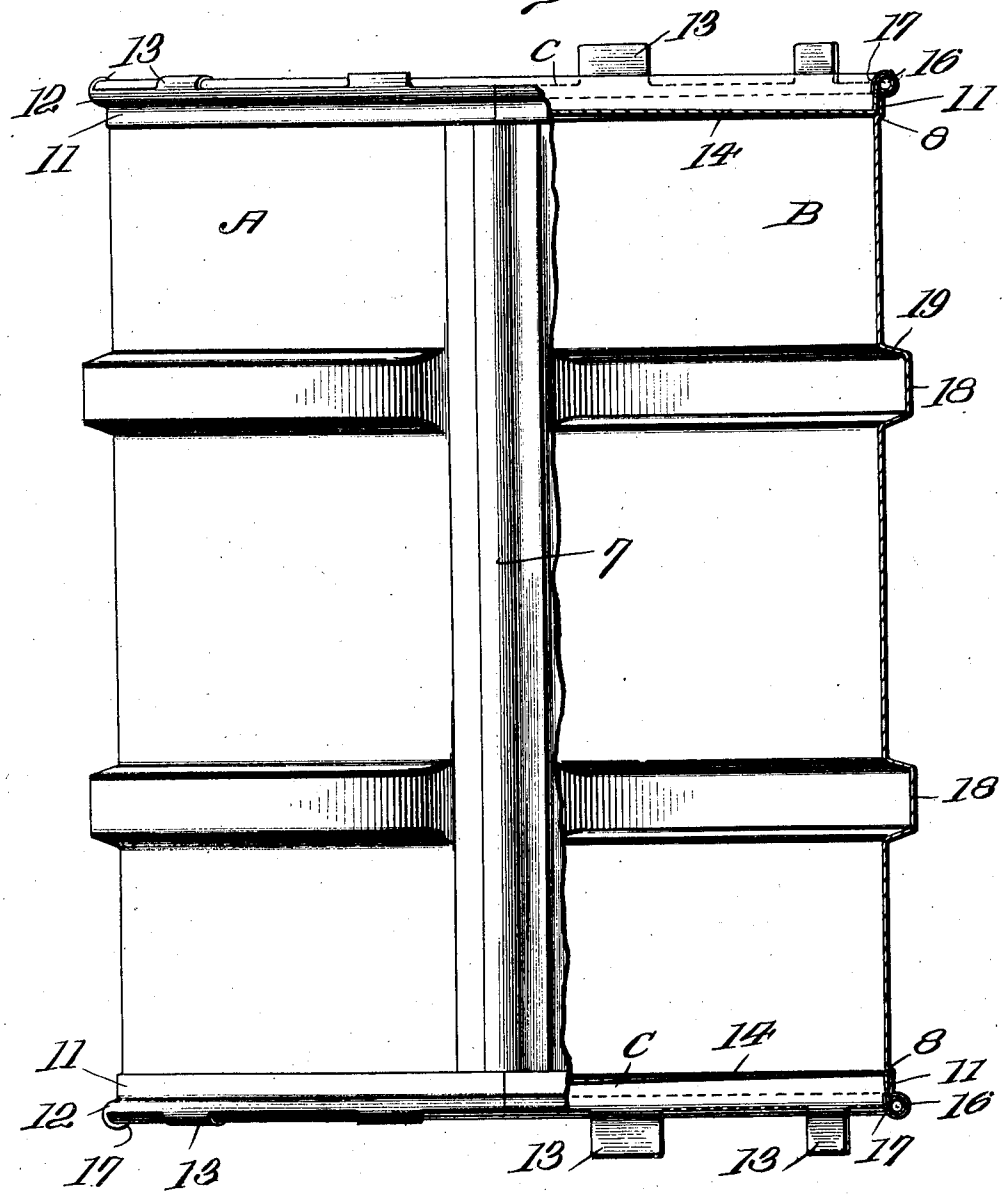
Feb. 24, 1925. 1,527,897

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BARREL OR KEG

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FIG. 1.



