

W. Fitzgerald,
Pegging Machine.

N^o 59903.

Patented Nov. 20, 1866.

Fig. 1.

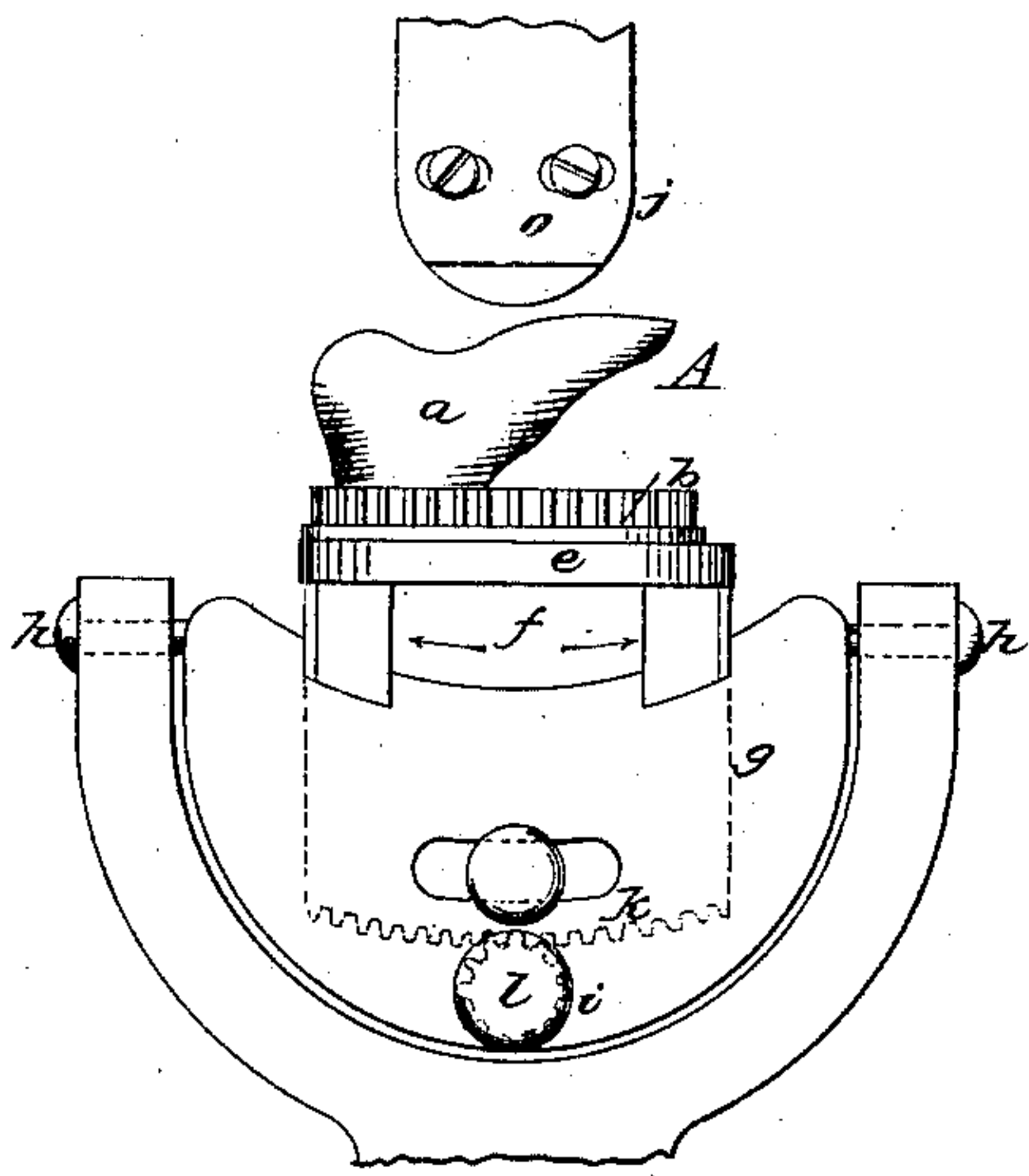


Fig. 2.

