A. Swingle,

Pegging Machine,

No. 14,269. Patented Feb. 12, 1856.

Fig 1.

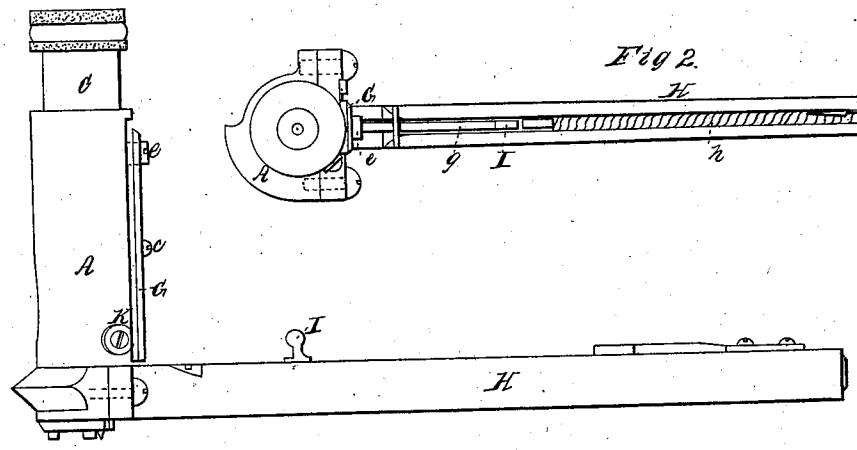


Fig 2.

Fig 3.

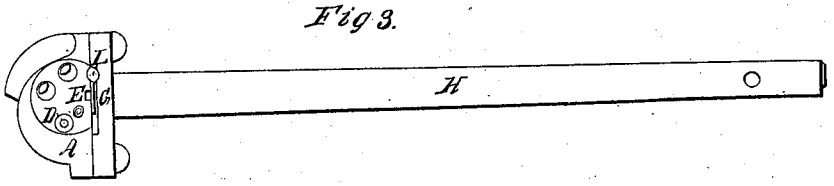


Fig 4.

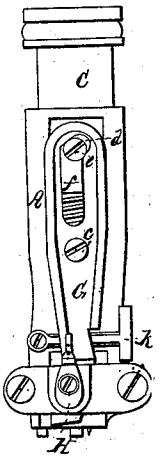


Fig 5.

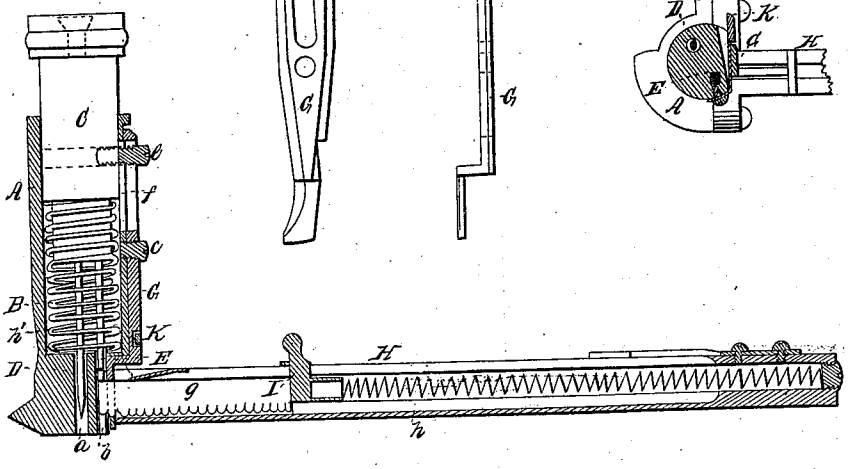
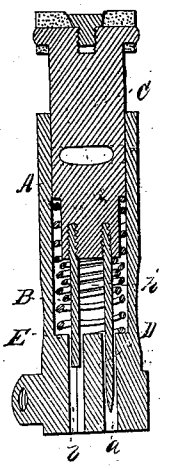


Fig 6.

Fig 7.

Fig 8.

Fig 9



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED SWINGLE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO ELMER TOWNSEND.

PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,269, dated February 12, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED SWINGLE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Machine for Pegging Boots and Shoes; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1, exhibits a side elevation of said machine; Fig. 2, a top view of it; Fig. 3 a bottom view of it; Fig. 4, an end view taken so as to exhibit the outer end of the pegwood carrier as well as the knife or cutter to be hereinafter described. Fig. 5, is a vertical and longitudinal section taken through the pegwood carrier. Fig. 6, is a side view of the knife as detached from the rest of the mechanism. Fig. 7, is an edge view of it. Fig. 8, is a horizontal section taken through the spring stop or catch of the knife. Fig. 9, is a vertical section taken through handle, the awl and peg driver.

