

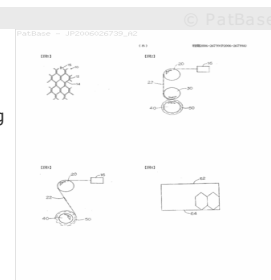
1) Family number: 32732677 (JP2006026739 A2)

WIRE NETTING WITH HEXAGONAL MESH

Abstract: Source: JP2006026739 A2 PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a wire netting with hexagonal mesh which has low surface bump, and whose stretch is low lengthwise and breadthwise when it is used. SOLUTION: In a wire netting with hexagonal mesh made by using a wire for net made of steel material, the hardness of the cross section of the wire for net at a twisted part is 10-30 higher in Vickers hardness than that of the wire for net except the twisted part. It is desirable that the difference between the hardness of the wire for net at the twisted part and that of the wire for net except the twisted part is obtained by applying a pressure on the surface of the wire netting after the wire for net is twisted and, furthermore, it is desirable that the pressure applied on the surface is 0.5-2.0kgf/cm².

Probable Assignee: RIMA KK

Earliest Publication Date: 20060202



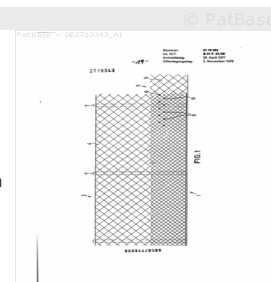
2) Family number: 1648059 (DE2719343 A1)

WIRE NETTING WITH TWO SIZES OF MESH - IS MADE BY USING TWO STAGGERED LAYERS OF NETTING OF EQUAL MESH SIZE

Abstract: Source: DE2719343 A1 A wire fence (1) is made from two lengths of wire netting with the same size of mesh (4, 5) but the lower length (3) is of reduced width. The narrow length (3) is placed over the lower part of the wide length (2) but the meshes are staggered such that the two lengths of netting combine to form a mesh which is only one quarter of the mesh of the separate lengths. The two lengths of netting are spot welded together at the wire junctions (6) to form a fence with reinforced lower section. This type of fence is useful for forestry plantations to keep out small animals. The principle can also be applied to hexagonal mesh wire netting.

Probable Assignee: ROESLER DRAHT KG

Earliest Publication Date: 19781102



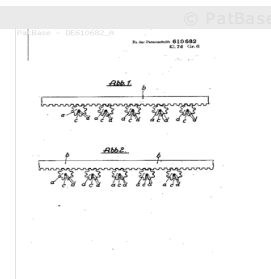
3) Family number: 21075205 (DE610682 A)

METHOD AND DEVICE FOR THE DRILLEN GEFLECHTSDRAEHTE FOR PRODUCING HEXAGONAL WIRE MESHES ON MACHINES WITH UNDIVIDED FLECHTRAEDERN (MACHINE TRANSLATION)

Abstract: Source: DE610682 A (claim 1) 1 Claims: i method for drilling the braid wires in the production of hexagonal wire mesh on machines with unsaturated Flechtraedern divided, - characterized net that the wires over which are ueberverdrillt actual drill position beyond and here turned back on again, namely, the wires to ueberverdrillt as much as is necessary for the destruction of the internal stress and to limit the Back suspension.

Probable Assignee: WAFIOS A G MASCHF

Earliest Publication Date: 19350314



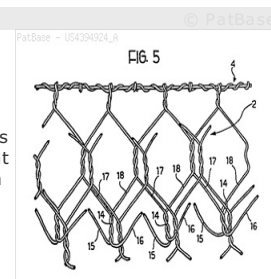
4) Family number: 31140772 (US4394924 A)

PROCESS FOR MAKING GABIONS PROVIDED WITH INNER PARTITIONS

Abstract: Source: US4394924 A According to the invention, the articulated connection of a "diaphragm" to the "base panel" of a gabion is carried out by bending divergent portions of pairs of wires twisted together along common sides of the diaphragm's hexagonal meshes in the marginal row of these meshes which is to be connected to the base panel so as to dispose each of these portions within the hexagon of which is constitutes a side so as to be substantially parallel to that portion of the same wire which extends from the other end of the common side of two adjacent hexagonal meshes which the two wires are twisted together to form; the double-hooked structure which is thus obtained is then anchored to meshes of that part of the base panel intended to form the bottom of the gabion, these meshes being in the same row extending between two parallel edges of the panel itself.

