

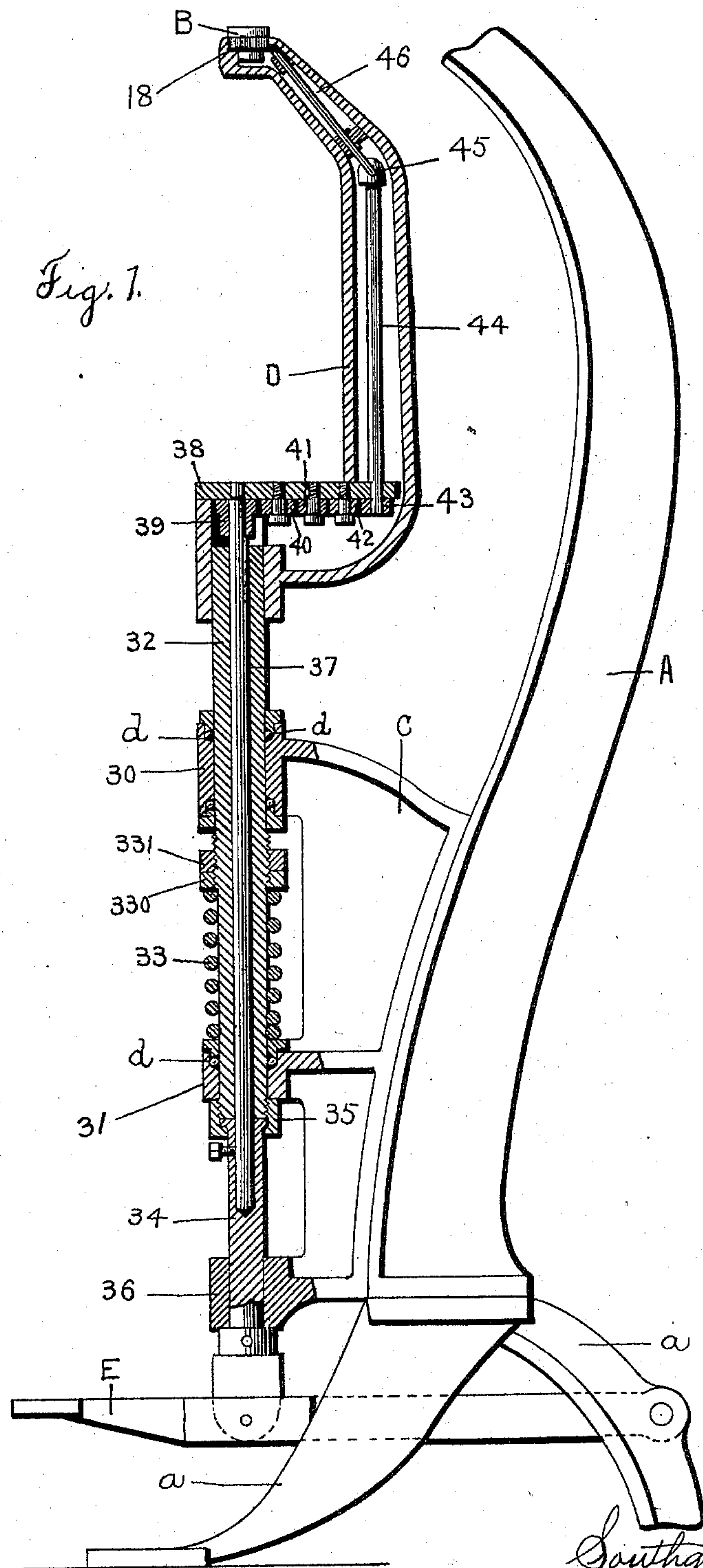
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. R. CONDON.
PEGGING MACHINE.

No. 580,379.

Patented Apr. 13, 1897.



Witnesses.
W. J. Baldwin
H. L. Abbott.

Inventor.
P. R. Condon.
By
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Attorneys.

