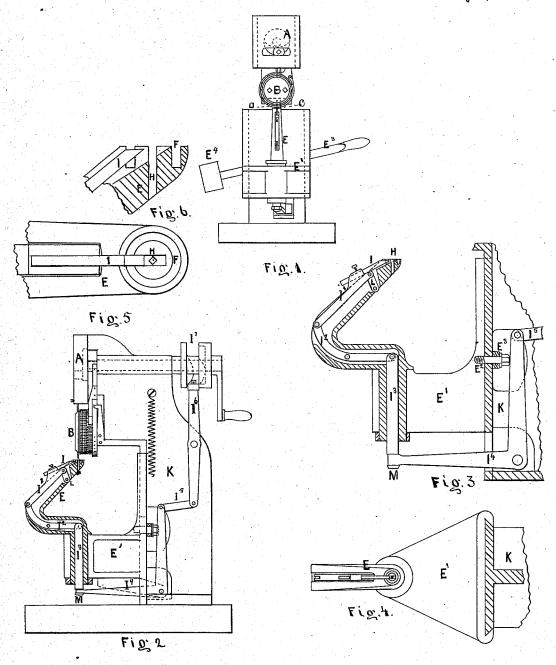
J. E. BICKFORD & B. F. STURTEVANT. Pegging-Machine.

No. 162,887.

Patented May 4, 1875.



Frankly Parker John J. Harley John & Bickford Brujanin F. Stuntwark Jm William Edeon Att.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. BICKFORD, OF ABINGTON, AND BENJAMIN F. STURTEVANT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEGGING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 162,887, dated May 4, 1875; application filed April 5, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, John E. Bickford, of Abington, county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, and Benjamin F. Sturtevant, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Machine for Making Pegged Shoes, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention relates to an improvement in pegging-machines adapted to peg a boot or shoe resting on a supporting-arm, and without a last, the arm entering the shoe; and our invention consists in a shoe-supporting arm having a central awl-receiving passage and a surrounding annular groove or awl-receiving passage, so as to properly receive the awl in all positions of the arm.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of our invention, showing, in addition to the same, a part of the ordinary pegging device. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing the supporting device in section. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the supporting and cutting-off device. Fig. 4 is a plan of the parts shown in Fig. 3. Figs. 5 and 6 show, in plan and section, the end of the supporting-arm.

Let A, Fig. 1, represent a pegging device, which need not be described in the specification, as it forms no part of our invention, and may be constructed after any of the approved methods. B is the feed-wheel; C, the awl, and D the driver which forces the peg into the leather. E is a supporting arm, formed as shown, and is arranged so as to swing freely about its vertical axis in the sliding bracket E¹. The sliding bracket E¹ is attached by suitable ways to the frame K, Figs. 2 and 4, and is connected to the weighted lever E³, Figs. 1 and 3, by a stud, E², Fig. 3, the lever E³ being pivoted to the back of the frame K in such a manner that the weight E⁴, Fig. 1, will have a tendency to throw up the sliding bracket E¹, and, consequently, the arm E. Thus the action of the weighted lever E³

is to hold the sole of the shoe which is upon the arm E against the feeding device B, and ready for the action of the pegger. The head of the arm E is arranged as shown in Figs. 5 and 6; the hole H being made vertical and in the axis of motion of the arm, so that its position is not changed by turning the arm. This arm is so located that the hole H is immediately under the peg-driver D, and this allows the peg, as it is driven, to pass freely through and project beyond the inner sole. The awl C, being out of the center of the arm, strikes, after it has passed through the sole, into an annular groove, F, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6; and as this annular groove is concentric with the axis of motion of the arm, it is evident that the awl will always strike in it, whatever may be the position of the arm.

it, whatever may be the position of the arm. To cut off the peg after it is driven we use the following device: I is a knife, fastened to the holder I¹, the upper end of the holder I¹ being connected by a link, L, Fig. 3, to the arm, as shown, so that if the holder I¹ is thrown forward it takes the knife I across the opening H, Figs. 5 and 6, at the same time elevating it slightly, so as to cut off the peg close to the inner sole. This knife is operated by the system of levers and links I², I³, I⁴, I⁵, and I⁵, and the cam I¹, as shown in Fig. 2. The link I³ of this system is in the center of motion of the arm, and is connected to the bent lever I⁴ by a swivel-joint, M, so that any movement of the arm will not interfere with the action of the knife I.

We claim as our invention—

In a machine for pegging boots and shoes, the supporting-arm E, provided with the central opening H and the annular awl-receiving groove F, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

FRANK G. PARKER, WILLIAM EDSON.