No. 692,317. Patented Feb. 4, 1902.

J. LEWIS.

MACHINE FOR MAKING SHOE PEGS.

(Application filed Oct. 25, 1900.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

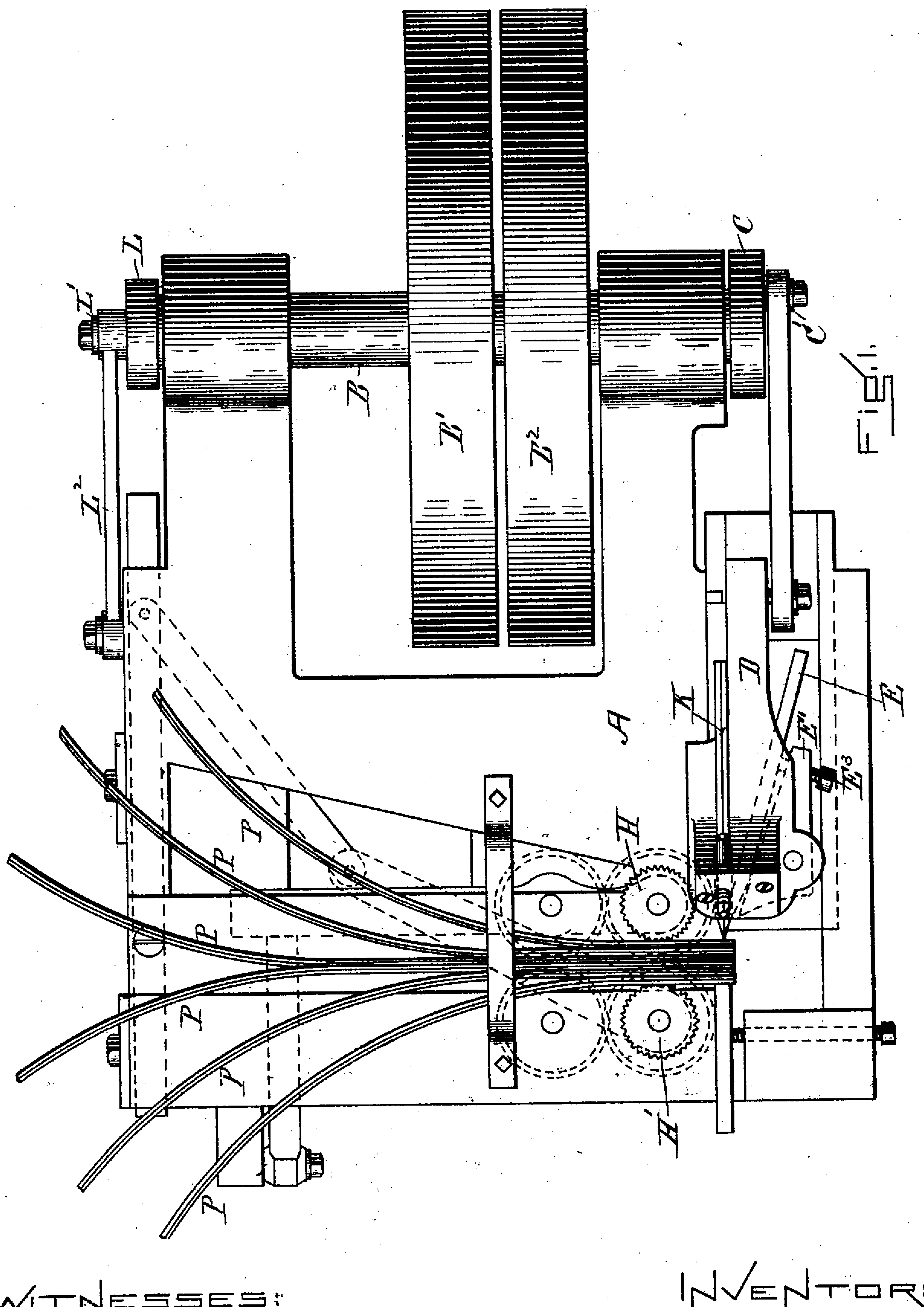

Fig. 1.

