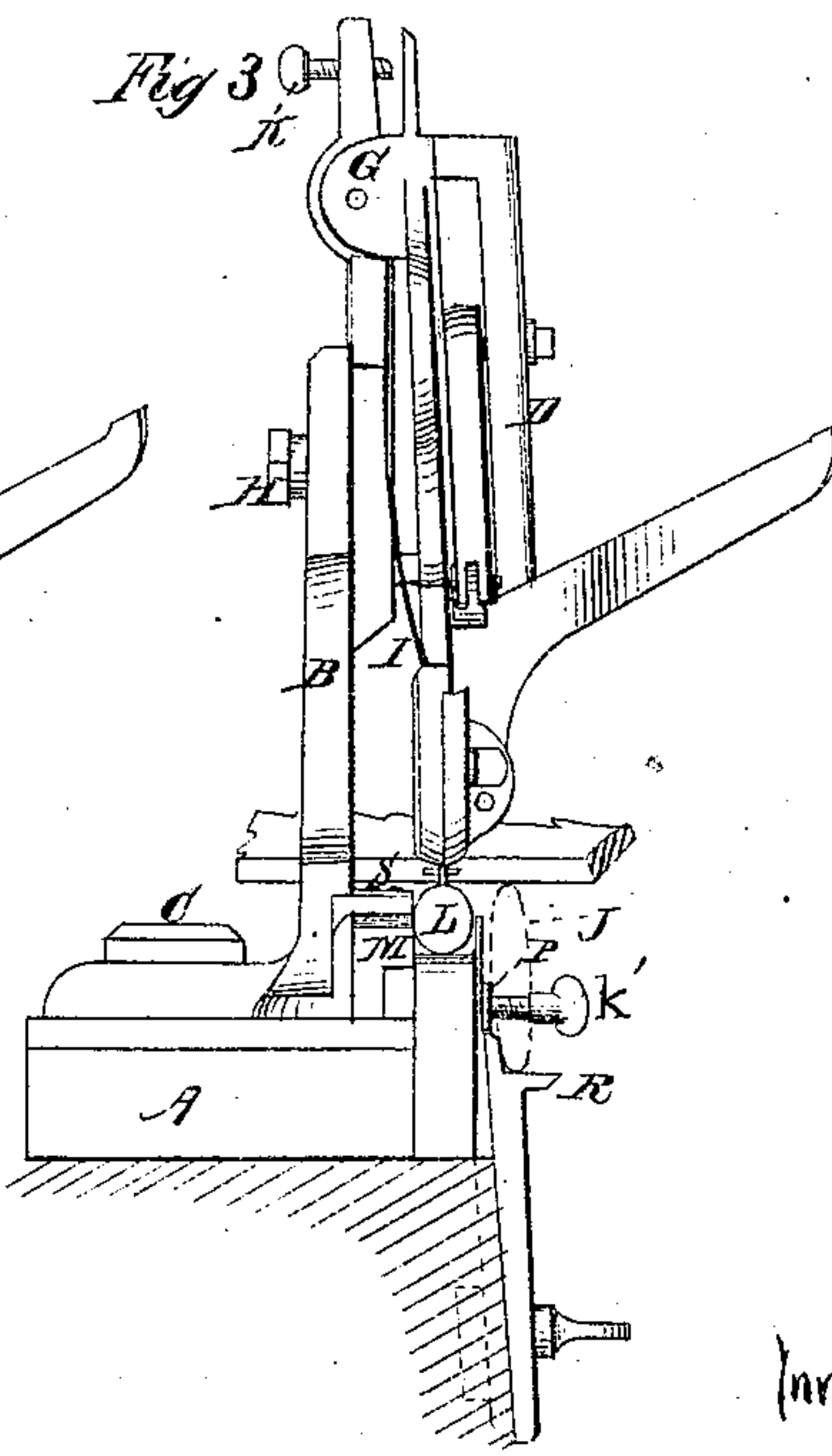
