

B. F. STURTEVANT.

Mechanisms for Compressing Points on Pegs.

No. 158,998.

Patented Jan. 19, 1875.

Fig. 2.

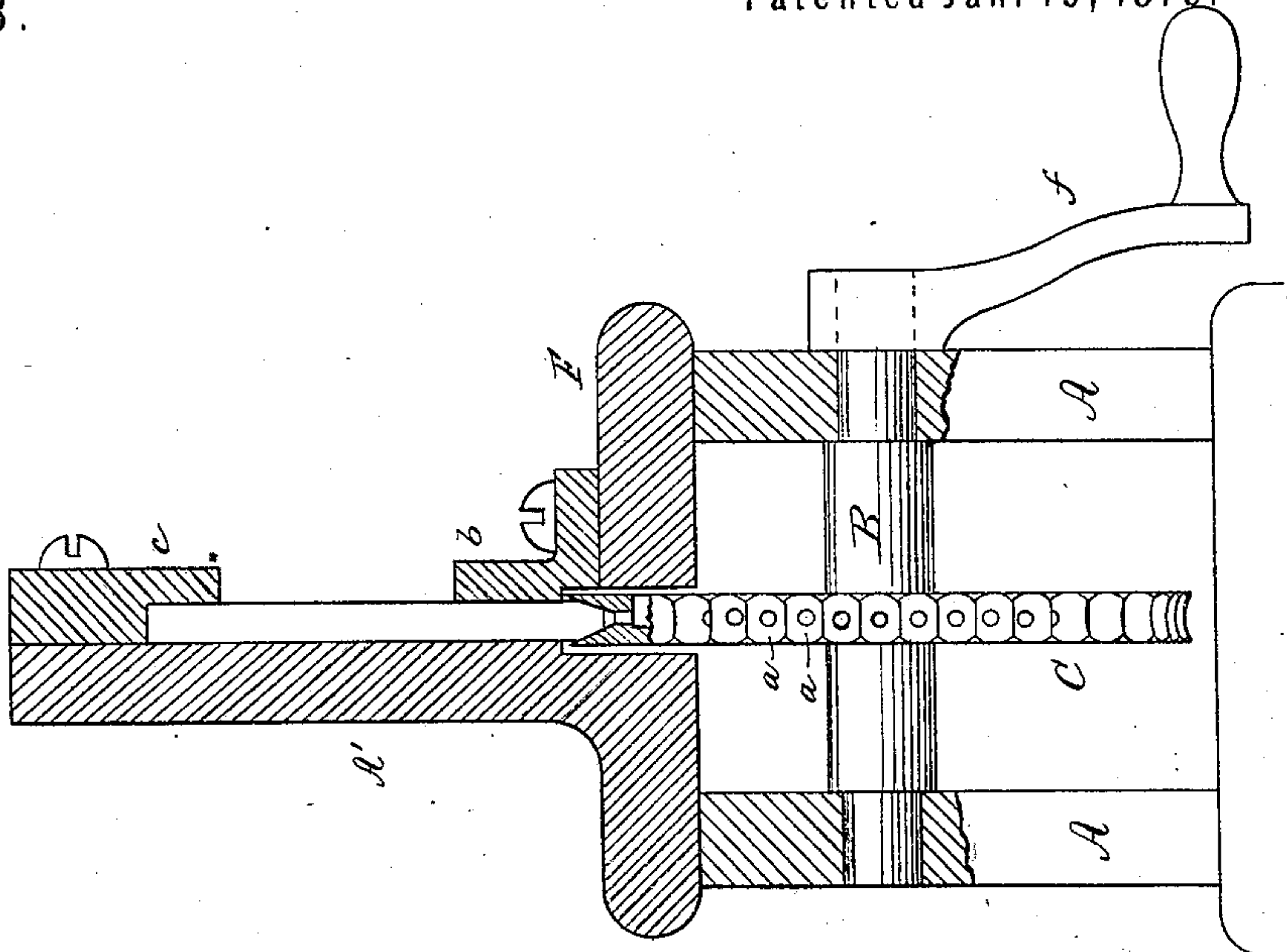
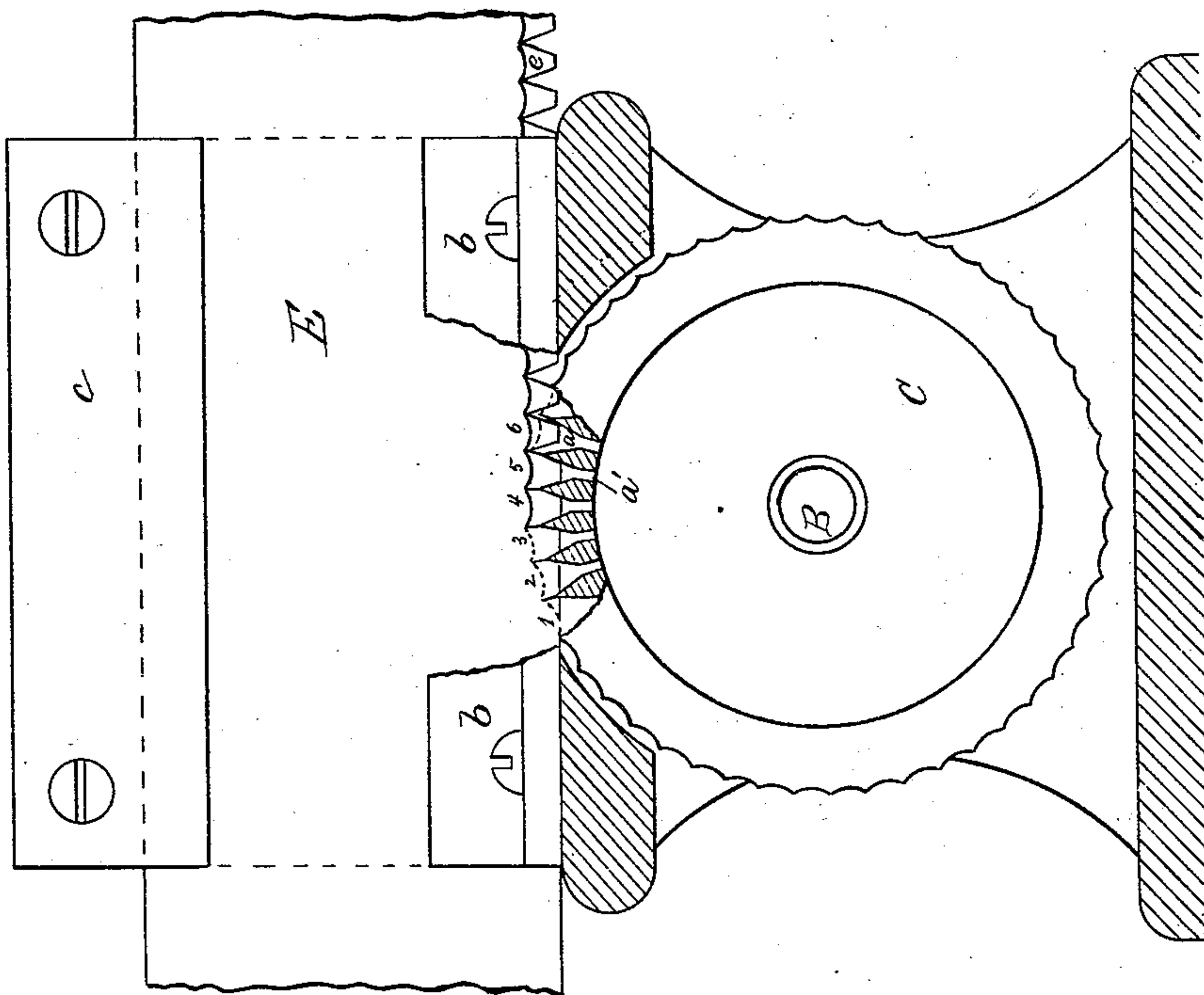


