

J. M. TOWNS.
TURPENTINE CUP.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 12, 1911.

1,006,150.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

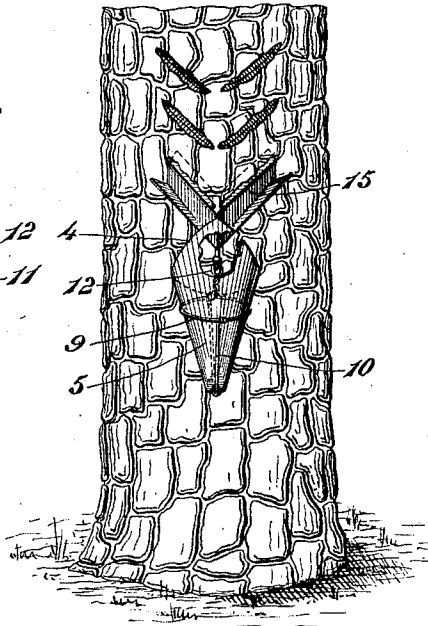


Fig. 2.

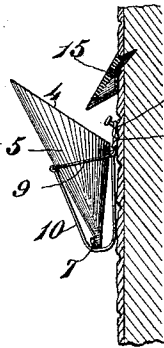


Fig. 3.

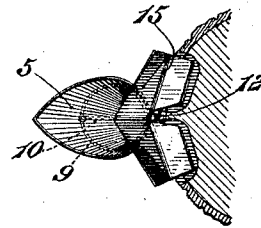


Fig. 4.

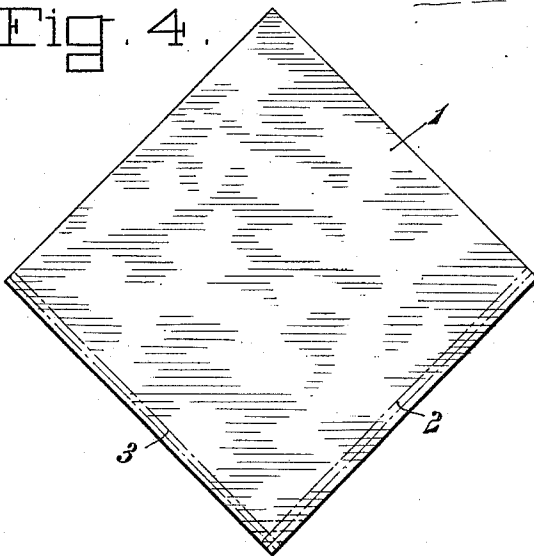
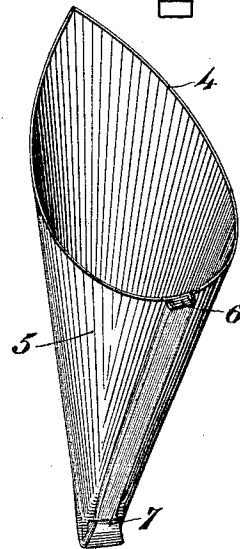


