

April 4, 1950

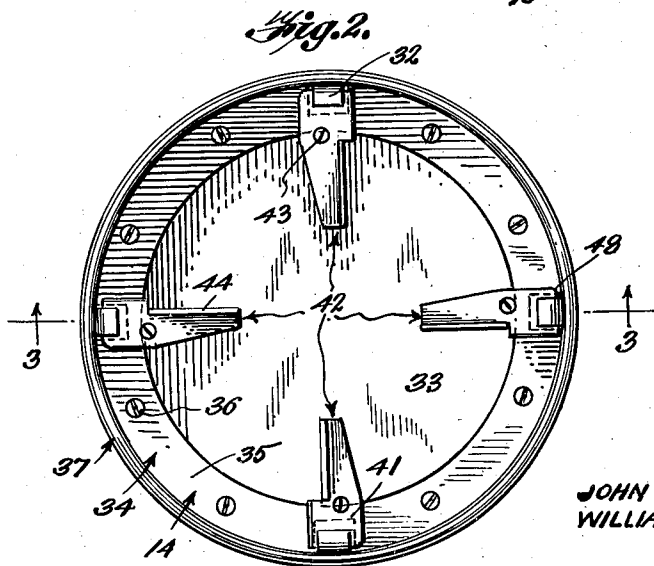
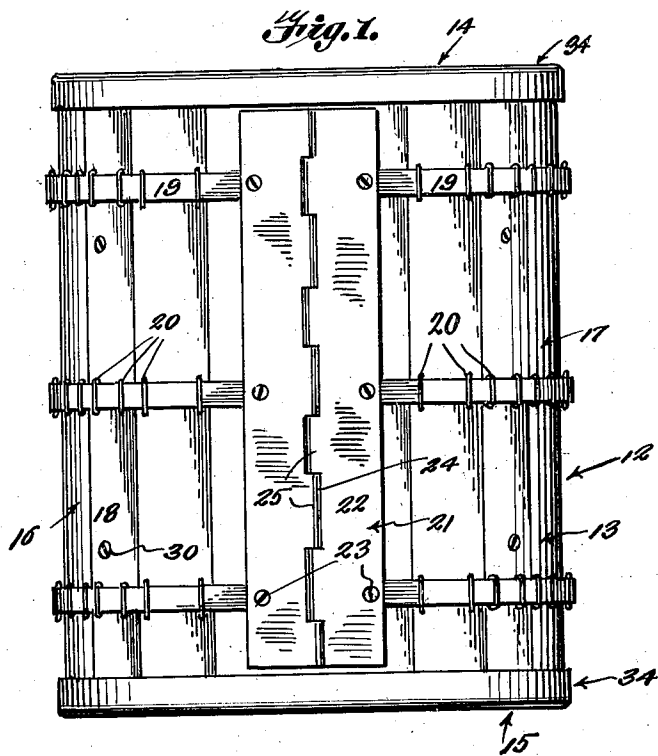
J. L. BOTNER ET AL