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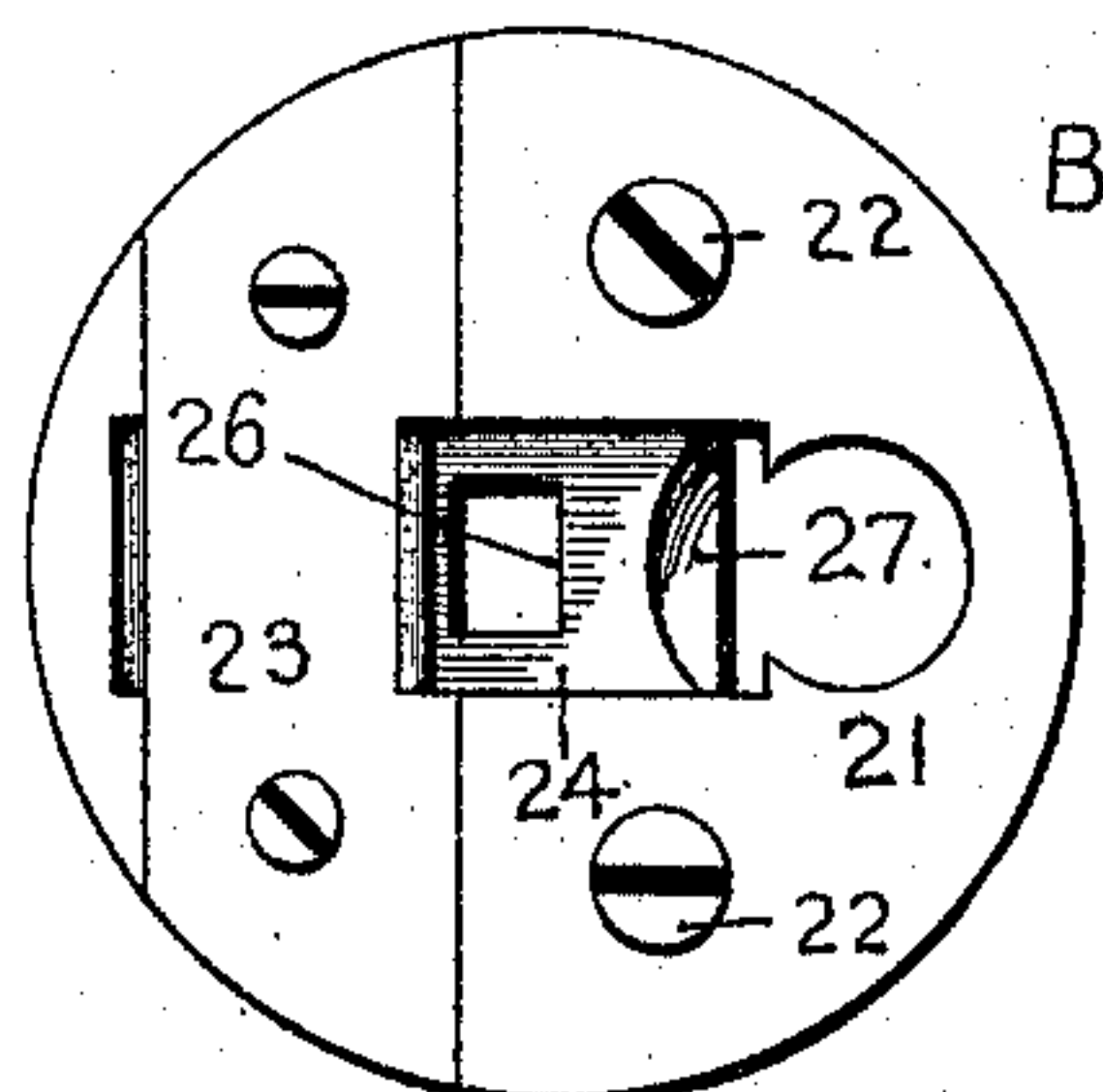
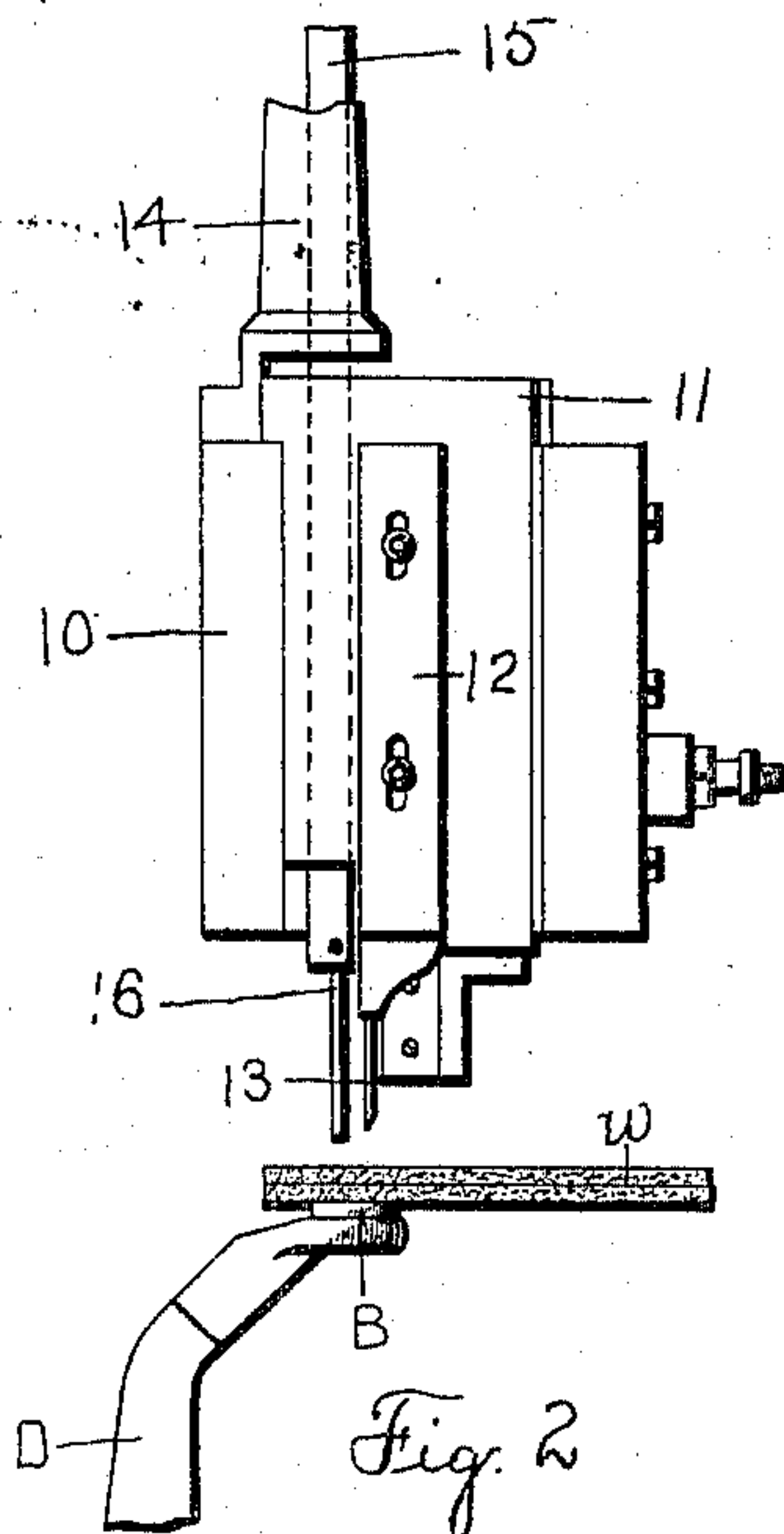


