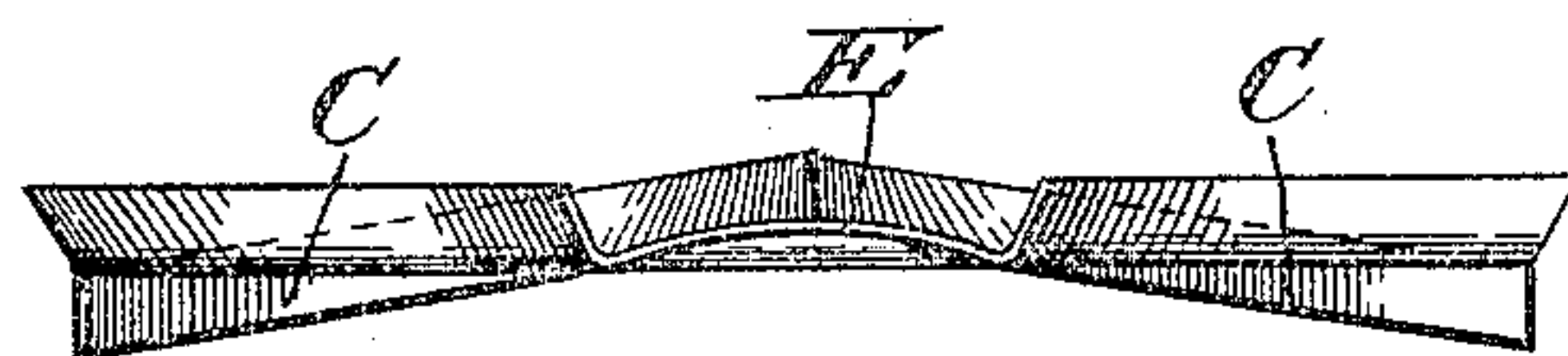
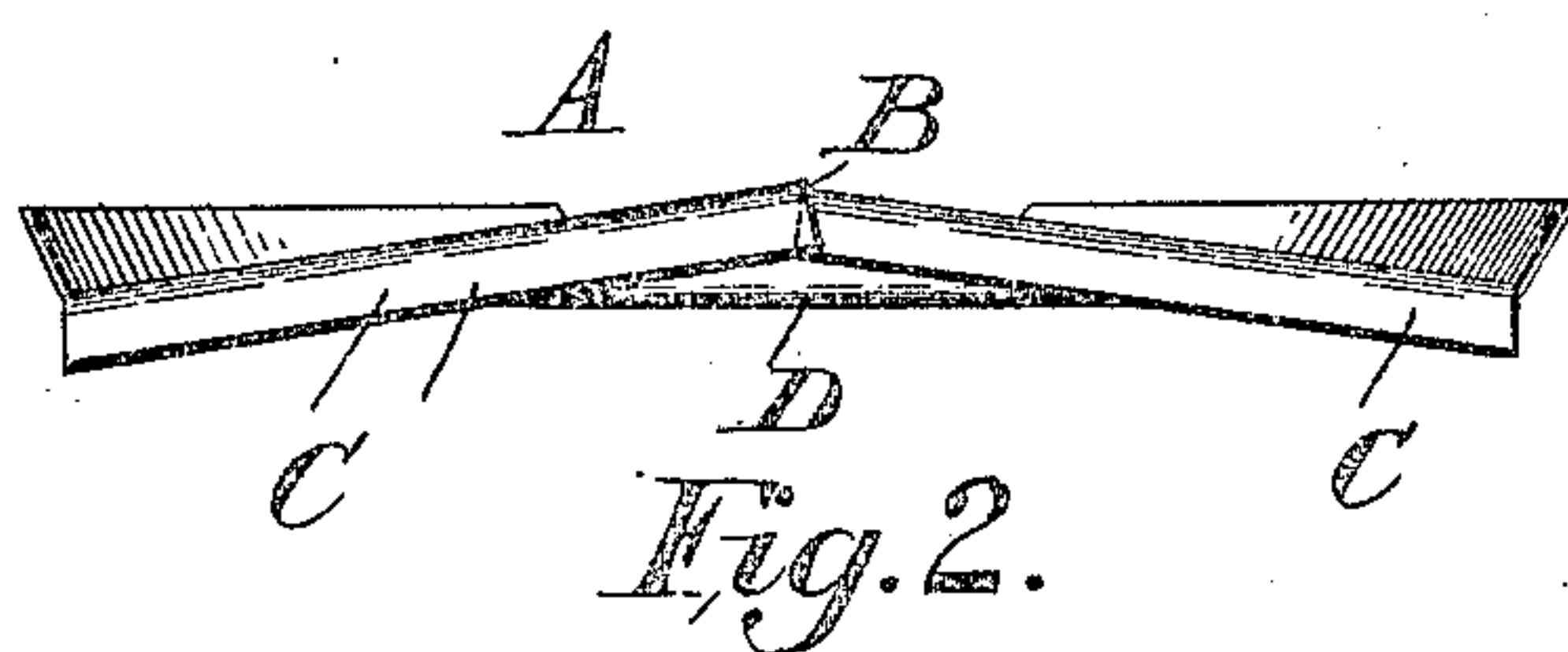
