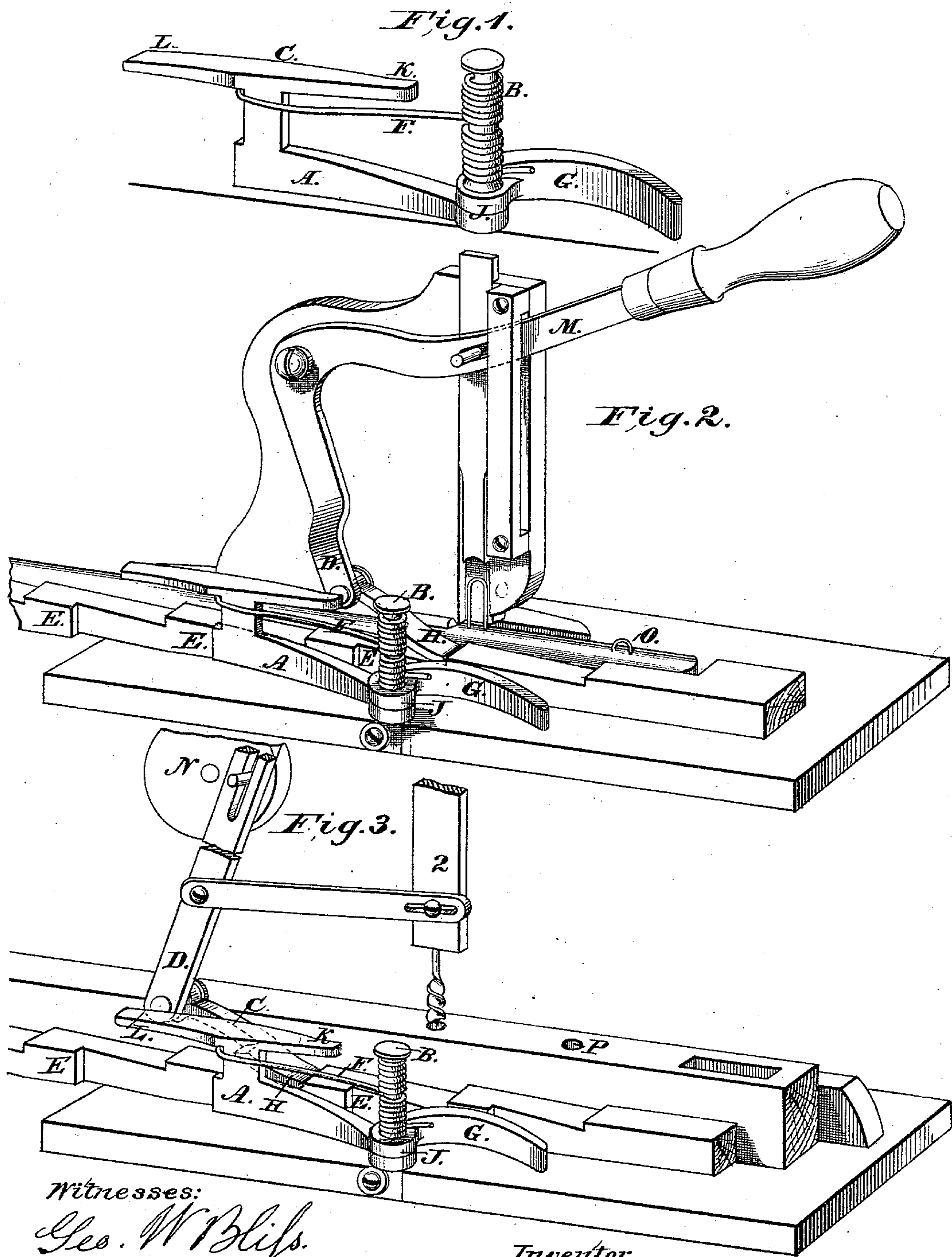


B. C. DAVIS.
Machines for Wiring Blinds.

No. 148,552.

Patented March 17, 1874.



Witnesses:
Geo. W. Bliss.
J. M. Bennett.

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BIRAM C. DAVIS, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR WIRING BLINDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **148,552**, dated March 17, 1874; application filed January 22, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

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

It is necessary that the wiring and boring in making blinds should accurately correspond; but where rod and stiles are propelled automatically through machines for wiring and boring holes for blinds in rapid or slow operation, the friction-spring or pressure-foot, rubbing against the ratchet-gage or material that is passing through them, is insufficient to cause the rod or stile to perform the required accurate stop for inserting the wire staple or boring holes for rolling slats in window-blinds, from the fact, when these machines run slowly and have too great a pressure upon the material that is passing through them, it fails to come up to the mark where the staple should be set or a hole bored. If running too fast, the material bounds forward beyond the mark. Thus great difficulty is experienced in doing good work.

My invention consists in overcoming the deficient or surplus momentum given to the material while passing through these machines. This I accomplish by adding to these machines a positive stop in the form of a detent-pawl and spring, to cause it to catch into notches which I make in common gages, or add thereto a notched gage, attached reverse to those that are in use.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the stop device. Fig. 2 is a view showing the same applied to a machine for wiring blind-rods. Fig. 3 is a view showing the same also applied to a machine for boring blind-stiles.

A is the detent-pawl, which I make of iron or steel, and hinge it to the post B. This pawl is provided with a top flange or rib, C, of such a length and height as to bear against the lower end of the arm D in its full movement. E E are the notches which I make in the gage, reverse to those for propelling them along through the machines. F is the spring, which I secure to the post B in such a manner as to cause it to bear against the pawl A, for keeping the rib C against the arm D, and also causing the pawl A to spring into the notch E. G is

the common pressure-foot that is in use. H is the dog that is hinged to the lower end of the arm D for catching into the common notches in its forward movement, as shown. Where this stop device is used in combination with the friction pressure-foot G it does not require as much pressure upon the material as heretofore, causing less power, less wear in running these machines, and will do one-quarter more work, and much better, than can be done without it.

This positive stop device, Fig. 1, is attached to these machines, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and the reversed notches E E made in the gages. Then the rod and stile are attached to the gages in the usual manner, there being less distance from the hinge J of the detent-pawl A to the inner end K than at L of the rib or flange C; and when the arm D and dog H are thrown forward by the upward movement of the lever M, as shown in Fig. 2, and as it propels the gage, the lower end of the arm D slides forward on the inner edge of the rib C, allowing the detent-pawl A to follow around into the notch E by the action of the spring F against it, producing a positive stop to the ratchet-gage while the staple is driven, as shown in Fig. 2, the downward movement of the lever M causing the staple to be driven and the arm D to slide back on the rib C, throwing the detent-pawl A out of the notch E, as shown in Fig. 3, releasing the gage, to be propelled forward again. Motion is given to the wheel N and shaft Q in Fig. 3, boring the hole B, and operating the stop device, equivalent to the movement described in Fig. 2.

Thus by the use of this stop device it causes the staple O to be driven or the hole P to be bored more accurately, to correspond with each other.

I claim—

The detent-pawl A, spring F, and notches E E, in combination with the common gage, and arm D, dog H, post B, and pressure-foot G, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose described.

BIRAM C. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

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