O. G. HEALY.

Pegging-Machines.

No. 126,205. Patented April 30, 1872.

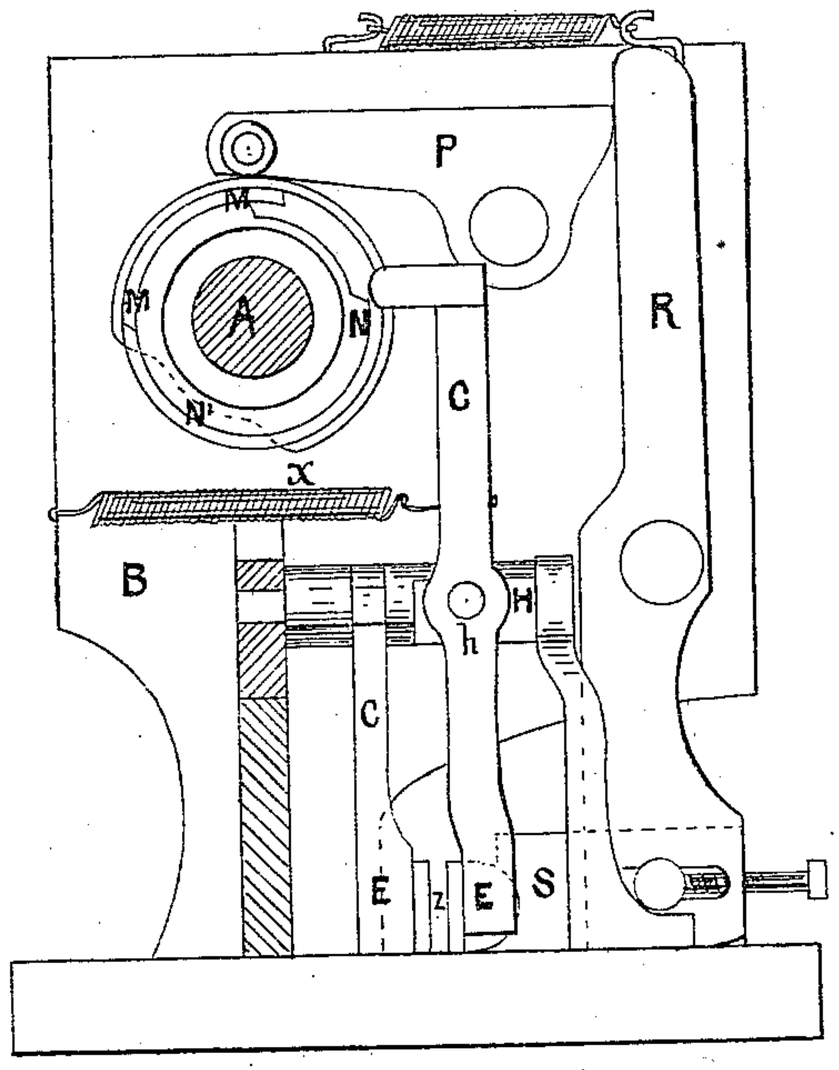

Fig. 1

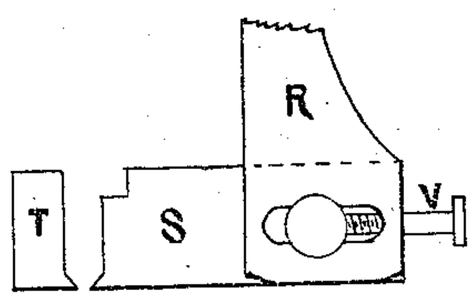

Fig. 3

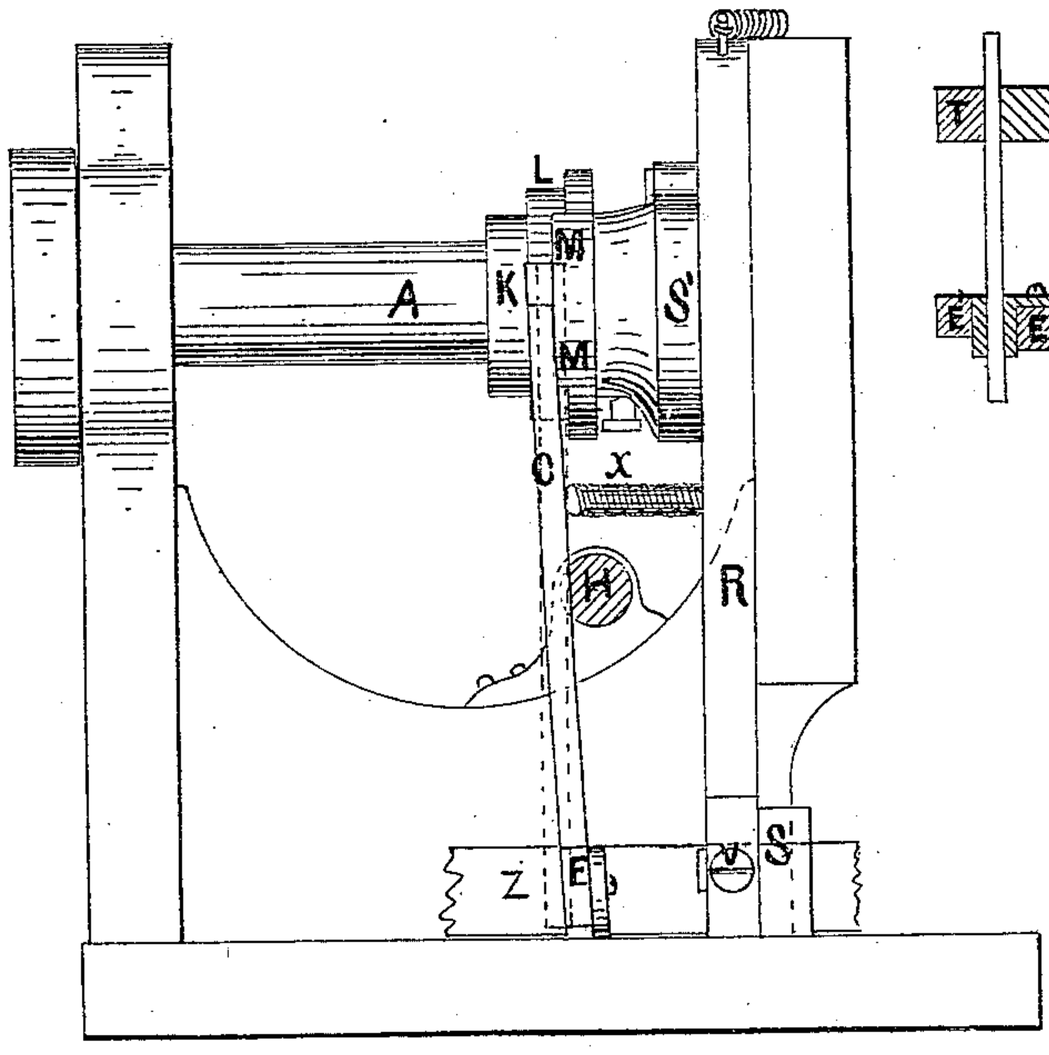

Fig 2

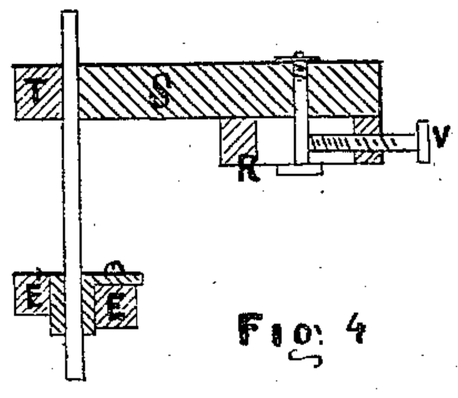

Fig 4

WITNESSES

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126,205

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER G. HEALY, OF ABINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN E. BICKFORD AND MILLER COOK, JR., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEGGING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 126,205, dated April 30, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

I, OLIVER G. HEALY, of Abington, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pegging-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

The Nature and Object of the Invention.

The nature of my invention consists in combining with a pegging-machine a new feed device and a device for compressing the peg-strip laterally; the object being to improve and simplify the feed device and to render the work performed by the machine better in quality.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of the parts of the machine to which my invention relates. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 shows a part of the compressing device. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section through feeding-jaws and compressing-jaws.

General Description.

Let B take the place of the general frame of a pegging-machine and A the principal shaft. H is a rocker-shaft to which my feeding-levers C C′, Fig. 1, are attached, the part C′ forming one of the levers or jaws of the griping device, and is rigidly affixed to the rocker-shaft H. The other part C is pivoted at *h*, Fig. 1, to the rocker-shaft H, and extends upward so as to be acted upon by the cam L. The cam L is compound—that is, it acts from the circumference, and also from its face. As a circumferential