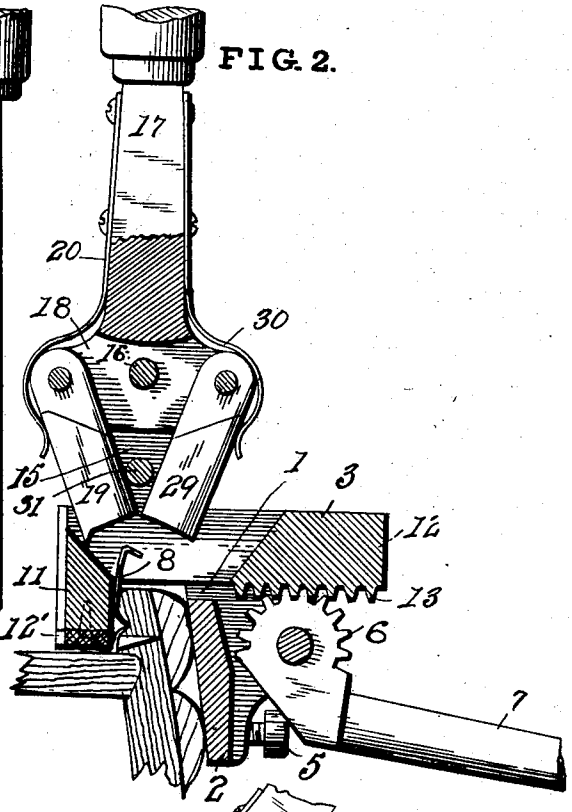


FIG. 3.

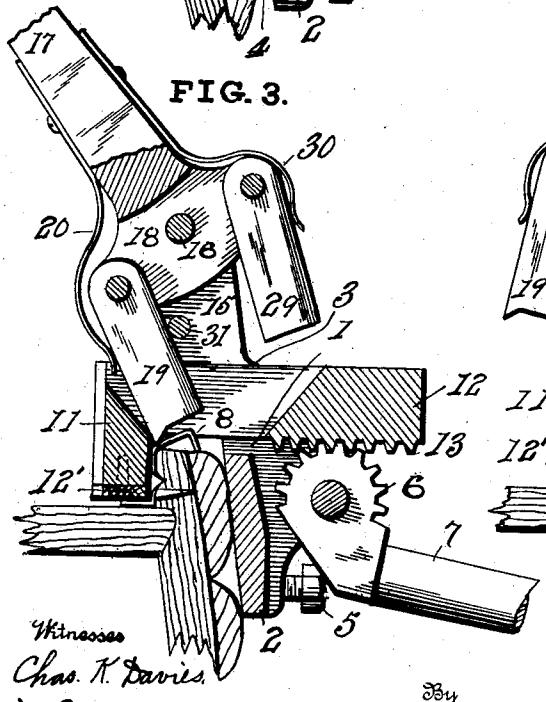
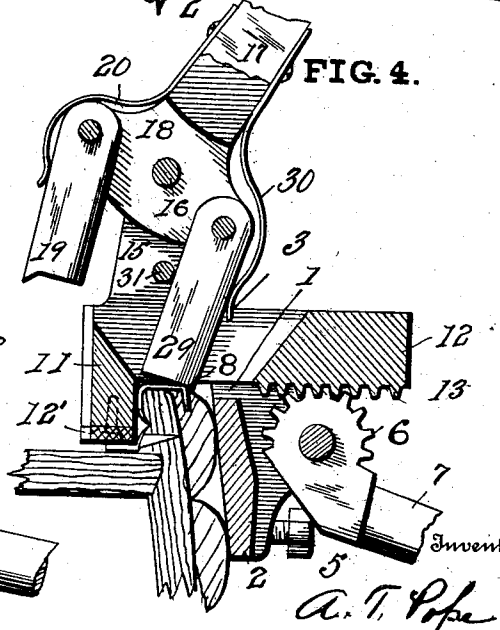


FIG. 4.



Witnesses
Chas. K. Davies.
M. E. Brown.

Inventor
A. T. Pope
By W. A. Barlow
Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 733,743. Patented July 14, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED THRUSTON POPE, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

MACHINE OR TOOL FOR APPLYING HOLDING-CLEATS TO BARRELS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 733,743, dated July 14, 1903.

Application filed November 8, 1902. Serial No. 130,580. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED THRUSTON POPE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines or Tools for Applying Holding-Cleats to Barrels, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to machines for applying holding-cleats to barrels, boxes, and the like.

The object of the invention is to produce a clamp or hand-tool by means of which a sheet-metal holding-cleat of peculiar construction can be applied to the chime of a barrel, above the head, and the holding-points be driven into the chime and the top of the stave.

The invention consists in certain improvements on the tool patented to F. E. Heinig, No. 700,922, May 27, 1902, and in part assigned to me.

