

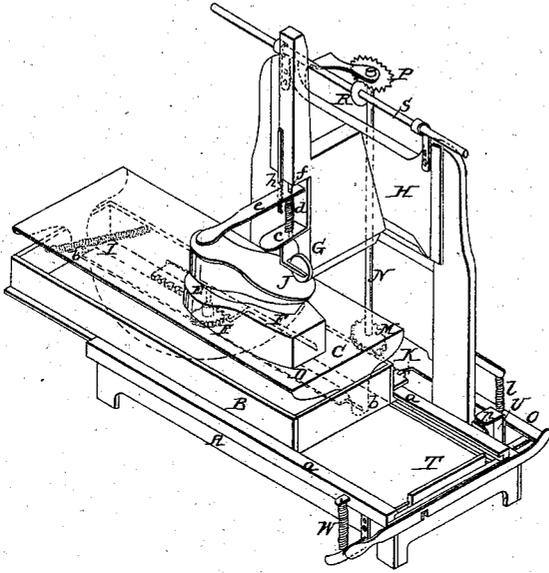
A. C. Gallahue,

Pegging Machine,

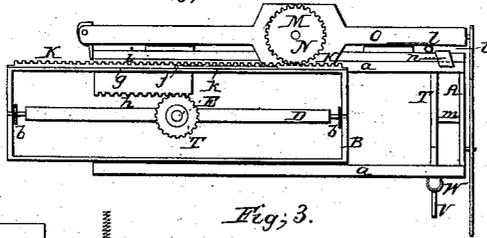
N^o 11,287.

Patented July 11, 1854.

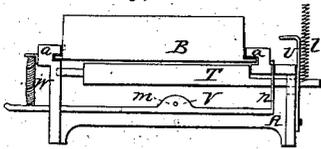
Fig; 1.



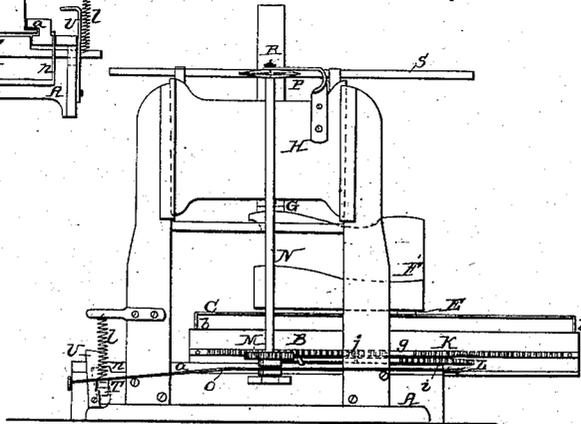
Fig; 2.



Fig; 4.



Fig; 3.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

A. C. GALLAHUE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MACHINE FOR PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 11,287, dated July 11, 1854.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, A. C. GALLAHUE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Pegging Boots and Shoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a machine, showing my improvement, the old and well known devices, such as the hammer for driving the pegs, and the device for cutting the pegs and placing them in the holes in the sole, being omitted in the drawing. Fig. 2, is a plan of the frame and carriage; the rocking bed plate being removed. Fig. 3, is a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 4, is a front view of the stop lever and mechanism by which it is operated.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the figures.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in machines for pegging boots and shoes, and it consists:—1st, in the employment or use of a rocking bed plate, on which the boot or shoe is placed or attached, said bedplate being attached to a carriage by pivots and governed by a spring, by which the edge of the sole of the boot or shoe is made to bear against the gage block, and cause the pegs to be driven into the sole at an equal distance from its edge.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A, is a rectangular frame, having on its upper or top part, two ways or guides, (*a*), (*a*), between which a carriage, B, works. On the carriage, B, there is a rocking bedplate, C, attached to the carriage by a longitudinal arm, D, the ends of which pass through end pieces, (*b*), (*b*), of the plate, C, and into the end pieces of the carriage, B, as seen in Figs. 1. and 2.

E, is a vertical shaft, having at its lower end a pinion, F, seen in Figs. 1 and 2. This shaft has its bearing upon the arm, D, and passes upward through the bed plate, C, and has the boot or shoe block, F', secured on it, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

G is a gage-block attached to a sliding gate or frame, H. The block, F', or the

edge of the sole of the boot or shoe when on the block, F', bears against this gage-block, G, in consequence of a spiral spring, I, one end of which is attached to the bedplate, and the other end to the carriage, B, as shown in Fig. 1.

J, in Fig. 1, is a roller, which bears upon the sole of the boot or shoe. This roller is attached to a vertical rod, (*c*), having a spiral spring, (*d*), around it. The rod, (*c*), passes through a lever, (*e*), having one end connected to the gage block, G, and one edge of the lever catching into a rack, (*p*), on the gage block. The lever is connected to the rod, when said rod passes through it, by means of pins, (*f*), which pass through the rod, one pin being above and another below the lever. One pin is shown in Fig. 1. By means of the lever, (*e*), and rack, (*p*), the roller, J, may be elevated or depressed, so as to suit soles which are transversely either rounding or flat. Some soles being quite rounding, would, if the roller, J, were not adjustable, throw the gage above the edge of the sole.

