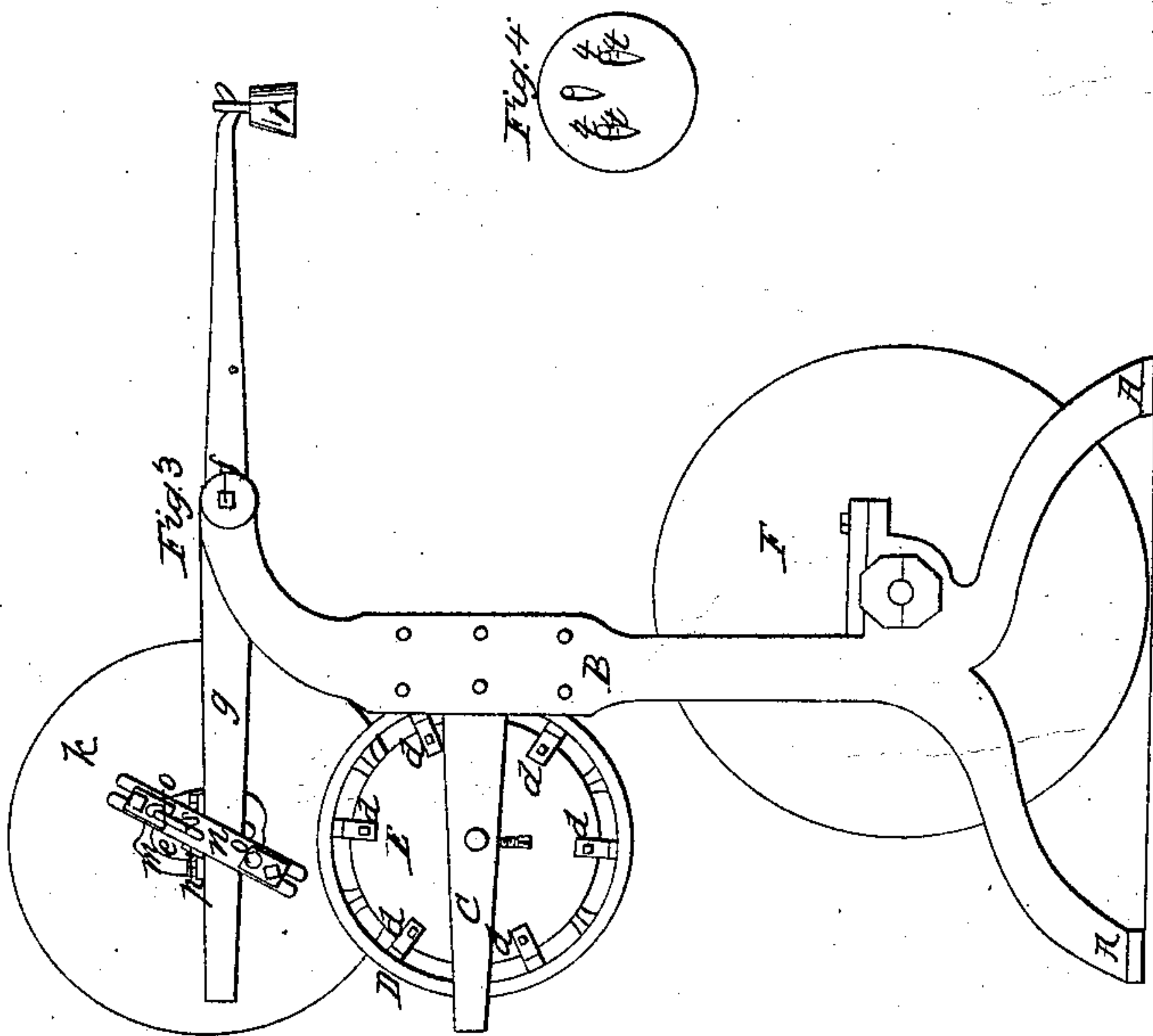
