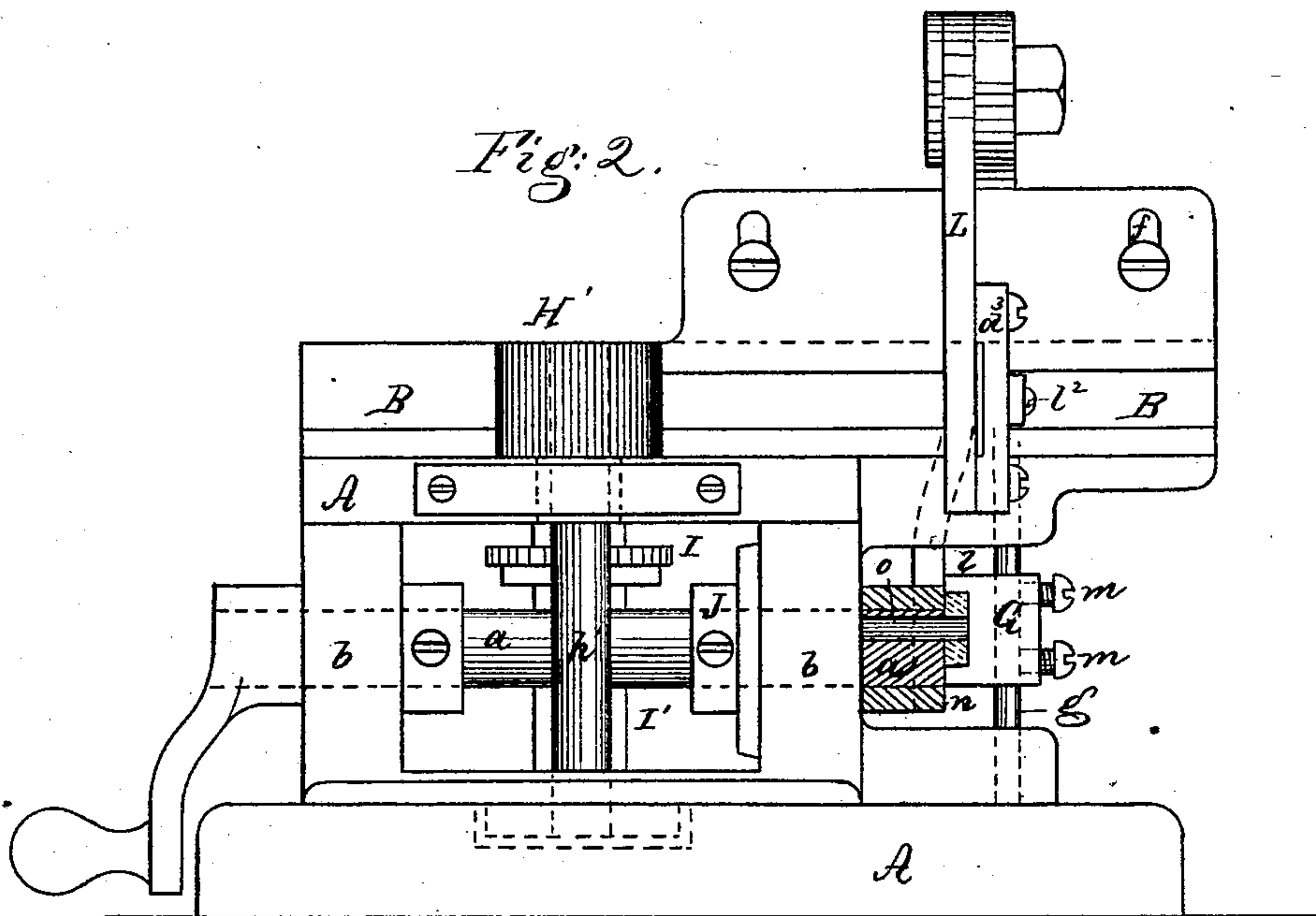
