

H. WATERS.
Blank for Scythes.

No. 47,589.

Patented May 2, 1865.

FIG. 1



FIG. 2

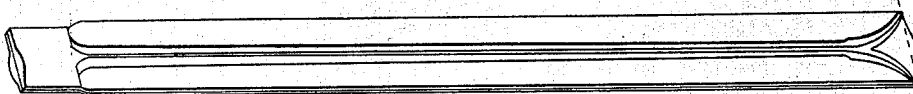


FIG. 3

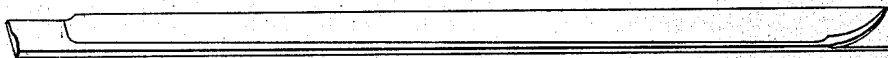


FIG. 4

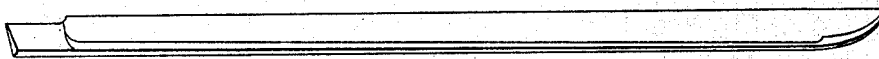
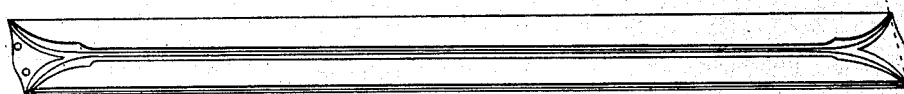


FIG. 5



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERVEY WATERS, OF NORTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BLANKS FOR SCYTHES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 47,589, dated May 2, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERVEY WATERS, of Northbridge, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Scythe Rod or Blank; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

To substitute rolling for hammering in the manufacture of scythes, so as to produce cheaper and better scythes, is the primary object of my invention, which is, however, generally applicable in the production of other similarly-shaped articles.

Prior to my invention, as far as I know, that class of scythes which have their backs solid with their webs were always plated with hammers, one scythe from a rod. I had myself made two several machines for doing the same with rolls, each produced at great cost of labor and material, but attended with no considerable success, for the purpose of plating scythes, and my opinion is that to plate scythes singly from rods by means of rolls is quite impractical, for reasons easy of elaboration, but not herein necessary to set forth.

By my invention I have succeeded in producing by means of rolls four scythe-plates from a compound scythe-rod, in a manner entirely practical and which will be fully described in certain applications for patents which I intend to make immediately for certain improvements connected with this manufacture.

My present invention consists of a new article of manufacture from which scythe-plates for scythes, having their backs solid with their webs, and other similarly-shaped articles, may be produced by rolling, the same being a metal bar containing enough of material for four or more plates, as may be preferred, and having the metal so distributed and arranged as that all the points may be formed at one end of the rod and all the heels at the other end, the point end being made thinner, so as the bet-

ter to enter between the rolls, and wider, so as to have the plates of uniform breadth, if required, after being plated by the rolls, and also so as to have the scythe-plates or other articles similarly but conversely connected by twos. A rod or blank thus constructed can be correctly introduced into the dies of the plating-rolls at the desired place with certainty; it can be easily guided correctly to the continued action of the plating-dies, and will endure, without breaking, the most violent and rapid action of the rolls.

For a better understanding of this invention reference may be had to the drawings herewith accompanying.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my newly-invented rod, such as I have essayed with success and such as I prefer to make it, and it is, as will be readily seen, constructed for four plates, two in breadth and two in thickness, constituting what I call the "compound" rod, in contradistinction to a "simple" rod, a simple rod being for two scythes in breadth, but for one in thickness. The compound rod is preferably made by folding a simple rod of sufficient length, bringing the flat surfaces together, as seen in Fig. 1. When this compound rod is properly plated by the rolls, the same will constitute a sort of pack of four scythe-plates, as represented at Fig. 2, the contiguous flat surfaces of course not being welded together by the rolls, but being simply in contact, the same as in rolling thin sheets of iron, &c., as layers. If this pack be cut across at the point indicated by the dotted line, and thus separated, each piece will contain two scythe-plates, the same as may be produced by rolling from a simple rod, as just referred to, and in either case the plates, after being rolled, are slit centrally through that part intended for the backs, and through the heels, producing plates, as represented in Fig. 3, to be afterward cut to form, as represented at Fig. 4. For some articles—such, for instance, as corn-knives, and the like—the rod or blank may be so proportioned as that it will be practical to roll eight plates from a single blank or rod, the same being a "double

compound rod," the same being constructed for two in length, two in breadth, and two in thickness, four points being at one end of the rod and four points at the other end, as represented at Fig. 5, and in this case it will be well to put one or more rivets through the rods at the open end, as shown in the drawings, to assist in plating. So, also, if the plates desired be quite narrow, it may be well to make the rod or blank for four breadths.

What I claim is—

The double rod or blank for two, four, or more plates, when shaped and arranged substantially as and for the purposes specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of November, A. D. 1864.

HERVEY WATERS.

Witnesses:

J. B. CROSBY,

FRANCIS GOULD.