

P. H. GRISWOLD.
Barrel-Heads.

No. 148,209.

Patented March 3, 1874.

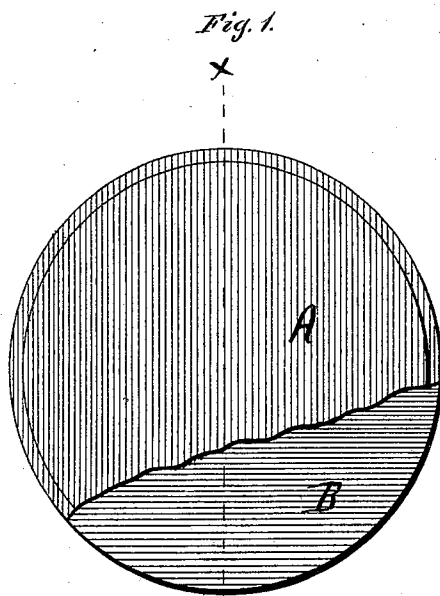
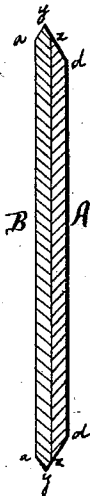


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PARDON H. GRISWOLD, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BARREL-HEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **148,209**, dated March 3, 1874; application filed May 21, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PARDON H. GRISWOLD, of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and in the State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barrel-Head; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

My invention consists in the construction of a head for barrels, casks, hogsheads, &c., of two or more disks of wood, each disk being cut from a single piece and the disks placed one upon the other, with the grain of the wood at right angles to each other, and the disks thus placed being glued firmly together, the edges of the two disks being beveled to prevent their splitting and becoming separated from each other, all as more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of the head, showing the position of the grains of the upper and under disks. Fig. 2 represents a section of the head taken through line *x x*, Fig. 1.

The main object of my invention is to provide a head for barrels, &c., that will possess strength, will not warp or split, can be easily and cheaply manufactured, will prevent the contents of the barrel or other receptacle of similar construction from oozing or sifting through it, and economize in timber in the manufacture thereof.

A represents a disk cut of thin wood, and B a similar disk. Glue is placed upon one of these disks, the other one placed upon it with the grains of the wood at right angles, and the pieces in this construction firmly pressed together and dried. In some cases three layers or disks may be cut, placed, glued, and pressed together in the same manner as the two pieces, as above described. The edges of the outer disk B are slightly beveled on the outer side, as shown, from *a* to *y*, and are also slightly beveled on the inner edges, as shown, from *z* to *y*. The inner disk or disks A is not quite as large as the disk B, and is also beveled on its edge, as shown, from *d* to *z*. In placing the head in a barrel, the point *y* of the outer disk B alone enters the circumferential groove

in the barrel. By this means the pressure of the contents of the barrel on its head will be upon the outer disk alone, which disk is so beveled as to give great strength, and is not liable to have its edges broken. In a barrel-head composed of two thin pieces of timber, when the two pieces of which it is composed are beveled alike and the two disks of equal size, the beveling down will thin the edges to such an extent that the pressure on the head will splinter the edges and cause the parts to separate. By having one disk smaller than the other, and beveling the edges down, as herein shown and described, the above defects are remedied and the difficulties that would otherwise be experienced are obviated. Heads for barrels, casks, hogsheads, bottoms for cheese-boxes, bushel, and other measures, and, in truth, any top or bottom for a cylindrical wooden package can be formed as above described, and found to possess very great advantages over those now usually employed. The usual mode has been to form the barrel-head from two or more pieces placed edge to edge. Especially is this the case in flour-barrels. In a short time the parts will shrink more or less (unless the timber of the parts of the head is thoroughly seasoned) and narrow cracks form between the pieces of the head, so that the contents of the barrel will, to some extent, ooze out.

Heads for barrels and other cylindrical packages are rarely made from a single piece on account of the extra width of lumber required to make the same, and when so made are imperfect. With my invention I use the thin lumber that is cut around the log. One thickness of this lumber would not answer, as it would soon warp and split; nor would two layers of this timber answer well unless the grains of the two pieces are crossed and put together, as heretofore described.

In oil-barrels great losses have been experienced in the use of the common head on account of the oil working out through the pores of the wood. In using my head in oil-barrels the oil cannot pass but into the inner disk of the head, as the glue which holds the layers acts as a perfect check to the oil, and prevents its escape from the barrel.

I am fully aware that the principle of plac-

ing two pieces of thin wood together with their grains at right angles and securing them in this position is not new; hence I disclaim such as being my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

As an article of manufacture, the barrel-head described, composed of two or more thin pieces of wood, made in circular form, placed together with the grains of the wood at right angles, the disk A being smaller than the disk B, and

the two disks being beveled, as shown, from *a* to *y*, from *y* to *z*, and from *d* to *z*, and glued together, all as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of April, 1873.

PARDON H. GRISWOLD.

Witnesses:

THOMAS C. MOORE,

HENRY A. REED.