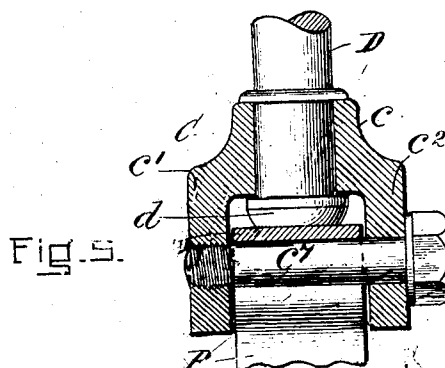
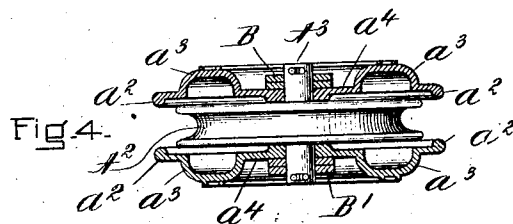
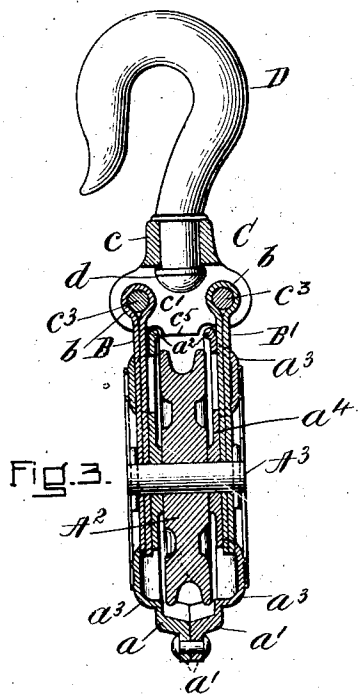
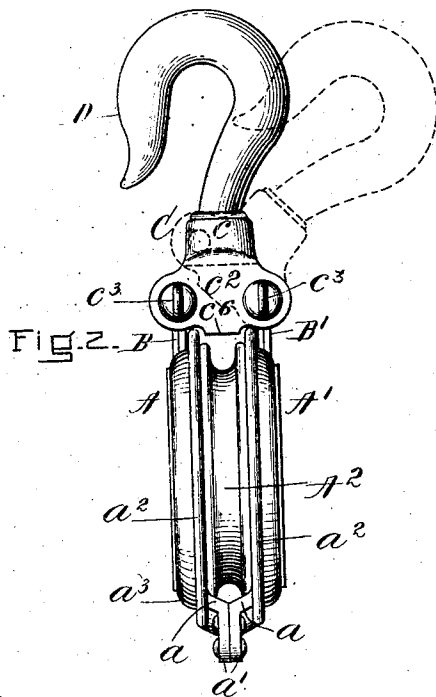
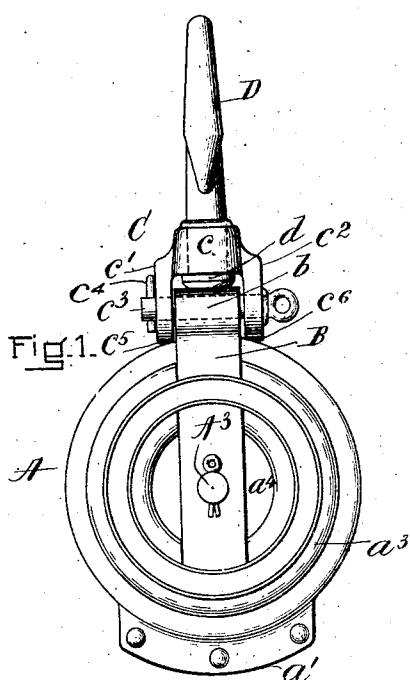


No. 823,231

PATENTED JUNE 12, 1906.

A. B. TARBOX.
BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 24, 1905.



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ALFRED B. TARBOX, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BLOCK.

No. 823,231.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed June 24, 1905. Serial No. 266,756.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED B. TARBOX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Blocks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

The invention relates to a block or that kind of a block or snatch-block in which a head carrying the hook is adapted to be unlocked, so as to be tipped back and permit of the removal of the sheave rope or wire.

The object of my invention is to fill the demand for a short block of this kind having a relatively large sheave and great strength of construction, combined with ease of operation.

It is my further object to make a block of this kind of as simple construction and out of as few parts or elements as possible and in attaining this object to make the main parts, comprising the two halves of the blocks, duplicates of one another.

Besides its strength and simplicity of construction my improved block embodies also various new features of mechanical utility, all of which can best be seen and understood by reference to the drawings, in which—

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows the improved block in side elevation. Fig. 2 shows the same in front elevation. Fig. 3 shows a vertical cross-section of the block; Fig. 4, a horizontal cross-section of the same, and Fig. 5 illustrates, mainly in enlarged vertical section, a detail of construction to which reference will hereinafter be made.

Referring to the drawings, A A' represent the cheeks of the block inclosing a sheave A², which turns upon a sheave-pin A³, retained in the usual manner.

The cheeks in form are duplicates of one another. At the lower end each is provided with an integral inwardly-extending flange-bearing extension a, the flange a' of which when the cheeks are combined meeting at about the medial line of the block and are bolted or riveted together. By means of these inward-turned extensions thus united the cheeks are properly spaced from one another, and the extensions form also the closed bottom of the block. The outer edge or rim of each of the cheeks has inwardly-extending bead-

forming portions a², which act to protect the periphery of the sheave. The side of each cheek is made with an outwardly-rounding annular wall-forming portion a³ around or inclosing a deeply-sunk central side portion a⁴. The annular wall portion a³ forms on its inside a deep annular cavity, which is especially adapted to catch dirt or sand and prevent it from getting into the bearings of the sheave, which means is especially desirable in a block of this kind, inasmuch as the block is ordinarily used near or upon the ground, where it is extremely liable to catch dirt.

