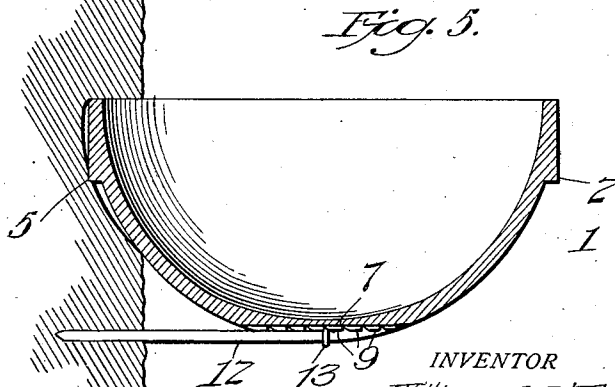
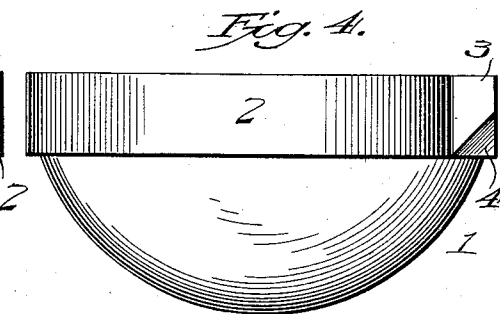
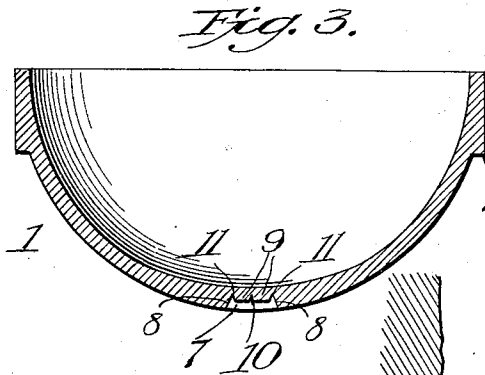
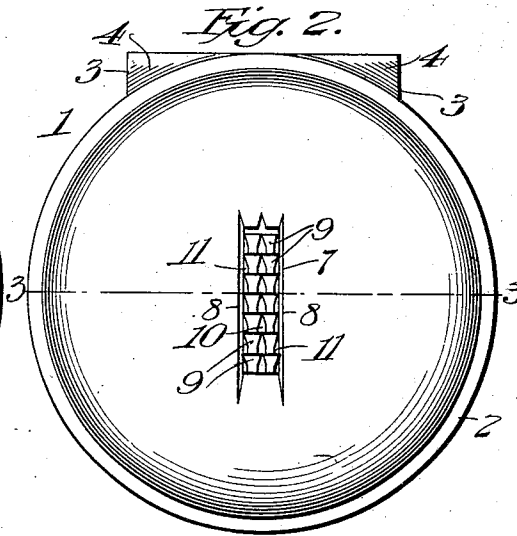
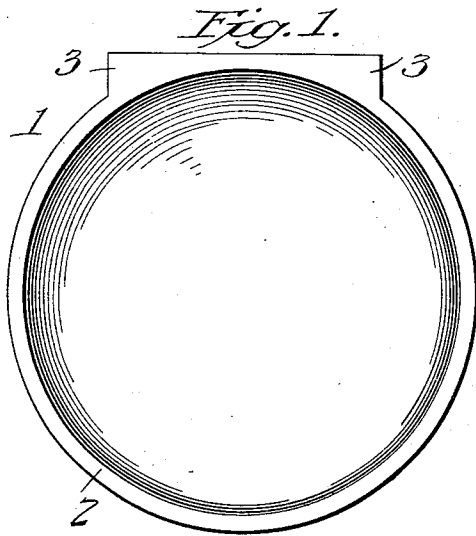


W. J. L'ENGLE.
TURPENTINE CUP.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 18, 1911.

1,017,297.

Patented Feb. 13, 1912.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. L'ENGLE, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

TURPENTINE-CUP.

1,017,297.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 13, 1912.

Application filed April 18, 1911. Serial No. 621,927.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. L'ENGLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Turpentine-Cups, of which the following is a specification.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a turpentine cup of such construction that it will be locked on the tree against forward, as well as lateral, movement; and with this and minor objects in view, my invention consists of the parts and combination of parts as will be hereinafter more fully set out.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a turpentine cup embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the same; Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3, Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the cup; and Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a tree with the cup in position thereon.

