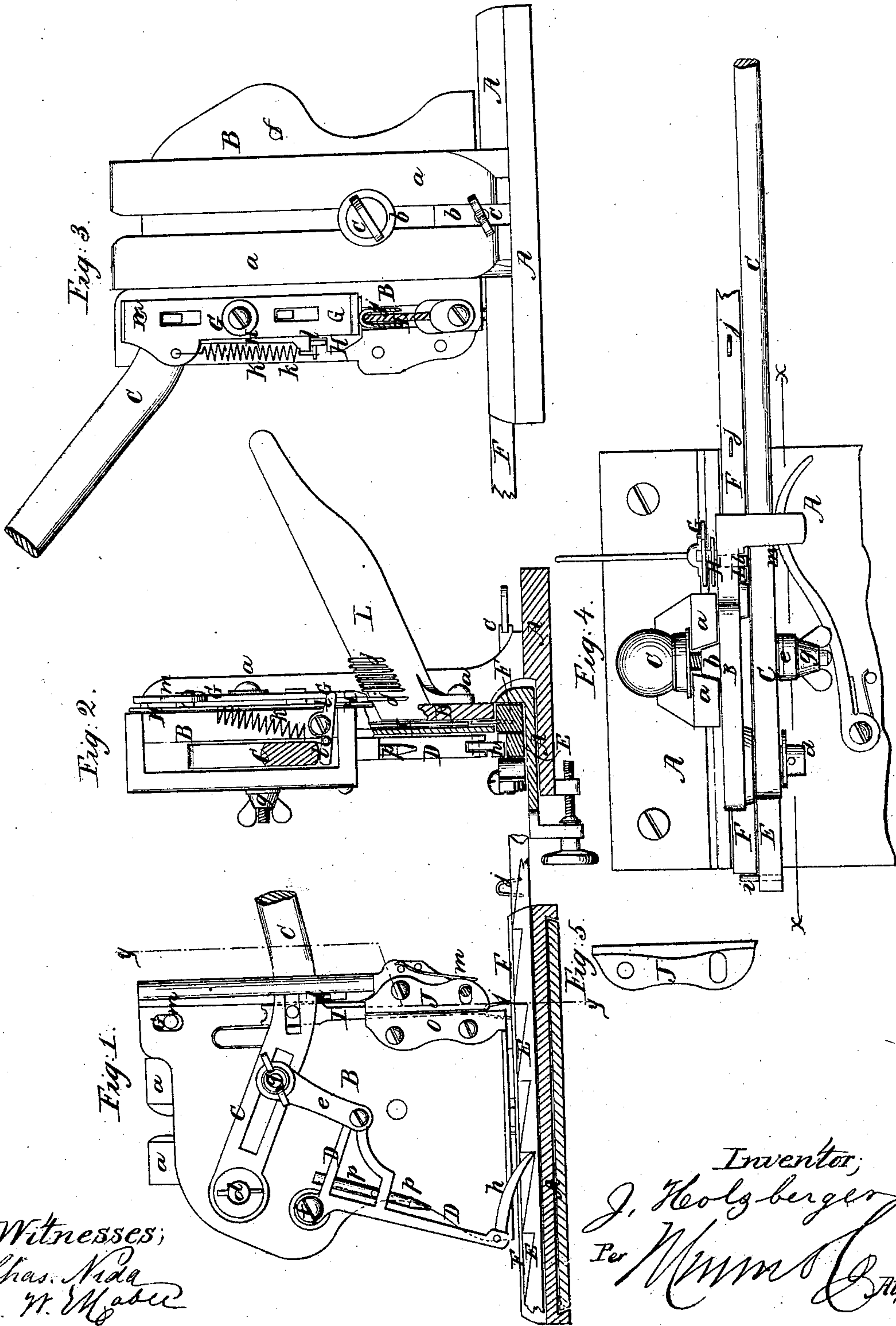


J. Holzberger.

Blind Wiring Mach.

N^o 95,800.

Patented Oct. 12, 1869.



