J. H. WOMACK.

TURPENTINE GATHERER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1911.

1,027,958.

Patented May 28, 1912.

Fig. 1.

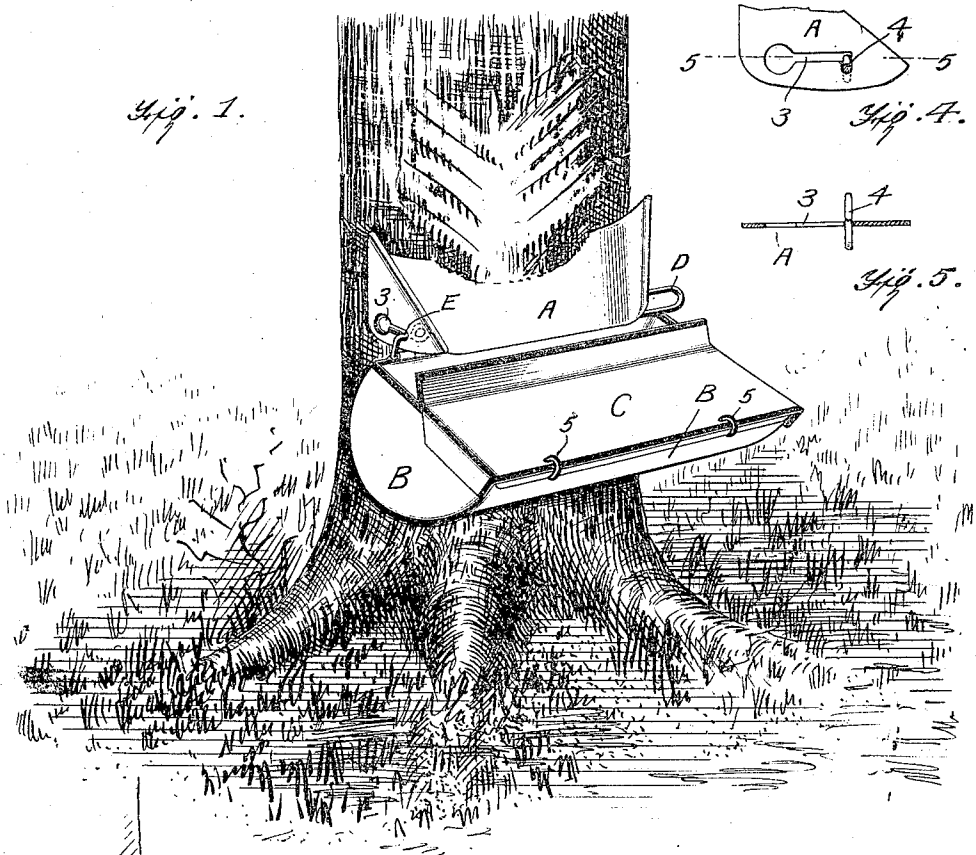


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

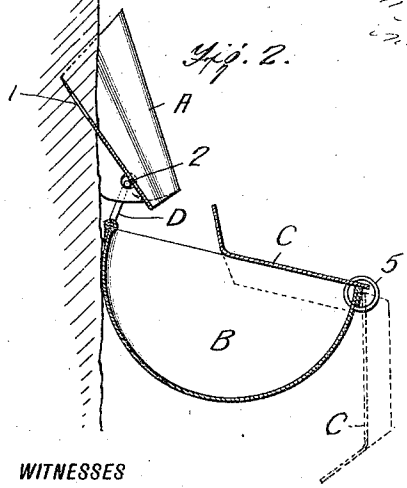
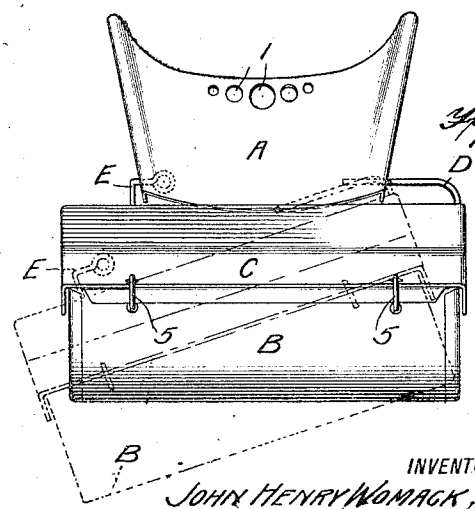


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

L. H. Schmidt

Amos W. Hart

INVENTOR

JOHN HENRY WOMACK,

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HENRY WOMACK, OF KENTWOOD, LOUISIANA.