WITNESSES:

Albert C. Green

John Buttle

INVENTOR:

John Lewis

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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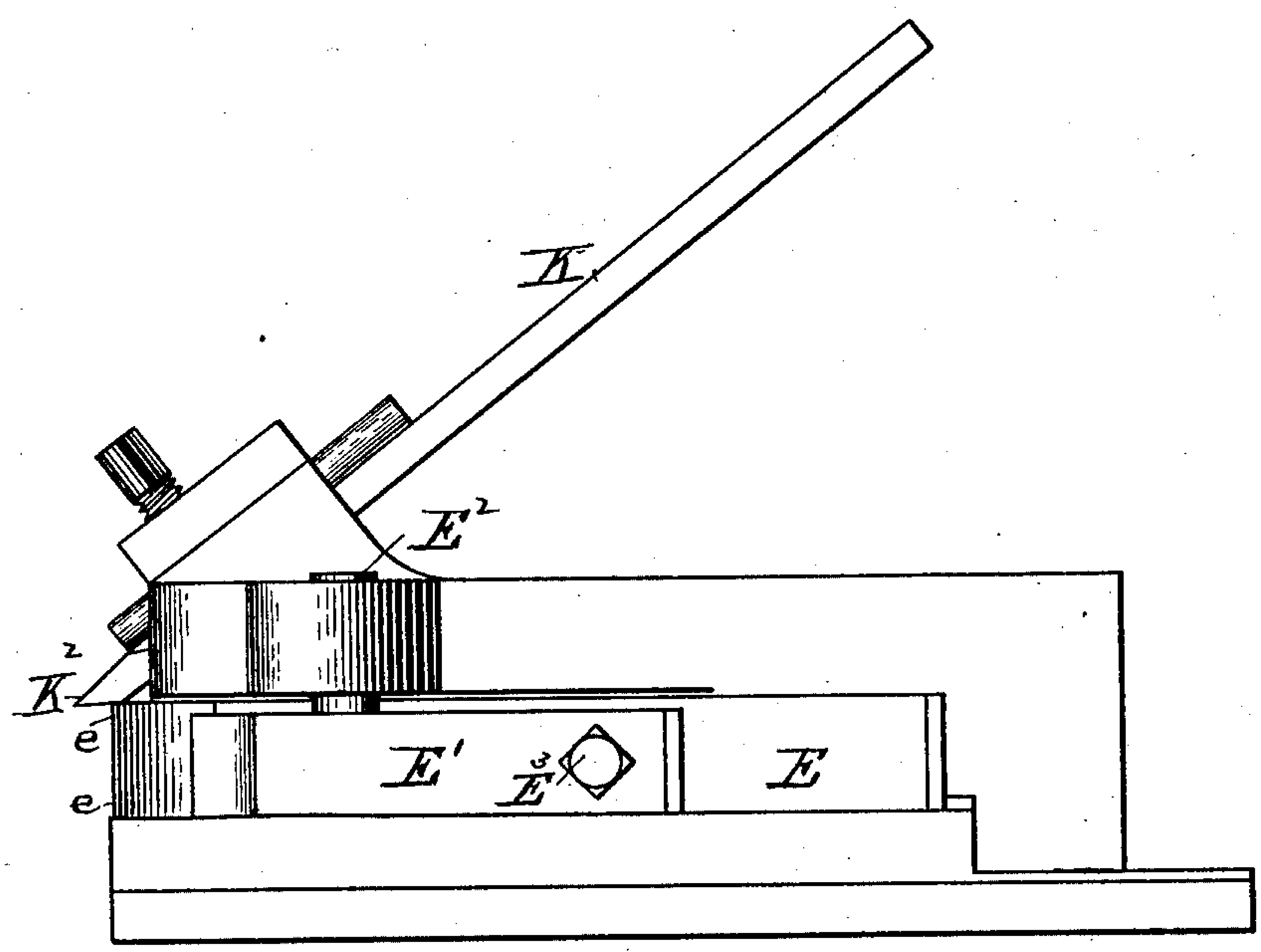

Fig. 2.

