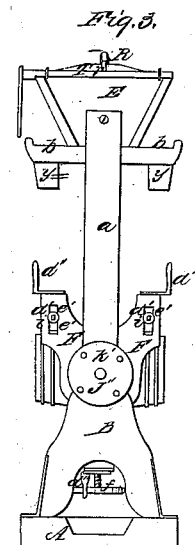
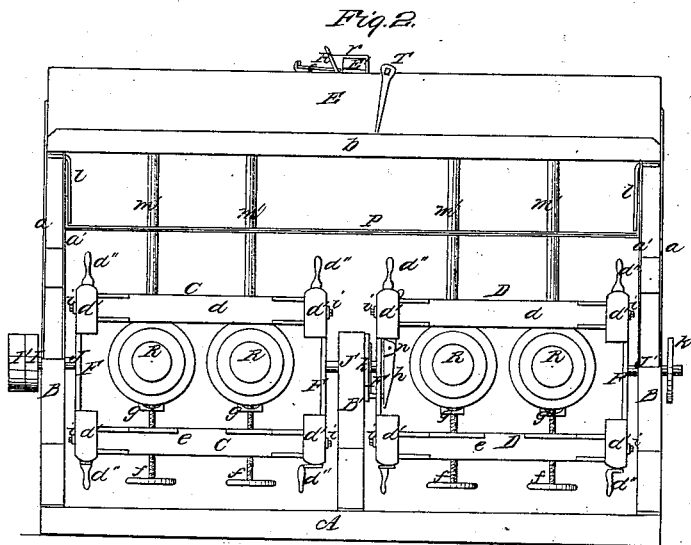
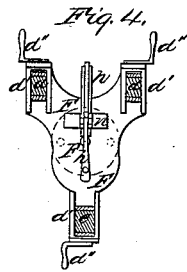
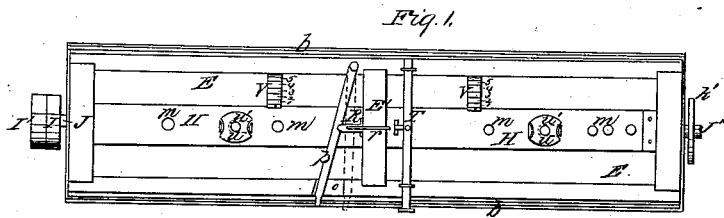


J. Peacock, Barrel Washer.

N^o 53177.

Patented Mar. 13, 1866.



*Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONATHAN PEACOCK, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BARREL-WASHING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 53,177, dated March 13, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. PEACOCK, of Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Barrel-Washing Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is an end view. Fig. 4 is a sectional view.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the different views.

My improvement relates to a machine for washing barrels, as hereinafter described.

A represents the platform of the machine, from which extend up at the ends and middle standards B B'. The upper portion of the end standards, B, is made of plates *a a'*. The plates *a* at the top are attached to the ends of a trough, E, as shown in Fig. 3, and the plates *a'* turned underneath the trough and secured to it, whereby the trough is firmly supported in place, and can readily be detached at any time. The bottom of the trough extends out at each side, forming shelves *b b*.

C and D are revolving frames arranged between the end and middle standards, that consist of rails *d d* and *e*, two above and one below, as seen in Fig. 4, which fit into flanges *d'* at the ends, formed on head-pieces F. In the outside of the flanges are slots *e'*, (shown in Fig. 4,) that screws projecting from the ends of the rails pass through, and are secured by screw-bolts *i*, whereby the rails can be adjusted up or down and firmly secured. The ends of the rails are bound round with metal on the upper and under sides and ends, as represented. There are screws with handles *d''* secured to them, that screw through the ends of the flanges onto the rails, whereby when the end screws are loosened they can be adjusted either way.

To the rail *e* are connected hand-screws *f*, the screws of which pass through the rail, and on the end is secured a clamp, *g*, that is screwed up close against the barrel to hold it in place between the clamp and rails *d*, and by means of which the distance between them can be gaged to suit the size of the barrel.

The revolving frames are supported between the standards by means of shafts J J' J'', that have their bearings in the standards. On the shaft J there is a pulley, I, to which the driving power is connected that revolves the frames.

