A. C. Gallahue.

Shoe Pegging Mach.

No. 92,037. Patented Jun. 29, 1869.

Fig. 1

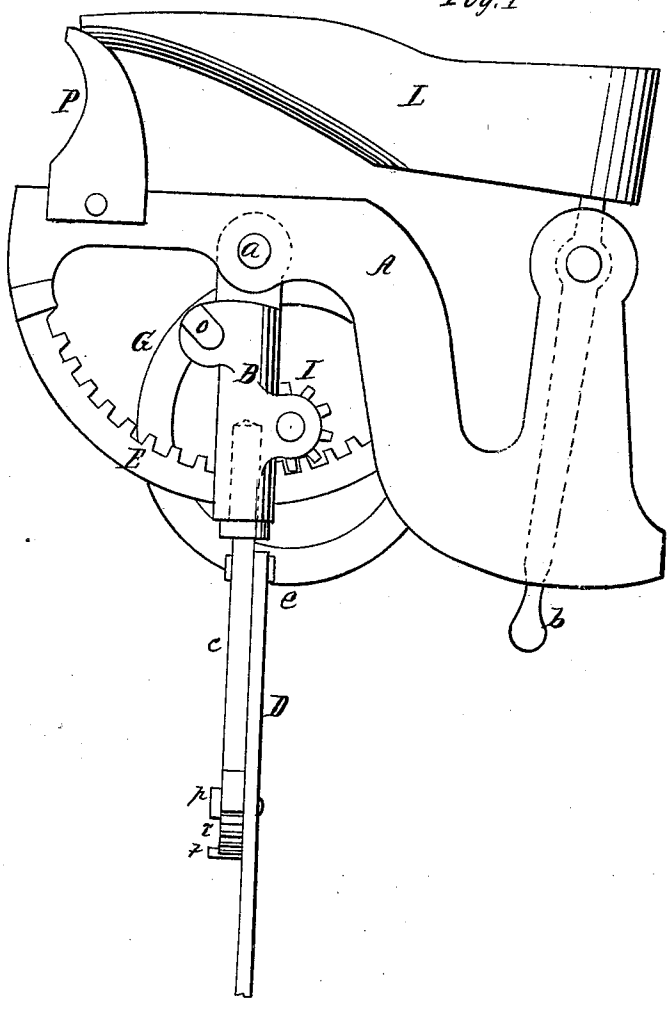
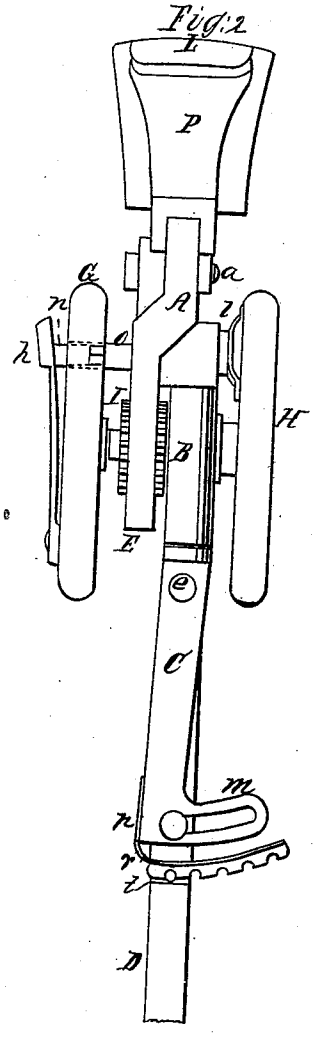


Fig. 2



Witnesses

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ALPHEUS C. GALLAHUE, OF RIVERDALE, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 92,037, *dated June* 29, 1869.

IMPROVED SHOE-PEGGING MACHINE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALPHEUS C. GALLAHUE, of Riverdale, in the county of Westchester, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pegging-Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, like letters indicating like parts wherever they occur.

To enable others skilled in the art to construct and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

My invention relates to machines for pegging boots and shoes; and

The invention consists in a novel manner of constructing the jack, or part that supports and guides the boot or shoe while being pegged.

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and

Figure 2 is a front-end view of the improved device.

In constructing my improved apparatus, I provide the frame or part A with a support, P, at the front, for the toe of the last to rest upon, and a lever, *b*, pivoted to its rear portion, for supporting the heel, as usual.

This frame A is pivoted, at or near its centre, upon a block or standard, B, which latter has lugs on one side, to form bearings for a pinion, I, which engages with a segmental rack, E, which forms a part of, or is connected to the frame A, as represented in fig. 1, this rack E being arranged to form the arc of a circle, of which the pivot *a* is the center, so that by turning the pinion I, the rack will be made to travel back and forth, and thereby tip the frame A, and with it, the last L, elevating the toe and depressing the heel, or *vice versa*, according as the pinion is turned in one or the other direction.

In order to operate the pinion I conveniently, and also lock the parts in position when required, I secure to the shaft of pinion I, on one side, a hand-wheel, G, by which it can be turned or held as desired.

To this hand-wheel G, I attach a spring, *h*, which has a pin, *n*, projecting from its inner face, and fitting into a hole made through the hand-wheel G, where it comes in contact with the end of a sliding look-bolt, *o*, which extends through lugs on the standard B, and has its opposite end bearing against a spring, *l*, secured to the inner face of a corresponding wheel, H, secured to the opposite end of the shaft of pinion I, as represented in fig. 2.

This sliding bolt *o* has one end resting in a notch on the inner face of wheel G, and thus locks it, with the pinion I, and consequently the rack E and the jack or frame A, securely in position.

When it is desired to move the parts, it is only necessary to push on the spring *h*, when the pin *n* shoves the lock-bolt *o* back out of the recess or notch in the wheel G, thus unlocking or releasing the parts.

It is customary, in constructing this class of devices, to swivel the block B on a standard that extends directly down to the bed or support below, whatever that may be; but in my improved device, I swivel the block B upon a standard, C, and then pivot this standard C to the side of another and rigid standard, D, which latter answers to the ordinary standard.

On the lower end of this extra standard C, I form a laterally-projecting bar, *m*, having a slot in it, as represented in fig. 2.

Through this slot I pass a bolt, *p*, which is screwed into the standard D, thus guiding and limiting the lateral movement of the stand C, and the parts which it supports.

To the standard C, I attach a spring, *r*, at its lower end, and extend it across below, and parallel with the slotted arm *m*, this spring *r* having a notched piece secured to it or formed on it, as shown; and in the standard D, I locate a pin, *t*, upon which the notches engage, and thus lock the standard C in place.

By raising the notched piece, the standard C is released, and can be swung to one side as far as may be desired, and then secured there by simply letting the notched piece down on the pin *t*, the latter resting in one of the notches, as represented.

By this method I am enabled to construct a jack for pegging-machines, that can be adjusted in every desirable manner, and with expedition and ease.

By means of the rack and pinion it can be tipped, so as to raise or lower either the heel or toe at will, to any desired extent. It can be turned entirely around on the swivel in block B, and can be adjusted laterally by means of the pivoted bar or standard C and the spring-catch *r*.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim, is—

1. The frame A, pivoted centrally, and provided with curved rack E, in combination with pinion I, all constructed and arranged to operate as herein described.

2. The combination of the wheel G, provided with the spring *h*, and pin *n* with sliding bolt *o*, wheel H, and spring *l*, all arranged to operate as herein set forth.

3. In combination with the pivoted standard C, the slotted arm *m* and spring-catch *r*, arranged to operate in connection with the pin *t*, substantially as herein set forth.

ALPHEUS C. GALLAHUE.

Witnesses:
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