Fig. 3.

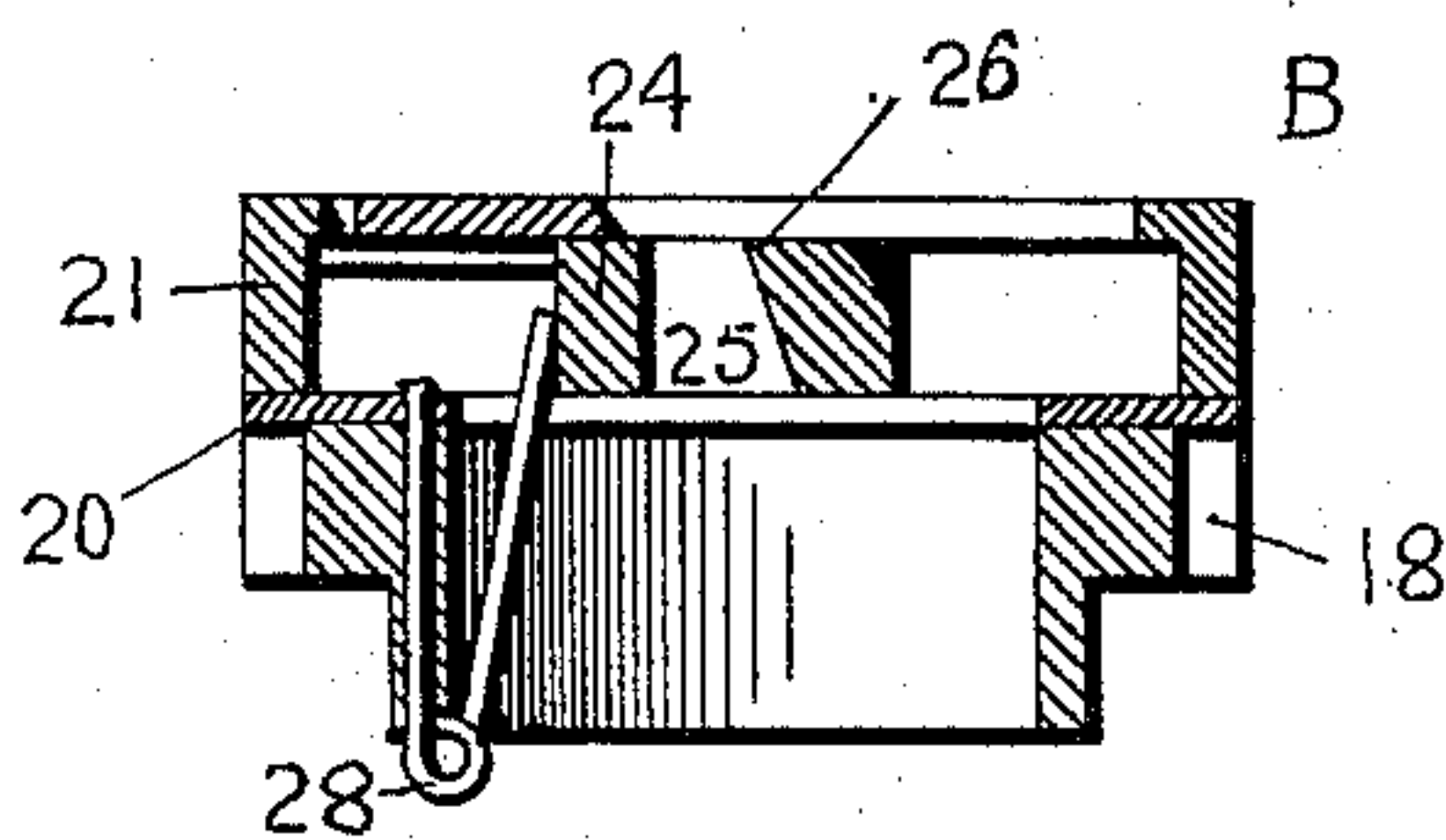


Fig. 4.

