

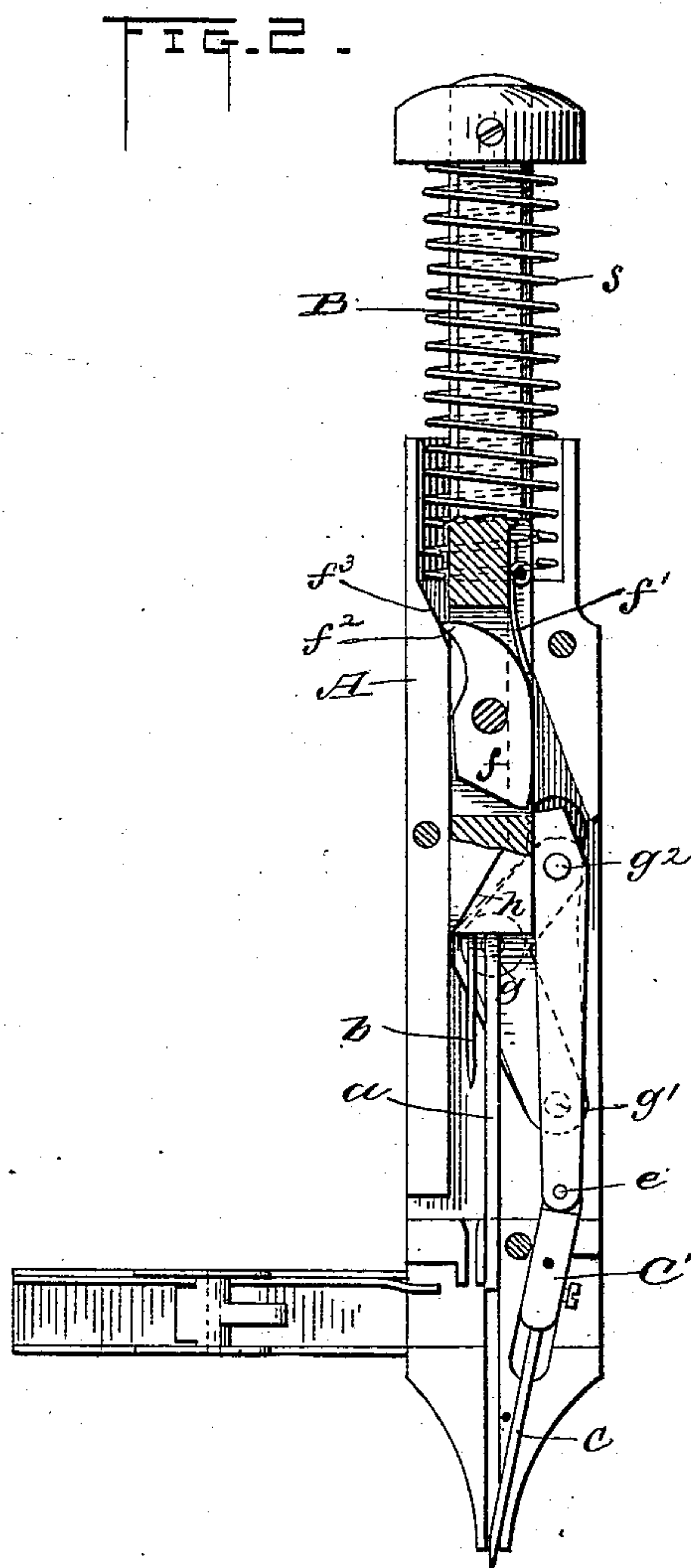
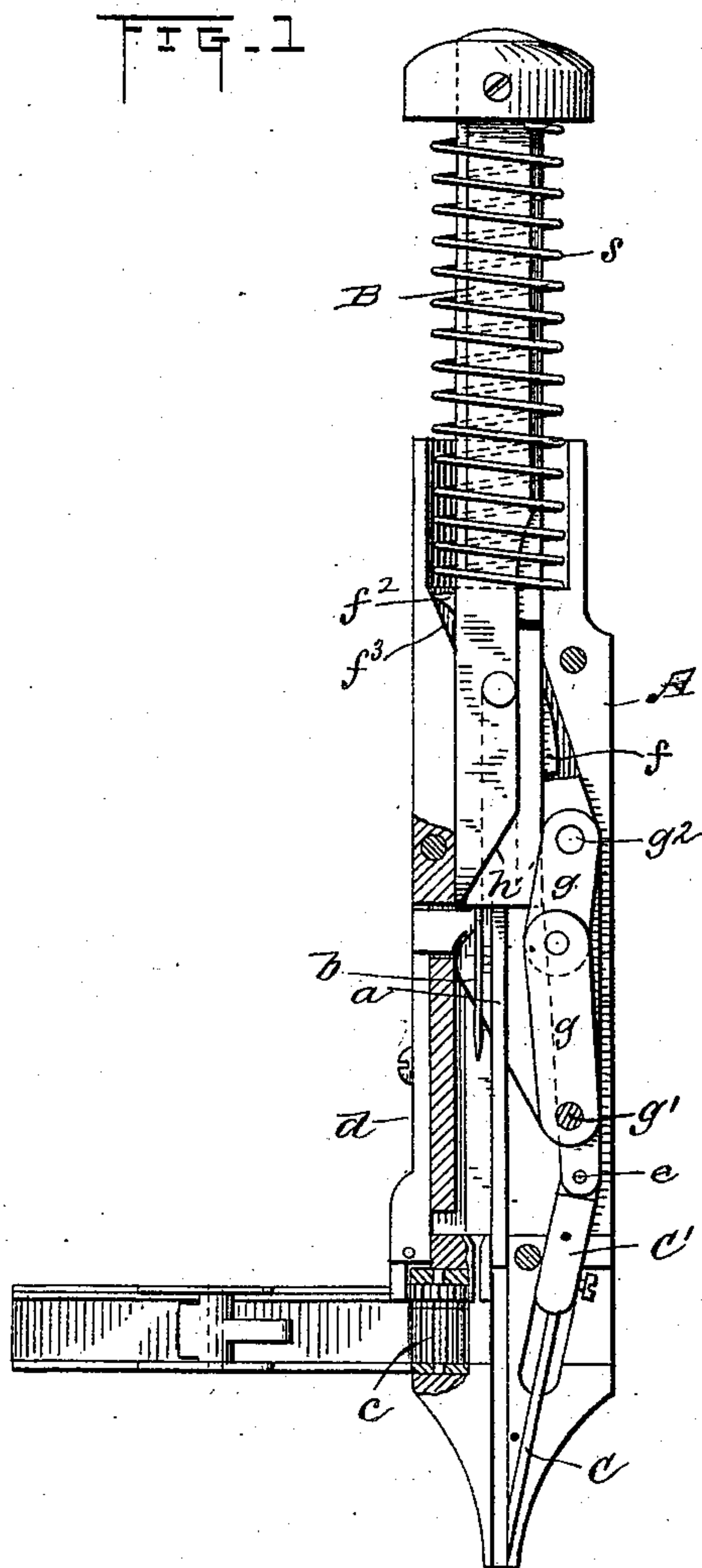
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. CHASE.
PEGGING MACHINE.

