

No. 715,529.

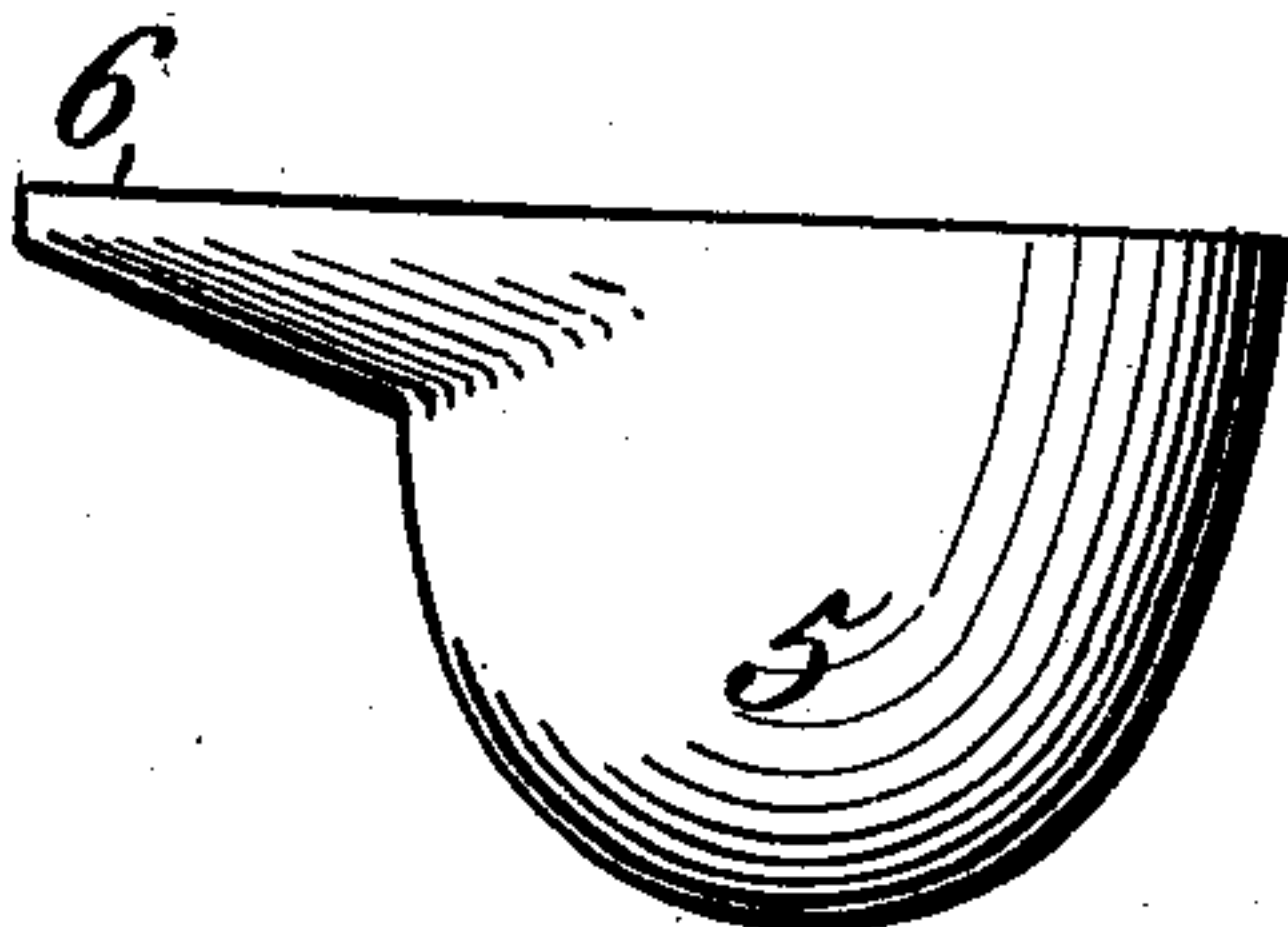
E. L. VICKERS.  
TURPENTINE BOX.

Patented Dec. 9, 1902.

