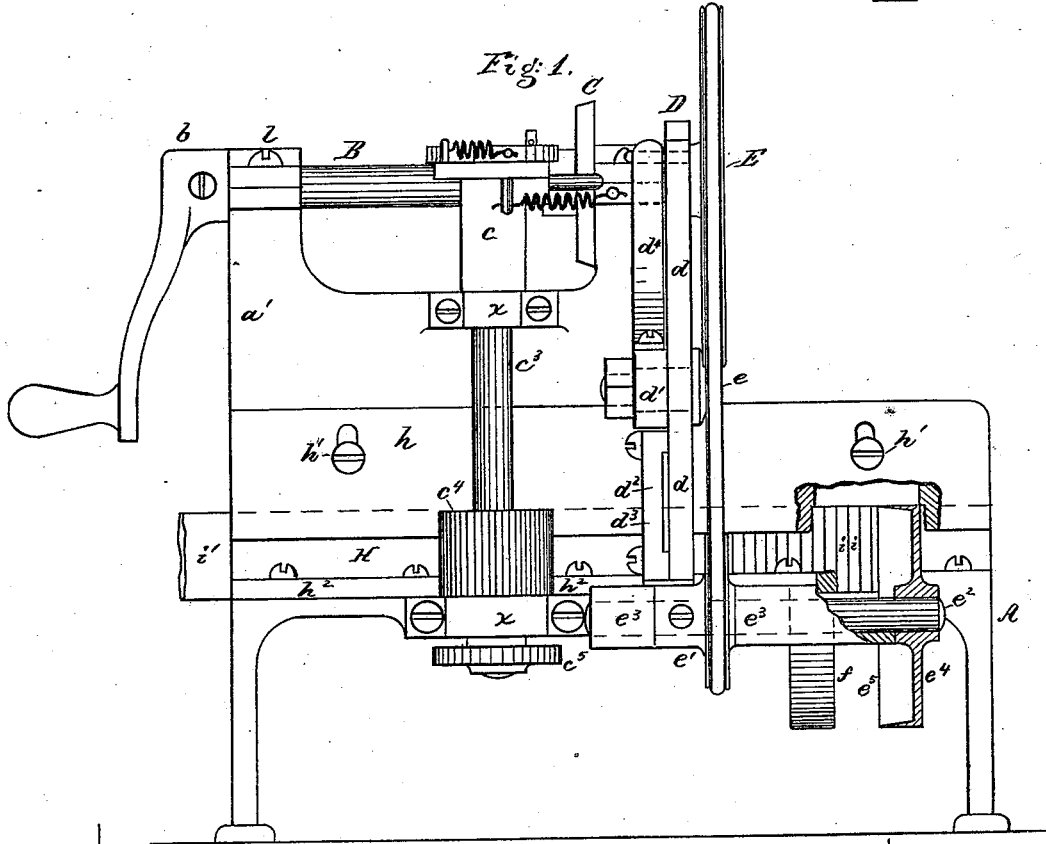
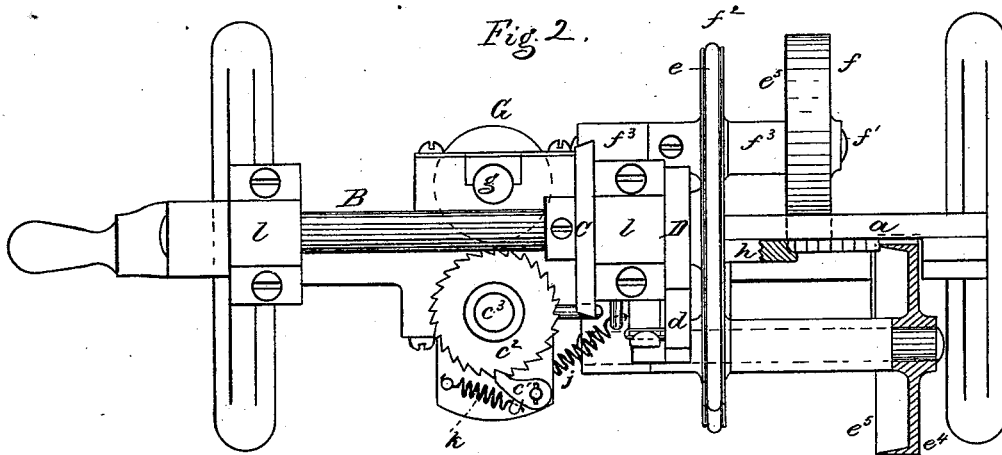