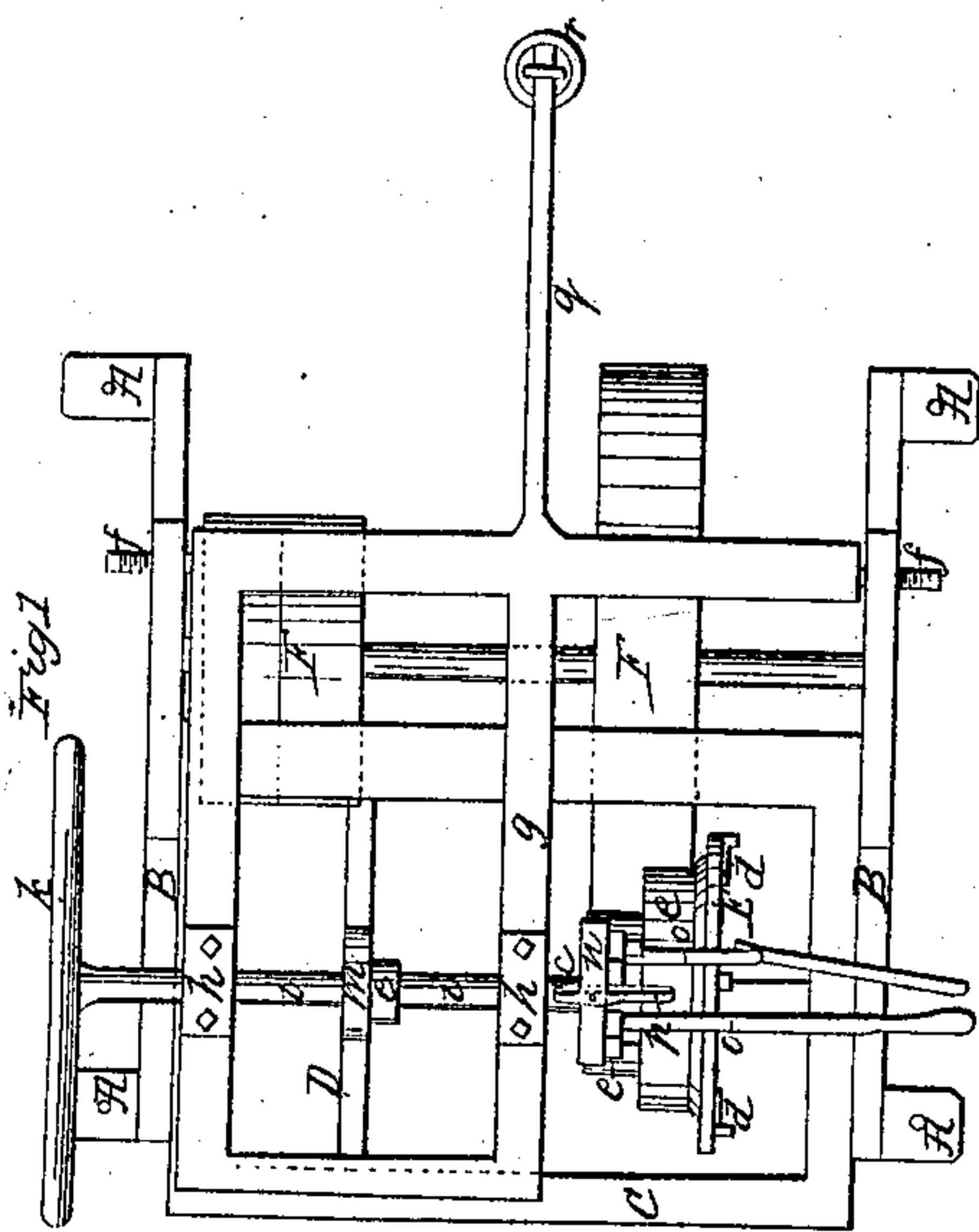