cam, the part N N′ acts upon the lever C, so as to close the jaw E towards E′ and thus gripe the peg-strip Z. When this takes place a continued revolution of the cam brings the face part M M, Figs. 1 and 2, to bear upon the lever; this throws both jaws E and E′, Fig. 1, as indicated in Fig. 2. When the cam has revolved sufficiently to release the lever C the spring X returns the griping device back to its place and the operation of feeding is repeated. Before the peg-strip arrives at the point to be used it passes through the compressing device R S T. This device consists of a fixed jaw, T, Figs. 3 and 4, and a movable jaw, S, actuated by a lever, R, which in its turn is actuated by the cam S′, acting through the toggle-lever P, Fig. 1. The jaw S is adjusted by the screw V, so as to give any desired degree of compression to the wood Z. The compression takes place at every revolution of the shaft A, and is sufficient to leave the wood compressed about two sizes (as pegs are designated.) The pegs are to be driven in the compressed condition, the object of compressing the wood being to improve the holding power of the peg. The principles upon which this depends may be stated as follows: First, the peg being compressed, it is made smaller and harder, and therefore may be driven into a smaller hole. Secondly, the peg being of wood, which is very hygroscopic, the exposed ends absorb moisture from the air and thus enlarge, so that when the shoe or boot is exposed to the air each peg becomes like a rivet and holds with great firmness.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a pegging-machine, the combination of the jaws E E′, lever C, rocker-shaft H, and cam L, all arranged and constructed substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a pegging-machine, the compressing-jaws S T, operating substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

OLIVER G. HEALY.

Witnesses:

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