No. 415,091.

Patented Nov. 12, 1889.



Witnesses

E. D. Smith

Will E. Aughinbaugh

Inventor

Frank Chase

By his Attorney

Wm. Allen Bailey

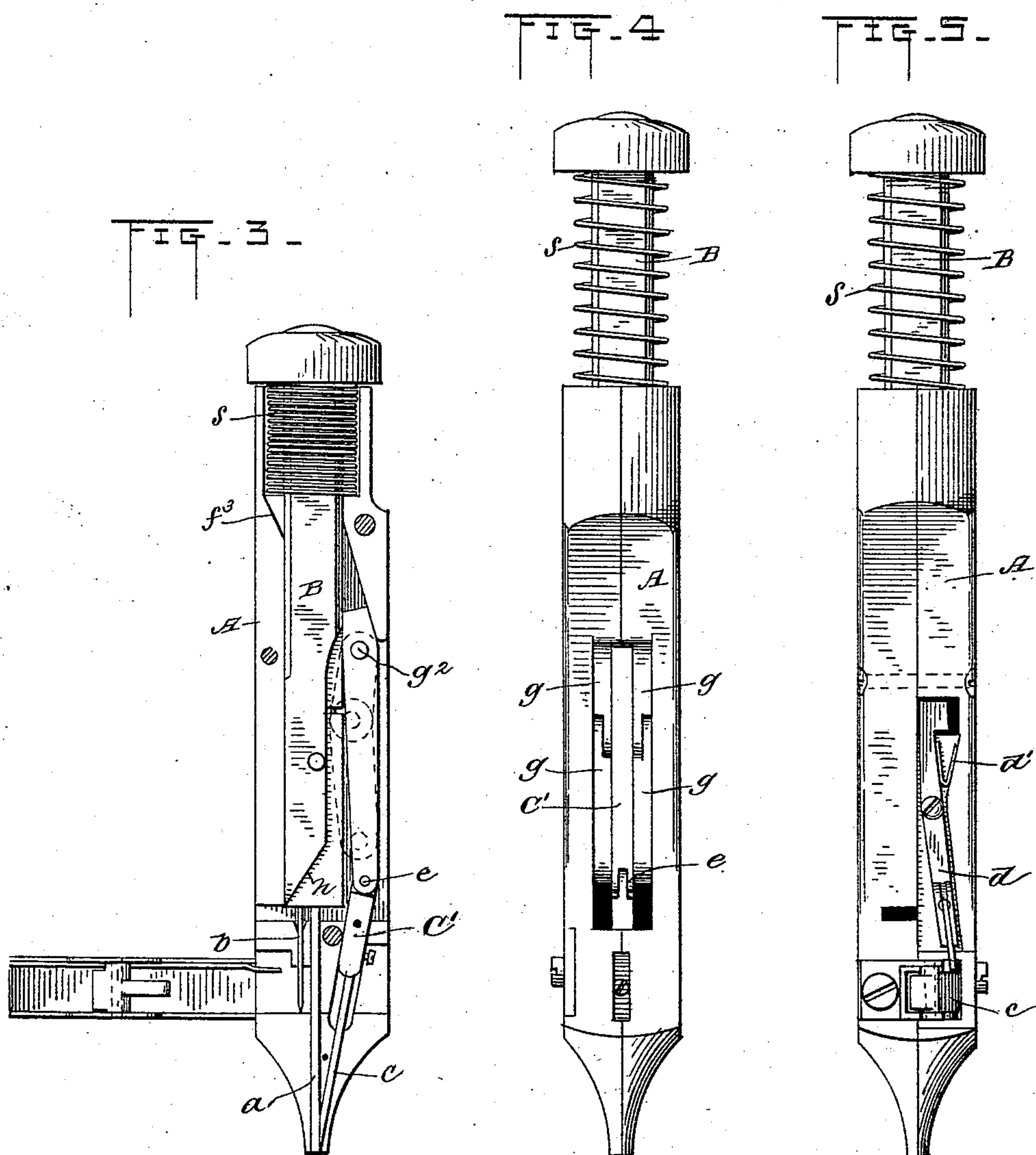
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK CHASE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

PEGGING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 415,091, dated November 12, 1889.

Application filed March 15, 1889. Serial No. 303,453. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK CHASE, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pegging-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The pegging-machine to which my invention relates is one containing the usual knife for splitting the peg from the peg-strip, the feed for said strip, and the driver for the peg. In conjunction with these devices it also contains an awl, which makes one complete reciprocation or back-and-forth movement during the forward movement of the movable plunger or handle of the pegger, the arrangement being such that the awl during the forward movement of the plunger is caused to advance to do its work and then to get back out of the way before the driver has moved far enough to interfere with it.

The nature of my invention can be best understood and explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical central sectional elevation of the pegger with its parts in normal position. Fig. 2 is a like view with the parts in the position they assume when the plunger has been depressed far enough to advance the awl. Fig. 3 is a like view with the parts in the position they assume when the plunger has advanced or depressed to the full extent of its stroke and the awl has been retracted. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the pegger, looking at it from the right of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a like elevation of the opposite side of the pegger.