*Witnesses;
Chas. Nida
Geo. W. Mader*

*Inventor;
J. Holzberger
Per *[Signature]**

United States Patent Office.

JOHN HOLZBERGER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Letters Patent No. 95,800, dated October 12, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINE FOR WIRING BLIND-RODS.

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

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HOLZBERGER, of the city of Newark, in the county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and improved Machine for Wiring Blind-Rods; 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 drawing, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view of my improved wiring-machine.

Figure 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same, taken on the plane of the line *x-x*, fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a rear elevation, partly in section, of the same.

Figure 4 is a plan or top view of the same.

Figure 5 is a detail face view of the staple-clamp.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new machine for forcing wire staples into the rods of window-blinds, and also into the slats of the same.

The invention consists, first, in the arrangement of double detaining-plates, which serve to separate the several staples, as the same slide down an inclined plate; and, finally, in the use of an adjustable feeding-device for the blind-rod.

A, in the drawing, represents the supporting-bed of my improved blind-wiring machine.

From it projects a slotted post, *a*, on which a plate, B, is up-and-down adjustable.

From the back of the plate project, into the slot of the post *a*, lugs or ears *b b*, which are adapted to receive set-screws *c*, by means of which they can be clamped to the post, to hold the plate B elevated at any desired height above the plate A.

To the face of the plate B is, by a pin, *d*, pivoted a lever, C, which is, by means of a rod, *e*, connected with an elbow-lever, D, that is, by a pin, *f*, also pivoted to the face of the plate B.

The rod *e* is, by a screw, *g*, fastened to the lever C, said screw working in a slot of the lever, so as to be adjustable a suitable distance from the fulcrum *d* of the lever.

A pawl, *h*, is pivoted to the lower end of the bell-crank D.

As the lever C is oscillated on its pivot, it will cause the lever D to oscillate, whereby the pawl *h* is worked in a toothed bar, E.

The rod F, to be wired, is placed upon the bed A, alongside of the bar E, and is carried along by a pin, *i*, projecting from E, while said bar E is fed along by the oscillating motion of the lever D.

The stroke of the lever D can be regulated by adjusting the screw *g* in the slot of the lever C.

From the back of the plate B projects a plate, L, which has an inclined upper edge, that is lower nearest the plate B, as shown in fig. 2:

The staples *j j* are hung over the plate L, so as to straddle the same.

They have the tendency to slide down on the plate L, and are held by their own pressure against a detaining-plate, G, which can slide up and down on B, and which is held down by a spring, *k*.

The spring *k* connects the slide G with a short lever, *l*, that is pivoted to the edge of the plate B.

When the lever is swung up it strikes a pin, *n*, that projects from G through a slot of B, and thereby elevates the plate G, to let a staple pass forward of the same.

Such staple is then held against a plate, H, which is connected with the lever *l*.

This plate H is elevated when, during the next downward stroke of the lever C, said lever *l* is struck by the lever C, and the staple formerly released by the plate G is again released by the plate H, so that it will slide under the punch I.

The punch is a sliding plate, carried up and down by the lever C. It forces the staple released by the plate H down into the rod.

J is a jaw, pivoted to the plate B, and held by a spring, *n*, against a fixed jaw, O. It serves to detain every staple that is released by the plate H, and to hold it in position for the punch, preventing thereby the staples from falling loose from the machine, before they are forced into the rod.

After every stroke of the punch, when the lever C is raised, the pawl feeds the rod ahead, in position to receive the next staple. The pawl can be held up out of the way, so as not to operate when blind slats are to be wired. For this purpose, a sliding pin, *p*, is attached to the bell-crank, as shown in fig. 1.

Having thus described my invention,

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

1. The two detaining-plates, G and H, when arranged on a blind-wiring machine, to separately arrest the staples, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The adjustable feeding-device, consisting of the bell-crank D, carrying the working pawl, and connected by a rod, *e*, with the slotted oscillating lever C, substantially as herein shown and described.

JOHN HOLZBERGER.

Witnesses:

FRANZ SÜNDERHAFT,
GOTTLIEB TENSEL.