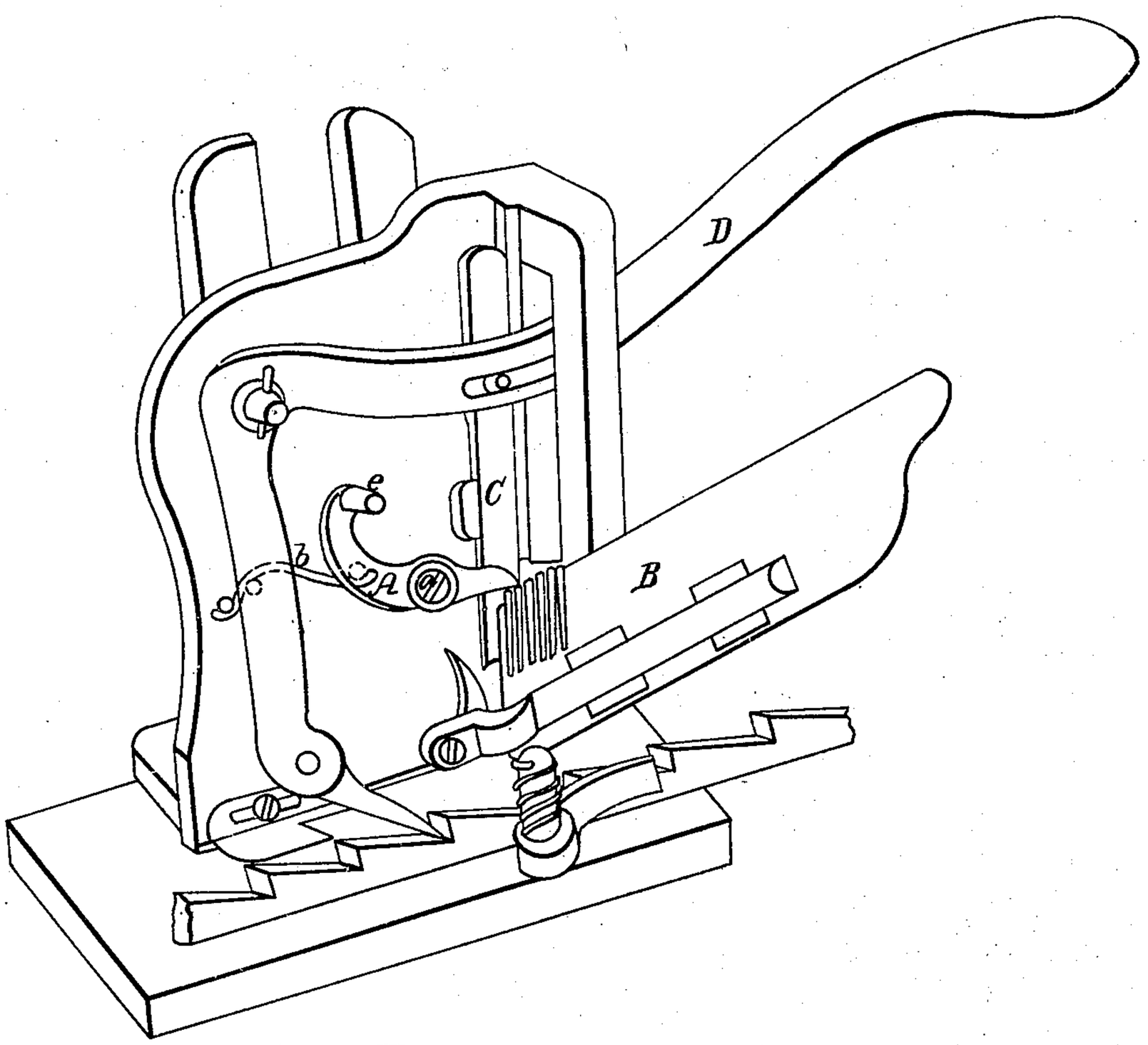
J. M. SEYMOUR & D. WHITLOCK.

