NZ-2 Hand Coil Winder Counting Winding Machine

User Manual

Our **U.S. Solid NZ-2 Coil Winder** is suitable in the industries of telecommunication and electrical equipment to produce coils for low frequency transformers.

Ignition coils of automobiles, wire wound resistors, parts of energy meters and other various coils which should be levelly wound and arranged in an even and orderly way are available.

Specifications

1. The diameter of coils fit to be wound: 12-150 mm.
2. The length of coils fit to be wound: 6-110 mm.
3. The suitable size of wires: 0.12-0.91 mm.
4. The maximum number of turns to be counted: 2500.
5. Transmission ratio: 1:6 (fast), 1:1.5 (slow).

Mechanical principle and operating method

To facilitate arranging and winding thick wires, the main machine, the thick wire strainer, and the wire-discharging stand should be fixed in separate positions with 300 mm interval.

When arranging and winding thick wires, the middle 69-teeth gear is turned by the 35-teeth gear on the hand wheel, which drives the 23-teeth gear on the headstock axle. In this case, the speed ration between hand wheel and the headstock axle is 1:1.5, the wire range for arranging is 0.12-0.91 mm. When arranging and winding the fine wires, the middle 35-teeth gear is turned by the 69-teeth gear on the road wheel, which drives the 23-teeth gear on the headstock axle. In this case, the speed ration between hand wheel and the headstock axle is 1:6, the wire range for arranging is 0.3-0.8 mm.

The smaller frictional disk on the hand wheel shaft drives vertically the bigger frictional disk using the rubber wheel and as a result the long lead screw is turned. Turn round the long screw knob, the rubber, a stepless speed changing device, will shift it’ s profile, and then the speed of the to-and-fro slider will be changed. After changing the wires to another size, the thickness of the wire can be changed immediately just turning round the long screw knob.

Be sure to turn the hand wheel to prevent rubber wheel damage if the rubber wheel is moved. The rubber wheel should be kept clean to not be stained with oil, otherwise, it will have bad effect on wire arrangement. The wire travels from the spool through the pulley on the wire drive rod and then through the two pulleys on the to-and-fro slider to the wire drive rod and then through the two pulleys on the to-add-fro slider to the coil on the headstock axle. As a result of the transmission of the coil, the wire is set in motion. If and when the pendulum block is pulled down, the spool will start to discharge, the pendulum block will turn on the brake plate and thus stop the spool discharging wire by the agency of the spring. The to-and-fro slider will move back and forth as the long lead screw rotates. Its travel which is corresponding with the length of the coil is controlled by the positioning ring.

Thank you for purchasing from us.