Making engagement with the sheave-pin outside the cheeks are the straps B and B'. These straps make their engagement with the sheave-pin by extending through the annular wall or cheek portions a³, thence alongside the central sunken cheek portions a⁴, where their engagement with the sheave-pin is made, and are then continued to enter the annular portion of the cheek on the opposite side from where the extension of the straps through the same is first made, thus acting as a guard for protecting and concealing the ends of the straps. These straps are similar in form, of the same length, and have on their upper ends loops b. I prefer to form the straps and loops out of thin strap metal folded back on itself to form the strap of double thickness and the loop formed by the turned end, as shown in the drawings. These loops b on the ends of the straps extend just above the upper edges of the cheeks, and with them the head C, carrying the hook D, is adapted to combine. The manner of such combination is as follows:

The head, it is to be noted, comprises a main portion c, into which the end of the hook is socketed so as to turn and be secured on the under side by a head d. From the opposite sides of the head there depend integral flange-forming sides c' c². These sides are so far separated from one another and of such breadth as to straddle the loop-forming ends of the straps, their depth or extension being such also that a relatively deep cavity is formed within them, so as to give ample room for the head d or other means for retaining the hook. These two sides of the head are then secured to the looped ends of the straps by means of the bolts or pins c³ c³, which pass through the sides and loops.

The special mechanical capability of this mode of retention, besides its strength and

simplicity of construction, is that the looped ends of the straps provide just such pivotal support or bearing for the pins passing through them and carrying the head that the head may tip or turn upon these pins toward either cheek for releasing the sheave wire or rope. In order that the pivot-forming pins may easily be taken out for releasing the head, they may be common bolts secured at one end by a detachable cotter-pin c^4 , or, as shown in Fig. 5, they may be simply bolts c^7 , which pass through one side of the head and the looped ends of the straps and are then threaded into the other side of the head, so as to be turned out by a wrench. Of course one of these bolts may be made permanent and the other one detachable; but the means described permits of both pins being made detachable, and this is a great advantage, inasmuch as the sheave rope or wire may be released from either side of the block.

Projecting from the flange-forming side portions c^1 c^2 of the head, in line with the sheave, are the extensions or parts c^5 c^6 , which act as guards to hold the sheave wire or rope in proper place.

It is to be observed also that the head is made heavy, or, in other words, of sufficient metal to be absolutely rigid and combining, as it does, with the ends of the straps, holds them spaced apart in proper place, and so gives, as it were, a rigidity and strength to the entire block.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. A block of the character specified having cheeks, a sheave inclosed thereby, a sheave-pin on which said sheave is adapted to turn, straps making engagement with said sheave-pin, said straps having loops formed in the ends thereof, and a hook-carrying head combining with the looped ends of said straps, said head having a main portion with which the hook is adapted to make connection, flanges dependent therefrom adapted to straddle said looped ends of the straps and pins or bolts for securing said flanged sides of the head to said ends of the straps.

2. A block of the character specified having cheeks, a sheave inclosed thereby, a sheave-pin on which said sheave is adapted to turn, straps extending alongside said cheeks to make engagement with said sheave-pin, said straps having loops formed in the ends thereof, a hook-carrying head having dependent flanges adapted to straddle said looped ends of the straps, and pins or bolts extending through the flange-forming sides of said head and said looped ends of the straps, whereby said head may be made to

pivot and said ends of the straps be held rigidly in place.

3. A block of the character specified having cheeks, a sheave inclosed thereby, a sheave-pin on which said sheave is adapted to turn, straps making engagement with said sheave-pin and extending above the upper edges of said cheeks, a head having flanged sides adapted to combine with said ends of the straps and make pivotal connection therewith, whereby said head may be turned, and extensions or projections on said flanged sides, on the edges thereof adjacent to the sheave and in line therewith, for holding said sheave rope or wire in place.

4. A block of the character specified having cheeks, a sheave inclosed thereby, a sheave-pin on which said sheave is adapted to turn, each of said cheeks having an outwardly-bulging annular wall forming on the inside an annular cavity and inside said annular wall a deeply-sunken center, straps extending through the annular wall of said respective cheeks at one side thereof, thence extending alongside their deeply-sunken center to make engagement with the sheave-pin and continued into the annular walls of the cheeks forming a means of concealment and guard therefor, said straps extending above the upper edges of said cheeks and having loops formed on the upper ends thereof, a hook-carrying head having flanges dependent therefrom, adapted by its flanges to straddle said looped ends of the straps, and pins or bolts extending through said flange-forming sides of the head and said looped ends of the straps, substantially as described.

5. A block of the character specified having cheeks, a sheave inclosed thereby, a sheave-pin on which said sheave is adapted to turn, said cheeks having integral, inwardly-extending, flange-carrying extensions at the bottom ends thereof, said flanges or extensions being adapted to be riveted together, whereby said cheeks are rigidly united and the extensions form the closed bottom of the block, straps making engagement with said sheave-pin and extending above the upper edges of the cheeks, said straps having loops formed on the ends thereof, and a hook-carrying head having dependent flanges adapted to straddle said looped ends of the straps, and pins or bolts extending through said flanges, whereby said head may be made to pivot and said ends of the straps may be held rigidly in place.

ALFRED B. TARBOX.

Witnesses:

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