

M. Marshall,
Pegging Machine,

Nº 37,136.

Patented Dec. 9, 1862.

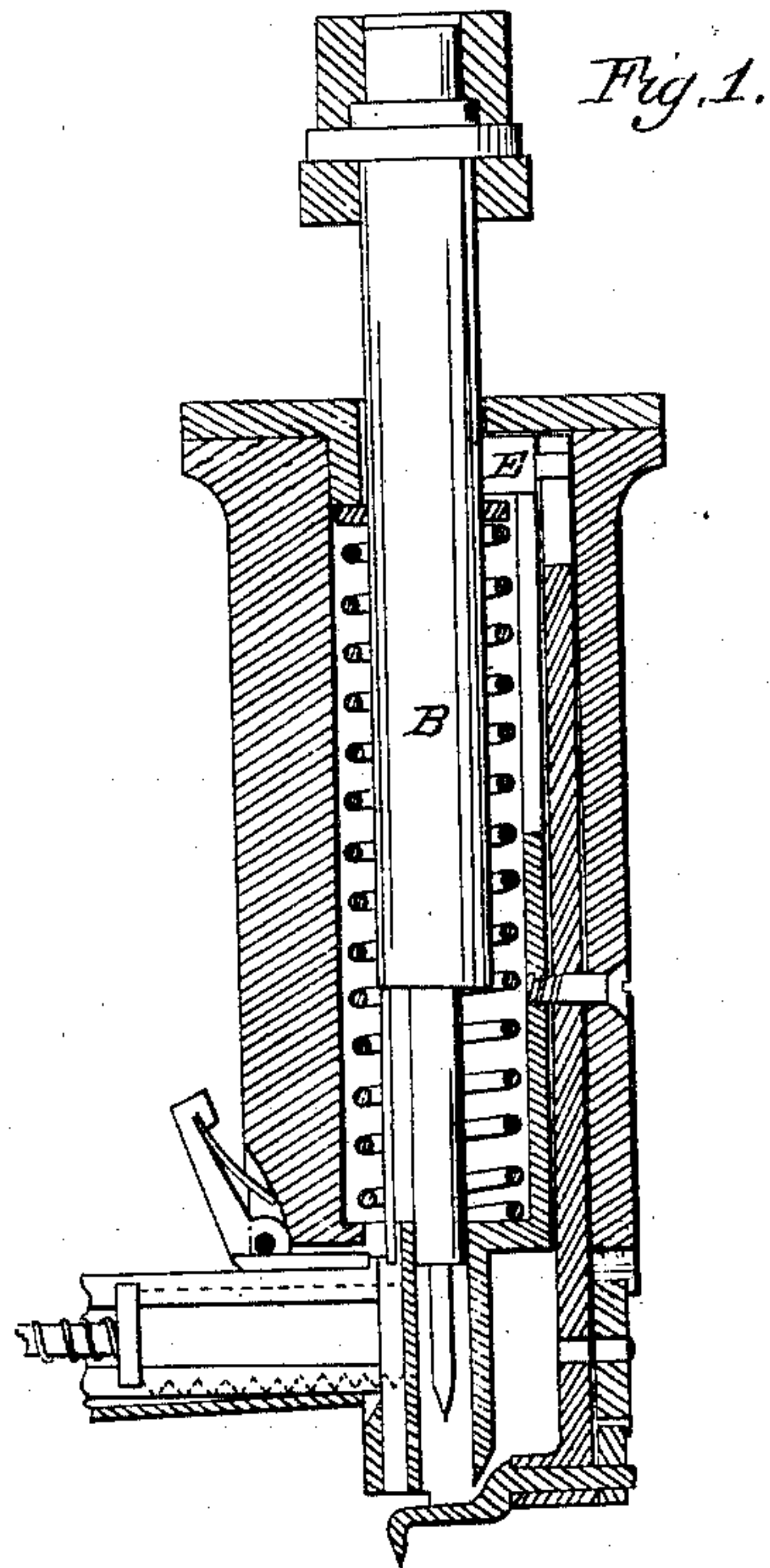
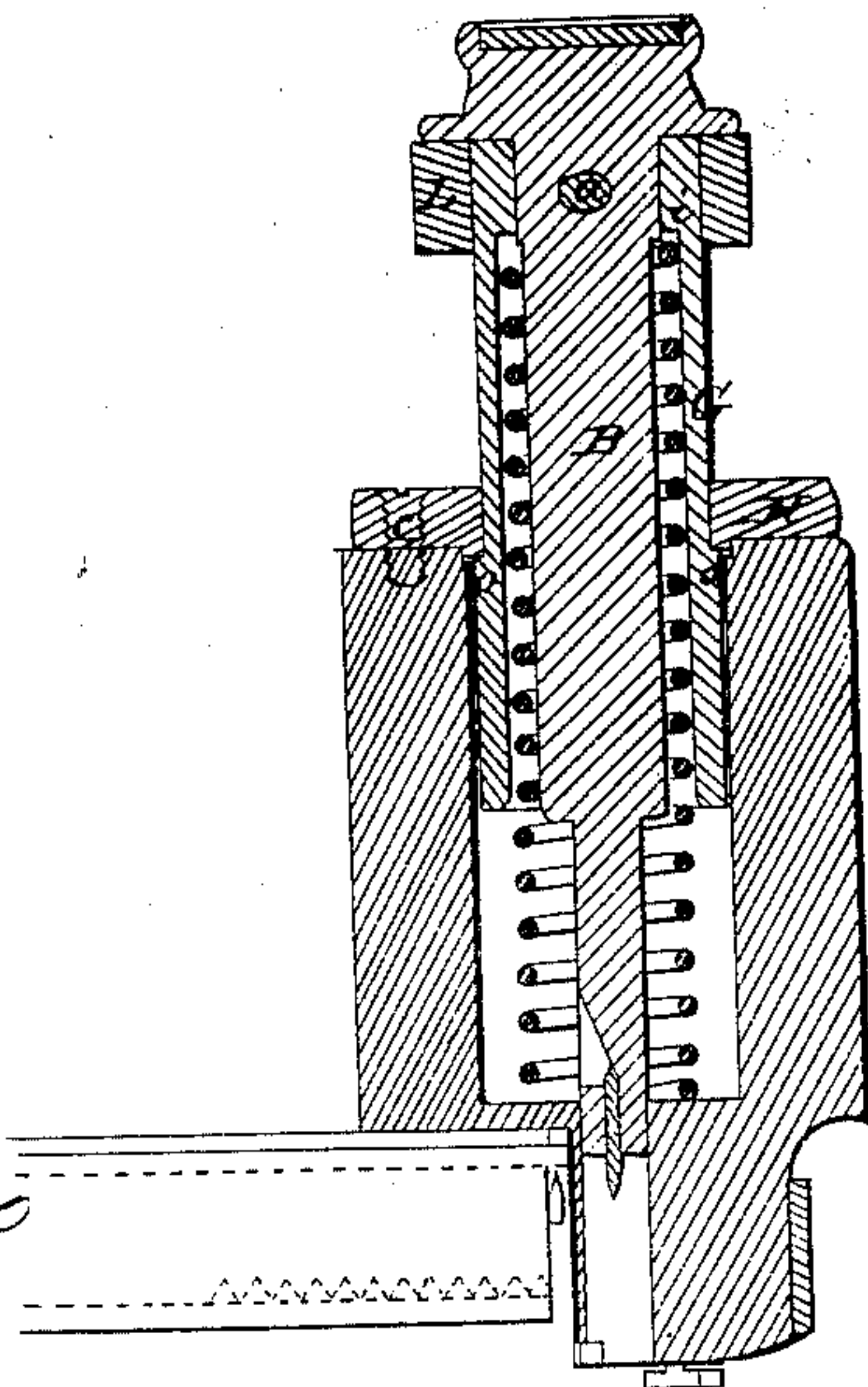