1 represents the cup, which in the present embodiment is of hemi-spherical shape. I have found that a hemi-spherical shaped cup is not so liable to breakage, incident to water freezing therein, but, of course, it will be understood that my invention is equally adapted for cups of various shapes.

The cup is provided with an annular flange 2 from which extend lugs 3. The front and side walls of these lugs are straight and perpendicular. The bottom of the lugs is beveled as at 4. The lugs form an extended straight bearing surface for the cup against a cut in the tree, while the edge 5 of the annular flange 2 provides a sharp corner, adapted to more or less dig into the tree by reason of the weight of the cup, as shown in Fig. 5.

7 is an elongated groove formed in the bottom of the cup at right angles to the lugs 3 and disposed in the center of the cup, the bottom of the groove being level, said groove having on each side, walls 8 at approximately right angles to the bottom of the groove. In the bottom of the groove, I provide two rows of teeth 9 spaced from each other by a groove 10, and from the side walls 8 by a groove 11. It will be noted from Fig. 3 that the front wall of each tooth 9 is approximately perpendicular, while the rear wall of each tooth slopes toward the back of

the cup, somewhat after the fashion of ratchet teeth.

12 is a nail or peg having a head 13, adapted to engage the teeth 9.

The object of the groove 10 between the teeth is to provide a recess for the body of the nail or peg 12, so that the head of the nail or peg may have full engagement with the teeth throughout the entire height, while the object of the grooves 11 is to provide a space for the projection of the head sidewise beyond the teeth for slight contact with the walls 8, whereby the cup is not only held by the engagement of the head of the nail with the teeth from outward movement from the tree, but is also held from sidewise movement on the nail, by reason of the engagement of the head of the nail with said walls 8.

By reason of this construction, I am enabled to dispense with the usual apron employed in turpentine gathering, by forming a cut in the tree as shown in Fig. 5, into which the annular flange and the lugs 3 project with a portion of the body of the cup, whereby the cut in the tree overhangs the body of the cup, so that the sap may drip directly into the body of the cup. It will be noted that the upper edge of the cup fits snugly under the cut in the tree, while the edge 5 of the annular flange between the lugs 3, to a certain extent penetrates the tree, whereby the cup has, by reason of the lugs 3 and the portion of the annular flange between them quite an extended bearing against the tree within the cut, thus providing great stability of position for the cup and keeping it from rolling about or partly turning over. The back and bottom wall of the cut in the tree is shaped to more or less conform with the general outline of the cup. The cup by the above devices is supported very firmly to the tree by means of the nail or peg 12.

To remove the cup from the tree, all that is necessary, is to lift the front portion of the cup sufficiently to disengage the teeth 9 from the head of the nail, whereupon the cup is free to be withdrawn from the cut in the tree.

The groove 7 and the teeth 9 have a still further function, in that they form a grip for the fingers of the operator in removing the cup. In removing this cup, the thumb

is placed over the top of the annular flange, while the fingers of the hand engage the groove and the roughened surface formed by the teeth 9, thus affording a very secure grip
5 on the cup.

I claim:—

1. A turpentine cup comprising a body semi-circular in cross section having an annular rectangular flange surrounding its upper edge, and a rectangular lug on said
10 flange, the rear wall of which intersects the arc of the top edge of the cup.

2. A turpentine cup comprising a body semi-circular in cross section having an annular rectangular flange surrounding its upper edge, and a rectangular lug on said
15 flange, the rear wall of which intersects the arc of the top edge of the cup, the lower corners of the lug being beveled to the said

flange, the edge of the flange forming a cutting edge for cutting into the body of a tree from which it is suspended. 20

3. A turpentine cup comprising a body having a groove in its bottom face, and teeth disposed in the bottom of said groove. 25

4. A turpentine cup comprising a body having a groove in its under face, and two rows of teeth in the bottom of said groove, said rows of teeth being separated by a
30 groove.

The foregoing specification signed at New Orleans, La., this eleventh day of March, 1911.

WILLIAM J. L'ENGLE.

In presence of—

N. J. ZANOIS,

MILTON SEAWELL.

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