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Fig. 2.

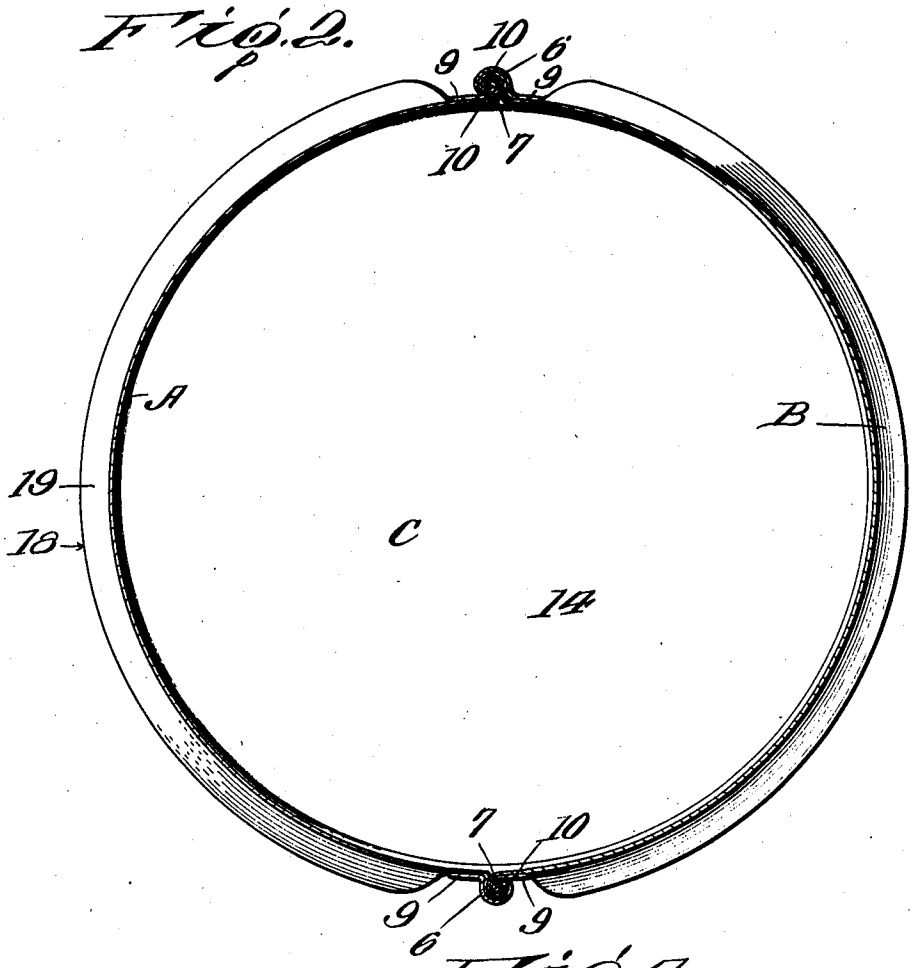
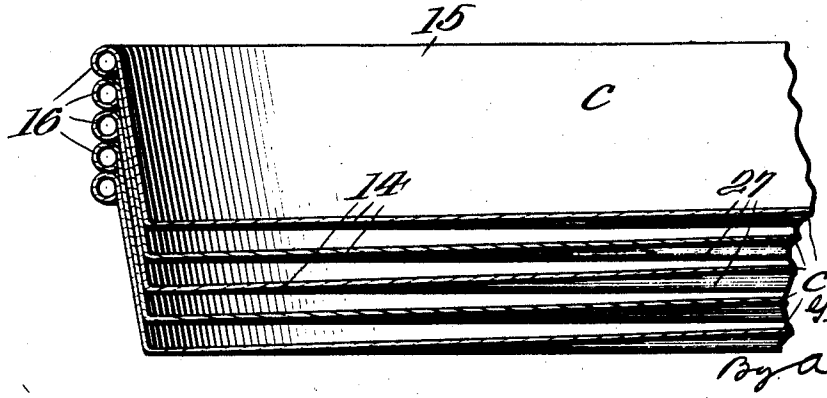


Fig. 4.



