

No. 742,625.

PATENTED OCT. 27, 1903.

A. G. GEIGER.
TURPENTINE POCKET.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 26, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig 1.

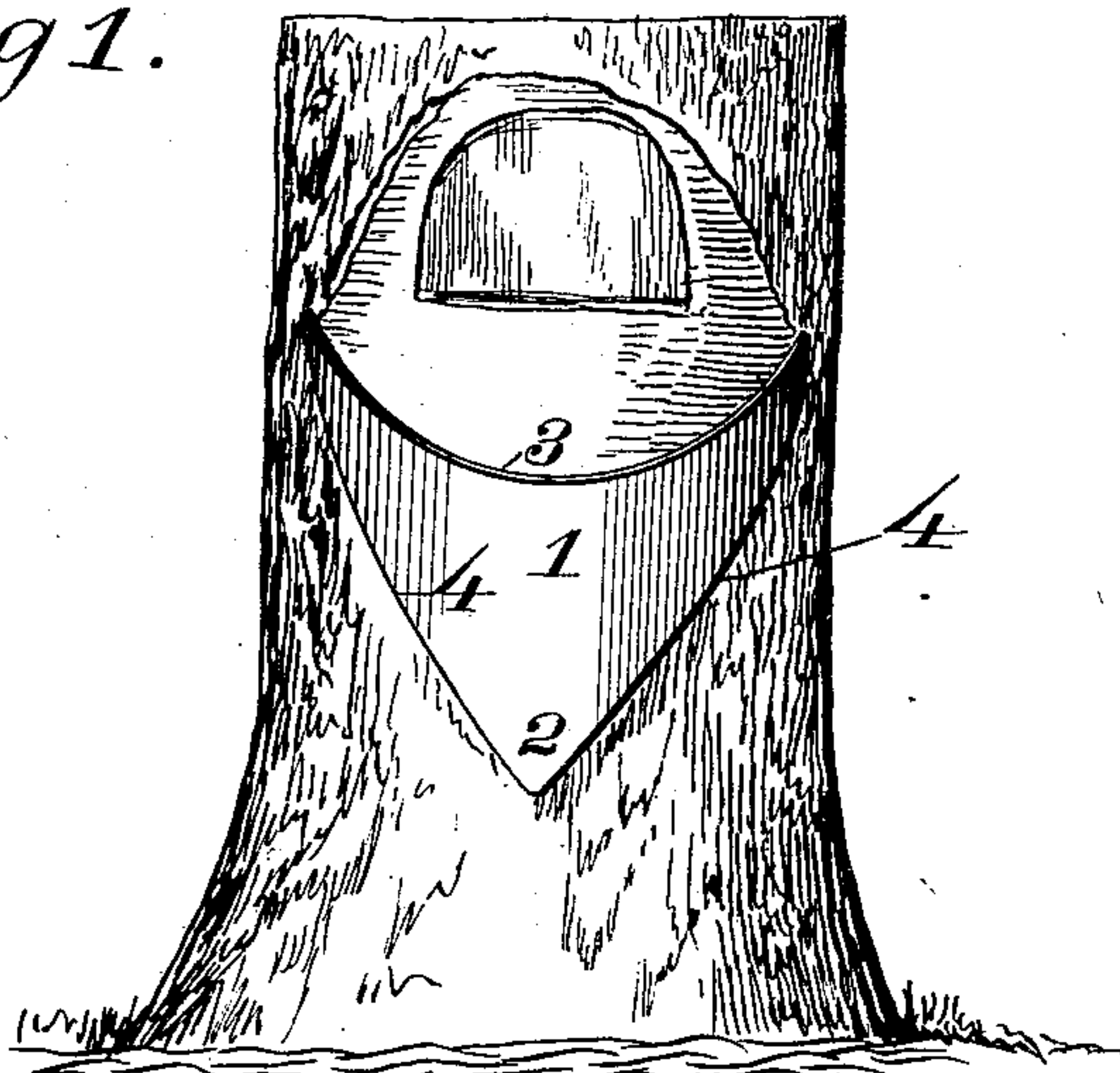


Fig 2.