K, in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, is a rack attached to one side of the carriage, B. The rack extends the whole length of the carriage; but has a blank space, (*g*), in it, which occupies the space of about five teeth or cogs. In Figs. 2 and 3, the space, (*g*), is seen.

L, is a rack, immediately under the rack, K. This rack, L, passes through a slot in the side of the carriage, B, and has both edges provided with teeth or cogs. The inner teeth or cogs, (*h*), gear into the pinion, F, as shown in Fig. 2, while the outer teeth or cogs, (*i*), are flush with the teeth or cogs of the rack, K. The rack, L, has a screw, (*j*), seen in Figs. 2 and 3, which screw passes up through a slot, (*k*), in the rack, K, said screw having a head which extends over the sides of the slot, (*k*). The screw working in the said slot, (*k*), keeps the rack, L, in proper place while operating.

M, in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, is a pinion on the lower end of a vertical rod, N. Said pinion, M, gears into the teeth of the two racks, K, L, and operates both at intervals, the pinion being sufficiently wide to act upon the teeth of both racks.

O, is a lever through which the lower end of the shaft, N, passes, and by which lever, the pinion, M, is thrown in or out of gear, with the racks, K and L. On the upper

part of the vertical rod, N, there is a pinion, P, into which a screw, R, on a horizontal shaft, S, works, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3.

5 T, is a stop lever one end of which is connected to the frame, A, and the opposite end passes through a slot in the frame, and has a spiral spring, (l), attached to it, said spring, (l), having a tendency to keep the lever thrown upward.

10 U, is a catch, secured by a pivot to the frame, A. Said catch, when placed over the end of the stop lever, keeps it down in a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 4.

15 V, is a lever, placed directly underneath the stop lever, T, and having its fulcrum, (m), at about its center, as shown in Fig. 4. One end, (n), of the lever, V, is bent upward and passes through a slot in the frame, and over the end of the stop lever, T, the upper part of the end, (n), bearing upon the frame, A. The opposite end of the lever, V, is provided with a spiral spring, W, somewhat stronger than the spring, (l), of the stop lever, T.

25 Operation:—The boot or shoe is placed upon the block, F', and the carriage, B, is moved back until the toe of the boot or shoe is underneath the hammer, (not represented,) which is at the front of the gage-
30 block, G. When the carriage is in this position, the two racks, K, L, will be in the position shown in Fig. 3, the rack, K, being considerably in advance of the rack, L. Motion is now given the horizontal shaft, S,
35 and the screw, R, communicates motion to the pinion, P, and shaft, N, and the pinion, M, by gearing into the rack, K, moves the carriage, B, along, the boot or shoe consequently moving underneath the hammer
40 from the toe to the heel. The roller, J, by resting upon the sole, is raised or lowered owing to the inequalities of the sole, and the gate or frame, G, is also raised or lowered accordingly, and the hammer will strike
45 an equal blow upon each peg. When the heel of the boot or shoe reaches the hammer, the rack, K, will have been moved along until the blank space, (g), has reached the pinion, M, and at this point the front of
50 the rack, K, will strike the top of the catch, U, and free it from the end of the stop lever, T, which rises by means of the spring, (l), and prevents any casual movement of the

carriage, B; see dotted lines in Fig. 4. The pinion, M, now acts upon the lower rack, 55 L, and moves it forward, the teeth, (g), on the inner edge, turning the pinion, F, and consequently the shaft, E, on the top of which the block, F', is affixed. The heel of the boot or shoe is also turned around 60 directly under the hammer, and the pegs are driven into the sole around the heel. The opposite side of the boot or shoe now bears against the gage block, G, and the rack, L, throws the bent end, (n), of the 65 lever, V, from off the frame, A, and the spring, W, forces the end, (n), downward, and the stop lever, T, is also depressed or brought down to its original position. The pinion, M, again gears into the rack, K, 70 and the carriage is moved along, the boot or shoe passing underneath the hammer from heel to toe. In the above manner, the boot or shoe is completely pegged at one operation and by an extremely simple ar- 75 rangement of parts. By means of the rocking bed plate the boot or shoe is made to bear against the gage block, and operate with but little friction, said rocking bed-plate causing the boot or shoe to bear against 80 the gage block, so that the pegs will be driven into the sole, all around the sole at an equal distance from the edge, whatever the size or shape of the sole may be, and no cams or patterns being required, while the 85 two racks, arranged as herein shown, operate perfectly and require no particular care or attention on the part of the attendant.

I do not claim a rocking bed plate, irrespective of its attachment to the carriage, 90 as herein shown, for rocking bed plates have been previously used; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The employment or use of the rocking 95 bed plate, C, when such bed plate is attached to a movable carriage, B, as herein shown and described, for the purpose of causing the edge of the sole of the boot or shoe to bear against the gage block, as the carriage 100 is moved without the intervention of a pattern or cam.

A. C. GALLAHUE.

Witnesses:

O. D. MUNN,
S. F. COHEN.