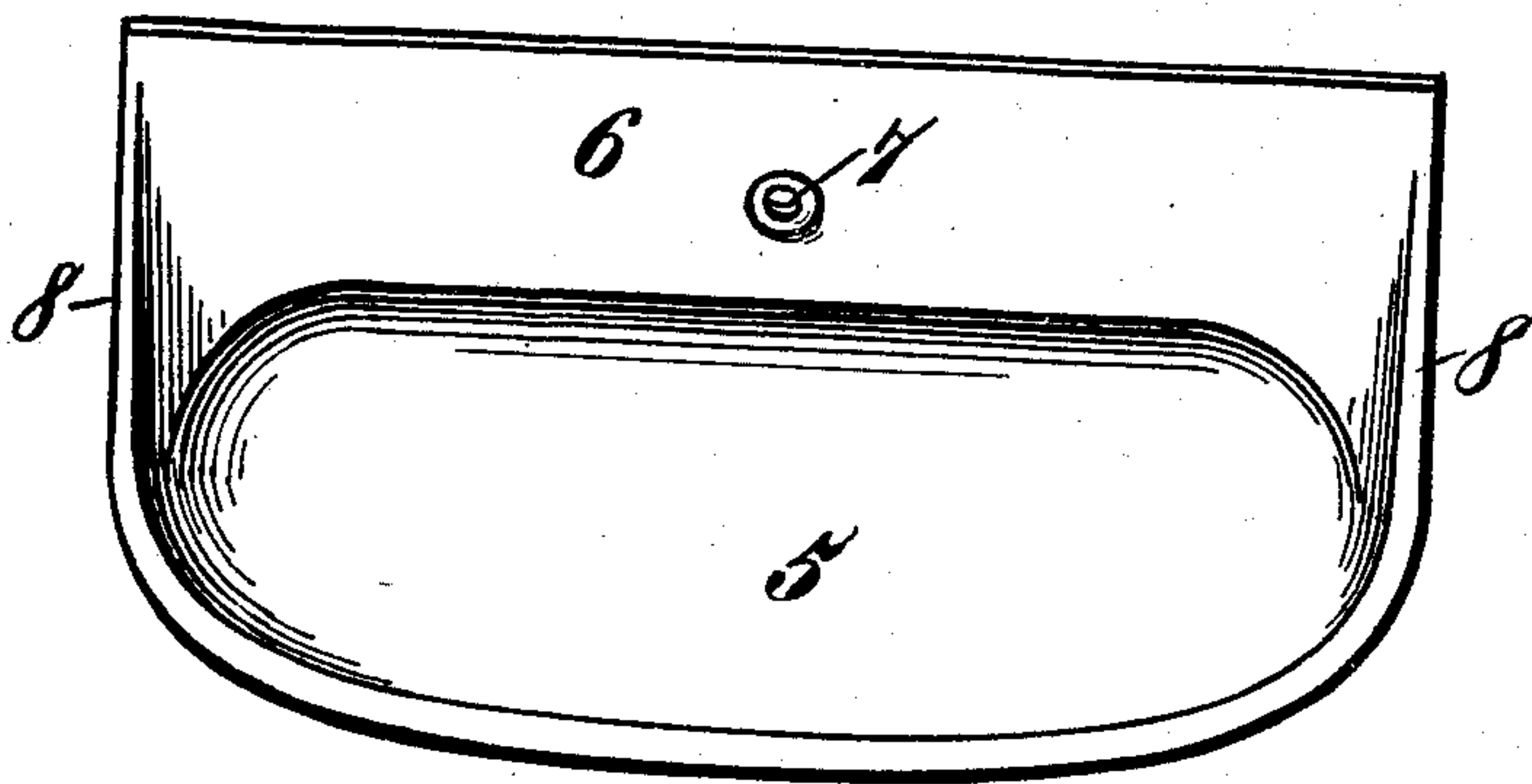
(No Model.)

(Application filed Sept. 11, 1902.)

