J. M. Estabrook,

Shoe Peg,

No. 85,374, Patented Dec. 29, 1868.

Fig. 1.

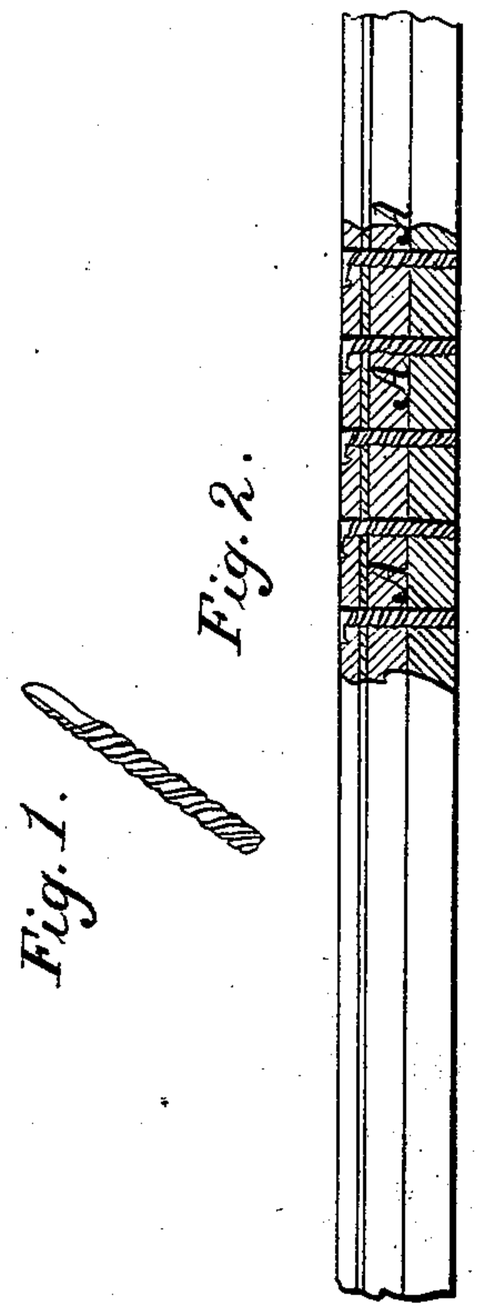

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

Wm A Morgan

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. M. ESTABROOK, OF MILFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVED SCREW-PEG FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **85,374**, dated December 29, 1868.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. M. ESTABROOK, of Milford, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Screw-Peg for Boots and Shoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved boot and shoe peg, and Fig. 2 is a side view of the same applied.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the attachment of soles to the uppers of boots and shoes; and consists in the construction of a screw-peg having a flattened wedge-shaped point, which, when the peg is driven into the sole of a boot or shoe, will strike against the metal plate upon the last and bend over the inner sole to form a clinch.

A in the drawing represents a screw-peg, made of round or other wire, which is provided with a screw-thread and a flattened wedge-shaped point, and is applied as follows: After the boot or shoe has been properly lasted, the holes for the pegs are made, by means of awls or otherwise, the requisite distances apart, and then the pegs are, point inward, forced in by means of hammers or other equivalent instruments. The wedge-pointed peg will, when it strikes the metal-covered last, have its weak point bent down, and will therefore be properly clinched over the insole.

I am fully aware that screws have already been used on boots and shoes for fastening the soles to the uppers; but these screws were screwed into their seats. They were of conical shape, and could never be satisfactorily fastened. When one of these screws was turned a little too far, so that its flat point struck the last, it would invariably tend to force the sole off the last again, and thus a real water-tight boot or shoe could not be produced. Furthermore, these screws had to be made tapering, and thus became weak on their inner ends, while my pegs can be made entirely cylindrical or prismatic.

The process of screwing them in was very tedious, and still more so that of cutting them off the main wire, as no great accuracy could be obtained.

I have invented the driving of screw-pegs having flattened or wedge-shaped ends into the leather by means of a hammer, and have found that the peg, when thus applied, will hold as fast as when screwed in.

The leather, being wet when the peg is applied, will close tight around the peg, and will hold the same very securely.

The clinching wedge-shaped pegs are self-adjustable—that is, they will be clinched more or less as they are more or less too long.

It is clearly evident that, by my improved process, much time and labor will be saved. When the hole is properly prepared even a flat-ended peg can be forced in by a hammer.

I am aware that cylindrical metallic screw-pegs have been made with an exterior screw-thread; but this I do not claim.

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

The self-clinching metallic screw-peg A, having a flattened wedge-shaped end, whereby, as it strikes the metal plate upon the last in the act of driving, it is adapted to be bent down into the inner sole of a boot or shoe, as herein shown and described.

J. M. ESTABROOK.

Witnesses:

FRANK BLOCKLEY,

ALEX. F. ROBERTS.