I' is a loose pulley on the shaft that the belt can be adjusted onto when it is desired to stop the rotation of the frames. On the shaft J', between the head F and standard B', is a wheel, *k*, that has four holes in it, as seen at *k'* in Fig. 3, which is a similar wheel on the shaft J''. A spring-catch, *h*, pivoted to the head at *n*, fits into these holes, whereby the revolving frame D can be turned round and secured in a crosswise position to the frame C, if desired. In the trough E on the bottom is a metallic slide, H, that slides back and forth by means of slots in the slide, (noted by the dotted lines in Fig. 1,) through which a screw, *u*, projects upward from the bottom of the trough, on which there are thumb-screws *u'*, that are screwed down upon the slide, whereby it can be held more or less closely upon the bottom. There are holes in the slide, as seen at *m*, and also through the bottom of the trough, that hose *m'* are connected with underneath the trough, which extends down through a guide, P, hung at the ends to the standard-plates *a a'* by arms *l*, so that it can be moved either way, forming a hose-lifter, whereby the hose can all be removed from the barrels at one time or inserted in them.

In the middle of the trough there is a partition, E', with an opening in the lower part, over which there is a spring-valve, R, that is held on the opening, closing it by means of the spring *r*, extending over the top of the partition and pressing at the end against the handle of the valve. The valve is held open by adjusting the lever *p* on the catch *o*, as noted by the dotted lines.

T is a shifter, extending across the top of the trough, that is connected to the slide H, by which the slide is moved back and forth, opening or closing the holes in the bottom of the trough.

The valve is held open by adjusting the lever *p* on the catch *o*, for the purpose of allowing the water to run from one end of the trough into the other, and so that there can be a different quantity of water in the two sections by opening and closing the valve accordingly.

There are index-plates V V on one side of the trough for gaging the quantity of water according to the size of the barrels.

The manner in which this machine as constructed operates is as follows: The barrels to be washed are placed in the revolving frames between the rails *d*, that come near the ends of the barrels, and the clamps *g* in the center on the under side, which can be turned up, by means of the hand-screws *f*, so as to hold the barrels securely in place. The rails *d e*, by means of slots in the ends of the flanges and screws, can be adjusted nearer or farther from each other, according to the size of the barrel. The distance is also adjusted by means of the hand-screws *f*. When the barrels are put in place in the frames, the hose are adjusted into the bung-holes, that side of the barrel being uppermost. If the barrels are the same size in both frames the same quantity of water is allowed to run into each end of the trough through the valve, the slide H being first adjusted so as to close the openings into the hose.

When the desired amount of water, as indicated by the index-plates V, has run into the trough, the slide is moved back, opening the holes so that the water runs through the hose into the barrels. The hose are then removed from the barrels by the lifter P, and the holes bunged up, when the frames can be revolved, throwing the water all round on the inside of the barrels, thoroughly clearing them in a short time. The hose-lifter is held up on either side, out of the way of the revolving frames, by the spring-catches *y*. (Shown in Fig. 3.)

Different-sized barrels can be placed in the frames—for instance, half or quarter barrels in one frame and whole barrels in the other—and the required amount of water to wash each, respectively, allowed to run into them by means of the partition E' and valve, for the valve can be held open, as before stated, until water to wash the barrels in one frame has run into that end of the trough and then closed, when

the other end of the trough is supplied with water, according to the size of the barrels in the other frame. By means of the wheel *k* and spring-catch *h*, after the barrels in the frame D have been filled with the desired quantity of water to wash them and bunged up, the frame can be turned and secured so that the barrels in this frame will be crosswise in their position to the barrels in the other frame, that as the frames revolve they will balance each other better.

There can be any number of frames connected together and operated by the same power, and the rails can be such a length as to contain any desired number of barrels, one or more.

By disengaging the spring-catch from the wheel or disk *k*, the frame D could be stationary while the frame C is revolving, so that one or more frames in this way could be at rest for inserting or removing barrels while the others are revolving, thus facilitating the operation.

What I claim as my improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The arrangement of the revolving frame or frames provided with head-plates F and adjusting-screws *d'* and *i*, in combination with the clamp-screws *f g*, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The arrangement of the wheel *k* and spring-catch *h*, in combination with the head-plates F and revolving frames, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The hose-lifter P, in combination with the water-trough, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The slide H, shifter T, and spring-valve R, in combination with the trough and index, as and for the purpose specified.

JONATHAN PEACOCK.

Witnesses:

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BENJ. H. WITWER.