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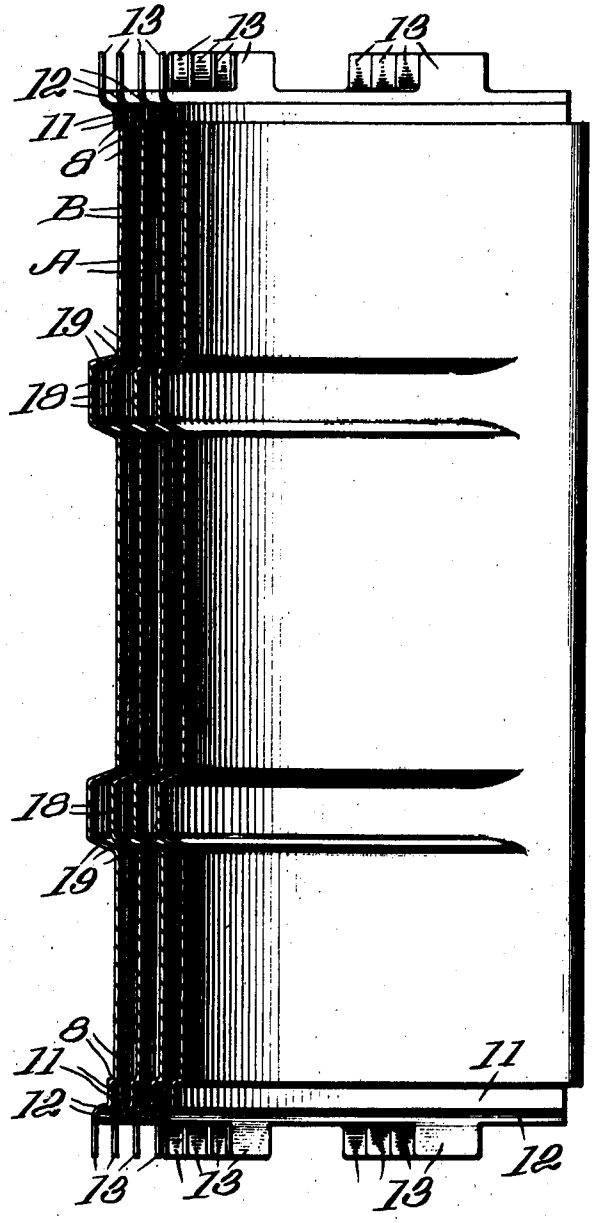
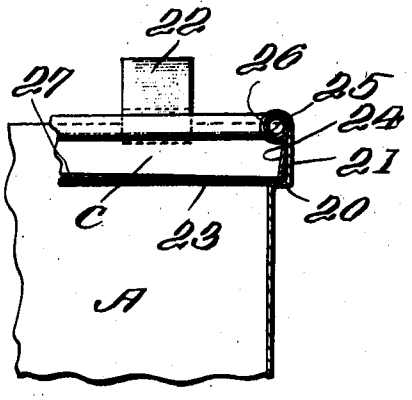


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE EUGENE MITTINGER OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

BARREL OR KEG.

Application filed March 29, 1922. Serial No. 547,681.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. MITTINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Youngstown, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barrels or Kegs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to improvements in barrels or kegs and more particularly to improvements in collapsible barrels or kegs having a novel construction whereby the barrel is held together in its assembled form and being also constructed in such a manner that the unassembled parts of the barrel will stack so that in shipment tonnage can be put in a freight car.

The object of my invention is to provide a collapsible barrel or keg made in a plurality of sections and adapted to be readily collapsed and assembled as desired.

Another object of my invention is to provide a barrel or keg made in a plurality of sections and adapted to be collapsed so that the sections can be readily nested or stacked, whereby a vast amount of space is saved in transportation of the empty containers and tonnage can be packed in a car or the like.

