

W. A. Overton.
Ship Implement.

N^o 44,741.

Patented Oct. 18, 1864.

Fig. 1.

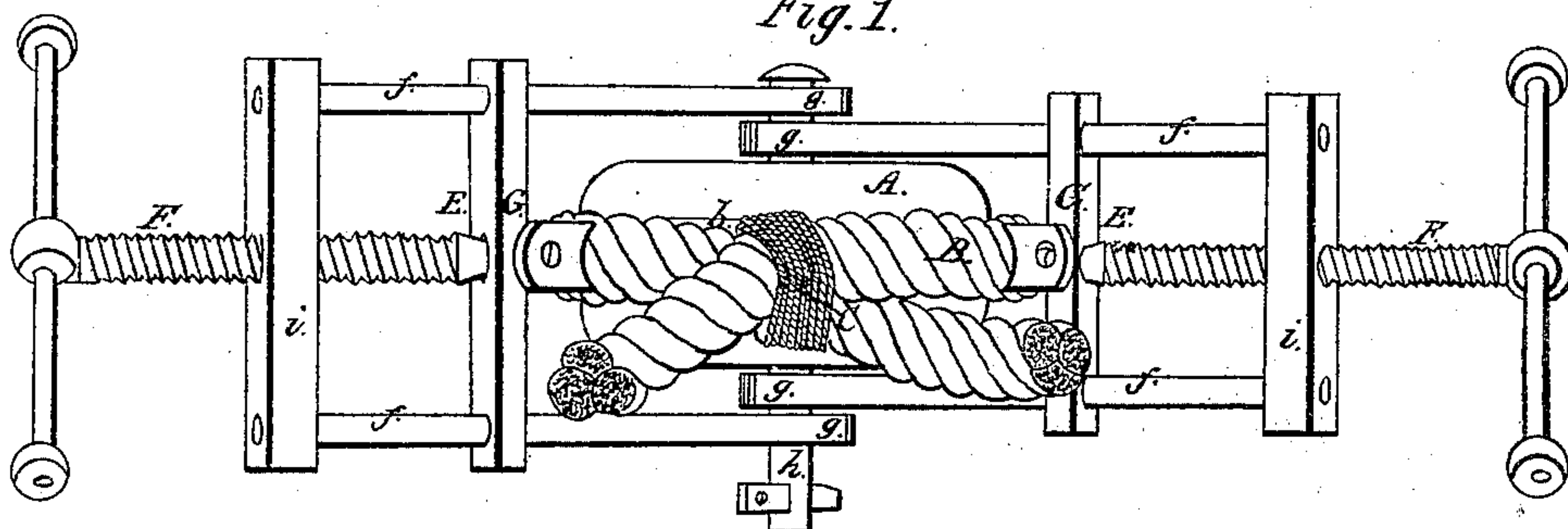
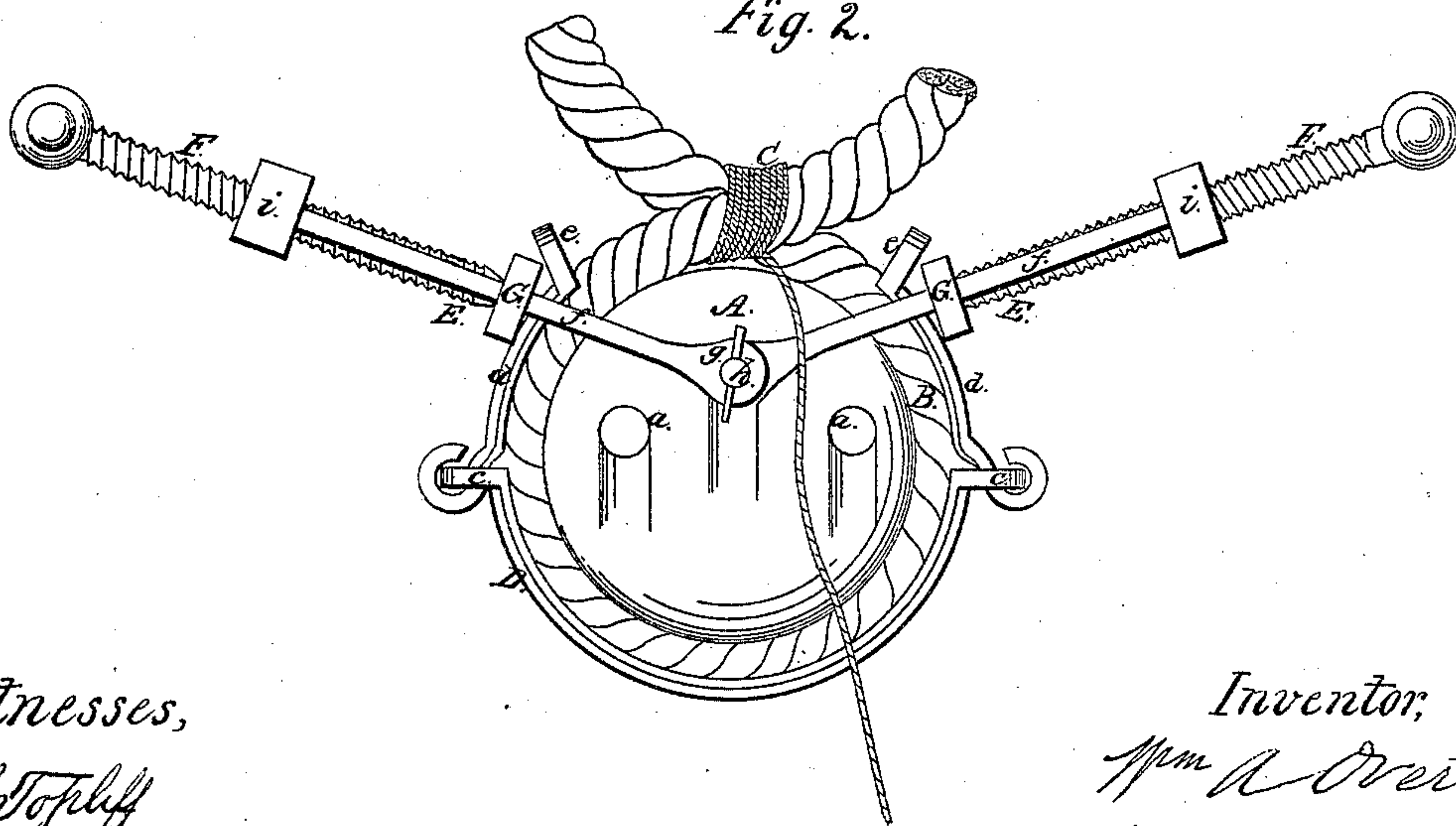


