

A. S. BISHOP & F. DOWN.

CASK STAND.

No. 343,267.

Patented June 8, 1886.

Fig. 1.

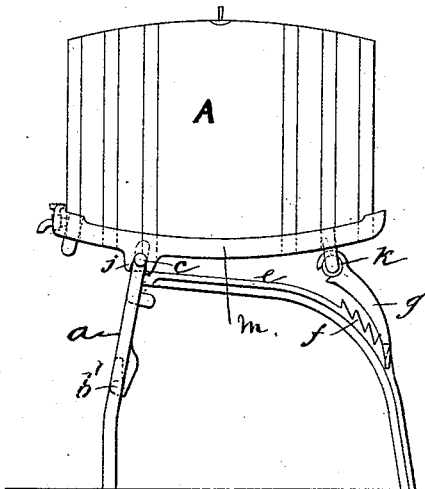


Fig. 2.

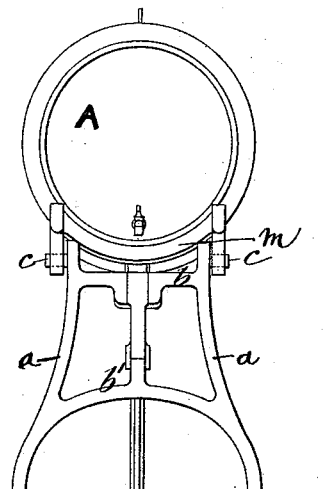
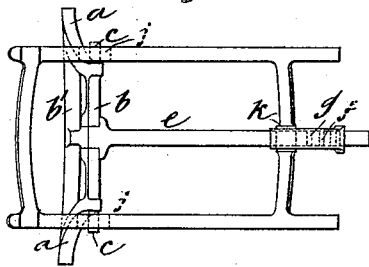


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
Will T. Norton.
R. B. Washington

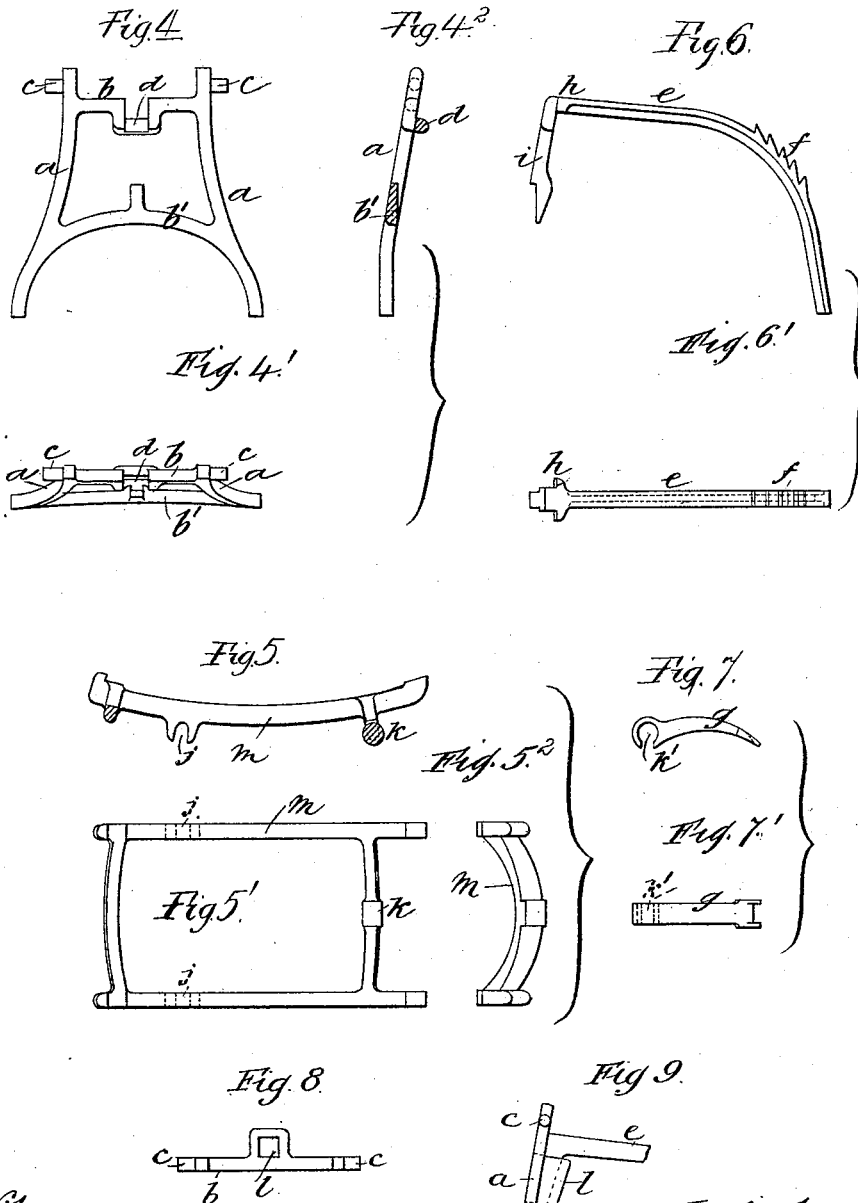
Inventors.
Alfred S. Bishop
& Frederick Down.
by John J. Halsted & Son
their Attys

A. S. BISHOP & F. DOWN.

CASK STAND.

