

(No Model.)

J. SMEAD.
SAP BUCKET.

No. 267,374.

Patented Nov. 14, 1882.

Fig. 1.

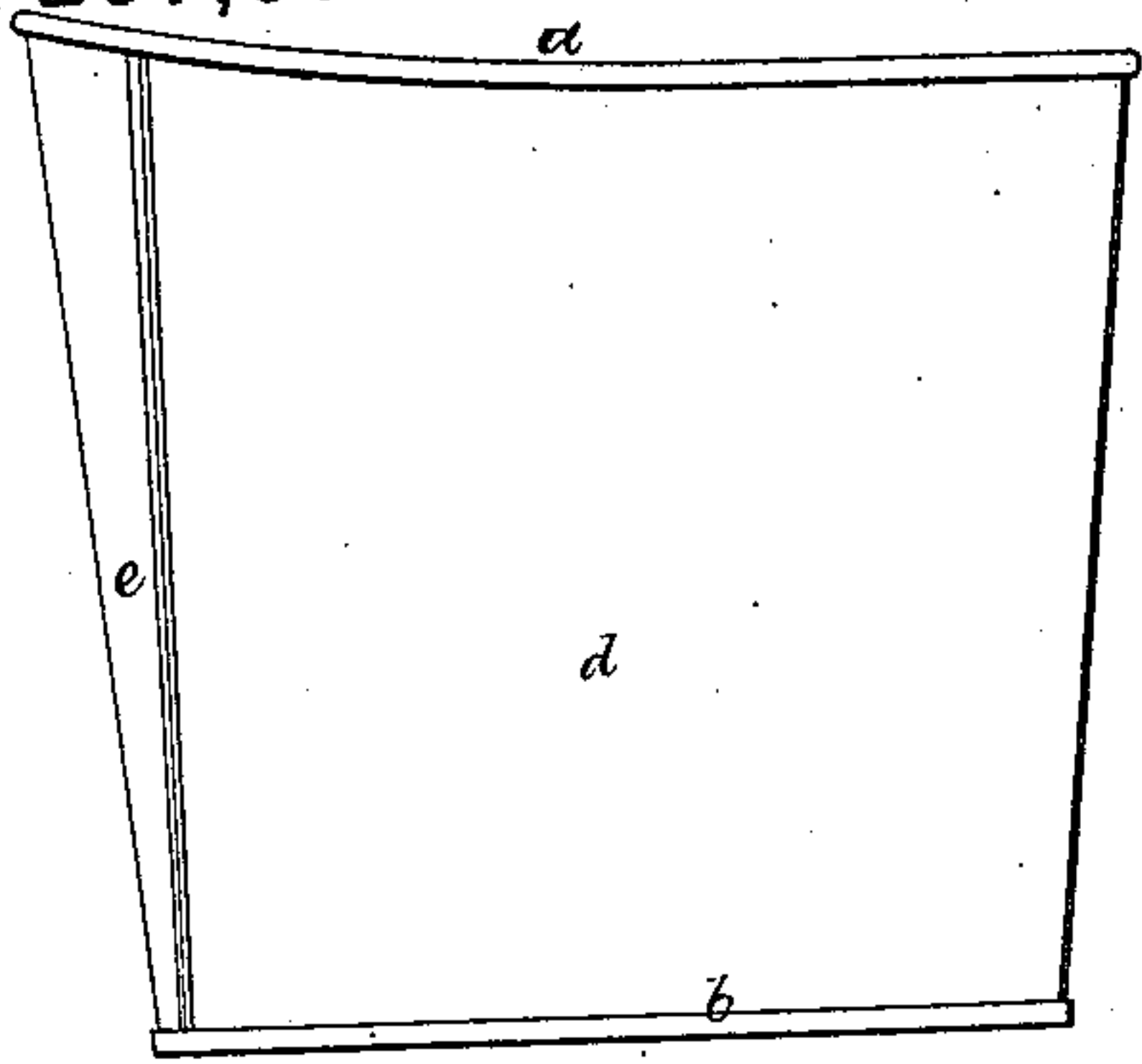


Fig. 2.

