

C. A. Priest,
Making Shoe Pegs.

N^o 29,519.

Patented Aug. 7, 1860.

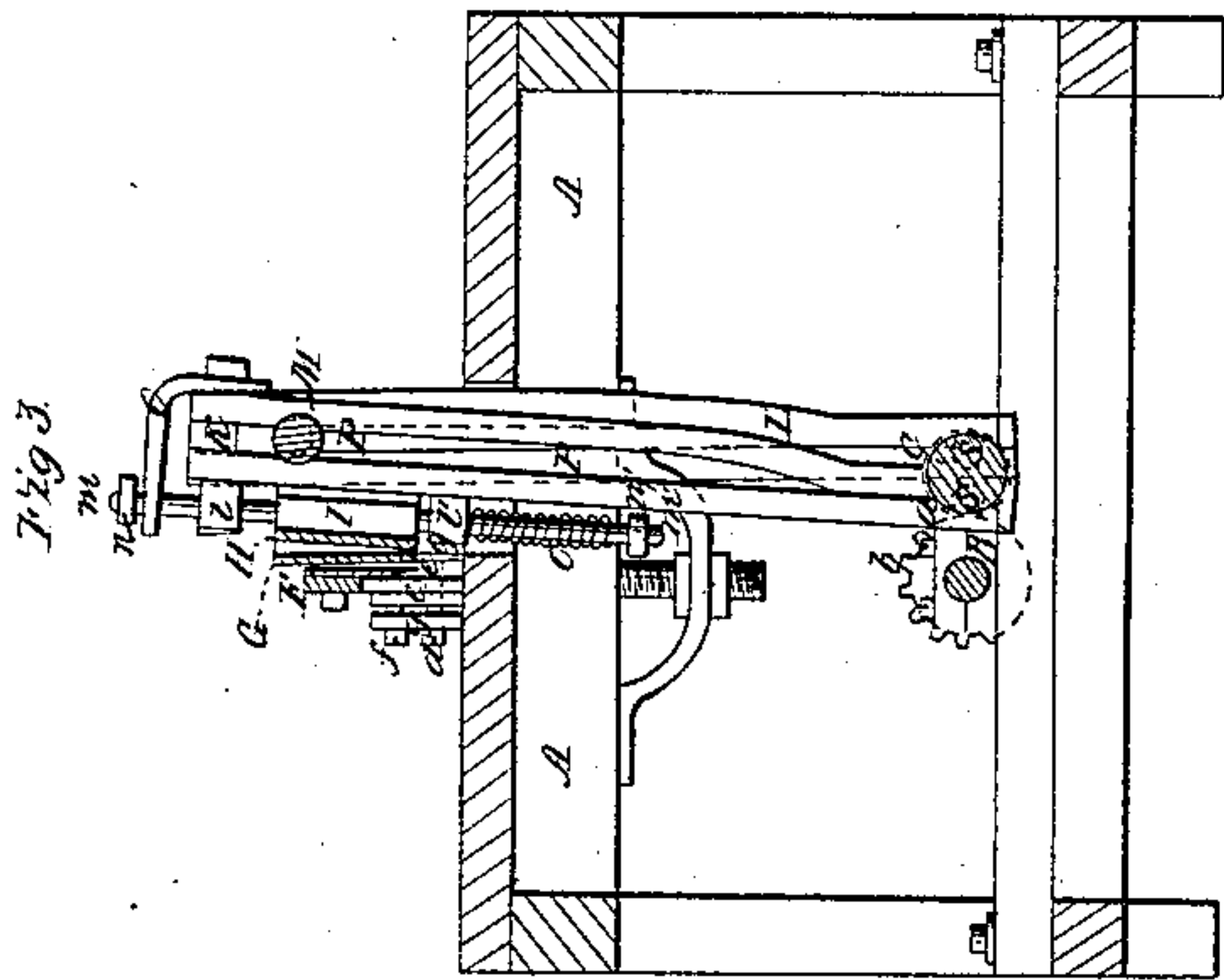


Fig. 3.

