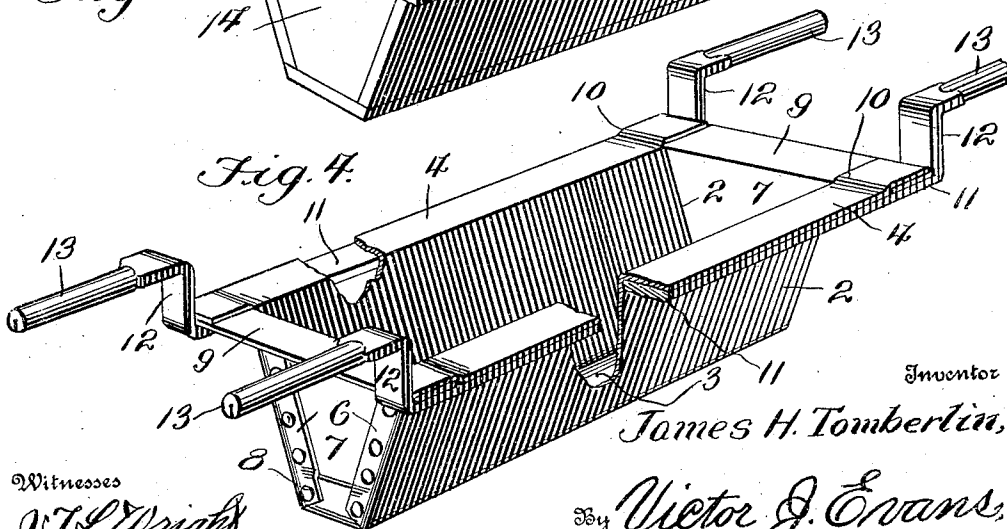
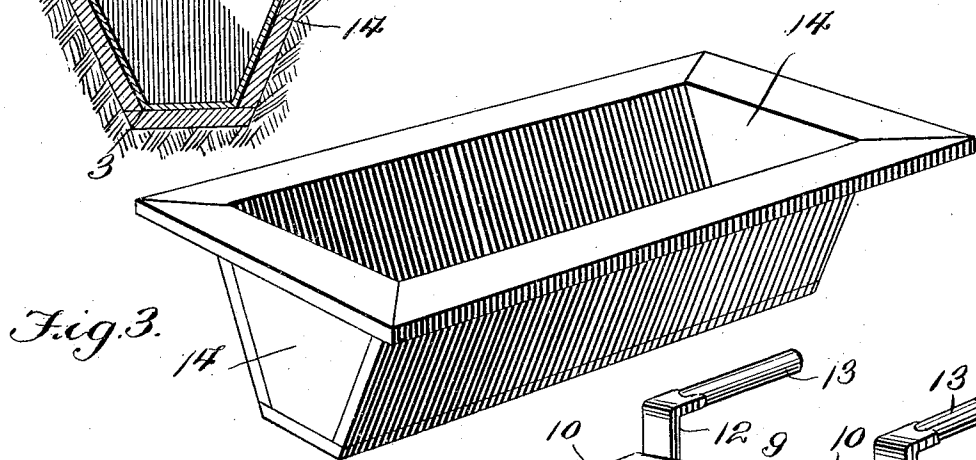
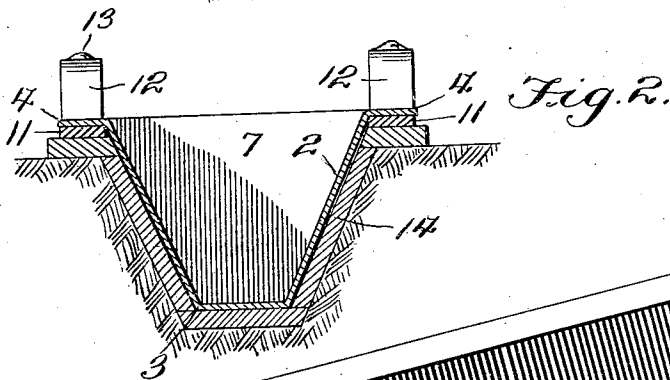
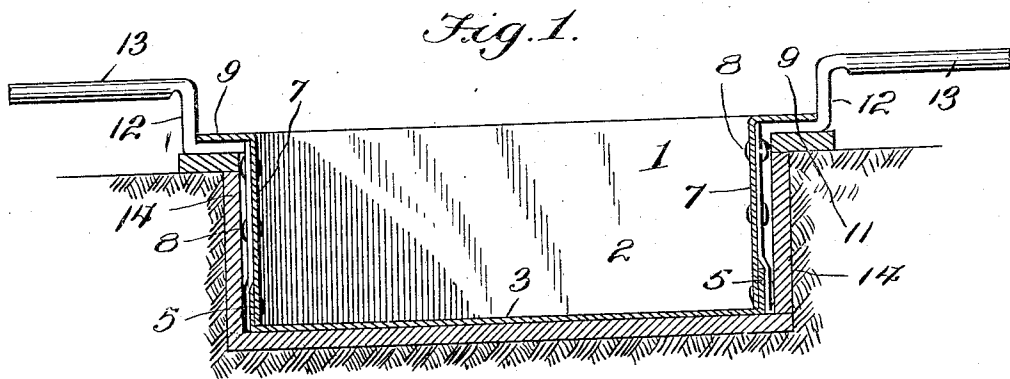