Probable Assignee: MACCAFERRI OFF SPA

Earliest Publication Date: 19810609



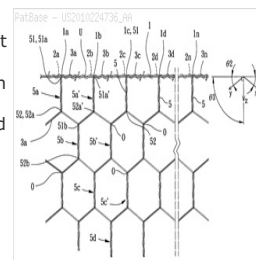
5) Family number: 46802624 (US2010224736 AA)

NET STRUCTURE AND METHODS OF MAKING THE SAME

Abstract: Source: US2010224736 AA A net structure includes a plurality of metal rightwards inclined wires including, in sequence, a first rightwards inclined wire, a second rightwards inclined wire, and an N-th rightwards inclined wire. The net structure further includes a plurality of metal leftwards inclined wires including, in sequence, a first leftwards inclined wire, a second leftwards inclined wire, and an N-th leftwards inclined wire. The first rightwards inclined wires intersects, in sequence, from the first rightwards inclined wire through the N-th rightwards inclined wire at an intersection at which a twine portion is formed. The second rightwards inclined wires intersects, in sequence, from the second rightwards inclined wire through the N-th rightwards inclined wire at an intersection at which a twine portion is formed. The N-th leftwards inclined wire intersects the N-th rightwards inclined wire at an intersection at which a twine portion is formed, thereby forming a net structure with a plurality of hexagonal meshes. The net structure is made by slant weaving.

Probable Assignee: KANG CHAN ENTERPRISE CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 20100908



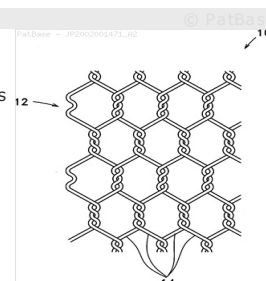
10) Family number: 16014343 (JP2002001471 A2)

WIRE NETTING WITH HEXAGONAL MESH, MANUFACTURING METHOD AND DEVICE THEREFOR

Abstract: Source: JP2002001471 A2 PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a flexible wire netting with hexagonal meshes which is excellent in planality and whose shape adaptability is improved. SOLUTION: The wire netting with hexagonal meshes whose ear wires are omitted is constituted of only hexagonal meshes. In particular, cylindrical coils (16) are formed in the ear 12 and the wire netting 10 is wound in a rolled shape. A guide (24) made of wires is arranged in the position of the ear by use of an ordinal net making device for hexagonal wire netting in order to manufacture the hexagonal wire netting 10. In the guide (24), a wire is forced to penetrate an insertion hole (32) of a principal rafter (28) of a half-split gear (34) called so-called radius and one end thereof is fixed to the rear side of the principal rafter, the other end thereof is freely protruded in the front drawing out roll (38) side. Especially, a guide (24) having a higher rigidity than the wire (14) for the net is used.

Probable Assignee: ITO KANAAMI SEISAKUSHO KK

Earliest Publication Date: 20020108



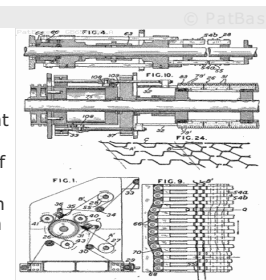
11) Family number: 19536480 (GB657136 A)