My said machine when used is intended to be held in the left hand of a workman, who while grasping it by its handle, and holding its foot in contact with a sole to be pegged, strikes with a hammer upon the top of the awl carrier so as to force it downward. In so doing he not only makes a hole in the sole, but separates a peg from a strip of pegwood and inserts and drives said peg into another hole previously made in the sole. In these respects my machine does not differ from several others well known and in common use, my invention consisting in improvements thereon to be hereinafter described.

In the drawings, A, exhibits the handle, which is made of metal and has a chamber, B, formed within it for the reception of the carrier or haft C, to which is applied an awl D, and a peg driver E, as seen in the drawings. The said awl and peg driver work respectively through passages, *a*, *b*, made through the lower part of the handle, the passage, *b*, being open on one side or that next to the pegwood carrier H, the same being so as to freely communicate with the interior or chamber of the said pegwood carrier. Arranged between the peg driver passage and the said chamber of the pegwood carrier is a movable knife, G, which plays or turns on a fulcrum or pin, *c*, and is arranged against the side of the handle as seen in the drawings. In the upper arm or part of said knife is an angular slot, *d*, which receives a pin or stud *e*, projecting from the carrier, C, and through a slot, *f*, formed through the handle. During the descent of the carrier and while the stud, *e*, is moving through the upper straight part of the bent slot, *d*, such pin by its action in the said part of the slot will produce such a movement of the knife on its fulcrum as will cause it to move across the passage, *b*, and against the side of and through the strip of pegwood projecting into the same, thus separating a peg from the strip. While the stud, *e*, is moving either upward or downward, through the lower straight part of the slot, *d*, the knife is maintained at rest—but while it is rising through the upper straight portion of the slot, it will move the knife backward so as to permit the strip of pegwood seen at, *g*, to be driven forward into the receiver, *b*, the same being effected by the action of a spring, *h*, operating against the driver, I, in the usual way.

In connection with the cutting knife I make use of a spring catch or stop K, applied to the side of the handle and formed and arranged with respect to the cutting knife, as seen in the drawings, the object of said spring catch being to hold the knife forward or prevent its backward movement during the elevation of the carrier, C, and at such times as it may be desirable to simply punch holes with the awls without filling the said holes with pegs. It is often the case that metallic nails are substituted for wooden pegs on some part of the sole particularly around the heel and toe portions thereof. In such case the machine may be used to puncture the soles with holes for the reception of such nails. While driving pegs with the machine, the workman presses with one finger of his hand against the spring catch K, so as to prevent it from arresting the backward movement of the knife.

The path of the knife terminates or opens into a conical waste receiving and discharging chamber L, arranged with respect to the knife and lower part of the handle as seen in Fig. 3. Any chips or splinters carried forward with the knife, will be received into such chamber and discharged therefrom by gravity assisted by blows of the hammer on the carrier while the machine is in use. The said carrier works against and is elevated by a spring *h'* arranged within the handle as seen in the drawings.

From the above, it will be seen that the knife used in my machine is not a stationary knife against which the pegwood is driven during the descent of the carrier, C, but it is a movable knife and is arranged so as to work against the side of the strip of pegwood instead of against its upper edge, and that by such an arrangement and use of the knife against the side of the strip of pegwood there is avoided the necessity of a downward movement of the strip of pegwood and a construction of the bottom of the pegwood carrier so as to be capable of springing downward and permitting such a movement of the pegwood. There is also gained the great advantage of a diminution of the motion of the awl and pegwood driver, the same requiring a less expenditure of power of the workman during the operation of the machine than is generally required when the pegwood is driven down against the knife.

Besides the above when the knife cuts against the side of the strip of pegwood and into the strip from side to side, it matters not how cross grained the strip may be, the knife will remove from it a peg whose width shall be equal throughout its length. This is not the case when the knife cuts from edge to edge of the strip, as under such circumstances the peg removed is liable to be of an unequal width.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The above described new arrangement of the cutting knife with respect to the peg wood carrier and the peg receiver and so as to operate against the side of the peg wood, and cut into it from side to side as specified.

2. I also claim arranging or combining with the cutting knife and the handle as described a spring stop or catch so applied as to operate and retain the knife in position to shut off communication between the feeding trough and the peg receiver under circumstances as stated.

3. I also claim arranging in front of the peg receiver and front of the knife a waste receiving and discharging chamber or mouth the same being made to operate as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my signature this twenty eighth day of November A. D. 1855.

ALFRED SWINGLE.

Witnesses:
R. H. Eddy,
Geo. S. G. Spence.