E. F. Dunaway,

Wiring Blinds.

No. 112,791. Patented Mar. 21, 1871.

Fig. 1.

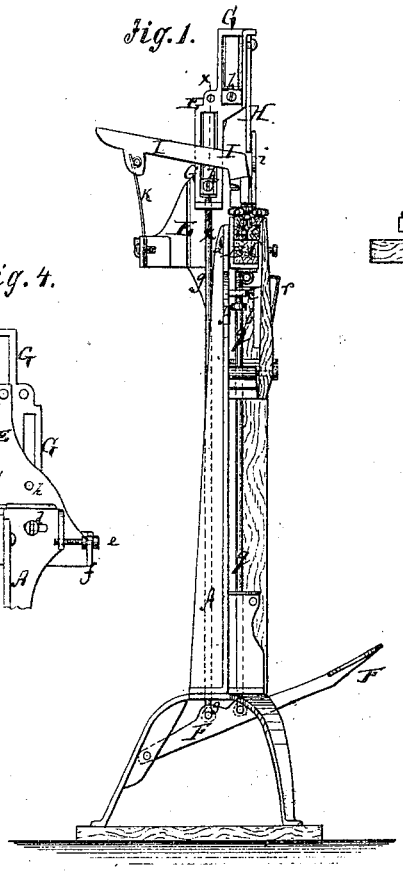


Fig. 2.

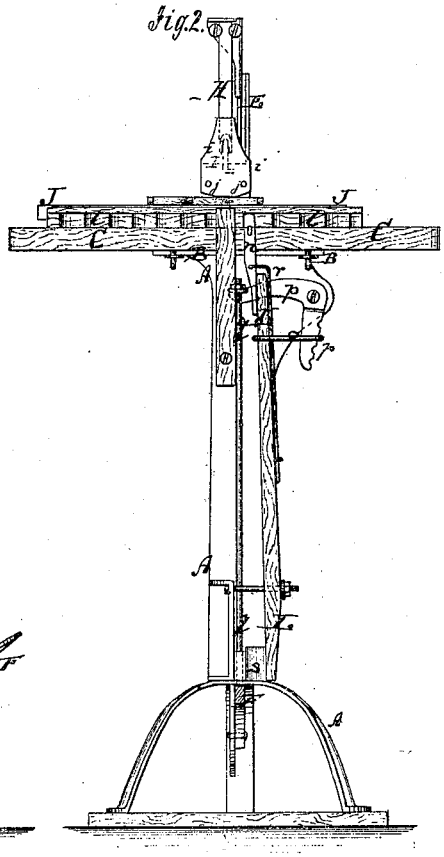


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

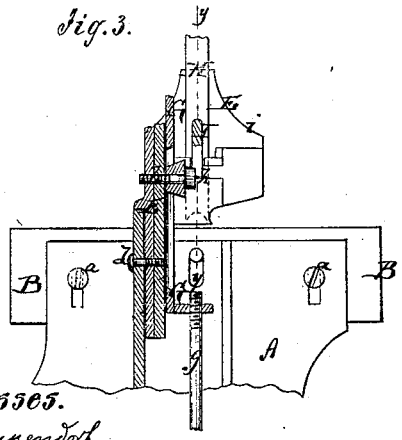
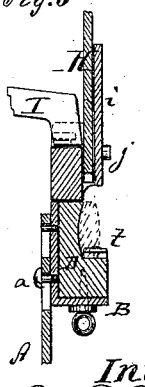


Fig. 5



Witnesses.

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ELIJAH F. DUNAWAY, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 112,791, dated March 21, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN BLIND-WIRING MACHINES.

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, ELIJAH F. DUNAWAY, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and improved Blind-Wiring Machine; 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 side elevation, partly in section, of my improved blind-wiring machine.

Figure 2 is front elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is a detail vertical transverse section of the slide, *x x*, fig. 1, being the line of section.

Figure 4 is a detail side view of the table and frame.