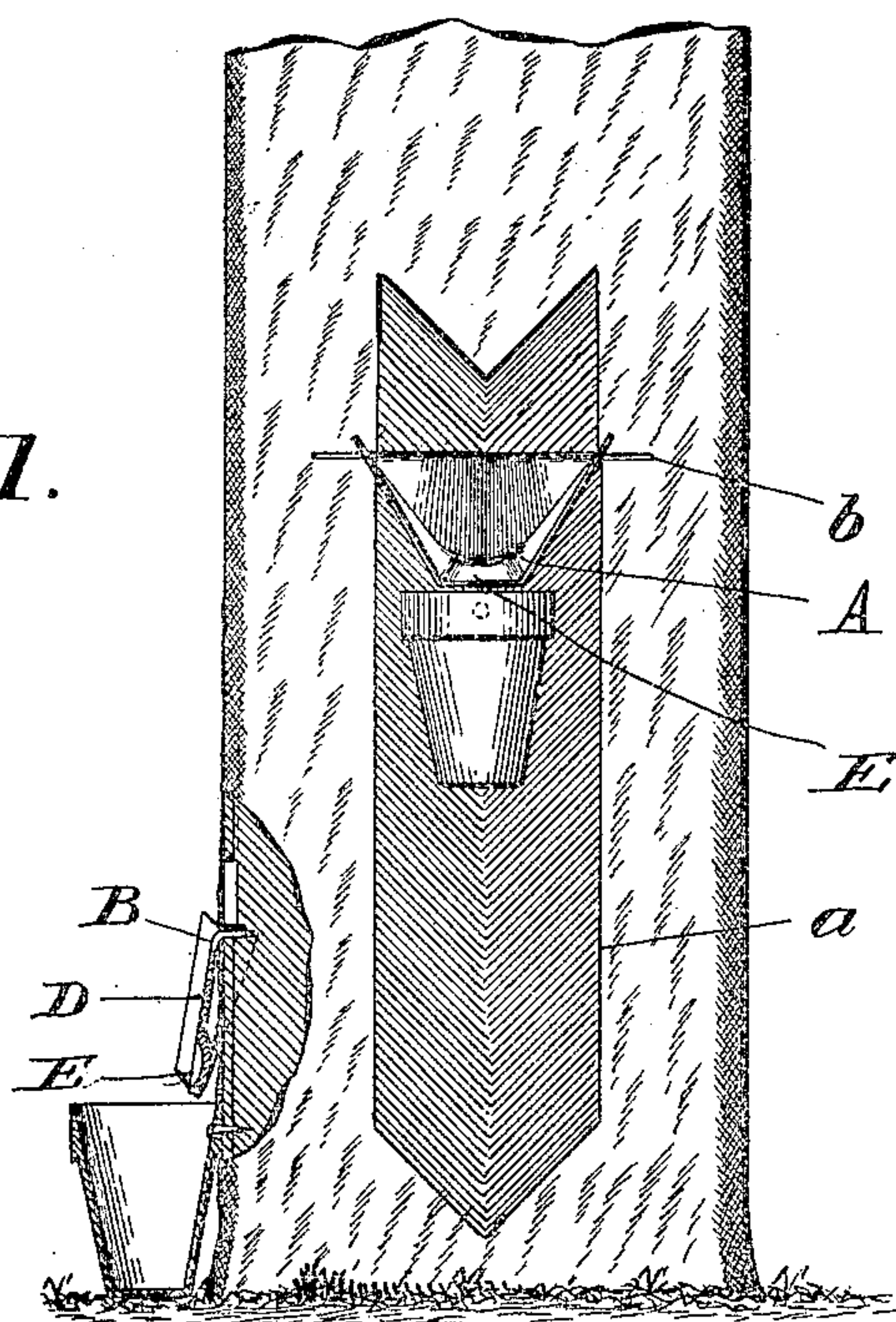