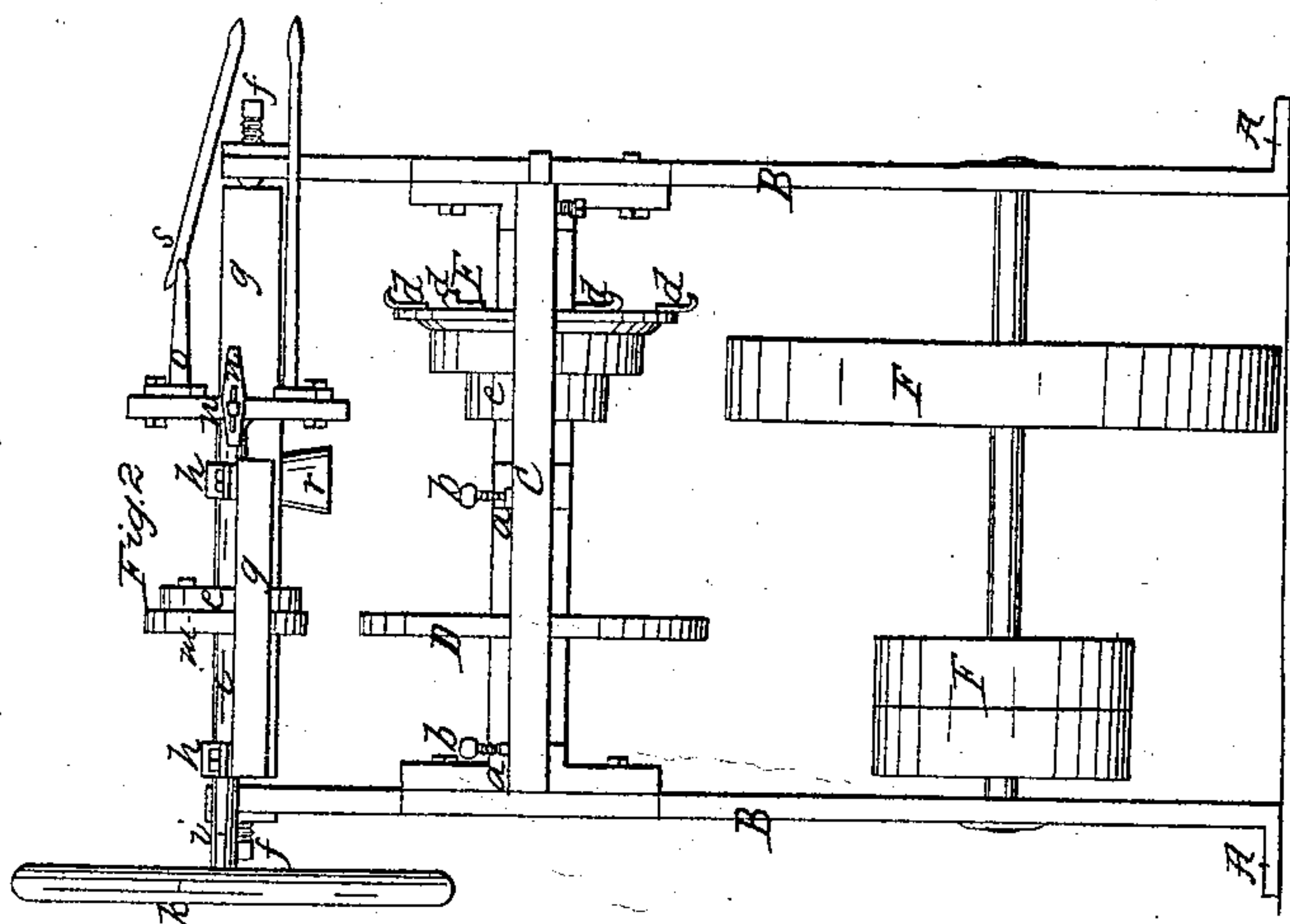