2,502,504

HOGSHEAD

Filed Oct. 18, 1946

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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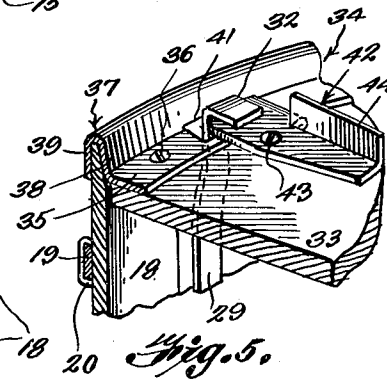
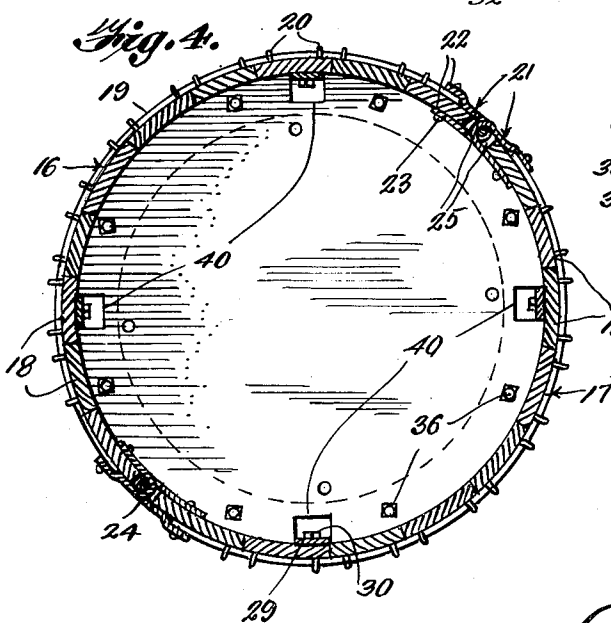
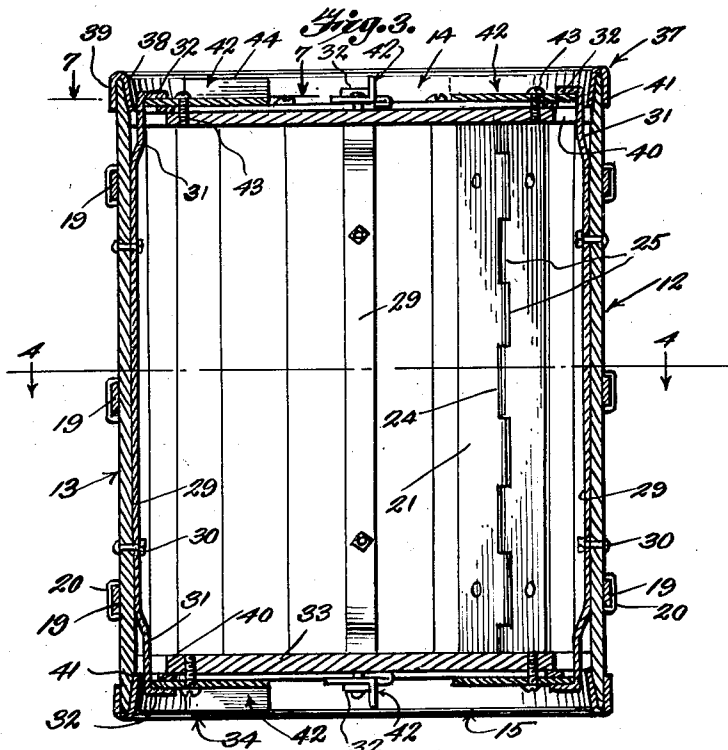
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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 6.

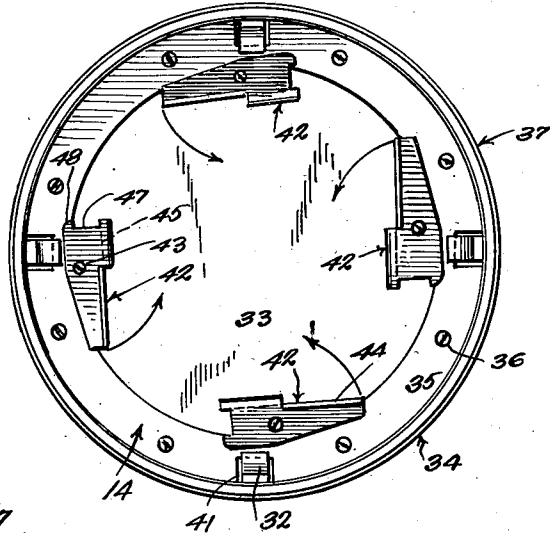


Fig. 7.

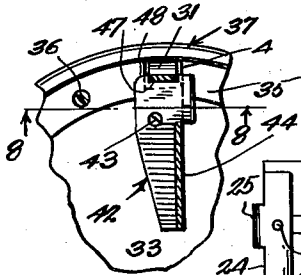


Fig. 9.