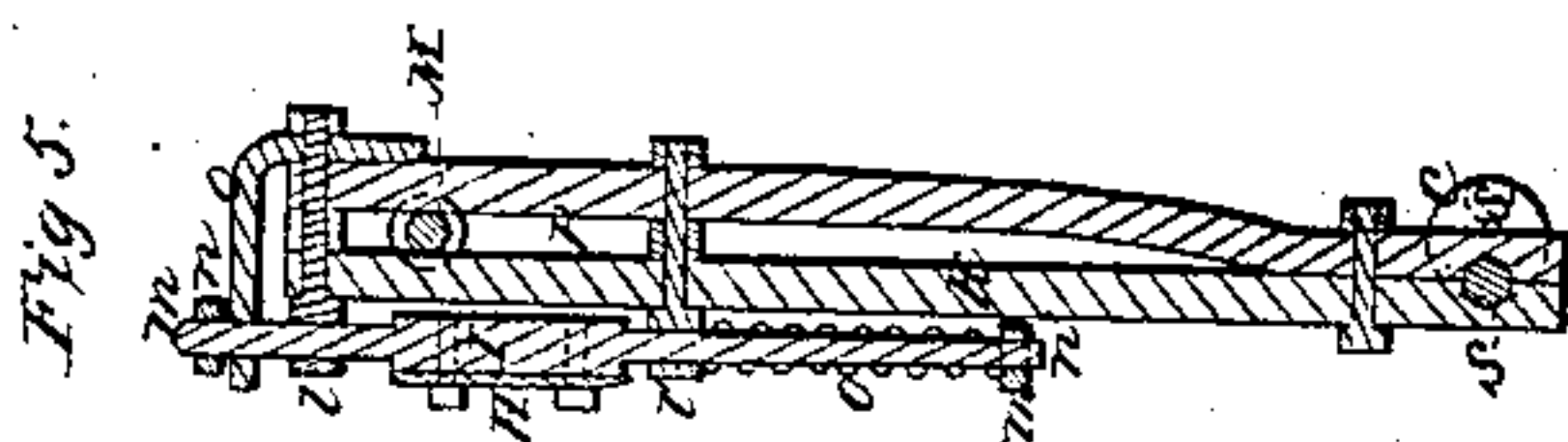
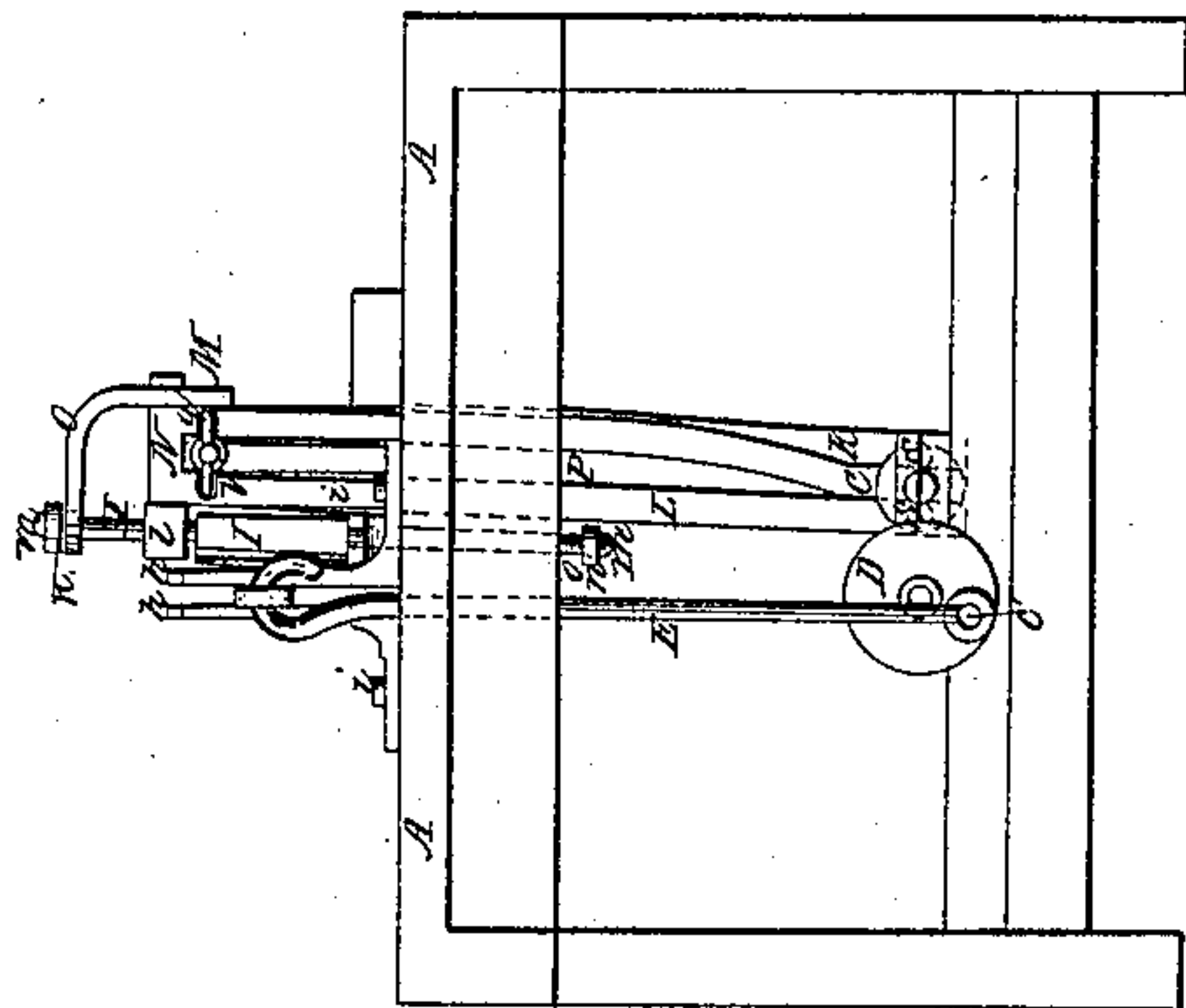