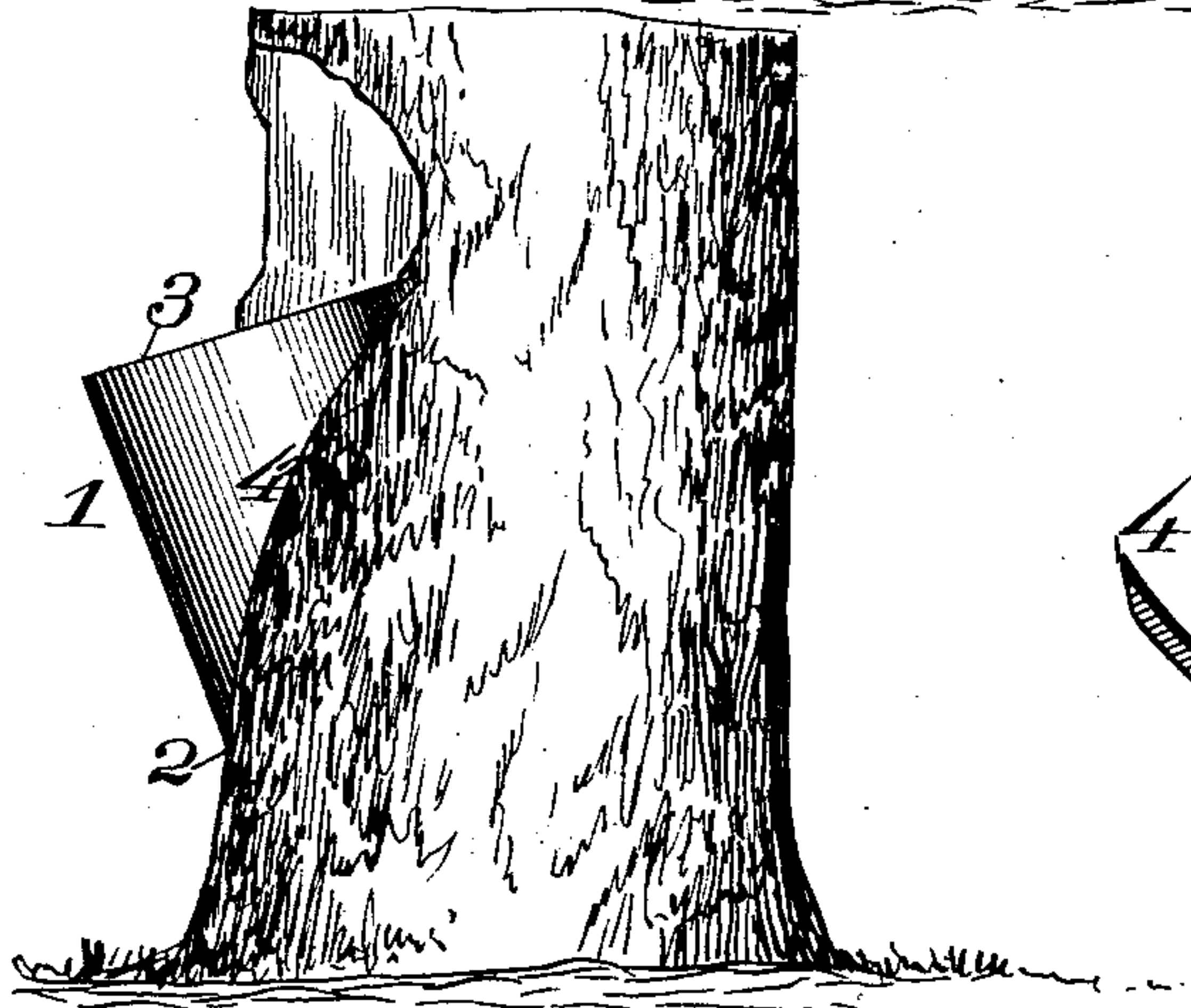


Fig 3.

