

C. & J. G. Rowland,
Leather Pegs,
No 68,005, Patented Aug. 20, 1867.



Fig. 2

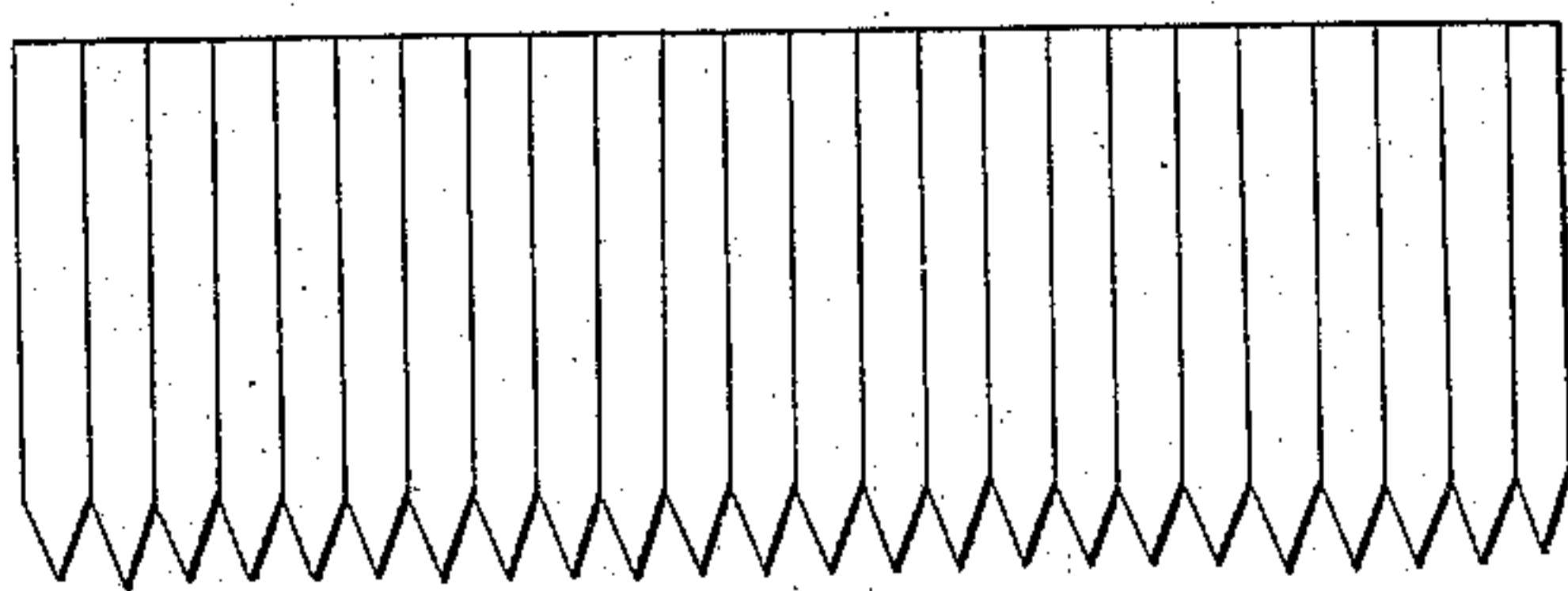


Fig. 1.

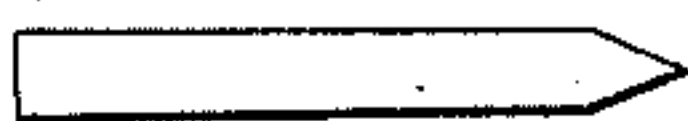


Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.