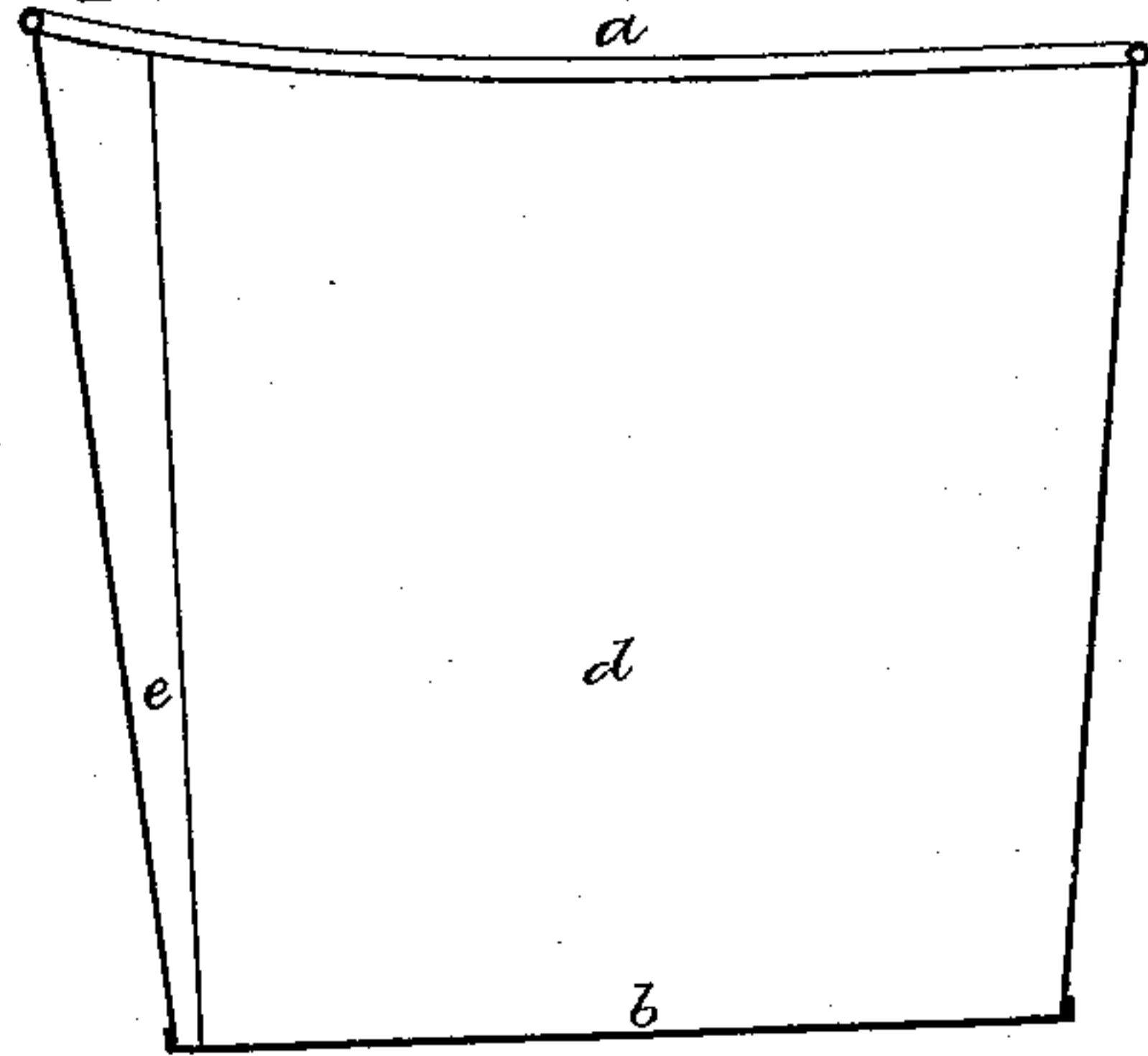


Fig. 3.

