(No Model.)

F. GLANKLER.

BARREL HOOP MACHINE.

No. 420,683. Patented Feb. 4, 1890.

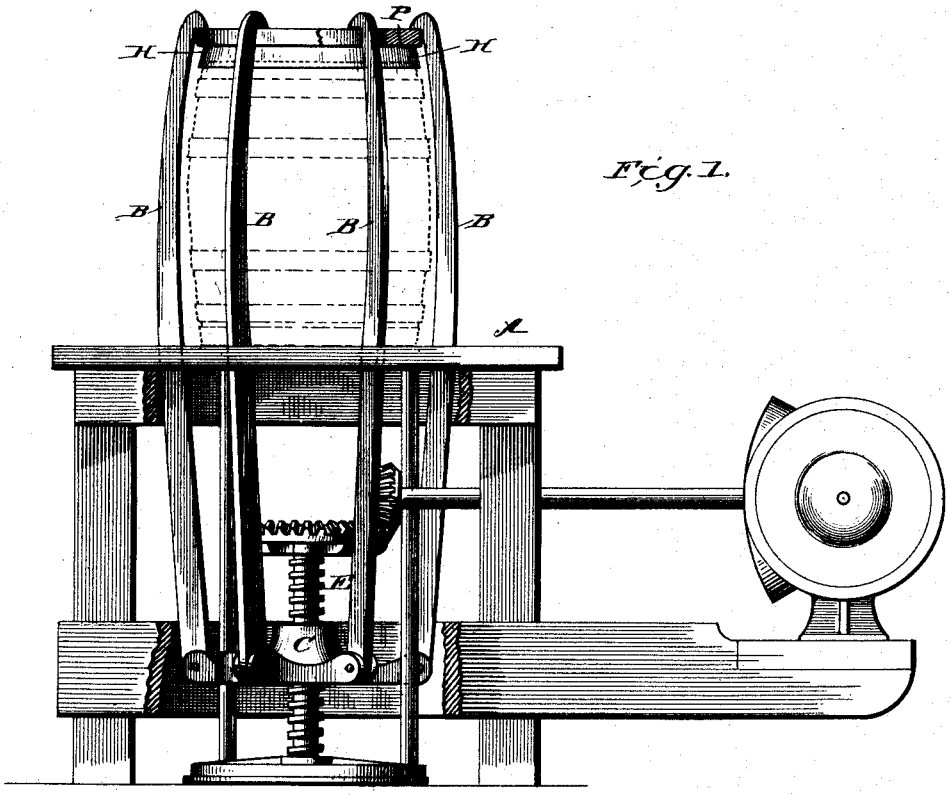
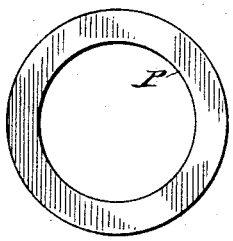


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK GLANKLER, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM W. SIMMONS, OF SAME PLACE.

BARREL-HOOPING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,683, dated February 4, 1890.

Application filed October 10, 1888. Serial No. 287,773. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK GLANKLER, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Barrel-Hooping Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is in the nature of an improvement upon that type of hoop-driving machines in which a series of vertical arms or drivers with hooks at their upper ends are made to pull downwardly the hoops upon a barrel resting inside of said arms upon a platform, as shown, for instance, in the expired patent to Holmes, No. 37,719, dated February 17, 1863. With this form of machine, which has been in common use, it is not practicable to put on the last hoop or end hoop, for the reason that the strain of the hooked arms being concentrated at points on the edge of the hoop, and the latter having no support against the staves, like the other hoops, the said strain will crimp or bend the edges of the end hoop and spoil it at the points where the hooked arms or drivers bear against them. For this reason the end hoops are usually driven on by the cooper by hand at the expense of considerable time and trouble.

My invention is in the nature of a simple improvement on this form of machine, whereby the end hoops may also be forced to place by the machine expeditiously without crimping or bending the hoops.

The invention consists in the combination, with the hooked arms or drivers, of a ring or annular platen, which is made to fit beneath the hooks of the arms and to rest upon the edge of the hoop, so that the strain of the arms, instead of being concentrated upon the edge of the hoop at isolated points, will be uniformly distributed around its entire circumference, which permits the end hoop to be forced on the barrel without being injured or mutilated by the driving strain.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention applied to so much of a hoop-driving machine as is necessary to illustrate its working, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the annular platen.

B are the vertical driving-arms, having hooks at their upper ends to engage the hoops and jointed below to a head C, which is interiorly screw-threaded, and is moved up or down by the screw-shaft E, which is rotated by a bevel-gear, as shown.

The dotted lines indicate the position of a barrel resting upon the table A within the arms or drivers.

H is the end hoop in position to be forced upon the edge of the barrel, and P is my annular platen, which occupies a position between the hooks of the driving-arms and the edge of the hoop H, which is to be forced on the barrel. This platen is made quite stout, being nearly an inch in thickness, to prevent it from bending at points between the hooks, and thus insures a distribution of the pressure around the circumference of the hoop.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

The combination, with the hoop-driving arms in a barrel-machine, of an annular platen interposed between the hoop and the bearing-points of the arms, substantially as and for the purpose described.

FRANK GLANKLER.

Witnesses:
W. W. SIMMONS,
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