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MAKING WIRE NETTING

Abstract: Source: GB657136 A [Class 83 (iv)] [Also in Group I] A method of producing wire netting of the type in which each of a set of a plurality of mesh wires A¹ B¹, Fig. 24, is offset alternately into association with, and secured to adjacent wires on opposite sides of it comprises the steps of feeding the wires over pre-determined paths successively to separated pre-forming and joining stations, pre-forming the wires at the pre-forming station to produce in each a series of longitudinally-extending, laterally-offset portions inter-connected by transversely-extending portions, bringing the pre-formed mesh wires into association at the joining station with the wires to which they are to be secured and securing each offset portion to the coinciding wire. In a machine for carrying out the method a set of unformed wires to form the mesh wires A¹ and line wires C are fed into the machine over rollers 29 30, and a similar set of wires to form the mesh wires B¹, and line wires C are fed over the rollers 33, 34, as shown in Fig. 1. The mesh wires are then passed to forming drums 27, 28 and the line wires bypassed over rollers 36 to a twisting drum 26. Each forming drum comprises a number of axially-extending fixed bars 54a, Fig. 4, and a number of similar bars 54b which are arranged alternately with the fixed bars and are movable by means of rollers 66 engaging on a fixed cam 68 on the shaft of the drum. Both sets of bars 54a, 54b carry on their outer faces a series of axially spaced forming elements constructed as staples 55. As the rollers 66 progress along the cam slope, 70, which is shown in developed form in Fig. 9, the mesh wires pass between the fixed and movable staples and are gradually shaped; they leave the drum at Q. The formed wires are then passed through guides 31, 35, Fig. 1, and are pressed by means of freely-rotating wire-seating rolls 40, 41, through slots 791, Fig. 10, into the slots of twister gears 89, carried on the twister drum 26. The rolls 40, 41 also seat the line wires which are laid under or over the mesh wires according to the position of the rollers 36. The twister gears are turned by racks 92 controlled by stationary cams 109 contacted by rollers 108. The cam 109 is shaped to overtwist the wires and then slightly reverse the rotation of the twister gears, so relieving the tension of the wires in the gear slots. Slots 91 accommodate the line wires between consecutive twists. Working forces are confined to the drum by providing similar cams 109 at each end thereof so as to act in opposite directions, giving reversed twists in adjacent transverse rows of the wire as seen in Fig. 24. Torsional forces are relieved by rotating each end of the twister-drum shaft 75 by two independently-driven coaxial gears 97, 99. The machine is driven by an electric motor and the shafts are linked for timing by chaindrives. The sprocket-wheels on the shafts carrying the forming-drums are angularly adjustable to enable the mesh-wires to be brought into coincidence on the twister drum. The finished netting is stripped by a roll 43 which carries teeth to engage the mesh. The forming and twister drums and the wire-seating and stripping rolls are each so constructed as to enable individual components to be removed when worn or damaged. The staples 55 are longer than the longitudinal stretches in the finished fabric to allow slack for the twisting operation. The amount of slack may be adjusted by a nut 63, Fig. 4, which alters the positions of the fixed staples. The degree of twist in the wire can be adjusted by half a turn by altering the order of deposition of the wires in the twister-gear slots. In a modified machine, a single forming drum is used, alternate wires being led over a guide before being seated on the twister drum in correct position to form the mesh with the other wires which are led directly to the drum. For producing "straight line" netting also, (see Group I), only one forming drum is necessary. If graduated mesh-width netting is required, the staples 55, the gears 89, and the wires fed to the forming drums are suitably spaced. If the range of width is considerable, the fine-mesh wires are fed to the drums after the movement of the staples has begun. The Specification as open to inspection under Sect. 91 refers to U.S.A. Specification 2,204,602, which describes the production of netting of graduated mesh-width. This reference does not appear in the Specification as accepted.

Probable Assignee: INDIANA STEEL AND WIRE CO

Earliest Publication Date: 19510912



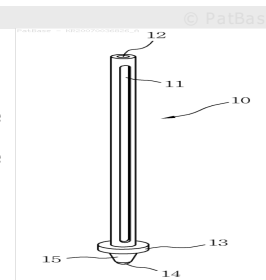
12) Family number: 34624464 (KR20070036826 A)

APPARATUS OF WIRE SUPPLY FOR WIRE NET

Abstract: Source: KR20070036826 A The present invention relates to a road incision whether depression and silt runoff to prevent the stone fill using the hexagon made of wire mesh manufacturing unit wire supply relates more particularly, the multiple strands of the wire in a row by supplying wire and dugadakssik alternately twisted hexagonal shaped zigzag kinks in the manufacturing of wire mesh manufacture formed wire from the device makes it easier to move and rotate to supply wire mesh manufacturing unit and on the wire feeder, the interior of a hollow cylindrical wire to one side of the upper body of the pipe inserted vertically long slit (11), and a protrusion on the bottom end (15) is formed, protruding ends (15) attached to the ball under the form of a sharp (14) to install, The protruding ends (15) of the top geolrimdanteok (13) formed on the circumference of the spring wire feed pipe (10); cylindrical jeolgaebu by removing the front of the pipe (22) is formed by the height of a predetermined sub-incision is not fully formed in a cylindrical pipe support unit (21) configuration, and wire feed pipes installed at the top nine (20) which communicates with the trunk of a cylindrical wire feeder pipe (24), resulting in the wire feeder (24) Install Vandal gear unit (30) is installed on a fixed gear sided crescent wire supply piping is installed nine (20); is characterized by being composed. Mesh, gebion, Vandal gear