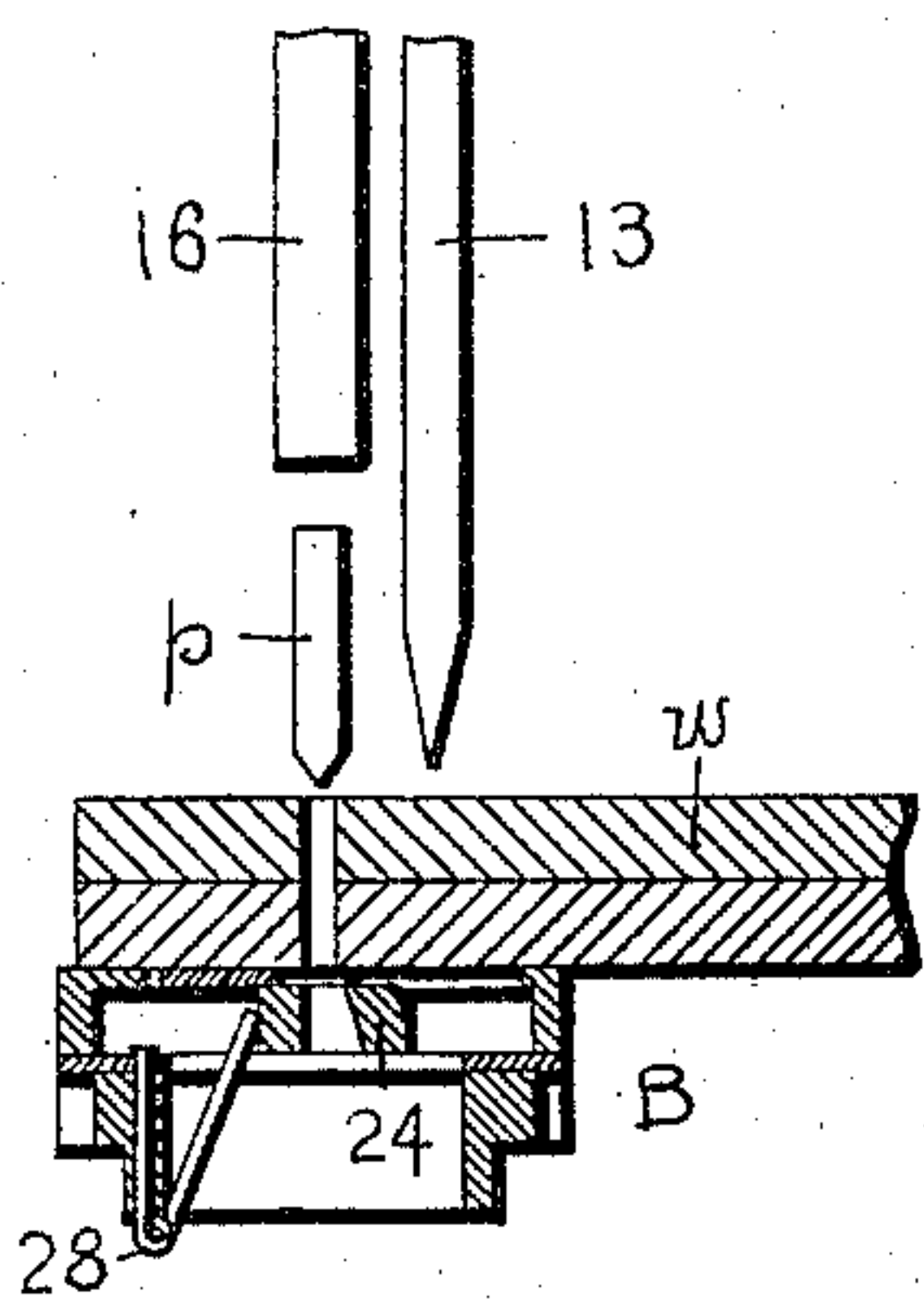


Fig. 5.