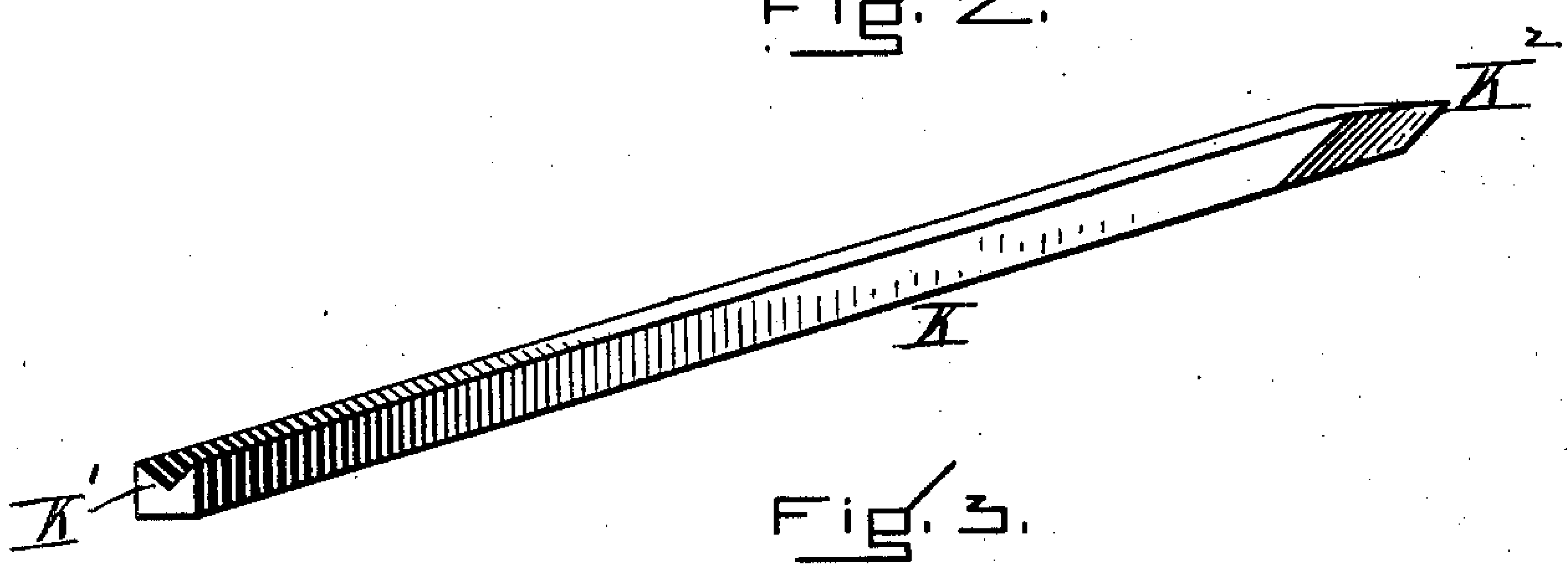

Fig. 3.