Probable Assignee: CHOY SUN YOUNG

Earliest Publication Date: 20070404



13) Family number: 46630641 (KR200403307 Y1)

APPARATUS OF WIRE SUPPLY FOR WIRE NET

Abstract: Source: KR200403307 Y1 This collapse of the incision and the road to prevent spills, sediment filling stones made from hexagons to use wire mesh iron wire supply device manufacturing as more detail about several strands of wire supply iron line in succession by beating two strand twist hexagonal-shaped zigzag alternating kinks formed wire mesh manufacturing wire mesh manufacturing equipment to facilitate movement and rotation of the line iron from iron to supply the wire mesh manufacturing equipment line iron wire supply is on, the Interior of the hollow cylindrical pipe on the side of the upper body, hold the iron wire inserted perpendicular to the slit (11) forms, At the bottom of the form and only bulge (15), just under the overhanging part (15) is attached in the form of a sharp ball bearings (14) buoy to install and only bulge above (15) back away only the jaw (13) to form a round spring steel wire supply pipe (10); ««How to get rid of the front of the cylindrical pipes part (22) the incision, forming part of a small height, and does not complete the incision is formed into cylindrical pipe support (21), and at the top of the iron wire supply pipe installation (20) is a cylindrical pipe and barrel torso of the iron wire supply form minor (24), iron wire supply part (24) half moon gear drive installation (30), installed on the side of the half moon gear is installed fixed in the iron wire supply pipe installation (20) will be composed of features;. Wire mesh, plove, half-moon gear

Probable Assignee: CHOI SUN YOUNG

Earliest Publication Date: 20051208

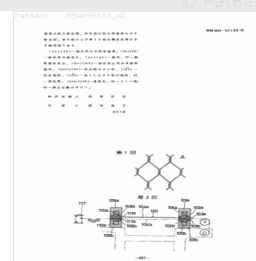
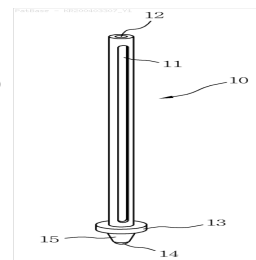
14) Family number: 6342339 (JP54096183 A2)

APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING TORTOISE SHELL SHAPED METAL NET

Abstract: Source: JP54096183 A2 [Source: Claim 1 wire mesh 1, the name of the invention hexagonal-shaped manufacturing apparatus 1, two wires for the scope of the appended claims of the (3a)(' having a twisted okuana 3b) (2a) (for many juxtaposed gear, each other relative to the pair of half-shaped gear that matches an (21X2b) wire inserted through the two split-shaped gear by the rotation of the (2a) ((4a)(4b) several times after the (4a)(4b) twisted wire while sending one or both of the half-shaped gear respectively in the horizontal direction, is shifted to the (2a) separating the Aitonaru (2a) (2b) or another half-shaped gear it is matched to the newly matched (2a) (2a pair of half of the wire-shaped gear several times, re-(4a)(4b) stranding Fire wire (2a) the two repeatedly to return to the original required width to produce a hexagonal-shaped wire mesh wire portion of the apparatus, the rear of the twisted twisted together (2a) for the same gear correspond to and to perform the same separation action described above, the process proceeds rotation and another half-shaped gear for the anti-(8a)(8b) twisted arranged side by side, one end of the half-shaped gear (1la)(1lb) (8a)(8b) support each side of the boss portion than the (8b) one of the half-shaped gear (1lb) longer than the other of the boss portion of the boss portion, the end portion of the (1lb) longer two one of the (4b) a pair of wire in a coil shape, a state of wound into halves accommodating and holding the holding cylinder (13) Tekiru (82X8b)-shaped gear provided concentrically with the rotational center of the holding cylinder 03) (4b) was housed in the front wire extendable and without, the other half (8a), further, the gear portion of the protruding side of the protruding end portion (1la) (1la) half circumferential surface (1la) from almost the center of the end face of the other end side boss portion was set to the position of the bobbin through and 07+ still issued fed from the other of the two pair of wire (4a). It can be inserted through hole (14a) provided in the Tsuoku Bu (4a)(4b) Endpage:1 material 2 lines intersecting each other not allowed is sent, so as to obtain the hexagonal-shaped wire mesh, characterized in that manufacturing equipment. 3,

