

B. F. STURTEVANT.
Pegging-Machine.

No. 159,858.

Patented Feb. 16, 1875.

Fig. 2.

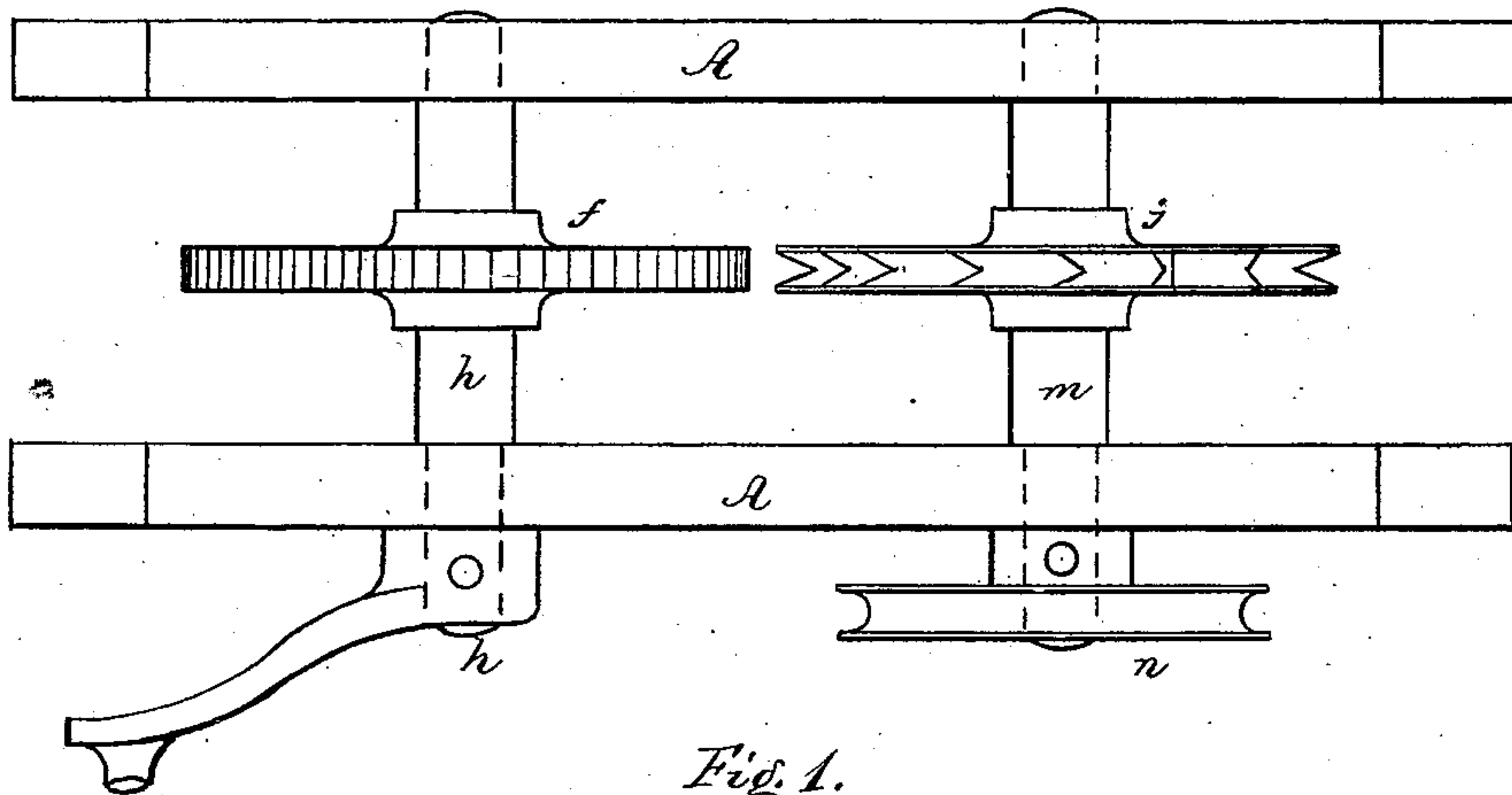
