

(No Model.)

G. I. SMITH.
TURPENTINE BOX.

No. 555,268.

Patented Feb. 25, 1896.

Fig. 1.

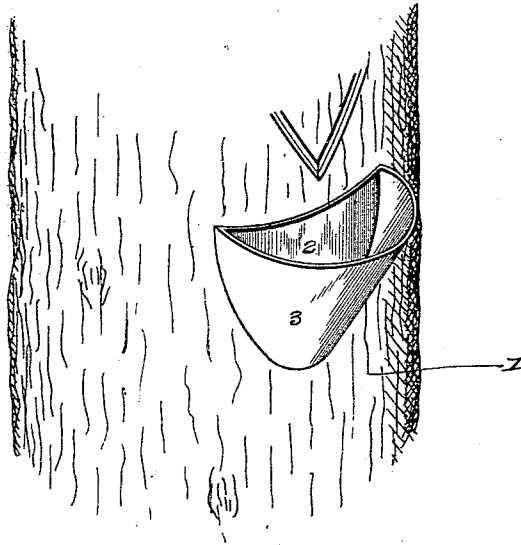


Fig. 2.

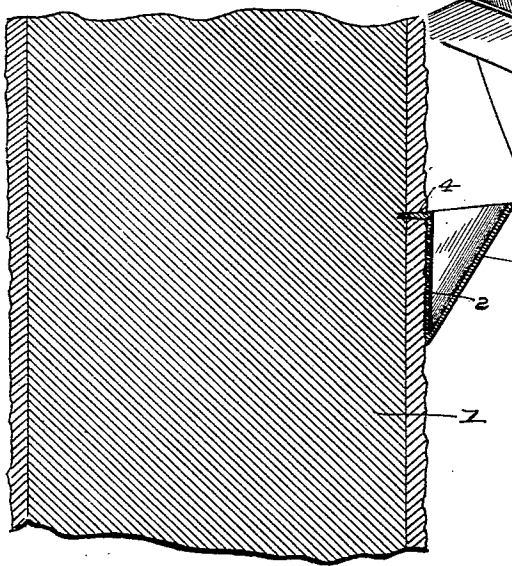
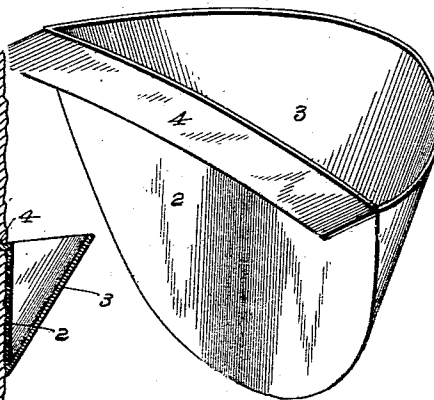


Fig. 3.



Inventor
George I. Smith.

Witnesses

E. H. Monroe.

J. B. Owens.

By *his* Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GEORGE I. SMITH, OF HUNTLEY, NORTH CAROLINA, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO BRAXTON R. BUTLER AND REDDEN BUTLER, OF SAME PLACE.

TURPENTINE-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 555,268, dated February 25, 1896.

Application filed January 12, 1895. Serial No. 534,701. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE I. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Huntley, in the county of Sampson and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Turpentine-Box, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in turpentine-boxes.

10 The object of the present invention is to provide an exceedingly simple and inexpensive turpentine-box, adapted to be readily applied to a tree without injuring the same materially, and without the employment of
15 fastening devices having shanks liable to break off and remain in a tree and injure a saw when cutting a tree into lumber.

20 A further object of the invention is to provide such a box which will conform closely to the configuration of a tree and catch all of the sap flowing from the cut, and from which turpentine may be readily emptied.

25 The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

30 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a turpentine-box constructed in accordance with this invention and shown applied to a tree. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the turpentine-box detached.

35 Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a tree to which a turpentine-box 1^a is applied, and the box is constructed of sheet metal and consists of a vertically-disposed substantially semicircular back 2
40 and an outwardly-bowed front 3, having its rear edges connected with the curved edges at the sides and bottom of the back. The back 2 is transversely curved and is adapted
45 to fit snugly against the tree 1, and it conforms closely to the configuration thereof and fits against the same throughout its entire surface. The upper edge of the back is disposed horizontally and the upper edge of the
50 bowed front is arranged substantially horizontally, and in substantially the same plane

as the top of the back, and the connection between the rear edge of the front and the curved side and bottom edges of the back forms a joint without corners, and thereby
55 greatly facilitates the removal of the turpentine from the box, and in this manner increases the yield.

A horizontally-disposed lip 4 is located at the upper edge of the back 2 and extends
60 rearwardly therefrom, and is adapted to be embedded in the bark of the tree, and to avoid making a deep injurious cut into the tree the lip 4 is curved longitudinally. By this construction the cut is the same depth at the
65 middle of the lip as at the ends, and the lip, besides supporting the box, also serves as a stop to prevent any of the turpentine flowing downward back of the box, between the same
70 and the tree. The curvature of the back 2 greatly facilitates the attachment of the box to the tree and enables the lip to securely hold the box, as the weight of the latter will have very little tendency to withdraw the lip
75 from the cut of the tree.

It will be seen that the turpentine-box is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in construction, that its bowl is devoid of any corners, in order that its contents may be readily
80 poured out, and that the lip serves as a support and acts as a stop to prevent turpentine from flowing downward back of the box and between the same and the tree. It will also be seen that the transverse or horizontal curvature of the lip and the box greatly facilitates
85 the attachment of the latter and avoids material injury to a tree.

Changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or
90 sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

1. A turpentine-box, comprising a vertical back substantially semicircular and transversely curved to conform to the configuration of the exterior of a tree, and having a horizontal upper edge, the outwardly-bowed front having its upper edge curved and arranged in a horizontal plane and having its
100 rear edge curved and disposed in a vertical plane and secured to the side and bottom

edges of the back, and the horizontally-disposed lip located at the upper edge of the back and extending rearwardly therefrom and curved throughout its length to conform to the curvature of the back, whereby the lip will produce the same depth of cut in a tree throughout its entire length, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A turpentine-box having a curved back to conform to the configuration of the tree, and provided at the upper edge of the back with a horizontal lip extending rearwardly and curved throughout its length to conform to the curvature of a tree, whereby the cut

in the same for the reception of the lip will be of the same depth throughout its entire length and will not be deepened at its center, said lip forming the sole support of the box and also operating to conduct the sap therein, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE I. SMITH.

Witnesses:

JOHN R. BEAMAN,
L. J. KENNEDY.