No. 812,652.

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J. I. HATFIELD.  
SPOUT FOR GATHERING TURPENTINE.  
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*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 3.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SPOUT FOR GATHERING TURPENTINE.

No. 812,652.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 13, 1906.

Application filed November 10, 1905. Serial No. 286,707.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES I. HATFIELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Douglas, in the county of Coffee and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spouts for Gathering Turpentine, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in that class of turpentine-gatherers that are shaped to form spouts which are adapted to be attached to pine-trees for the purpose of guiding the turpentine or resin that exudes from the chipped portion of the tree into a receptacle maintained below the spout, the object of my invention being to provide a cheap, simple, and effective spout constructed so that when applied it will embrace the tree, gather the turpentine that exudes from the chipped portion of the tree, and lead the same to a cup or receptacle maintained below the spout; and with such ends in view my invention consists in the particular construction of the spout, as will be herein set forth and claimed.

Referring to the drawings illustrative of my invention, Figure 1 is a view showing the application of the invention. This view includes both a front elevation and a sectional view of the spout. Fig. 2 is an end view looking at the upper edge of the spout, and Fig. 3 is a similar view looking toward the discharge portion of the spout.

Upon Fig. 1 of the drawings, *a* indicates the part of a tree which has been chipped or cut so that turpentine will exude therefrom during the gathering season, and the part below the kerf *b* represents what has been chipped or cut away during a previous season. Prior to applying the spout a kerf is cut into the tree, preferably by forming two intersecting recesses therein, such kerfs intersecting at a point midway between the vertical edges of the part of the tree from which the part has been chipped. Each horizontal kerf or saw-cut needs to be of a depth just sufficient to receive the horizontal kerf-flange C, which is present upon the upper edge of the spout. By providing two straight horizontal and centrally intersecting saw cuts or kerfs they may be of less depth than if a single straight kerf was present, and in practice it is only necessary to provide an intersecting kerf for each spout that would be attached to a tree during the turpentine-gathering season.

In the make-up of my device, A refers to a plate of sheet metal, its longer edge having therein a slit B, and the plate is shaped to provide parallel upper and lower edges and converging sides, such plate being bent to provide along its upper edge a horizontal kerf-flange C, which is divided by the aforesaid slit B, such slit extending well into the front D to materially weaken its upper part. The sides which converge toward the lower end are bent substantially at right angles to the main portion of the plate. This structure provides practically a flat plate, the edges and sides being bent as shown, and such blank, shaped and flanged as set forth, is now further shaped by bending to cause the edges of the slit B to overlap, such bending throwing the front part of the plate at an angle to the lower part E, such part E providing a projecting discharge end which will be slightly curved transversely, as shown by Fig. 3.

In practice the rearwardly-extending flanges C diverge from a point where the slit is located, and below such slit the front portion of the spout will be concavo-convex or rounded to lie when in use close to the tree, and a reverse curve is given to the lower portion of the plate to provide an outward projecting discharge end E. The turpentine that is gathered by the spout is led so that it will fall into a suitable receptacle located and maintained below the projecting end of the spout.

The device hereinbefore described may be cheaply manufactured and in practice is applied to a tree but once during the gathering season.

I claim—

A spout for gathering turpentine made up from a single piece of sheet metal, which is shaped to provide a top kerf-flange and converging side flanges, the top flange having a centrally-located dividing-slit which extends into the upper portion of the front of the spout, whereby the blank may be bent to provide an angularly-disposed kerf-flange and a curved part below the flange which terminates in an outward-extending discharge portion, substantially as shown.

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