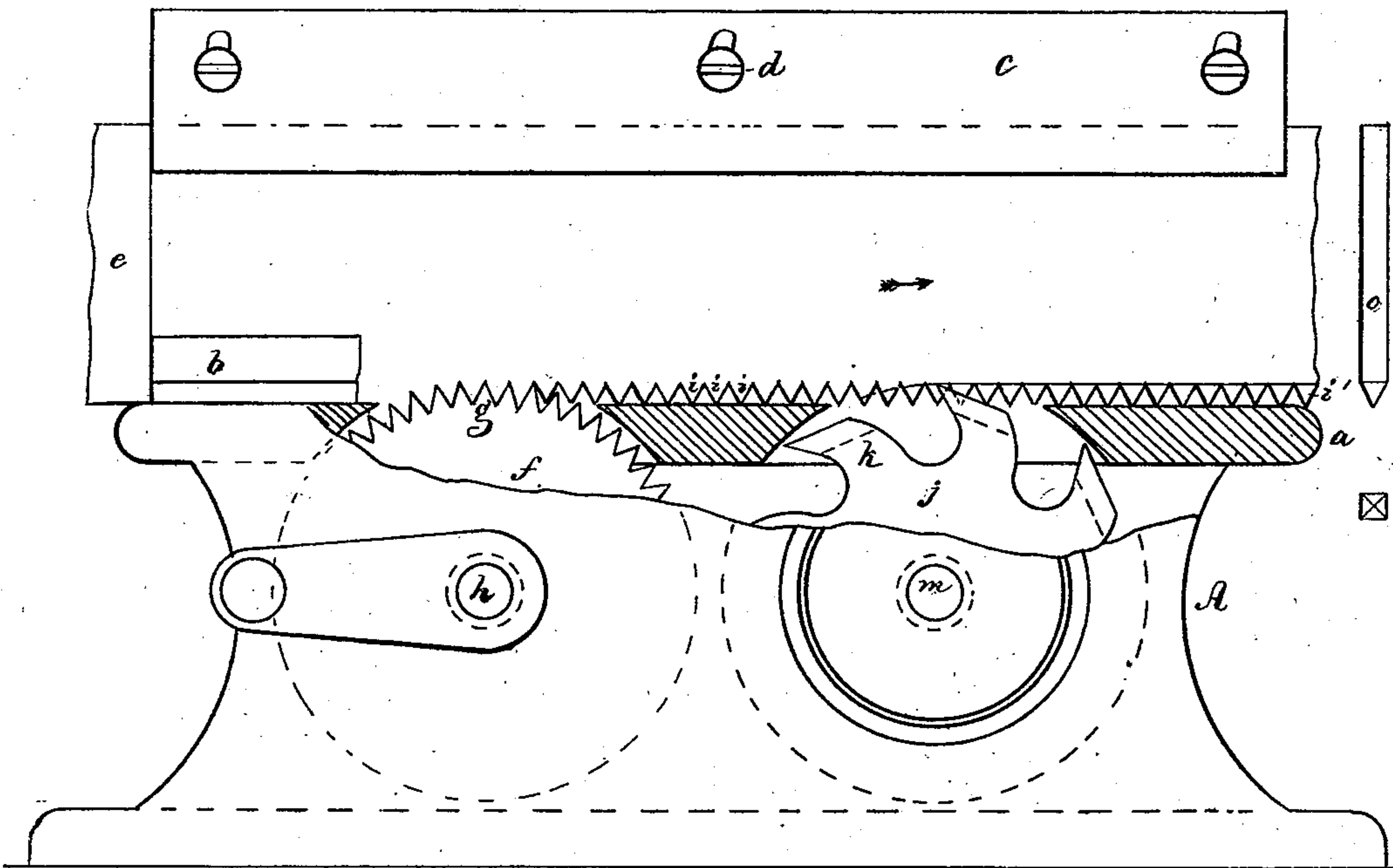


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.

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Fig. 3.

