

(No Model.)

W. EDENBORN.
MACHINE FOR POINTING WIRE.

No. 250,795.

Patented Dec. 13, 1881..

Fig. 1

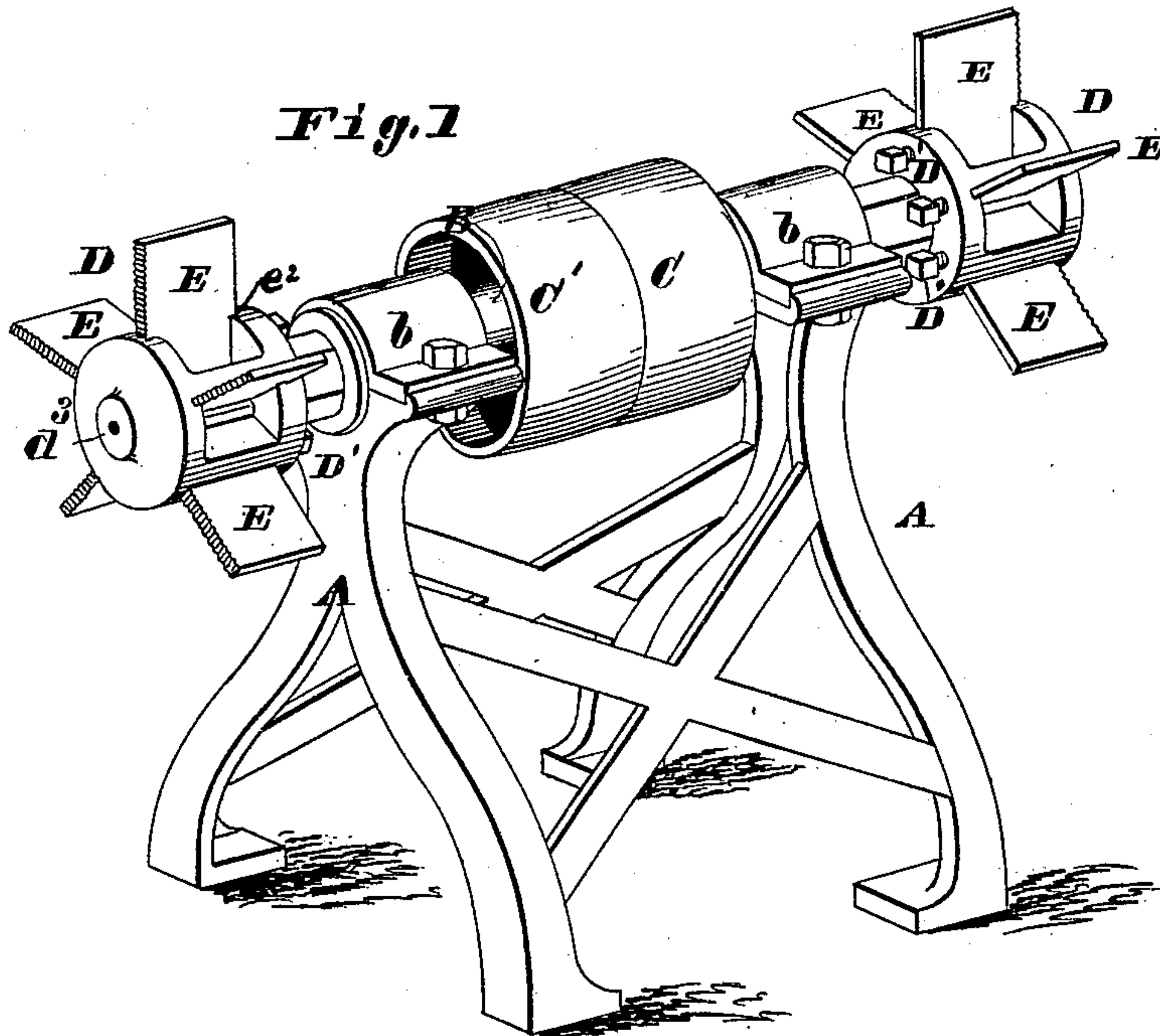


Fig. 2.