A is the shell or case of the pegger, in which the various parts are supported and move.

B is the plunger, from which the various moving parts are actuated, and *s* is its retracting-spring.

The driver *a* for the peg is attached to and moves with the plunger.

b is the knife (attached, also, to the plunger) for cutting off individual pegs from the peg-strip.

c is the feed-roll, actuated during the descent or forward movement of the plunger by an oscillatory pawl-lever *d*, pivoted in the side of the case, so as to engage a ratchet on the feed-roll and operated (against the stress of

spring *d'*) by a suitable incline or cam on the plunger.

All the parts thus far are of usual construction and do not require specific description.

C is the awl, moving together with its stock C' in suitable guides in the frame. The awl-stock is preferably in two parts, jointed together at *e* to permit the lower part to be conveniently set in a guideway slightly inclined, so that the awl may puncture its hole directly in front of the channel through which the peg is driven. The awl is caused to advance by means of a pivoted lateral projection *f* on the plunger, which by a spring *f'* is normally pressed outward in a position to engage or abut against the upper end of the awl-stock, thus advancing the latter as the plunger moves forward. The projection should be disengaged from the awl-stock as soon as the latter has been pushed forward far enough, and this is effected by a tappet or finger *f*², attached to the projection, which at the proper time meets the cam *f*³ on the case or shell, with the effect of withdrawing the projection out of engagement with the awl-stock, thus permitting the plunger to move forward after that without further influencing the awl-stock in the same direction.

What has been described takes place during the very first part of the forward movement of the plunger.

It manifestly is requisite that the awl, after having been advanced, must be retracted before the driver descends too far. To effect this rearward movement of the awl, I provide an actuating-lever for the awl-stock, said lever being pivoted to the case or shell in a position where it will be struck by the advancing plunger, and will thus be caused to act upon the awl-stock with which it is in operative connection. The lever for this purpose may be variously formed and arranged. The variety I have shown in the drawings somewhat resembles a toggle-lever, or an elbow-lever having its two parts jointed or hinged together at the elbow. These parts are lettered *g g*. At their outer ends they are jointed, the one to the case A at *g'* and the other to the awl-stock at *g*². When the awl-stock moves forward, the lever is bent at

its elbow, so that the latter stands in the path of an incline *h* on the plunger, as seen in Fig. 2, which meets and commences to act upon the lever at the elbow immediately after the projection *f* has been disengaged from the awl-stock. The incline *h*, as the plunger moves forward, straightens the lever *g*, and thus returns the awl-stock to its original position, as seen in Fig. 1.

10 In the drawings the levers *g g* are duplicated, there being one of them on each side of the awl-stock, and the inclines *h* are also duplicated. This, however, is for the purpose of easing the action, and is not indispensable. One of the levers alone could be used, if desired. Thus before the plunger has advanced far enough to cause the driver to drive the peg the awl has finished its work and has been retracted out of the path of the
20 peg.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. In a pegging-machine, the combination, with the case and reciprocating plunger and
25 peg feed and driver, of the reciprocating awl and awl-stock, the movable laterally-projecting lug or projection on the plunger for engaging the awl-stock, the tappet and cam for

disengaging said lug at the proper times from the awl-stock, the pivoted lever for returning the awl-stock to its original position, and a cam or incline on the plunger for acting on said lever, these parts being timed in their movements relatively to one another, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

2. In a pegging-machine, the combination, with the plunger and the awl-stock, of a pivoted lug on the plunger, a spring to hold said
40 lug normally in position to engage the awl-stock, a tappet connected to the lug, and a cam on the case or shell of the instrument for disengaging the lug from the awl-stock, and a lever pivoted to the case and connected
45 to the awl-stock in such manner that by the forward movement of the awl-stock it will be brought into the path of an incline or cam on the plunger, whereby said lever is influenced to return the awl-stock to its original position, all substantially as and for the
50 purposes hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of March, 1889.

FRANK CHASE.

Witnesses:

EWELL A. DICK,
WILL E. AUGHINBAUGH.