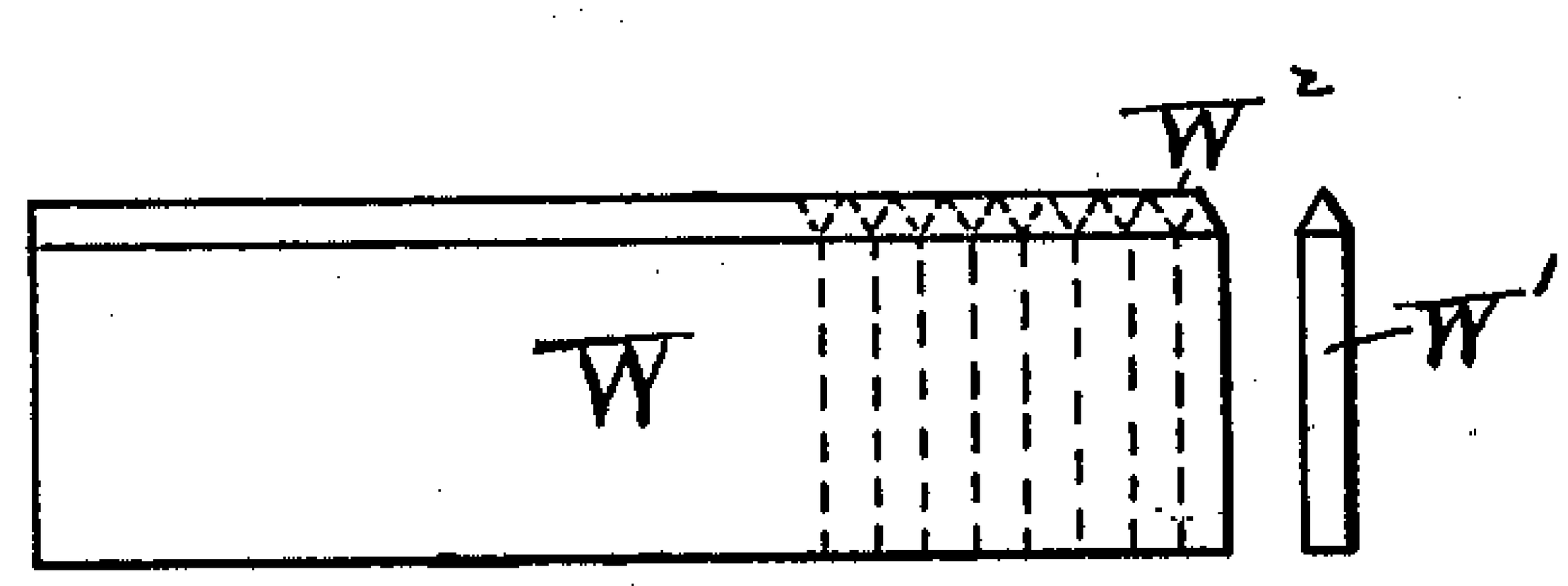

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:
Albert P. Green.
John Gattel

INVENTOR:
John Lewis

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LEWIS, OF BROWNVILLE, MAINE.

MACHINE FOR MAKING SHOE-PEGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 692,317, dated February 4, 1902.

Application filed October 25, 1900. Serial No. 34,384. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LEWIS, of Brownville, in the county of Piscataquis and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Making Shoe-Pegs, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This machine relates to certain improvements in peg-making machines that operate upon "waste peg-wood"—that is, peg-wood strips that are defective at points to such an extent that they are not available for use in the ordinary peg-driving machines; and it consists in certain mechanical appliances to be hereinafter described.

The object is to simplify the machine and improve its working action. This object I attain by the mechanism shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan showing the principal parts of my machine. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the two knives and the parts to which they are connected. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of one of the knives. Fig. 4 illustrates the method of making the peg.

The present machine is an improvement on a machine for which Letters Patent of the United States were granted to myself and E. M. Lewis, dated July 17, 1900, No. 654,011, and the parts, except the knives and their connections, are practically the same in both.

The base of the machine is represented by A, which forms a support for the shaft B. Fast and loose pulleys B′ B² are attached to said shaft. C is a crank-pin disk, and C′ a crank-pin which gives motion to the sliding knife-carrier D. A crank-pin disk L is also attached to the shaft B and, acting through the crank-pin L′ and the link L², gives motion to a system of mechanism that actuates the peg-wood feed-rollers H H′.

The above-mentioned parts are found fully described in the above-mentioned Letters Patent and need not be more fully described.

The knife-carrier D has two knives. The first one, E, may be termed the "severing-knife." Its function is to cut one peg from the end of the peg-wood strip W. (See Fig. 4.) This knife is a flat strip of steel having an ordinary chisel edge *e e*, and it stands on one of its edges in a vertical plane. It is held to the carrier by means of a dog-lever E′, pivoted at E² and having a set-screw E³. The action of the dog-lever E′ is as follows: The knife E is put in place. Then the set-screw E³ is turned in, so as to press against the knife, and thus clamp it firmly in the desired place. The upper knife K, which may be termed the "pointing-knife," is made with a V-shaped channel on its upper side (see Fig. 3) at K′, and its cutting end is shaped, as shown at K², by grinding. The knife K is set at quite an angle with the bed of the machine, as shown in Fig. 2, so that it has a shearing cut upon both edges, thus cutting from the already-sharpened edge of the peg-wood W a tetrahedron block, which action produces a fully-pointed peg, as shown at W′, Fig. 4.

The action of this machine is as follows: A number of peg-wood strips ("waste") are placed, as indicated at P P, so as to be fed by the rollers H H into the field of action of the knives, and as the knife-carrier D moves forward the pointing-knife K cuts out a block, (at W²,) as above described, so as to give a point to the peg that is to be severed. Then the severing-knife comes into action and finishes the making of the peg.

I claim—

In a machine for making shoe-pegs from waste peg-wood strips; a mechanism for feeding the said strips into the field of action of the cutting-knives; a reciprocating carrier having two knives; one having V-shaped cutting edges adapted to form the points of the pegs, the other having a straight cutting edge adapted to sever the pegs from the strip, the said pointing-knife set in advance of the severing-knife, whereby the work of cutting requires less force; substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 17th day of July, A. D. 1900.

JOHN LEWIS.

Witnesses:
ALBERT L. GREEN,
JOHN GOETTEL.