MACHINE FOR WIRING BLIND SLATS.

No. 90,789. Patented June 1, 1869.



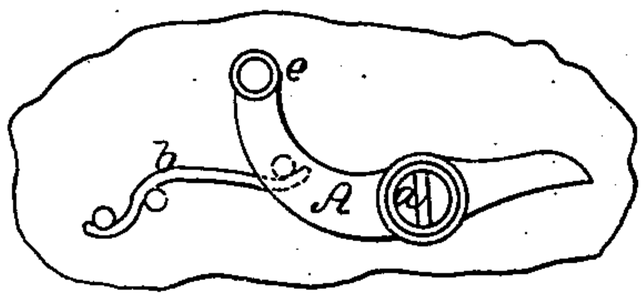
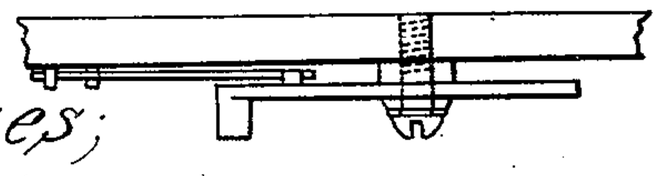


Fig: 2.



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JAMES M. SEYMOUR AND DANIEL WHITLOCK, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Letters Patent No. 90,789, *dated June* 1, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINE FOR WIRING BLIND-SLATS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES M. SEYMOUR and DANIEL WHITLOCK, of the city of Newark, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Machines for Wiring Blind-Laths and Rods; and declare the following, when taken in connection with the drawings that accompany this specification, to be a full and exact description of the same.

The nature of our improvement consists in a provision for obviating effectually, the difficulty heretofore found to be a great disadvantage to the machine, namely, that of a second staple getting under the driver before the first has been driven to its proper depth; also preventing the occasional annoyance of a staple sticking fast in the machine, from variation in the thickness of the wire used for staples.

The machine is shown completely in Figure 1, in the drawings, in which the only new feature is the independent stop, or cut-off of the supply of wires to the driver, shown by A, in its position, in combination with the other parts of the machine, and is seen by itself in Figure 2.

The slide for the staples B is inclined, that the staples may be moved to the driver C by their gravity.

The holder, or slide, standing at a right angle to the face of the machine, and the cut-off having its fulcrum, *a*, on the face, it of course rests its extreme on the slide, and holds back the coming wire staple until it is lifted.

The spring *b* gives the needed pressure to the point of the cut-off upon the slide, and keeps it to its place.

The end *e*, of the lever cut-off A, is so placed that the operating handle D cannot touch it until it has moved the driver down to within about the thickness of the wire above the stopping-point of a staple, when driven to the required depth; hence no movement of the cut-off takes place until the staple is so far out of the way that the next succeeding staple cannot interfere with the former, nor clog the machine.

As when the point of the cut-off is lifted, the staples slide until one is in contact with the face of the driver C, and the least upward motion of the handle, when down to its lowest point, allows the spring *b* to press the point of the cut-off either on the top of the second staple, or on the slide between the first and second staple, effectually and inevitably holding back all but the one that is against the driver, leaving that free, no staple can get under the driver when lifted, until the preceding one has been driven to its place; for the cut-off nut having been touched, has not allowed another staple to pass, and it cannot be touched until the first is driven to its place.

We are aware of the lever-contrivances by which a cut-off is operated, having a continuous, or a reciprocating motion, dependent on connection by levers, none of which have as yet been so constructed as to practically obviate the difficulties, so that the workman could have his work go on smoothly, free from petty annoyances; we therefore disclaim all such lever-connections.

What we do claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a machine for wiring blind-slats, the independent cut-off A, provided with the spring *b*, or its equivalent, when constructed and operated substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified and shown.

DANIEL WHITLOCK.
JAMES M. SEYMOUR.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM M. GOODING,
EDWARD COLLVER.