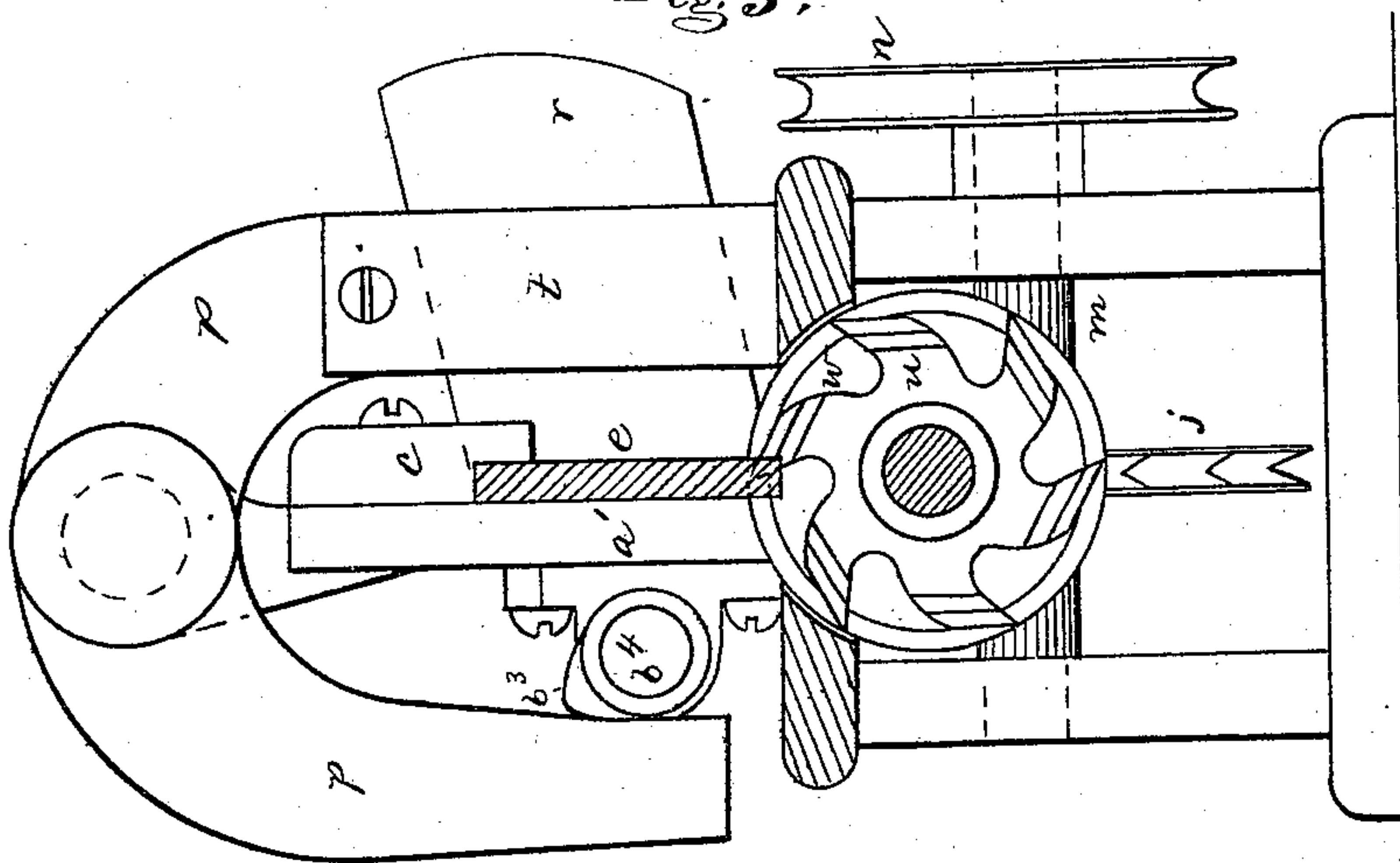