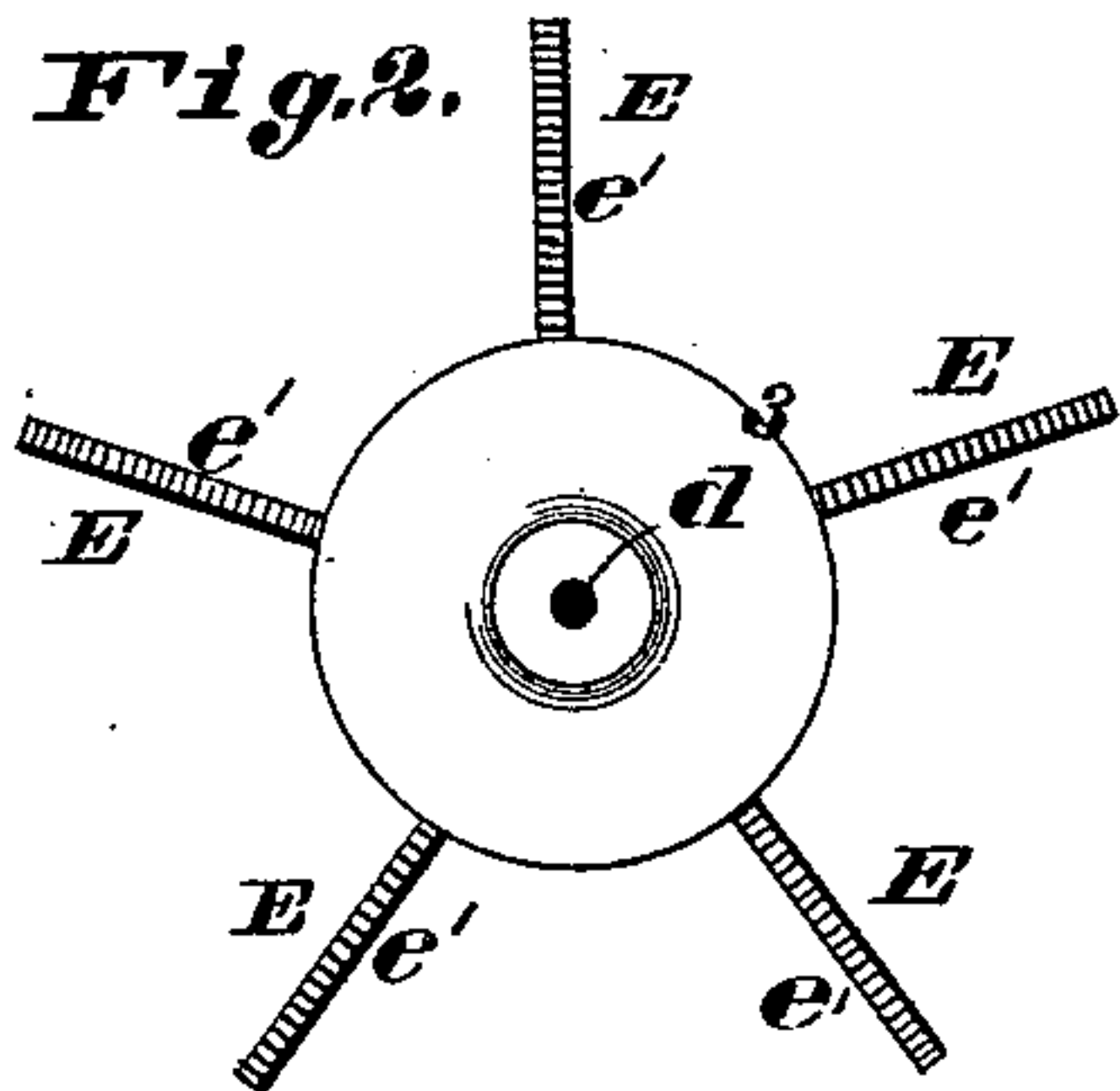


Fig. 3.

