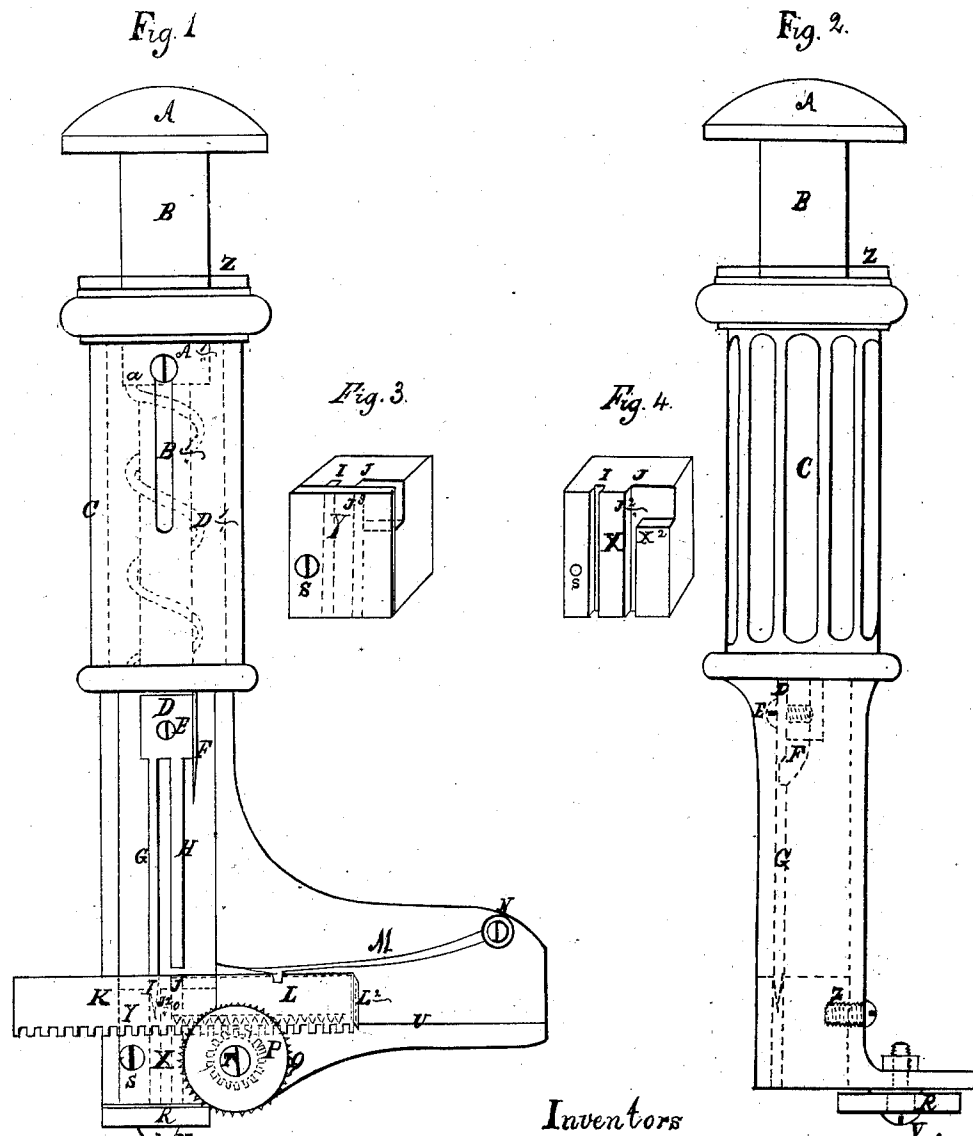


J. & A. W. Sangster,

Pegging Machine,

N^o 23,501.

Patented Apr. 5, 1859.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES SANGSTER AND AMOS W. SANGSTER, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

PEGGING-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 23,501, dated April 5, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES SANGSTER and AMOS W. SANGSTER, of the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Pegging-Machines; and we declare the following description of our method of constructing the same to be sufficiently clear and exact to enable others skilled in the art to make and use our invention, and for that purpose reference is had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

The same letters in Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 represent similar parts in each.

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the machine complete. The parts of the machine which are covered and work within the body of the machine are represented by red ink. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation of the machine. Figs. 3 and 4 represent the parts of the machine through which the awl and peg driver pass when the machine is being operated. They are so arranged that they may be attached to or detached from the machine at pleasure, by means of a screw. The apertures through which the pegs pass prior to entering the leather are made of various sizes so that by means of a number of them the machine may be adjusted to use any size pegs.