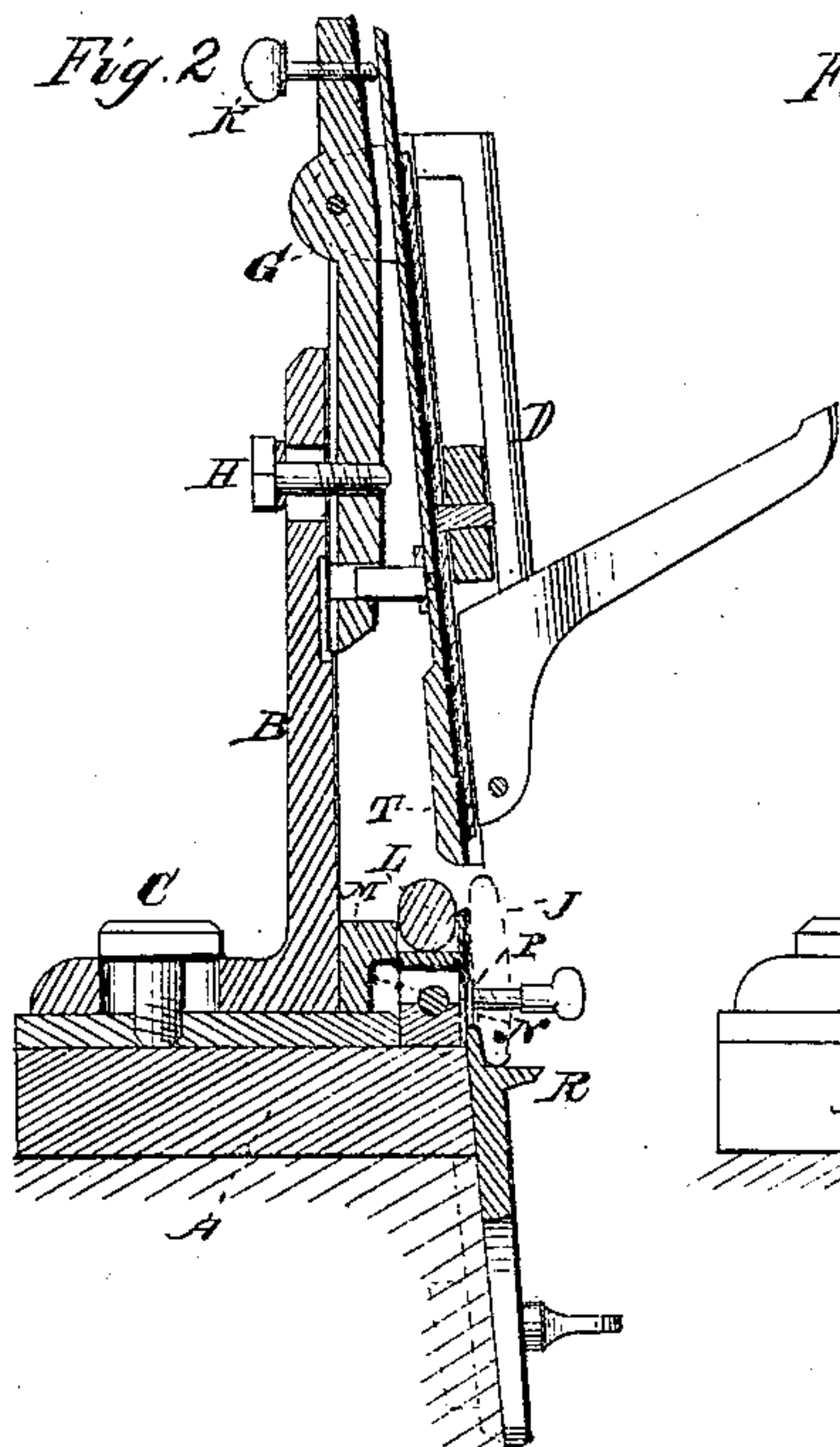