*T. Blanchard,*  
*Cutting Ship-Tackle Blocks.*  
*Patented Aug. 10, 1836.*





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS BLANCHARD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING SCORES AROUND SHIPS' TACKLE-BLOCKS AND DEAD-EYES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8, dated August 10, 1836.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS BLANCHARD, late of Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, but now of the city, county, and State of New York, have made, invented, and applied to use certain new and useful improvements in machinery adapted to cutting the scores or hollows for the reception of the rope or iron bands around ships' tackle-blocks and dead-eyes, and that the said improvements are fully set forth in the following description and in the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is an horizontal plan; Fig. 2, is a vertical front elevation, and Fig. 3, is a vertical cross section of the machine in which the same letters, figures of reference are used to denote the similar parts in all the different figures.

A, A, A, A, are four feet supporting the standards B, B, to which is attached the frame C, this is fitted to receive the friction wheel D, at one end, this friction wheel is fitted to be raised or lowered by the thumb screws *b, b*, which work into, and raise, or depress the bearings *a, a*, on which the wheel revolves. At the other end of the frame C, the revolving cutter wheel E, set on the arbor *c*, and having the hooked knives, or cutters *d, d, d, d*, secured to it, these cutters are made removable to give place to larger, or smaller, or different numbers as required, *e* is a pulley which gives motion to this wheel. The upper part of the standards B, B, are elongated, and curved back to receive center screws *f, f*, going through them to support the swinging frame *g*. Over the friction wheel, and upon the swing frame in bearings *h, h*, is the arbor *i*, to which at one end is fitted the large hand wheel K, for the workman to turn the arbor by, attached to the arbor, and nearly over the friction wheel D, is the flange *l*, against which, and directly over the friction wheel is the shifting form board on which is formed to regulate the depth, and shape of the score to be cut. On the end of the arbor *i*, and near by the cutting wheel E, is the crosshead *n*, made with slots to secure, and adjust the holders, or tongs O, O, made with one straight, and one pointed arm, and in front of the crosshead, is the gage stop *p*, and the back of the swing frame. On the lever

*g*, is the counterbalance weight *r*. When it is desired to score a dead eye, the machine having first been adjusted by measure to the proper distances, and the form board *m*, cut, and set to give the form required, rapid rotary motion is given to the cutting wheel E, either by belts to the pulleys F, F, shown in the drawings, or by a direct belt from any first mover. The workman raises the swing frame *g*, and enters the points of the tongs *o, o*, into the two sister holes *t, t*, for the lanyard of the dead eye shown in the detached Fig. 4, and pushes them through until it stops against the page stop *p*, and by compressing the two arms of the tongs in one hand, he forces the flange *s*, on the jointed arm to hold the dead eye, or block firm, he then by the other hand depresses the spring frame, and allows the cutters to cut into the dead eye until the form board *m*, comes in contact with the friction wheel D. He then by means of the band wheel K, turns the arbor, and tongs, and dead eye together causing the cutters *d, d*, to cut the score around that part of the dead eye which is with the grain of the wood, the form board being made so as to raise the swing frame when the cutters come against the grain. He then removes the dead eye from the tongs *o*, and turns it around, and puts it on again with the other side of the stop *p*, and repeating the above described motion cuts the remainder of the score, then removes it to make way for others to be operated on in a similar manner. When it is desired to cut the score around a ships' tackle block, a form on the same principle, but different in shape is used, and the block is held on the same sort of tongs which go through the mortise of the block, and the operation of scoring is performed exactly in the same manner as that already described for dead eyes.

And I, the said THOMAS BLANCHARD do hereby declare that I claim as my invention, and improvement in the mode of scoring ships' tackle blocks, and dead eyes—

The dead eye or block being held in a proper position by a tongs, having one fixed arm, and one pointed arm, and flanch, the whole so arranged in relation to each part, and so combined with the other parts of said machinery as to effect the scoring a block or dead eye by one change, and two



motions, in which the cutters operate with the grain of the wood on all sides of the block, or dead eye therein effecting this portion of the work in making a block, or dead  
5 eye in a manner differing from any other manner known or used in any other machine, and whereby a block, or dead eye is made

much cheaper, and much better than in any other mode heretofore known to the subscriber.

THOS. BLANCHARD.

Witnesses:

S. P. STAPLES,

C. S. SHERMER.