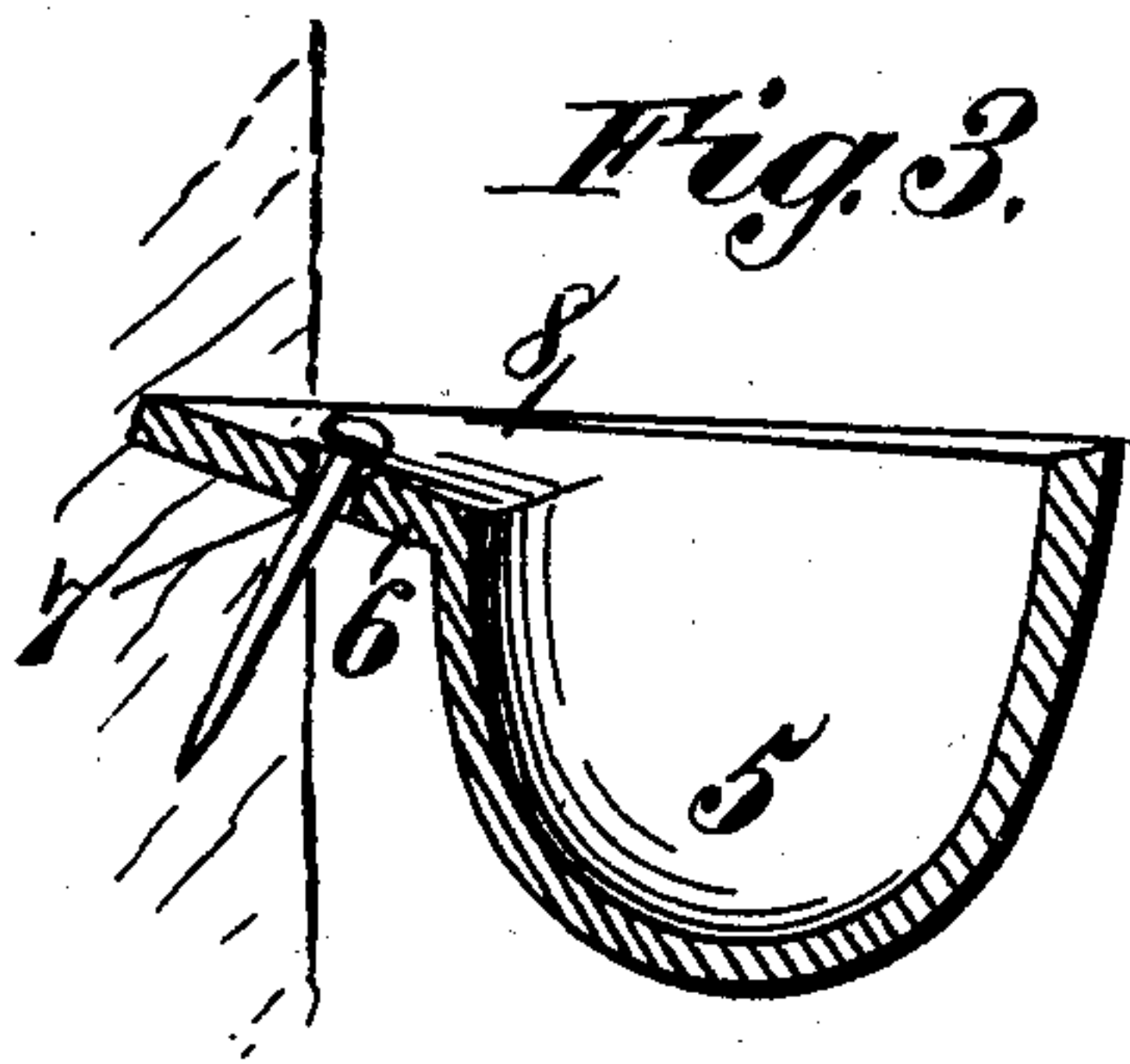
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Witnesses:*  
*Robert G. Smith.*  
*J. B. Keeler*

*Inventor:*  
*Elias L. Vickers.*  
*By James L. Norris.*  
*Atty.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIAS L. VICKERS, OF OAKFIELD, GEORGIA.