B. F. STURTEVANT. Pegging-Machine.

No. 159,856.

Patented Feb. 16, 1875.



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Fig:4.

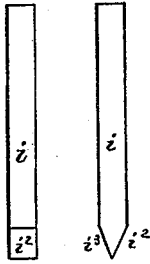


Fig:3

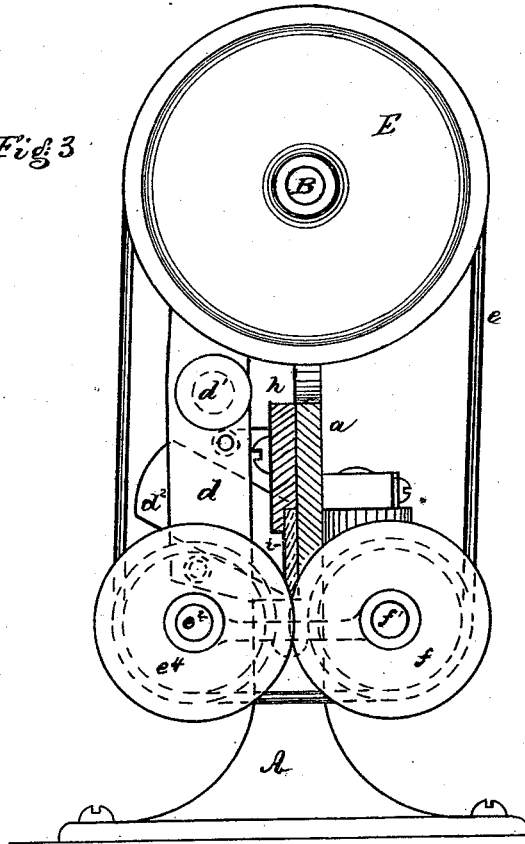
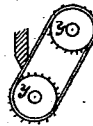


Fig:5



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BENJAMIN F. STURTEVANT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEGGING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 159,856, dated February 16, 1875; application filed February 3, 1875.

CASE A.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. STURTEVANT, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented Improvement in Pegging-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to an improvement in pegging-machines; and consists in the combination, with the peg-guiding channel or way, of rotating cutters adapted to cut and point the pegs cut from the peg-strip, and while passing between the peg-severing knife and the driver of the pegging-machine, and also in other combinations hereinafter specified.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved mechanism for pointing pegs on a pegging-machine. Fig. 2 is a top view thereof. Fig. 3 is an end view; and Fig. 4 is a view of pegs pointed by my mechanism.

In the drawing, A is the frame or base of the machine, having attached to or forming part thereof a wall-plate, *a*, which may be considered as the usual wall or plate against which peg-strips now move in pegging-machines of ordinary construction, and other portions, *a'*, of the frame furnish bearings for the shaft B that operates the feed, the cutter for severing the pegs from the strip, and the cutters that point the pegs so severed. This shaft B is moved through power applied to the handle *b*, or it may be a pulley, and the shaft has a cam-wheel, C, that strikes an arm projecting from a pawl-carrying sleeve, *c*, placed loosely about shaft *c*³, and provided with a pawl, *c*¹, that engages the ratchet *c*² on the shaft *c*³. The arm of the pawl-carrier *c* is held against the cam by a spring, *j*, and the movement of the pawl moves the shaft *c*³ intermittingly, and with it its attached feed-wheel *c*⁴. At the end of the shaft there is a toothed wheel, *c*⁵, that engages a similar toothed wheel on a shaft, *g*, provided with a second feeding-wheel, G, placed opposite the wheel *c*⁴, and the surfaces of these wheels project within the channel or way H, in which the peg-strip *i*¹ moves, and engage the peg-strip at opposite sides. The cam D actuates the cutter-carrying arm *d*, pivoted at *d*¹, held against the cam by a spring, *d*⁴, and provided at its lower end with a blade or cutter, *d*²,