Fig. 1, A represents a knob which forms a part of the rod B. This rod B passes down through the body of the machine and is nicely fitted and kept from turning by the screw A', which slides up and down in the slot B' with said rod B. C represents the body of the machine. D' is a spiral spring which surrounds the rod B within the body of the machine. This spring presses against the shoulder C' of said rod and forces it upward. D represents the upper part of the awl and peg driver. It is fastened to the lower part of the rod B by the screw at the point E. This screw also fastens the knife F to its place. G represents the awl, H the peg driver. I is an aperture through which the awl passes and J represents an aperture through which the peg driver passes when the machine is being operated. The apertures are made in blocks of iron (or any other metal) which can be easily taken out or attached to the machine. Their construction will be more readily seen by reference to Figs. 3 and 4. In Fig. 4, I and J represent the two grooves through which the awl

and peg driver pass. Y in Fig. 3 represents a flat plate which is fastened to its place by a screw (or rivets) at the point S, and thus forming the apertures for the awl and peg driver.

Fig. 4, X² is a platform on which the peg wood passes when approaching the aperture J. J² represents a shoulder against which the peg wood is carried and held in position to be driven down by the peg driver.

In Fig. 1 the red line surrounding the letter L is a strip of peg wood. O represents the peg cut from the said peg wood ready to be driven down through the aperture J, and into the leather. K is a ratchet which is worked by the wheel P and carries the peg wood toward the apertures J, while the machine is being operated. The ratchet K is bent at the end so as to clasp or hold onto the end of the peg wood as shown by letter L². M is a spring which keeps said peg wood and ratchet to their proper places. Q is a wheel which forms a part of the wheel P, and revolves with it. This wheel Q rolls on the leather while the machine is worked and forms the spaces or distances between the pegs.

U represents the place for the peg wood to rest upon. R is a wheel which is adjusted to space the distance the pegs are to be driven from the edge of the boot or shoe. This wheel is better represented in Fig. 2.

The machine is operated as follows: The ratchet K is taken out and a slip of peg wood is placed in the machine. The ratchet is then returned to its place where it incloses the peg wood and is operated by the wheel P. The knob A is then pressed downward until the peg driver enters the aperture J about half way. The ratchet K is now drawn forward until the end of the peg wood is forced against the peg driver H. The machine is now placed on the material to be pegged. The wheel R rests and rolls against the side of said material. The wheel Q rests and rolls upon the upper surface of the leather or material to be pegged. A blow is now struck upon the knob A with a wooden mallet, which drives the rod B downward. The awl penetrates and forms a hole in the leather for the peg. The peg driver fills the aperture and the knife F cuts a peg partly off from the peg wood. The spring D' then presses the awl and peg driver and knife up to their point of rest. The machine is then gently pressed forward

with the hand when the wheels P and Q are made to revolve and carry the ratchet K and peg wood forward from Z² to Z⁴, until the end of the peg wood is pressed under the 5
peg driver H and against the shoulder J². This of course prevents the wheels P and Q from revolving and stops the forward movement of the machine as the ruffled surface of the wheel Q prevents it from sliding. 10
The peg driver is now directly over the hole in the leather made by the awl. The rod B with the awl, peg driver and knife is now driven down. The peg O is driven into the leather and another peg cut partly off from 15
the peg wood by the knife F, and another hole is made in the leather so that when the awl peg driver and knife is forced up by the spring D' the space where the peg O has been driven from, is left empty, which again 20
permits the wheels P and Q to revolve until again stopped by the peg wood, being carried against the shoulder J². Then the machine is ready and the necessary space is made for another peg to be driven, which 25
can be driven with rapidity and ease until the strip of peg wood is used up, when an-

other can be inserted in its place. The machine may be so constructed that the cogs in the wheel P may intersect with the cogs or notches of the peg wood. Thus the ratchet 30
K may be dispensed with, but we prefer to use the ratchet K.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,

1. The combination of the wheels P, and 35
Q, the ratchet K, and the peg wood L with the awl, the peg driver, the knife F, and the shoulder J², when the same are arranged substantially in the manner herein specified. 40

2. Placing the adjustable wheel R, in arrangement with those parts which form the subject of the first claim for the purpose of regulating the distance at which the pegs are to be driven from the edge of the leather, 45
or material pegged substantially as herein set forth.

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