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Tackle Block.

*III 50,379.* 

Patented Oct. 10, 1865.



1.6.4.1

Nitnesses Inventor

Fig.H.

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## AM. PHOTO-LITHO. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. NORCROSS, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

## IMPROVED TACKLE-BLOCK.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 50,379, dated October 10, 1865.

## To all whom it may concern:

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Beitknown that I, Capt. Jos. W. NORCROSS, of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Tackle-Block; 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, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of this invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a detached elevation of the metal strap between which the wooden checks are secured. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the same, the line x x, Fig. 1, indicating the plane of section. Similar letters of reference indicate like parts. This invention consists in the use of a metal frame having three spaces, the middle to take the sheave and the onter ones to take the wooden checks of a tackle-block, said frame being cast or otherwise produced of metal in such a manner that the checks can be readily introduced in the spaces intended for them, and by driving a suitable wedge down in the middle space the frame is made to clamp said checks tight. Said frame is also provided with a small metal seat to receive a rope becket, so as not to wear it, which is unavoidable within ordinary eyes or rings. A represents a frame, cast or otherwise produced of iron or other metal, all in one piece, without any joints, with an eye, a, on one and a seat, b, on the opposite end, as clearly shown in the drawings. Said frame is formed as shown more particularly in Fig. 3, being provided with three open spaces, c d e, which are sepa-

ning in a transverse direction, or at right angles to the edges of the frame, as shown in Fig. 1, and they are provided with grooves h, (see Fig. 4,)to receive the partitions f. Previous to introducing the checks said partitions are curved inward, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the checks can be readily inserted, and after the same have been adjusted in the proper position a wedge is driven in between the partitions to force them into the grooves of the checks and to retain the latter firmly in place. For each additional sheave another pair of partitions must be added to the frame.

By these means a block is produced of superior strength and durability. There are no joints or other parts about it that can give way, and the checks with their grain crosswise are firmly held in the frame and prevented from splitting, and, furthermore, they do not wear as fast with the rope moving across the grain as they would if the rope would move with the grain. If one of the wooden checks should get broken, it can be easily replaced. The metal seat b is formed with a cavity, i, to receive and hold a rope becket, which is much preferable to the metal becket now used. Such metal beckets are objectionable, because they wear the rope; and, furthermore, by passing the rope through such a becket a large knot is unavoidable at the tail of the block. By the use of a rope becket all these disadvantages are avoided, and by the application of the seat b the use of a rope becket is rendered practicable. Without said seat the rope becket soon wears out, and the employment of the same is not advisable.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The metal frame A f, in combination with

rated from each other by the partitions f. The spaces c and e are intended to receive the wooden checks B of the block, and the space d to receive the sheave C, which rotates on a center pin, g, in the usual manner. The checks are placed into the frame with the grains run-