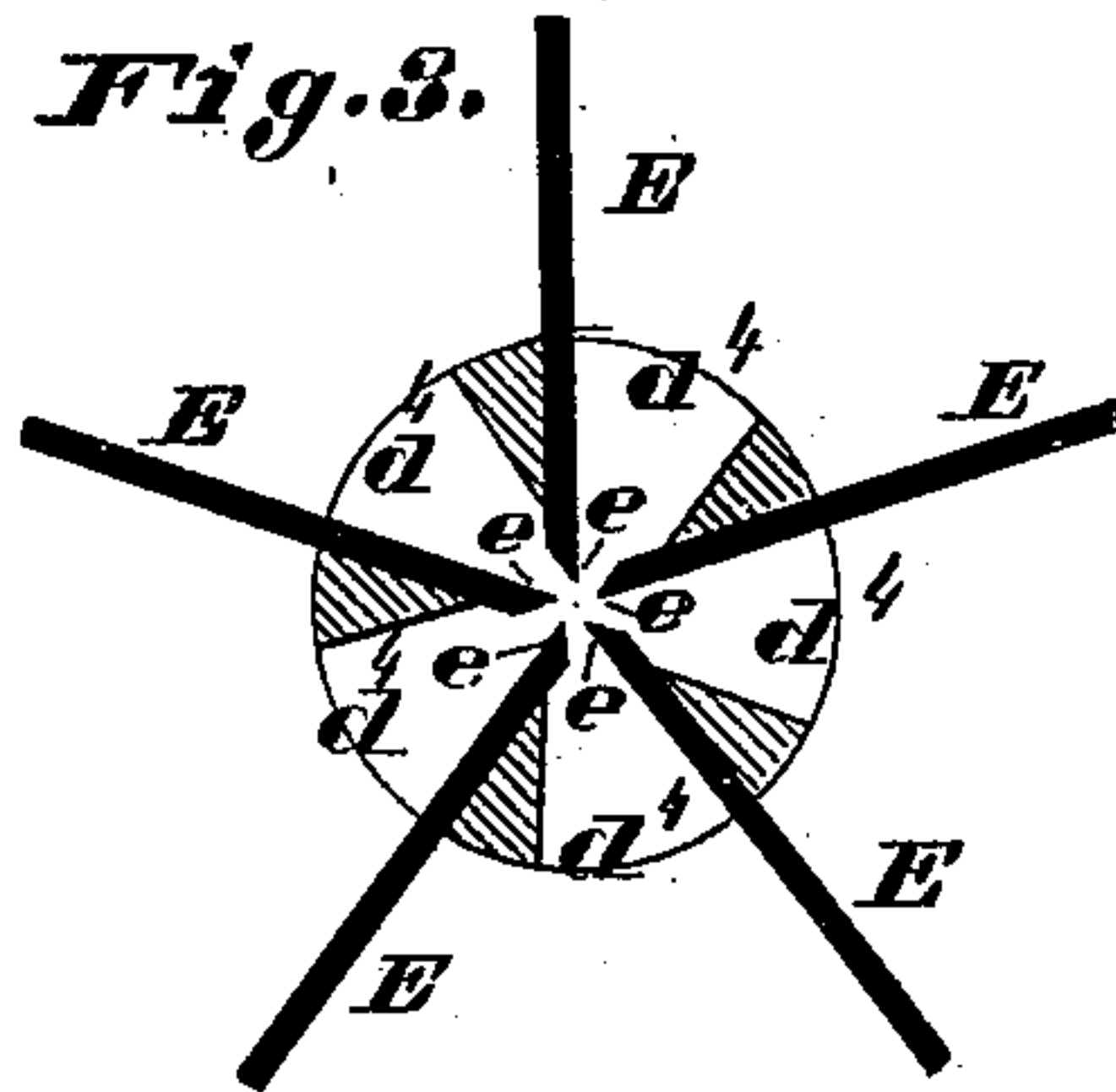


Fig. 4.

