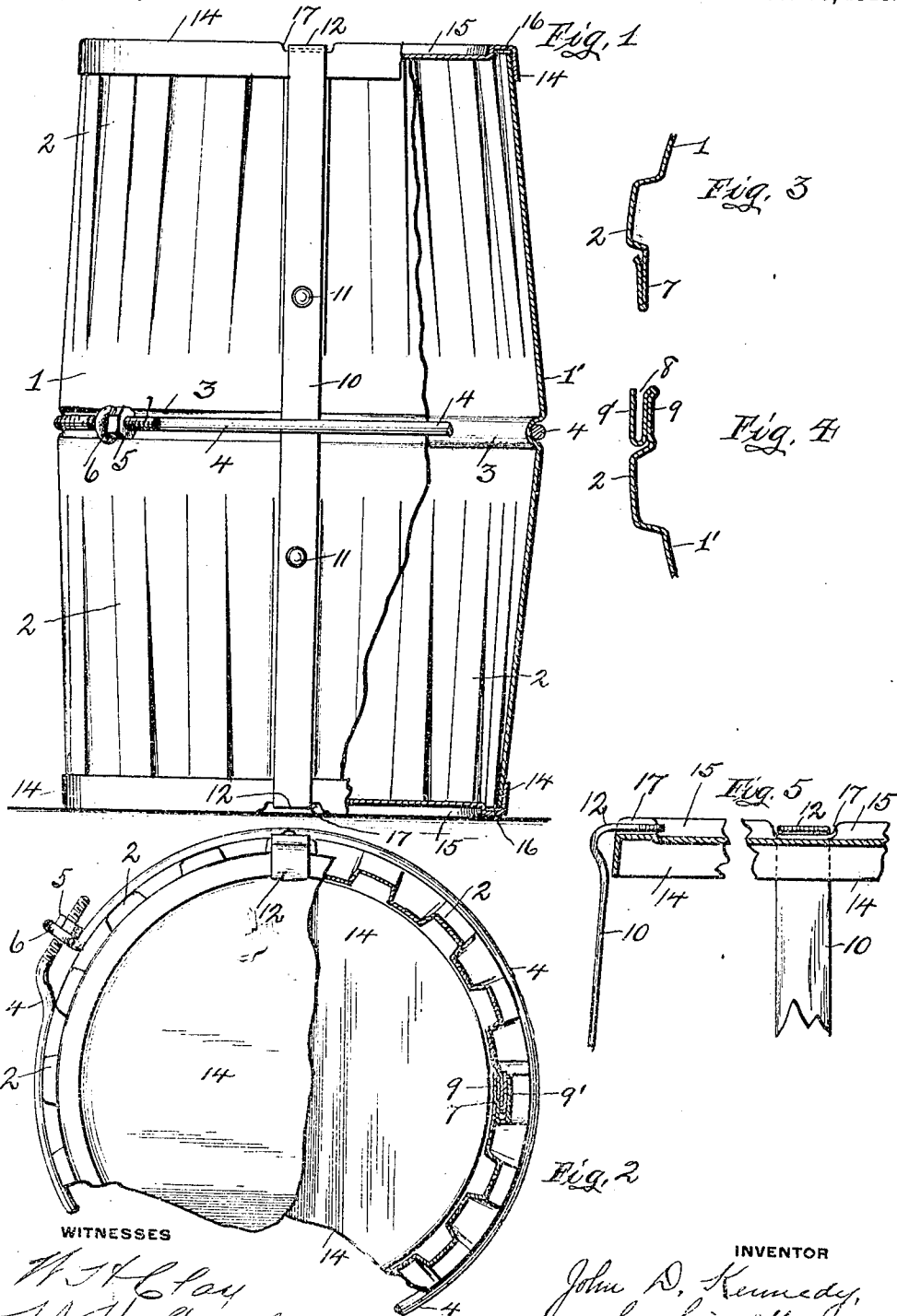


J. D. KENNEDY.
 KNOCKDOWN BARREL OR KEG.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 2, 1915.

1,286,019.

Patented Nov. 26, 1918.



WITNESSES

W. H. Clay
W. H. Anchor

INVENTOR

John D. Kennedy,
by his attorney,
M. E. Harrison.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. KENNEDY, OF NEW KENSINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

KNOCKDOWN BARREL OR KEG.

1,286,019.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed July 2, 1915. Serial No. 37,648.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. KENNEDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Kensington, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knockdown Barrels or Kegs; and I do 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 the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improved knock-down barrel or keg, the object being to provide an article of this class that may be separated into parts, and several such barrels when empty, arranged in the form of a bundle for return shipment, and the invention consists in forming the body from sheet metal in two or more sections, a means whereby such sections may be readily joined the one with the other, or as easily disconnected, also a means comprising one or more hoops for holding and keeping the sections together, together with suitably formed heads and means comprising spring clamps for confining said heads in position, as will be fully described hereinafter.