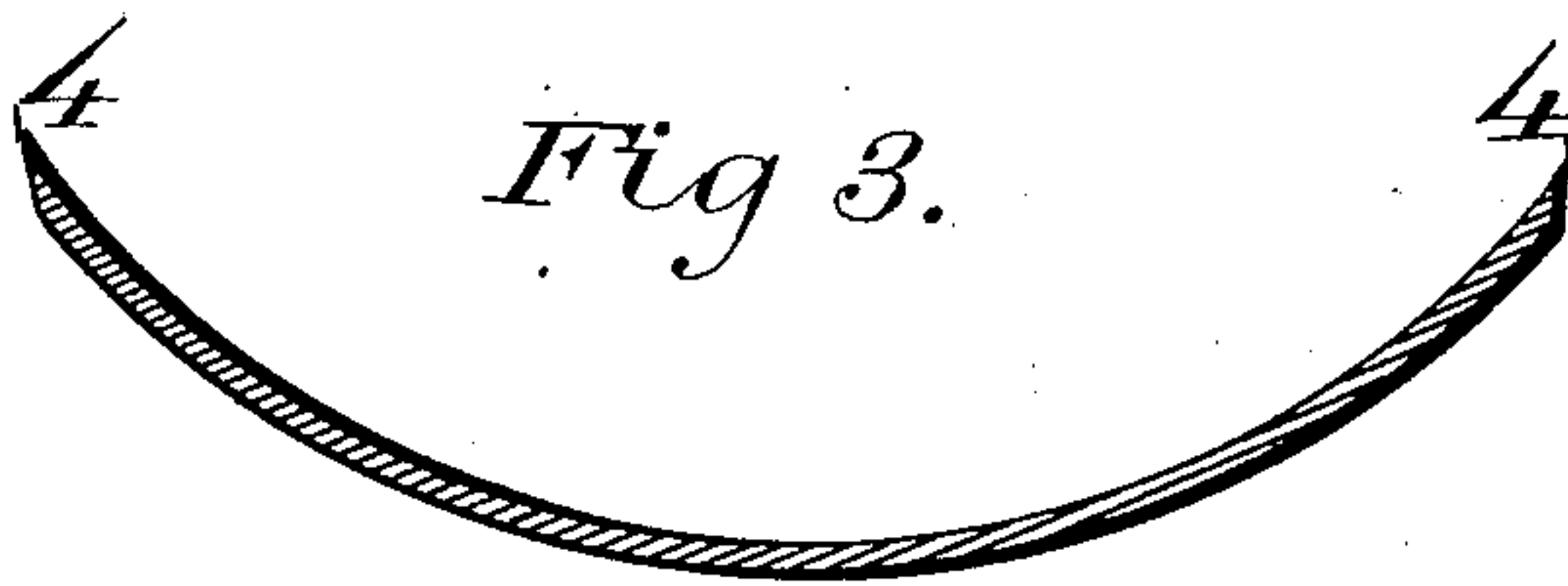
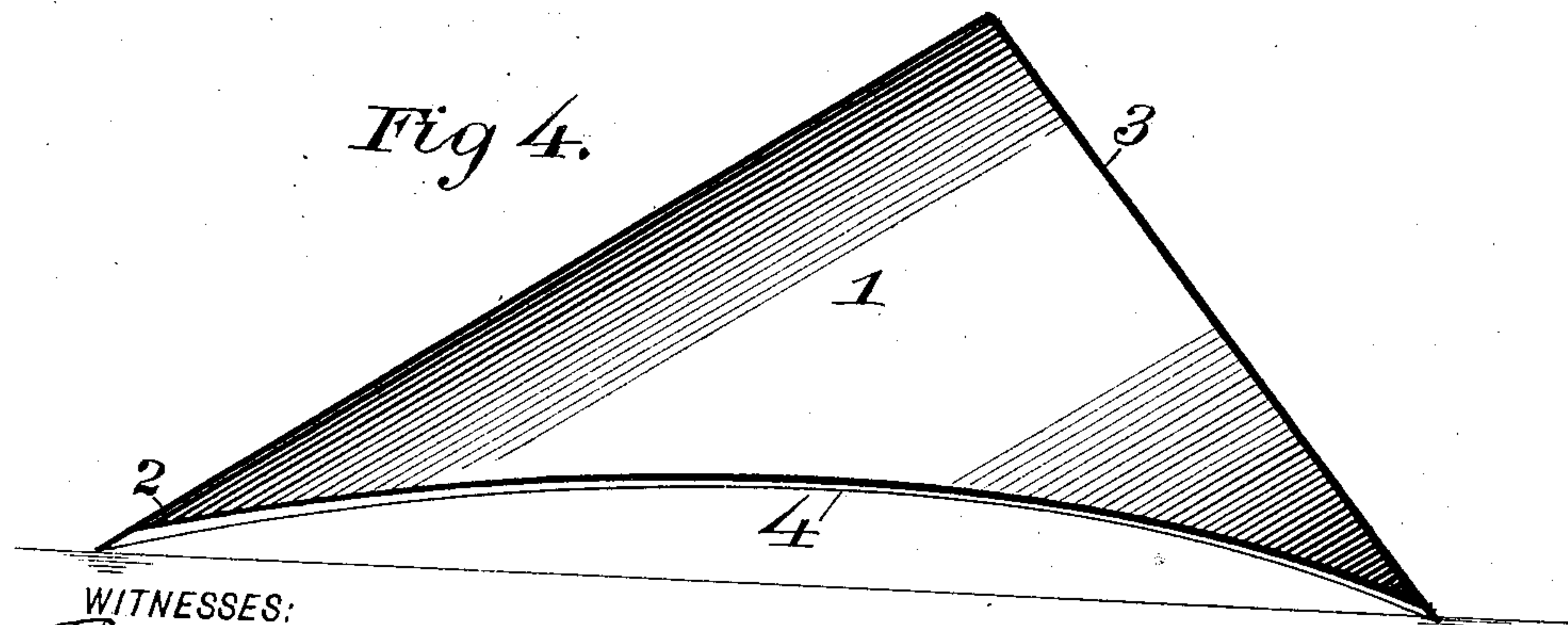


