W. F. MOODY.
Wire-Coiling Machine.

No. 197,789. Patented Dec. 4, 1877.

Fig. 1.

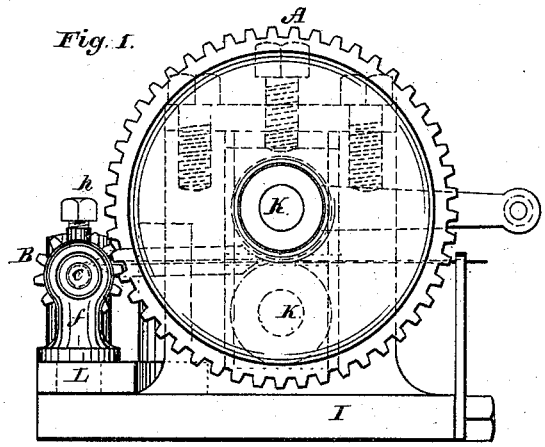


Fig. 2.

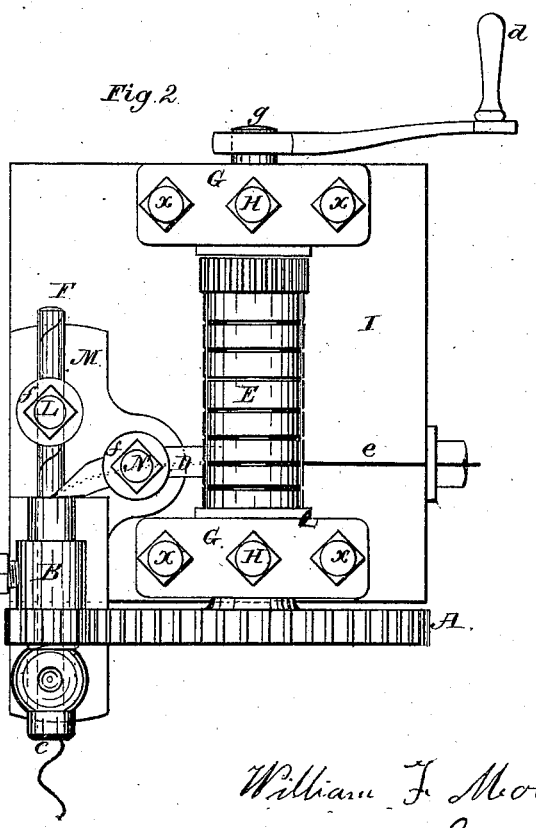
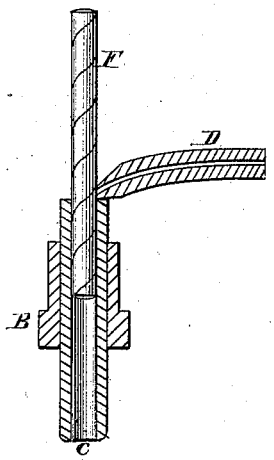


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. MOODY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN WIRE-COILING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **197,789**, dated December 4, 1877; application filed August 3, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. MOODY, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Weaving Machines, for the purpose of coiling wires to form a fabric of woven-wire mattresses or any other similar use where coiled wires may be used.

Figure 1 represents an end view of my machine. Fig. 2 represents a top view of my machine, looking down upon it; and Fig. 3 represents a transverse section of my machine.

Similar letters of reference, where they occur in the separate figures, denote like parts in all the drawings.

My invention consists in a device for coiling wire, hitherto unknown, by means of the wire passing between two rollers, E, as shown in Fig. 2, through conductor D, entering the revolving sleeve *c*, which is rotated by the pinion B, which gets its motion from the wheel A, turned by means of the crank *d*.

When the crank *d* is turned, the wire *e* is forced through the conductor D, forming a bend in the wire to enter the screw F at the end of the sleeve *c*. The rotation of the sleeve *c* carries the wire around through the coil of the screw F, the friction being on the interior of the sleeve *c*, carrying the wire around on the incline of the screw F forward as fast as it is forced up by the rollers E.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings.

I represents a frame or standard to receive two sets of boxes to support the shafts of the rollers E, only one of which is shown in Fig. 2.

The shaft *g* (shown in Fig. 2) is supplied with a crank or pulley. At the other end of the shaft *g* is the gear-wheel A, permanently fastened by a key or any other means, which, operating the pinion B, revolves the sleeve *c* around the screw F with a greater velocity than the wire is forced through the conductor D by the rollers E.

The caps G G are screwed down by means of the screw-bolts X X X X, and the boxes are adjustable by means of the set-screws H H, for the purpose of tightening or loosening the rollers E to obtain the desired tension on the wire, and allow the passage of different sizes of wire.

The standards are permanently secured to block M, which block is fastened by means of a bolt (not shown in the drawing) to the frame I, and is adjustable to any of the grooves in the rollers E, at the same time slacking the set-screw *h* and moving the sleeve *c* through the pinion B until it comes in contact with the conductor D, which is also adjustable by slacking the set-screw N and setting it in any required position.

The screw F can be changed to any desirable position by slacking the set-screw L.

Having thus fully described my invention, I would state that I am aware that rollers have been used to force wires through a screw to form a coil. This I do not claim; but

What I do claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The rotary sleeve *c*, in combination with the stationary rod F, having a spiral groove or thread, for the purpose described and represented.

2. In combination with the revolving sleeve *c* and stationary rod F, the guide D, to guide the wire into said groove, for the purpose described and represented.

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Witnesses:

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