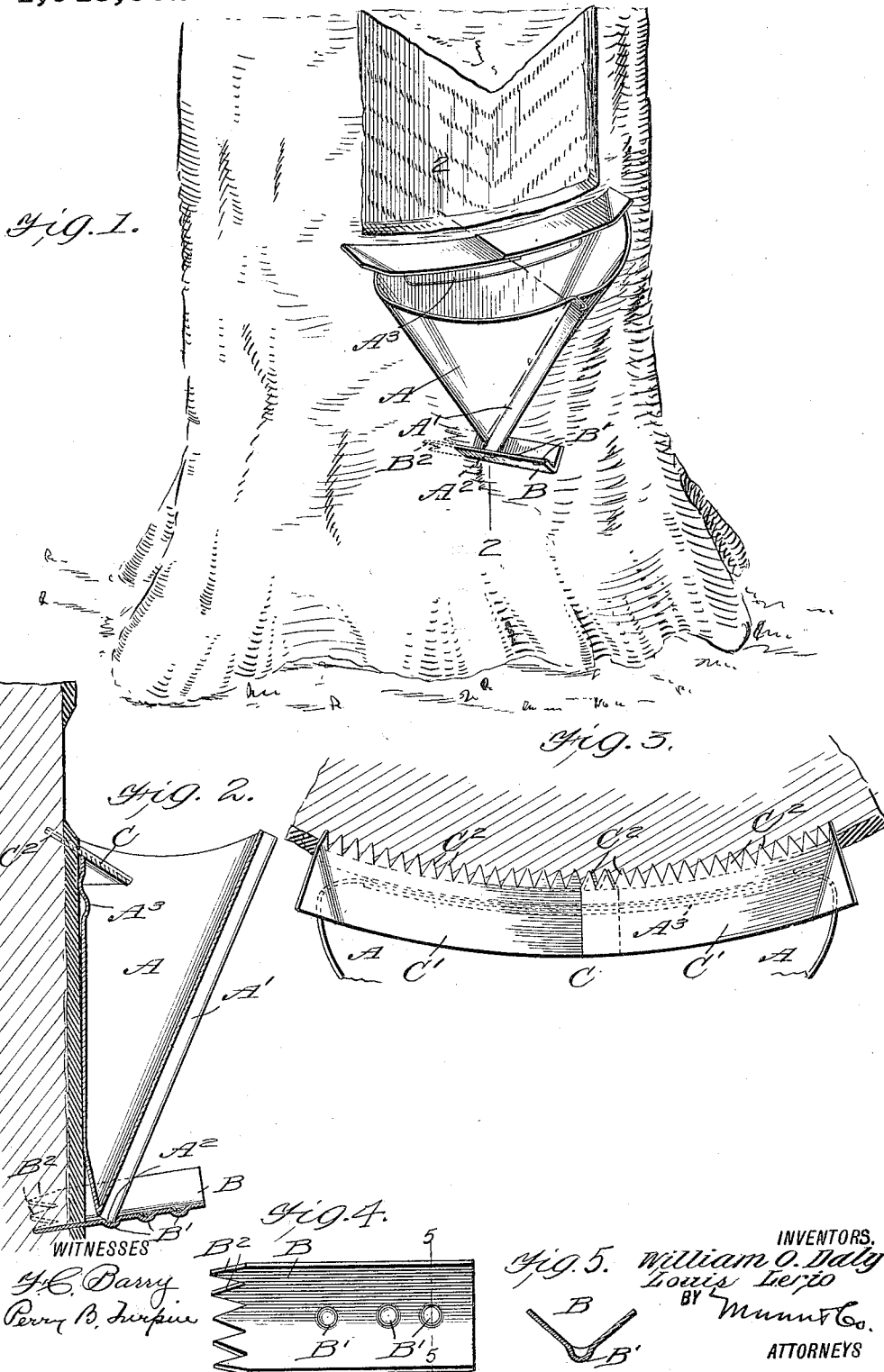


W. O. DALY & L. LERIO.
TURPENTINE CUP.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 25, 1912.

1,045,682.

Patented Nov. 26, 1912.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM OLIVER DALY AND LOUIS LERIO, OF MOBILE, ALABAMA.

TURPENTINE-CUP.

1,045,682.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 26, 1912.

Application filed April 25, 1912. Serial No. 693,113.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM O. DALY and LOUIS LERIO, both citizens of the United States, and residents of Mobile, in the county of Mobile and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Turpentine-Cups, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement in turpentine cups and particularly in the novel constructions whereby such cups are secured in position to receive the turpentine from the tree and the invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawing Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cup proper and the securing devices in connection with a tree, as in use. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section on about line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross section drawn horizontally above the apron. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the stay point. Fig. 5 is a cross section of the stay point on about line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

The present invention has for an object to provide a simple means for securing the cup proper in such manner as to avoid many of the difficulties incident to existing methods. When a cup is supported loosely in position, there is danger of its being knocked down by cattle or sheep and it is important for the cup, therefore, to be securely fastened in position and to secure this result by devices which can be produced at small initial cost and can be easily applied to the tree in such manner as to avoid any permanent injury to the tree itself. At the same time, it is important to permit the ready removal of the cup for dipping the same and to so arrange the securing devices as to secure the re-application of the cup in proper position to receive the full discharge from the apron.