Fig. 5.

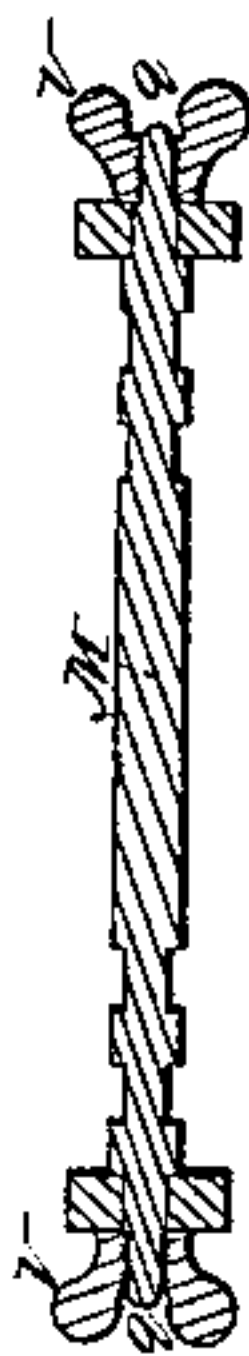


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

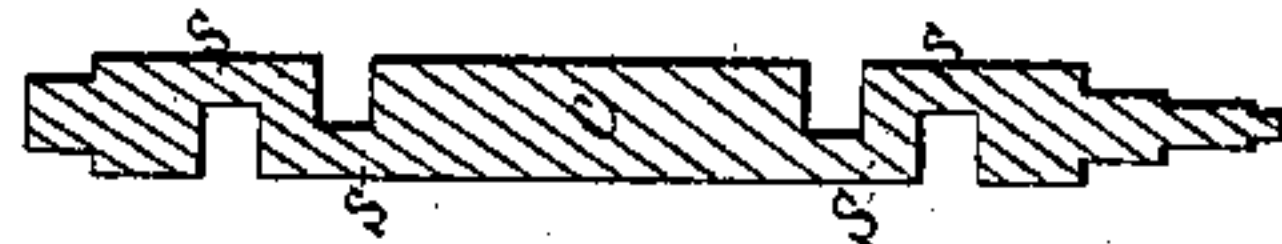


Fig. 1.

