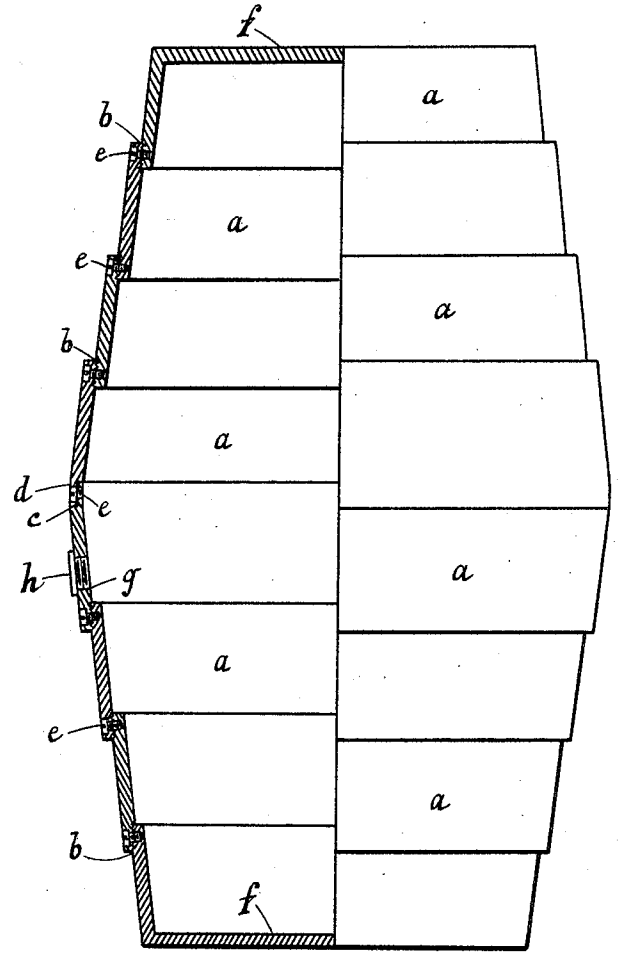
No. 770,621. PATENTED SEPT. 20, 1904.

B. S. WHYTE.

METAL BARREL OR CASK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 31, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

James L. Norris, Jr.

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No. 770,621. Patented September 20, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BRICE SYDNEY WHYTE, OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

METAL BARREL OR CASK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 770,621, dated September 20, 1904.

Application filed March 31, 1904. Serial No. 201,024. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BRICE SYDNEY WHYTE, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Liverpool, England, (at present residing at Schiedam, Netherlands,) have invented certain new and useful Improvements in and Relating to Metal Barrels or Casks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to barrels or casks of the kind made in sections which are detachably secured together and are capable of being nested one in the other when detached from each other. For this purpose in order to enable the barrel or cask when not required for use as a container to be packed into a very small compass my improved barrel or cask is built up of two series of rings or sections, each ring being made in the form of a frustum of a cone. The sections or rings of each series are of gradually-increasing diameter and are united to each other by means of external screw-threads on the larger coacting ends and internal screw-threads on the smaller coacting ends. When the several sections are screwed together, they may be locked by means of pins or screws passed, preferably, through the joints. The outer or smallest section of each series is closed at its smaller end by a head formed integrally therewith, and the two inner or largest sections of the two series of sections are connected together by screw-threads, so as to form one complete barrel or cask. By the employment of tapered sections a bilge is formed on the cask or barrel, which allows of the latter being rolled and otherwise handled much more conveniently than a container of cylindrical form can be. When unscrewed from each other, the sections of each series can be nested one in the other, so as to occupy a very small space, thereby reducing the cost of freightage, packing, and the like when empty barrels or casks are to be sent from place to place.

In the accompanying drawing a barrel or cask having my improvements applied thereto is shown partly in central section and partly in elevation.

Referring to the drawing, *a a* are sections or rings made in the form of frusta of cones and united together by interengaging screw-threads *b b*, the external or male thread being formed on the larger end and the internal or female thread being formed on the smaller end of each section. The sections or rings are of equal taper and are of different diameters, which are so arranged or proportioned that no section or ring can pass completely through one of the next larger size, and the screw-threads *b* are formed on the same taper as the sections or rings. Screw-threads *c* are formed either on the outside or the inside of the larger ends of the largest sections in pairs, so that two series comprising any convenient number of sections can be united to form a single barrel or cask. These screw-threads *c* can be cut parallel instead of tapered, as are the screw-threads *b*, and the said screw-threads *c* can be formed on parts *d*, cut away so as to overlap in the manner shown in the drawing, and thus leave the adjoining edges of the largest sections flush at the bilge.

e e are screw-threaded or other pins for locking the sections against relative rotation after they have been screwed together.

A head *f* is formed, preferably, integrally with each of the outer or smallest sections *a* at their smaller ends. A bung-hole *g* is formed in one of the largest sections and is closed by a screw or other plug *h*. If desired, the bung-hole may be formed in one of the heads *f*.

When building up the cask or barrel, each section is introduced into the ring or section of the next larger diameter and is pushed outward until the screw-threads become engaged. The sections are then rotated by clamps or other convenient means, so as to screw the parts firmly together, and since the smaller section cannot pass completely through the larger section a tight joint will be made when these parts are screwed together as far as they will go without using excessive force. The screws *e* can then be tightened. By reversing these operations the barrel can be collapsed for storage or transport.

My improved barrel or cask may be ad-

vantageously employed for containing liquids or other merchandise for export and import and for home carriage.

What I claim is—

1. A barrel or cask comprising a number of conical sections or rings arranged in two series, the units of which series successively increase in diameter toward the bilge and are so proportioned that no section can pass completely through one of the next larger size, screw-threads on the coacting parts of said sections, and heads closing the smaller end of each of the outer or smallest sections.

2. A barrel or cask comprising a number of conical sections or rings arranged in two series, the units of these series successively increasing in diameter toward the bilge-sections which are of equal diameter, one of said bilge-sections being cut away externally and the other bilge-section being cut away internally and the sections of each series being so proportioned that no section can pass completely through one of the next larger size, screw-threads on the coacting surfaces of the cut-away parts of the bilge-sections and on the coacting portions of the sections of each series, and heads closing the smaller end of each of the outer or smallest sections.

3. A barrel or cask comprising a number of conical sections or rings arranged in two series, the units of which successively increase in diameter toward the bilge of the barrel or cask, screw-threads uniting said sections, heads closing the smaller end of each of the outer or smallest sections, and pins fitting into registering holes in the interengaging parts of said sections.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BRICE SYDNEY WHYTE.

Witnesses:

G. FISHER,

ANNIE FISHER.