It is a well known fact that kegs for shipping nails, rivets, small bolts, horse-shoes, etc., are used as receptacles for transporting or shipment of these articles in bulk, and when said receptacles are empty become useless and are destroyed, as their bulk renders an economical return shipment impossible. The wooden keg now in common use is built as cheaply as possible. It is not intended for use a second time, and its bulk, extreme lightness, space occupied and high freight charges prohibit its return to the producer.

The above remarks are true concerning barrels used for the shipment of sugar, cement, lime, and many other products not requiring a water-tight receptacle.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a knock-down barrel or keg that when received and its contents removed, may be returned to the shipper. To accomplish this in an economic manner, the parts of the keg or barrel must of necessity be

easily disassembled and the parts so constructed that the one will nest within the other to form a bundle, each bundle consisting of several such kegs or barrels, and that a convenient tie for such bundles may always be at hand, the hoops are constructed in such manner that they may be utilized for that purpose.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved knock-down barrel, a part of which is shown in section, the said barrel being constructed and arranged in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view partly in section of the same having a portion of the upper head removed to better show the construction and arrangement of the side walls and one of the connecting seams.

Fig. 3 is a detailed plan view of one of the tongues of the wall seam of the barrel.

Fig. 4 is a similar view of the groove portion of the same.

Fig. 5 is respectively a side and front elevation of a portion of one of the spring clamps used for holding the heads of the barrel in position, a part of said head being shown in section.

To construct a keg or barrel having the body-portion in two sections, as shown, in the drawings, and in accordance with my invention, I first provide two sheets of metal of a suitable width and length and of a proper thickness or gage, said gage depending upon the purpose for which the barrel will be used. By means of a suitable bending machine, an overlap 7 (see Fig. 3) is formed along the entire length of the two longitudinal edges of one sheet or section 1, which overlap will form the tongue portion of one of the side seams of the barrel. With the aid of the same bending machine the groove portion of the seam is formed along the longitudinal edges of the second sheet or section 1', said groove comprising an overlap 9, (see Fig. 4) a reverse bend 9', leaving the intervening space or groove 8, in which the said tongue is confined. By means of suitable rolls or dies, each of these sections 1, 1', are bent laterally in semicircular form, and at the same time a centrally-located, circumferential groove 3, and spaced longitudinal tapering ribs or corrugations 2, are formed, the said ribs ta-

pering from the middle of the barrel toward the chimes, forming contracted corrugated ends received in the grooves 14^a in the heads 14. These grooves 14^a are formed in a manner hereinafter described.

The two sections of the barrel are held together by means of a single hoop, said hoop consisting of a piece of wire 4, bent to the proper diametric form, having at one end an eye 6, and at the other a threaded portion for the reception of a screw nut 5. This hoop 4, is forced over the body of the barrel and into the circumferential groove 3, and the nut 5, manipulated to give the required pressure about the sections and confine the same rigidly together.

The heads, 14, of the barrel consist of circular pieces of sheet metal, each formed with a peripheral flange and counter-sunk or depressed center, thereby forming a chime and groove 14^a heretofore mentioned. This construction of the heads will add strength and prevent buckling of the same.

To confine the heads in position, two strips 10, of spring metal are provided, and each attached by rivets 11, to the body of the barrel at oppositely-disposed positions, and extending the length of the said barrel. Each of these springs 10, are formed at both ends with inwardly-extending clips 12, bent at right-angles, and adapted to enter recesses 17, and engage with the chimes. These recesses are of sufficient depth to permit the clips 12, to lie beneath the surface of the chimes.

The barrel may be taken apart by first removing or releasing the clips 12, removing the heads 14, then releasing the pressure on the hoop 4, by unscrewing the nut 5, and removing the hoop 4. The two sections form-

ing the body of the barrel are now drawn apart and the one nested within the other.

It will be readily seen that a number of these side sections may be nested together, and when a sufficient number are thus placed, the hoops 4, are clamped about the same, thereby forming a compact bundle.

The heads 14, will readily nest together and form another and separate bundle.

Various slight modifications and changes may be made in the details of construction, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

A knock down barrel comprising a pair of similar substantially semi-cylindrical sections detachably engaged at their longitudinal edges, means encircling the centers of the assembled sections for preventing lateral displacement thereof, heads disposed upon the ends of the assembled sections and provided with flanges engaging exteriorly thereon, said heads being provided at diametrically opposite points with recesses, and a longitudinally extending strip secured upon each section and having its end portions extending laterally for engagement within said recesses for preventing longitudinal displacement of said heads in respect to the assembled sections, said heads serving to prevent relative longitudinal and lateral displacement of said sections.

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

JOHN D. KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

M. E. HARRISON,
HARRY C. WALLEY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."