

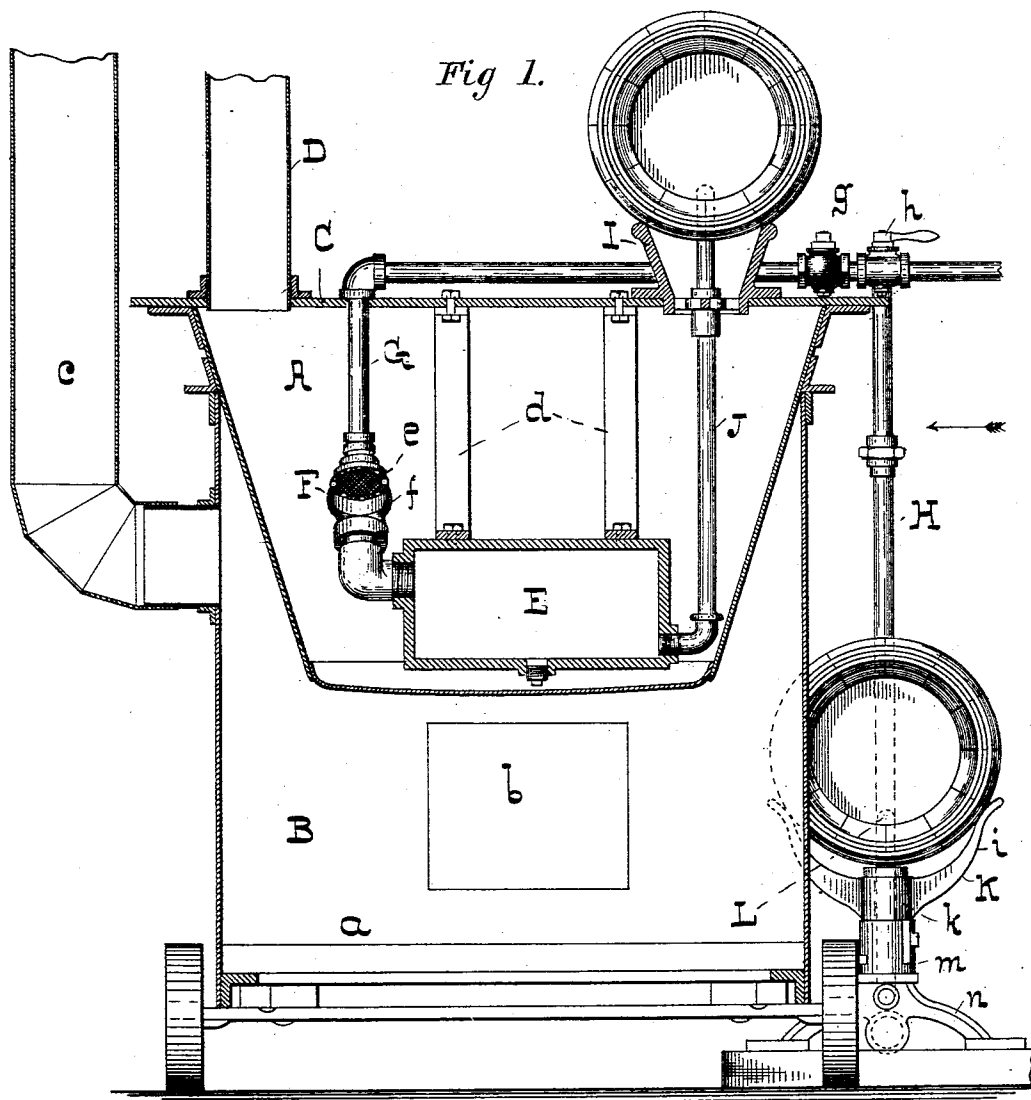
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. GUETHLER.
PITCHING APPARATUS.

No. 573,818.

Patented Dec. 22, 1896.



-WITNESSES-

Dan'l Fisher
Harry Constantine.

-INVENTOR-

Maximilian Guethler,
by Wm. J. Howard,
att'y.

(No Model.)

