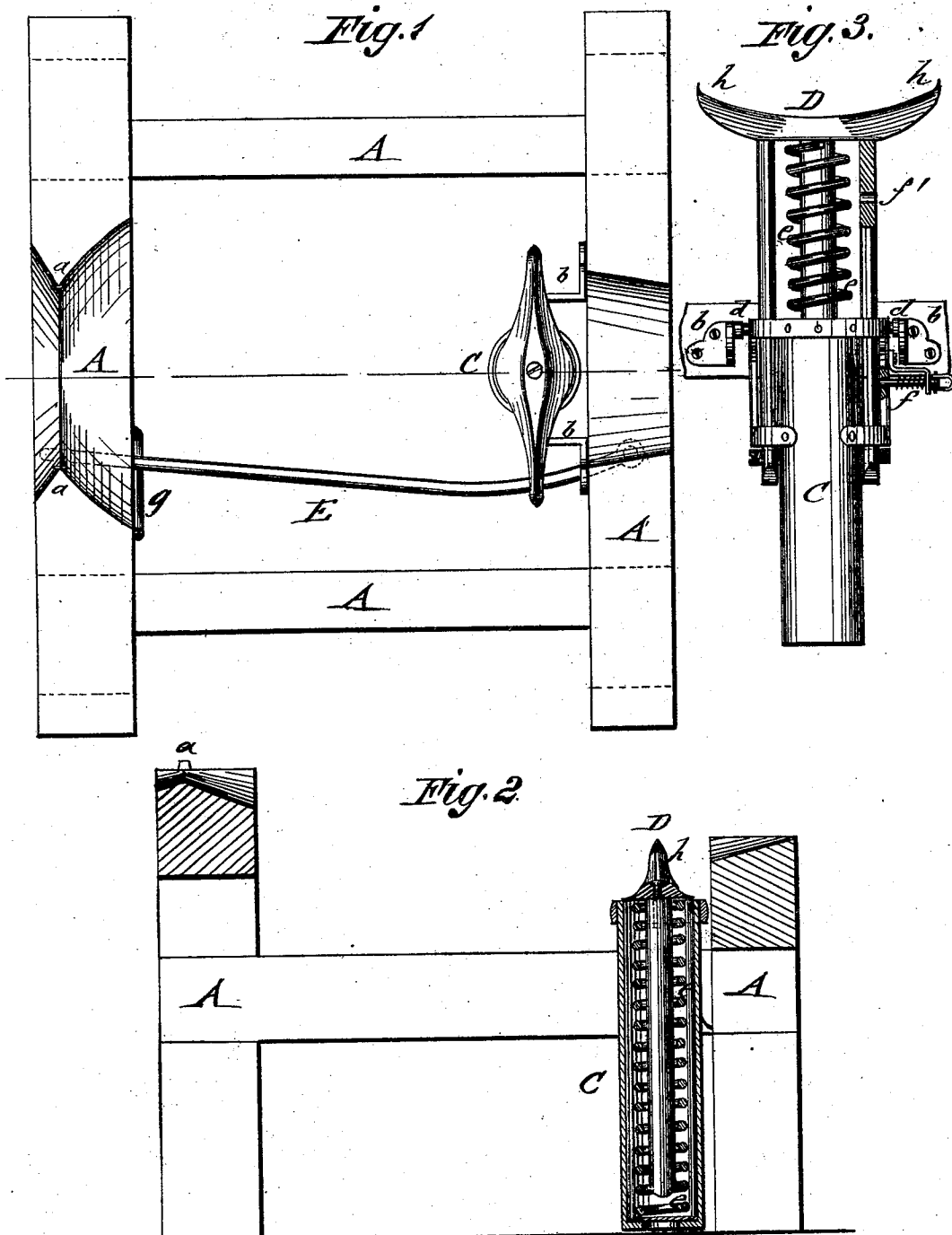


J. BARTON.
CASK-TILTER.

No. 173,203.

Patented Feb. 8, 1876.



WITNESSES:

Francis M. D. Phelps,
John Goethals

INVENTOR:

J. Barton
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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH BARTON, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN CASK-TILTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **173,203**, dated February 8, 1876; application filed January 3, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH BARTON, of the city and county of Hartford, Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Cask-Tilter, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 represents a top view, Fig. 2 a vertical longitudinal section, and Fig. 3 a sectional side view, of the automatic cask-tilting device.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention is intended to tilt ale, beer, porter, cider, and other barrels in perfectly automatic manner, so that the liquor in the barrel or keg is not disturbed in the least, and may be drawn off entirely without making any part of it unfit for use.

The invention consists of a cask or barrel supporting stand that is provided at the rear part with a spring-bearer that works in a socket hung to the stand, and tilts the barrel when released from the socket by a lever device from the front.

In the drawing, A represents a stand for supporting a barrel, keg, or cask containing any liquor that is usually drawn from the wood. The higher front part of the stand is provided with projecting studs *a*, that prevent the barrel from sliding or moving on the front part when raised at the rear part of the stand. To bearings *b* at the rear part of the stand A is hung, by pivots or gudgeons *d*, a socket or case, C, which carries the bearer D, that is guided to slide in vertical direction along the socket in suitable manner, being acted upon by a strong spiral spring, *e*. When the bearer D is forced down the spring is compressed in the socket, the bearer D being locked in this position by a spring-acted pin, *f*, that enters into a hole, *f'*, of the guide-piece. A lever-rod, E, is applied to locking-pin *f*, pivoted to the

rear part of the stand, and extended to the front part, where it is guided in a staple, *g*. The bearer D corresponds to the shape of the barrel, but is provided with sharp points or prongs, *h*, at the ends, that bite into the wood and take hold of the barrel. After the barrel is placed on the stand and tapped the lever-rod is moved sidewise to withdraw the locking-pin and release the spring-bearer.

When the barrel is emptied to such an extent that the power of the spring equals and gradually overcomes the pressure of the liquor still remaining therein, the rear part of the barrel is slowly and imperceptibly raised, and thus the barrel tilted without causing the least disturbance in the liquor.

The front studs and prongs of the bearer hold the barrel securely, while the spring, in connection with the pivoting of the bearer-sockets, allows the gradual tilting of the barrel without releasing the prongs or causing sudden jerks, that disturb the liquor and make it unfit for use. The liquor may thus be drawn off entirely in a perfectly clear state without requiring any looking after the same, the tilting being accomplished automatically by the spring-bearer, and in a manner superior to the raising of the barrel by hand.

I am aware that spring-supports for rear end of cask have been used heretofore; but

What I claim is—

1. The tube C, journaled in bearings *b b*, and guiding the bearer D, as well as the spring, in the manner described.

2. The combination, with a sliding spring-bearer, of a locking-pin and operating lever-rod, for releasing the bearer to act on the barrel, substantially as specified.

JOSEPH BARTON.

Witnesses:

ADAM LUNNY,
FREDK. A. HALL.