W. L. CROWE.

BARREL.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1916.

1,255,392. Patented Feb. 5, 1918.

Fig. 1

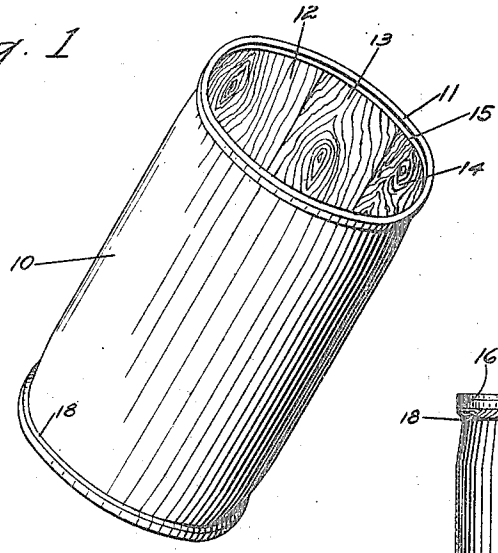


Fig. 2

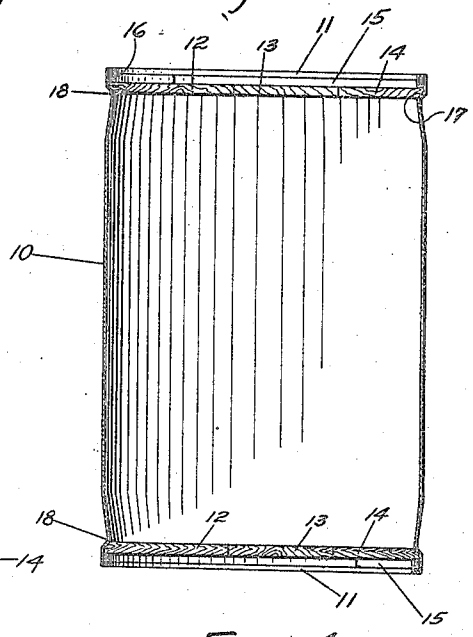


Fig. 3

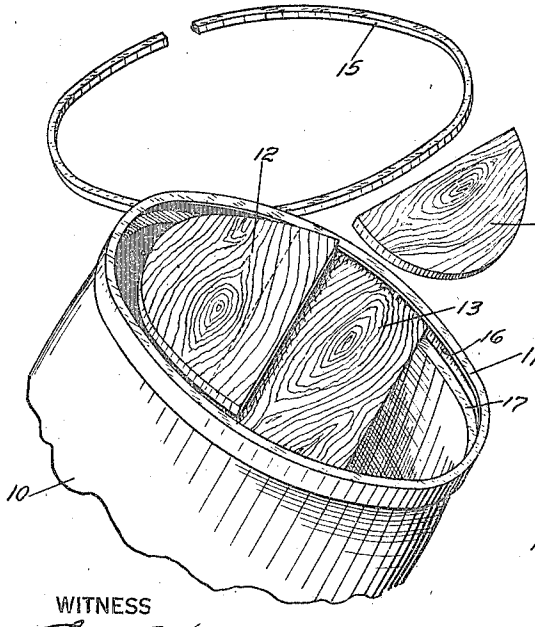
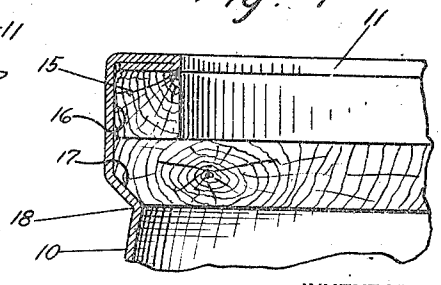


Fig. 4



WITNESS

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WILLIAM L. CROWE, OF BETHEL, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES E. GRIFFING AND ONE-HALF TO ANDREW N. GRIFFING, BOTH OF DANBURY, CONNECTICUT.

BARREL.

1,255,392. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 5, 1918.

Application filed September 30, 1916. Serial No. 123,171.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. CROWE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bethel, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Barrels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the class of barrels adapted for general use, in which the body of the barrel is a cylinder formed from sheet metal and the heads are formed from three, more or less, pieces of wood, as is common in this class of barrels, and the invention has for its object to provide a simple and inexpensive barrel of this class so constructed as to permit the heads to be easily and quickly seated in place and securely locked there, this class of barrels being ordinarily opened by breaking in the head.

With this and other objects in view, I have devised the novel barrel which I will now describe, referring to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification and using reference characters to indicate the several parts.

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating my novel barrel, headed and ready for shipment;

Fig. 2 a longitudinal section on a larger scale corresponding therewith;

Fig. 3 a perspective view on a still larger scale showing the parts of the head and the locking ring dis-assembled, and indicating the mode of assembling the parts of the head, in place, and

Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view on a greatly enlarged scale corresponding with Fig. 2.

10 denotes the body of the barrel which is made of sheet metal and is provided at each end with an inwardly turned flange 11; 12, 13 and 14 are the parts of the head which are made of wood, and 15, is an open outwardly springing locking ring which is ordinarily made of wood, but a metallic ring may be substituted if preferred. Just inside the flange, at each end of the barrel, is a croze 16, of sufficient width to receive both the head and the locking ring. The inner side of the croze terminates in a shoulder 17 which is formed by rolling an external groove 18 entirely around the body. I have shown the shoulder as lying at approximately a forty-five degree angle to the axis of the body, and the other side of the groove as running out at a lesser angle. In practice, the under side of the parts of the head are beveled at an angle to correspond with the angle of the shoulder. The inclination of the shoulder and the beveling of the parts of the head, however, are not essential features of construction. The shoulder may, if preferred, be made parallel with flange 11 and the bevel may be omitted.

The mode of assembling the parts of the head in place and of locking them there will be readily understood from Figs. 3 and 4. Part 13 of the head is preferably first placed in position. In order to do this, it is necessary to slightly flatten the upper end of the barrel by pressing inwardly on opposite sides thereof, in other words, to flatten the upper end of the barrel into slightly elliptical form, the long axis of the ellipse being parallel with the axis of part 13, which will then readily drop to place and rest upon the shoulder. Part 12 of the head is then slid to place over part 13, as indicated in Fig. 3, part 13 being of course pressed as far toward the right as possible. As ordinarily made, this part of the head will readily slip to place, but if the fit is close, slight blows of a hammer upon the straight edge may be necessary to set it in place. After part 12 has been seated, part 14 is then set to place in the same manner, that is, laid upon part 13, and then slid toward the right until it seats itself in the groove, resting upon the shoulder. Slight blows with a hammer upon the straight edge will quite likely be necessary to seat it in place. It will of course be apparent that the relative size of the parts of the head is wholly immaterial, it being simply required that the several parts, whether three or more parts are used, form together a complete circular head. Having seated the parts of the head, the open outwardly springing locking ring is sprung inward slightly and set to place between the parts of the head and the flange, the outward spring of the ring retaining it in place and locking the parts of the head in place. If preferred, the flange may be tapped with a hammer in one or two places to set it upon the ring. This, however, is usually unneces-

sary as the ordinary handling of the barrel will quickly seat the flange tightly upon the ring.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

A barrel comprising a metallic body having at its end an outturned internal shoulder and a permanently inturned flange overhanging said shoulder and coöperating therewith to form a croze, a head formed in sections shaped to rest upon said shoulder and of such a size that its edge will extend beneath said flange, and an outwardly expansible locking ring capable of being sprung into position between the head and the overhanging flange.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM L. CROWE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."