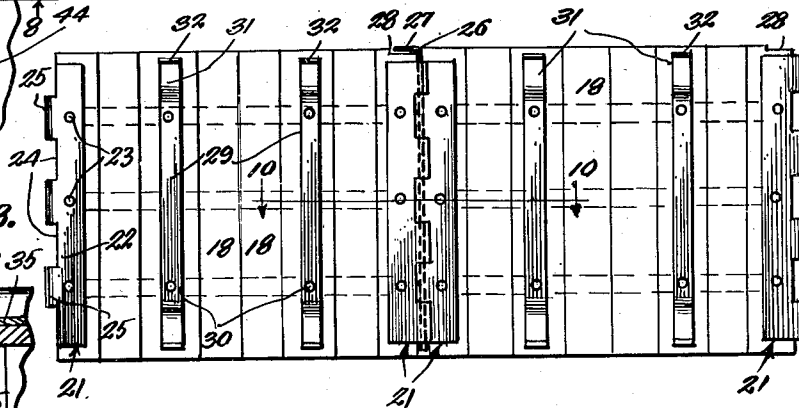


Fig. 8.

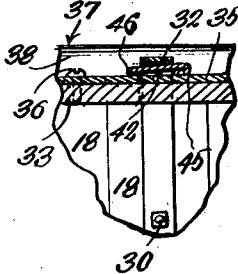
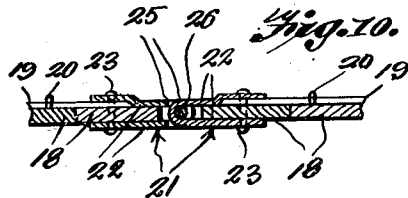


Fig. 10.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,502,504

## HOGSHEAD

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Application October 18, 1946, Serial No. 703,958

3 Claims. (Cl. 217-44)

1

This invention relates to a hogshead especially adapted for use as a container for shipping unprocessed tobacco.

More particularly, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide a hogshead especially adapted for use as a container for tobacco and which is of extremely simple construction and capable of being economically manufactured and yet sufficiently durable to withstand, without appreciable damage thereto, the pressure exerted outwardly thereon by the tobacco and the rough handling and impacts that the hogshead receives during transit.

A further object of the invention is to provide a hogshead which is capable of being readily disassembled for shipment and readily reassembled for reuse and which is so constructed that it will withstand reuse an indefinite number of times thus materially decreasing the cost of packing tobacco for shipment and effecting a material saving in lumber and other materials of which the hogshead is constructed.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a hogshead having means for protecting the ends of the staves thereof and which constitute the portions of conventional hogsheads most frequently damaged to an extent to prevent reuse.

Various other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter become more fully apparent from the following description of the drawings, illustrating a preferred embodiment thereof, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a preferred embodiment of the hogshead;

Figure 2 is a top plan view thereof;

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view taken substantially along a plane as indicated by the line 3-3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a cross sectional view taken substantially along a plane as indicated by the line 4-4 of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of one end of the hogshead;

Figure 6 is an end view, similar to Figure 2, but showing the latch means in a released position;

Figure 7 is a fragmentary transverse sectional view taken substantially along a plane as indicated by the line 7-7 of Figure 3;

Figure 8 is a sectional view taken substantially along a plane as indicated by the line 8-8 of Figure 7;

Figure 9 is a plan view showing the two sections, forming the side walls of the hogshead, as they would appear extended and looking toward the inner side thereof, and

2

Figure 10 is a longitudinal sectional view taken substantially along a plane as indicated by the line 10-10 of Figure 9.

Referring more specifically to the drawings, the improved hogshead in its entirety is designated generally 12 and includes generally a cylindrical side wall, designated generally 13 and corresponding removable end walls or heads 14 and 15 which detachably engage and close the ends of the cylindrical side wall 13.

The cylindrical side wall 13 is preferably formed of two substantially identical wall sections 16 and 17 each of which is substantially semicircular in cross section, as best illustrated in Figure 4. The sections 16 and 17, only one of which will be described, each include a plurality of longitudinally disposed staves 18 which are disposed with their longitudinal edges substantially in abutting engagement and which are connected at longitudinally spaced points by transversely extending straps 19 which are preferably formed of metal and which, in effect, form semihoops. Each of the straps 19 is secured to each of the staves 18 by one or a plurality of staples 20.