No. 343,267.

Patented June 8, 1886.



Witnesses
Will T. Norton.
R. B. Washington

Inventors
Alfred S. Bishop
Frederick Down.
by John J. Halsted & Son
their Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED SAMUEL BISHOP AND FREDERICK DOWN, OF LONDON, ENGLAND,
ASSIGNORS, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO WILLIAM COOPER
SPURR, OF SAME PLACE.

CASK-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,267, dated June 8, 1886.

Application filed January 28, 1886. Serial No. 190,012. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALFRED SAMUEL BISHOP and FREDERICK DOWN, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at London, England, have invented a new and useful Improved Cask-Stand, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to produce a simple and cheap cask-stand of a few pieces of cast metal, which can be readily fitted together for use, and equally readily taken apart for convenience of storage or packing.

In order to enable our invention to be fully understood, we will describe the same by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view, and Fig. 2 a front view, of our improved cask-stand, showing a cask placed thereon, and Fig. 3 is a plan of the stand; Figs. 4, 4', 4", 5, 5', 5", 6, 6', 7, 7', detached views of the several parts forming our improved cask-stand.

Similar letters in all the figures represent similar parts.

Our improved cask-stand consists of four pieces, *videlicet*, a front piece, a backbone, a cradle, and a pawl. The front piece is shown in front elevation, plan, and section at Fig. 4, and consists of a single casting composed of a pair of uprights, *a a*, connected together by two cross-stays, *b b'*, and having each at its upper end a trunnion, *c*. The top cross-stay, *b*, is cast with a recess, *d*, to receive the backbone *e*, (shown in side elevation and plan at Fig. 6,) which is bowed and is formed with a series of teeth, *f*, on its upper edge to receive the pawl *g*. This backbone *e* is cast with a shoulder, *h*, which rests against and behind the top cross-stay, *b*, and is also provided with a downwardly-projecting finger, *i*, which is arranged to fit over the top cross-stay, *b*, and into the recess *d*, and behind the lower cross-stay, *b'*, so that the two parts—that is to say, the front and the backbone—will be thereby securely locked together. The cask rests on a rectangular frame or cradle, *m*, (shown in side view, plan and end view at Fig. 5,) which is cast in one piece, and is provided on each side

with a forked bearing, *j*, to fit over the trunnions *c* on the uprights *a*. At the center of the rear portion of this frame or cradle is a cylindrical portion, *k*, which forms a pivot on which the pawl *g*, to support the cradle, works, the hole *k'* of the pawl being cored out to admit of the pawl being slid sidewise onto the pivot at the rear part of the cradle. The pawl is shown in elevation and plan at Fig. 7. From this construction it will be obvious that by raising the rear of the cradle the cask *A* may be tilted, and the cradle will be retained in its tilted position by the pawl *g* falling into one or other of the teeth *f*, cast on the backbone.

Fig. 8 is a plan of a slightly modified construction of front piece; and Fig. 9 is a side view of same, showing the front end of the backbone fitted thereto. In this modification the cross-stay *b* of the front piece is formed with a conical socket, *l*, and the downward projection *i* on the end of the backbone is also formed conical, so as to fit securely in the said socket *l*.

The great advantage of our improved cask-stand is that all the parts can be cast, that they require no fitting, but the castings may in most cases be put together as they leave the foundry.

When taken to pieces, the parts may be packed in a comparatively small space, which is a great desideratum for warehousing or for shipping purposes.

The improved cask-stand can also be made of small size, adapted to receive a bottle instead of a cask, and will thus be very convenient for use at table.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is—

1. A cask-stand consisting of the combination of the following-named parts: a trunnioned front upright piece, a bowed and shouldered back piece, serving as the rear upright and fitted to engage with the front upright, and provided with a series of teeth on its upper rear edge, a cradle or frame having forked

bearings to fit over said trunnions, and a pawl on the cradle or frame adapted to engage with said teeth, and permitting the tilting and retaining in the desired position of the cradle and any cask supported thereon.

5 2. The cask-stand described, consisting of the front piece, *a b c d b'*, the backbone-piece *e f h i*, the cradle or frame *m j k*, and pawl *g*, these parts being constructed and adapted to

be connected together and to operate substantially as set forth.

ALFRED SAMUEL BISHOP.
FREDERICK DOWN.

Witnesses:

JNO. DEAN,

THOMAS LAKE,

Both of 17 Gracechurch Street, London.