J. ADT.

Wire-Straightener.

No. 205,601. Patented July 2, 1878.

Fig. 1

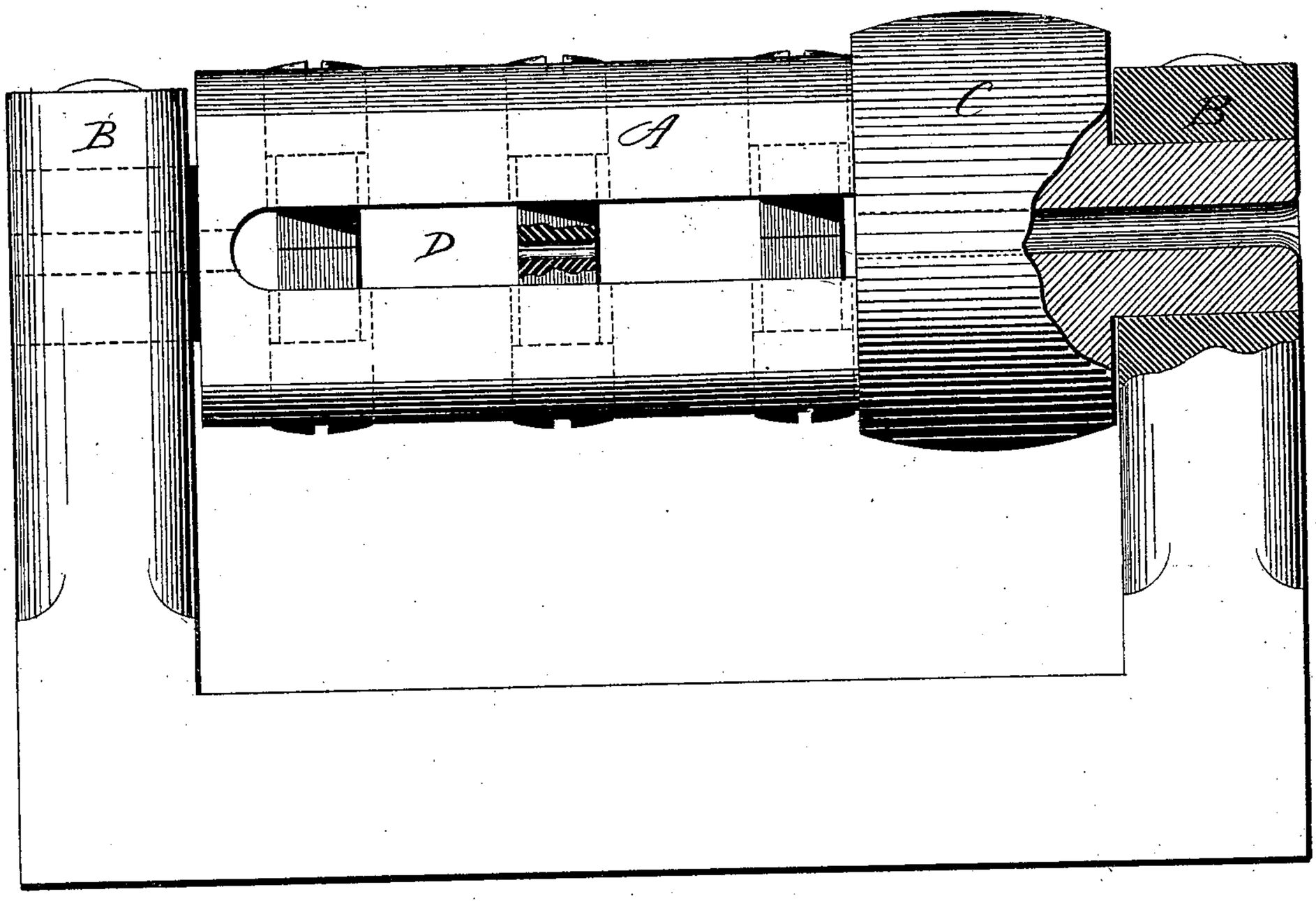
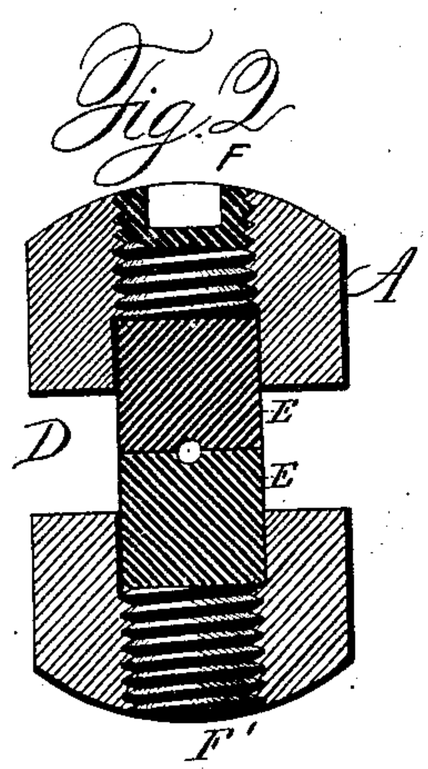


Fig. 2



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JOHN ADT, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN WIRE-STRAIGHTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **205,601,** dated July 2, 1878; application filed May 25, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ADT, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Wire-Straighteners; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, side view; Fig. 2, transverse section.

This invention relates to an improvement in devices for straightening wire, and particularly in that class in which the wire runs through a revolving mandrel carrying dies, through which the wire passes, the said dies being arranged in different relations to the central line, so that the wire is drawn over one, under another, &c., in the well-known method for straightening.

The object of this invention is a cheap construction of die and an easy adjustment; and it consists in the details of construction, as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claims

A represents a mandrel supported so as to revolve freely in bearings B B by the application of power thereto through the pulley C or otherwise. Longitudinally through the mandrel is a slot, D, and transversely or at right angles to said slot several recesses are made, according to the number of dies, one of which is seen in Fig. 2. Into these recesses the dies E are placed, and in opposite sides screws F F′ are introduced in radial line with said dies, the dies being preferably of such a size as to pass through the screw-holes when the screws are out—that is to say, the square or angular dies and the seats for them are less in their dimensions from angle to opposite angle than the diameter of the screw-hole.

The dies are adjusted by withdrawing one screw and turning in the other, so as to vary the relative position of one die to the other, that the requisite bends may be made in the wire to produce the straightening.

The number and size of the dies, it will be understood, depend entirely upon the class of work to be produced, larger wire requiring more dies.

The dies are preferably constructed in two parts, as seen in Fig. 2. Thus constructed the parts may be cast in hard metal, and so that no further finishing than that given to them by the tumbling-barrel is required, thereby making a great saving in the cost over bored steel dies. Solid dies may, however, be introduced and adjusted in the manner described.

I claim—

1. The combination of the hollow or slotted revolving mandrel with a series of dies arranged therein, and opposite radial screws bearing upon the two ends of the said dies for the purpose of adjustment, substantially as described.

2. In a wire-straightening machine, the combination of the revolving mandrel with a series of straightening-dies, each die divided transversely in the center and adjustable independently of each other within the said mandrel, substantially as described.

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