An attaching section 21 is attached to each end of each of the sections 16 and 17. Said attaching sections 21 each include a strip of metal which is folded lengthwise and between the corresponding portions of which an end stave 18 of one of the sections 16 or 17 is disposed and to which said portions 22 are attached by fastenings 23. The strap members 19 are disposed beneath and secured to the outermost portions 22 at their ends, as clearly illustrated in Figure 4. The intermediate, folded portions of the attaching sections 21 are provided with spaced recessed portions 24 forming therebetween spaced loop portions 25, similar to the barrel sections of a conventional hinge and the interengaging attaching sections 21 are arranged with the loop portions 25 thereof staggered for interengagement, as clearly illustrated in Figures 1, 3 and 9. The aligned barrel or loop portions 25 are adapted to be connected by pins 26 which are removably disposed therein and by means of which the sections 16 and 17 may be detachably connected to form the cylindrical side wall 13. The connecting pins 26 are provided at corresponding ends thereof with lateral terminals 27 which are adapted to fit in recesses 28 in corresponding ends of two of the staves 18, as seen in Figure 9, for a purpose which will hereinafter become apparent.

The strap members 19, as previously stated, are disposed on the outer sides of the wall sections 16 and 17 and the inner sides of each of said

3

wall sections is provided with two longitudinally disposed bars 29 each of which is secured to one of the staves 18 by suitable fasteners 30. The bars 29 are spaced at substantially equal distances from one another and from the ends of the wall sections of which they form a part and as best seen in Figure 3, are provided with inwardly offset end portions 31 which terminate in inturned flange portions 32, forming keepers, as will hereinafter become apparent. Said flange portions 32 are disposed adjacent the ends of the wall sections 16 and 17.

Each of the end walls or heads 14 and 15 include a disk 33, preferably formed of wood and of a diameter less than the internal diameter of the cylindrical wall 13, as seen in Figure 4. Each of said heads also includes a metallic ring designated generally 34 having an inwardly projecting annular flange 35 which overlies the outer side and outer portion of its associated disk 33 and which is secured thereto at spaced points by fastenings 36. The outer part of each ring 34 is defined by an inwardly opening annular channel portion 37 disposed in outwardly projecting relationship to its annular flange 35 and formed by a flared inner wall 38 and a substantially flat outer wall 39. The annular channels 37 are adapted to receive the ends of the staves 18 which are shaped snugly to fit therein, as best illustrated in Figures 3 and 5. It will thus be readily apparent that the disks 33 and the annular flanges 35 are disposed in inwardly offset relationship to the ends of the staves 18. Said disks 33 and flanges 35 are provided with circumferentially spaced openings 40 and 41, respectively, which register and which are adapted to receive the keepers 32 which pass outwardly there-through, when said heads 14 and 15 are applied to the ends of the cylindrical wall 13. With the heads 14 and 15 in applied positions, the keepers 32 are disposed outwardly of the flanges 35 and portions of the inwardly offset parts 31 of the bars 29 are disposed in the openings 40, 41.

Each of the end walls or heads 14 and 15 is provided with a swingably mounted latch 42 for each keeper 32, which is disposed adjacent thereto. The latch members 42 may be of any suitable construction but preferably are formed of metal bars each of which is pivoted intermediate of its ends on a screw or pin 43 which is anchored in the disk 33 of its head 14 or 15. The latches 42 are provided with corresponding ends having upturned longitudinal edge portions or flanges 44 forming handles or finger grips. The complementary edge of the other end of each latch 42 is folded back upon the under side of the latch and said folded back portion, designated 45, terminates near the upturned handle portion 44 so that the edge adjacent thereto is thickened and upwardly offset relatively to the other, leading edge 46 of the latch 42. The outer end of said last mentioned portion of the latch is provided with an outwardly opening notch 47 of a width to receive a portion of the outwardly offset bar part 31.

Assuming that the two sections 16 and 17 of the cylindrical wall 13 are assembled, and that the ends or heads 14 and 15 have been applied, as previously described, when said ends are being applied the latch members are disposed in retracted positions and with their longitudinal axes disposed substantially tangentially of said heads, as seen in Figure 6. The latch members 42 are then swung in counterclockwise directions, as seen in Figure 6 to their positions of Figure 2, in which latter position they are disposed sub-