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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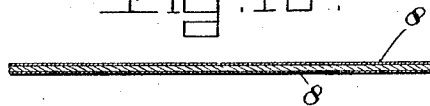
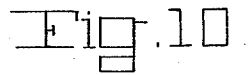
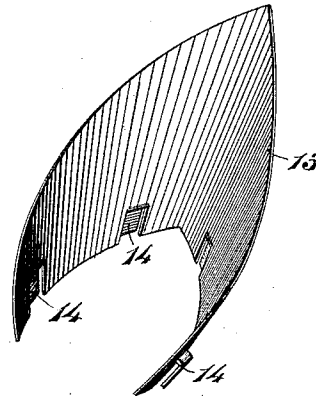
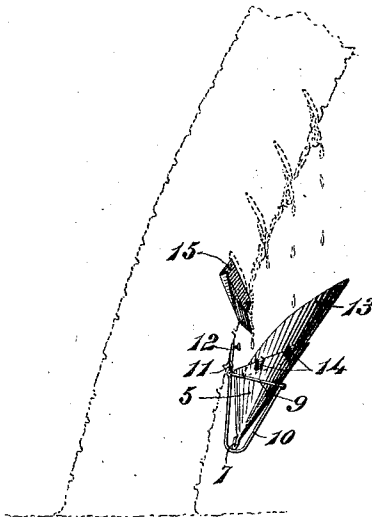
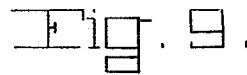
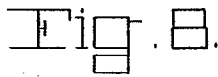
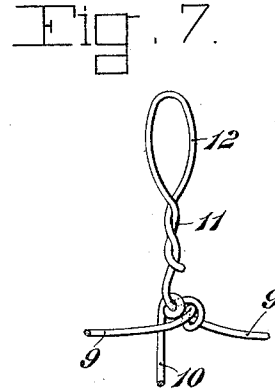
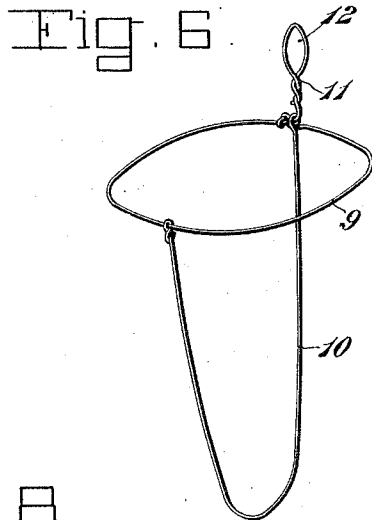
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEREMIAH M. TOWNS, OF TOWNS, GEORGIA.

TURPENTINE-CUP.

1,006,150.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed July 12, 1911. Serial No. 638,102.

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-Cups; 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 cups, and it has for its object to provide an improved construction under which the cost of manufacturing will be considerably reduced by reason of economy of material and the greater number that may be made within a given period of time due to the simplicity of construction and the unskilled labor that may be utilized in making the cups. The cup is also of such a construction that considerable turpentine is saved which under other constructions has been lost by reason of the turpentine dripping or falling outside of the limits of the cup especially where the trees being bled are more or less inclined from a perpendicular. In my cup by reason of the upwardly and outwardly extending beak the cup is specially adapted to catch and direct into the cup the turpentine which otherwise would fall outside of the limits of the cup and be wasted or lost. The turpentine thus lost or wasted in the course of a season is considerable in quantity and represents much in money value. The construction of the cup also adapts it better for pouring the collected turpentine from the cup into the pails or receptacles as well as facilitating the removal of the turpentine from the cups in the ordinary way by means of dippers.

The invention has further for its object to provide improved means for suspending the cup upon the tree, such means permitting the ready and easy removal of the cup and its replacement or its substitution by another cup whenever necessary.

To the accomplishment of the foregoing and such other objects as may hereinafter

appear the invention consists in the features hereinafter particularly described and then sought to be clearly defined by the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a tree with my cup applied, with portions of the cup broken away; Fig. 2 represents a section of a tree and shows the cup in side elevation sustained from the tree by the improved hanger or support; Fig. 3 is a cross section of a portion of the tree, looking down in plan on the cup, and also showing in plan the directing shelf which may be used; Fig. 4 is a plan of the blank from which the cup is formed; Fig. 5 is a perspective of the cup, looking from the rear; Fig. 6 is a perspective of the hanger or support for the cup; Fig. 7 is a rear view of a portion of the hanger or support, on an enlarged scale for clearness of illustration of the manner of forming the hanger or support; Fig. 8 is a side view of a tree inclined in an exaggerated degree and illustrating the cup in side elevation to illustrate the manner in which turpentine otherwise wasted is gathered, the cup being provided with a supplemental beak which may be used when desired; Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the supplemental beak alone, and Fig. 10 is a cross sectional view through the blank to illustrate the impervious coating applied to the material of which the cup may be formed when made from paper or like material.

In the drawing, the numeral 1 designates the blank of rectangular form from which the cup is formed and which may be of metal or other material, the dotted lines 2 and 3 indicating the sides or edges of the blank which are brought together in forming the cup so as to produce the funnel or cornucopia shape illustrated in Fig. 5 of the drawing, and to form the outwardly and upwardly extending tapering beak 4 illustrated in Fig. 5, the cup so formed being designated by the numeral 5. The edges 2 and 3 of the blank which are brought together are lapped and folded with any desired number of folds as indicated at 6 in Fig. 5 of the drawing, and when the cup is

made of metal the folded portion may be tightly compressed, or if desired may be soldered, or otherwise united so as to make a substantially close or tight joint; and the lower end of the cup has the material preferably folded as illustrated at 7 in Fig. 5 of the drawing so as to form an effectively closed joint at that point. If the cup is formed of paper or like material the folded edges may be secured and closed by any suitable cement or adhesive substance. If made of paper, of suitable thickness and firmness, the two surfaces of the material may each be covered with a coating 8 of suitable material rendering the surfaces practically impervious. For that purpose there may be employed for the coating material or substance such as is ordinarily employed in coating the interior of barrels for rendering them tight or impervious to absorption of turpentine with which the barrels are filled, although any other impervious coating substance may be employed.