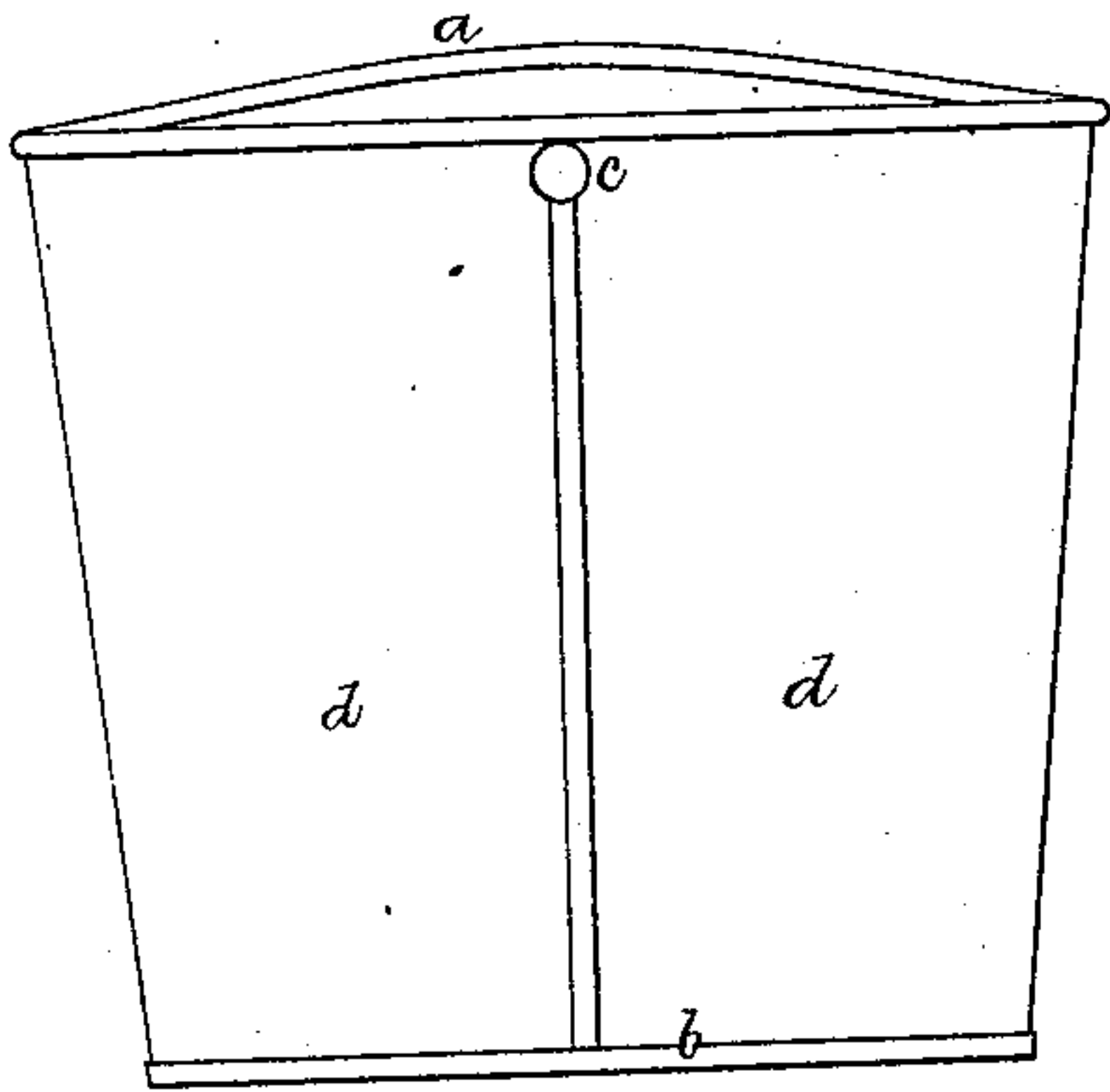


Fig. 4.

