

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SETH D. TRIPP, OF STONEHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND LUTHER HILL, OF SAME PLACE.

APPARATUS FOR FEEDING PEGS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 25,472, dated September 13, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SETH D. TRIPP, of Stoneham, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Peg-Feeding Apparatus for Boot-Pegging Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a plan; Fig. 2, an elevation; Figs. 3 and 4, details to be referred to.

In boot and shoe pegging machines as at present constructed, (such for example of that for which Letters Patent of the United States were granted to me on the eighth day of September 1857) the peg feeding arrangement consists of a straight trough in which is placed the strip or sheet from which the pegs are to be split by the machine, which strip or blank is fed forward as fast as the pegs are used. If but a single strip were placed in this trough it would have to be of an inconvenient length, to hold a sufficient quantity of pegs; to obviate this a number of such strips are placed in parallel rows in a wider trough and are pressed up to one side of it by a suitable spring, so that as one strip is fed forward out of the trough another will be pressed up to take its place. The pressure of these strips against each other and against the side of the trough occasions considerable friction, and when some of the strips occur in short lengths, as they frequently do, the ends overlap in the trough and interrupt the smoothness and uniformity of feed which is so desirable.

The object of my present invention is to obviate this difficulty and to produce a feed arrangement in which the varying lengths of sheets of pegs may be placed in a considerable quantity, and be delivered therefrom more smoothly and uniformly than heretofore; and consists in the employment for this purpose of a revolving disk or table on which the sheets of pegs are placed in spiral layers with a ribbon of sheet brass or other suitable material interposed between the layers of pegs; this ribbon being wound off onto a suitable spool as the sheets are fed up.

That others skilled in the art may understand and use my invention, I will proceed

to describe the manner in which I have carried out the same.

In the drawings A represents a portion of the bed of a pegging machine, to any convenient part of which is attached an arm B, which carries at its outer end a spindle C, on the upper end of which revolves the disk D, supported on a shoulder, *v*. This disk has attached to its upper surface a ring *a* of a height corresponding to the width of the sheets or the length of the pegs—around which the sheets of pegs *r*, are coiled in as many layers as the size of the disk will accommodate.

A horizontal arm F, shown detached in Fig. 3 has a collar G which embraces the spindle C, and rests on a shoulder *t*, and vibrates freely around the center *a*². In one end of this arm F is formed a slot *b*, in which is carried a shaft *d*, attached to the arm by a suitable nut and washers, so that it may slide in the slot *b*, toward and from the center *a*², toward which it is drawn by a spring H, attached to this shaft and to a pin *c*, at the opposite end of the arm F. The shaft *d* carries a spool I, on which the brass ribbon *f*, is wound up as the sheet of pegs is fed up. A ratchet wheel *g*, on the top of the spool is operated by pawls *h*, on an arm *l* which vibrates around the shaft *d* and is operated by a rod *m*, pivoted to it at 5,—and at its other end to a crank K, which is vibrated at the proper intervals by some portion of the pegging machine which has the required motion (for example by the knife which splits off the pegs).

The trough M, which carries the strip of pegs up to the work is formed of two parts 1 and 2, joined together by a sleeve *n*, which allows a slight play to the trough at this point. The portion 2 rests on the disk D, in contact with the ribbon *f*, where it is wound off onto the spool I, so that the blank passes from the disk into the trough M, as the blank is fed up. The other portion 1 of the trough is attached to the “swinging gate” or that part of the pegging machine which moves to accommodate itself to the varying width and thickness of the different portions of the sole. This motion of the trough M, longitudinally, requires that the strip of pegs on the disk D, shall be kept up to the end of the trough, at or near the point where the ribbon *f* leaves the blank.

To insure this a rod *o*, is attached to the sleeve *n*, and also to the vibrating arm *F*, at 6 so that as the trough *M*, is moved back and forth this arm will be vibrated and the 5 spool *I*, will follow its movements. (The disk *D*, revolving freely accommodates itself to the movement of the spool *I*.) The crank *K*, is supported from the portion 1 of the trough *M*.

10 In the drawings the trough *M*, is represented as supported on a post *L* which rests on a socket on the bed *A*, but in practice when the trough is attached to the pegging machine, this support will be dispensed 15 with.

The sheets of pegs *r*, are placed in the trough *M*, and are also wound spirally around the box *a* on the disk *D*; while the disk is being filled with sheets of pegs, the 20 pawls are tripped from the ratchet *g* and the ribbon *f* is unwound from the spool *I*, by turning the disk *D*, in the direction of the arrow 7, and the ribbon is wound onto the disk in connection with the sheets of 25 pegs. Each layer of pegs, as it is wound on the disk has the ribbon *f*, interposed between it and the next layer. As the crank *K*, is vibrated by the motions of the pegging apparatus, the rod *m*, vibrates the arm *l*, 30 and revolves the spool *I*—winding up the ribbon *f* onto it, (the teeth of the ratchet wheel *g* correspond to the thickness of the pegs.) This revolves the disk *D*, and feeds the strips or sheets of pegs into the end of

the trough *M*, which is next to the disk and 38 the contents of the trough are gradually pushed forward as required. As the pegs are fed off from the disk *D*, the spool *I*, approaches the spindle *C'*, being drawn up by the spring *H*. 40

By the above arrangement I am enabled to supply the machine with a large amount of blanks, without having to carry their weight and that of the thing which contains them, on the moving parts of the pegging 45 machine, at the same time that I obtain the necessary freedom of motion for the end of the peg trough which is connected with the moving parts of the pegging machine.

What I claim as my invention and desire 50 to secure by Letters Patent as an improvement in boot and shoe pegging machines is—

1. Winding up the blank or strip of pegs with the ribbon *f* so that as the ribbon is 55 wound off by the movement of the machine, the blank will be fed up in the manner substantially as herein set forth.

2. I claim hanging the spool *I*, on a vibrating arm *F*, so that the spool and trough 60 *M*, may follow the motions of the "swinging gate" or part of the pegging machine to which the trough *M* is attached.

SETH D. TRIPP.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL FIELD,

L. L. LYNELE.