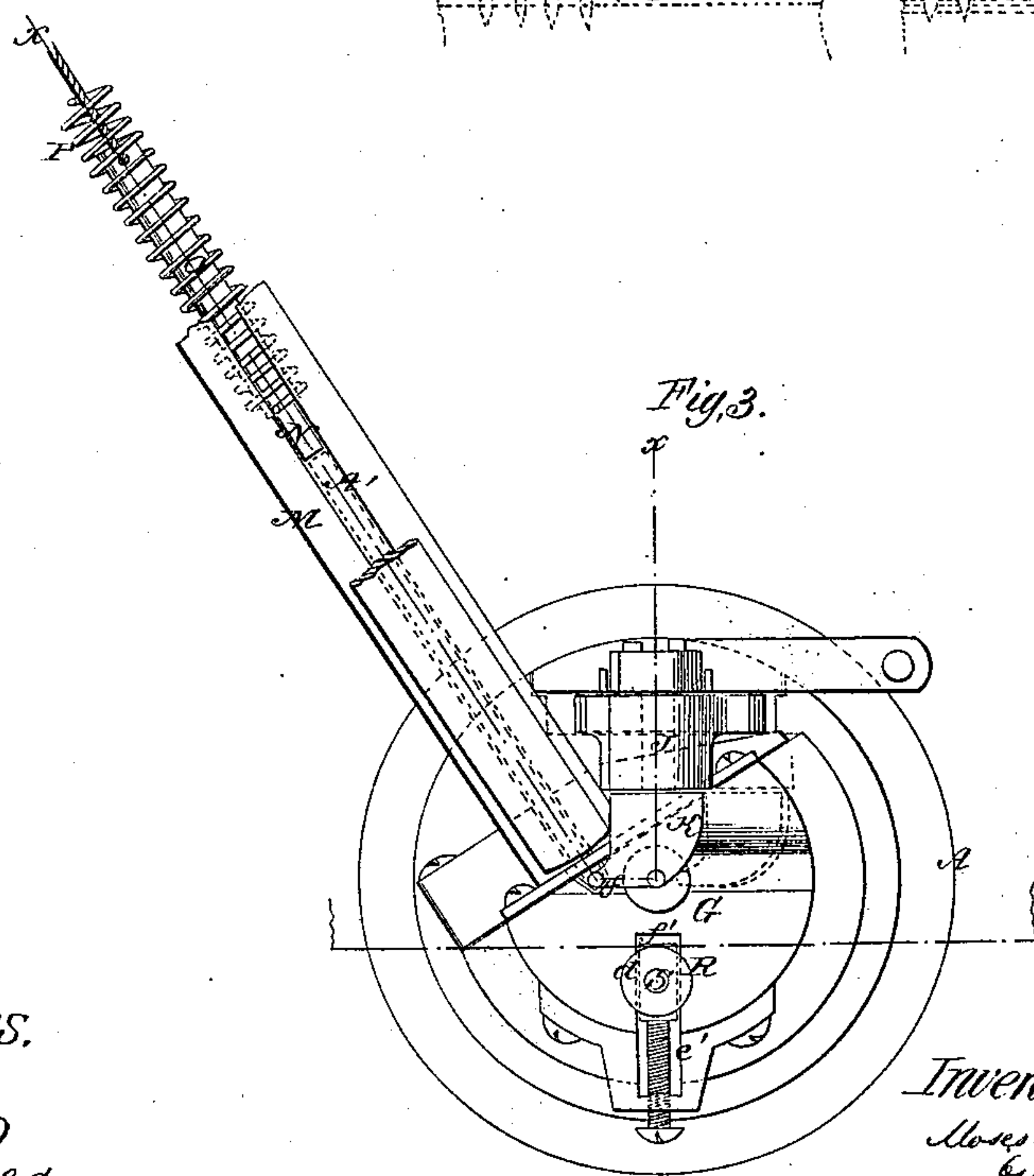