TURPENTINE-GATHERER.

1,027,958. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 28, 1912.

Application filed October 26, 1911. Serial No. 656,826.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HENRY WOMACK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Kentwood, in the parish of Tangipahoa and State of Louisiana, have invented an Improvement in Turpentine-Gatherers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in the class of turpentine-gatherers which consist of two principal parts, namely, a sheet metal spout or apron which is affixed to the tree trunk below the scores in the bark, and a cup or box-like receptacle which is suspended detachably from the spout.

The improvement relates chiefly to the means for detachably yet firmly connecting the cup with the spout and also to the arrangement of the cover of the cup.

The details of construction, arrangement, and combination of parts are as hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my invention applied to a pine tree trunk. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross section of the same. Fig. 3 is a front view, the position assumed by the cup in the operation of attaching and detaching it being shown by dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a detail section illustrating the means of detachable connection between the cup and spout. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

The spout or apron is indicated by A, the cup or receptacle by B, and the cover on the latter by C, while the catches or fastening devices are designated by D and E. The spout or apron A is constructed of sheet metal and suitably shaped to adapt it for attachment to a pine-tree trunk, in a downwardly inclined position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The central portion of the upper edge of the spout is, in practice, inserted in a kerf or slot formed in the bark of the tree. This is a usual arrangement in devices of this character. The apron has near its upper edge a series of slots or openings 1 which, when the apron is driven into a tree kerf, receive or engage the wood, thus securing the spout more firmly than could be effected if the edge were plain. The apron has vertical side wings which are substantially triangular in shape and provided with slots to receive catches attached to the cup proper.

The catches D and E, before referred to, are constructed and arranged as follows: The catch D is in the nature of a wire loop extending inward and adapted to enter a hole 2 formed in one of the side portions or ears of the spout—see Figs. 2 and 3—while the catch E is bent inward in the opposite direction, and, as shown in Fig. 3, provided with an enlarged head which is adapted to pass through the larger opening of a bayonet slot 3 formed in the left-hand wing of the spout. The slot 3 is arranged horizontally, as will be seen by reference to Figs. 1 and 4, and its front end is turned downward, as indicated at 4 (Fig. 4).

In the operation of attaching the cup or receptacle B to the spout, the wire loop D is inserted in the hole in the right-hand wing of the spout, and the cup is moved as far to the left as the loop permits, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3; then, the left-hand end of the cup being raised, the cup is moved to the right, so that the enlarged free end of the catch E enters the enlarged portion of the slot 3, and then the catch is moved along the narrower part of the slot until it drops into the notch 4, shown in Fig. 4.

The cup cannot be detached by pushing upward, endwise, or laterally, but a particular manipulation is necessary. That is to say, the left-hand end of the cup must first be raised to carry the catch E up out of the notch 4 at the front end of the slot 3, and then moved back into the enlarged end of the slot, which will permit the enlarged head of the catch to be drawn out, which will obviously free the left-hand end of the cup from the spout. Then, upon moving the cup endwise to the right, the other catch D will be removed from the spout. In brief, the operation of detachment of the cup B is precisely the reverse of the attachment.

The catches D and E may be rigidly attached to the cup B and for this purpose they may be formed integrally from a single wire bent into the required form and soldered to the rear upper edge of the cup.

The lid or cover C, before referred to, is hinged at 5 to the front upper edge of the cup and may be opened and turned down into the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2. Its free upper edge is turned up and inclined at an angle of about 45°. Between this and the front edge of the

apron there is a relatively large opening through which the gum is delivered from the apron into the cup.

The lid is designed to hold crude gum in the cup during heavy rains, in which rain-water flows down the body of the tree and over the spout or apron and is delivered into the cup, thereby tending to raise and wash out the crude gum. This result is prevented by means of the lid or cover C which holds down the gum or forces it backward and upward. In brief, the lid effects an important saving in gum and also protects the cup in a large degree from reception of chips, straw, dust, and other foreign substances.

What I claim is:—

The combination with the spout having an opening in one side and a bayonet slot in the other, of a cup provided with catches which are bent inward toward each other, one of them being adapted to enter the opening and the other constructed with an enlarged head adapted for entrance into the enlarged portion of the slot and for detachable engagement with the shoulder at the small end of the same, substantially as described.

JOHN HENRY WOMACK.

Witnesses:
C. E. KENNON,
HERBERT BROYLES.