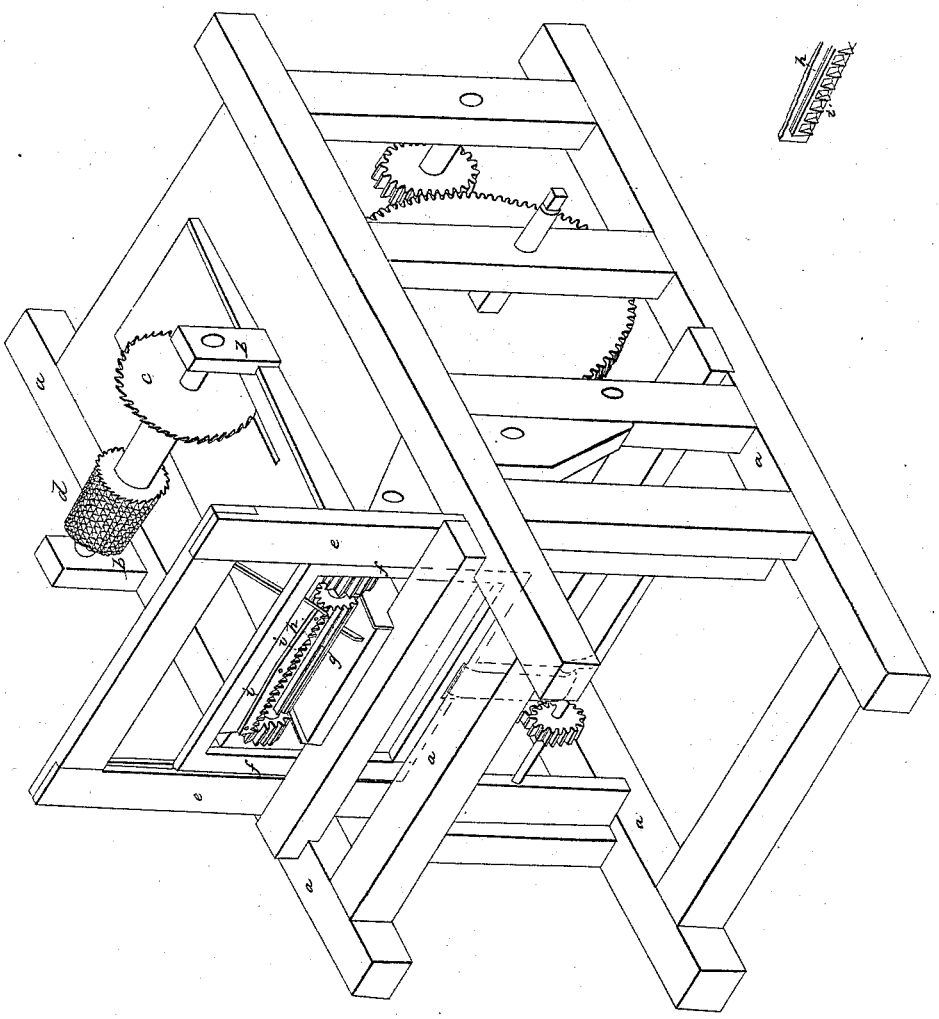
F. A. Robertson,

Making Shoe Pegs.

No. 4,148. Patented Aug. 16, 1845.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS A. ROBERTSON, OF GEORGETOWN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MACHINE FOR MAKING WOODEN PEGS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,148, dated August 16, 1845.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS A. ROBERTSON, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machinery for Making Shoe-Pegs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which the machine is shown isometrically—

The nature of my invention consists in adding to the knife which splits off the rows of pegs small knives set in front of the large one and at right angles thereto at the distance of a shoe peg apart so that as the row of pegs are split off each individual peg shall be separated from the rest, that perfecting the whole at one operation.

The construction of the machine is as follows for preparing the wood cutting off the proper length, pointing, and splitting: On a suitable frame *a*, *a*, are two standards *b*, *b*, in which the arbor of a circular saw *c*, runs. In front of this saw there is a gage for gaging the stick to the proper length for a peg when the saw cuts it off. This piece is then placed under the pointing cylinder *d*, which is on the same arbor as the saw. This cylinder *d*, is grooved around its periphery with triangular grooves which form on its surface triangular projections all around. These are cut across at right angles which form them into teeth that cut into the end of the block above named as it is passed under the cylinder. The block is then again run under this cylinder after being turned one fourth around so as to make the cutters again groove it at right angles and complete the pointing. After this process the block is placed in the splitting apparatus at the front of the frame at which point there are two fender posts *e*, *e*, in an upright position between which a gate (*f*) plays up and down carrying a knife (*h*) that cuts the pegs; the gate is moved by a crank on a shaft underneath to which it is connected by a pitman, the crank shaft being driven by any power. Just behind the knife there is a fluted roller *g*, the flutes of which are of the same size as the peg points. The block passes under this roller, the flutes taking into points of the pegs. This roller is made to turn the distance of the width of one peg at each descent of the knife which brings a new row under it in front of the knife *h*. There is a row of short knives *i*, *i*, fastened close to and at right angles with said knife *h*. These are placed far enough apart to admit a peg between them, these split the row cut off by the knife *h*, into single pegs and the operation is completed. A more perfect view of the formation of the knife is shown in the detached section on the drawing.

What I claim as my invention in the above described machinery for making pegs is—

The combination of the knife *h*, with the short knives *i*, placed at right angles thereto for splitting the pegs both ways the whole being combined with the fluted roller as before specified.

T. A. ROBERTSON.

Witnesses:

J. J. GREENOUGH,

JOHN R. SOTHORON.