W. R. Landfear,

Pegging Machine,

No. 25,204, Patented Aug. 23, 1859.

Fig. 1.

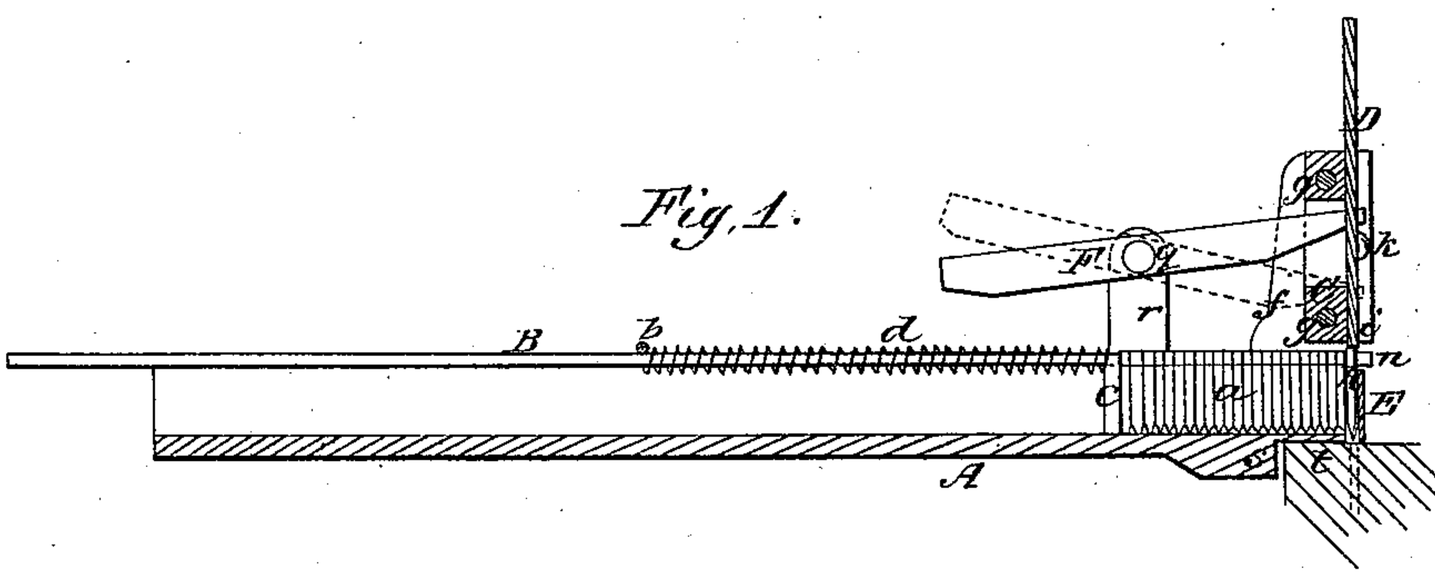


Fig. 2.

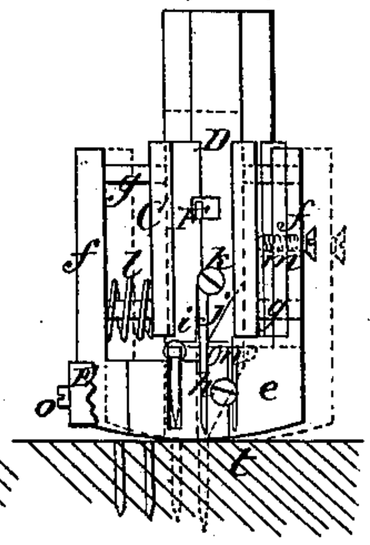
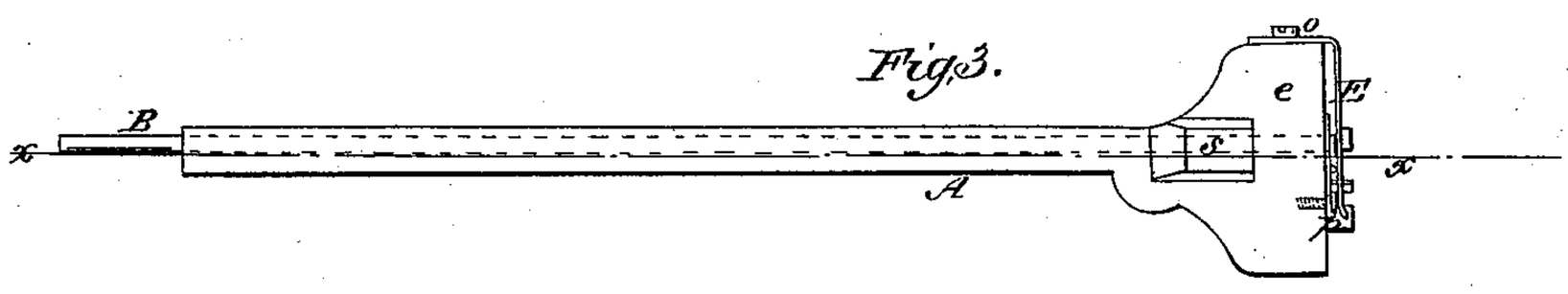


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
C. P. Landfear.
M. Landfear.