Fig 4.



WITNESSES:

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TURPENTINE-POCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 742,625, dated October 27, 1903.

Application filed August 26, 1903. Serial No. 170,875. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTEMUS G. GEIGER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Congaree township, in the county of Lexington and State of South Carolina, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Turpentine-Pockets, of which the following is a specification.

In obtaining turpentine from pine-trees each tree is barked and cut at the base to allow the crude turpentine to exude.

My invention is an improvement in that class of devices which are adapted for attachment to the trees below the incision thus formed and adapted for catching the liquid.

My device is adapted by form and construction to be attached to a tree-trunk in a simple and expeditious manner by driving it into the bark so that it stands inclined outwardly and upwardly, and thus constitutes the outer side of a pocket or receptacle for the turpentine.

The details of construction, form, and attachment of the pocket are as follows.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are respectively face and side views illustrating the application of my improved pocket to a tree. Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-section of the pocket. Fig. 4 is a side view showing the pocket laid upon a horizontal surface for illustrating the curvature of the side edges.

As shown in Fig. 1, it will be seen that my improved pocket 1 is angular in shape and bent or curved transversely. It is constructed of metal and preferably of sheet-steel having about the thickness of boiler-plate. It is triangular in form, one of the apexes being downward or at the lowest point 2 and the top edge 3 being blunt or flat, so that it is adapted to receive the blows of a mallet or other tool employed for driving and setting the pocket. The side edges 4, which diverge from the angular point 2, are beveled on the outer side, and thus sharpened throughout their length.

The pocket 1 is applied to a tree, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, at a point directly below the place where the usual incision has been made. For the purpose of thus setting it in place the point 2 is inserted in the bark and the plate is then driven downward at the same

time that it is pressed firmly against the body of the tree, by which operation the point and the sharpened side edges 4 are forced into the bark, so that the pocket thereafter retains its place without the aid of supplemental devices. It will be seen that it thus forms one side, and the body of the tree the other side, of a receptacle for the crude turpentine.

As illustrated in Fig. 3, the plate forming the pocket 1 is curved transversely upon the arc of a circle. I desire it to be understood, however, that this curvature may be greatly varied, the main point being that there shall be a central swell or outward projection of the body of the plate to adapt it to constitute a receptacle for the turpentine. Such projection is preferably, but not necessarily, made arc-shaped, but may have various angular or other forms.

In Fig. 4 the pocket 1 is shown laid upon a horizontal surface, whereby the outward curvature of the sharpened side edges 4 is plainly seen. By the construction illustrated the plate is thus adapted to the curvature of a tree-trunk and to be driven and secured in place in the manner described.

The device is distinguished by simplicity, cheapness, strength, and durability and is easily attached and detached and very efficient in use.

What I claim is—

1. The improved turpentine-pocket formed of a metal plate bent laterally in its central portion and whose sides converge toward the lower end and are sharpened, substantially as described.

2. The improved turpentine-pocket consisting of a metal plate having a central swell, inwardly-curved sides which are sharpened and converged to form an angular point substantially as described.

3. The improved turpentine-pocket consisting of a metal plate which is bent outwardly and has a driving-point and outwardly-diverging and inwardly-curved side edges which are sharpened substantially as described.

4. The improved turpentine-pocket consisting of an angular plate which is bent outwardly and whose sides diverge from the lower point and are formed on lines curved outwardly from the upper and lower points

and are also sharpened substantially as described.

5. The improved turpentine-pocket consisting of a steel plate of triangular form which
5 is curved transversely from top to bottom where it is provided with a piercing-point, and side edges diverging from such point and sharpened substantially as described.

6. The improved turpentine-pocket consisting of a metal plate which is curved trans-
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versely from the top to its angular piercing-point and having sharpened side edges which are curved inwardly being formed upon the same line of curvature as the body of the plate and sharpened substantially as described. 15

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Witnesses:

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