Probable Assignee: ASANO SOUJI

Earliest Publication Date: 19790730



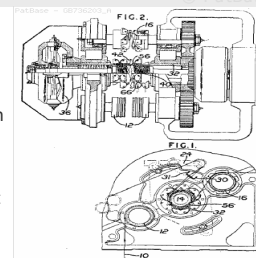
15) Family number: 19844620 (GB736203 A)

IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO MACHINES FOR MANUFACTURING WIRE NETTING

Abstract: Source: GB736203 A 736,203. Making wire netting. BARNARDS, Ltd. June 4, 1953 [April 21, 1952], No. 10015/52. Class 83 (4). In a reverse twist wire netting making machine parallel wires are fed to staggered rows of guiding segments on a rotating drum which guide pairs of adjacent wires into slotted twisting pinions, carried by the drum and rotated by a rotating and axially reciprocating worm within and coaxial with the drum, the completed netting being drawn off the drum. Parallel wires 10 are drawn over a driven capstan roller 12, pass to twisting mechanism 14 and are drawn off as wire netting on to a driven take-off roller 16. The twisting mechanism 14 includes a rotated drum 32 having a number of staggered rows of pairs of wire guiding segments 42 secured thereon which serve to guide pairs of adjacent wires, one wire above the other, into slotted pinions 56 journaled in the periphery of the drum. The pinions 56 are rotated to twist the pairs of wires together by the axial movement in one direction of a continuously rotated worm 40, axial movement of which in the opposite direction holds the pinions stationary with their slots in alignment with the openings between the segments 42 during wire feed-in and takeoff. The worm 40 is reciprocated by a cam 36 on the drum 32. The wires 10 are guided to the drum through an apertured bar 30, and rubber pads 66 on the drum between segments of adjoining rows allow for the increased tension caused by twisting the wires. An apertured bar 31 guides selvedge or re-inforcing wires directly through the axes of the pinions without touching the segments. Each wire 10 passes to the twisting means over a tension lever means 24 adapted to declutch the machine if a break occurs in the wire.

Probable Assignee: BARNARDS LTD

Earliest Publication Date: 19550907



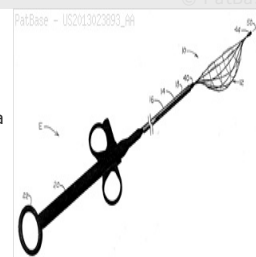
16) Family number: 52848055 (US2013023893 AA)

ENDOSCOPIC SURGICAL RETRIEVAL APPARATUS AND METHOD WITH SEMI-RIGIDLY EXTENDABLE AND COLLAPSABLE BASKET

Abstract: Source: US2013023893 AA An endoscopic surgical device includes a semi-rigid basket comprising a structural combination of resilient, semi-rigid wire frame members, which provide basket shape and form as well as strength, and a web of interspersed flexible threads for enhanced tissue retaining capability.