4

stantially radially of the heads and with the outer end portions thereof located beneath the keepers 32 to detachably latch the heads 14 and 15 on the ends of the cylindrical wall 13 to form the assembled hogshead 12. The latches 42, in moving toward radial, latched positions, engage the portions 31 of the bars 29 along the outer rounded edges 48 of their leading edges for retracting said portions 31 outwardly in the openings, 40, 41. As the latch members 42 reach their radial positions, their notches 47 register with the latch portions 31 thus permitting said bar portions to swing inwardly and into the notches 47 thereby to releasably retain the latch members 42 against being swung in a clockwise direction to released positions, so that the keepers 32 are retained in positions over portions of the latch members 42 to thus insure retention of the hogshead 12 in an assembled condition. As the ends of the staves 18 are disposed in the channels of the portions 37 it will be readily apparent that said ends will be protected against damage by striking obstructions and against being thus broken for rendering the hogshead unusable for its intended purpose, and will also insure the maintenance of the cylindrical wall 13 in engagement with the heads 14 and 15. As the out-turned ends 27 of the pins 26 are disposed in recesses 28 of certain of the ends of certain of the staves 18, said pin portions 27 will be disposed in one of the channel members 37 to prevent accidental disengagement of the pins 26 from the barrel portions or loops 25 and to also position the portions 27 readily available, when the heads 14 and 15 are removed, so that said ends 27 may be swung outwardly and grasped for extracting the pins 26, to disassemble the sections 16 and 17.

The sections 16 and 17 may be flattened as illustrated in Figures 9 and 10 or may be flattened and completely disassembled from one another for shipment back to a point for reuse with the heads or end walls 14 and 15 and so that they will require less space during transit or storage than if assembled, as illustrated in Figure 1. If preferred, the sections 16 and 17 may be retained in their arcuate or semi-circular form during storage or shipment and nested one within the other.

Various modifications and changes are contemplated and may obviously be resorted to, as the drawings and preceding description are only intended to illustrate a preferred embodiment of the invention, the scope of which is defined by the appended claims.

We claim:

1. In a container of the character described, a cylindrical wall formed of a plurality of longitudinally disposed staves having strap members extending transversely thereof and connecting a plurality of said staves in edge to edge relationship, a pair of circular end walls or heads for closing the ends of the cylindrical wall and provided with inwardly opening annular channel portions for receiving the ends of the staves, a plurality of bars secured longitudinally to the inner side of said cylindrical wall and having inturned end portions, said end walls having openings through which the end portions of said bars extend, and swingably mounted latch members mounted on the outer sides of said end walls and swingable into positions between said end walls and the inturned ends of the bars for detachably fastening the end walls to the cylindrical wall, said bars having inwardly offset portions adjacent their inturned terminals yieldably disposed

5

relatively to the cylindrical wall and adapted to be forced outwardly by swinging movement of the latch members toward latched positions, and said latch members having notches to receive said inwardly offset portions, when the latch members are in latching positions, whereby the latch members are releasably retained by the bars in latching positions.

2. A tobacco hogshead comprising a cylindrical side wall formed of a plurality of sections of arcuate cross section, each of said sections comprising a plurality of staves and strap means for connecting the staves in edge to edge relationship, and circular end walls or heads detachably engaged with the ends of said cylindrical wall for closing said ends and for detachably connecting said sections, said end walls or heads being provided with marginal inwardly opening channel portions for receiving the ends of the staves forming the ends of said cylindrical wall, keeper members mounted internally of said cylindrical wall and extending through said end walls, and latch members pivotally mounted on the outer sides of said end walls for releasably engaging between said keeper members and end walls for detachably retaining the end walls on the cylindrical wall.

3. In a tobacco hogshead, a cylindrical side wall formed of a plurality of sections of arcuate cross section, each of said sections comprising a plurality of staves and strap means for connecting the staves in edge to edge relationship, and circular end walls or heads detachably engaged with the ends of said cylindrical wall for closing said ends and for detachably connecting

6

said sections, said end walls or heads being provided with marginal inwardly opening channel portions for receiving the ends of the staves forming the ends of said cylindrical wall, keeper members mounted internally of said cylindrical wall and extending through said end walls, and latch members pivotally mounted on the outer sides of said end walls for releasably engaging between said keeper members and end walls for detachably retaining the end walls on the cylindrical wall, said latch members having notches for engaging the keeper members, and said keeper members being resiliently disposed and spring biased into engagement with said notches for retaining the latch members in engaged position.

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