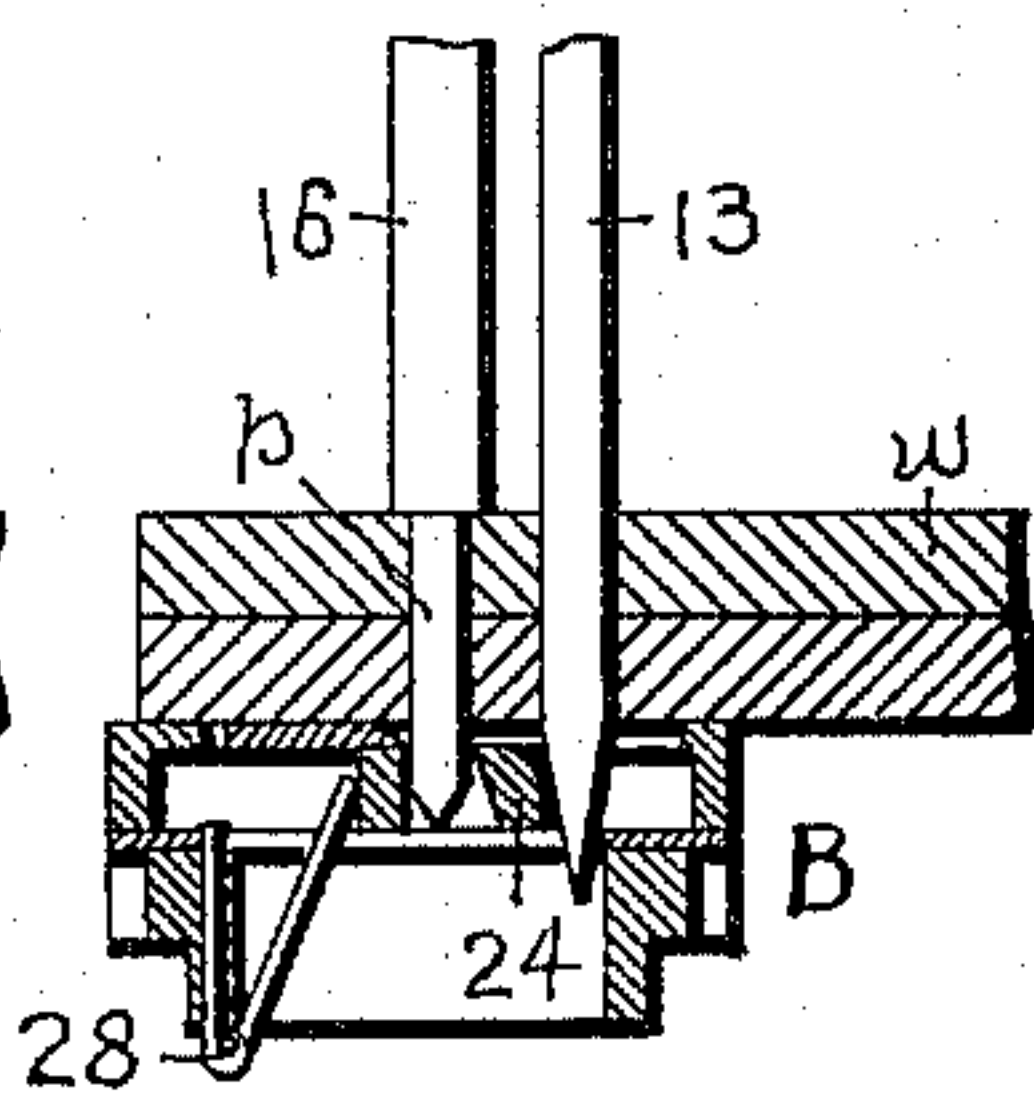


Fig. 6.

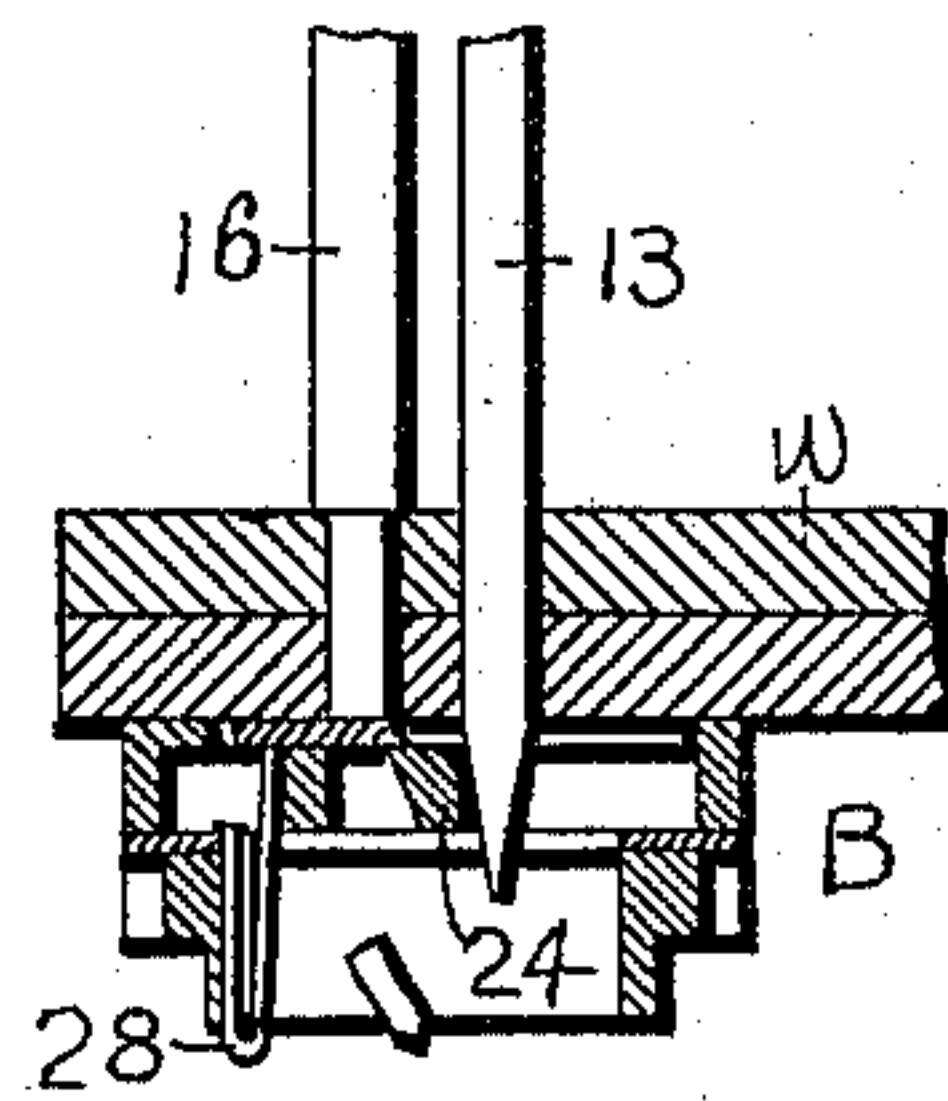


Fig. 7.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK R. CONDON, OF SPENCER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO
CHARLES N. PROUTY, OF SAME PLACE.

PEGGING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 580,379, dated April 13, 1897.