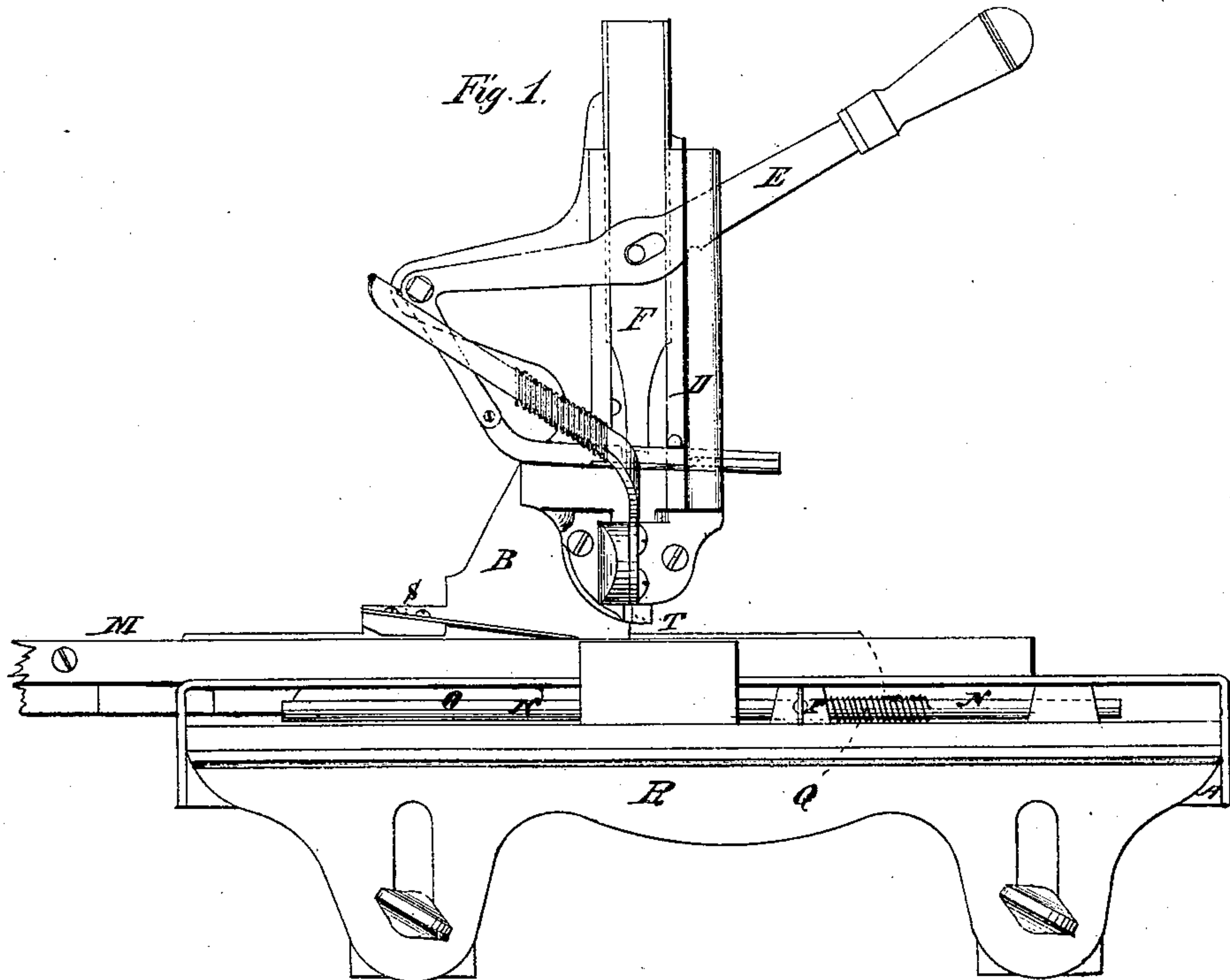