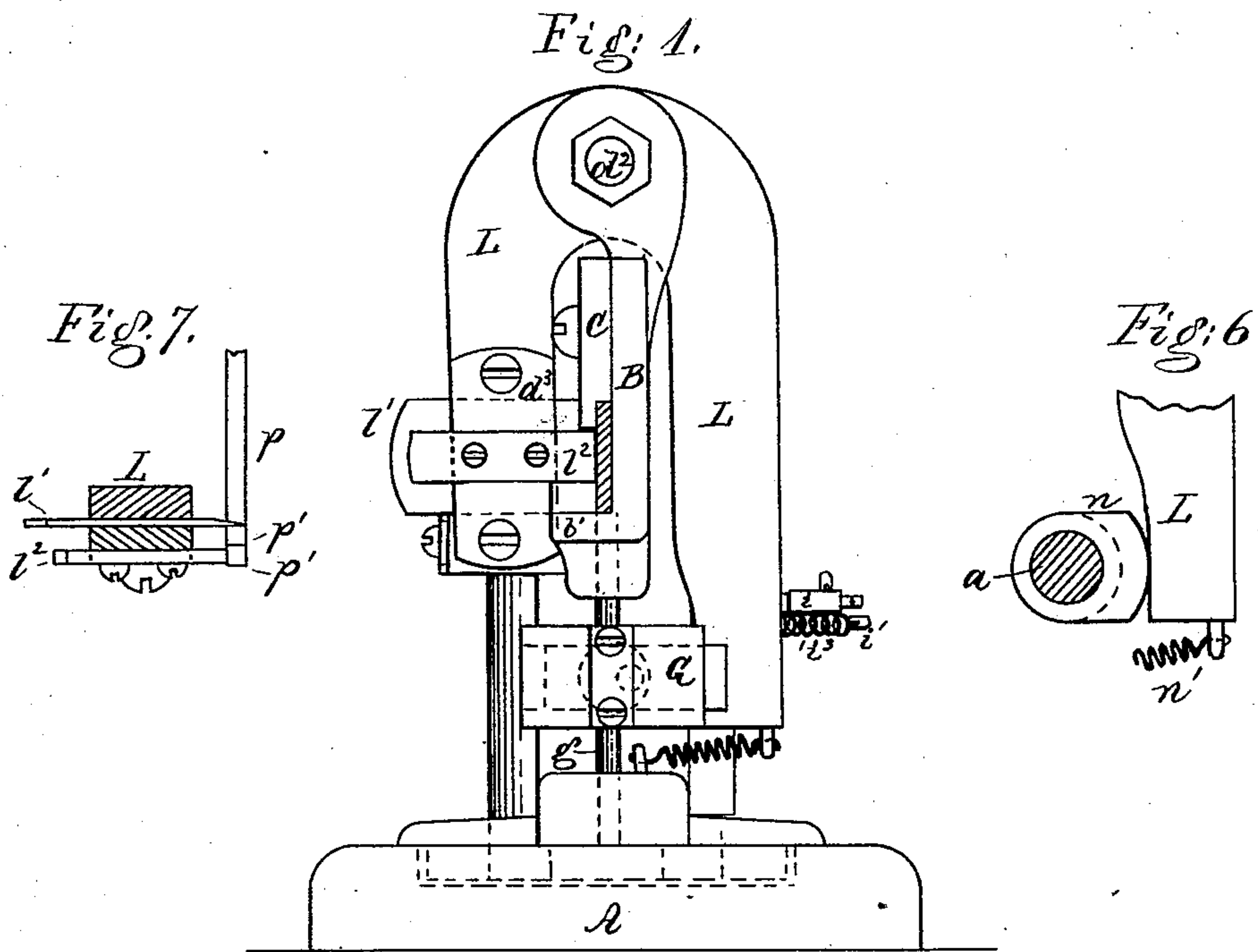


