Dec. 18, 1923. 1,477,639

L. E. FISHBACK

TACKLE BLOCK

Filed Feb. 13, 1923

Fig. 1.

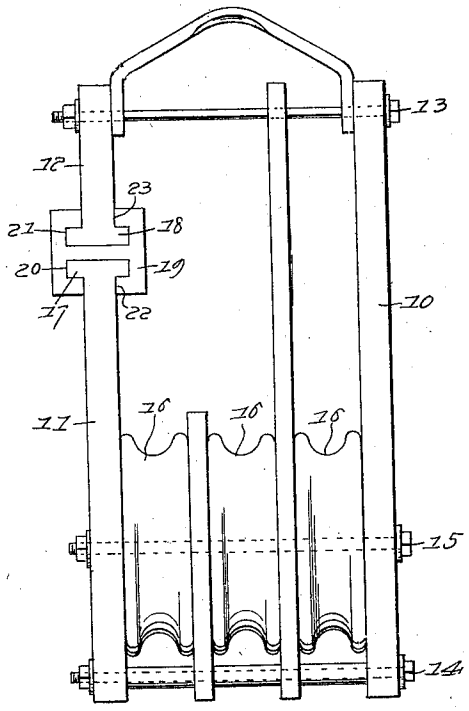


Fig. 2.

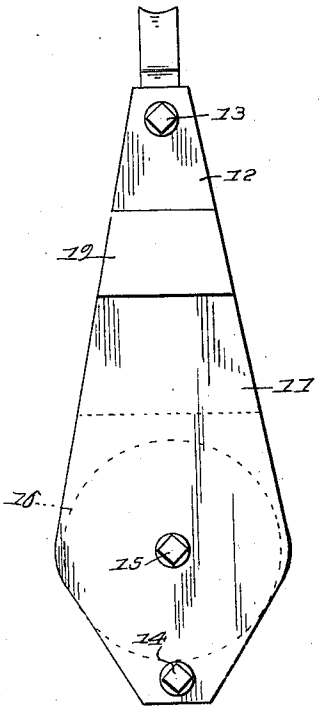


Fig. 3.

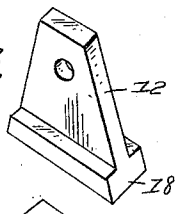
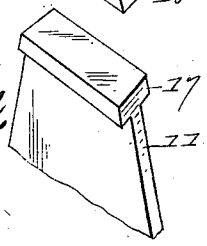


Fig. 4.



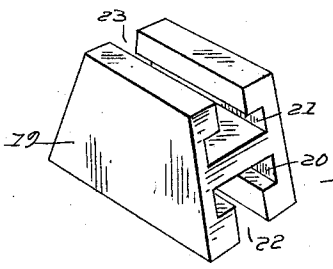


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LLOYD EARL FISHBACK, OF EL DORADO, ARKANSAS.

TACKLE BLOCK.

Application filed February 13, 1923. Serial No. 618,854.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LLOYD EARL FISHBACK, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of El Dorado, in the county of Union and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tackle Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to block and tackle, and particularly to a device intended for use primarily in connection with the drilling of deep wells and the like, the said invention having novel means whereby the number of lines or strands of cable may be expeditiously changed to suit the conditions incident to the progress of work during the drilling process.

It is, of course, well known to those skilled in the art that as the number of lines increases, greater strength results, but the rapidity of movement of the drilling tool is decreased. Under certain conditions of drilling, however, as where the drilling tool has descended a predetermined depth, more than two lines are necessary in the successful operation of the drilling rig, whereas when the tool is at less depth, the operation may be successful by the use of two lines and when two lines are used a correspondingly increased speed of action results.

It is an object of this invention, therefore, to provide novel means whereby the number of lines employed on a block may be expeditiously changed as the work progresses; as, for instance, when the tool is being applied or removed from a hole the depth of which is beyond 2500 feet, it will be desirable in raising the tool to employ four lines until the tool has been raised a predetermined degree, say to the point where it is 2500 feet in the hole. The movement imparted to the tool when four lines were employed would be rather slow, but if at the depth indicated it would be safe to use but two lines and the block could be adjusted to permit the removal of two lines in order that the further operation would be performed with the remaining two lines, and when this is done, the movement imparted to the tool would be accelerated, as compared with its movement prior to the change.

The invention is capable, therefore, of permitting the lines to be expeditiously changed to suit the conditions desirable during the progress of the work, and to that end, the block has a sectional cheek with a novel joint therebetween to permit the disengagement of the sections and the removal or application of lines to the sheaves, according to the requirements in practice.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction, and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this application wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 illustrates a view in elevation of a block embodying the invention;

Figure 2 illustrates a side elevation thereof;

Figure 3 illustrates a perspective view of one of the cheek sections;

Figure 4 illustrates a perspective view of the coacting cheek section; and

Figure 5 illustrates a perspective view of the coupling for the said sections.

In the present embodiment of the invention, I have illustrated a block shell comprising a solid cheek 10 and a cheek comprising the sections 11 and 12, the said cheeks being connected by bolts 13 and 14 and a pintle 15 on which latter sheaves 16 are rotatable.

The cheek sections 11 and 12 have flanges 17 and 18 on their respective edges that are in proximity to each other, and a coupling 19 has channels 20 and 21 that receive the respective flanges.

The lower and upper edges of the coupling are slotted as at 22 and 23 to form clearances for the cheek sections 11 and 12 respectively when the coupling is applied to the flanges for retaining the parts in the assembled positions shown in Fig. 1.

It will be apparent from an inspection of the drawing and from the foregoing description that the coupling may be removed from the cheek sections to free the same, and when this is done, the cheek section 12 may be turned upwardly on or wholly removed from the bolt 13, producing a clearance which will permit the application or removal of the cable to the sheaves of the block. This provision for permitting the cable to be removed laterally of the shell will result in the advantages referred

to initially as constituting in part, at least, the objects of the invention, and this will, it is thought, be understood by those skilled in the art without further detail explanation thereof.

I claim:

In a block, a solid cheek and a sectional cheek, flanges on the adjacent edges of the sections of the cheek, a coupling having channels therein for the reception of the flanges and having slots forming clearances for the said sections, means for connecting the cheeks together, and sheaves rotatably mounted between the cheeks.

LLOYD EARL FISHBACK.