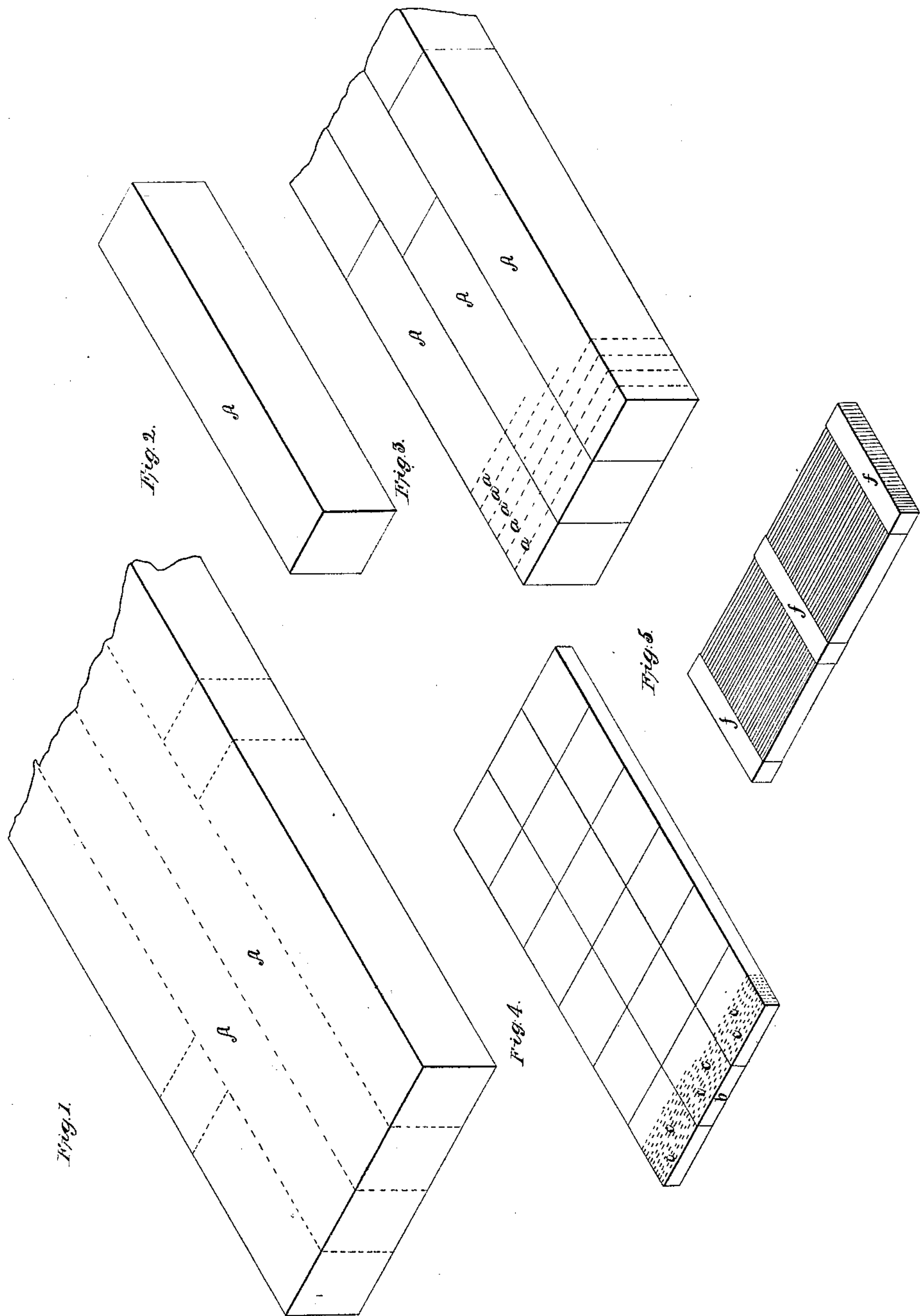


*B. F. Sturtevant,*

*Making Shoe Pegs.*

*No. 19,282.*

*Patented Feb. 2, 1858.*





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

B. F. STURTEVANT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND ELMER TOWNSEND, OF SAME PLACE.

## METHOD OF PREPARING BLANKS FOR SHOE-PEGS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 19,282, dated February 2, 1858.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, B. F. STURTEVANT, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new  
5 Process of Manufacturing Blanks for Pegs to be Used in Shoe-Pegging Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of  
10 this specification, in which—

Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 illustrate my process and will be referred to hereafter.

