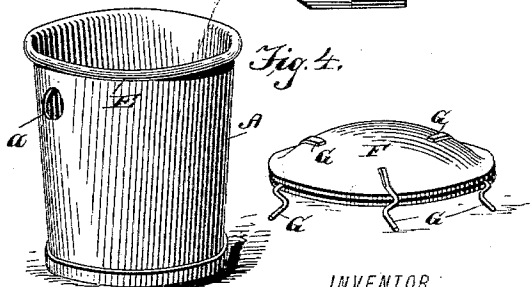
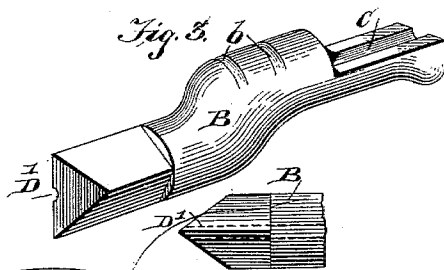
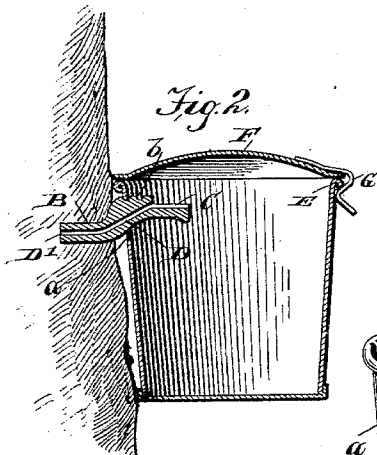
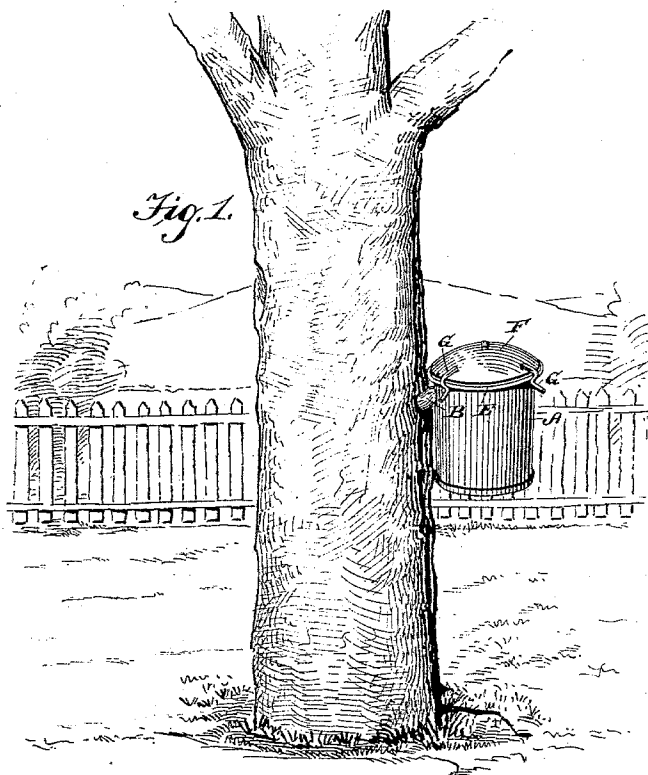


(No Model.)

F. H. LEWIS.
SAP SPOUT.

No. 566,728.

Patented Aug. 25, 1896.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED HARVEY LEWIS, OF GRANVILLE, VERMONT.

SAP-SPOUT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 566,728, dated August 25, 1896.

Application filed April 27, 1896. Serial No. 589,318. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED HARVEY LEWIS, residing at Granville, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, have invented a new and Improved Sap-Spout, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved spout for conducting the sap from maple-trees for producing the maple syrup and sugar.

The object of the invention is to provide a spout which will prevent the wind from drying up the sap in the spout, and another object of the invention is to provide a sap-spout which will also serve as a hook to support the bucket.

A still further object is to provide improved means for connecting the bucket and spout, whereby all tendency of the bucket to swing or vibrate will be avoided and all danger of disengagement removed.

Another object of the invention is to provide a sap-spout which will produce an even and steady flow of sap from the tree to the bucket.

With these various objects in view my invention consists in a sap-spout having a discharge end at a point higher than the inlet end.

The invention also consists in certain details of construction and combination of parts, all of which will be fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view showing the invention in use. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view showing a portion of the tree, spout, bucket, and lid. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the spout. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the bucket and a number of covers nested together.

In carrying out my invention I employ a bucket A, which is made of tin or other suitable material, and of the size usually employed for collecting the sap from the sugar-maple. This bucket A has an opening *a* near the top of the same, which opening is preferably made somewhat smaller at the top than at the bottom in order to bind tightly upon the upper edge of the sap-spout B, said spout having one or more transverse notches *b* in the upper edge thereof, in which the top of the opening *a* is seated, and thereby prevents

any possible disengagement of the bucket and spout, and as the converging edges of the opening bind tightly upon the spout all swinging or vibrating of the bucket will be avoided.

The forward end of the spout has a discharge-groove C produced therein, and leading from the rear end of said groove is the rearwardly and downwardly inclined passage D, the body of the spout being also inclined, but the rear end is made straight and parallel with the forward portion, and in said rear end is produced the horizontal passage D', which of course communicates with the inclined passage D. The rear end of the spout is also squared, in order to be quickly and easily driven into the tree.

The top of the bucket is formed with a stiff beaded edge E, and secured upon said bucket is the cover F, said cover having a series of spring-ears G, adapted to fit beneath the beaded edge of the bucket and securely hold said cover in place, thereby preventing leaves, bark, and dirt of all kinds from falling into the bucket.

The cover F is made concavo-convex in form in order that a number of said covers may be nested together and easily carried, it being obvious that as the covers are placed together the spring-ears will hold them in such position, and in this manner they can be conveniently carried wherever desired. The buckets are also made slightly tapering, so that they can be conveniently nested and carried about whenever desired.

In operation the spout is driven into the tree and the bucket hung thereon, said bucket resting in one of the notches in the top of said spout. The cover is then placed upon the bucket and the apparatus left until the bucket has been filled with sap. Inasmuch as the discharge end of the spout is higher than the inlet end, it is obvious that the channel or bore of said spout will always be filled with sap, thereby preventing the sap in said spout from being dried up by the air or wind, which is a common objection to the sap-spouts now in general use.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An improved sap-spout having a dis-

charge end at a point higher than the inlet end, substantially as shown and described.

2. An improved sap-spout having a discharge end at a point higher than the inlet end, the upper edge of said spout being notched transversely, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination with a sap-bucket having a beaded edge, and an opening beneath said edge, said opening being contracted toward the upper end, of a sap-spout having an

inclined passage or bore, the discharge end of said bore being higher than the inlet end, said spout also having a series of notches upon the upper edge, and the cover having spring-ears, all arranged substantially as shown and described.

FRED HARVEY LEWIS.

Witnesses:

GEO. V. WILSON,
ELVIRA WILSON.