J. H. OLIVER.

Wooden Shoe-Pegs.

No. 148,575. Patented March 17, 1874.

Fig. 1.

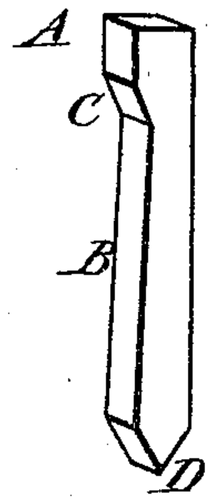


Fig. 2.

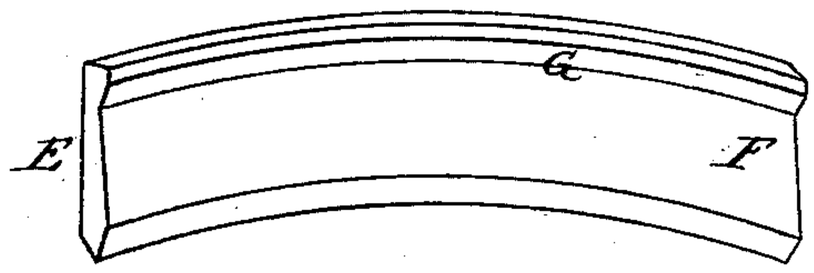
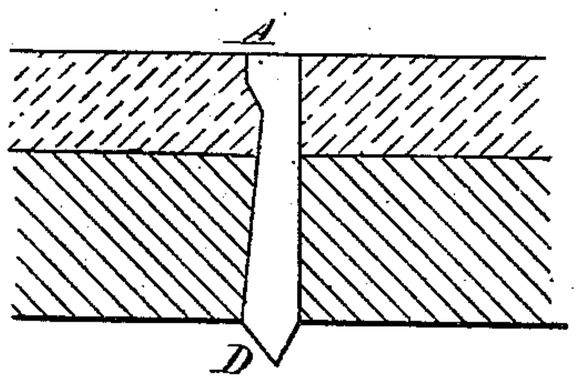


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

C. H. Poole.

A. W. Little Jr.

Inventor.

Ja. H. Oliver.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. OLIVER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOODEN SHOE-PEGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **148,575**, dated March 17, 1874; application filed August 29, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. OLIVER, of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented an Improvement in the Form or Figure and Construction of Wooden Shoe-Pegs, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists of a wooden shoe-peg, which, from its peculiar configuration, may be denominated the dovetailed wooden shoe-peg.

In order to perfect the construction of the peg, a superficial notch is cut by machinery or otherwise in one side of a shoe-peg, as ordinarily used, and in such manner as to form a head on one side at the top of the peg, and an inclined surface extending from the lower portion of the head outwardly toward the point on the same side, the shape representing an inverted wedge or dovetail, which may be more perfectly understood by referring to the drawing.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a single shoe-peg. Fig. 2 represents a peg-blank from which is cut successively each shoe-peg of the form shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows two pieces of leather fastened by means of this peg.

A is the head of the peg. B is the inclined surface, giving to the body of the peg a dovetailed shape. C is the inclined or beveled surface forming the under side of the head, and also giving it a dovetailed form. D is the point of the peg. E is the end of the peg-blank from which the pegs are cut. F is the inclined surface of the body of the peg-blank, and G the inclined surface of the lower portion of the head.

Thus constructed, the body or lower portion of the peg represents an inverted wedge or dovetail, from the larger end of which the point D of the peg begins, while the smaller end of the wedge terminates at the lower portion C of the head of the peg, the latter forming a similar figure reversed, but of greater inclination.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the body of the peg resembles an inverted wedge with the head placed upon the smaller end, and the larger end shaped into a point.

It is evident that when driven into the shoe the peg, from its dovetail form, binds firmly against the leather, which from its elasticity renders the peg immovable. The head also makes the contact of the two surfaces of the leather to be joined absolutely perfect, rendering it all but impossible, not only for the peg to be withdrawn, but for the outer piece of leather to become loose, which is almost uniformly the case with pegs of the ordinary construction.

Experience having shown that pegs formed of wood, from the elastic nature of the material, are better adapted for the purpose, it is not contemplated to use metallic substances for the construction of the shoe-peg of this form, to say nothing of the tendency of metallic fastenings to corrode and become loose.

I claim—

A wooden shoe-peg, of the shape and form substantially as described and shown, to be used as a fastening for boots, shoes, and other articles constructed wholly or in part of leather.

JAS. H. OLIVER.

Witnesses:
C. H. POOLE,
F. W. RITTER, Jr.