

T. E. WHITE.
BARREL HOOP.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 9, 1904.

Fig. 1.

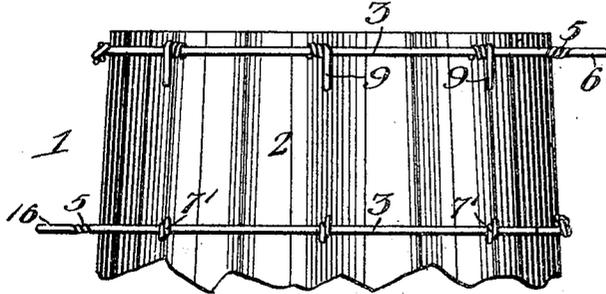


Fig. 2.

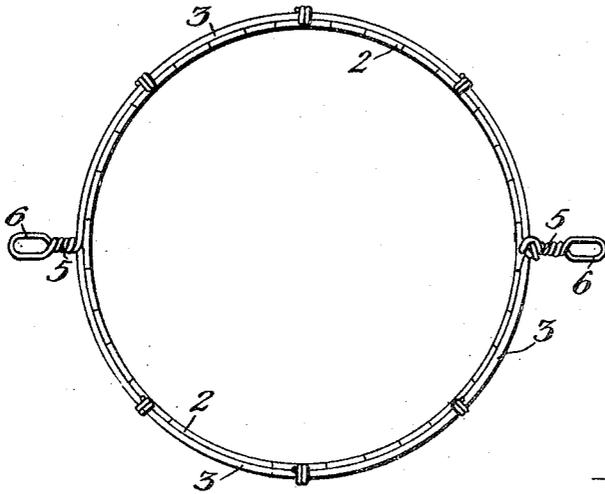


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

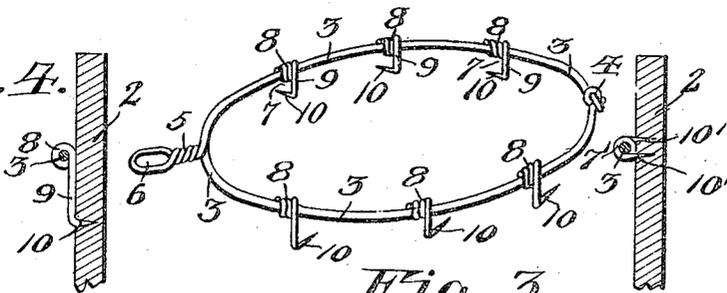


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS E. WHITE, OF OKISKO, NORTH CAROLINA.

BARREL-HOOP.

No. 808,496.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 26, 1905.

Application filed December 9, 1904. Serial No. 236,168.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS E. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Okisko, in the county of Pasquotank and State of North Carolina, have invented new and useful Improvements in Barrel-Hoops, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hoops for use upon barrels or other casks, and has for its objects to produce a simple inexpensive device of this character which may be readily applied to the cask and manipulated for maintaining tight joints between the staves of the latter, one which will be securely retained in place and one which will readily and accurately conform to the cross-sectional contour of the cask.

To these ends the invention comprises the novel feature of construction and combination of parts more fully hereinafter described, and partially pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a cask, showing my improved hoops applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the hoops. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing one form of engaging member embedded in the material of the cask. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing another form of embodiment of engaging member.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a cask of the ordinary construction and material built up of a series of staves 2, and 3 the improved hoops applied thereto. The hoops 3 are each composed of a single length of wire or other appropriate material bent into shape and having its ends terminating in engaging eyes 4, constituting a hinge-joint, there being formed in the hoop at a point diametrically opposite the hinge 4 a twisted extension 5, terminating in an open eye or loop 6, the extension 5 being produced by intertwisting the wire prior to bending the same in opposite directions for embracing the cask.

Disposed at suitably-spaced intervals upon the hoop 3 are engaging members 7, each consisting of a length of wire coiled, as at 8, around the body of the hoop for pivotal movement thereon and having a depending portion or shank 9, terminating in an inwardly-projecting sharpened spur or prong 10, disposed at right angles to the shank 9, the spurs 10 being adapted to enter and be-

come embedded in the material of the cask at appropriate intervals around the circumference of the latter.

In practice the hoops are applied to the cask, as illustrated in Fig. 1, preferably with the extensions 5 of the respective hoops projecting alternately at diametrically opposite points on the cask and the spurs 10 of the engaging members firmly embedded in the material of the adjacent staves 2 for maintaining the hoops securely in position. In the event of the staves opening at the joints and causing leakage circumferential pressure may be applied to the cask by inserting in the eye 6 an appropriate tool and manipulating the latter to twist the neck 5, thereby tensioning the hoop for effecting the desired compression, as will be readily understood. It will be observed that owing to the hoop being formed in a single piece and composed of yieldable material it will readily conform to the cross-sectional contour of the cask, while the engaging members 7 will have sufficient sliding movement relative to the hoop to insure the points 10 remaining at all times in secure engagement with the cask during stretching or tensioning of the hoops and for permitting proper adjustment of the members on the hoop relative to the staves. It is to be particularly observed that owing to the extensions 5 being arranged at diametrically opposite points in applying the respective hoops to the barrel the tension on the staves of the latter will be equalized and distributed uniformly throughout the circumference of the cask.

In Fig. 5 there is illustrated a slightly-different form of engaging member 7', consisting of a length of wire wrapped around the body of the hoop 3 and having both of its ends projected horizontally inward from the latter and sharpened to produce a pair of engaging spurs 10'. In other respects the construction and operation are identical with that above described.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A wire hoop for barrels, casks and the like comprising a single section of yieldable wire bent into hoop form and having eyes at the free ends of the same to form a hinge-joint, and securing devices loosely coiled on the wire which serves to render them movable thereon, said securing devices having shanks

provided with right-angular prongs and a
tension-loop arranged diametrically opposite
the hinge-joint of the hoop which serves to
permit of the hoop being twisted contiguous
5 with the loop to force said hoop tightly
against the periphery of the barrel, substan-
tially as specified.

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

THOMAS E. WHITE.

Witnesses:

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