W. MOSHER, I. A. ROCHE & J. C. FOSTON.

HOOP FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 13, 1908.

922,022. **Patented May 18, 1909.**

Fig. 1.

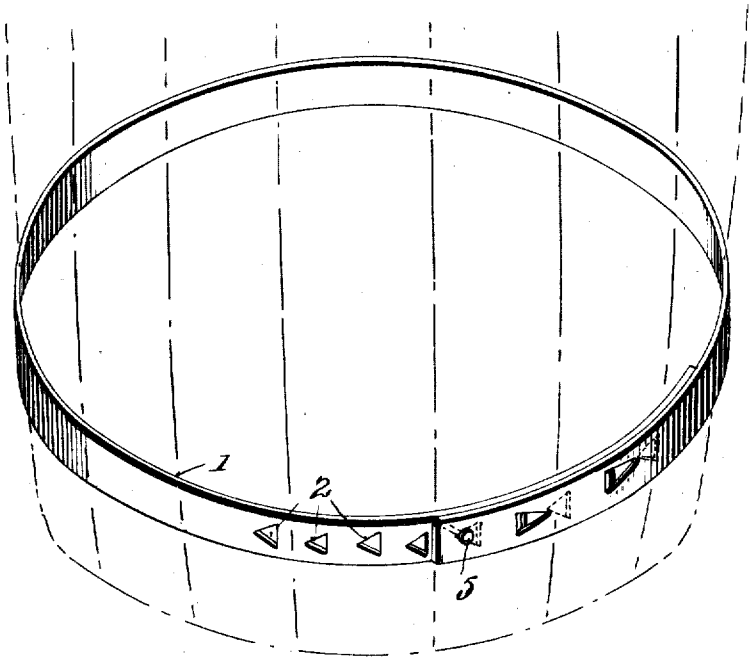


Fig. 2.

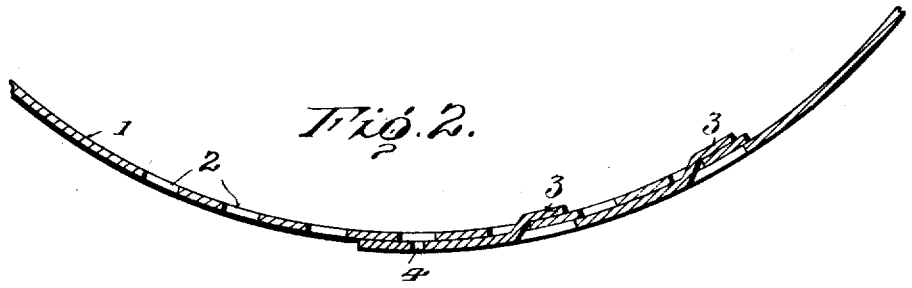
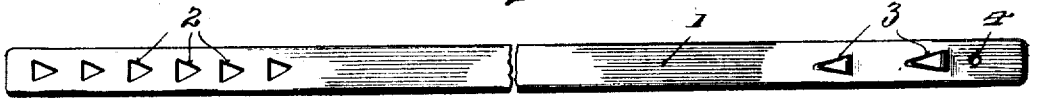


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Inventors

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER MOSHER, ISAAC A. ROCHE, AND JAMES C. FOSTON, OF DARTMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA.

HOOP-FASTENER.

No. 922,022. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 18, 1909.

Application filed October 13, 1908. Serial No. 457,588.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WALTER MOSHER, ISAAC A. ROCHE, and JAMES C. FOSTON, subjects of the King of Great Britain, residing at Dartmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia and Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hoop-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in the construction of those hoops which are utilized for holding the staves together in the manufacture of barrels, pails, tubs and the like, and the object of the invention is the provision of a metallic hoop embodying a novel construction whereby it can be readily contracted and made smaller to admit of compensation being made for shrinkage of the staves.

The invention further contemplates a hoop which is simple and inexpensive in its construction and can be readily applied to a barrel or like member and held securely in position thereon with a smaller number of nails or other fastening members than is required with an ordinary hoop.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a barrel embodying the invention, Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view through the connected ends of the strip from which the hoop is formed, Fig. 3 is a plan view of the strip before it is bent to form a hoop, portions being broken away.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral 1 designates the body portion of a hoop which is formed of a single strip of sheet material, the ends of the strip being bent into engagement with each other and adjustably connected together. One end of the strip is provided with a series of openings 2 which are uniformly spaced and in the present instance are shown as being triangular in shape, one of the flat sides of each of the openings facing the end of the strip. Carried by the opposite end of the strip is a pair of tongues 3 which are offset from the strips and are designed to engage selected ones of the openings 2. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, these tongues 3 are stamped from the strip and deflected outwardly upon one side thereof. Attention is also directed to the fact that the space between the tongues is twice the space between adjacent ones of the openings 2, it being merely necessary however, that the space between the tongues be an even multiple of the space between the openings. The end of the strip carrying the tongues is also provided with an opening 4 adapted to register with one of the openings 2 and to receive a nail or similar fastening member which is driven into the barrel and serves to prevent the end from springing outwardly. This nail or fastening member 5 not only prevents the extremity of the strip from projecting beyond the periphery of the barrel, but also holds the hoop securely in position upon the barrel and prevents it from slipping thereon. It will be entirely obvious however that should the staves shrink or for any other reason become loose, the hoop can be readily contracted and made smaller so as to again draw the staves closer together. To accomplish this result, the nail 5 is withdrawn and the hoop removed from the barrel, the tongues 3 being then caused to engage a different set of the openings 2. The hoop is then again applied to the barrel and attention may be directed to the fact that when the hoop is in position, the tongues 3 are frictionally engaged by the surface of the barrel so that the ends of the strip would not become accidentally disconnected even should the shrinkage of the staves be sufficient for that purpose.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A hoop for barrels comprising a strip provided at one end with a plurality of equidistantly spaced triangular openings, the flat sides of which face the end of the strip, tongues integrally formed at the opposite end of said strip and arranged in such spaced relation as to register with the openings upon the overlapping of the ends of

said strips, said tongues adapted for insertion through the openings and to frictionally bind against the barrel, said end carrying said tongues having an aperture formed therethrough to register with the openings in the opposite end of said strip when overlapped, and a nail adapted to engage through the aperture and adjacent openings and into the side of the barrel.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER MOSHER. [L. S.]
ISAAC A. ROCHE. [L. S.]
JAMES C. FOSTON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
THOS. NOTTING,
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