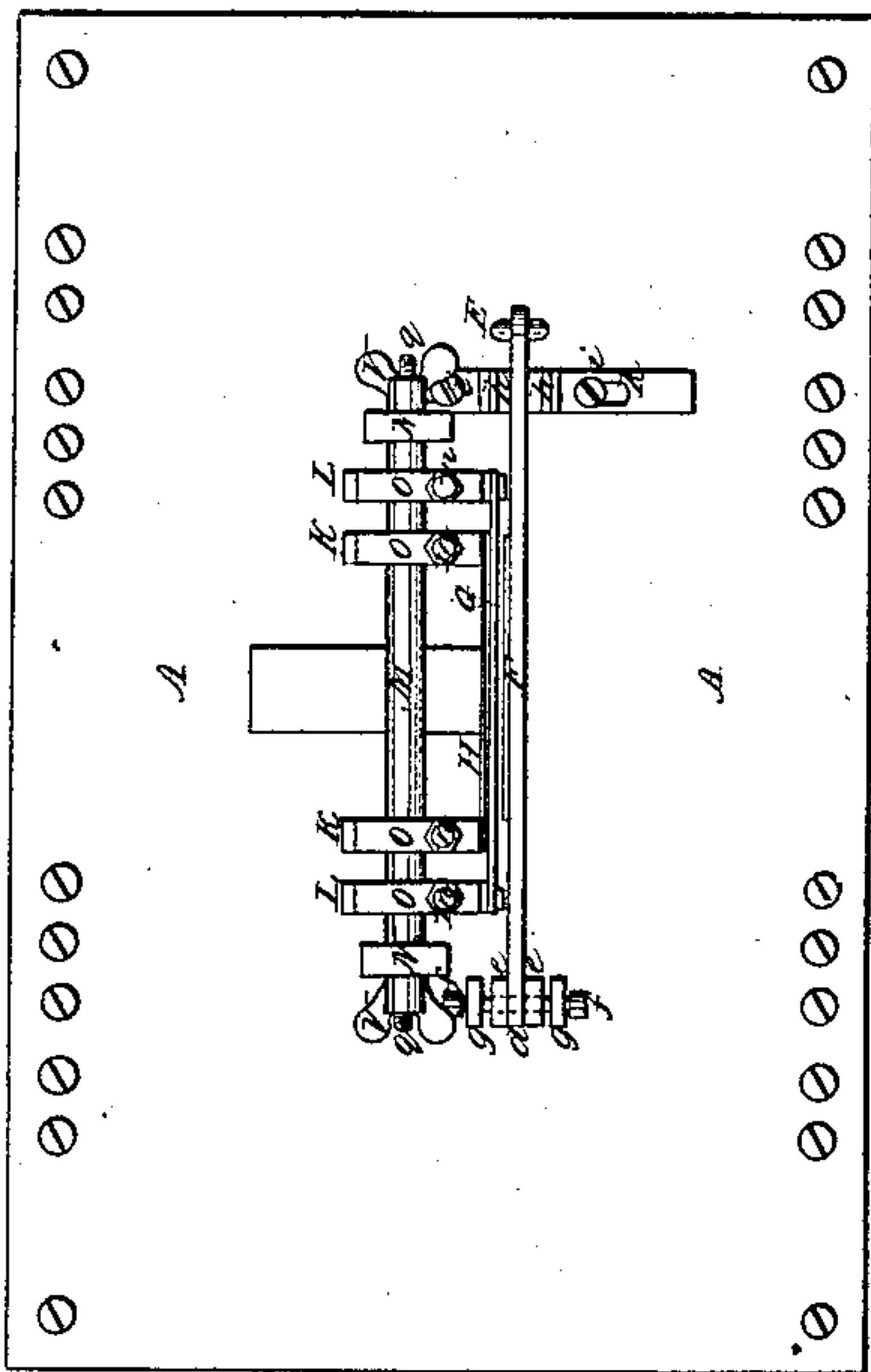
