

O. HUFF.
Pegging Machines.

No. 206,178.

Patented July 23, 1878.

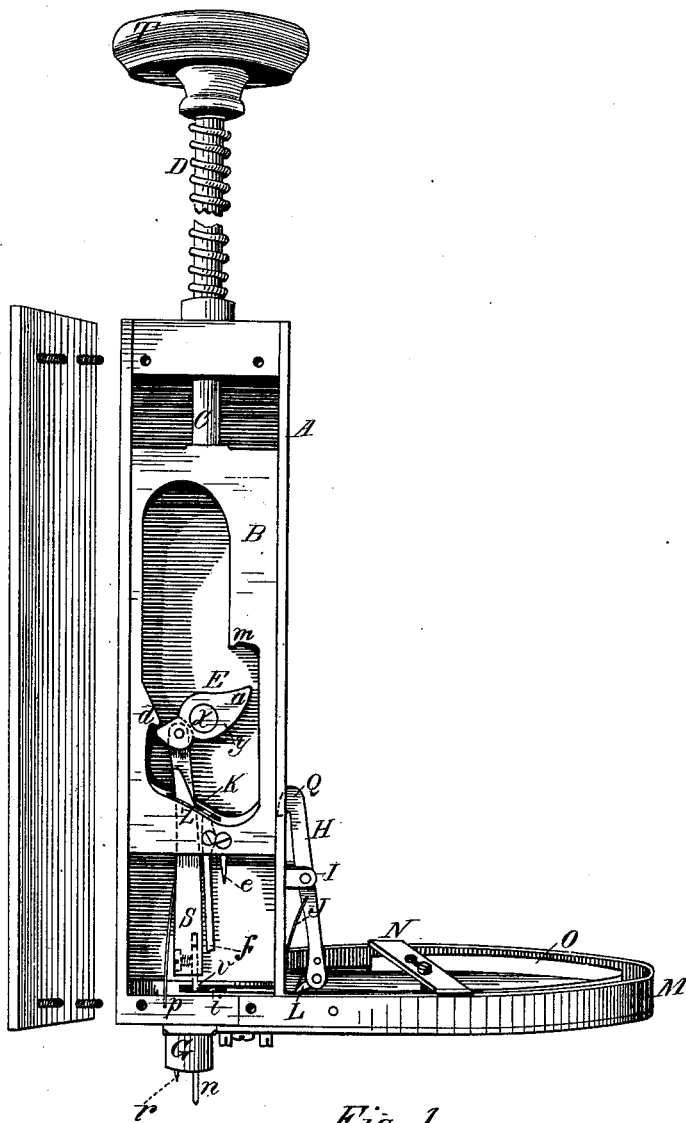


Fig. 1.

Witnesses:
H. E. Remick,
James M. Palmer

Inventor:
Orison Huff
Per C. A. Shew, Atty.
[Signature]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ORISON HUFF, OF LYMAN, MAINE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEGGING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **206,178**, dated July 23, 1878; application filed June 3, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORISON HUFF, of Lyman, in the county of York, State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pegging-Machines, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved machine, the front plate being represented as removed to show the interior mechanism.

My invention relates, principally, to the class known as "hand pegging-machines;" and consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a simpler, cheaper, and more effective device of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

In the drawing, A represents the body or case of the machine; B, the slide or plunger; C, the shank, and T the handle. A two-armed lever, E, is pivoted within the case at *x*, and jointed to the short arm of this lever there is a vertically-arranged bar or awl-arm, S, carrying the awl *n*. This arm passes through the slot K in the slide B, and is provided with a spring, *p*, as shown.

A bar or driver, *f*, is pivoted in the lower end of the slide B near the arm S, and near this bar there is fixed a downwardly-projecting knife or chisel, *e*. A vertically-arranged lever, H, is pivoted at I to the edge of the case A, and provided with the spring J. A spring-pawl, L, is pivoted in the lower end of this lever, and projecting inwardly from its upper end through a slot in the case A (not shown) there is a cam-shaped stud, Q. Attached to the bottom of the case A there is a horizontally-arranged circular holder or bracket, M, having an upwardly-projecting rim or flange, and designed for containing the strip of peg-wood O, which is coiled on the bracket within the rim, and kept in position by the bar N. The central portion of the slide B is cut out, as shown, and provided with the inwardly-projecting studs *m d*. A nipple or stud, G, through which the awl *n* works, projects down-

wardly from the case A, and is provided with the fixed awl or retaining-point *r*.

