(No Model.)

I. MILLER.

PEGGING JACK.

No. 363,906. Patented May 31, 1887.

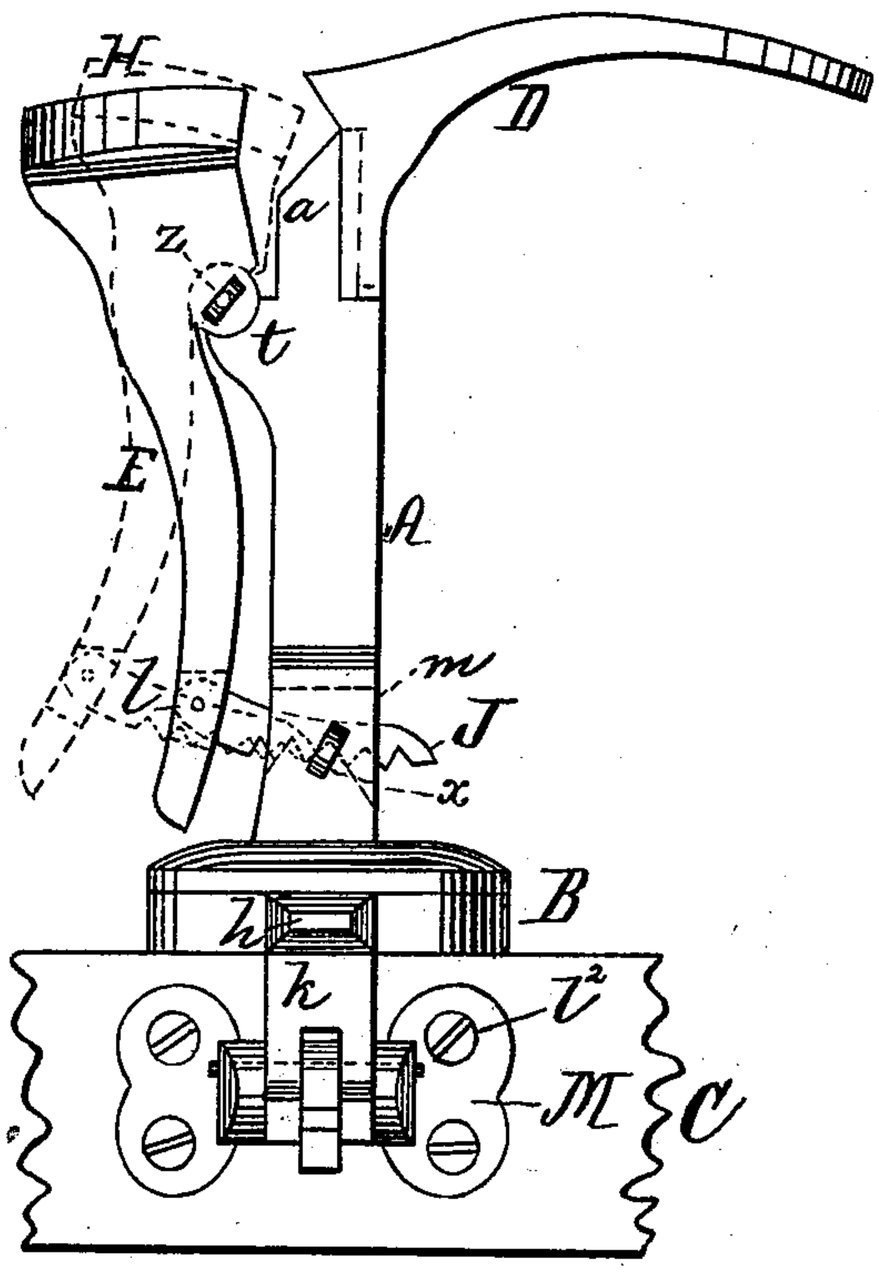

Fig 1

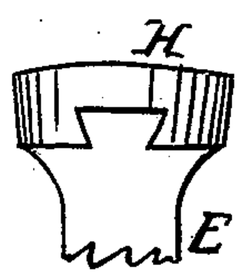

Fig 3

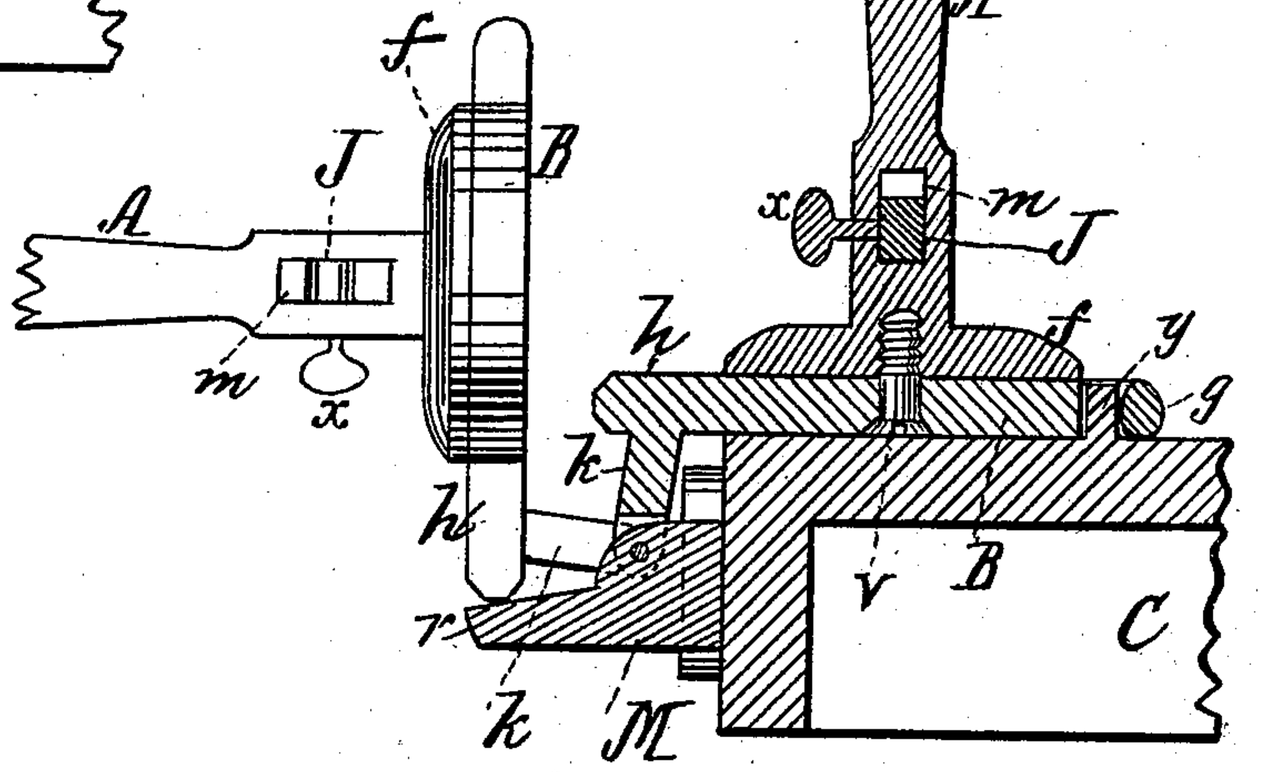

Fig 2

WITNESSES
E. L. Sawyer,
Thomas A. Fallon

INVENTOR
Isaac Miller,
PER C. A. Snow & Co,
ATTY'S

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC MILLER, OF MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HENRY B. FAIRBANKS, OF SAME PLACE.

PEGGING-JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 363,906, dated May 31, 1887.

Application filed March 26, 1887. Serial No. 232,472. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC MILLER, of Manchester, in the county of Hillsborough, State of New Hampshire, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pegging-Jacks, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved jack; Fig. 2, a vertical section, the standard when turned down into a horizontal position being represented at the left of said last-named figure in side elevation instead of dotted lines, in order to show it to better advantage; and Fig. 3, a diagram showing the detachable heel-piece.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of pegging-jacks which are employed by boot and shoe makers for pegging or nailing on the soles of boots or shoes by hand, in contradistinction to those employed in pegging-machines which are run by power; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a simpler, stronger, and more effective device of this character than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents the standard or body of the machine; B, the base, and C the bench to which the machine is attached. A toe-piece, D, is detachably secured to the upper end of the standard in the usual manner, said piece being changed and a larger or smaller one substituted in accordance with the work being done. The standard is provided with a mortise, *m*, which extends entirely through the lower portion of its body from front to rear, and also with a screw, *x*, which is fitted to work in one side of the standard and adapted to enter the mortise laterally and press against the bar. The standard is also provided with an annular flange or foot, *f*, which rests on the base B, and is secured thereto by a screw, *v*, which passes upwardly through the base into said foot, the screw being fitted to work loosely in a hole in the base, thereby enabling the standard to be easily rotated in using the jack.

