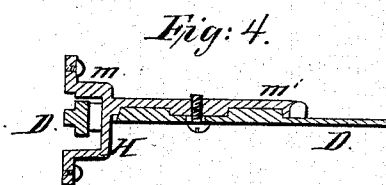
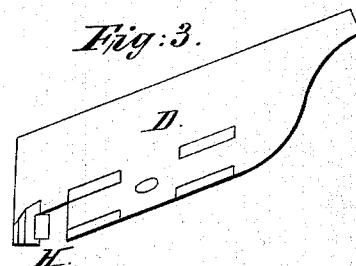
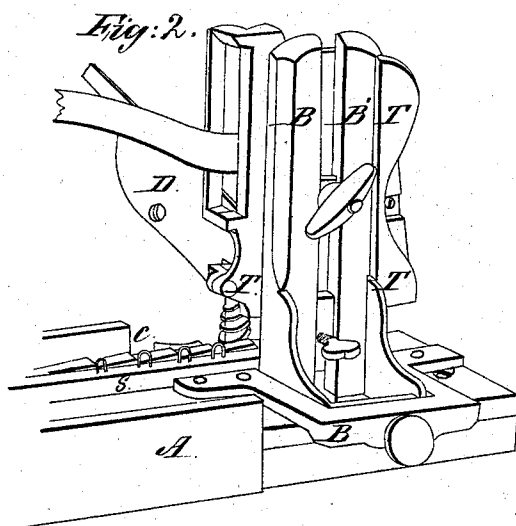
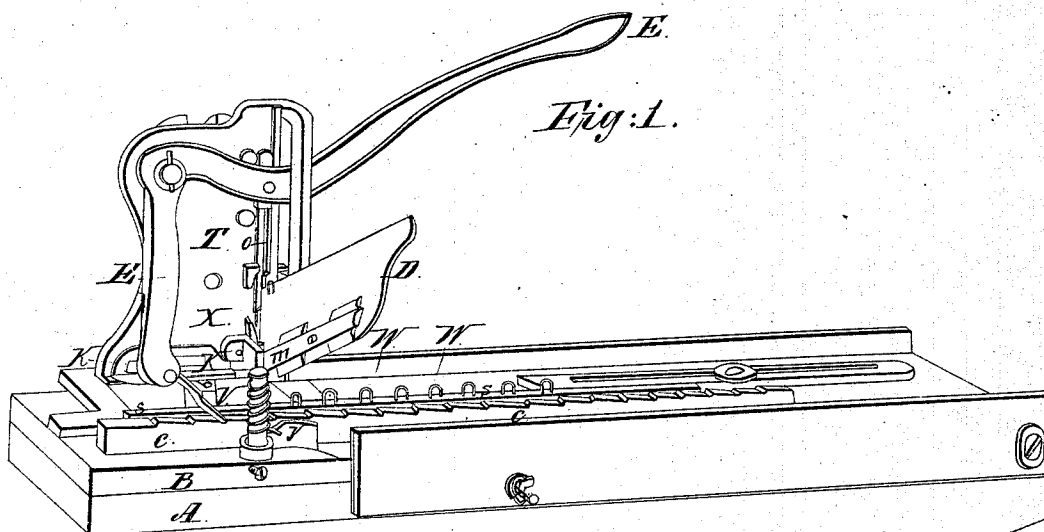


*T. R. Crosby,*  
*Wiring Blind Rods.*  
*N<sup>o</sup> 26,417.      Patented Dec. 13, 1859.*



*Witnesses:*  
*Ransom Crosby*  
*Samuel F. Imphus*

*Inventor:*  
*Thomas R. Crosby*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS R. CROSBY, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## MACHINE FOR WIRING BLIND-RODS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 26,417, dated December 13, 1859.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS R. CROSBY, of the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Blind-Rod and Lath Wiring Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, Fig. 2 a back elevation, Fig. 3, a view of the rack for holding the wires, showing the rubber spring H and Fig. 4 is a plan of the wire rack and frame showing also the spring H accompanying the same.

The same letters indicate like parts in all the drawings.

In Figs. 1 and 2 A is the bed frame of wood; B is the cast iron base having the standard B' B' (Fig. 2) upon which the main plate T is adjusted for different widths of lath and rods by means of the large thumb screw seen in Fig. 2. The small thumb screw at the bottom of T and the one at the bottom of the standard in B are for regulating different thicknesses of lath and rods.

The rod to be wired is seen at S and at the side thereof is the pattern or carrier C. The pattern or carrier C is of wood and notched as represented in spaces corresponding to the requirements of the rod S.

The dog V Fig. 1 at the lower end of the handle E is for the purpose of operating the carrier, moving the same one notch at each throw of the handle and carrying with it at the same time the rod S. The carrier C has a small screw in it at the left end against which the rod rests. At each action of the handle E the dog V is brought in contact with a projection of the side of the adjustable slide K, and this slide is simply for the purpose of regulating the motion of the dog V and so to drop it into any notch required. When the dog is not required to be used it is fastened out of the way by means of the catch X.

D is a rack upon which the wires *w, w*, are first strung. This rack may be adjusted as shown in Figs. 1 and 4 to slide upon the frame *m*, and to be held by means of the spring H, Figs. 3 and 4 firmly

against the main plate T forming in connection with said plate a mouth, by means of which the wires are firmly held while in the act of being driven, or it may be permanently attached to the said plate T and an additional piece or yielding mouth may be attached to the main plate T substantially in the manner in which D is now arranged.

O is the direct acting or perpendicular driver, operated by means of the slot in the handle E acting upon a pin or projection in the driver. The stud spring and eccentric seen at Y Fig. 1 are for the purpose of holding the carrier and rod properly in position while the machine is being operated.

The operation of the machine when wiring rods is as follows: The handle E being thrown up the dog V is thrown forward against the carrier C into a notch of which it falls and pushes it, together with the rod S one notch forward ready for the next wire. And the driver O is elevated so that the lower end fully clears the rack D and said rack is then pressed up by means of the spring H (Figs. 3 and 4) firmly against the main plate T. The wires on D will then slide down toward T and the lower wire will rest against T directly underneath the driver O, said driver and wire being of equal thickness. If now the handle E is depressed the dog V will be drawn back against the slide K and there rest ready for the next operation, the driver O will be pressed down upon the single wire and the plate T, and will pass said wire through the machine and force it into the rod S. The wire while in the act of entering the rod is firmly held in proper position within the yielding mouth formed by the lower end of D pressing by means of the spring H upon the plate T as before described.

I am aware that a patent was granted to Byron Boardman dated September 1st 1857, for an improved machine for wiring blind rods, but the method employed by me to hold the wire preparatory to its being pressed into the rod or blind by the driver is entirely different from the invention or device of the said Boardman. Neither is my said machine in any other respect in principle and operation similar to the one patented by said Boardman. I

do not therefore claim his said invention nor any part thereof, but

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

5 1. The use in wiring machines of the yielding mouth to hold the wire when being driven and formed substantially as herein described.

2. I claim the use of the adjustable slide  
10 K substantially in the manner and for the purposes described.

3. I claim in said machines the use of the

dog V in the end of the arm E substantially in the manner and for the purposes herein described.

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4. I claim the combination together of the driver O and the yielding mouth formed by the rack D and plate I substantially as herein described.

THOMAS R. CROSBY.

Witnesses:

RANSOM CROSBY,  
DANIEL F. TOMPKINS.