Probable Assignee: SALEH RAFIC

Earliest Publication Date: 20130124



TORTOISE SHELL SHAPED METAL NET PRODUCING METHOD

Abstract: Source: JP54097569 A2 [Source: Claim 1 wire mesh 1, the name of the invention hexagonal-shaped manufacturing apparatus 2. The scope of the appended claims. 1, having a hole for the (3a)(3b) tsuoku wire twisted-shaped gear (2a) (for a large number juxtaposed relative to each other to match a pair of half-shaped gear, inserted through the wire (2a) (2 split (2A) ((4a)(4b)-shaped gear by the rotation of the stranding several times after the wire 4a (4a)(' while sending 30,000 to 9 (2a) (or both half-shaped gear respectively laterally separated phase Tonariru is shifted to the (2b) or (2a), another half-shaped gear to match which matches with new pair of half (2a) ((4a)(4b)-shaped gear of the wire twisted together the two sono again several wires that undo the (4a)(4b) repeating the required width to produce a hexagonal-shaped wire mesh, the rear portion of the wire to the wire twisted the gap between each other (12) insertion can exist in the cross section concave relative to the rail, the rail in both metal metal (13a) ((Laa)(13B). See the opposite side of the between the boss portion having a (14a)(14b) (151 cut-out so as to fit the gear to a large number of comprising constant intervals as well as parallel to the, at least one of the rail (16) (13b) to the metal of a gear meshing rack rod (1? F16)) fitted to the semi-split-shaped gear gear at the same (-21)(2b) in response to the gear can be rotated in the direction without the both metal (13a) ((1G+ rail at the time of rotation stop of the gap between the left and right of the boss portion 12 that matches the position a9 of the vertical split groove depth reaching the (18)(18 f16'')), also mainly in the gear of the support at one end of one of the two wire pair (4 b) in a state of being wound into carp nor can be accommodated and held in the holding cylinder (20) (9) is provided holding cylinder is housed in the lead-out wire (4b), further to the front without enabling the metal the rear rail Endpage:1 (13a)(13i)) in a stationary position (23) was set to the other of the bobbin (4a), the purchase wire issued fed to each of the gears of the guide hole (121 C4) so as to correspond to the gap between the +16)f161 is disposed, the guide member (guide member (25), decoy the semi-split-shaped in the separation gear (2a) in correspondence with each of the shift action of the guide hole (2) is (16) - gear gear from a position corresponding to a position corresponding to the Aitonaru mark and the alternately to the original position from the position provided to be able to move the guide hole (24) (13a), inserted through the gap between the rail and both metal wire (4a) (121 inserted through the gear of the left and right of one of the vertical split groove comprising (18) and the gear of the phase Tonariru +161 (18 ')) and the other of the vertical split groove alternately configured to be fitted into the hexagonal-shaped, characterized in that wire mesh manufacturing equipment. 2, having a hole for the (3a)(3b) tsuoku wire twisted-shaped gear (2a) (for a large number juxtaposed relative to each other to match a pair of half-shaped gear (2) with a (2Ax2b) inserted wire 4a (4a)(4b) in a semi-split-shaped teeth (4b) wire while sending one or both of the half-shaped gear respectively in the horizontal direction, is shifted to the (2a) separating the Aitonaru (2a) (2b) or another half-shaped gear it is matched to the newly matched a pair of half of the wire-shaped gear (2a) ((4a)(4b) several times the above two of the twisted wire again by returning to the original repeated the (4a)(4b) required width in the apparatus for manufacturing a hexagonal-shaped wire mesh, the wire twisted relative the rear portion are mutually, can (13a) (13b) rail and the concave cross section of the metal with (13a) (13b) and is provided, both of the metal, respectively, the rail, the side plates (14a) (14b) having a (15a) and the notch (15b) all the young, the boss portion may so as to fit (16a) (16b) to the number of gear and both of the position is constant so that the staggered intervals (14a) (14b) arranged side by side and the cut-out metal between the facing surfaces of the rail (13a) side of the portion of the inclined surface (14 a) and left and right of the shape (14'" pair by the a)(14 B)(14"b) what is required angle of surface side spread widened shape (13a) formed, both rail between both of the metal of the metal (13a), one of the notch in the rail (14) (14a) on the left side of the inclined surface and the other of the rail shape (13b) metal' (14 b), the right side of the inclined surface of the notch in the shape and the notch (14a) (14' in between b) (14) and the notch on the right side of the inclined surface (14b) shape in the shape on the left' (14', respectively inclined surface between b) and the gap between the one wire insertion (12 to 12, also both of the metal rail (13b) allowed the ellipsis (...)) and the gear (16a), respectively in the interior of the (16b) (17b) (17a), the meshes to the gear rack rod (16a) (16b) fitted to (2a), the semi-split-shaped in response to rotation of the gear at the same time as may be rotated in the direction (16a) (16b), and each of these gears at the time of rotation stop (12') the gap a2 and the left and right of the boss portion (15a) is aligned with the position and the split groove depth reaching the (15 b) a) and b) Vertical (18b)(18 (18a)(18" (16a) (16b), provided with a gear portion and the support protruding from the one end portion of one of the two pair of wire (4b) a state of wound into a coil shape, can be accommodated and held in the holding cylinder (20) holding cylinder provided housed in (20[1], the wire can be pulled out to the front, further (4b) and (13b) (13a) and the metal in the rear of the rail the one of the gap of the material for the (Solo traveller corresponding line guide hole) is disposed, and the other of the guide member (12 ??? gap') and the corresponding guide holes (24') wires for the guide member 25 is disposed is provided, both the guide member (2) and one (25') and (2b) (2a), the process proceeds half-shaped gear to the separation, each of the guide hole (24') and (13a) (13b) is mutually different metal rail and (16a) and held in gear (16b), a perspective seen from a position corresponding to (16b), the phase Tonariru Endpage:2 and other gear (16a) and the original position from the position corresponding to the position of the gap (contact and (12') to be able to move along the stationary alternately respectively provided, was set to the position of the guide hole (23) and the bobbin issued fed from (24) and the gap (12'), the +13 to the inserted through the wire guide member (4a)(4b) (251(25 and (16b) (16a) by the movement of the gear') respectively on the left and right (18a) and one of the vertical split groove (18b) (16a) (16b), and the diagonal of the Aitonaru gear and (18 b) and the other of the vertical split groove (18 a)" is fitted into alternately configured to be hexagonal-shaped wire mesh, characterized in that a manufacturing apparatus. 3,