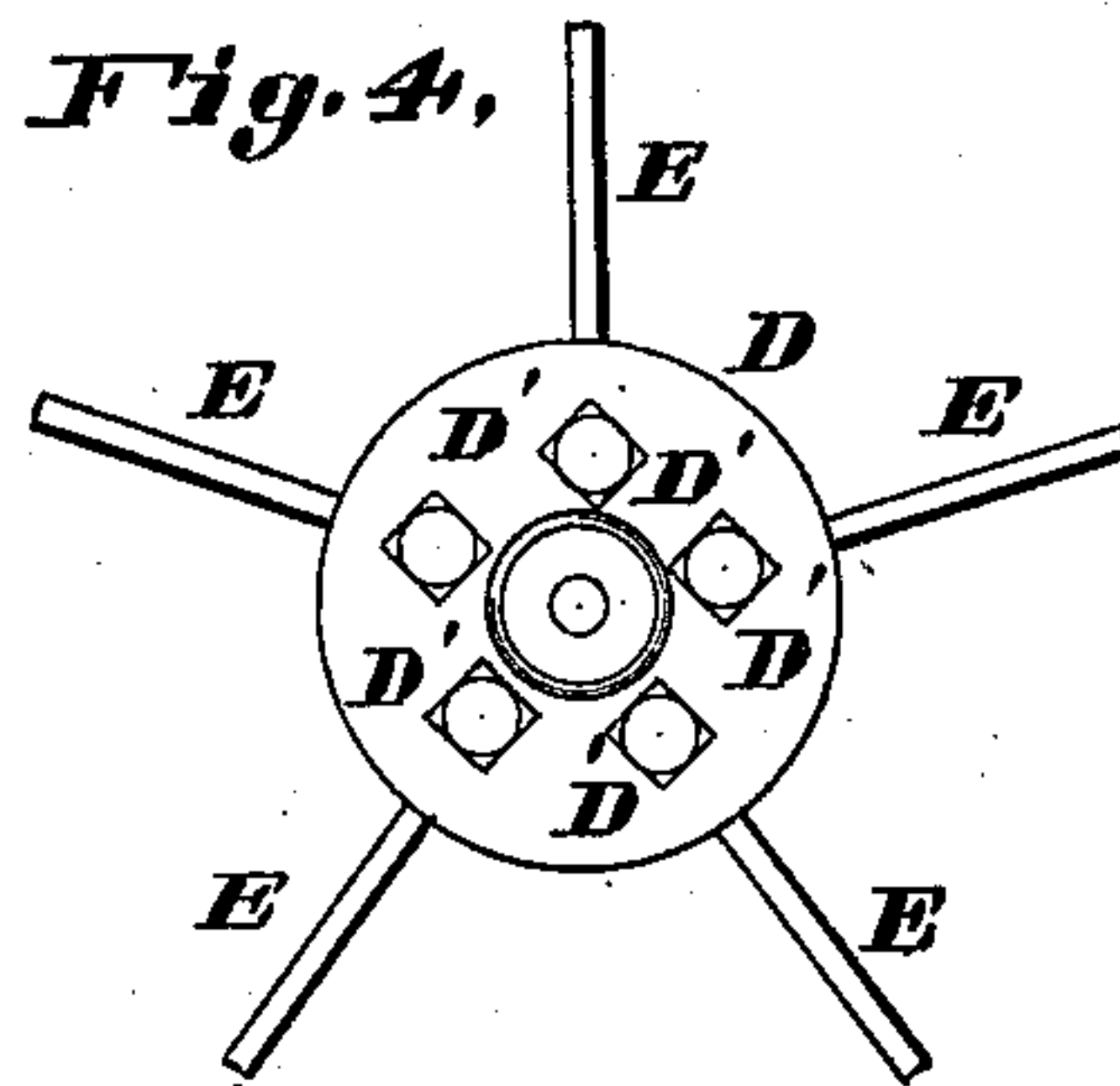


Fig. 5.