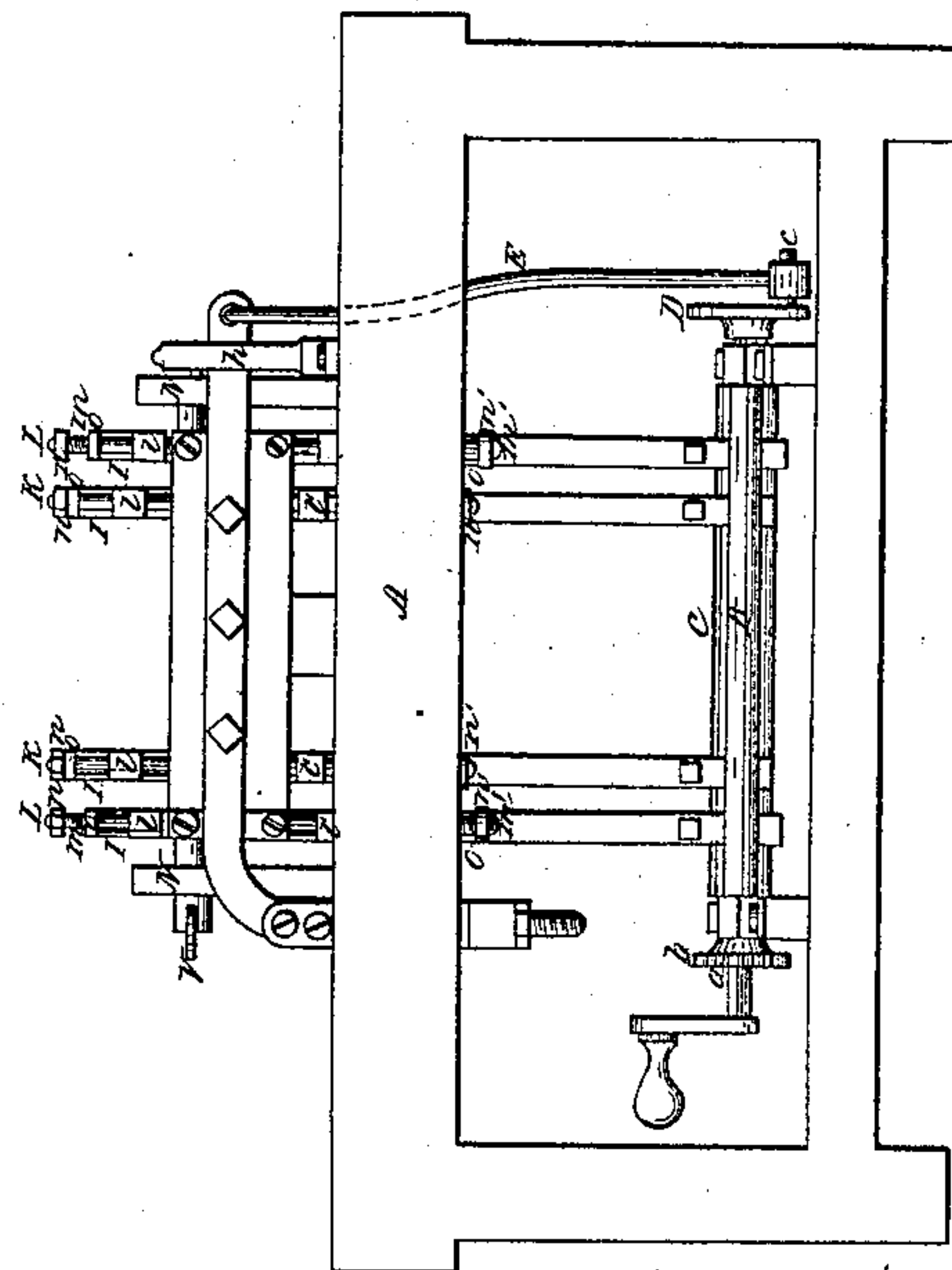