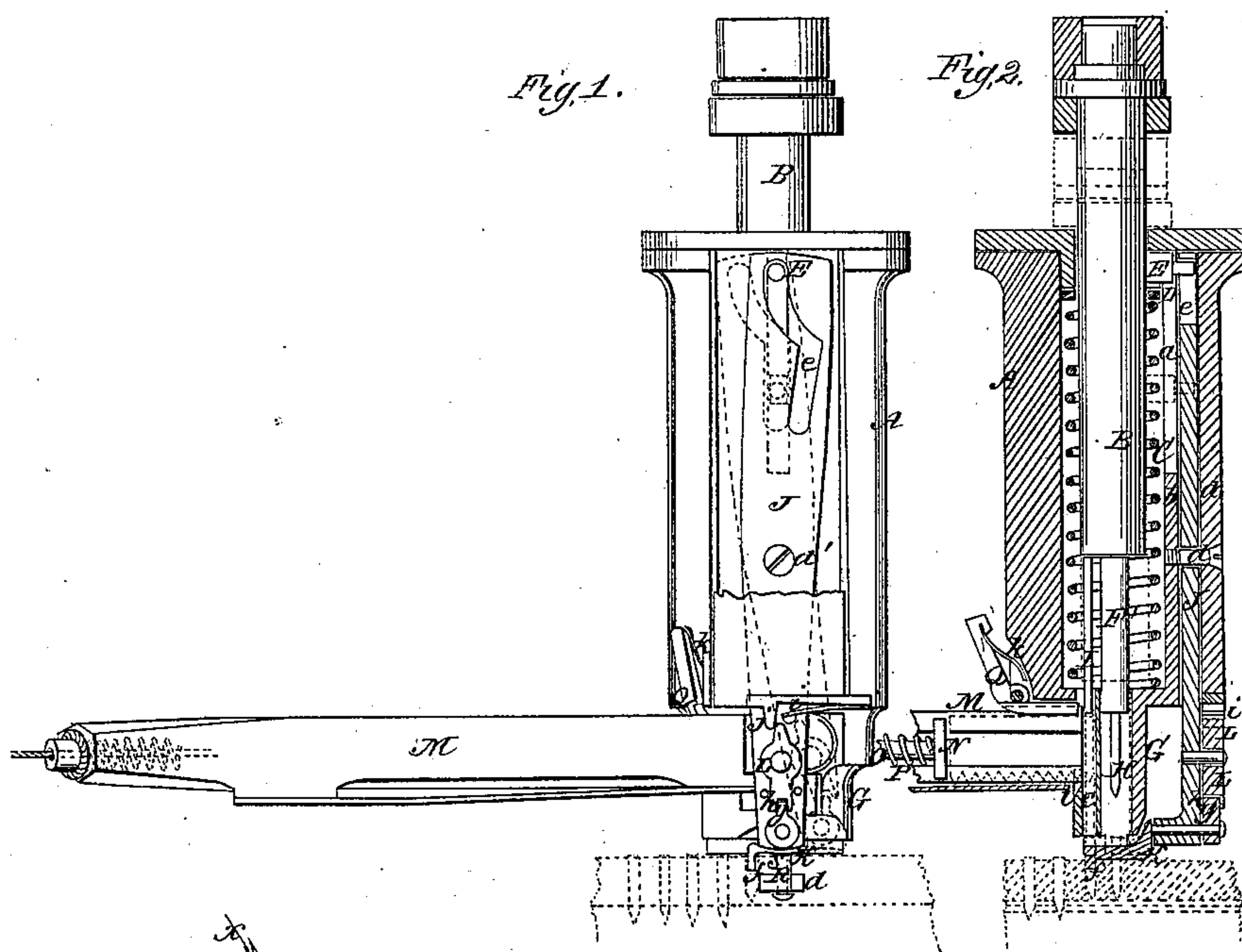