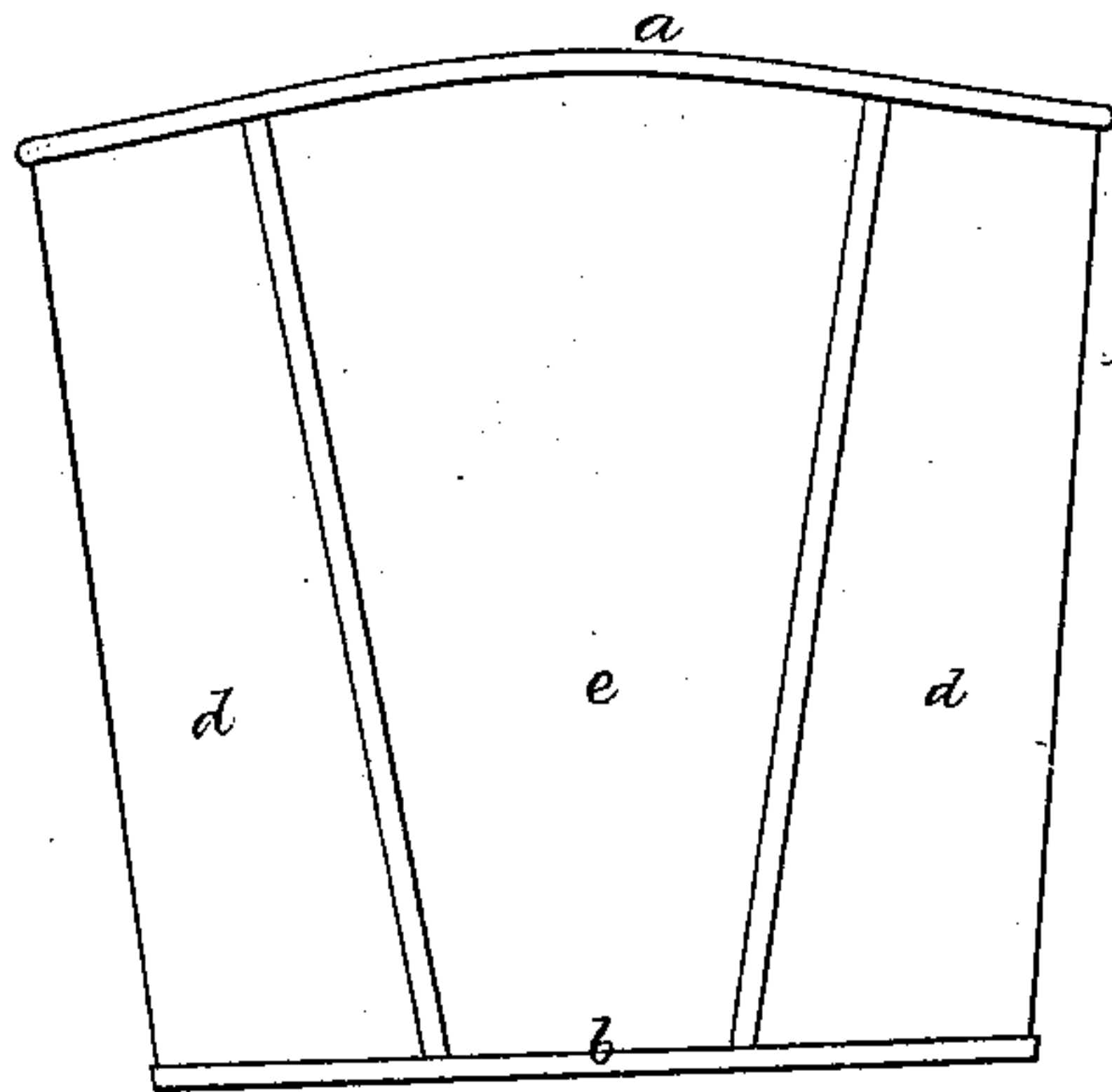


Fig. 5.

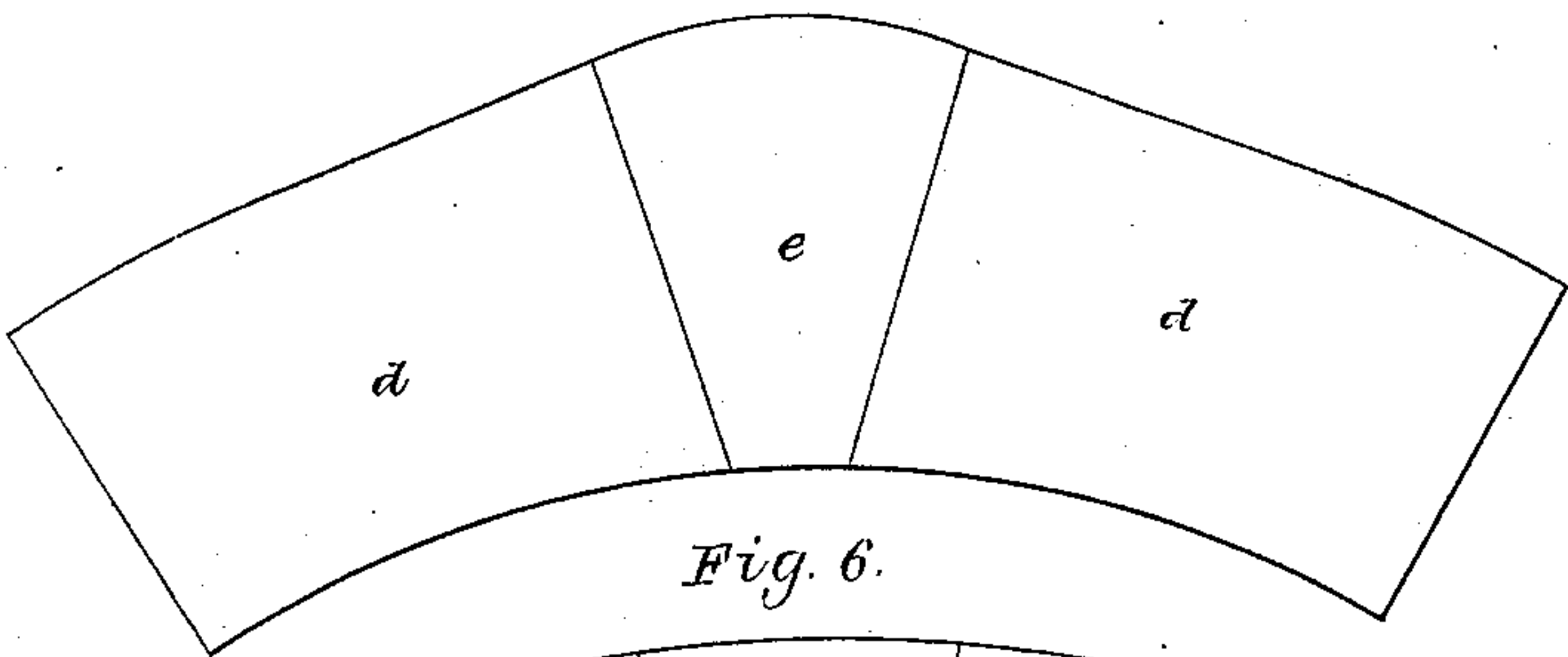


Fig. 9.