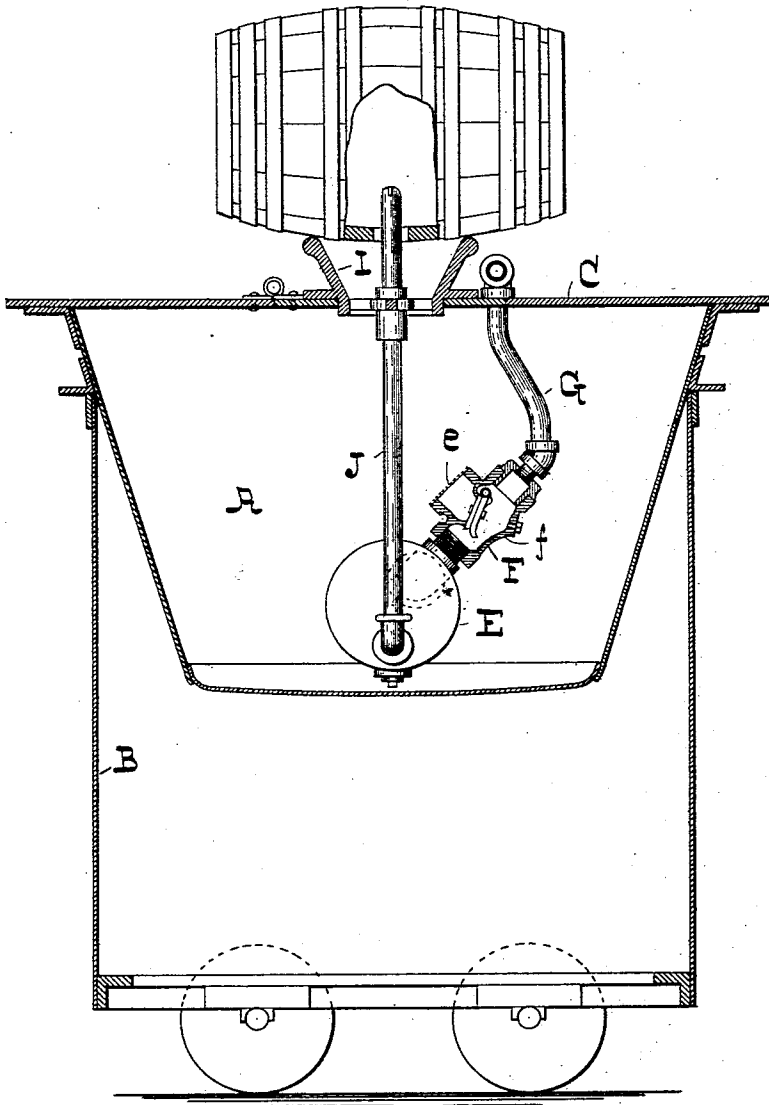
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Fig 2.



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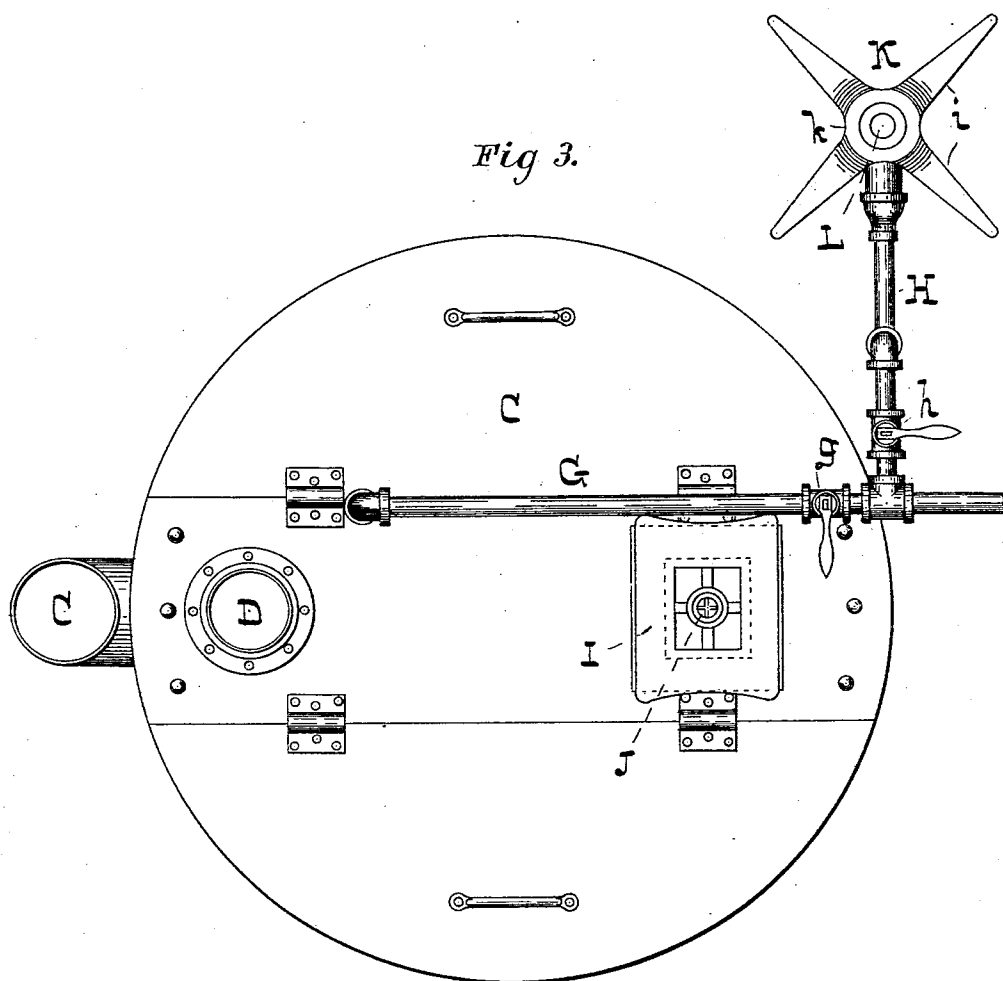
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAXIMILIAN GUETHLER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN B. ADT, OF SAME PLACE.