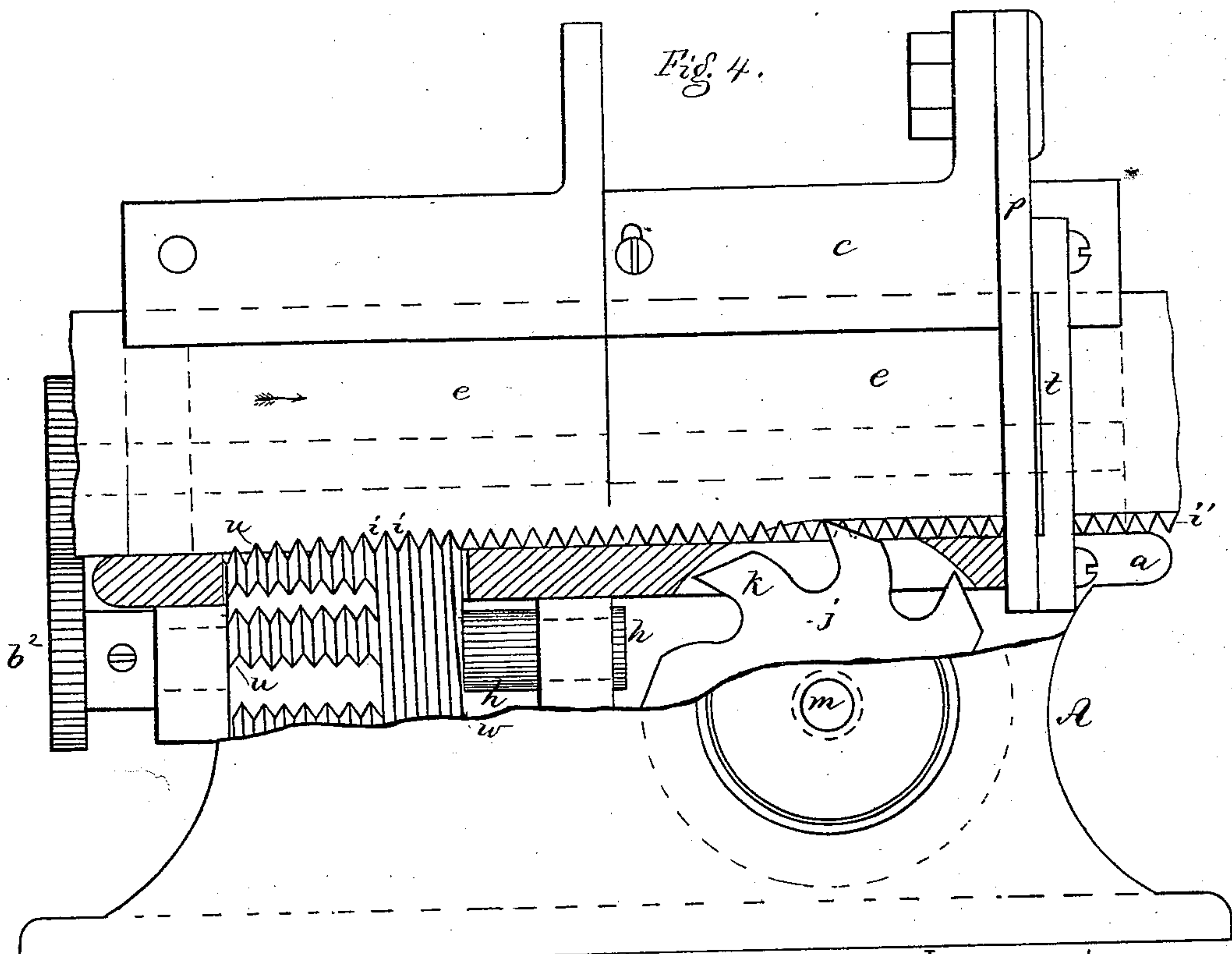