M. Marshall,
Shoe-Fegging Machine,
No 33,679, *Patented Nov. 5, 1861.*



Witnesses.
J. W. Reed

Inventor.
Moses Marshall
by Munn & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOSES MARSHALL, OF LOWELL, ASSIGNOR TO S. S. BUCKLIN, OF BROOKLINE,
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IMPROVEMENT IN PEGGING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 33,679, dated November 5, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MOSES MARSHALL, of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Machine for Pegging Boots or 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 side view of my invention; Fig. 2, a side sectional view of the same, taken in the line *xx* of Fig. 3; and Fig. 3, an enlarged inverted plan of the same.

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

This invention relates to a device for pegging boots or shoes by manual operation, and has for its object the facilitating of the work, enabling the same to be performed much more expeditiously and perfectly than by the exclusive manual process of punching the soles and driving the pegs therein.

The invention consists in the employment or use of an awl, punch, and feeder, combined and arranged to operate, substantially as hereinafter shown and described, to effect the desired end.

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

A represents a cylinder, which may be of cast metal, and of such a diameter as to admit of being readily grasped by the hand. This cylinder A has a rod B fitted in it, and on or around said rod there is placed a spiral spring C, the lower end of which bears on the bottom of the cylinder. The upper end of the spring C bears against a ring D on the rod, which ring is in contact with a pin E, that projects at right angles from rod B, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The pin E is fitted and works in a longitudinal slot *a* in a partition-plate *b* in the cylinder A, and the lower end of rod B has a cylindrical rod F inserted in its lower end. The rod F is much smaller in diameter than B, and it is fitted in what may be termed a "nozzle" G at the lower end of the cylinder A. Into the lower end of rod F there is inserted an awl H. I is a punch, which is attached to the lower end of the rod

B. This punch is parallel with the rod F and works through an aperture *c* in the nozzle G. (See Fig. 2.) The spring C has a tendency to keep the rod B, and consequently the awl and punch elevated.

In the compartment *d* of the cylinder A, formed by the partition *b*, there is placed a plate or lever J, which is secured in proper position by its fulcrum-pin *d'*. This lever has a V-shaped slot *e* made in its upper part, and the pin E of the rod B fits in said slot. The lever J projects down through the bottom of the cylinder A, and it is provided with a swivel-plate K at its lower end. The inner end of the plate K has a point *f* projecting from it, and the outer end has a small projection *g*, which fits or catches into a notch *h* in the lower end of a small lever L, which lever is attached to the lever J and has a small yielding or spring stop *i* and a permanent stop *j* contiguous to its upper end, said stops being at the lower end of cylinder A, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The inner end of the swivel-plate K works back and forth over the orifice of the nozzle G, as will be presently fully explained.

M is a peg-box which is attached at right angles to the lower part of cylinder A. This peg-box has a follower N within it, around the rod O of which a spiral spring P is placed, said spring pressing the follower against the end of the peg-strip and feeding the same to its work.

The peg-box communicates at its inner end with the aperture *c*, in which the punch I works. (See Fig. 2.) In the side of the cylinder A, directly above the peg-box M, there is placed an elbow-lever Q, the lower part of which works in the upper part of the peg-box. The upper part of lever Q has a small spring *k* bearing against it, which has a tendency to keep the lower part of the lever elevated. The lower edge *l* of the orifice which forms the communication between the peg-box and the aperture *c* is a cutter which serves to split the pegs from the strip as the punch is forced down.

To the lower end of the nozzle G there is attached a gage R. This gage is simply a roller *d*, attached to the end of an adjustable bar S, which is fitted in the nozzle G and has

a set-screw e' bearing against it at one side and a spring f' bearing against it at the opposite side.

The operation is as follows: The peg-box M is supplied with peg-strips A', (shown in red,) which are constructed or made in the usual way. The operator grasps the cylinder A with his left hand and strikes the upper end of rod B with a hammer, and by thus doing forces the awl H into the sole of the boot or shoe, making a hole for a peg. Previous to the hole being made the lever J moves back ready for the point f to enter, the point after entering the hole feeding the device along on the return motion of the awl H and rod B, so that each time the awl H makes a hole the punch I will drive a peg in the hole made at the previous descent of the awl. This feeding along of the device is due to the point f of the swivel-plate K catching into the holes in the sole and the movement of the lever J produced by the pin E in slot e .

The use of the lever Q is as follows: In first commencing to peg there is of course no hole made, and a peg should not be driven. The operator therefore in commencing work places his finger on lever Q and presses it against the cylinder that presses the pegs down against the cutter L. The operator then strikes the peg out of the aperture c , and another will not be fed therein until the lever Q is released. The machine is then put on the work and the blow is given to drive the awl into the sole, while the lever Q is acted upon, as described, and the hole made without a peg being driven. The lever Q is then relieved, and a peg will consequently be driven at every succeeding

blow. As the lever J is moved it will be seen that the yielding stop i , in connection with the movement of the lever J, actuates the small lever L, which gives a turning movement to plate K and withdraws the point f from the hole in the sole, so that it will be drawn back to enter a succeeding hole and feed the device along, so that the succeeding peg may be driven by the next descent of the punch I. The roller d insures the pegs being driven in the sole at an equal distance from the edge. By this arrangement of the point f , as shown and described, the operator is enabled to turn the machine on any curve or angle to suit the curve of the sole without in the least affecting the relative position of the hole and peg.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The point f on swivel-plate K when arranged to operate as shown and described—to wit, entering the hole previously made by the awl and causing the machine to move along on the sole so as to bring the peg to be driven simultaneously with the succeeding descent of the awl directly over the hole made at the previous descent of the awl.

2. The point f when so arranged as to become a fixture under the peg to enable the operator to turn the machine on any curve or angle, while the relative position of the hole and peg will remain the same.

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Witnesses:

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