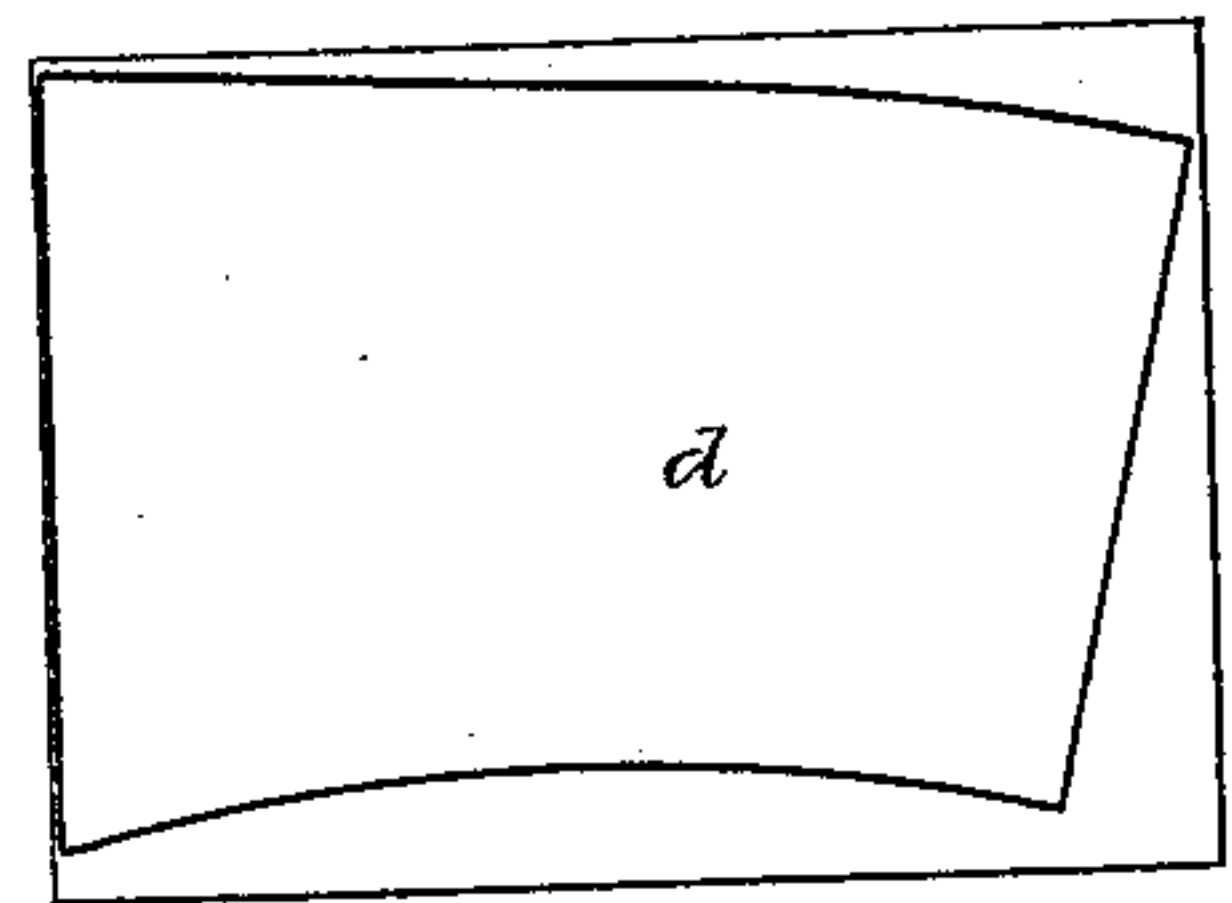


Fig. 6.