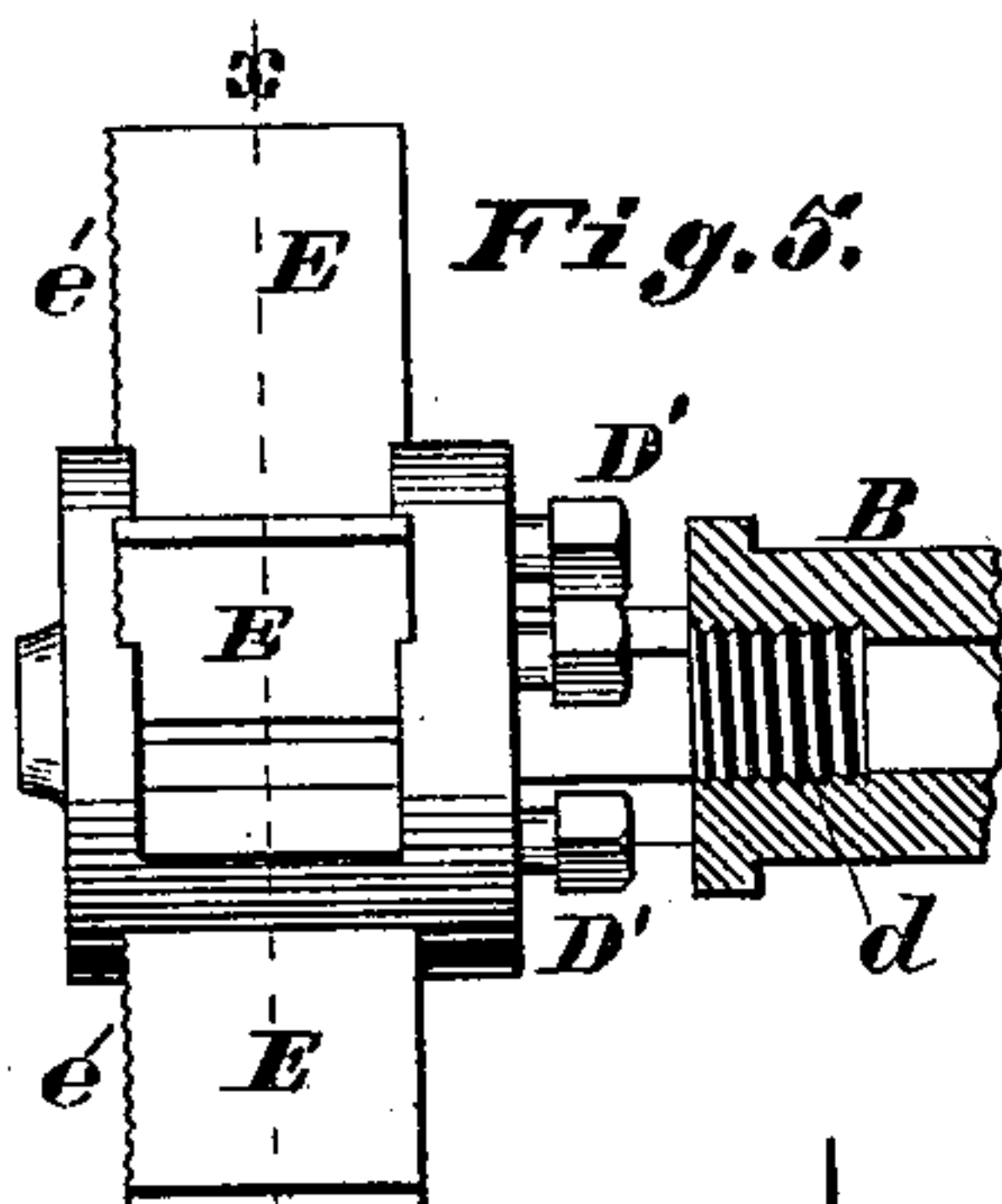


Fig. 6.