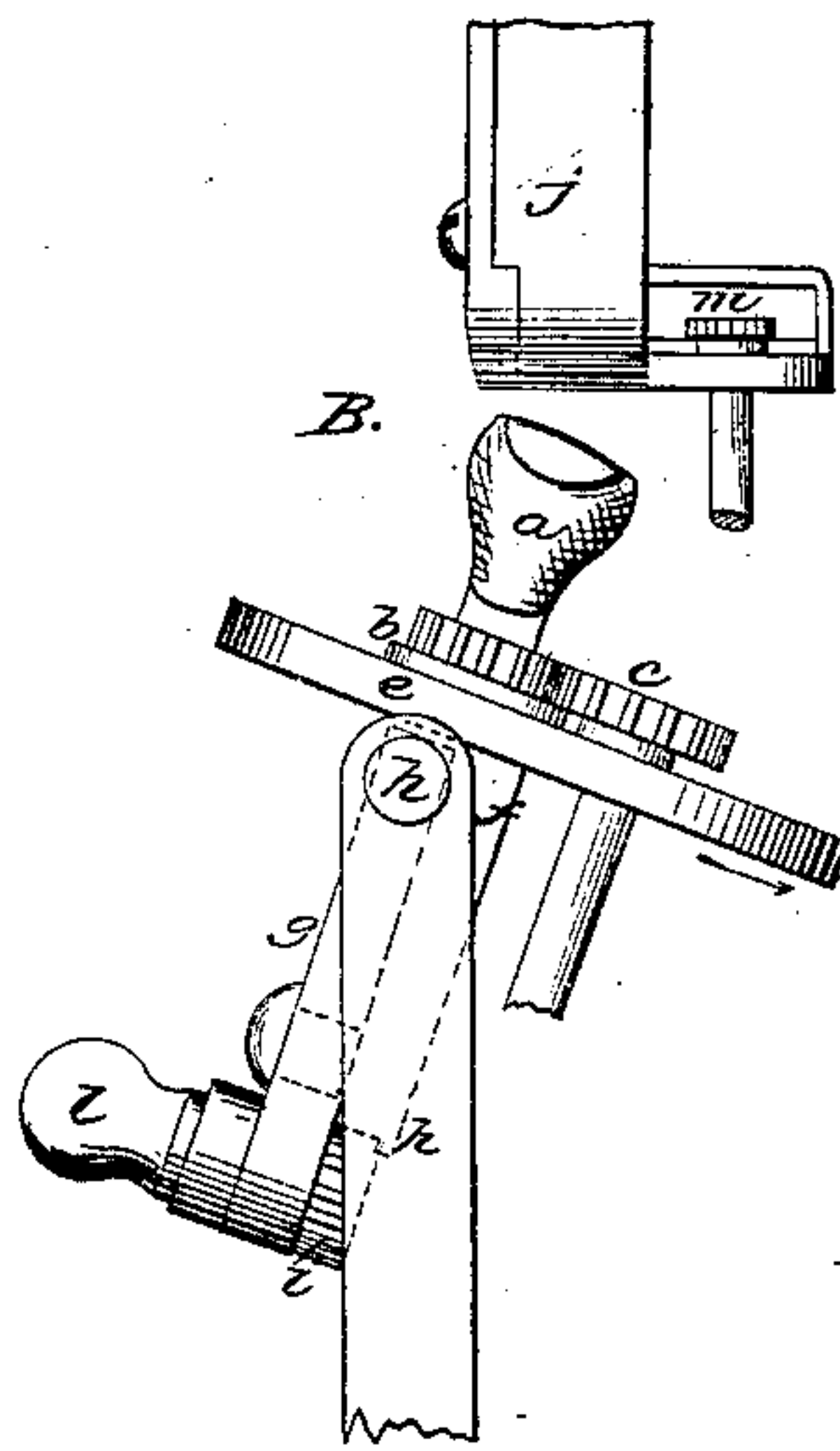
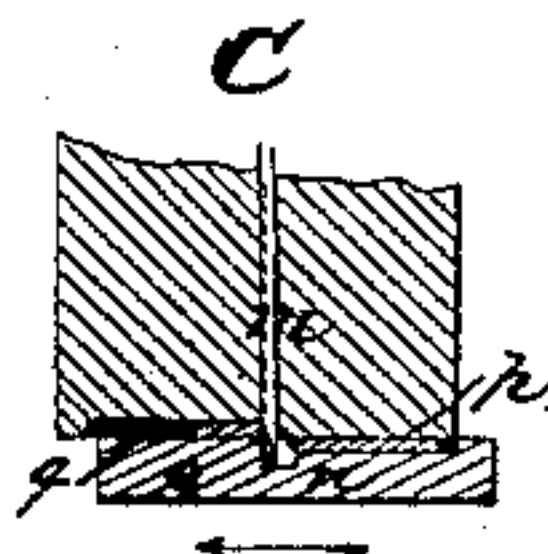


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

J. B. Crosby-
H. Gould.

Inventor.

Walter Fitzgerald

United States Patent Office.

IMPROVED PEGGING MACHINE.

WALTER FITZGERALD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 59,903, dated November 20, 1866.

SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, WALTER FITZGERALD, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an improvement in Pegging Machines, and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practise it.

The improvements relate particularly to that class of pegging machines in which the jack, or mechanism which supports the boot or shoe to be pegged, has a direct feed movement imparted to it, to bring the shoe into position for the successive actions of the awl and peg-driver, in contradistinction to those machines in which the shoe is fed by giving to the awl a lateral movement while in the shoe, or by the contact and lateral movement of a feed foot connected with the "head."

The invention consists in supporting the last, and the gearing by which it is fed, upon a frame or jack capable of rocking movement, both in a transverse and longitudinal direction, so as to enable the edge of the shoe being pegged to be brought at all times into proper position with respect to the awl and peg-driver. Also in the construction and arrangement of the cutting mechanism, which splits the pegs in succession from the end of the peg wood.

The drawings represent so much of the mechanism of a pegging machine of the class referred to, as will enable my improvements embodied thereupon to be readily understood, A showing a front, and B a side elevation of the same; C a horizontal section taken through the peg-cutting mechanism. *a* denotes the last, mounted on a long, sliding gear plate *b*, into the teeth of which a pinion *c* meshes; the rotation of this pinion effected in any suitable manner, imparting intermittent movement to the plate *b*, to carry the whole length of the edge of the shoe around, under, and to the action of the awl and peg-driver, which are placed in and operate from the head *j* in the usual manner, and which, as they form no part of this invention, are not shown in the drawings. This plate *b* slides upon another or bed-plate *e*, mounted on a standard or vertical plate *f*, which rests and rocks upon the top of a standard *g*, (in the direction of the arrows seen at A,) while the standard *g* is hung on pins *h*, and so that it may rock in the opposite direction or transversely. The movement of the plate *f* is effected by a pinion *i*, meshing into a segmental rack *k*, on the bottom of the plate, the shaft upon which the pinion is fixed extending through the plate, and having a knob *l*, by turning which the movement of the rack is effected. The standard *g* is hung loosely on the pins *h*, and is swung into position by application of the hand to the knob *l*. By turning the knob *l* in either direction, and swinging the standard *g* in either direction, the angle of presentation of the surface of the shoe being pegged may be changed during the progression of the shoe, in accordance with the constantly varying curvature of the surface of the sole, heel, shank, and toe of the shoe. The strip of peg wood is seen at *m*, and it is fed through the head *j*, and to the peg-tube *n*, in the usual manner. This peg-tube I make in a face plate *o*, and the tube is open towards the adjacent face of the head as seen at C. On one side of this tube is a cutter *p*, fixed to the plate, its cutting edge forming one corner of the tube, and abutting against the surface of the head. The peg-wood passage through the head opens into this tube, and upon the opposite side from the cutter *p*, is a bed cutter *q*, fixed to the face of the head *j*. The peg wood is fed forward into the tube as seen at C, and then the face-plate has a sliding movement given to it in the direction of the arrow. This causes the cutting edge of the cutter *o* to act against the wood, and shear off the peg against the bed cutter *q*. This action severs each peg while in the tube, and the continued lateral movement of the tube carries the peg directly under the peg-driver. Consequently each peg is cut when and only when it is to be driven, in contradistinction to cutting them at a distance back from the peg-tube, and having a series of cut pegs feeding forward, an arrangement that often causes the pegs to become obstructed in their passage to the tube or in such tube.

In the operation of the machine the movements are as follows: An awl first descends from the head and pierces the hole for the peg. As the awl ascends the plate *o* moves laterally, (the end of the peg wood being in the peg-tube,) which lateral movement carries the cutter *p* through the peg wood, severing the peg, which moves on in the tube until said tube comes under the peg-driver and over the hole just made by the awl, the driver then descending and forcing the peg into the awl-hole. Then the driver ascends, the plate moves back, during which movement the feed of the shoe is effected by the gear mechanism below, when the successive movements above described are repeated, until the shoe is pegged; the shoe as it is fed being tipped longitudinally and transversely, as may be required to cause the pegs to be properly inserted as above set forth.

I claim, in combination with the gear-plate *b*, upon which the last is mounted, and through which the feed of the shoe is effected, the mechanism which admits of both longitudinal and transverse rocking movement of the shoe, substantially as set forth.

I also claim, in combination with the peg-tube *n*, in the face-plate *o*, the cutter *p*, placed in the face-plate, with its cutting edge disposed as shown, so that the lateral movement of the plate severs the end of the peg wood in the tube from the strip to form the peg, substantially as described.

WALTER FITZGERALD.

Witnesses:

J. B. CROSBY,

E. GOULD.