Fig. 1.



Witnesses,
E. A. Callan
C. D. Campbell.

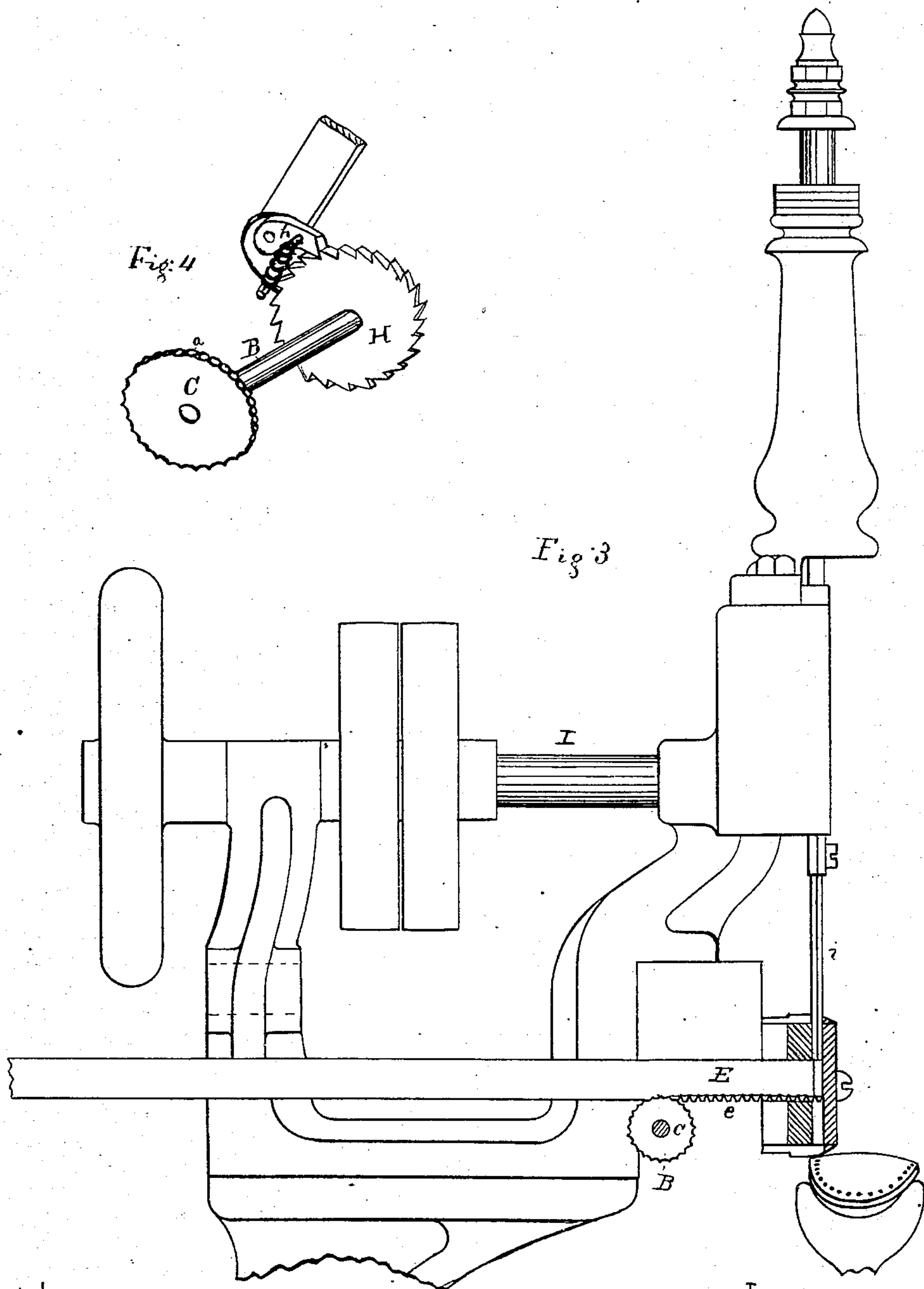
Inventor,
Benjamin F. Sturtevant
per Crosby & Gregory
Attys