With all of the above objects in mind, we have provided a novel construction whereby the cup can be easily applied, be securely held in position when applied and can be easily removed and reapplied when desired. To this end, we provide in connection with the cup proper, bearing devices above and below the cup and having interlocked engagement with the cup so that the cup when applied in connection with these bearings will be securely clamped in position.

In the construction shown, the cup A is

made from a single sheet of metal bent to provide a downwardly tapering cone brought practically to a point at its lower end and having along its front side a front seam A' whose lower end A² seats, in operation, in the socket like depression of the stay point B. The cup is flattened slightly and has its rear face concave from side to side and strengthened by a horizontal corrugation A³ near its upper edge.

The apron C may be made in two sections C' in some instances fit the tree while in other instances a single section will properly conform to the curvature of the tree. The apron is shown as provided along its incurved side with saw teeth C² which may be driven into the tree in which case the teeth will project into the body of the tree to the extent of their depth but being comparatively shallow they will cause no permanent injury to the tree, although they will take a secure anchorage in the tree sufficiently strong to retain them in position, especially as against any upward pressure of the cup A when applied as shown in Fig. 2, since the apron is arranged at an incline sloping downwardly toward its outer free edge, thus delivering the turpentine into the cup while the downward inclination of the apron will facilitate the interlocking of the upper edge of the cup therewith.

When the apron is applied and the cup slipped thereunder, the location of the lower end of the cup will indicate the position in which the stay point B should be driven into the tree. The apron C, it will be noticed, forms an upper bearing and the stay point B forms a lower bearing, the cup being interlocked at its upper edge with the apron C and at its lower edge with the stay point B when the parts are applied as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This idea of the interlocking of the cup with the upper and lower bearings is important as thereby the cup is secured detachably in position so it cannot be accidentally displaced and yet it can be easily removed when desired and as easily displaced.

The stay point B is preferably of the special construction shown wherein it is shown as formed of sheet metal bent transversely into trough shape thus preventing any lateral displacement of the cup and also aiding in guiding the cup as it is pushed into its ultimate position, and the base of the stay

point is provided with one or more socket like depressions B' in which the lower end of the cup preferably by the lower end of its seam A' engages when the cup is applied as shown in Fig. 2.

At its inner end, the stay point is provided with teeth or serrations B² in series by which it may be fixed securely to the tree and yet capable of easy removal. This stay point forms the lower bearing for the cup and inclines upwardly toward its outer end as shown in Fig. 2. This stay point possesses important advantages over a nail since it can be easily removed while a nail after having been once driven into a tree is very difficult of removal and is usually broken off or driven entirely into the tree where it forms a serious menace to the sawyers in converting the tree into lumber.

In the practical use of our invention, when the apron and stay point forming the upper and lower bearings are applied as shown, the cup may be slipped at its upper edge below the apron C and then pressed inwardly within the trough to seat in a suitable one of the depressions B'. When so seated, it will be interlocked with the apron C forming the upper bearing and with the stay point B forming the lower bearing in such manner as to securely anchor the cup immovably in position and it cannot be brushed out of this position by the lapping of the tongue of the hogs or sheep alongside the apron which is a frequent cause of displacement of the cups secured in the usual manner. Furthermore the trough shape of the stay point insures the proper adjustment of the cup in applying or reapplying the

same since it cannot be placed in position except in the proper manner to receive the full drip from the apron whereas many cups as now ordinarily applied are, when reapplied after dipping, so placed as to receive only a portion of the drip from the apron, a portion of the drip wasting to the ground.

The saw tooth apron and the broad idea of the utilization of saw teeth for securing a harvesting device in a tree is not claimed herein but forms a part of the subject matter for application for Patent No. 628246, filed May 19, 1911 by Wm. O. Daly, one of the joint inventors herein.

We claim:

1. The combination of a base support inclining upwardly toward its outer end and having a socket like depression or depressions, a cup adapted at its lower end for interlocking engagement within said depression or depressions and means for holding the cup detachably in such engagement, substantially as set forth.

2. A base support made trough shape and provided with a socket like depression or depressions and a cup adapted at its lower end for detachable engagement in said depression or depressions, substantially as set forth.

3. A turpentine cup support comprising a trough shape plate having at its end teeth or serrations in series, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

FELIX E. HORTER,
H. B. COURTRIGHT.

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