Application filed July 20, 1896. Serial No. 599,823. (No model.) Patented in Canada August 21, 1896, No. 53,299.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK RUSSEL CON-
DON, a citizen of the United States, residing at
Spencer, in the county of Worcester and State
5 of Massachusetts, have invented a new and
useful Improvement in Pegging-Machines, of
which the following is a specification, and for
which I have obtained a Canadian patent, No.
53,299, dated August 21, 1896.

10 My invention relates to that class of peg-
ging-machines which are ordinarily employed
for automatically driving wooden pegs.

The object of my invention is to provide an
improved construction for supporting and op-
15 erating the horn of the pegging-machine, and
to provide means for automatically trimming
or cutting off the ends of the pegs.

To these ends my invention consists of the
parts and combinations of parts, as herein-
20 after described, and more particularly pointed
out in the claims at the end of this specifi-
cation.

In the accompanying two sheets of draw-
ings, Figure 1 is a side view, partially in sec-
25 tion, of a sufficient part of a pegging-machine
to illustrate the application of my invention.
Fig. 2 is a partial front view illustrating one
form of peg-driving mechanism which I may
employ. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views of the
30 button or anvil and illustrate the construc-
tion which I employ for automatically trim-
ming or cutting off the ends of the pegs; and
Figs. 5 to 7, inclusive, are detail views illus-
trating the operation of the device.

35 Referring to the drawings and in detail, A
designates the frame of the machine, which
rests upon and is supported by suitable legs,
as *a*. Extending from the front of the frame
A is a piece or bracket C, having bearings 30
40 and 31. A vertical spindle 32 is journaled in
the bearings 30 and 31 by means of suitable
bearing-balls, as *d*. Secured upon the upper
end of the spindle 32 is a hollow horn or arm
D, having a button or anvil B, journaled
45 therein in the ordinary manner. Surround-
ing the horn-spindle 32 is a coiled lifting-
spring 33. The tension of the lifting-spring
33 can be adjusted in any desired manner.

As illustrated, I preferably provide an ad-

justing-nut 330, threaded onto the horn-spin- 50
dle 32, and held in its adjusted position by
means of a check-nut 331. At its lower end
the horn-spindle 32 is loosely connected by a
threaded piece 35 with a treadle-rod 34. The
treadle-rod 34 is mounted in a suitable bear- 55
ing 36 and is connected to a suitable treadle,
as E.

Mounted inside of the horn-spindle 32, which
is preferably bored out or made hollow, I pro-
vide a stationary spindle 37, which, near its 60
upper end, passes loosely through a plate 38,
carried by the horn D, and is rigidly connected
at its lower end to the treadle-rod 34.

The spindle 37 is connected at its upper
end with a train of gearing for holding the 65
button or anvil B in a fixed position with re-
spect to the frame of the machine. As illus-
trated, this train of gearing comprises a gear
39, fastened on the spindle 37, which meshes
with a train of gears 40, 41, 42, and 43. The 70
gear 43 is mounted upon and carried by a ver-
tical rod 44, which is connected at its upper
end by a universal joint 45 with an inclined
rod 46, which is provided at its end with a
suitable bevel pinion or gear-teeth, which 75
mesh with and engage the gear-teeth 18 upon
the button or anvil B.

By mounting the horn-spindle 32 upon ball-
bearings in the frame I have found in prac-
tice that the efficiency of the machine is con- 80
siderably increased, as the horn D can be
more readily turned or shifted to properly
guide the work into the desired position with
respect to the peg-driving mechanism.

By mounting the coiled lifting-spring 33 so 85
that it surrounds the horn-spindle 32 the ten-
sion of said lifting-spring will be exerted in
line with the axis of the spindle and there will
be no tendency of the spindle to cramp or bind
in its bearings. 90

The peg-driving mechanism which I employ
may be of any of the ordinary or approved
constructions, and I have shown only such
parts of the coöperating mechanism as will be
necessary to an understanding of my peg-cut- 95
ting devices.

Referring to Fig. 2, 10 designates a head or
piece which is mounted so that it may swing

or move transversely. Loosely mounted in the head 10 is a vertically-movable slide 11, having a piece 12 adjustably secured thereto, which carries the awl 13 at its lower end.

5 Loosely mounted in the slide 11 and extending through a guiding-bracket 14 is a reciprocating part or slide 15, having a driver 16 at its lower end for forcing the wooden pegs into the holes punched by the awl 13.