F. M. SHAW.

Mechanism for Compressing Points on Pegs.

No. 159,284.

Patented Feb. 2, 1875.



WITNESSES.
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INVENTOR.
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Fig. 3.

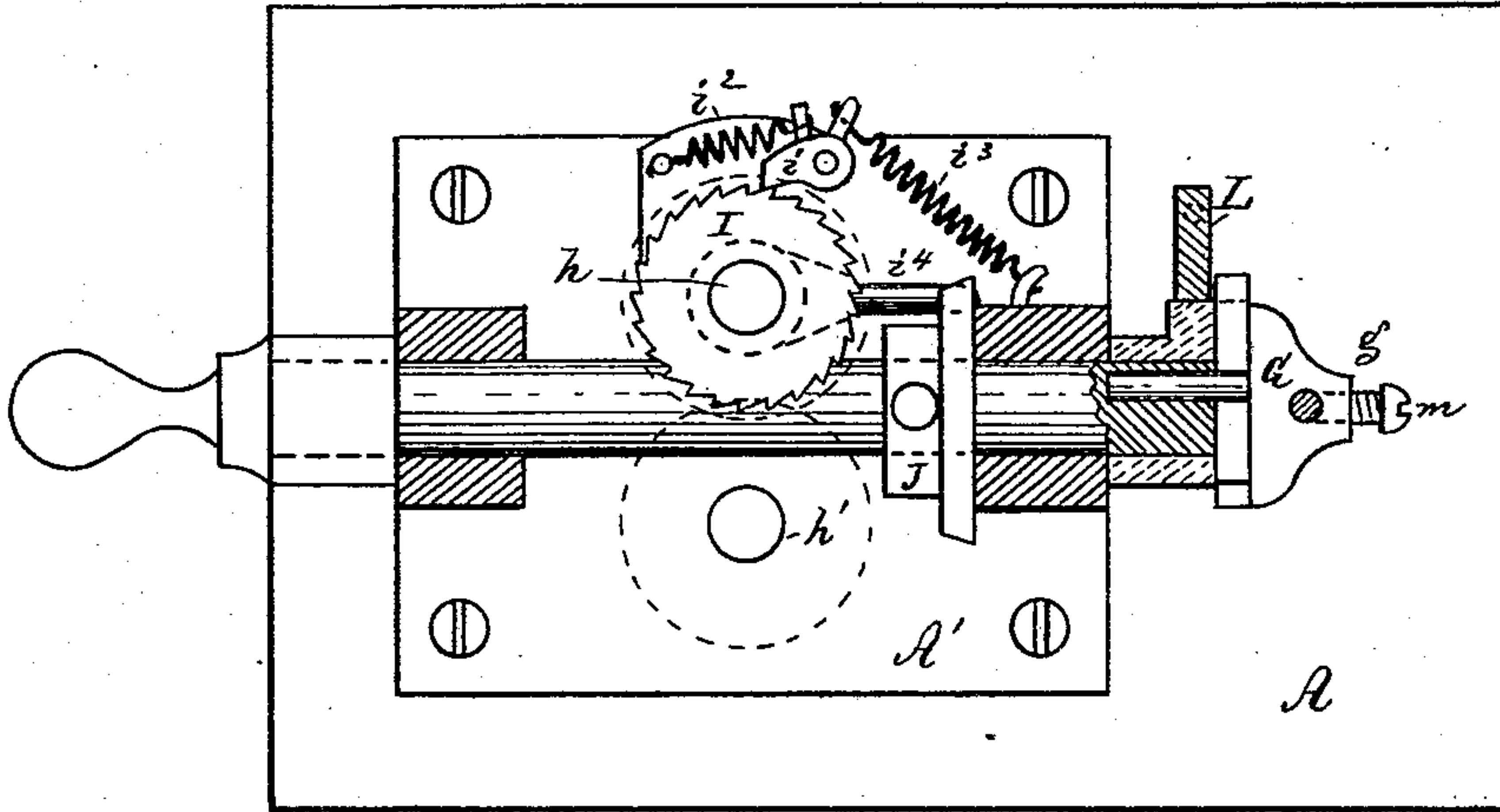


Fig. 4.