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Improvement in Machines for Wiring Blind-Slats.

No. 132,141.

Patented Oct. 15, 1872.



Witnesses.

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IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR WIRING BLIND-SLATS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 132,141, dated October 15, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BIRAM C. DAVIS, of Binghamton, in the county of Broome and State of New York, have invented a certain Improvement in Machines for Wiring Blind-Slats, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to single stationary blind-wiring machines, that wire the slats on the rod, which is adjusted first to wire the slats, then again to connect the slats to the rod, making several handling of the slats. The object of my invention is to complete the wiring with one handling of the slats and rods. This I accomplish by giving a vibrating motion to the main staple-driving part of the machine.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine complete and ready for use; Fig. 2 is a transverse section, showing the position when setting the staple into the slats; and Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same, showing the position when connecting the slats to the rod.

This machine should be made of the usual material for blind-wiring machines, and constructed so as to resist the strain of the operating parts.

A is the bed-plate. B is the vertical standard in sections, which is secured to the bed-plate A by means of the bolt C, as shown. D is the main staple-driving part of the machine, which I construct in the usual manner, with lever E, driver F, staple-bar, staple-feeding device, and guides for conducting the staples to the slat and rod. This part D I hinge to the upper section of the standard B, as shown at G. This upper section is secured to the standard B by means of the bolt H. I is the spring attached to the upper section, which presses against the main staple-driving part D, throwing it out in line with the blind-slat J, as shown in Fig. 3. K is the screw that regulates the machine to set the staple in the middle of the edge of the slats. L is the blind-rod attached to the notched gage M. N is the wire-rod that has at its left-hand end, as shown in Fig. 1, a spring-pawl, O. P is the stop that slides along on the rod N for the purpose of securing it at any required distance from the staple-guides for setting the staple uniformly in the middle, lengthwise of the slats. Q is the coiled spring on the wire-rod N, which keeps it sprung to the left hand of the machine, and causing the spring-pawl O to catch in the notches on the gage M, for drawing it along at the required place to at-

tach the slat J to the rod L. R is the bed-piece, on which the slat rests while receiving the staple, which projects over the edge of the bench in an angle with the main staple-driving part D, as shown in Fig. 2.

Operation.

The machine, Fig. 1, is secured firmly to a work-bench, and all parts being properly adjusted, and the blind-rod L attached to the notched gage M, and then, by placing the slat J on the bed-piece R, and against the stop P, and, pressing it to the right hand, it operates the wire rod N and coiled spring Q, drawing the notched gage M and blind-rod L to the proper place for connecting the blind-slat J to the rod L, as shown in Fig. 3; then the lever E is operated, forcing one staple in the edge of the slat J; this slat, on being released, the compressed coiled spring Q throws the pawl O in the next notch, ready to draw the gage M along again. The spring S prevents the notched gage sliding back. On placing the wired slat J across the rod L, as shown in Fig. 3, the staple in the edge strikes against a notch, as shown at T, and, by pressing with the slat, it carries the main staple-driving part D the distance of about a half inch to a perpendicular line to the middle of the blind-rod L, and also compresses the spring I; then the lever E is again operated, forcing a staple, one prong through the eye of the staple in the slat J, into the rod L, connecting them together, as shown in Fig. 3, making that link complete, and in the operation of placing the next slat against the stop P, it releases the main staple-driving part D by the staple passing out of the notch, shown at T; then the spring I throws it over to the edge of the slat again, as shown in Fig. 2, ready to receive the staple, thus completing link by link throughout the whole length of the rod forming the panel of the blind.

I claim—

1. The combination of the staple-driving part D, hinged to the standard B, with the feeding apparatus, operating substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of the wire rod N, coiled spring Q, spring-pawl O, and stop P, operated substantially as and for the purpose described.

Witnesses: BIRAM C. DAVIS.

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