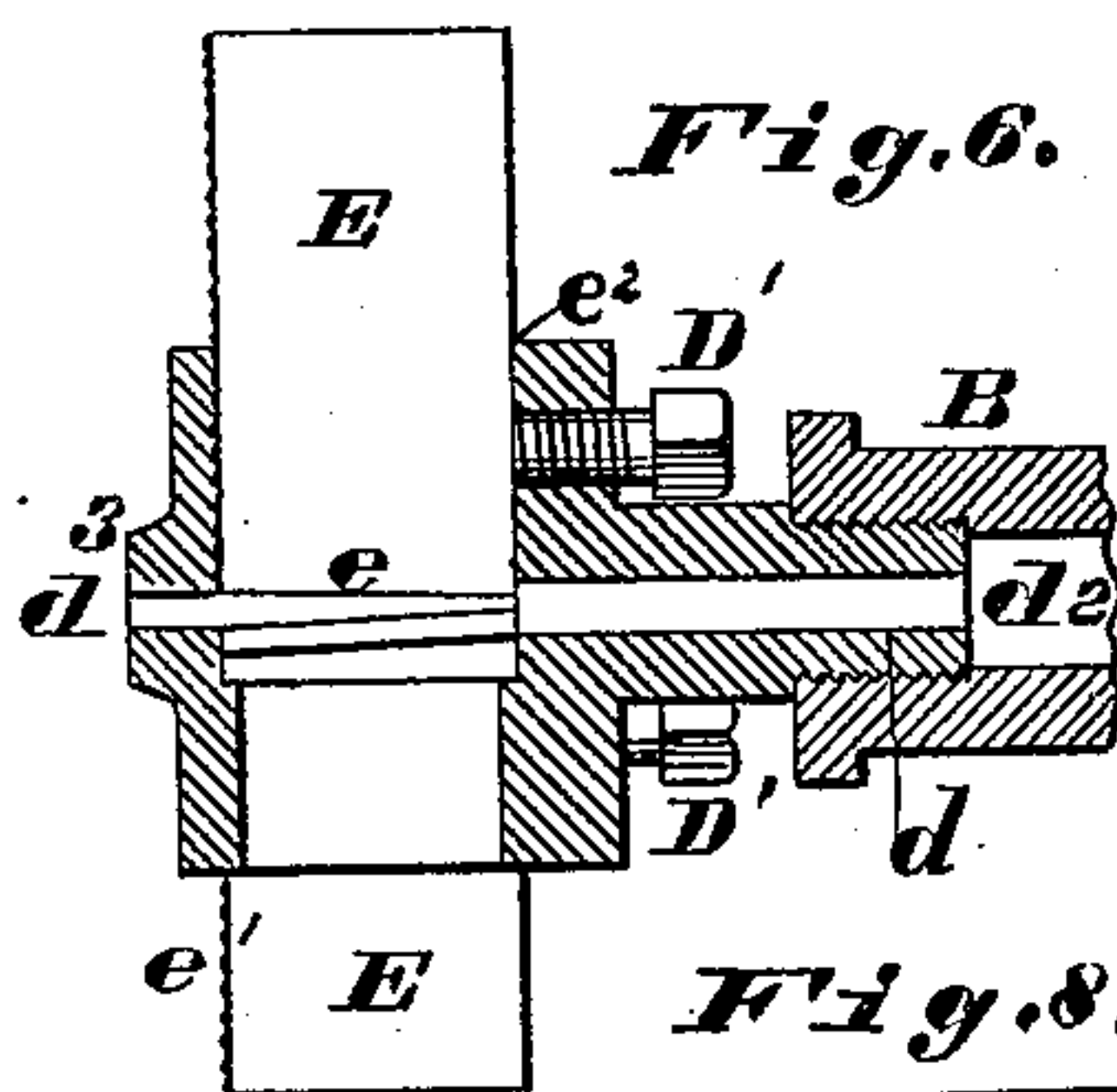