For the purpose of hanging the cup from a tree a form of hanger or support especially well adapted for the cup of the form illustrated has been provided and is illustrated in the drawings. This hanger is formed of a single piece of wire and comprises an annular portion 9 adapted to fit around the body of the cup, a loop portion 10 adapted to fit or lie at the front and at the rear and across the bottom of the cup, and a stem portion 11 formed with an eye 12 adapted to fit over a nail driven into the tree as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to support the cup in proper relation to the tree. This hanger is formed by extending the stem portion laterally to form the annular or ring portion 9 with a part of the portion 9 coiled around itself at the base of the stem as illustrated in Fig. 7 of the drawing and then carried downward and upward to form the depending loop portion 10 and its end entwined around the annular portion 9 at the front of the hanger as illustrated in Fig. 6 of the drawing, so as to form out of a single piece of wire the hanger having the features of construction specified.

In some cases where the tree has an exceptionally great inclination it may be found desirable or necessary to have the beak of the cup extend farther outward and upward than under ordinary conditions, and in order that it may be so extended I provide the cup with a supplemental beak 13 having the general form of the main beak of the cup, as illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9 of the drawing, and this supplemental beak is provided at its base with means for its attachment to the turpentine cup. As illustrated in the drawing the base of the supplemental beak is slitted at suitable intervals to form tongues 14 and these tongues are pressed outwardly beyond the face of

the supplemental beak so that they may straddle or clasp the edge of the beak to the cup, thus affording a simple and efficient means for attachment of the supplemental beak to the cup in the manner illustrated in Fig. 8 of the drawing. In the manner indicated the capacity of the cup to catch and save turpentine that otherwise would be lost is increased. Ordinarily this supplemental beak will not be necessary as the construction of the cup with the upward and outwardly extending beak will under most conditions be sufficient.

It will be observed that the beak of the cup extends outward beyond the base of the beak, which base line may represent the holding capacity of the cup, to an extent substantially equal to the depth of the cup from the base line of the beak to the bottom of the cup. This will afford some idea as to the extended capacity of the cup to catch turpentine which otherwise would drop outside of the walls of the cup.

It will of course be understood that the cups can be made of any desired size or of various sizes, and as before indicated they can be made of any suitable material.

If desired, any form of trough or shelf may be secured to the trunk of the tree above the cup as illustrated for the purpose of directing to the middle of the cup the turpentine which trickles down the trunk of the tree from the incisions made by the hack in the tree above the cup but this feature is independent of the invention here involved and may or may not be used as desired.

The turpentine gatherer as a whole comprises the cup and the hanger designed specially for use in connection with the construction of cup described, but the cup may be supported in some other way without departing from the invention so far as the construction of the cup itself is concerned.

I have illustrated and described with particularity the preferred details of construction of the parts constituting the turpentine gatherer, but it is obvious that changes can be made in some details without departing from the other essential features of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

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

1. The turpentine cup having its body portion converging from its top to its bottom and provided with a converging beak extending outwardly and upwardly above the rear upper edge of the cup.

2. The turpentine cup formed from a rectangular shaped blank having two of its adjacent side edges brought together and secured one to the other to form the body of the cup, the other two edges forming an upwardly and outwardly extending beak to the cup, substantially as described.

3. The turpentine gatherer consisting of

a cup and a hanger for the same, the hanger having an annular portion to encircle the body of the cup and a depending loop portion extending from the front and rear of the annular portion to lie at opposite sides of the cup and across its bottom, substantially as described.

4. The turpentine cup provided with a

supplemental beak attached to the mouth of the cup, substantially as described.

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

JEREMIAH M. TOWNS.

Witnesses:

A. R. McLEAN, Jr.,
EARL CAMERON.

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