J. H. TOMBERLIN.
 ROSIN-VAT.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 30, 1908.

Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

934,374.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. TOMBERLIN, OF NICHOLLS, GEORGIA.

ROSIN-VAT.

934,374.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. TOMBERLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nicholls, in the county of Coffee and State of Georgia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Rosin-Vats, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved rosin vat such as is employed in the manufacture of rosin, one object of the invention being to provide an improved form of vat which may be readily cleaned after having been charged, so as to improve the quality of the rosin and enable rosin of the very finest quality to be produced; a further object being to effect improvements in the construction of the vat so as to enable the vat to be readily moved from place to place, a further object being to produce a vat which is waterproof so that no water can leak into the vat from the earth in which the vat is placed and injure the quality of the rosin in the vat.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a rosin vat constructed in accordance with my invention showing the same set in a frame or outer casing which is embedded in the earth. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the frame or outer casing. Fig. 4 is a similar view of my improved vat with parts broken away and in section to clearly illustrate the construction of the vat.

In accordance with my invention, I make my improved rosin vat 1 of metal, iron, steel or any other suitable metal being employed for this purpose. The sides 2 and bottom 3 of my improved vat are made from a single piece of sheet or plate metal, the sides being bent up, disposed at a suitable angle so as to converge downwardly and their upper edges being bent outwardly to form horizontal flanges 4. Flanges 5 are bent upwardly at the ends of the bottom and inturned flanges 6 are bent at the ends of the sides or side walls 2. The end walls 7 of my improved metal vat are made of similar metal, are substantially V-shaped, with their lower ends truncated and bearing on the upper surface of the bottom 3 at the ends of the vat, and immediately within the flanges 5, 6. The said flanges 6 at their lower ends overlap the flanges 5, partially, and said flanges 5, 6, are secured to the end walls or pieces 7 by rivets 8. The upper end portions of the end walls or pieces 7 are turned outwardly to form

flanges 9; said flanges at their ends bear under the ends of the flanges 4 of the side walls 2, said ends of said flanges 4 being slightly offset as at 10 to enable them to be disposed on the upper side of the end flanges 9.

In order to enable my improved metal rosin vat to be readily lifted to facilitate its being cleansed or to move it from place to place, I provide a pair of longitudinally disposed bars 11 which are also made of metal plate of suitable thickness. The said bars 11 are disposed under and secured to the side flanges 4 and the end portions of said bars are then bent upwardly as at 12 and then outwardly and formed with handles 13; the said handles being formed by bending the end portions of the bars 11 into substantially cylindrical form. By providing the vertical bend 12 in the bars 11, the handles are disposed in a higher plane than the upper side of the vat so that when the vat is embedded in the earth for use, the handles are disposed above the surface so that they may be very readily grasped and hence the vat may be readily lifted to enable it to be overturned to drain it or to otherwise facilitate the cleansing of the vat.

