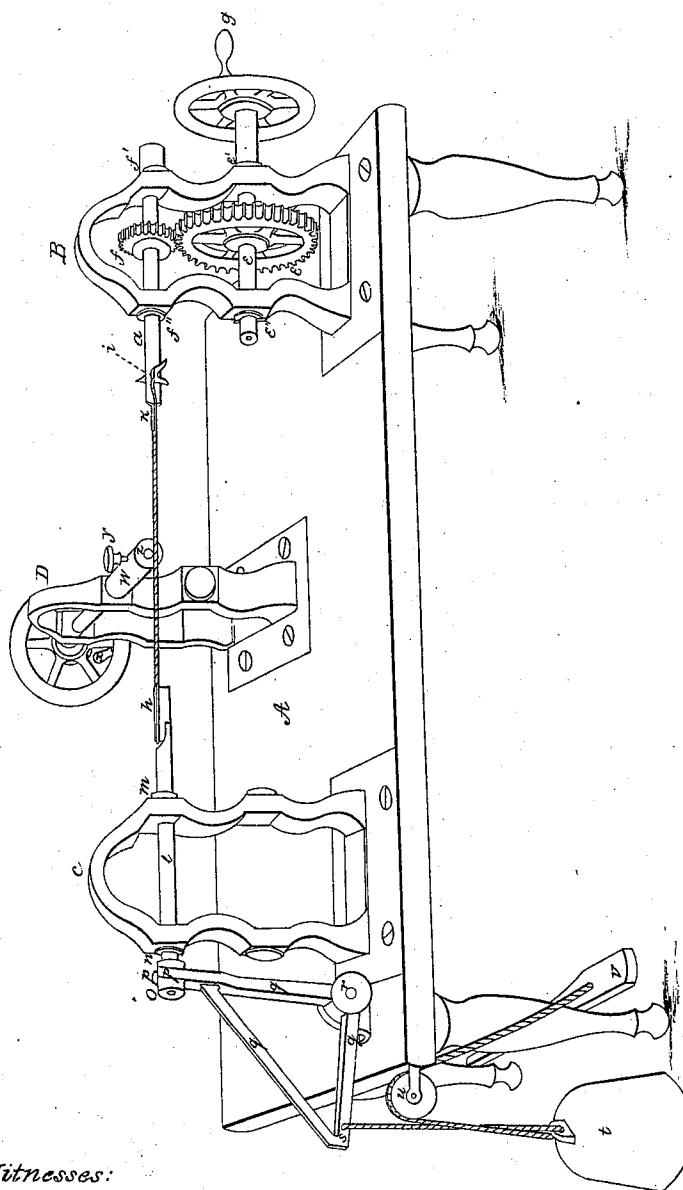


M. Dimock,

Wire-Twisting Machine.

No 40,580.

Patented Nov. 10, 1863.



Witnesses:

James C. Strout  
A. Comadell

Inventor:

Martial Dimock  
By  
Jones, Brown & Co,  
Attorneys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIAL DIMOCK, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO PORTER FITCH,  
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVED MACHINE FOR TWISTING WIRES FOR MARKING-TAGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 40,586, dated November 10, 1863.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARTIAL DIMOCK, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Twisting the Wires Attached to Marking-Tags; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which represents a perspective view of my invention, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of my invention is to produce a machine which will facilitate the twisting of the wires attached to tags for marking bales of merchandise, or of wires used for any purpose which require to be twisted in a similar manner.

A represents a table, having attached to its upper surface three double upright standards, B C D, of the form shown in the drawings or of any other desirable form, for the purpose of supporting the various parts of the machinery.

E represents a cog-wheel supported by the standard B, and working in and actuating the smaller cog-wheel f. These wheels are put in motion by a power applied at g, which may be hand-power, as in the model from which these drawings are made, or any other power. The shaft a of the wheel f is perforated with a small rectangular aperture, i, and a portion of the metal surrounding one end of the aperture and extending therefrom to the end of the shaft is removed, leaving, however, a double tenon, K, rising in the center of the part from which such removal is made, extending from the aperture i to the end of the shaft, standing in the same plane with the aperture i and perpendicular to the plane of the face of the metal left after the removal of the portion referred to. This tenon may project beyond the end of the main body of the shaft, as shown in the drawings. The end of the tenon at the aperture i is to be made perpendicular to the axis of the shaft. The shafts of both wheels E and f are held in position by shoulders, as shown e' and f', and pins, as shown at e" and f", or their equivalents.