adapted to sever the pegs *i* from the peg-strip *i*¹. The cutter *d*² is held to the arm by means of a plate, *d*³. At the end of the shaft is a wheel, E, connected by belt *e*, or otherwise, with wheels *e*¹ *f*², attached to shafts *e*² *f*¹, supported in bearings *e*³ *f*³, and carrying the rotating cutters or peg-pointers *e*⁴ *f*. These peg-pointing cutters are substantially alike. They are made as wheels, with deep flanges, *e*⁵, and with the flanges sharpened to a cutting-edge. The cutting-edges of these wheels project within the peg-guiding channel or way H, between the peg-severing knife and the driver of the pegging-machine, and act on the ends of the pegs *i*, after they are separated from the peg-strip *i*¹, to cut away the corners of the wood, as at *i*² *i*³, to form points.

The peg-strip *i*¹, to be operated on as shown in Fig. 1, is unpointed, and preferably a strip cut from around the log in the usual way. The pointing-cutter *f* first cuts, say, the corner of the peg away, as at *i*², and then the peg, in its forward movement, is cut at the opposite side *i*³ by the cutter *e*⁴.

The peg-wood channel or guiding-way H is a space left between the frame *a* on one side, and the adjustably-flanged pieces *h*, slotted and connected to the frame *a* by screws *h*¹ and the pieces *h*², on the other side. The size of the channel may be adjusted to the size of the peg-strip.

The peg-strip is moved forward by the feeding mechanism, and when opposite the severing-cutter the pegs *i* are severed from the strip, and they are then moved along by the action of the strip, which crowds them forward to the cutters, and they pass the pointing-cutters, have their points cut first at one side and then at the other, and then pass to the action of the driver.

It will be apparent that this mechanism might act to point pegs independently of a pegging-machine, and the rotating cutters described might act on the edges of the strip, and instead of the flanged wheels having movement with relation to the pegs or peg-strip, it will be evident that I could employ as equivalents belts with cutting-edges.

It will be noticed that flanged cutters, such as described, and belts or band cutters sup-

ported and moved with relation to the passing peg-wood, would each cut against the peg-wood from what I denominate the end, and in a direction opposite to the direction of the movement of the peg-wood. In Fig. 4 the right-hand figure presents to view what I denominate the end of the peg or peg-strip, and the left-hand figure shows the side of the peg. I show a band-cutter at Fig. 5. Its edge is to be sharpened as is edge e^s , and it is moved by the sprocket or other wheels y , that enter holes or recesses in the belts, the wheels being driven from shafts $e^2 f^1$. These cutters, it will be noticed, move angularly across the bottom of the peg channel or way, and instead of moving them only in one direction by a single band, I may use other positive connection, or may use two belts, one being crossed so as to turn the two cutters in opposite directions. These cutters act to produce what is known as a long or drawing cut. Instead of moving the pointing-cutters continually forward, or in one direction, I may vibrate or rock the shafts $e^2 f^1$, giving to the cutters a rotary reciprocating motion.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with a peg-guiding channel or way, of one or more rotary point-cutting devices, substantially as described, acting against the ends of the pegs to form peg-points, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a peg-wood guiding channel or way with a peg-severing cutter, and one or more rotating peg-pointing cutters acting against the pegs after they are cut from the peg-wood, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a peg-guiding channel or way with a feeding mechanism for feeding the peg-wood, and with rotating peg-point cutting mechanism moving within the lower portion of the channel and acting against the ends of the pegs, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BENJ. F. STURTEVANT.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,
S. B. KIDDER.