In the drawings, I show my improved metallic vat in an outer vat or casing 14 made of wood and embedded in the earth.

Heretofore, it has been the practice by producers of naval stores to use such wooden vats exclusively in the making of rosin and it has been the practice to embed such wooden vat in the earth at points near the stills, and to discharge the rosin into such vats after the spirits have been stillied out from the crude gum or turpentine in the still. Such wooden vats are highly objectionable for several reasons. They are too heavy to be readily handled, they are not very durable and moreover it is very difficult to make them water-tight. The earth in the piny regions of the south where naval stores are produced is generally lower and wet and water usually leaks into such wooden vats, with the result that when such vats are charged with rosin from a still, the presence of the water in such wooden vat causes the rosin to be very greatly injured in quality and its value to be greatly decreased. A small quantity of water in a vat is sufficient to render a charge of rosin from virgin gum opaque and to greatly depreciate the value of such charge of rosin. My improved metallic vat is entirely water-tight and there

is no danger of injury to the rosin from water leaking into the vat.

All crude gum or turpentine contains a proportion of sand and trash and when a charge of rosin is run from a turpentine still into a vat such dirt, sand and trash as the strainers fail to catch settles to the bottom of the vat. Such settleings, if they are allowed to remain in a vat from one charge to another greatly depreciate the quality and value of the rosin of successive charges by discoloring and staining. It is a strong objection to the wooden vats heretofore in use that they are exceedingly difficult and almost impossible to clean and moreover such wooden vat becomes stained and hence injures the grade of rosin run therein. My improved metallic vat is not liable to become stained and moreover it may be very readily, quickly and cheaply cleaned after each charge so that by the use of my improved vat rosin of the very highest grade may be produced if the grade of the gum is such as will produce such rosin. The wooden vats heretofore used when they become stained will not enable the finest grade of rosin to be produced even from the finest grade of gum. Hence the advantages to be derived from the use of my improved vat, which will not leak, will not become stained, and may be very readily cleaned, will be apparent.

My improved metallic vat may be used either in connection with an outer vat or casing as here shown or without such outer vat or casing. Where my vats are used at stills where wooden vats have been formerly used, it is very advantageous to place my metallic vats in the old wooden vats as this greatly facilitates the handling of my improved vat and the cleaning thereof, and the emptying out of any water which may fall into them during a rain.

What is claimed is:—

1. A metallic vat of the class described having side walls and end walls each provided at its upper edge with outwardly extending flanges, said flanges of the side walls projecting beyond the ends thereof, and said flanges of the end wall projecting beyond the side edges thereof, said projecting end portions of the side wall flanges bearing on the said projecting end portions of the end wall flanges and longitudinally disposed bars under and secured to the side flanges, extending under the ends of said end flanges and provided with upturned portions and with outwardly extending horizontal handles at the upper ends of said upturned portions.

2. A metallic vat of the class described having side walls and end walls each provided at its upper edge with outwardly extending flanges, said flange of the side walls projecting beyond the ends thereof, and said flanges of the end wall projecting beyond the side edges thereof, said projecting end portions of the side wall flanges bearing on the said projecting end portions of the end wall flanges and longitudinally disposed bars under and secured to the side flanges, extending under the ends of said end flanges and provided with upturned portions and with outwardly extending horizontal handles at the upper ends of said upturned portions, said bars being made of plate metal and the handles thereof being formed integrally with said bars and constituting open cylinders formed by bending and doubling the ends of said bars.

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

JAMES H. TOMBERLIN.

Witnesses:

DAVID ANDERSON,
JOHN KIRKLAND.