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. PRIEST, OF WINSLOW, MAINE.

SHOE-PEG MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 29,519, dated August 1, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. PRIEST, of Winslow, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, have invented an Improved
5 Machine for Splitting Pegs from Blocks; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, of which—

10 Figure 1, is a top view; Fig. 2, a front elevation; Fig. 3, a transverse and central section, and Fig. 4, an end elevation of such machine. Fig. 5, is a section of one of its blade carriers, the supporting fulcrum and
15 the actuating crank thereof. Fig. 6, is a horizontal section of the fulcrum shaft and its supporting standards. Fig. 7, is a horizontal section of the crank shaft, all of which will be hereinafter more particularly
20 described.

My invention relates to an apparatus or mechanism for feeding and holding a block of peg wood with respect to a reciprocating
25 splitting knife; also, in making the knife adjustable either toward or away from the feeding apparatus.

In the drawings, A denotes the table of, or frame of the machine, which serves to support two horizontal shafts, B, C, one of
30 which, (viz. B) is a driving shaft and is made to operate the other by means of two gears *a, b*, affixed to them respectively. The shaft, B, also carries a crank wheel D, from the crank pin, *c*, of which a pitman, E, projects upward and is jointed to one end of a
35 knife, F, arranged upon the top of the table and so as to be capable of turning vertically on a fulcrum or pin, *d*, and within a slider, *e*, which slides freely on the fulcrum and between two standards, *g, g*, arranged as
40 shown in the drawings. An adjusting screw, *f*, is screwed through each standard and against the slider. Furthermore, the knife near its opposite end plays between two
45 standards, *h, h*, each of which is held to the table by means of a clamp screw *i*, which passes through a slot, *k*, formed in the foot of the standard as shown in Fig. 1. By
50 such adjustments, the knife may be moved either toward or away from or be adjusted with reference to the feeding apparatus as the distance between the grooves of the peg
block may require.

55 In rear of the knife, are two vertical blades, G, H, each of which is supported by two vertical sliders, I, I, each of which slides

freely in two ears, *l, l'*, which extend from one of the slotted carriers. There are four of these carriers as shown at K, K; L L. Each slider, at its upper as well as at its
60 lower end is furnished with a screw and nut as shown at, *m, n; m', n'*. A spring, O, rests on the lower nut, *n'*, of each slider, envelops the slider and bears against the lower ear, *l'*, as shown in Fig. 5. Each upper nut, *n*,
65 rests on one of four curved springs *o, o, o, o*, each of which projects from and over the upper end of one of the carriers K, K; L L, and receives the slider as shown in Fig. 5. By means of the lowermost springs of
70 each blade, its carriers are allowed to move downward after the blade may have been depressed to the peg block. The uppermost springs serve to enable the carriers to lift their blade easily off the block, or without a
75 sudden jar. Furthermore, the screws and nuts *m, m'; n, n'*, serve to enable the blades to be adjusted to blocks of different thickness.

Each carrier K, is formed with a slot *p*,
80 extending through it. A fulcrum shaft M, passes horizontally through the slots of the several carriers and at each of its opposite ends is extended through a slot formed vertically in one of two posts or standards
85 N, N. The shaft projects beyond the outer face of each standard N, and has a screw, *q*, for the reception of a clamp nut, *r*. While the slots enable the fulcrum shaft to be adjusted in respect to its distance above the
90 table the clamp nuts and screws serve to maintain it at any altitude which may be assumed.

The lower ends of the carriers play on or embrace the wrists of four bell cranks
95 *s, s, s, s*, applied to the shaft C. These cranks are arranged in the same plane but the two, which actuate the carriers of, one blade project from the axis of the shaft in a direction opposite to that in which the
100 other two are arranged.

When the driving shaft B, is in revolution, the shaft C, will be revolved. During such period the knife will not only be vibrated in a vertical plane, but the blades
105 will be alternately moved toward and away from the block, and each blade while resting on the block and the other is off the block, will be moved laterally so as to propel the block in a direction toward and un-
110 derneath the knife and the distance that may be required in order for the knife dur-

ing its next descent to sever from the block a strip of peg wood of the required thickness.

5 With my said mechanism for operating the blades and knife and with the above described appliances for adjusting the several parts, the machine can easily be adapted not only to blocks of different sizes or thickness, but to cutting a strip of pegwood of
10 any desirable thickness from a block.

I do not claim the combination of a reciprocating knife with one or more feeding rollers or with a fluted feeding roller and a mechanism for so operating both as to
15 feed a peg block along with an intermittent motion, whereby by the action of such roller and knife, the block may be split into sections, as I am aware that such is the principle of operation of the well known Baldwin
20 win peg cutting machine and also of machines for cutting straw or separating shingles or slabs from blocks; nor do I claim a holding blade and a feeder, combined with

a cutting knife and a table and used for the purpose of advancing a block with an intermittent movement, holding it stationary and cutting off a portion of the same, but

I claim—

1. My improved feeding and holding apparatus, the same consisting of the two
30 blades G, H, their slotted carriers K, K, L, L, and a common stationary or adjustable fulcrum shaft M, such carriers being operated by bell cranks as specified.

2. The mode of applying each blade to
35 its carriers, viz., by means of the sliders, ears, springs, and adjusting screws, operating together and with the blade and carriers, substantially as described.

3. The application of the adjusting sliders
40 and screws to the opposite ends and fulcrum of the knife as specified.

C. A. PRIEST.

Witnesses:

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J. H. BARROWS.