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. OVERTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVED RIGGING-SCREW FOR TURNING IN DEAD-EYES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 44,741, dated October 18, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. OVERTON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Rigging Screw or Clamp for Turning in Dead-Eyes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan or top view of my invention applied to its work; Fig. 2, a side view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention relates to a new and useful implement or device for adjusting or fitting the ropes of shrouding in the grooves of dead-eyes, and which is technically termed "turning in dead-eyes."

The object of the invention is to obtain a device by which the work can be accomplished with great facility and in a much more thorough way than hitherto, the ropes being fitted around the dead-eyes in a more compact and snugger manner.

A represents a dead-eye, constructed in the usual way, *a* being the lanyard-holes, and *b* the groove extending around its periphery.

B represents the rope, which is fitted or adjusted in the groove around the dead-eye, and secured therein by what is technically termed a "throat-seizing," C.

D represents a metal clasp, which may be of wrought-iron. It is composed of three or more parts, connected together by joints *c*, said parts being curved longitudinally to correspond to the curvature of the periphery of the dead-eye, and having their inner surfaces made concave, to fit snugly on the rope B.

The two upper parts, *d d*, of this clasp are provided at their outer ends with flanges or lugs *e e*, which project out from said parts, as shown clearly in Fig. 2.

E E represent two clamps, which are composed each of two rods, *f f*, having eyes *g* at their inner ends, through which and the upper lanyard-hole, *a*, a bolt, *h*, passes. The rods *f f* of each clamp are connected at their outer ends by a bar, *i*, and through each bar a screw, F, passes. These screws F, at their inner ends, bear against bars G, which are fitted loosely on the rods *f*, and are pressed against the upper parts, *d d*, of the clasp D, underneath the flanges or lugs *e e*, by turning the screws F.

The clamps are at opposite sides of the dead-eye, and when the clasp D is adjusted to the rope and the screws F turned, it will be seen that the action of the bars G upon said clasp will cause the latter to draw or force the rope snugly into the groove *b*. When the rope is adjusted in the groove, the throat-seizing C is applied, which holds the rope around the dead-eye, and the clamps may then be removed.

By this device it will be seen that the rope may be adjusted around the dead-eye with the greatest facility, but little time and labor being required in order to perform the work.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The clasp D, composed of two or more parts, connected together by joints *c*, in connection with clamps E E, constructed to operate upon the clasp in the manner substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

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Witnesses:

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