

L. REED.
Barrel-Hoops.

No. 147,284.

Patented Feb. 10, 1874.

Fig 1.

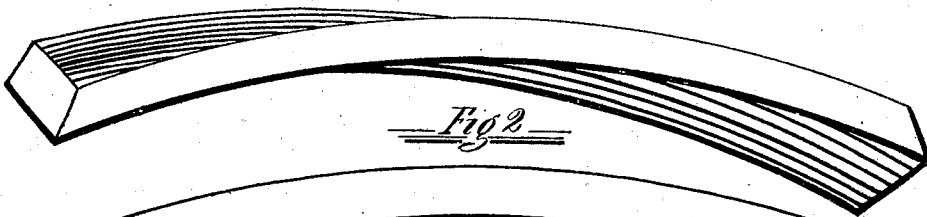


Fig 2.

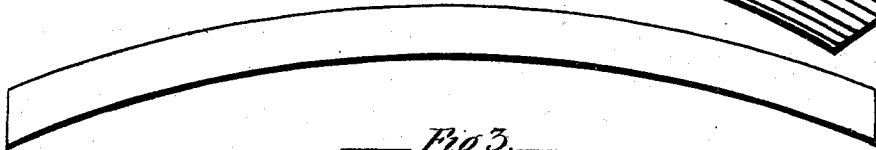


Fig 3.



Fig 4.

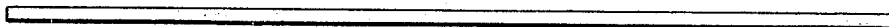


Fig 5.

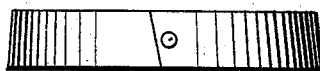
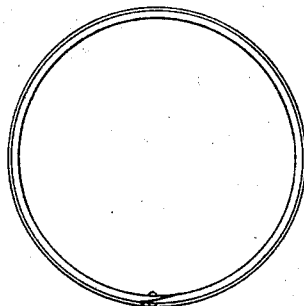


Fig 6.



Witnesses

B. D. Clark

J. S. Mackenzie

Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS REED, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN BARREL-HOOPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **147,284**, dated February 10, 1874; application filed January 2, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS REED, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Barrel-Hoops, of which the following is a specification:

The invention relates to a wooden barrel-hoop, which, in the process of manufacture, is made flaring, to fit the bulge of the barrel, not by beveling the piece or strip of which the hoop is to be formed, but by giving to it, before being bent into a hoop, a permanent curve or set edgewise, as hereinafter particularly described.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a curved block of wood designed to be cut or sliced up to make hoops. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a slice for a hoop cut from the block, Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 5 is a side view of a hoop formed of the piece, Figs. 3 and 4. Fig. 6 is a top view of the same.

The preferable method of making this hoop consists in preparing a block of some kind of proper wood for hoops of suitable length, and as thick as the desired width of the hoops to be made from it, and curving it as shown in Fig. 1. This permanent curve may be conveniently given to it by first steaming it, and then passing it between rollers—two below and one above, the latter arranged intermediate, the former, with their lower peripheral surfaces a little below the plane of the upper peripheral surfaces of the former. This will give to the block a permanent set. It may, however, be bent

by any other method most convenient. From the edge of this block I then cut or slice strips or pieces of a suitable thickness for hoops, which are represented by Figs. 3 and 4. When such a strip, one edge of which is longer than the other, is bent flatwise into the form of a hoop, the longer edge will have, of course, a greater diameter than the shorter edge, thus giving to the hoop the requisite flare to fit the taper of a barrel. Any degree of flare may be given to the hoop by the degree of curvature given to the block from which the hoops are cut.

I do not here claim, broadly, a wooden hoop that is made flaring to fit the taper of the barrel, intending to limit my claim to a hoop that is made of a strip of wood which, before it is bent into the hoop form, is curved edgewise, as described, thereby preserving the grain of the wood undisturbed and unbroken.

I claim—

As a new manufacture, a wooden barrel-hoop of equal thickness across from edge to edge, made flaring in the process of manufacture, to fit the taper of the barrel on which it is to be used by curving it edgewise before forming it into a hoop, as specified.

Witness my hand this 26th of December, 1873.

LOUIS REED.

Witnesses:

B. S. CLARK,
J. S. MACKENZIE.