A further object of my invention is to provide a collapsible container having a novel means for holding it in assembled form.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a collapsible container in which the heads are readily secured upon the barrel sections and strengthen and more securely lock the barrel sections together and prevents them from being collapsed.

Another and further object of my invention is to provide a container of this character which is cheap and simple of manufacture, highly efficient in use, and having certain novel details of structure which will be hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings Fig. 1 is a view in front elevation of a barrel constructed in accordance with my improved invention, a portion of the barrel being shown in longitudinal vertical section.

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the barrel shown in Fig. 1, the section being taken at a point intermediate the ends of the barrel.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view of the barrel sections in stacked or nested relation.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view of the barrel heads in stacked or nested relation.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary longitudinal vertical sectional view showing a modified form of barrel head and securing means therefor.

Referring now to the drawings in which like parts are designated by similar reference numerals throughout the description, A represents one of the barrel sections and B represents the other barrel section, these sections being each a semi-circle, as clearly appears in the drawings, and constitute a round hollow cylinder when in their assembled positions.

In the drawings I have shown the barrel body as being composed of two sections but it will be readily understood that the same can be constructed in as many sections as may be desired.

Each of the semi-circular barrel sections A and B are provided at their opposite longitudinal edges with an inwardly rolled portion 6 and an outwardly rolled portion 7 which extend the length or depth of the barrel, the ends of the rolled portions terminating at the outwardly extending shoulders 8 at each end of the sections.

These rolled portions 6 and 7 are composed of a double thickness of the material from which the barrel sections are constructed, the barrel material being bent backwardly upon itself as at 9 to provide for this reinforcement. It will be observed that by making the interlocking portions 6 and 7 of double thickness additional strength is provided for it, and by extending the double portion 9, as shown, the barrel is given additional strength between the ends of the corrugations 18. This is quite essential in a barrel when assembled and loaded is subjected to rough usage and to prevent it from collapsing under the rough usage there must not be weak points.

As clearly appears in the drawings, and more particularly in Fig. 2 thereof, the inwardly rolled edge of one barrel section

interlocks with the outwardly rolled edge of the other barrel section. These rolls are constructed in such a manner that the rolled edges of the two barrel sections A and B will slide longitudinally or in a telescoping manner one into the other. The ends of the rolls 6 and 7 are curved as clearly appears at 10, so that the barrel sections can not be pulled apart laterally.

As previously described, each of the barrel sections are provided with an outwardly struck shoulder 8 adjacent their ends and these shoulders 8 extend around the entire periphery of the sections, being provided with a vertical wall 11 having an outward flare 12 and a plurality of upwardly extending tongues 13.

The barrel heads for closing the ends of the barrel sections A and B are indicated at C and are composed of a bottom 14 having upwardly extending sides 15 having an outward taper or slant as shown, the upper ends of the sides terminating in an outward roll 16 which extends around the entire peripheral edge of the head.

When the sections A and B are in their assembled position or form as shown in Fig. 1 the heads C are dropped into the ends of the cylinder formed by the sections, the bottoms of the heads resting upon the shoulders 8 of the barrel sections and the outward roll 16 of the heads resting upon the outward flare 12 of the barrel sections. It will be observed that the shoulder 8, vertical wall 11 and outwardly and upwardly flared portion 12 constitute in effect a double L shaped upper end to the barrel. The head C rests upon the shoulder 8, and the peripheral outward roll or bead 16 rests in the outwardly flared portion 12 as shown at the upper right hand corner of Figure 1. To lock the heads in position to close the container the tongues 13 are bent downwardly and inwardly over the roll 16 of the heads as at 17, thereby securely locking the heads in the barrel sections.

To provide a means for rolling the barrel during transportation, I have provided the barrel sections withoutwardly rolled ribs or beads 18 having tapered or flared side walls 19 which extend outwardly beyond the sides of the barrel sections sufficiently far to support the barrel section flares 12 away from contact with the floor or ground.

So as to enable the shipment of tonnage of empty containers in freight cars it is necessary that the sections of the containers stack or nest quite closely, otherwise the car space will be utilized before the tonnage allowance of the car is loaded.

