

No. 613,531.

Patented Nov. 1, 1898.

F. W. C. SCHÄPERKÖTTER.
KNOCKDOWN BARREL AND BINDING THEREFOR.

(Application filed Jan. 13, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

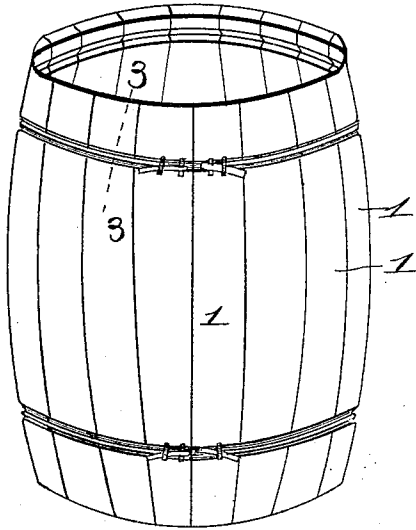


Fig. 2.

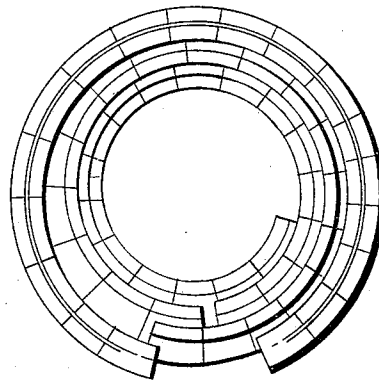


Fig. 3.

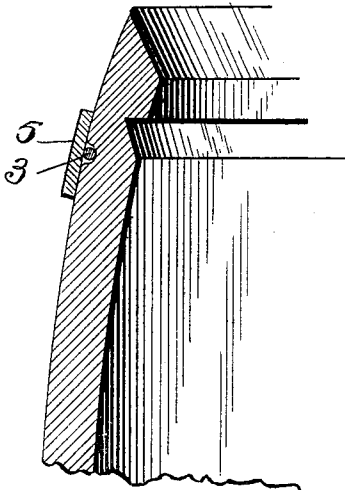
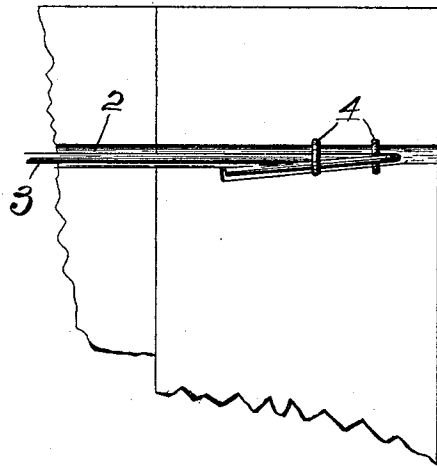


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK W. C. SCHÄPERKÖTTER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF
ONE-HALF TO L. A. SCHAPERKÖTTER, OF SAME PLACE.

KNOCKDOWN BARREL AND BINDING THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 613,531, dated November 1, 1898.

Application filed January 13, 1898. Serial No. 666,495. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK W. C. SCHÄPERKÖTTER, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knockdown Barrels and the Bindings Therefor, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to knockdown barrels and the bindings therefor; and it consists of the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter shown, described, and claimed.

My present invention is an improvement on my invention patented to me September 28, 1897, No. 590,810.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a knock-down barrel of my improved construction, the same being set up ready to receive the heads and hoops. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a series of the barrels in the position they assume when nested and ready for storage or shipment. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail sectional view taken approximately on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1 and showing the permanent hoop overlying the temporary binding of the knock-down barrel. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view illustrating the manner of securing the temporary binding to the staves of the barrel.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawings, 1 1 indicate the staves of the barrel, which staves are provided in their outer faces at points adjacent their ends with transverse grooves 2, and said grooves are so formed that when the staves of the barrel are set up preparatory to placing the temporary bindings thereon said grooves will form a pair of continuous grooves entirely around the so-formed barrel, one of said grooves being near each end of said barrel. The series of staves are tapered, as usual, from their centers both ways. A series of staves sufficient to form the barrel are set up on one end in the form of a circle with the edges of their centers in contact. After the staves have thus been set up a wire 3 or like binding is located in each of the continuous grooves, one end of each of said wires being fastened by means of staples 4 to one of the staves. The lengths of said wires are then passed around the barrels in the grooves and the opposite ends of said wires are secured by means of

staples to the stave adjacent the stave to which the opposite ends were fixed. As said wires are tightly drawn around the staves within the grooves the ends of said staves will be tightly pressed together and the friction and tension ensuing will hold said staves in proper position. The wires being located in the grooves in said staves, said staves cannot be moved longitudinally relative to the others and thus allow the barrel in its knocked-down condition to fall apart. When the barrels are nested, they are rolled one within the other, as seen in Fig. 2, said barrels being nested when they are shipped from one point to another or stored. By so nesting them a much larger number of barrels may be transported in a car or other conveyance than where the barrels are carried in a completed condition.

By forming the grooves 2 deep enough to receive the entire body of the temporary binding 3 the permanent bindings or hoops 5 may be driven down over said temporary bindings when the barrels are completed, and there will be nothing to intercept the proper location of said hoops when the same are being driven onto the ends of said barrel. This construction allows the barrel to be open on one side, the staves intermediate of the ends of the binding-wires being held in position by the tension of said wires, which wires serve as temporary bindings for the said staves.

I claim—

As an article of manufacture, a barrel-body consisting of a series of staves provided with transverse grooves near their ends and tapered from their centers toward both ends, said staves being assembled in a circle with the edges of their centers in contact and having the edges of their ends drawn together, and pieces of resilient binding-wire fastened at the ends only to adjacent staves, and located in said grooves flush with the outer surface of the barrel, whereby said barrel-body will automatically roll up to rest with similar bodies, and said wire will hold said staves from longitudinal displacement during shipment, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK W. C. SCHÄPERKÖTTER.

Witnesses:

ALBERT J. MCCAULEY,
JOHN C. HIGDON.