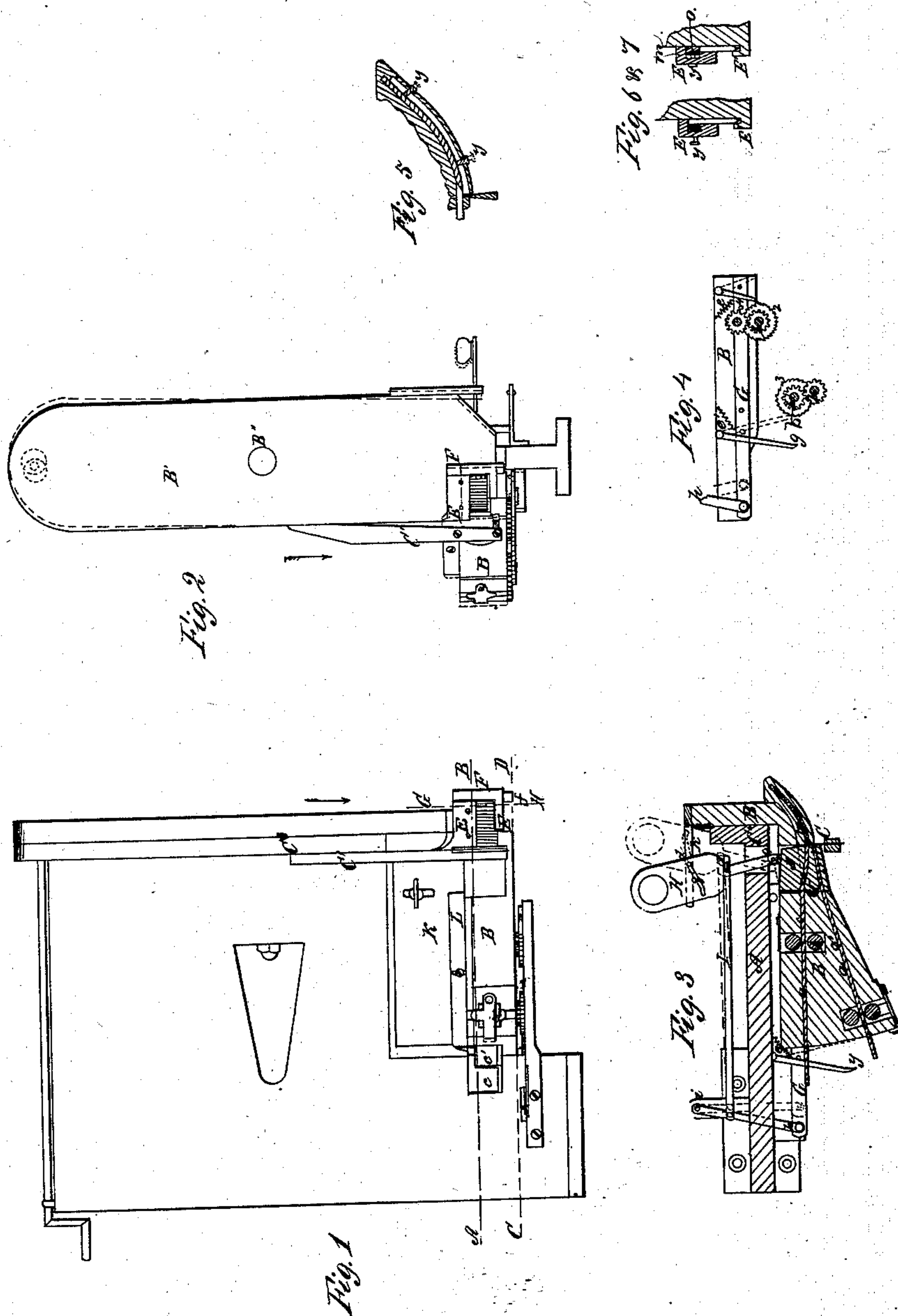


*H.C. Stone,*

*Pegging Machine,*

*N<sup>o</sup> 69,040,*

*Patented Sep. 17, 1867.*



*Witnesses;*  
*D. L. Miller*  
*Geo. H. Miller*

*By his Atty.*  
*Inventor;*  
*Henry C. Stone*  
*Thos. H. Dodge*



# United States Patent Office.

HENRY C. STONE, OF BROOKFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND JOHN C. GIBBS, OF THE SAME PLACE.

