

J. R. JONES & F. V. SANDFORD.
 Bung.

No. 217.225.

Patented July 8, 1879.

Fig. 2.

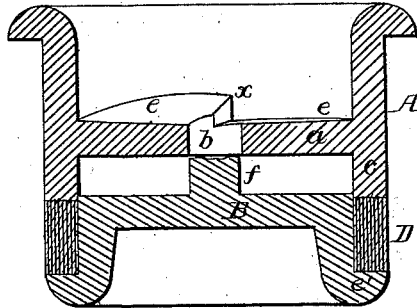


Fig. 3.

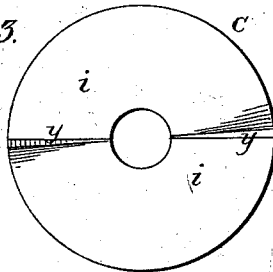
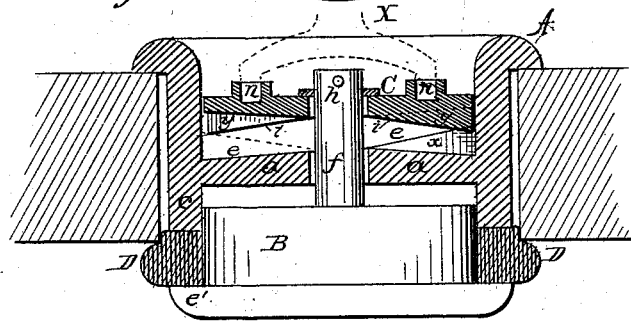


Fig. 1.



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IMPROVEMENT IN BUNGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **217,225**, dated July 8, 1879; application filed
October 8, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN R. JONES, of the city, county, and State of New York, and FRANK V. SANDFORD, of Chelsea, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bungs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification.

Our invention is a bung, constructed as fully described hereinafter, to prevent displacement by the pressure of the fluid in a barrel, and to seal the opening between the bung and barrel at the inside of the latter.

In the drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation, showing our improved bung applied to a barrel. Fig. 2 is a section, part of the device being removed; and Fig. 3 a detached view.

A is a tube or hollow cylinder of metal, divided internally by a transverse partition, *a*, on the top of which are two inclines, *e e*, with abrupt shoulders *x*, and at the center of which is an opening, *b*.

To the space within the flange *c*, forming the lower end of the cylinder A, is adapted a cylindrical block, B, having a flange, *e'*, at the lower edge, and a central stem, *f*, which extends through the opening *b* and through a disk, C, adapted to the chamber at the upper end of the cylinder A, and having at the lower face two inclines, *i i*, with abrupt shoulders *y y*.

A cross-pin, *h*, retains the disk C on the stem *f*, and recesses *n* in the top of the disk are adapted to receive the prongs of a key, X, by which the disk may be turned.

Around the body of the block B, between the flange *e'* and the flange *c* of cylinder A, fits a rubber sleeve, D, which, in its normal condition, has a flat outer face, forming a continuation of the outer face of the cylinder A.

When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 2, the bung may be introduced into the hole in a barrel, after which, on turning the disk C, the block B will be drawn within the flange *c*, and the rubber ring will be compressed longitudinally and distended laterally, thereby forming an annular rib, which not only effectually prevents the withdrawal of the bung, but also bears against the inner face of the stave, so as to close the space between the cylinder and the stave and prevent the passage of fluid either to said space or to the operating parts of the bung, which therefore do not require nice fitting or additional packing.

Another advantage resulting from sealing at the inside is that the opening is closed, however irregular it may be, or however irregular may be the form of the stave at the mouth of the opening.

We claim—

The combination of the hollow cylinder A, its central partition *a*, inclines *e*, the block B, its flange *e'* and stem *f*, the disk C, its inclines *i*, and rubber sleeve D, arranged between the flanges *e'* and *c*, to be compressed against the inside of the stave, as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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