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

J. B. Schenck
A. M. Stearns.

Inventor.

Moses Marshall
per his attorney
Sam. Cooper

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOSES MARSHALL, OF LOWELL, ASSIGNOR TO S. S. BUCKLIN, OF
BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVED MACHINE FOR PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **37,136**, dated December 9, 1862.

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 certain Improvements in Machines for Pegging Boots and Shoes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a pegging-machine for which Letters Patent were granted to me on the 25th of March, 1862, and on which my present invention is an improvement; Fig. 2, a similar section through my improved machine.

It is evident that the shorter the machine is made the less it will be disturbed by the blow of the hammer, and the less liable it will be to be thrown to one side or the other, and the longer the machine the greater the care required to hold it perpendicular before it is struck and to deliver the blow steadily and fairly upon the plunger-head. It is therefore desirable that the machine be made as short as possible, and at the same time allow the necessary size and play to the operating parts. On the other hand, it is evident that the longer the spring by which the piston is raised, and the greater number of turns which it contains, the less it will be affected by a certain amount of compression, either as regards a liability to "set" or to break. It becomes, therefore, desirable while the machine is shortened that the spring be lengthened, desiderata which in the old machine were incompatible with each other.

The awl in machines of this description is liable to breakage, and in order to take out the plunger for the purpose of inserting a new one in the machines as heretofore constructed it is necessary to take the machine apart. This occasions delay and loss of time, which it is desirable to economize.

To enable me to accomplish all these ends—that is, to shorten the machine and at the same time to lengthen the spring and make it of an additional number of turns, and also to so construct the pegger that the plunger may be removed for the purpose of inserting an awl without disturbing the other parts of the machine—is the object of my invention, which consists in surrounding the piston by a cylinder or sleeve, against which the upper end of the spring abuts, whereby an increase of space for the accommodation of the spring

is obtained, and the piston, no longer connected directly to the spring may at any time be withdrawn by removing the screw by which it is connected with the sleeve, while the body of the machine, no longer being required to accommodate the entire length of the spring, may at the same time be shortened.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand my invention, I will proceed to describe the manner in which I have carried it out.

In Fig. 1 is represented the machine for which Letters Patent of the United States were granted to me on the 25th of March, 1862. In this machine the plunger B is raised by the spring C, the upper end of which bears on a ring, D, that rests against the pin E, projecting from the plunger.

In the machine represented in Fig. 2, which is my improved machine, a hollow cylinder or sleeve, G, is attached to the plunger B by a screw at *a*, there being a space between the plunger and the sleeve for the accommodation of the elevating-spring C, the upper end of which abuts against the projection *i* of the sleeve. The sleeve is held in its place in the machine by the cap H, which is secured to the body of the machine by screws *c*, and projects over the ledge *o* upon the sleeve.

By means of the above construction a much greater space is obtained for the accommodation of the spring, and the latter may consequently be lengthened or the body of the machine shortened.

In the machine represented in the accompanying drawings the number of turns of the spring have been increased, and the machine at the same time has been considerably shortened.

To remove the plunger B for the purpose of replacing the awl, it is simply necessary to move down the india-rubber spring L upon the sleeve and take out the screw *a*. The plunger may then be withdrawn without disturbing either the spring or the other parts of the machine.

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

The combination of the sleeve G with the plunger B and spring C, operating in the manner substantially as described.

MOSES MARSHALL.

Witnesses:

GEORGE F. RICHARDSON,
PATRICK EGAN.