*Letters Patent No. 69,040, dated September 17, 1867.*

## IMPROVEMENTS IN PEGGING MACHINES.

*The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.*

### KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That I, HENRY C. STONE, of Brookfield, in the county of Worcester, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pegging Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of so much of the pegging machine as is necessary to illustrate my invention.

Figure 2 represents a front view of the parts shown in fig. 1.

Figure 3 represents a section on line A B, fig. 1.

Figure 4 represents a section on line C D, same figure.

Figure 5 represents upon an enlarged scale a section on line E F, and

Figures 6 and 7 are longitudinal sections on line G H, as will be hereafter explained.

The line of vision in all the cross-sections is indicated by the arrows in figs. 1 and 2.

To enable those skilled in the art to which my invention belongs to make and use the same, I will proceed to describe it more in detail.

In the drawings, the part marked A represents the stand, which supports the other parts of the pegging device shown in the drawings, and which refers more particularly to the mode of feeding the pegs.

As many parts of the device are well known, and in general use, it will not be necessary to describe them in detail, and I shall therefore confine myself more particularly to my improvements upon the machine, which has for its object the changing of the machine to feed pegs of different lengths, at the will of the operator.

The part B is the peg-wood table or carriage, which has heretofore been made with a single groove, *a*, and one pair of feed-rolls, *b b*, to feed a single sheet, *c*, of peg-wood, the operation being as follows: By means of a shaft, A', and eccentric, A'', a vibratory motion is imparted to the arm B', hinged to frame or stand A by a bolt or journal, B'', and to the lower end of which the feed-table or carriage B is attached, so that at each vibration of arm B' the table or carriage B will be swung toward the stationary knife C, attached to knife-arm C', the upper end of which is fastened to the projection C'' on the front of stand A. By the outward motion of the carriage B a peg is severed or split from the sheet, and by the inward motion of the carriage the feed-rolls *b b* are caused to feed the sheet *c* along a sufficient distance to form another peg, which is split off at the next outward motion of the table. The motions of rolls *b b* are obtained as follows: Upon the under side of the carriage B is an arm, D, which is fastened to the stand A, and is consequently stationary. To the top of arm D a pawl, 1, is attached, and so arranged as to take into the ratchet-wheel 2, fast upon the shaft or journal of one of the feed-rolls *b*, said rolls being geared together at the bottom so as to both move together. It will be seen that when table or carriage B is swung out as above described, the pawl 1 will be drawn in by spring, *e*, so as to take into a new notch in wheel 2 when the carriage is swung back, and thus cause the ratchet-wheel and feed-rolls *b b* to be turned a sufficient distance to move the sheet of peg-wood the thickness of a peg. After the pegs pass the knife C they enter peg-guides E E', which conduct them in regular order as they are slid along by the action of the feed-rolls *b b* upon the sheet of peg-wood *c* until they reach the drive-tube F, which has a hole, *f*, through it for the play of the driver, which is arranged to work above the tube, and at the proper time descends and drives the pegs into the sole of the boot or shoe in the ordinary manner.

Such, in brief, is a general description of the machine as used prior to my invention, which I will now explain.