PITCHING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 573,818, dated December 22, 1896.

Application filed August 29, 1896. Serial No. 604,261. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAXIMILIAN GUETHLER, of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain Improvements in
5 Apparatus for Pitching Barrels, of which the following is a specification.

In the description of the said invention which follows reference is made to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof,
10 and in which—

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of the improved apparatus. Fig. 2 is a similar section looking in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top view of the
15 apparatus.

Referring now to the drawings, A is a pitch-holding kettle supported within a cylindrical wheeled jacket B, which forms a fire-pot or furnace. The furnace is provided with suitable grate-bars *a*, a fuel-door *b*, and a smoke-pipe *c*. The kettle A has a cover C in three
20 parts, the central one of which is stationary and the others hinged to the central section.

D is a pipe secured within the central section of the cover to carry off smoke from the kettle.

E is a reservoir or tank, cylindrical in shape, situate within and near the bottom of the kettle A. It is suspended by bars *d* from the
30 central section of the cover C.

F is an inwardly-opening clack-valve attached to one of the heads of the reservoir E near its top to allow of the flow of melted pitch to the reservoir. Its inlet-opening is
35 covered by a perforated disk *e* to prevent chips or other foreign matter in the pitch passing with the pitch to the reservoir. From the shell *f* of the clack-valve extends a pipe G, leading to any source of supply of air under
40 pressure. It has a cock *g* to control the admission of air to the reservoir and a branch pipe H with a cock *h*, leading downward at the outside of the furnace, for a purpose hereinafter described.

I is a hollow barrel-holder, preferably of rectangular shape as seen from the top, secured in the central section of the cover C.

J is a pipe leading from near the bottom of the other head of the reservoir E, through the
50 barrel-holder I, where it is suitably support-

ed, to a point considerably above the barrel-holder. Its head is perforated or slotted.

K is another barrel-holder consisting of four arms *i*, extending from a hollow central hub *k*, which is supported by a hollow stand *m*,
55 having legs *n*.

The branch pipe H before alluded to is screwed into the side of the hollow stand *m*. (See Fig. 3.)

L is a pipe which projects from the center
60 of the hollow stand *m* and passes loosely through the barrel-holder K, having a perforated head.

The operation of pitching barrels by means of this apparatus is as follows: Supposing
65 the kettle to be filled with pitch, fire started in the furnace, and the cocks *g* and *h* closed, the pitch as soon as it becomes fluid flows past the clack-valve into the reservoir. An unpitched barrel is now placed on the barrel-holder I, the pipe J entering the bung-hole of the barrel, which is considerably larger than
70 the said pipe. The cock *g* is now opened, when air under pressure closes the clack-valve, and, passing under the valve, forces the hot melted pitch into the barrel. Owing to the head of the pipe J being perforated, the fluid pitch is distributed over the entire inner surface of the barrel and the surplus
80 pitch, or that which does not adhere to the wood, runs back around the pipe J into the kettle. The cock *g* is now closed, and after the barrel is fully drained of the superfluous pitch it is removed from the holder I and placed over the pipe L, so as to rest on
85 the holder K. The cock *h* is then opened and air forced into the barrel, which has the effect of chilling the coating of pitch, after which the barrel is removed in a thoroughly-pitched condition.

As soon as the cock *g* is closed the reservoir begins to fill, and the operation of pitching barrels may therefore be a nearly continuous one.

It will be seen that there is no exposure of
95 the pitch or opportunity for the same to chill during the pitching operation, the reservoir being kept in a hot condition by the surrounding pitch.

I claim as my invention—

1. In an apparatus for pitching barrels, the combination of a kettle and means to heat it, a reservoir submerged in the melted pitch in the kettle, an inwardly-opening valve to
5 admit melted pitch from the kettle to the reservoir, and an air-blast to drive the melted pitch from the reservoir to the interior of a barrel, substantially as specified.

2. In an apparatus for pitching barrels, the
10 combination of a pitch-kettle and means to heat it, a pitch-reservoir submerged in the melted pitch, an inwardly-opening valve to allow of the flow of melted pitch from the kettle to the reservoir, a compressed-air pipe
15 leading into the shell of the said valve, and a second pipe leading to a barrel, whereby

the charge of melted pitch in the reservoir is injected into the barrel, substantially as specified.

3. In an apparatus for pitching barrels, the
20 combination of a furnace, a pitch-kettle in the furnace, a reservoir within the kettle, an inwardly-opening valve leading to the reservoir to admit of the filling of the same with
25 melted pitch, a pipe leading under the inwardly-opening valve, and a second pipe leading to the interior of a barrel, substantially as specified.

MAXIMILIAN GUETHLER.

Witnesses:

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