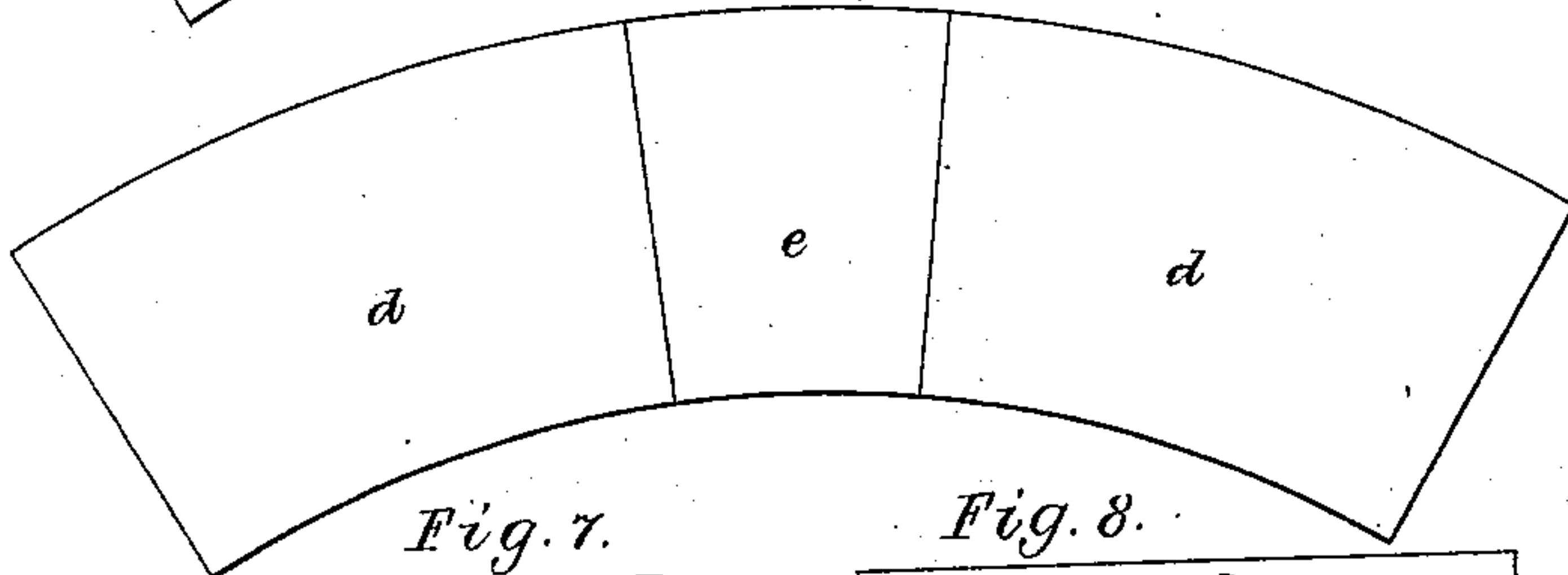


Fig. 10.

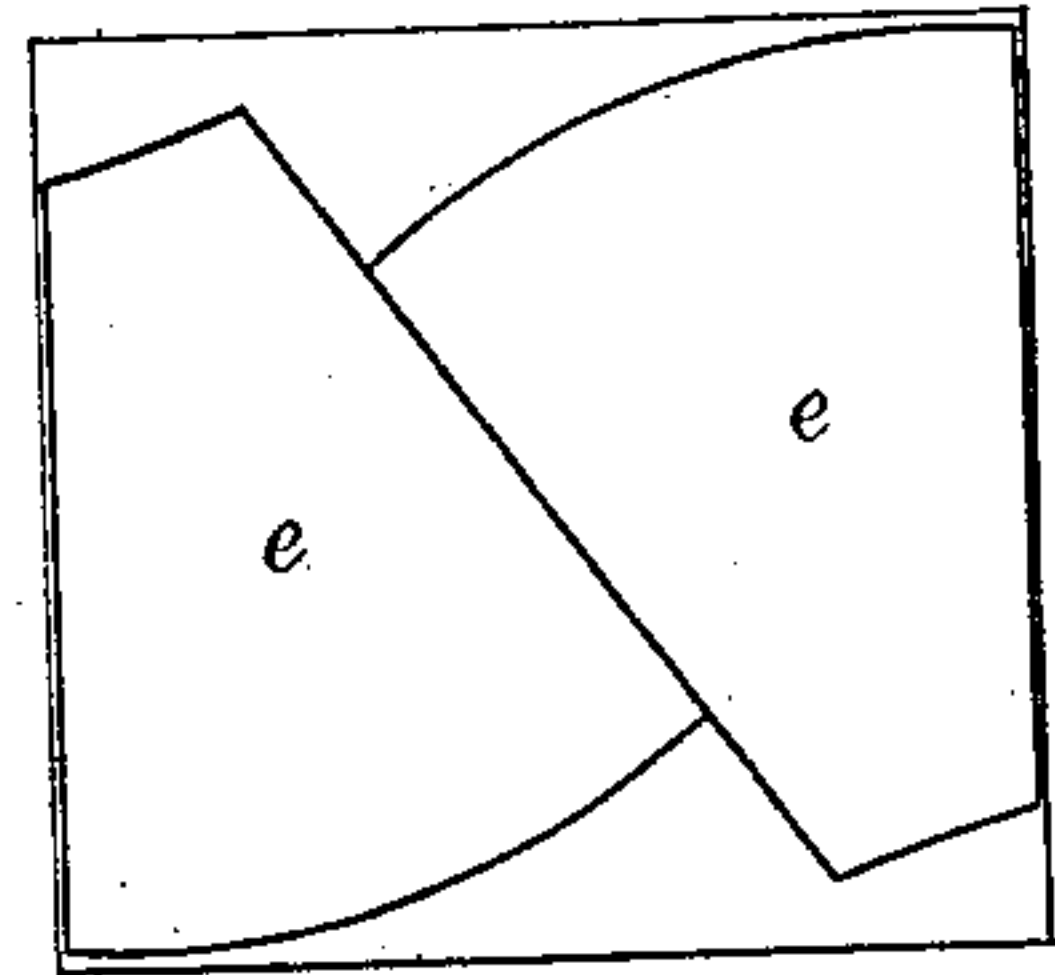


Fig. 7.