My improved barrel will stack or nest very nicely. In Fig. 3 I have shown the nesting of the barrel sections A and B wherein it will be seen that the sections nest quite closely, the nesting being assisted by the flares 12 of the section and the tapered walls 19 of the barrel ribs or beads. As will be readily understood the tongues 13 of the sections will be in their straight or outwardly extended positions.

The nesting of the barrel heads is shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The barrel heads nesting quite closely due to their outwardly tapered or flared side walls 15 they will slide one into the other until the outwardly rolled edges 16 of the heads abut one another.

In Fig. 5 of the drawing I have shown a modified form of construction for the ends of the barrel sections and for the barrel heads. In this figure A represents the barrel section having an outwardly struck shoulder 20 adjacent its end and extending entirely around the same, the shoulder being provided with a vertical wall 21. The wall 21 of the section is provided at a plurality of points with extending tongues 22.

The barrel head C is provided with a bottom 23 surrounded by an outwardly tapered or flared wall 24 having an inwardly rolled peripheral edge 25. The bottom 23 of the barrel head, in the assembled form of the barrel, rests upon the shoulder 20 of the barrel sections and is locked in place by the tongues 22 of the barrel sections being bent downwardly over and around the rolled peripheral edge 25 of the barrel heads, as clearly shown at 26.

It will of course be readily understood that the modified construction shown in Fig. 5 and just described will be used with the collapsible form of barrel or keg, which has been herein previously described.

My improved barrel will be preferably constructed of a light-weight steel, although I do not limit myself to this particular metal as other metals or materials could be used without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Attention is directed to the fact that the barrel heads C have an outward flare or convex shape as designated at 27, which tends to strengthen the heads.

It is also desired that it be noted that because of the barrel section beads or ribs 18, which strengthen the section, and due to the fact that the barrel heads rest within the ends of the sections, that the barrel is strengthened against the possibility of collapsing when in its assembled position and filled.

Having thus described my invention what I desire to secure and protect by Letters Patent is:

1. A barrel or keg having the end of its body portion with upwardly and outwardly projecting double L-shaped shoulders, one of said shoulders above the other, the upper end of the upper L-shaped shoulder provided with projecting lugs, a cup-shaped

head having its lower end resting on the shoulder of the lower L-shaped portion and the head having at its outer end a peripheral outwardly curved bead resting on the outer L-shaped portion, said lugs turned inwardly around the bead-shaped portion, thus uniting the head to the barrel.

2. A knock-down barrel or keg comprising a plurality of longitudinally extending sections having at its edges detachable interlocking members, the ends of the sections having outwardly extending L-shaped shoulders terminating in an outward flare, of cup shaped heads resting upon the L-shaped shoulders, said heads having an outwardly curved upper end, and lips projecting from the upper edge of the outwardly extending flare, said lips doubled inward over the outward curve of the upper end of the head.

3. A barrel or the like comprising sections having their edges provided with interlocking members, the end of the sections having an outwardly extending projection, the said sections provided with intermediate extending corrugations disappearing at the interlocking sections, a head resting upon the projection, and the outwardly extending projection provided with a series of integral lugs extending upwardly, and said lugs adapted to be doubled inward over the head.

4. A barrel or keg, comprising a plurality of longitudinal sections having at their longitudinal edges means for locking the edges together, each section having intermediate its ends horizontally arranged corrugations which have their ends gradually tapering toward the barrel body and disappear before reaching the margins of the sections.

5. A barrel or keg, comprising a plurality of longitudinal sections having longitudinal interlocking members at their edges, each section having corrugations with their ends stopping before reaching the edges of the sections.

6. A barrel or keg composed of a plurality of parts, each part having its edges doubled, the doubled portion of one edge curved inward and the doubled portion of the other edge curved outward, said doubled portions extending beyond the curved parts throughout the longitudinal length of the keg for the purpose of strengthening the keg at its weakest longitudinal points.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

GEORGE EUGENE MITTINGER.