

F. F. RAYMOND, 2d.
Peg and Peg Wood.

No. 232,617.

Patented Sept. 28, 1880.

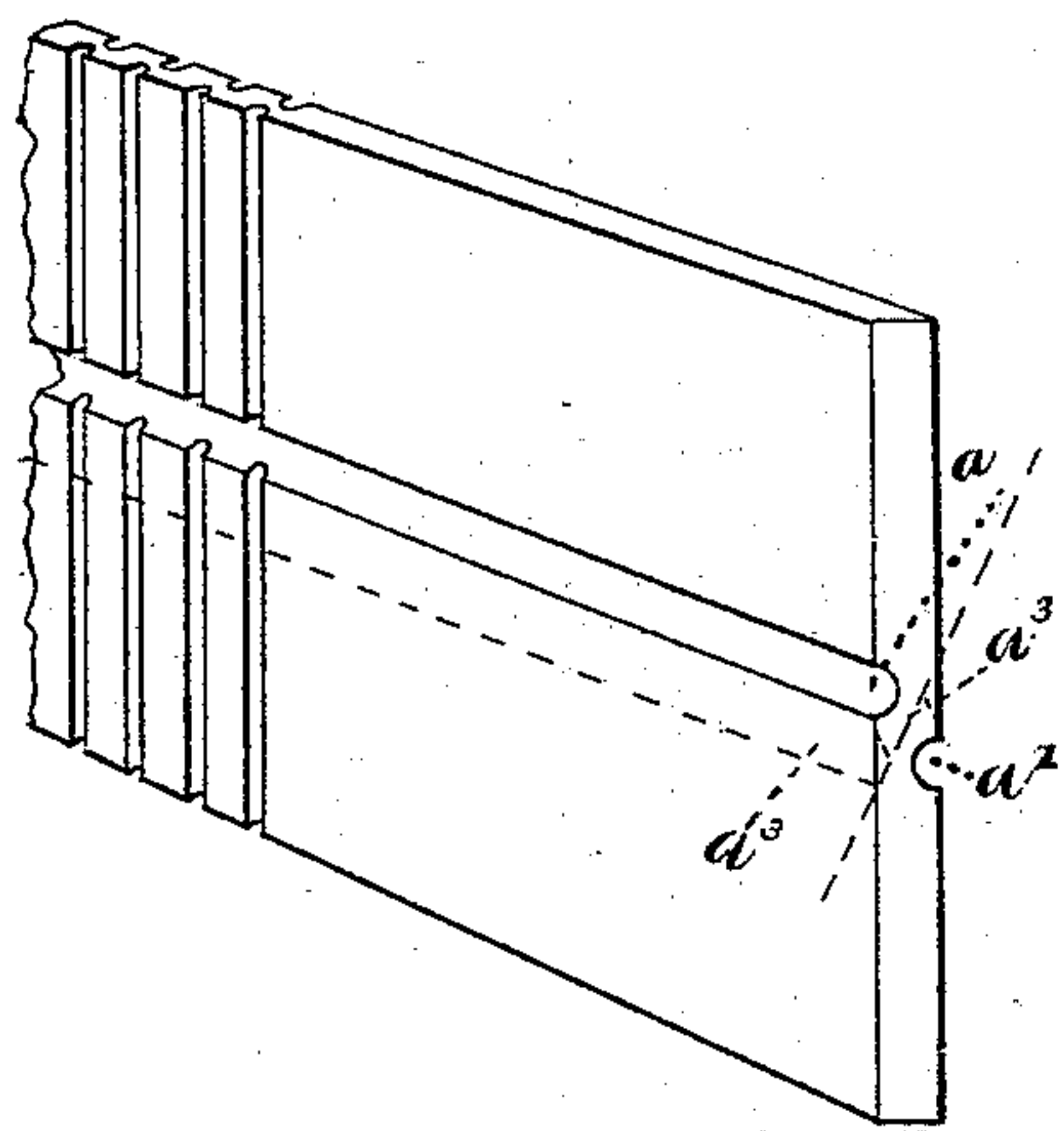


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

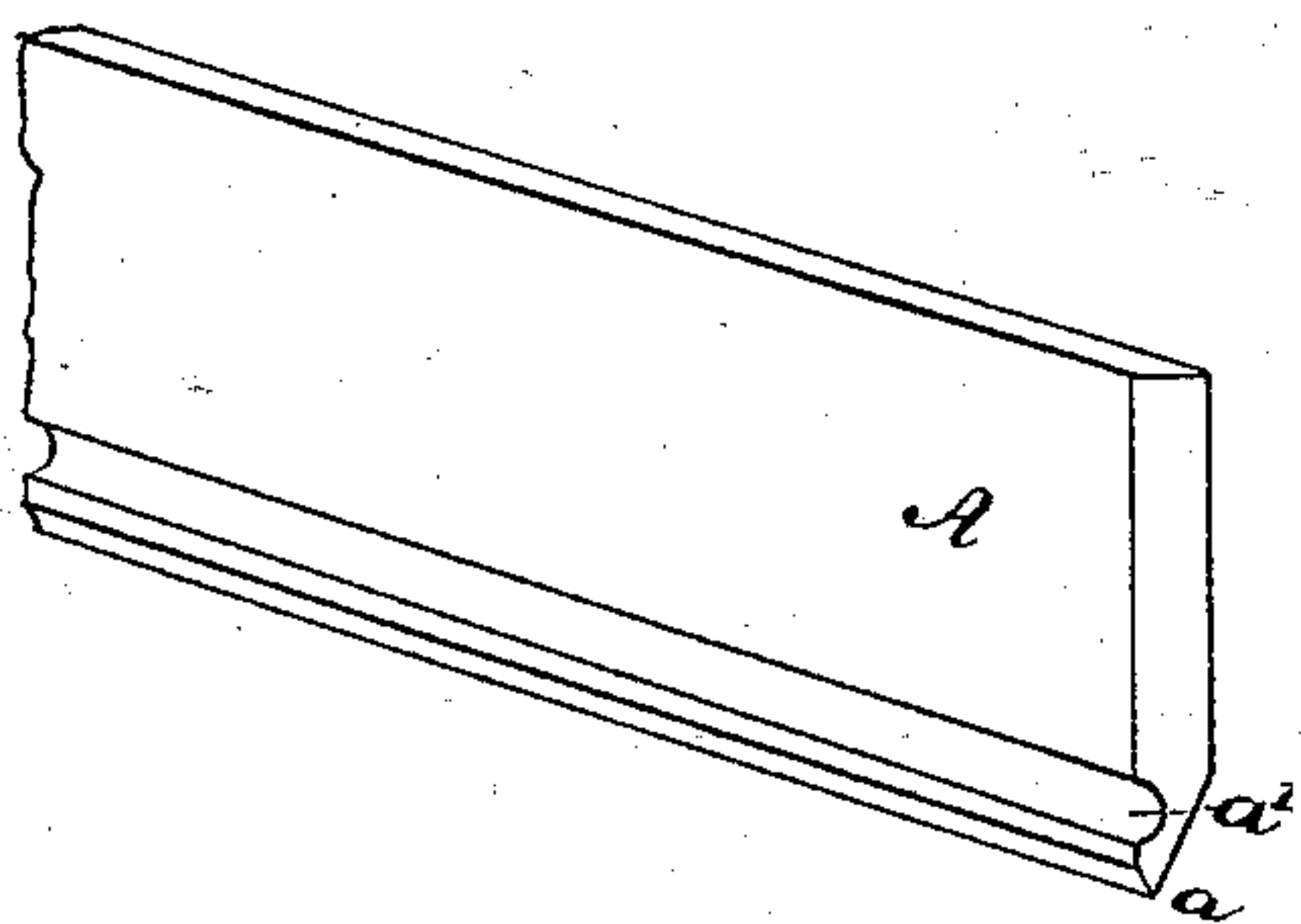


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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FREEBORN F. RAYMOND, 2D, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

PEG AND PEG-WOOD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,617, dated September 28, 1880.

Application filed November 28, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREEBORN F. RAYMOND, 2d, of Newton, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Peg-Strips, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to strips for forming pegs having an edge located upon one side of the vertical median-line of the strip, preferably formed by the intersection of a narrow bevel upon one corner and a wide bevel upon the other corner of the strip, and also having a longitudinal groove formed in its side immediately above the narrower point-forming bevel.

Reference is made to the accompanying drawings in explaining the nature of my invention, in which Figure 1 is a perspective of a blank twice the width of the peg-strip to be made. Fig. 2 are vertical sections showing, in end view, the two strips formed from the blank shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective of a peg-strip, and Fig. 4 is an end cross-section.

A represents the peg-strip, from which separate pegs are made. It may be made of wood, metal, papier-maché, leather-board, or any other suitable material. It is provided with a wide point-forming bevel, a , which extends from one side of the strip diagonally downward nearly across to the other side. The strip may also be furnished with the fracture or clinching groove a' , which is located in the side of the peg-strip immediately above the narrower bevel a^2 , which, with the wide bevel, forms the point-forming edge of the strip.

The grooves may be cut with a grooving-machine, or pressed, or molded, or otherwise formed.

When papier-maché or other like material

is used, it may be desirable to corrugate the strip crosswise, in order that the strip may be easily severed.

In Fig. 1 there is shown a blank equal in width to that of two strips, which is separated into two peg-strips by a diagonal saw-cut or in any other suitable way. The blank may be provided with the fracture-groove a' , or it may be formed in the peg-strip after the blank is severed.

If necessary the grooves a^3 may also be formed in the blank before it is separated into two strips, in order that the narrower bevel a^2 above spoken of may be provided at the point of the peg.

When a peg-strip is made of metal the fastenings cut therefrom will be provided with a point, which, if driven against an iron last, will not be broken, but will be turned by contact therewith and be clinched.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. The method of forming peg-strips consisting in dividing a blank of peg-wood of double the width of the peg-strips longitudinally and diagonally from one surface to the other, substantially as described.

2. A peg-strip having parallel sides and a continuous pointed edge formed by the wide and narrow bevels, as described, and having the longitudinal groove a' , and adapted to be divided into separate pegs, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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