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. STURTEVANT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEGGING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **159,858**, dated February 16, 1875; application filed February 1, 1875.

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 Pegging-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to improvements in pegging-machines; and consists in devices, substantially as hereinafter described, for cutting in a pegging-machine one edge of an unpointed strip to produce a point-forming edge or a row of points, and my mechanism is also adapted to cut points on pegs after they are separated from the strip.

Figure 1 is a side view of so much of a pegging-machine as is necessary to show my present invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view, with the peg-guiding channel removed, and showing the point-cutters. Fig. 3 is an end view, showing the side cutters shown in Fig. 1, and modified form of cross pointer or cutter; and Fig. 4 is a side view thereof.

In the drawing, A is the frame of the pegging-machine, of any well-known construction, and *a* is the bottom plate of the usual peg-guiding channel or way. The peg-strip *e* is intended to be used as cut from the log, or otherwise, and the edges of the strip are preferably square, or nearly so, and it is guided between the plates *a' c b*, which are found substantially in all pegging-machines; and the plate *c*, bearing on the top of the peg-strip, is adjustable by means of screws *d*, entering elongated holes in the plate *c*. The peg-strips move in the direction designated by the arrows in Figs. 1 and 4. In Figs. 1 and 2 I show a toothed wheel, *f*, or what I denominate the cross pointer or cutter, or the cutter or wheel that indents or cuts the strip crosswise of the strip, as shown at *i*. This wheel *f* has a series of wedge-shaped teeth, *g*, mounted on a shaft, *h*, having an intermitting motion produced by any suitable devices connected with the driving-shaft of the pegging-machine. This wheel, besides forming the points *i*, moves the strip *e* along, and then the edge of the strip so pointed by the cross-pointer or wheel *f* is cut at the side of the strip, by means of a side cutter, *j*, consisting of a wheel mounted on a

shaft, *m*, rotated by connections with the pegging-machine shaft or other shaft. This side cutter has teeth *k*, cut V-shaped, as shown at *l*, Fig. 2, and this cutter cuts or chips off the end of each of the points *i*, leaving a pyramidal point, *i*, or a peg, when completed, such as is represented at *o*.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I show a modified form of device, like letters designating like parts. In these figures I show a peg-severing knife, *r*, carried by an arm, *p*, operated by a cam, *b³*, on a shaft, *b⁴*, or in any well-known way, or as shown in other applications for patents heretofore made by me. This cutter *r* severs the pegs from the strip after they are pointed and on their way to the peg-driver of any well-known construction.

In Figs. 3 and 4, instead of employing the cross cutter or pointer *f*, shown as provided with a single row of teeth about its periphery, I elongate the wheel, place its axis *h* in line with the peg channel or way, and provide it with one or more series of teeth, *u*, and these teeth cut the edge of the strip crosswise, forming the first half of the pyramidal point. Then I provide other annular teeth, *w*, that feed the peg-strip forward, they engaging the notched edges of the strip *e*, and after that the rotating side cutter cuts the ends of the points into pyramidal shape, as shown at *i'*. This shaft *h* in Fig. 4 is shown as driven by a toothed wheel, *b²*, moved in any suitable way from other parts of the pegging-machine, so as to give it preferably an intermitting movement.

It is evident that this mechanism might be used to cut points on a peg-strip not in a pegging-machine; and either the cross-pointer or the side pointer would, when operating alone, form wedge-shaped points, such as are now commonly used in pegging-machines; and the mechanism might act on separated pegs, or pegs already cut off from the strip, and point them, as described, with relation to the action of the cutters on the unsevered strip.

Instead of using my cross-pointer and making it a feeder, I might feed the strip along by any well-known feeding mechanism.

It is also apparent that I might use the side cutter alone to point a strip or a peg on the

edge, making a chisel or wedge point, and then I might use any well-known feeding device for moving the strip forward.

The cutting-teeth of the side pointing mechanism may be changed without departing from my invention, and other well-known toothed cutting devices may be used.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with a channel or way for guiding a peg-strip or peg, of a rotating cross-pointing mechanism, operating on the peg or peg-strip to form wedge-like bevel cross-points, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a peg-guiding chan-

nel or way, of a cross-pointing and side-pointing mechanism adapted to point a peg or peg-strip, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a peg-guiding channel or way with a rotating toothed side-pointing mechanism, 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,
S. B. KIDDER.