(No Model.)

J. U. KESSLER.

MACHINE FOR COILING WIRE.

No. 337,588. Patented Mar. 9, 1886.

Fig. 1.

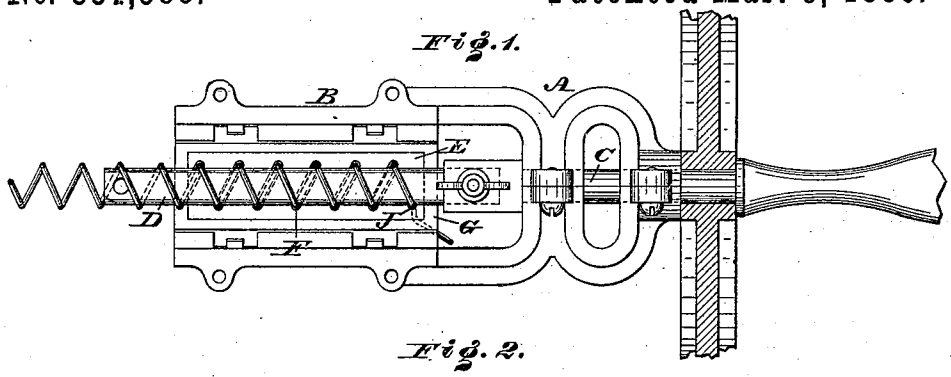


Fig. 2.

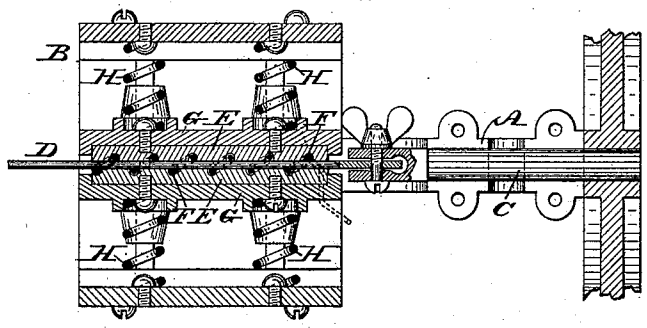


Fig. 3.

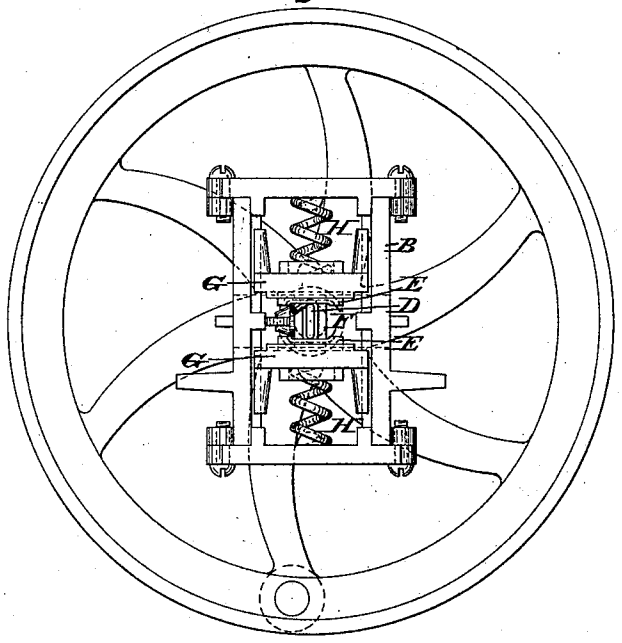
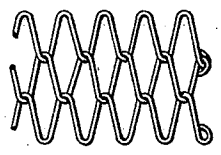


Fig. 4.



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MACHINE FOR COILING WIRE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 337,588, dated March 9, 1886.

Application filed January 12, 1886. Serial No. 188,299. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN U. KESSLER, a citizen of Switzerland, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Coiling Wire and Making Wire-Netting, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a partial top or plan view and partial section of a machine for coiling wire and making wire-netting embodying my invention, the upper portion of the machine being removed. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section of the machine. Fig. 3 represents an end view thereof. Fig. 4 represents a piece of wire-netting.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

My invention consists of a machine for coiling wire in flat condition and making wire-netting therefrom, the same having a mandrel and movable jaws, the operation whereof being hereinafter fully set forth.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a frame, and B represents a box connected therewith and supported in any suitable manner.

C represents a rotary shaft, which is mounted on the frame A, and receives motion or power from any proper source. Connected with the shaft C is a mandrel, D, formed of a flat piece of metal and entering the box B, where it occupies a position between two jaws, E, each of whose inner faces is formed with a spiral groove, F. The jaws are secured to heads or holders G, which are fitted to the box and guided therein so as to slide in opposite directions. Bearing against the backs of the heads are springs H, the object whereof is to press the jaws toward the mandrel D. In one end of the jaws is an opening, J, for feeding wire to the mandrel, said opening being in communication with the open end or side of the box B.

A piece of wire is introduced into the mandrel and wrapped around the same sufficient to take hold thereof, and enters the beginning of the spiral groove F. The mandrel is now rotated, and, owing to its widest dimensions, causes the jaws to separate, the latter, however, pressing against the wire and mandrel. The rotation of the mandrel continues and the jaws close, the position of the mandrel, owing to its narrow dimensions, permitting the same. The wire is advanced on the mandrel, and the jaws or dies E impart the contour of the spiral groove F thereto, thus coiling the wire in flat condition.

After a coil is made and a second piece of wire is undergoing the coiling operation the forward end of the latter is inserted into the coil as made, and as the second coil rotates and advances it is reeved with the first coil. When the third coil is made it is reeved with the second coil, as seen in Fig. 4, by which provision wire-netting, &c., may be readily formed.

The mandrel and dies or jaws are made removable, so as to be replaced, repaired, &c.

If desired, a spiral groove, F, may be formed on the mandrel in lieu of those on the dies, or both the mandrel and jaws may be grooved.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A wire-coiling machine having a flat mandrel of greater breadth than thickness and sliding spring-jaws having spiral grooves, the said jaws being actuated by the rotation of said mandrel, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A wire-coiling machine composed of the frame A, the box B, rotary shaft C, flat mandrel D, located in said box, jaws E, having spiral grooves F, and the sliding holders G, with springs H, one of said jaws E having opening J, all of said parts being arranged and combined substantially as described.

3. Jaws with spiral grooves and a mandrel between the same, in combination with springs for pressing the jaws against the mandrel and means for rotating the mandrel, substantially as described.

JOHN U. KESSLER.

Witnesses:
JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
A. P. GRANT.