Jointed at *z* to a projection, *t*, on the rear upper portion of the standard, there is a vertically-arranged lever, E, the short or upper arm of said lever being provided with a detachable heel-piece, H, at its top, and the long or lower arm extending down past the mortise *m*, said lever being adapted to swing or vibrate on said pivot.

A serrated lever or ratchet-bar, J, is pivoted at *l* in the lower end of the long arm of the lever E and extends horizontally into the mortise *m* in the standard, said bar being adapted to engage a tooth or teeth in the standard at the bottom of the mortise, and thereby hold the lever E in any desired position, the screw *x* being turned in against said bar to secure it when adjusted. The ratchet-bar may, however, be pivoted in the standard A, and so arranged that its free end will extend through a mortise in the lever E, if preferred, in which case the screw *x* is placed in said lever instead of in the standard, its functions being the same in either case. Instead of the ratchet-bar and screw, any other suitable device for locking the lever E may be employed, if preferred.

Projecting from the lower side of an arm, *h*, on the front of the base B, there is an arm, *k*, which is pivoted at its lower end in a bracket, M, secured to the bench C by screws l^2. An arm, *r*, projects horizontally from said bracket, and when the standard A is turned down into the position shown in Fig. 2 said arm serves as a stop to keep the standard from falling too low. This stop may, however, be disconnected with the bracket, if preferred.

A loop, *g*, projects from the rear of the base B, into which a hub, *y*, on the bench C extends, to prevent the base from swinging laterally to the right or left when in a horizontal

position, and thereby exerting too great a strain on the arm *k* where it is pivoted to the bracket. The loop is also designed to receive an ordinary key, (not shown,) which may be driven into the same when the standard A is in a horizontal position, and thereby prevent the foot *f* from revolving, if necessary, when the standard is depressed, the key pressing on the periphery of the foot when driven into the loop.

In the use of my improvement the long or lower arm of the lever E is swung outwardly as far as possible, bringing the inner face of the short or upper arm of said lever in against the upper portion, *a*, of the standard, or nearly so. The boot or shoe is then placed on the jack and the long or lower arm of the lever E pushed inwardly as far as possible and secured by the ratchet-bar and screw *x*, thereby forcing the heel-piece H outwardly in the boot or shoe, stretching or expanding it fully and holding it firmly on the jack.

After the boot or shoe is pegged or nailed, as the case may be, the standard is depressed or turned down into the position shown in the left-hand portion of Fig. 2, and the boot or shoe submitted to such finishing processes or operations as may be required before it is removed from the jack.

The lever E may be removed whenever necessary by taking out the pin *z* and another be substituted having a heel-piece, H, of a larger or smaller size to correspond with the size of the toe-piece D, or the heel-piece may be detached from the lever and another substituted without removing the lever from the standard, as preferred.

It will be obvious that the toe and heel pieces D H constitute a last for the boot or shoe, and that said last may be expanded or extended longitudinally within the shoe by means of the pivoted lever E, or contracted or shortened to remove the shoe, thereby adapting the jack to different sizes of boots or shoes, and enabling it to perform its functions in a more perfect manner than many of the jacks in ordinary use.

I do not confine myself to connecting the stop *r* with the bracket, nor to the use of the ratchet-bar and screw for locking the lever E, nor to providing the base with an arm, *h*, as these features may be varied or substituted by others for the same purpose.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a pegging-jack of the character described, the standard A, journaled to revolve on the base B, and provided with the detachable toe-piece D, mortise *m*, and screw *x*, in combination with the pivoted lever E, provided with the heel-piece H and serrated bar J, substantially as described.

2. In a pegging-jack of the character described, the base B, provided with the arms *h k* and pivoted in the bracket M, provided with the stop *r*, in combination with the standard A, provided with the toe-piece D, the pivoted lever E, provided with the heel-piece H, and a ratchet mechanism, substantially as set forth.

3. In a pegging-jack of the character described, the base B, provided with the loop *g* and pivoted arm *k*, in combination with the hub *y*, bracket M, standard A, screw *v*, lever E, heel-piece H and toe-piece D, bar J, and screw *x*, all constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose specified.

ISAAC MILLER.

Witnesses:
H. MCALLISTER,
CHARLES BLOKEY.