Probable Assignee: ASANO SHIYOUSHI

Earliest Publication Date: 19790801

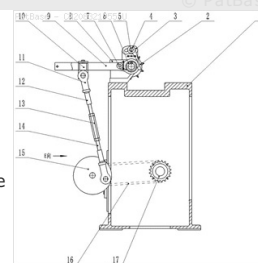
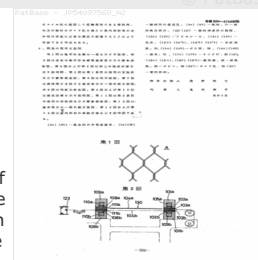
JACQUARD WEAVE DRIVE MECHANISM OF POSITIVE REVERSE -TWIST HEXAGONAL NET MACHINE

Abstract: Source: CN208321955 U The utility model relates to a jacquard weave drive mechanism of positive reverse - twist hexagonal net machine, including locate quick -witted bottom of the case portion drive sprocket, through the chain with driven sprocket that the drive sprocket transmission links to each other, with the disc of the coaxial setting of driven sprocket, lower extreme and pull rod that the edge of disc links to each other and with the continuous traction splint in upper end of pull rod, traction splint's tip is articulated with the danish seine thorn axle head portion of positive reverse - twist galvanized hexagonal wire mesh machine the tip key -type connection of danish seine thorn axle has the ratchet, be equipped with on traction splint with ratchet matched with pulls the pawl, be equipped with on the axle bed of danish seine thorn axle with ratchet matched with stopping pawl. The utility model discloses a transmission design of sprocket chain adopts disc, pull rod and traction splint's control modeto realize the jacquard weave action simultaneously, compares in current cam design, and the noise reduces greatly, and the processing cost is relatively low, and it is more convenient to install, and more durable.

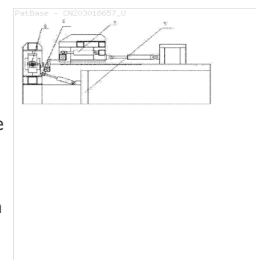
Probable Assignee: DINGZHOU MINGYANG WIRE MESH MACHINE FACTORY

Earliest Publication Date: 20190104

STEEL WIRE GAUZE NETTING MACHINE FOR COAL MINE ROCK BOLTING



Abstract: Source: CN203018657 U The utility model relates to a steel wire gauze netting machine for coal mine rock bolting, belonging to the field of machinery. The steel wire gauze netting machine comprises a main machine and a follower, wherein the main machine is fixed on a foundation, the follower moves forward and backward on a self track, the main machine and the follower are connected through a hydraulic cylinder so as to pull the follower to move, all meshes penetrate through the shuttle lines of the main machine and the follower, and the follower is pushed by an oil cylinder so as to tension the meshes, so that the meshes have tension; and the main machine comprises a main machine frame, a shuttle line mechanism, a mesh comb mechanism and a mesh drawing mechanism, the shuttle line mechanism is arranged in front of the mesh comb mechanism, and the mesh drawing mechanism is arranged behind the mesh comb mechanism. The machine can be used for weaving a small-mesh hexagonal net with thick meshes, the diameter of the mesh is 3-4.5mm, and the width of the mesh is 50mm. A section of straight mesh can be guaranteed to be reserved by a shuttle knife on a shuttle wheel each time in weaving, and the mesh with linear edges has beautiful shape.



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Earliest Publication Date: 20130626