Figure 5 is a detail vertical transverse section through the table and frame, showing the same adapted for wiring slats, *y y*, fig. 3, being the line of section.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new machine for wiring blind-slats and rods, and has for its object to make the apparatus entirely adjustable for applying staples of suitable length to articles of various thicknesses.

The invention consists in various details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter more fully described.

A in the drawing represents the main support or standard of my improved machine. It is made in form of an upright post, standing on suitable legs or braces, and made of metal or other material.

Its upper part is enlarged to form a broad face for the reception of the table B.

This table is secured to the frame A by screws *a a* that pass through vertical slots in said frame, and is therefore vertically adjustable, a set-screw, *b*, held in an ear, *c*, that projects from the frame, and fitting against the under side of the table, serving to adjust the same to any height.

The table B is L-shaped in cross-section, and supports on its horizontal arm the bed C, on which rods, or the L-shaped bed D, on which slats are wired.

E is the upper frame of the machine, secured to the upper part of the frame A, for holding the punch and other wiring mechanism.

This frame E is, by a screw or screws, *d*, that pass through horizontal slots in a backwardly-projecting rib of the frame A, secured thereto, so as to be laterally adjustable, a set-screw, *e*, held in a projecting ear, *f*, of the frame A, serving to adjust said upper frame E.

F is a treadle, pivoted to the lower part of the frame A, and connected by a rod, *g*, with a slotted slide, G, to which the punch H is secured.

The slide G is provided with vertical slots, through which are fitted screws *h* into the frame E, said screws having beveled heads, as in fig. 3, so that they can be set to hold the slide more or less close against E and at the same time to guide the same.

The punch works through the eye, which is in front closed by a plate, *i'*, that is by screws *j j* secured to the front plate *i* of the frame E.

The plate *i'* is, by the screws, made adjustable forward or backward, so that it will serve to adjust the "eye" for the reception of the staple to the thickness of wire. Spring eyes heretofore employed are not practicable, and unadjustable eyes will not receive larger staples, and be too large for smaller. By the adjustable plate *i'* all sizes of staples can be admitted.

The staples are hung upon an inclined plate, I, which is held by a spring, K, its front end resting against the back of the plate *i*.

The punch, when drawn down by the action of the treadle, forces the front staple down into the wood on the table, causing at the same time the plate I to yield slightly backward. After the punch has been drawn up by the action of a spring upon the treadle, the spring K will force the plate I forward, again bringing a new staple under the punch.

For wiring the center rods of blinds I place upon the table B the prismatic bed C, and upon the same the rod J to be wired.

This rod is held between two plates, *l m*, which are drawn together by means of screws, or pressed together by a spring in front, so as to prevent the rod from splitting.

The face of the plate *l* is notched or toothed, and receives the end of a pawl, *n*, pivoted to a lever, L, that is, by a strap, O, connected with a bell-crank, *p*, the said crank being by a rod, *q*, connected with the treadle.

A spring, *r*, holds the pawl against the notched face of the plate *m*.

The strap *o* locks into a notched edge of the bell-crank, and can be secured nearer to or further from the pivot of the same, to thereby regulate the stroke of the pawl and the consequent feed of the rod.

S is a spring, by which the pawl is thrown back after each stroke, and whereby in fact the treadle is raised after each downward motion.

For wiring slats the bed C and plates *l m* are removed, and the bed D for the slat is put upon the table, said bed having a gauge, *t*, for regulating the position of the slat, and a hollow back for properly sustaining the same on edge.

The lateral adjustment of the frame E is necessary

whenever the machine is changed from rod to slat-wiring, and *vice versa*, and for different thicknesses of the same. The vertical adjustment of the table is necessary for driving slats of different lengths and to different depths.

Having thus described my invention,

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

1. The slotted slide G, combined with the screws *h*, having beveled heads, as and for the purpose described.

2. The pawl *m*, combined with treadle mechanism L O P Q R S F, for the purpose described.

3. The combination broad-faced and slotted standard A *c*, table B, beds C D, and part E, all constructed and applied to form the supporting-frame of a blind-wiring machine.

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Witnesses:
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