## TURPENTINE-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 715,529, dated December 9, 1902.

Application filed September 11, 1902. Serial No. 123,019. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELIAS L. VICKERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakfield, in the county of Worth and State of Georgia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Turpentine-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to turpentine-boxes; and the objects of the invention are to provide a simple, inexpensive, and effective article of this character which is so constructed that the crude turpentine can be readily taken therefrom without the necessity of removing the box and so mounted that it cannot be dislodged by the wind, but can be, when desired, readily removed from one tree to another. The box includes a body of substantially semi-oval form having an apron adapted to be set into a groove or cut in a tree, said apron having a perforation to receive a fastening device, such as a nail, for firmly securing the box in place and against accidental removal. By removing said fastening device the box can be at once taken from the tree. By making the body of substantially oval form I am enabled to dip or scoop therefrom every particle of the crude turpentine or gum without removing the same. The box may be made of any suitable material, such as cast metal or earthenware, although I have found the latter substance to be desirable, as it is not expensive and holds the crude turpentine without leakage.

The invention is clearly shown in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved turpentine-box. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section thereof.

Like letters refer to like parts in the several figures.

The improved box may be made of any suitable material—clay, for example—which can be readily molded to the desired form, after which it is baked to harden the same.

The box includes a body 5 of substantially semi-oval form, so that a spoon or dipper can be introduced therein, and as the curvature of the latter practically conforms with that of the body it can readily reach all parts of the interior of the same in order to effect the full and complete discharge thereof. This

operation can be performed with rapidity and without the necessity of taking the box from the tree. The rear wall of the body 5 is shallower than the front wall thereof, and from this shallow rear wall the apron 6 extends rearwardly and at an inclination, so as to properly direct the crude turpentine into the oval body. The rear upper edge of the apron is approximately in the same horizontal plane as the upper edge of the forward wall of the body 5.

In using the box a groove of the proper depth is first cut into the tree and the apron 6 is then inserted into the groove and there fastened against accidental displacement. In the present case the apron is provided between its ends with a perforation 7 to receive a nail or similar fastening device, which is driven into the tree, so as to hold the article in place. The gum flowing down the tree cannot pass this apron, so that the latter thereby causes the same to enter the semi-oval body 5.

The tree above the box is cut into in the usual way in order to secure the flow of sap onto the apron 6.

Flanges, as 8, extend rearwardly from the opposite ends of the body 5 and are connected with the ends of the apron, the upper edges of the flanges being flush with the upper edges of the front and ends of the body. The flanges unite with the apron upon curved lines, so as to avoid the accumulation therein of the crude material. These flanges prevent the escape of such material from the ends of the apron.

The improved device is simple, easy, and inexpensive to make, and the substance therein can be readily scooped therefrom rapidly and without waste no matter what its condition may be.

Each year or from time to time the improved box can be moved farther up the tree and near to the fresh cutting or chipping, by reason of which a finer grade of rosin is secured. By the old method the box was left permanently near the bottom of the tree and the distance between the fresh cutting or chipping and said box grew greater as such cutting or chipping progressed, the tar which exudes from the tree collecting on the bared or stripped surfaces thereof, and the gum as



it flowed along this tarry surface from a fresh cut was mixed with such tar, making the gum red, thereby materially detracting from its value. As the improved box can be readily  
5 moved up the tree as the cutting progresses, the gum cannot flow over such tarry surface, by virtue of which it enters the improved box in a clear condition.

In order to apply the improved device to a  
10 tree, it is only necessary to cut a very shallow channel in the same for the reception of the apron 6, by reason of which such tree cannot rot and fall, as it would do in case a deep channel or cut were made.

15 Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A turpentine-box having a body of substan-

tially semi-oval form the inner wall of which is shallower than the outer wall, having an apron extending outward from the upper edge  
20 of said rear wall and at an inclination thereto and the upper rear edge of said apron being substantially in the same horizontal plane as the upper edge of said outer wall, and flanges extending inwardly from the ends of the body  
25 and merging into the end of said apron.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ELIAS L. VICKERS.

Witnesses:

DANIEL J. DUPRÉE,  
JESSE L. WALLACE.