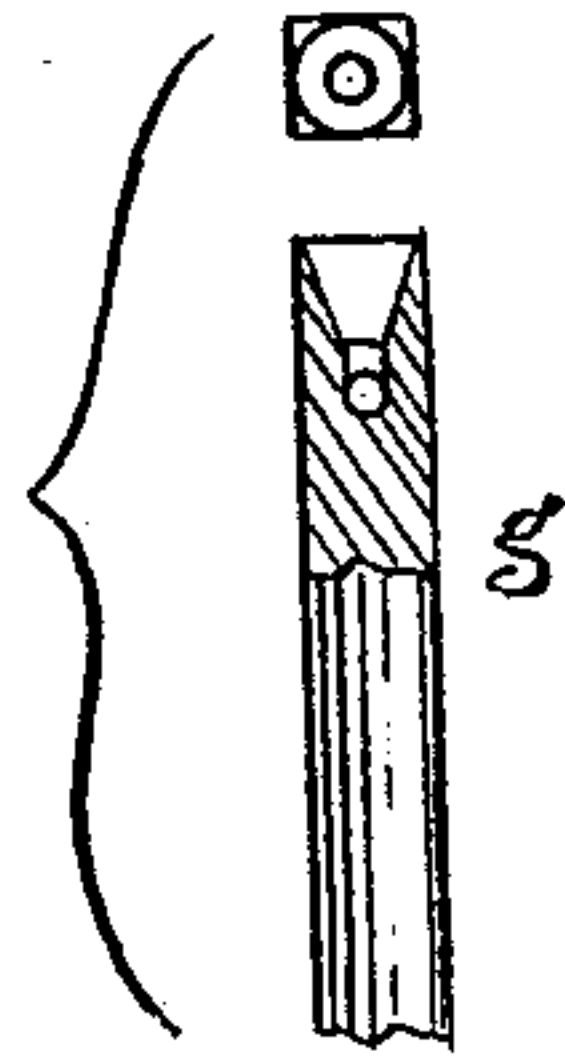
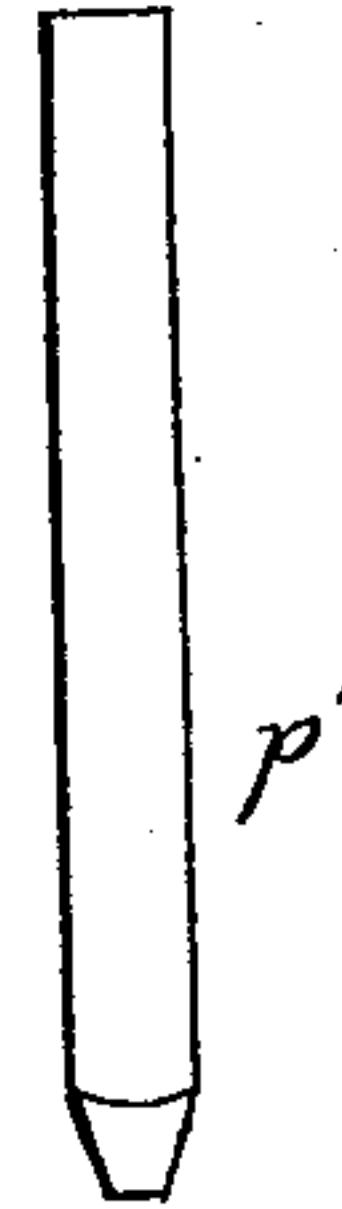


Fig. 5.



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FRANCIS M. SHAW, OF BROCKTON, ASSIGNOR TO BENJAMIN F. STURTEVANT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISMS FOR COMPRESSING POINTS ON PEGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 159,284, dated February 2, 1875; application filed December 29, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS M. SHAW, of Brockton, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, have invented Improvements in Mechanism for Compressing Points on Pegs, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to improvements in mechanism for compressing points on pegs; and this my invention consists in a cutter for severing a peg from a strip, and a holder for holding a peg cut from a strip, while it is being pointed under the action of a plunger or compressor, the cutter and holder being separated, so that the holder and plunger or pointer act on one peg, while the cutter is cutting off another peg, as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a front end view of my machine. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is a partial section of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view of the point-compressing plunger separated from the machine, showing the end of the plunger in section and plan. Fig. 5 is a view of a peg such as is pointed by this machine. Fig. 6 is a view of the cam for actuating the arm that carries the cutter and holder, and Fig. 7 is a view of the cutter and holder detached, and shown as acting on a peg-strip.