Figure 1 is a broken side elevation of the tool, showing a cleat in position for application to the end of a barrel, which is shown as divided at the edge of a stave. Fig. 2 is a broken section of the tool, showing parts of barrel, as in Fig. 1, and the holding-cleat in elevation. Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing one of the cleat-striking pawls in operation. Fig. 4 is a section showing the second cleat-striking pawl in operation.

The main frame of the clamp has side bars 1, as in the patent referred to, these bars being connected at one end by bracket 2. A rectangular frame 3 slides within the side bars 1 1, being held by tongue-and-groove engagement. The bracket 2 extends downward and has a plurality of holding-points 4 4, which points are preferably on the ends of set-screws 5, which set-screws pass through the bracket. The screws 5 may be set in or withdrawn and are preferably so arranged that one pair of the set-screws may be in position to engage a hoop near the top of a barrel. The points near the upper part of the tool will engage the top hoop, while those lower down will engage a hoop lower down on the barrel, as may be desirable, according to the kind of barrel on which the tool is used. The bracket 2 has mounted thereon a segmental gear 6, as in the patent referred to, this gear having a handle 7, by which it may be partially rotated.

The sliding frame 3 has side bars 10 10 and end bars 11 and 12, the latter of which has gear-teeth 13, which engage with the segment-gear 6, so that the partial rotation of the segment-gear draws the sliding frame toward the bar 2 of the main frame when the tool is in use.

The bar 11 preferably has a steel shoe 12', held to the main bar by screws or other suitable fastenings. The cleat 8 is placed between this bar and the chime of the barrel, with points toward the chime, and by pressing down on handle 7 the bar 11 is brought toward the chime, forcing the points of the cleat into the chime, as described in the patent referred to.

The frame 3 has standards 15 15 extending upward from its side bars, and between these standards a three-armed lever is pivoted on pin 16.

The three-armed lever has a handle 17, by which said lever may be swung in either direction on its pivot. The arm 18 has a striking-pawl 19 pivoted thereto and pressed inward toward the axial center of said lever by a spring 20, attached to the handle of the three-armed lever.

The cleat 8 has an upwardly-extending pointed projection, as shown in Fig. 2. When the lower points on the cleat have been forced into the barrel-chime, as shown in Fig. 2, by the pressing down of handle-lever 7 the handle-lever 17 is forced quickly away from lever 7, one hand of the operator grasping each handle. This movement forces pawl 19 quickly down onto the upward projection of the cleat, as in Fig. 3, thus pressing or driving this point of the cleat into the top of the stave or hoop. The lower face of pawl 19 is preferably notched, substantially as shown, so as to give the right direction to the point of the cleat. The pawl 19 in moving downward rides on the inclined inner face of bar 11. (See Figs. 2, 3.) When the point of the cleat has been entered in the stave or hoop, the handle 17 is drawn quickly in the other direction, thus pulling back or raising pawl 19 and at the same time bringing down pawl 29 forcibly onto the top of the projection on

the cleat, as shown in Fig. 4. The pawl 29 is pivoted to the third arm of the three-armed lever and is pressed inward by spring 30. A screw or pin 31 passes through the standards 15, and thus keeps the pawls 19 and 29 from obstructing each other. The lower end of pawl 29 is preferably concaved, so as to present a bearing-face to the cleat in the right direction to drive or impel it into the barrel-stave.

I have referred to the tool as being used with barrels; but it may be used in securing box-heads within the box-sides in precisely the same way. The cleat may be used merely to reinforce the croze in the barrel-stave, as illustrated, or may hold the head in place without the aid of a croze.

What I claim is—

1. A tool or clamp for the purpose stated, having a main frame and a sliding frame and means for shifting the two as described, and a lever and striking-pawl pivoted on the sliding frame, in position to strike or compress a point at an angle to the line of movement of the sliding frame.

2. The clamp having a main frame and a sliding frame, and a lever pivoted on the sliding frame having a plurality of pawls pivoted thereto, in position to strike or compress in different directions relatively to the line of movement of the sliding frame.

3. The main frame and sliding frame and means for moving the sliding frame, a three-armed lever mounted on the sliding frame, and pawls mounted on said lever at each side of its pivot, the third arm serving as a handle, all combined.

4. The main frame and sliding frame, the three-armed lever mounted on the sliding frame, and striking-pawls pivoted to said lever at opposite sides of its pivot, the faces of said pawls differing in form to suit the direction of the blow.

5. The combination of the main frame and sliding frame, the three-armed lever pivoted to the sliding frame, pawls pivoted to said lever, springs bearing the pawls toward each other, and a separating-pin to hold said pawls apart.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED THRUSTON POPE.

Witnesses:
FRED HIRSCHFIELD,
HENRY MENEBOOKER.