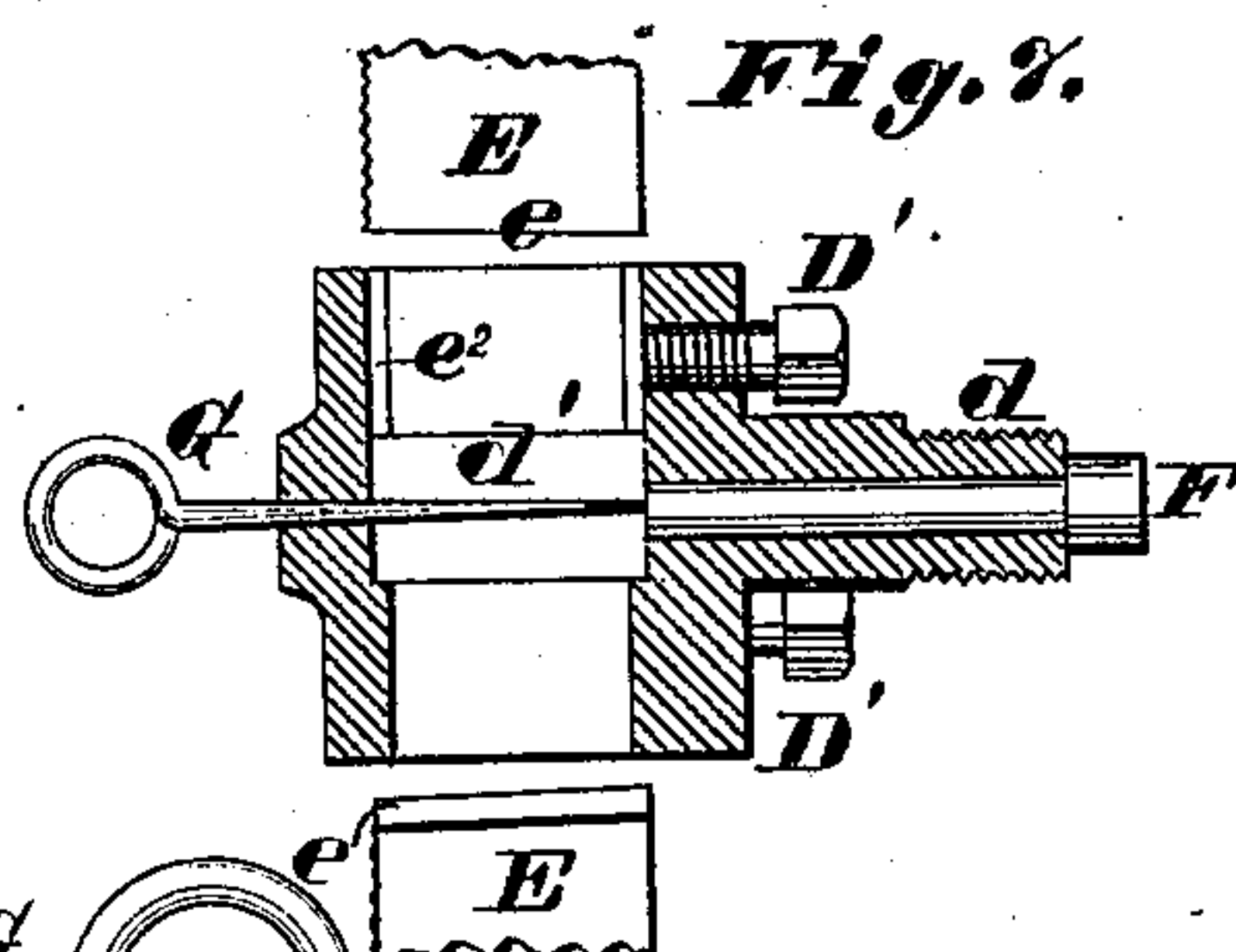