In lieu of one groove *a* in the carriage or table B, I make two grooves *a a'*, and in the latter is placed a sheet of peg-wood, which is fed forward at the proper time by a set of feed-rolls, *b' b'*, which are geared at the bottom the same as rolls *b b*, and are moved by the action of a pawl, *g*, acting upon the ratchet-wheel 3. The pawl *g* is attached to arm D, and is drawn towards the ratchet-wheel 3 by spring *e'*. As only one sheet of peg-wood or length of pegs is to be fed to the machine at a time, I will now explain how the machine is adjusted to feed either length of pegs, and that, too, without stopping the machine. Under the pawls 1 and *g* is a bar, G, having two pins, 4 5, which project up by the inside of the pawls 1 and *g*, as fully indicated in the drawings. Said bar G is fitted to slide in a groove in the arm D, or in proper guides attached thereto. To the rear end of bar G is hinged one end of the connection *h*, the other end of said connection being hinged to plate *i*, the inner



end of which is fastened to the stand A. The connection *h* is attached to the shipping-lever H by means of the connecting-bar I, one end of which is hinged to the connection *h*, while the other end has a slot into which pin 3 on lever H fits. Lever H is supported upon an arm, *k*, fastened to the arm B', and is provided with a pin, 7, which fits into the slot 8 in the lever H, as fully indicated in fig. 3. The inner end, 9, of lever H is hinged to a lug, 10, upon the switch J, which forms the front part of the carriage or table B, but is so made that its front end can be rocked or moved back and forth, so as to bring either of the grooves *a a'* upon a line with the single groove *m* in the peg-guides E E'. The rear end of the switch J has a tongue, 11, which fits into a corresponding concavity in the table or carriage B, while the front of the switch is rounded off to enable it to play close to the ends of the peg-guides E E' without binding. It will be seen that when lever H is drawn forward into the position shown in red lines, the effect is to throw pawl 1 out of action and bring pawl *g* into action, while switch J is moved to bring the groove *a'* upon a line with groove *m*, so that so long as the parts remain in this position short pegs will be fed to the driver. The position of the several parts when thus operating is shown in red lines in the drawings. It will be observed that the ends of slot 8 are made in such form that there is no danger of lever H slipping out of place when once adjusted, and as the stand or arm *k* is attached to the vibrating arm B', lever H swings with the table or carriage B. K and L are adjustable top guides for sheets *c'* of peg-wood. These guides can be set up or down to suit sheets of different widths. For the purpose of retaining the pegs in proper position as they are passed through the peg-guides E E' under the driver, the guide E is recessed out on the inner side, as seen at *n*, and a curved guide-piece, *o*, is fitted in to work in said recess, being forced forward into the position shown in dark lines, fig. 5, by a spring, *p*, placed between the front of the peg guide-piece E and the front side of the piece *o*, the spring being kept from end play by the pins *y y*, which also retain the guide-piece *o* in proper position. The pins work through the front of the peg-guide piece E, and have heads on their outer ends, as fully shown in dark and red lines, fig. 5. The front end of the guide-piece *o* is made thin, or is bevelled off, as shown at *s* in fig. 5, so that when pegs of full length are fed forward they pass back of the bevelled edge *s* and force the guide out, as shown in fig. 6, while, when short pegs are fed forward, they pass under the guide-piece *o*, as shown in fig. 7.

My improvements are of great utility in the manufacture of boots and shoes in which shorter pegs are required in the shank than upon the sole, since all that the operator has to do is to adjust lever H, as before stated, in order to have long or short pegs fed to the driver, and in a very short time he will learn to adjust the lever at the proper time to have what pegs may be in the peg-guides E E' used up before the change is desired to be made in the shoe or boot.

Those skilled in the art to which my invention belongs will fully appreciate the great advantages to be derived by the use of my improvements, both as regards time, wear of lasts, and character of work. The parts may be constructed in any desired manner.

Having described my improved pegging machine, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the peg-wood carriage or table B, having two or more grooves *a a'*, or their equivalents, of a switch, J, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.
2. The combination of the switch J with the peg-wood carriage B and peg-guides E E', substantially as and for the purposes set forth.
3. The combination with the peg-guide E of the adjustable guide *o*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.
4. The combination of lever H with the switch J, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.
5. The combination with the bar G and pawls 1 and *g* of the connections *h* and *i* and slotted lever H, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.
6. The combination in a pegging machine of mechanism, substantially such as above described, whereby the operator can change from one length of peg to another without stopping the machine, as stated.

HENRY C. STONE.

Witnesses:

LORIN W. JOHNSON,  
GEO. S. DUELL.