10 The mechanism for splitting off and feeding the pegs into position to be acted upon by the driver 16 and the gearing for imparting the proper motion to the parts of the peg-driving mechanism may be of any of the ordinary

15 or approved constructions, which need not be herein shown or described at length.

In that class of pegging-machines to which my invention relates the ends of the pegs have heretofore ordinarily been allowed to project

20 through the work *w* and have had to be cut out by hand or by the use of additional machinery. To overcome this defect, I provide means for automatically trimming or cutting off the projecting ends of the pegs.

25 As illustrated, the button or anvil B comprises a lower or gear section and a top section or cover 21. A washer, as 20, is interposed between these sections and the parts are secured together as by means of small screws,

30 as 22.

Mounted in suitable ways in the cover or plate 21 and resting upon the washer 20 I provide a spring-pressed piece or guide 24, which is formed with a socket or opening

35 for receiving the ends of the pegs, and with a beveled or cutting edge 26 at the rear of said socket.

The upper rear edge of the piece 24 is slightly rounded or beveled, as at 27, to co-

40 operate with the awl 13.

A plate or knife 23 is secured in the plate 21 in position to cooperate with the piece 24, so that the cutting edge 26 and the knife 23 may cooperate substantially as shears.

45 A torsional spring 28 is arranged to hold the piece 24 in its normal position, one leg of the torsional spring being secured in the base section of the button B and the other leg of said spring engaging the front of the piece 24.

50 In practice I have found that a torsional spring as thus arranged will control the movement of the piece 24 in the most efficient manner, but, if desired, a small spiral spring may be located to engage directly against the front

55 edge of the piece 24, or these parts may be differently arranged and connected.

The operation of the peg-trimming mechanism is most clearly illustrated in Figs. 5 to 7. In Fig. 5 the parts are shown in their normal position, the awl 13 being raised clear of the work *w* and the driver 16 being in position to engage with a wooden peg, as *p*. The slide 11 will then move down, bringing the awl 13 in engagement with the work, and at

60 or about the same time the driver 16 will be

actuated to drive home the peg *p*, as illustrated in Fig. 6, the end of the peg extending into the socket 25 in the piece 24. The entire head or slide 10 will then be shifted laterally to respace the work *w*, bringing the parts into the position illustrated in Fig. 7 and moving the peg into engagement with the blade or knife 23, so that the end of the peg will be sheared or cut off between the knife 23 and the beveled edge 26. The driver 16 and the

75 awl 13 will then be raised, and the head 10 will be shifted to bring the parts back to the position illustrated in Fig. 5, the piece 24 being restored to its normal position by means of its spring 28. The piece 24 as thus arranged and mounted in the button B will prevent the pegs from crippling, twisting, or becoming loosened in the work when they are brought into engagement with the stationary knife or blade 23, and the shearing action of the blade 23 and the cutting edge 26 will insure an even trimming or cutting of the pegs.

I am aware that changes may be made in the construction of pegging-machines by those who are skilled in the art without departing from the scope of my invention as expressed in the claims, and that certain features of my invention may be used in different constructions and in different combinations.

I do not wish, therefore, to be limited to the forms which I have shown and described; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a pegging-machine, the combination of a vertical spindle journaled in the frame of the machine by means of suitable ball-bearings, a horn carried by said spindle, a lifting-spring coiled around said spindle, a button or anvil journaled in said horn, a treadle-rod loosely connected to the lower end of said spindle, a rod rigidly connected to said treadle-rod, and a train of gearing for holding the button stationary independently of the rotation of the horn, substantially as described.

2. In a pegging-machine, the combination of a vertical spindle journaled in the frame of the machine, a horn carried by said spindle, a button or anvil journaled in said horn, a treadle-rod loosely connected to the lower end of said spindle, a rod or spindle rigidly connected to said treadle-rod, and a train of gearing for holding the button stationary independently of the rotation of the horn, substantially as described.

3. In a pegging-machine, the combination of a reciprocating awl arranged to move transversely to advance the work, a peg-driving mechanism, a button or anvil, said button or anvil being provided with a movable piece, and a stationary knife or blade for trimming off the ends of the pegs, substantially as described.

4. In a pegging-machine, the combination

of a peg-driving mechanism and a button or
anvil having a stationary blade or knife 23,
a movable piece 24 for receiving the project-
ing ends of the pegs, said piece 24 being pro-
5 vided with a spring 28 for holding the same
in its normal position, substantially as de-
scribed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in the presence of two subscribing
witnesses.

PATRICK R. CONDON.

Witnesses:

PHILIP W. SOUTHGATE,
JAMES H. BANCROFT.