Machines for pegging boots and shoes require to be furnished with pegs in long  
15 strips or blanks which are fed forward and cut up into pegs by the machine as the work proceeds. It is evident that such blanks or strips should be made of perfectly straight grained wood and must be entirely free  
20 from knots and other imperfections. Heretofore great inconvenience has been experienced by the operators of these machines, on account of the defective and knotty state of the wood from which the pegs are formed  
25 and this difficulty has thus far stood in the way of the introduction of these machines into general use.

On account of the above difficulty those woods that would make the best pegs, such  
30 as hickory, cherry and maple are in general totally unfitted for the purpose by the twisted and crooked manner in which they grow, and an inferior wood (white birch) is therefore chosen for the purpose, owing to  
35 its straight grain and comparative freedom from knots. Even this wood however is hardly less objectionable for machine use than the others, as wherever the strips or blanks from which the pegs are to be cut  
40 cross the heart or a knot, a portion requires to be discarded and this involves the necessity of culling over the pegs before they are used and results in a considerable loss not  
45 only of material but of time. In addition to which the blanks are in short pieces and require to be frequently furnished to the machine by hand.

To obviate all these inconveniences and to furnish blanks entirely free from imperfec-  
50 tion and in large quantities to the pegging machines is the object of my invention which I will now proceed to describe.

The lumber employed is first sawed into planks of 2 inches thickness or thereabout;  
55 it is then sawed into strips A Fig. 1 of which

one is seen detached in Fig. 2. All knots and other imperfections are then cut out and discarded and the clear strips are glued together as seen in Fig. 3 forming a new plank of entirely clear stuff. These com-  
60 posite planks are then sawed into blocks the thickness of which is equal to the length of the intended pegs, the section passing through the lines *a, a* of Fig. 3—the blocks thus formed are then glued together so as  
65 to form the large blocks (Fig. 4) from which the blanks are sawed off upon the lines *c, c*. The blanks thus formed are now assembled in packages (Fig. 5) and are held together by narrow bands *f* of adhesive  
70 paper which attaches itself to opposite sides of each strip, which arrangement enables the operator to place a package of blanks in the machine at one time, the blanks being torn  
75 off one by one in succession, by a suitable feed, the adhesive paper holding all the remaining blanks in a body, so that at any time when it becomes necessary to remove them from the machine it may be done by  
80 simply taking out the balance of the package which still remains bound together by its adhesive bands.

The above described process of manufacturing blanks for shoe pegging machines and uniting them in packages by bands of  
85 thin adhesive paper offers the following advantages:—1st, the pegs may be made of the toughest and most refractory woods as hickory maple or cherry, such pegs making  
90 far better work than those of softer wood, which are easily mashed down when driven; 2nd, the blanks may be freed from all imperfections, knots, and heart, by which all subsequent loss to the manufacturer is  
95 avoided as well as the labor of culling them over before putting them into the machine; 3rd, the blanks may be made of a uniform and unvarying length, a great convenience so far as relates to transportation and  
100 handling and also as regards their adaptation to particular machines; 4th, seasoned lumber may be employed and the necessity for drying and the consequent warping of the peg is avoided; 5th, the blanks may be  
105 placed in the machine in a package, and may at any time be removed therefrom without trouble, the adhesive bands holding those remaining together as before stated.

It should be mentioned that pegs for peg-  
110 ging machines do not require to be pointed.

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

1. The within described process of making blanks for shoe pegs by sawing and  
5 glueing up the material in the manner substantially as set forth for the purpose specified.

2. I claim the method herein described of securing the blanks in packages by means of

bands of adhesive paper or their equivalent, 10 whereby the blanks may be placed in the machine and removed therefrom in bundles as set forth.

B. F. STURTEVANT.

Witnesses:

THOS. R. ROACH,  
E. MASSON.