Inventor.
W. R. Landfear.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

W. R. LANDFEAR, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

PEGGING-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 25,204, dated August 23, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, W. R. LANDFEAR, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Implement for Pegging Boots and Shoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a longitudinal vertical section of my invention taken in the line *x*, *x*, Fig. 3. Fig. 2, is a front view of the ditto. Fig. 3, in an inverted plan of the ditto.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The object of this invention is to obtain a simple, economical and efficient device for pegging boots and shoes by manual operation, a device by which the work may be done with all the perfectness accomplished by the complicated automatic machines invented for such purposes.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

A, represents a metal bar which is grooved longitudinally its whole length so as to receive shoe pegs *a*, or a strip of peg wood, the latter would be probably used. B, is a rod which is fitted in a guide *b* on the upper part of the bar A, the front end of the rod B, being bent downward as shown at *c*, and fitting in the groove of the bar. This rod is a follower as will be presently shown and its front end *c*, is made to bear against the back end of the peg strip by means of a spiral spring *d*.

The front end of the bar A, is expanded as shown at *e*, Figs. 2 and 3. To each side of the front end of the bar A, an upright *f*, is attached and between these uprights two horizontal guide rods *g*, *g*, are placed, one near their upper and the other near their lower ends, as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 2. On these guide rods *g*, *g*, a box C, is placed. This box is allowed to slide freely up and down. To the lower end of the plate D, an awl *h*, is attached a punch *i*, and a projection *j*, having an inclined end or face as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The awl *h*, extends down considerably further than the punch *i*, the lower end of which and the projection *j*, are about on the same level. The punch *i*, and projection *j*, are formed from the plate D, but the awl *h*, is made separate and attached to the plate by a screw *k*. On the lower guide rod *g*, a spiral spring *l*, is placed, said spring bearing against one side of the box C, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. Through one of the uprights *f*, a set screw *m*, passes horizontally, said screw serving as a stop. To the front edge of the bar A, a projecting pin *n*, is attached, and an elastic plate E, extends in front of the punch and awl, as shown clearly in Fig. 3, said plate being secured at one side of the bar A, by a screw *o*, and having its distance from the front edge of the bar A, regulated by a screw *p*.

F, is a lever the front end of which is fitted in the plate D. This lever has its fulcrum pin *q*, passing through an upright *r*, on the bar A, as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 2. On the under side of the bar A, a projection *s*, is formed, see Figs. 1 and 3.

The operation is as follows:—The pegs or strip of peg wood is placed in the bar A, and the plate D, and consequently the awl *h*, is raised by depressing the back end of lever F, which is done by the thumb of the operator who grasps the bar A, with his left hand. The projection *s*, placed against the edge of the sole *t* of the boot or shoe, and the operator by means of a hammer drives down the plate D, and the awl *h*, into the sole. This driving down the plate D, forms a peg hole and as the plate D, descends, the inclined faced projection *j*, in consequence of bearing against the pin *n*, shoves the bar A, along laterally the distance equal to the space required between the pegs. The operator then raises the plate D, by depressing the back end of lever F, and the plate D, and box C, are moved laterally by the spring *l*, the box striking the stop *m*, and the awl *h*, is placed over the spot where the succeeding peg hole is to be made and the punch *i*, is brought over the hole made by the last descent of the awl and directly over the front peg *a*, and as the plate D, is again driven down by the operator a succeeding hole is made by the awl and a peg is driven by the punch *i*, in the hole previously made by the awl, the inclined projection *j*, again moving the bar A, along laterally as before and giving the device its feed movement. The front peg *a*, is kept against the plate E, by the spring *d*, and rod B, so that each time the plate D, is raised the spring forces

a peg underneath the punch so that the latter may drive it in the hole prepared for its reception.

This device is extremely simple and efficient may be constructed at a very moderate cost and may be used by any person of ordinary ability.

I do not claim, broadly, the invention of a hand-pegging instrument; nor do I claim any part or feature of the device patented by Wm. Kidder, 1854; but—

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent,

1. The employment in combination with the bar A, of the vertically and laterally-moving box C, having a plate D, awl (*h*), punch (*i*) and inclined face (*j*), arranged substantially as herein described and shown, so that on the descent of the plate D, the awl will enter the sole and the inclined face (*j*) will, while the awl remains in the leather, shove the bar A along laterally, thus insuring certainty and regularity of feed; and on the elevation of plate D, the box C will be moved laterally by the spring (*l*), the awl will be carried over the point where a new hole is to be made, and the punch brought over the previously made peg-hole in readiness to drive home the peg on the next descent of the plate D.

2. The combination with the vertically and horizontally-moving box C, of the spring (*l*) for giving a lateral movement to said box, and the adjusting screw (*m*) for regulating the spaces between the peg-holes, as herein shown and described.

3. The arrangement and combination with the bar A, of the adjustable elastic plate E, against which the peg-block is pressed; said plate being adjusted by means of the screw (*p*) to suit any size of pegs, as herein shown and described.

W. R. LANDFEAR.

Witnesses:

E. P. LANDFEAR,

M. LANDFEAR.