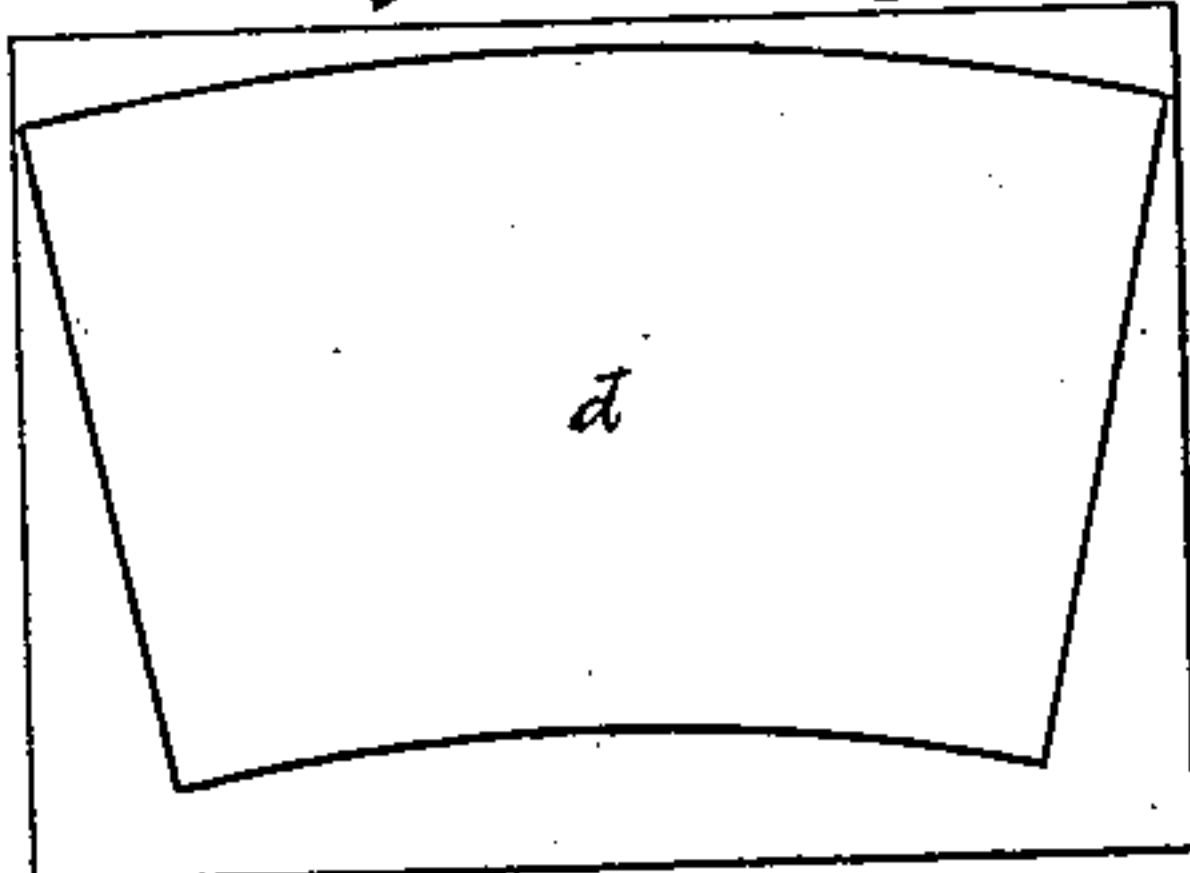
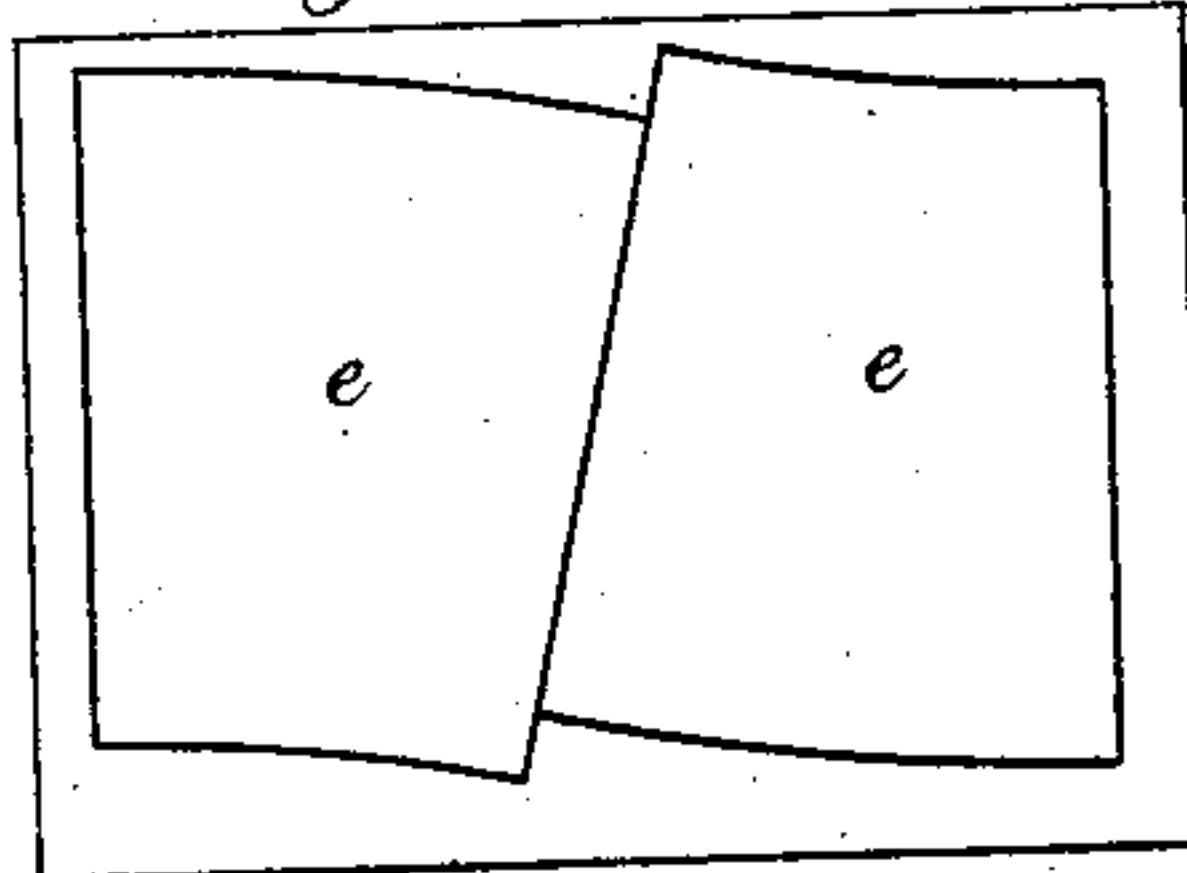


