

J. M. TOWNS.
 TURPENTINE GATHERING GUTTER.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 29, 1911.

1,011,279.

Patented Dec. 12, 1911.

Fig. 1.

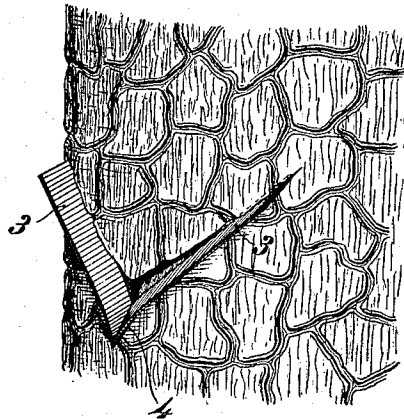


Fig. 3.

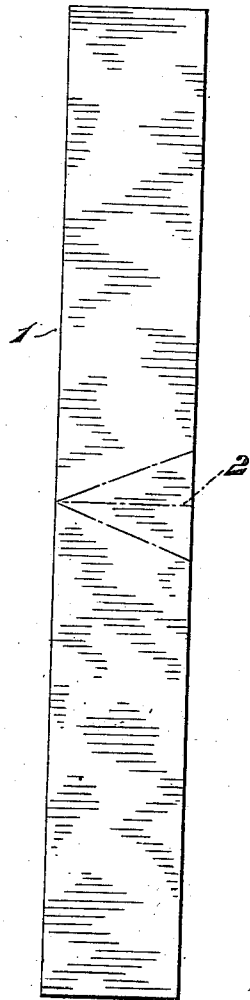


Fig. 2.

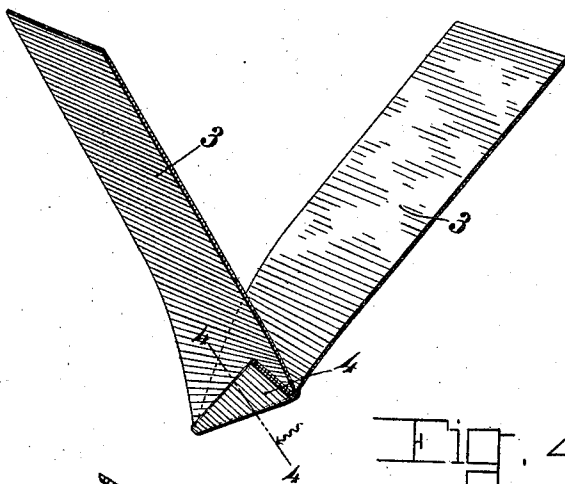
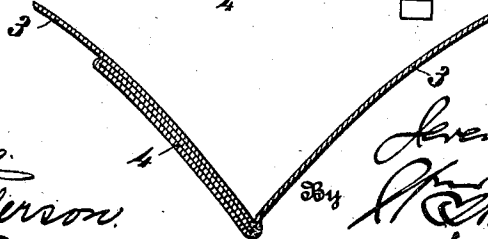


Fig. 4.



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TURPENTINE-GATHERING GUTTER.

1,011,279.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 12, 1911.

Application filed August 29, 1911. Serial No. 646,708.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEREMIAH M. TOWNS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Towns, in the county of Telfair and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Turpentine-Gathering Gutters; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to turpentine gutters, such as are generally employed in the gathering of turpentine.

It has for its object to provide such a gutter which will be of such a construction that the bottom of the gutter where the two side wings meet will incline downwardly from the rear to the front of the gutter thus forming a forwardly and downwardly inclined V-shaped trough so that the turpentine flowing from the hacks made in the tree will be received by the side wings of the gutter and directed to the bottom of the trough and thence directed by the downwardly inclined bottom into the cup or receptacle that will be provided beneath for its reception. The advantage of the construction embodying my invention is that the gutter may be made from a single blank of oblong shape bent transversely to form diverging wings and then folded at its transversely bent portion so as to form a bottom to the gutter which will incline downwardly from its rear to its front. This enables the wings of the gutter to be readily expanded or contracted as desired or necessary to conform to the diameter of the tree to which it is applied, the rear edges of the wings being inserted in the hacks cut in the tree so that the turpentine flowing from the tree above the gutter will be received by the gutter and directed into the cup or other receptacle below, and whatever turpentine may flow from the hack in line with the underside of the gutter will be received on the under surface of the wings and by them directed to the centrally and downwardly inclined bottom of the gutter, the inclination of which will tend to direct the turpentine likewise into the cup beneath. This serves to prevent waste of turpentine which

otherwise might find its escape down the trunk of the tree at the rear of the gutter.

The construction specified also effects a very material saving in the cost of production of the gutters, and makes it possible to employ unskilled labor in their manufacture.

In the accompanying drawing which form a part hereof, Figure 1 represents a front elevation portion of the tree with one of the gutters applied thereto; Fig. 2 is a perspective of the gutter, with its wings spread apart; Fig. 3 is a plan view of a blank from which the gutter is made; and Fig. 4 is a transverse section through the gutter on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

In the drawing the numeral 1 designates a blank, preferably of sheet metal, such as tin, although other material may be employed, and which is oblong in shape. This blank is bent or folded transversely between its ends on the line 2, which forms a V-shaped gutter member with its bottom substantially horizontal with the plane of the side wings of the gutter. The metal at the point of union of the two wings 3 thus formed, is then folded obliquely upon itself as indicated at 4 in Fig. 2 of the drawing so as to form an inclined bottom extending downwardly from the rear toward the front of the gutter as clearly shown in the Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing. This oblique fold besides forming the downwardly inclined bottom to the gutter also stiffens or braces the gutter at its bottom. The gutter thus formed is attached to the tree by inserting the rear edges of the side wings of the gutter into the hacks formed in the usual way in the body of the tree, so that the turpentine flowing from the tree will flow directly from the hacks on to the side wings of the gutter and by them be directed to the inclined bottom of the gutter, the inclination of which will direct the turpentine freely into the cup that may be suspended below. The side wings of the gutter are flexible above the point where the fold is made at the bottom so that they can be readily expanded to the extent desired to accommodate the gutter to the diameter of the tree to which it may be affixed.

The construction described is simple, requiring the minimum amount of material and time and labor for its formation and making it possible to employ unskilled labor in its production, besides possessing the ad-

vantages hereinbefore set forth in the use of the gutter. It also makes it possible to pack a large number of the gutters in a comparatively small space during transportation as the side wings of the gutters may be spread or folded into a flat position for packing or transportation purposes.

Having described my invention and set forth its merits what I claim is:

10 The turpentine gathering gutter formed of an oblong strip folded transversely between its ends and provided at such fold with an oblique fold to form an inclined

bottom at the point of divergence of the side wings, said bottom inclining downwardly from the rear to the front of the gutter, and the side wings adapted to be spread apart to accommodate the dimensions of the tree to which the gutter is applied, substantially as described.

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

JEREMIAH M. TOWNS.

Witnesses:

C. T. COWART,
RUTH TOWNS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."