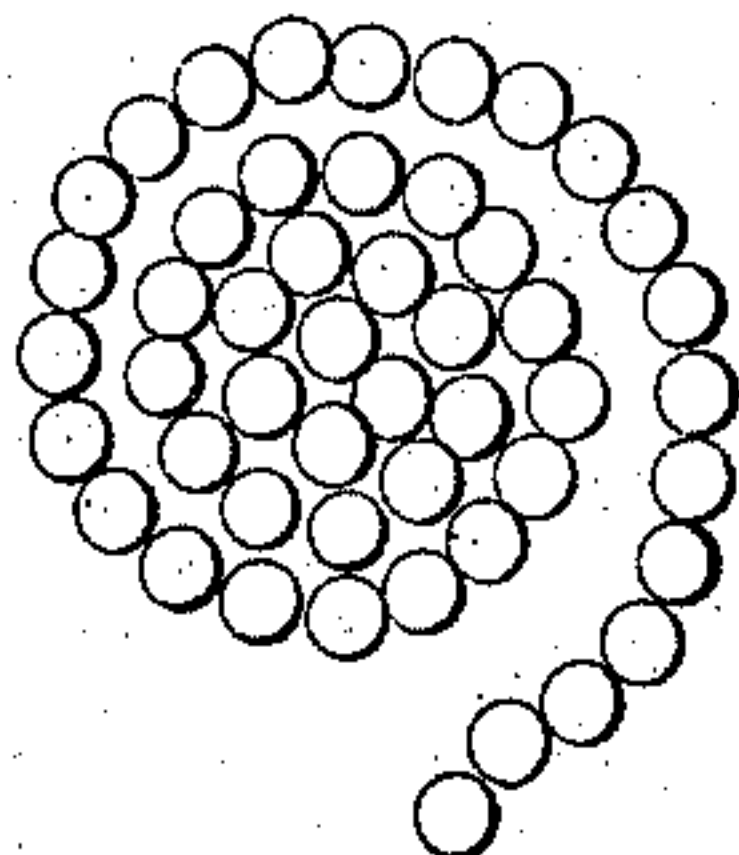
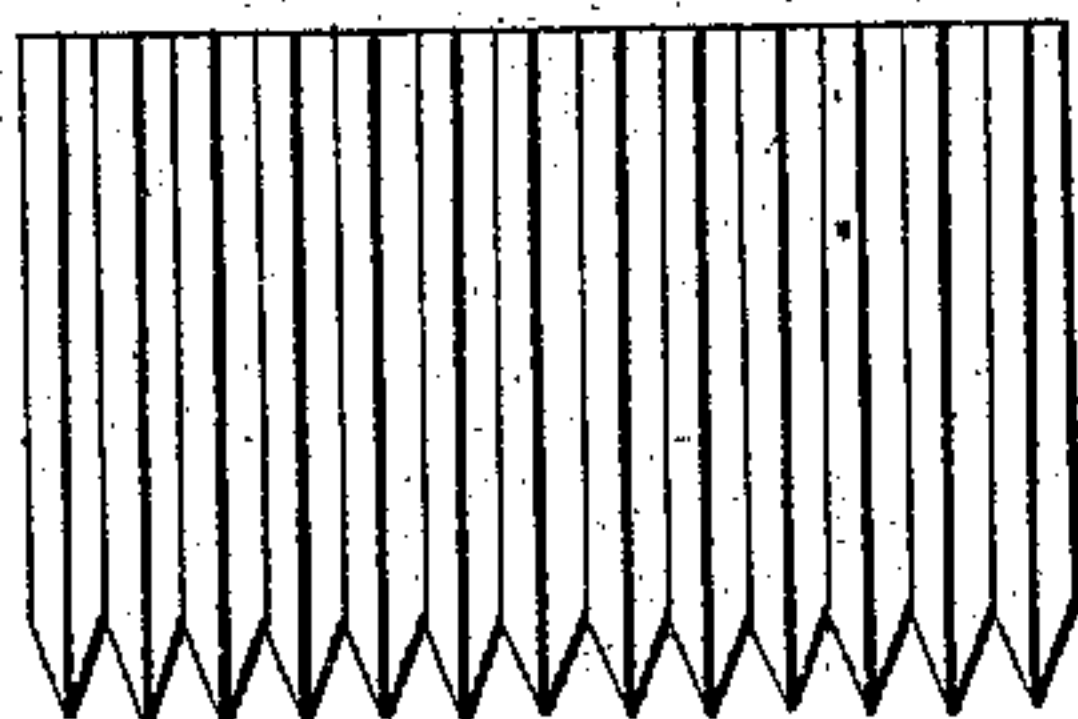


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
Geo H Grubel

Inventors:
C & J G Rowland
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their Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES ROWLAND AND JOSEPH G. ROWLAND, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

CONDENSED LEATHER PEG.

REISSUED

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 68,005, dated August 20, 1867.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, C. ROWLAND and J. G. ROWLAND, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoe-Pegs; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, like letters indicating like parts wherever they occur.

To enable others skilled in the art to construct and use our invention, we will proceed to describe it.

Our invention consists in making pegs of leather by condensing or pressing the leather into suitable form, and thereby rendering it sufficiently rigid to be used like ordinary shoe-pegs.

Figure 1 represents a single peg. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 represent a series of them connected in the form of a strip. Fig. 5 represents a series of the pegs formed into a coil or roll for use.

Heretofore pegs for securing the soles of boots and shoes, and for similar purposes, have been made of wood; but it is well known that wooden pegs are objectionable, for the reasons that they shrink, and thereby become loose, thus failing to hold the sole tightly in place, and also because, by the alternate wetting, drying, and heating to which they are necessarily subjected, they are rendered brittle and break off.

A boot or shoe made with wooden pegs is rendered stiff and unyielding to a degree that makes it objectionable.

The object of our invention is to produce a peg that shall obviate these objections, and that will answer all the desired objects or uses far better than the wooden peg does.

For this purpose we construct our improved peg of leather. This we accomplish by taking strips of leather of suitable size and thickness, and compressing them between dies of any suitable style in such a manner as to form them into pegs of the required size and form. These dies may consist of flat blocks, with proper shaped recesses cut in their faces, or they may be formed on the surface of rolls, and the strips be compressed and cut or formed into pegs by being passed between them, this latter being the preferable method.

In ordinary cases, with good leather, nothing else is used, the leather itself being so condensed as to render it rigid and capable of being driven like an ordinary peg.

In case the leather is soft or spongy we propose to saturate it with any suitable solution, such as shellac or the insoluble cement ordinarily used with leather, in order to render the pegs more rigid when formed.

Pegs thus constructed are found to retain their hold far better than wooden pegs. The leather, being condensed or compressed, becomes very much enlarged when wet or bent, as the pegs will more or less in use in a boot or shoe by swelling and the natural tendency of the leather to return to its original condition, and by this means it is obvious that they will fill the hole more perfectly, and thus hold more tightly than wooden pegs. As they are composed of a more pliable material, it is evident that they will bend or yield more readily, and thus will render a shoe less stiff than wooden pegs do.

It is also obvious that such a peg will be far more tough and lasting than a wooden peg, and being of the same nature and material as the sole of the boot or shoe, it will become more effectually incorporated therewith, and thus be better in every respect.

These pegs are intended to be used for all purposes to which ordinary shoe-pegs are adapted. They are also adapted to the joining of belts, and to be used in the manufacture of harness as a substitute for sewing straps together, as is usually done.

We are aware that pegs have been made from rawhide as well as from hides prepared by being placed in a solution of oil, shellac, alcohol, rosin, and sulphur, and then dried; but pegs made from rawhide or from hides thus prepared we do not claim.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

A peg made of condensed leather, whether the same is made in the form of single pegs or in the form of a corrugated or plain strip from which the pegs may be cut, substantially as described.

CHS. ROWLAND.
J. G. ROWLAND.

Witnesses:

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