

O. G. HEALY.
Pegs for Shoes.

No. 126,206.

Patented April 30, 1872.

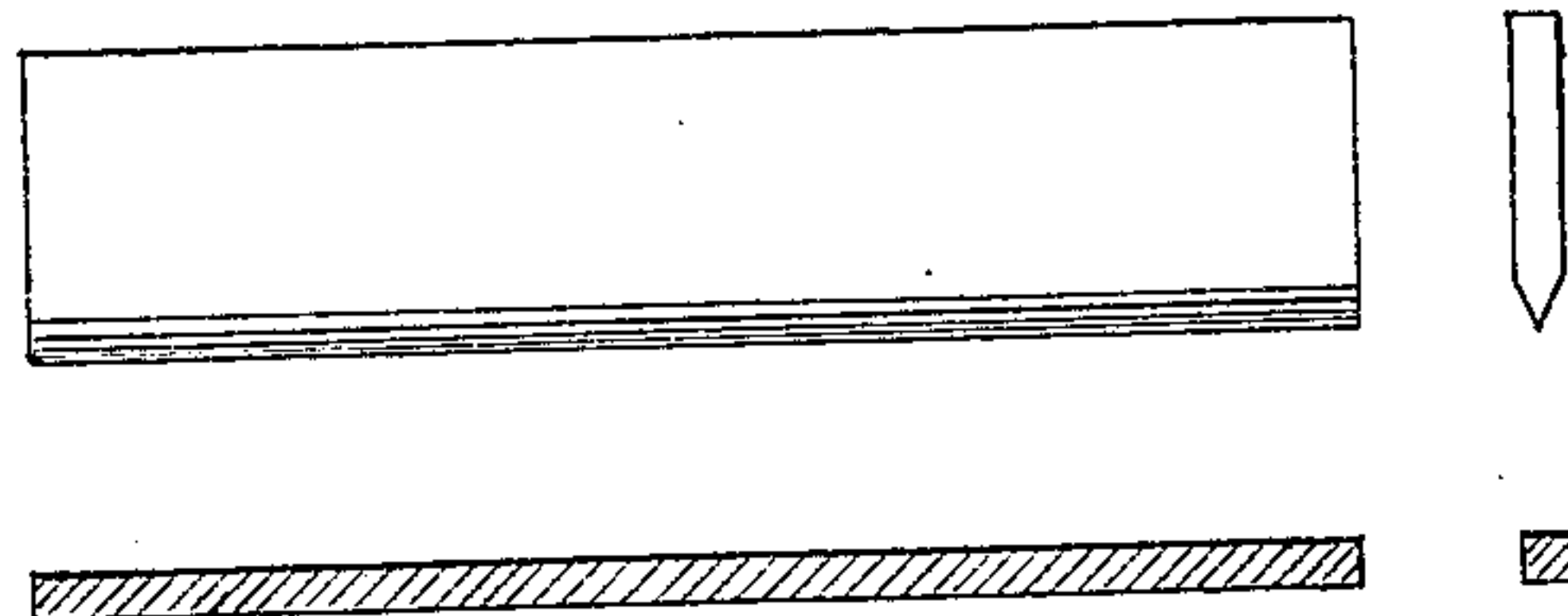


Fig. 1

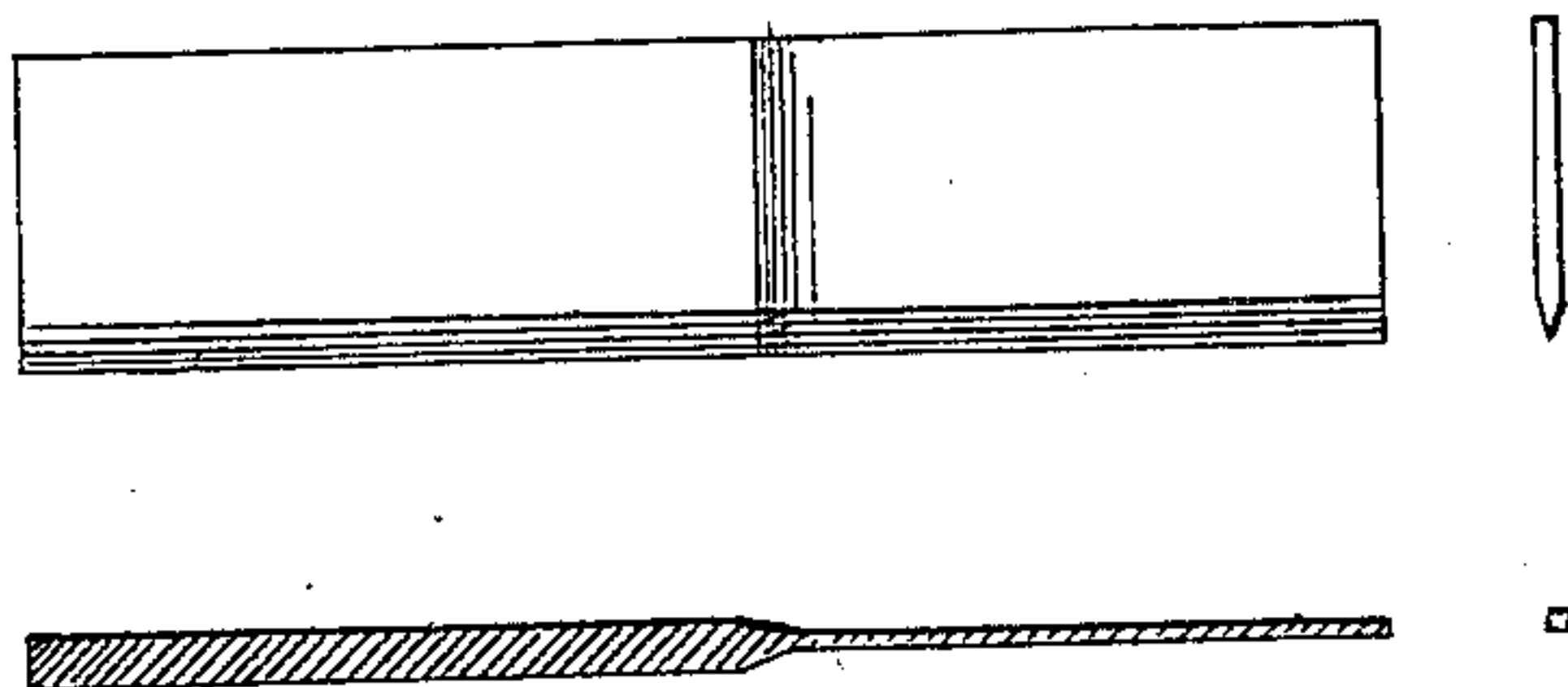


Fig. 2

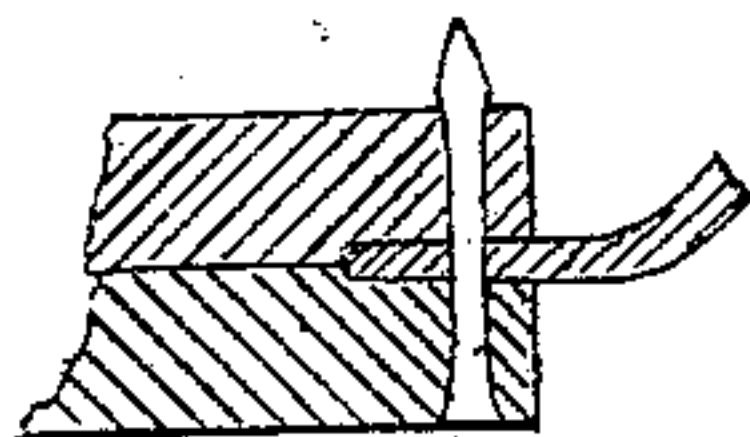


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

Franklin Parker
Chas. Bateman

INVENTOR

Oliver G. Healy
per William Edson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

IMPROVEMENT IN PEGS FOR SHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 126,206, 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 Making Peg-Shoes, of which the following is a specification:

The Nature and Object of the Invention.

The nature of my invention consists in using a wooden peg which is condensed laterally just before being driven, the object being to improve the holding power of the peg. The principles upon which this depends may be stated as follows: First, the wood being compressed, it is made smaller and harder, and therefore may be driven into a smaller hole; second, the peg being of a wood which is very hygroscopic, the exposed end absorbs moisture from the air, and thus enlarges, so that when the shoe or boot is exposed to the air each peg becomes like a rivet and holds with great firmness.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

In Figure 1 I have represented an elevation and a horizontal and vertical section of an ordinary strip of peg-wood. In Fig. 2 I have represented the same views of a strip of peg-wood, a part of which is compressed for use. In Fig. 3 I have shown a section of a sole of a boot or shoe pegged with my improved peg.

General Description.

To utilize my invention I proceed as follows:

The ordinary peg-wood strip, as represented in Fig. 1, is subjected to the action of any suitable compressing device, so that the end of the peg-strip is reduced, as shown in Fig. 2. In this compressed condition the peg is cut and driven. The peg, after being driven and exposed to the air, will absorb moisture and enlarge at the ends. Wood swells by absorbing moisture almost entirely in a direction transverse to its grain, and, as wood pegs are cut in the length of the grain, it is evident that the enlargement will be at the exposed ends, and transversely; hence the pegs take the shape of a double truncated pyramid, as shown in Fig. 3, or like upset rivets. This change of shape would not take place in a compressed leather peg, as the enlargement caused by absorbing moisture is effected in the case of leather by a power of slight tension, and one that is equalized by the enlargement in any direction; hence, in the case of leather, the enlargement would take place by simply lengthening the peg, and not necessarily, to any extent, by the lateral enlargement, as in the case of wood.

I claim as my invention—

The laterally-compressed wooden peg for uniting plates of leather, substantially as described.

OLIVER G. HEALY.

Witnesses:

FRANK G. PARKER,
CHAS. J. BATEMAN.