A is the frame or base of the machine; *b b*, bearings for driving-shaft *a*, driven in any well-known way. B and C are plates, forming between them a channel or way for the passage of the ribbon of peg-wood and pegs, the strip or ribbon of peg-wood being supported and moved therein by means of feeding-rollers *H'* on shafts *h h'* geared together at their lower ends. But one feeding-roller is shown in the drawing, the other one being located just back of it. These shafts are moved through the action of a pawl, *i*, on a pawl-carrier, *i²*, which is attached to a sleeve surrounding the shaft *h*. A cam, *J*, on the shaft *a* engages at each revolution a pin, *i⁴*, projecting from sleeve *I*, and moves the pawl-carrier and pawl, so that the latter moves the ratchet *I* secured to the shaft *h*, and, it being geared with shaft *h'*, moves it and the feed-wheel to move the peg-ribbon. The end of shaft *a* is bored one side of its center to receive a pin, *o*, attached to the slide *l*, which moves in the groove in the face of the block

G, which is secured by screws *m m* to the plunger *g*, having a conical or other shaped depression in its end, (see Fig. 4,) and the revolution of the shaft *a* causes the slide *l* to move in the block *G*, and to reciprocate the plunger in the direction of its length, so as to throw it up against a peg, forcing the opening in the end of the plunger on or over the end of the peg, and forming a point by compression, as shown in Fig. 5. The cutter *l¹* and holder *l²* are carried at the end of a bent lever, or a cutter-carrying arm, *L*, pivoted at *d²*, and moved so that the cutter severs a peg from the ribbon while the holder holds a peg being pointed by means of the cam *n* on shaft *a*, (see Fig. 6,) the end of the cutter-carrying arm being held against the cam by a spring, *n'*, as shown. The knife *l¹* and holder *l²* are separated, as shown in Fig. 7, a distance equal to the thickness of a peg, and one peg is cut from the peg-ribbon *p*, while another peg, *p'*, in advance of it is held by the holder *l²*, and is pointed by the plunger.

By referring to Fig. 7 it will be seen that the holder rests against a peg, *p'*, and the cutter *l¹* is shown as cutting a second peg from the strip *p*. While in this position, the plunger *g* rises, forms or compresses a point on the end of the peg *p'* held by the holder, and retires; then the cutter and holder are drawn back from the strip *p*, and the feed moves the strip along for a new peg, the peg last cut moving forward to be caught by the holder *l²* on its next movement, and the peg already pointed is moved forward in the peg-guiding channel or way until it is brought under the driver.

I may move my knife *l¹* back from the holder a distance equal to the thickness of two or more pegs instead of one.

This machine may be used independently to point pegs, or may be used as an attachment to an ordinary pegging-machine, in such case deriving motion from any moving part of the pegging-machine.

The punch *g* may have a conical or other cavity to point the pegs.

I have herein described mechanism for feeding the peg-wood forward, cutters for cutting a peg from the strips, and mechanism for forming a point on a peg cut from the peg-wood;

but I do not herein claim such devices separately or in combination the one with the other, as I make their combination the subject of another application filed January 11, 1875. This invention comprises a holder for holding the severed peg, when combined as hereinafter described.

I claim—

1. The combination, with the cutter-carrying arm, of the holder and cutter, the holder acting to hold a peg being pointed, while the cutter separates another peg from the ribbon of peg wood or strip, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the plunger, of a holder for holding the peg, substantially as described.

3. In combination, mechanism for feeding or moving the peg strip, a cutter for cutting a peg from such strip, a holder for holding the peg, and mechanism for forming a point on the peg by compression of its point, substantially as described.

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

FRANCIS M. SHAW.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,
L. H. LATIMER.