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 Benjamin F. Sturtevant
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. STURTEVANT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISMS FOR COMPRESSING POINTS ON PEGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **158,998**, dated January 19, 1875; application filed December 29, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. STURTEVANT, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented Improvements in Mechanism for Compressing Points on Pegs, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to a mechanism for compressing rotary points on pegs, and my invention consists in a point-compressor, having preferably conical cavities, the point-compressor bearing against the edge of the strip, or against the end of a peg, and shaping such edge of the strip or end of the peg, by compression, substantially into the form of the cavities or cavity of the point-compressor.

Figure 1 is a side view of my invention, shown as acting on a ribbon of peg-wood. Fig. 2 is a cross-section. Fig. 3 shows my point-compressor attached to a pegging-machine head, and Fig. 4 shows the compressor and its shaft and ratchet detached.

A is a frame for supporting the shaft B of the rotary point-compressor C, having about its edge a series of cavities, *a*, shown as conical. Above frame A is a plate, A', and a plate, F. Attached to A' is a flanged plate, *c*, and to F is a flanged plate, *b*, they being preferably adjustable. The point-compressor works between the plates A' F. The peg-wood, preferably cut as a ribbon from around the log, and with edge unpointed, is led through the passage formed between the plates A' F *b c*, and one edge of the strip, that, to form the heads of the pegs, rests against the ledge of *c*, and is sustained by such ledge against pressure in an upward direction, or against movement in the direction of the width of the strip which is the length of the peg, and which is also substantially the direction in which the grain of the wood runs, while the points are being compressed by the compressor. In this instance, the point-compressor is shown as a wheel, C, having about its edge or rim conical cavities, *a*, from which lead passages *a'* that prevent the cavities from becoming clogged. The ribbon of peg-wood E, sustained substantially as shown and guided, has one edge placed in contact with the point-compressor C, and this latter

commences to press back the edge of the strip in the direction of the length of its grain or crossways to the strip, and further movement of the point-compressor, which is substantially a vertical movement, gradually compresses the point as indicated by the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and finally forms at 6 a point such as represented at *e*, compressed substantially into the form of the cavity in the compressor in which it rested. The compressor C acts as a feeder for the strip E. This mechanism may be used independently of a pegging-machine, or may be placed in connection with the peg-wood guiding and sustaining passage or channel of a pegging-machine of any well-known construction, and the points may be compressed on the wood or ribbon in the pegging-machine. The points are herein shown as formed on a ribbon of peg-wood to be subsequently cut up into separate pegs. The shaft B may receive intermitting motion by means of gear or ratchet connected with any suitable moving shaft, or a pegging-machine shaft. In Fig. 3 I show a pegging-machine head, but I will describe only my improvements as attached thereto. C is the point-compressor, its shaft B being sustained in suitable bearings, and at its end is a ratchet-wheel, H, worked by a pawl, *h*, to move the point-compressor C so that it acts to compress the points *e* on the peg-strip E, as heretofore described. The driver is represented at *i*, and the main shaft of the pegging machine by the letter I.

I claim—

1. A rotary peg-point compressor, having a cavity or cavities in which the peg-wood is forced and pointed, substantially as described.
2. The combination with plates, forming a guide or way for the peg-wood, of a rotary point-compressor, for compressing the peg-wood for peg-points, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BENJ. F. STURTEVANT.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,
WM. PRATT.