In the use of my improvement the strip of peg-wood from which the pegs are cut is placed in the holder M, under the bar N, its outer or free end being carried under the pawl L, and through a channel (not shown) to a point under the chisel *e*. The slide B being elevated until its lower end is higher than the upper end of the lever H, the stud Q will be forced by the spring J through the slot (not shown) in the side of the case A into or partially across the path of the slide B, and the lower end of the lever and its pawl L will be thrown outwardly by the same spring. If, now, the slide B is suddenly forced down by striking on the handle T of the shank C, the spring D will be compressed, and the lower end of the slide, striking the cam-shaped stud Q, will cause the lower end of the lever H to move toward the awl *n*, and the pawl L, which is in contact with the strip of peg-wood, to feed the same forward under the chisel or knife *e* a distance corresponding with the thickness of a peg. The slide B continuing to advance, the stud *d* will strike the short arm of the lever E, forcing the arm S and awl *n* downwardly, the awl passing through a slot, V, in the lower part of the case and a hole (not shown) in the nipple G. When the awl has been advanced a sufficient distance through the nipple to form the hole for the peg, the lever E will be so far rotated or turned on its pivot *x* that its short arm will pass or escape the stud *d*, and the stud *m* will be brought into contact with the long arm *a* of the lever, reversing its movements, elevating the arm S, and withdrawing the awl *n*. The slide B still continuing to advance and the awl to rise, the driver *f* is next brought into operation, its lower end striking the inwardly-inclined edge *i* of the slot *v*, by which it will be deflected or pushed against the arm S, causing the arm to move laterally until the driver comes into the path of the awl, or immediately over the awl-hole in the nipple G. A peg having now been cut from the strip by the knife *e* and fed or advanced under the driver *f* by the pawl L, it will be forced by the driver through the awl-hole in the nipple and driven into the hole made by the awl in the sole of the

shoe, the knife *c* at the same time cutting a new peg, to be in its turn fed or forced along to the driver.

As the slide B is withdrawn by the expansive action of the spring D, when the lower end of the driver *f* reaches a point above the inclined edge or throat *i* of the slot *r*, the spring *p* will force the arm S into its normal position, bringing the awl *n* again over the awl-hole in the nipple G, and when the slide clears or passes the stud Q the spring J will force the pawl L outwardly to take a fresh hold of the strip O preparatory to again feeding it to the knife.

The short arm of the lever E having been first depressed and then elevated, and its long arm at first elevated and then depressed, by the downward movement of the slide, as described, the short arm will be left out of the path of the stud *d*. To bring the lever into a proper position for the next stroke, the part *z* of the slide is so constructed and arranged as to strike the curved projection *y* on the under part of the lever, and partially elevate its long arm at the termination of the upward movement of the slide, thus bringing the short arm into a position to be acted upon by the stud *d* at the next downward stroke.

The slot *r* in the bottom of the case A is elongated, as shown, having a diameter or thickness from front to rear corresponding nearly with the diameter of the awl-hole in the nipple G, but being long enough and deep enough to permit the awl to swing laterally as the driver *f* strikes the incline *i*, as described, the awl, when so swung, being withdrawn from the hole in the nipple, but not from the

slot, the spring *p* yielding to permit the crowding over of the awl-arm by the striker *f*.

It will be understood that one or two strokes of the slide will be required when the machine is first started up before a sufficient number of pegs will be cut from the strip and advanced to the awl-hole to make the device work properly; also, that the slide should be fitted to work nicely in the case, and all of the parts correctly adjusted or "timed."

The awl or point *e* and nipple G having been previously used, I do not herein claim the same, broadly, when in and of themselves considered.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a pegging-machine substantially such as described, the case A, lever E, slide B, arm S, striker *f*, chisel *c*, awl *n*, incline *i*, slot *r*, and nipple G, constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth and specified.

2. In a pegging-machine substantially such as described, the lever H, provided with the stud Q and pawl L, in combination with the slide B, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a pegging-machine substantially such as described, the bracket M, in combination with the case A, pawl L, lever H, stud Q, and slide B, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and specified.

ORISON HUFF.

Witnesses:

CHAS. S. D. EMERSON,

L. C. WALKER.