Fig. 7.

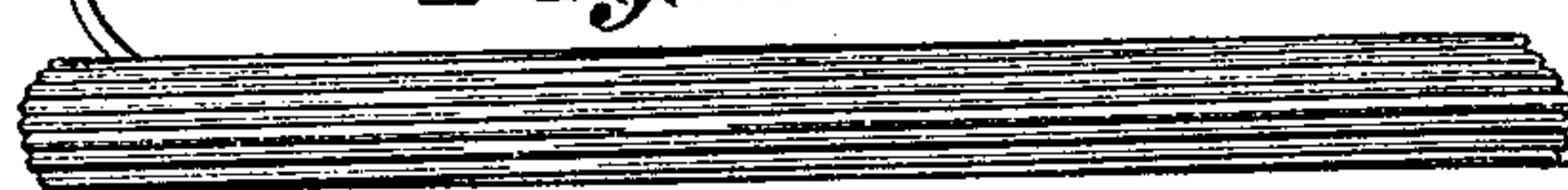


Attest
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Fig. 9.



Fig. 10



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM EDENBORN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

MACHINE FOR POINTING WIRE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,795, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed June 1, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM EDENBORN, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful
5 Improvement in Machines for Pointing Wire, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 This invention relates to a machine for pointing wire prior to and in preparation for the subsequent pulling of the same, the object being to form a tapering end to the wire, so that the drawing-machine can operate upon it.

15 My improvement consists, first, in the combination of a supporting-table having a shaft mounted thereon and adapted to be rotated at a high rate of speed by suitable driving mechanism, a head (or heads) having an opening for
20 the insertion of the wire, bevel-edged knives with serrated edges, and grooves in the head for receiving and set-screws for retaining said knives, as hereinafter set forth.

My improvement consists, secondly, in a peculiar means for gaging the knives, consisting
25 of a plug and pin, as hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention, showing two heads secured to the driving-shaft, whose supporting-table is shown. Fig. 2 is a front view of the
30 head. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of same through $x x$, Fig. 5. Fig. 4 is a rear view of the head. Fig. 5 is a side view of the head, showing part of the driving-shaft in section.
35 Fig. 6 is a horizontal section of the head and a portion of the shaft. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section through the head, the knives being withdrawn, showing my means for setting or
40 gaging the knives. Figs. 8 and 9 are side views of gaging-pins. Fig. 10 shows a coil of wire whose end has been pointed by my machine. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are on an enlarged scale from Figs. 1 and 10.

45 A is the supporting-table, which is of any common construction.

B is the driving-shaft, turning in suitable boxes, $b b$, which is preferably tubular or provided with tubular ends, screw-threaded, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, for receiving the screw-
50 threaded portion of the head D. I prefer to

use two heads on the one shaft, as one supporting-table and one motive power will then do for both; but one head alone may be used. As a matter of course, when two heads are used on the same shaft the cutting-edges of
55 the knives of the two heads are reversed, as the heads revolve in the same direction.

C is the driving-pulley on the shaft B, and C' is a loose pulley for receiving the driving-belt when the machine is at rest. 60

The head D has a hollow screw-threaded reduced portion, d , which screws into the hollow or hollow-ended shaft B. The main part of the head has an axial bore, d' , (see Fig. 7, where the knives are removed,) not quite as
65 long as the length of the head. The portion d of the head has an axial bore, d^2 , and the face of the head has a central opening, d^3 , for the insertion of the wire to submit it to the action of the knives E. The knives E have
70 beveled cutting-edges e . (See Figs. 3, 6, and 7.) The deepest parts of the cutting-edges of the knives are at the rear of the head, so that as the wire is fed in it is pointed, as shown in Fig. 10. 75

The knives are five in number, and are secured to the head in openings, d^4 , by set-screws D', screwing preferably through the rear of the head, pressing against their back edges. The face edges e' of the knives are serrated or
80 notched, to take a better hold of the head as the set-screws D' jam upon their back edges. The openings d^4 are made sufficiently large to allow the easy escape of the wire shavings.

My means for setting the knives to the right
85 adjustment in the head, when they have been removed for sharpening or when they are to be gaged for pointing wire of another size, is illustrated by Figs. 7, 8, and 9, and is as follows: The head being removed from its driving-shaft, the plug F is inserted into the hole d^2 , which
90 limits the inward movement of the gaging-pin G. The pin G is then inserted through the hole d^3 in the face of the head, and the knives then being put in their places in the head, their
95 inward movement is limited by the gaging-pin, which is of the same size and shape as the end of the wire after it has been pointed. There are grooves e^2 in the head, to receive the back edges of the knives. 100

Having thus described my invention, the following is what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. The combination of supporting-table A,
5 shaft B, provided with suitable driving mechanism, head D, having openings d^3 , for the purpose set forth, bevel-edged knives E, with serrated edges e' , grooves e^2 , and retaining set-

screws D' , all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The described means for gaging the knives,
consisting of plug F and pin G, as set forth.

WM. EDENBORN.

Witnesses:

SAML. KNIGHT,
GEO. H. KNIGHT.