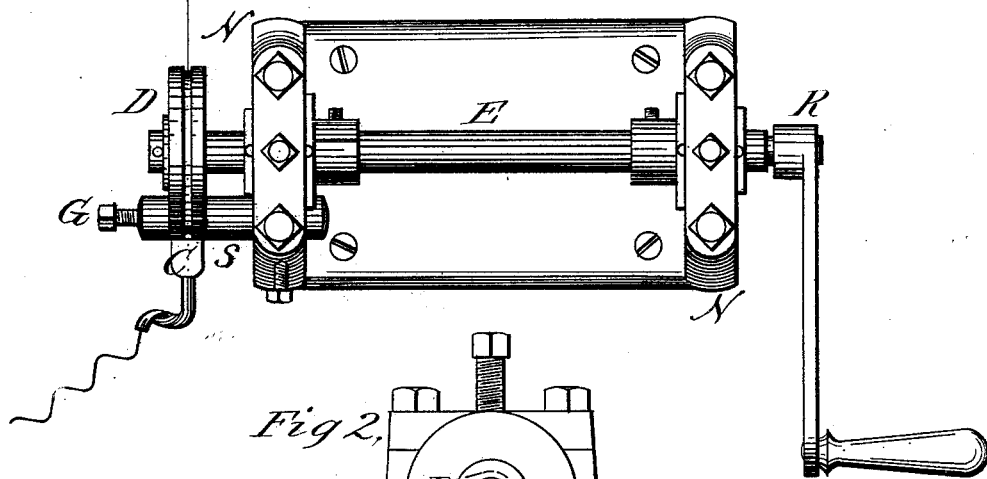


W. F. MOODY.  
Wire-Coiling Machine.

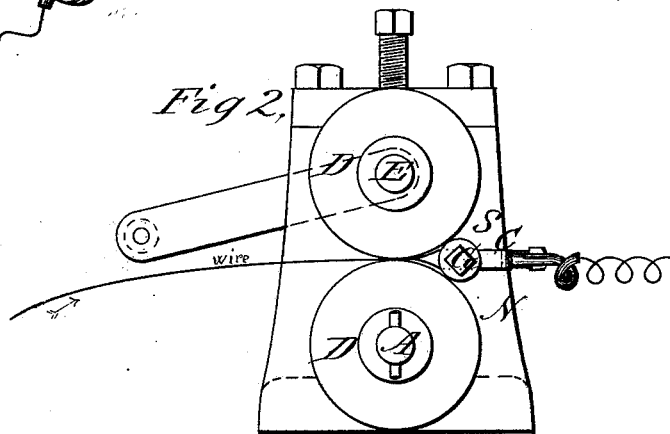
No. 206,683.

Patented Aug. 6, 1878.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Attest:*

*Inventor*

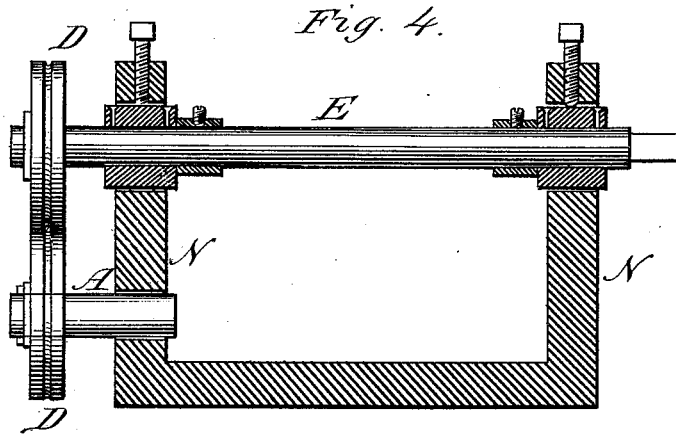
Chas. P. Kretzer  
William S. Parkhurst

William F. Moody

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*Attest:*

*Chas. P. Reeton*  
*William S. Parkhurst*

*Inventor.*

*William F. Moody*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. MOODY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS  
RIGHT TO THOMAS B. JEFFERY, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WIRE-COILING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **206,683**, dated August 6, 1878; application filed  
April 17, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. MOODY, of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Weaving Wire to form a fabric of woven wire for mattresses or any other purpose or place where coiled wire might be used; and I do hereby declare the following to be 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 top view of my machine, showing the shaft E, rollers D D, and standards N N, which will be more fully described hereinafter. Fig. 2 represents an end view of my machine, showing the rollers D D, the end of the stud A, and helical tube C, which will be more fully described hereinafter. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the helical tube or former C, showing the wire while being formed into coils. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal elevation, partly in section.

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

N N designate the frame or standards to hold a set of boxes to support the shaft E, carrying one of the rollers D. At one end of the shaft E is a crank, R; or a pulley may be used. Attached to one of the standards N, under the center of the shaft E and roller D, is a stud, A, to receive roller D, which turns loosely on stud A. Between the two rollers D D, but to the right of a line connecting their two centers, is a stud, S, to support the helical tube or former C. To retain the hole of the helical tube in line with a groove on the periphery of one of the rollers D, the tube is fast-

ened to the stud by a set-screw, G. (Shown in Fig. 1.) The stud S is also held in the frame or standards N by suitable connections.

To operate the machine, wire is put on a reel or spool, and one end of the wire is passed between the two rollers and made to enter the straight part of the tube. The crank being turned, revolving the rollers, the wire is thereby forced into the straight part, and thence into the helical part of the tube C, causing it to conform to the shape of the helical part, and by maintaining the movement of the rollers the wire passes through the tube and leaves it in a continuous spiral coil, which is run out as long as required for the purpose intended, and cut off by suitable means. The crank is then turned again, and by carefully entering the succeeding coil between the convolutions of the previous coil or coils the spirals may be made to interlock and form a continuous fabric.

Having thus fully described my invention, I would state that I am aware that rollers have been used for forcing wire through formers for the purpose of bending the wire into a spiral form. These I do not claim.

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

1. A wire-guide one end of which is straight and receives the wire from the rollers, and the other end bent into a helical form for bending and delivering the wire in a spiral form, substantially as described.

2. The wire-guide or former consisting of a tube bent into a helical form, in combination with the stud S and rollers D D, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM F. MOODY.

Witnesses:

F. M. REID,  
THOS. B. JEFFERY.