C represents a double standard similar to that just described, supporting a sliding shaft l, the end of which toward the center of the machine is formed into a tenon similar to that upon the end of the shaft of the wheel f, except that it is not perforated as that is at i. This shaft has a free longitudinal motion in its socket in the

standard C to such an extent that it may be slid outward from the center of the machine till the outer end of the tenon reaches the standard at m, and may be slid inward till the shoulder o bears against the standard at n. The shoulder o has a notch cut in each side of it to receive and hold the arms p p of the triangular lever q, and having the notches of greater width than the arms p p, in order that there may be no interference with the freedom of their motion, which is in the arc of a circle having its center at r, where the triangular lever is supported by a movable joint attached to the table. To the triangular lever at s is fastened a string or chain connected with a weight, t, and passing over a fixed pulley, u, to a pedal, v, to which it is also fastened. The double upright standards B and C stand in the same plane, and are so situated that a straight line passing longitudinally through the axis of the shaft l, and sufficiently extended, would also pass longitudinally through the axis of the shaft a. The third upright, D, stands in a plane perpendicular to that of the two others, and supports a single shaft, w, in such a position that a straight line passing longitudinally through its axis would intersect and be perpendicular to a straight line passing from the axis of a to the axis of l. The shaft w is held in its position by shoulders and pins, or their equivalents, similar to those described in connection with the shafts e and a. It revolves on its axis by the application of power at x. At y is a small thumb-screw extending into the interior of the shaft, which is hollow like a gun-barrel, the end of the bore being shown at z, where it is slightly chambered or tunneled, so as to admit of anything being thrust into it more readily. The thumb-screw being unscrewed and the operator being supposed to hold in his hand a wire of the proper length, one end of which passes through a barb or arrow-head for fastening tags to bales and the other end through the tag itself, the machine is worked as follows: The operator thrusts both ends of the wire into the barrel of the shaft w, and turns the thumb-screw till it holds them. He then seizes the tag in his left hand and the barb in his right, and, pulling them apart as far as the wire will permit, inserts the barb into the aperture i in such a manner that the wire is made to pass around the whole length of the tenon k. At the same time he slips the opposite end

of the doubled wire over the tenon *h*, leaving the wire passing around the tenon. If, on account of the weight *t* the shaft *l* should be drawn back so as to render it difficult to pass the wire around the tenon *h*, the operator puts his foot on the pedal *v*, and by pressing it down lifts the weight *t* and allows the shaft *l* to be easily slid inward to receive the wire. Upon removing the foot the weight causes the shaft to pull upon the wire, and thus to straighten it out and hold it in position, while as it twists and shortens the weight rises and allows the shaft to move inward and accommodate itself to the shortening of the wire. The operator now gives the shaft *w* a few revolutions, and the wire is rapidly twisted from the muzzle *z* toward him until all the surplus wire is twisted up and the rest extends in two straight lines parallel to each other and close together from tenon to tenon. Unscrewing the thumb-screw, the liberated and shortened wire springs from its confinement in the barrel, and by a few turns of the wheel *E* is twisted firmly and evenly from the inner end of one tenon to the inner end of the other, leaving a straight untwisted loop at each end where it passes around the tenons, and leaving the tag in one of these loops and the barb in the other. It is removed from the machine by simply pulling the barb out of the aperture in which it had been held and is now ready for use.

I do not intend to limit myself to the use of the thumb-screw *y* for the purpose described, but may use in its place a spring or any equivalent; neither do I intend to confine myself to the use of the arrangement consisting of the triangular lever, the weight, and pedal for the purpose described, but may use any other device which will answer the purpose as well, nor yet to the cog-wheels *E* and *f*, but may use wheels and bands or any other equivalents.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The construction and use of the shaft *a*, having the aperture *i* and the double tenon *k*, substantially as shown and described.
2. The construction and use of the sliding shaft *l*, having the double tenon *h* and the notches in the shoulder *o*, substantially as shown and described.
3. The arrangement and use of the shaft *a*, having aperture *i* and double tenon *k*, the sliding shaft *l*, with its double tenon *h* and notches in the shoulder *o*, in connection and co-operation with each other and with the shaft *w*, when used for twisting wires, substantially as shown and described.

MARTIAL DIMOCK.

Witnesses:

R. SHEPARD,  
LYSANDER HILL.