Fig. 8.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONATHAN SMEAD, OF EAST WALLINGFORD, VERMONT.

SAP-BUCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,374, dated November 14, 1882.

Application filed June 19, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONATHAN SMEAD, of East Wallingford, in the county of Rutland, of the State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sap-Buckets; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, Fig. 2 a vertical and transverse section, Fig. 3 a rear view, and Fig. 4 a front view, of one of my improved buckets. Fig. 5 is a diagram representing the forms of the pieces used in making the conical body of my said bucket. Fig. 6 is a diagram showing the forms of the pieces used in making the body of a bucket in which the upper edge or rim is in a plane parallel with the bottom of the bucket, whereas in my improved bucket the upper edge or rim is not parallel with but is inclined to the plane of the bottom, the hole for receiving the sap-spout being made just below the lower part of the rim. Figs. 7 and 8 represent the method of cutting from two sheets of tin-plate ten inches in width and fourteen inches in length one of the two longer pieces and two of the shorter pieces used in forming the body of an ordinary bucket having its upper edge parallel with its bottom. Figs. 9 and 10 exhibit the mode of cutting from one sheet of such size and another eleven inches in width and twelve inches in length like pieces used in forming the body of my improved bucket, which not only is larger than the common bucket, but is made with less waste of material.

The sap-bucket as usually made prior to my invention has been in the form of a conic frustum, with the plane of its upper edge parallel to that of its bottom, there being for reception of the sap-spout a hole in one side of the bucket, and just below its rim or upper edge, or instead of such hole an ear having a hole in it to receive the spout was secured to the bucket and extended above the said upper edge. A sap-bucket has also been devised having an upward extension at one side, by which the bucket is to be attached to a tree. With my invention I can entirely dispense with such ear, and thereby save the cost of

making and applying it, and I obtain a bucket which, when hung upon a sap-spout extending from a sugar-maple tree, will have its upper edge horizontal, or thereabout, when the side of the bucket may be against the tree. In this way I am enabled to get more sap into the bucket than can be received by it when its upper edge is inclined to the tree, as it usually is when such edge is parallel to the bottom of the bucket.

In the drawings the improved bucket is shown as having its upper edge or rim, *a*, its entire circumference inclined relatively to the bottom *b*, the sap-spout-receiving orifice being shown at *c*.

In Fig. 5 are shown the portions *d e d* connected together and forming a blank from which the bucket is to be made. The portion *e* is wider than the others, and the portions *d d* are wider at their juncture with portion *e* than at their other ends, which gives the upper edge of the blank a slant away from the bottom edge all the way from the ends of the blank up to the middle of the portion *e*. Hence when the blank is turned to form the bucket the rim of the latter will be inclined its entire circumference to the bottom, as before stated.

Fig. 6 shows the forms of the three pieces *d e d* used in making the sap-bucket, in which the upper edge is parallel to the plane of the bottom, Figs. 7 and 8 exhibiting by their heavier lines the methods of cutting such pieces from plates of like size.

To make the body of a sap-bucket of my improved kind without the bottom I use up three hundred and forty six square inches of plate, whereas a body of the old kind of bucket would require to make it three hundred and fifty square inches, and such body, when made, would have a depth no greater than the minimum depth of the body of my improved bucket.

I am aware that a sap-bucket has been devised having a piece let in at one side and projecting beyond the top to form an ear for holding the bucket in place; also, that a turpentine-bucket has been devised consisting of two rectangular wooden pieces having slanting tops and a piece of metal forming the bottom and other two sides of the bucket. By means

of the blank which I have devised a bucket such as herein described can be quickly and cheaply made.

What I claim is—

- 5 A sap-bucket constructed substantially as described, its body portion consisting of the three portions *d e d*, the portion *e* being wider

than the others, and these being wider where they join the portion *e* than at their other ends, as set forth.

JONATHAN SMEAD.

Witnesses:

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