L. WEIL.

Hoops for Barrels.

No. 162,725. Patented April 27, 1875.

Fig. 1.

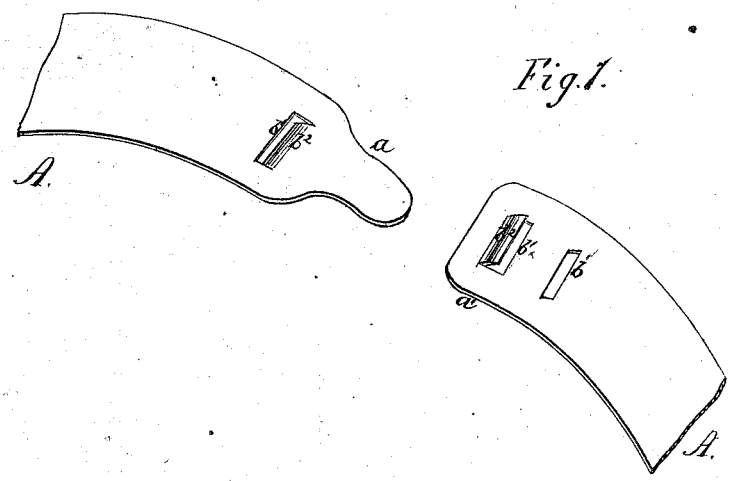
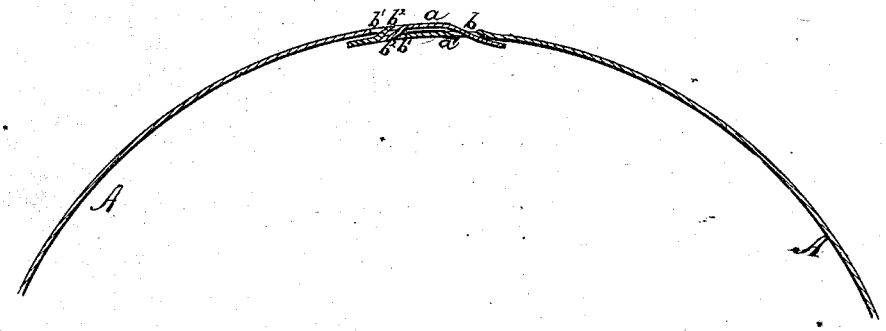


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

A. B. Robertson

Solon C. Kemon

INVENTOR:

Leopold Weil

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

THE GRAPHIC CO. PHOTO-LITH. 39 & 41 PARK PLACE, N.Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEOPOLD WEIL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN HOOPS FOR BARRELS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,725**, dated April 27, 1875; application filed March 12, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEOPOLD WEIL, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Hoops for Barrels; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents in perspective the two ends of a metal hoop. Fig. 2 represents a vertical longitudinal section of the same connected.

The invention relates to the mode of fastening the hoops on barrels, casks, kegs, or analogous packages, as hereinafter fully described in connection with the drawing, and subsequently pointed out in the claim.

A represents a metallic hoop, one of whose ends, *a*, is made narrow, so as to pass readily through the cross-slot *b* in the other end *a'*. b^1 b^1 are two cross-slots, while b^2 b^2 are lips projecting one above and the other below the hoop, on opposite sides of their respective slots.

By this construction the end *a* is placed upon the end *a'*, and pushed through the cross-slot *b* until the lip b^2 of one end passes over that of the other, when the hoop will be effectually locked upon the barrel or package. There is, therefore, no end projecting on the outside of the hoops, whereby, in rolling the barrel, the metal might become bent or fractured, while the hoop-lock is stronger than the rivet, and exposes a larger surface to the strain.

The draw upon the hoop not only strengthens the barrel, and makes it tighter than usual, but the reaction or outward pressure of the staves prevents the hoop from fracture. Hence it will be perceived that this hoop possesses superior strength; can be readily taken off, opened out, and used again; needs no holes or rivets, and withal may be manufactured very cheaply.

I am aware that the two ends of a bale-tie, band, or hoop have been heretofore held by a hook and eye; but this left the outer end exposed, and made an unreliable lock. I am also aware that the ends have been locked by an arrow-head and hole, and by reversed lips with an intermediate key; but the former tie lacks strength, and brings the end on the outside, while the latter needs a key, with which I dispense entirely.

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

The hoop A, having one end, *a*, narrowed and the other wide, end *a'* cross-slotted at *b* to receive said narrow end, the two ends then locked by reversed lips b^2 b^2, rising on opposite sides from the edges of cross-slots b^1 b^1, as and for the purpose described.

LEOPOLD WEIL.

Witnesses:

ROBERT MEYER,

S. MINCHROD.