

N. B. DIT LEPINE.

PEGGING-MACHINE FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 174,066.

Patented Feb. 29, 1876.

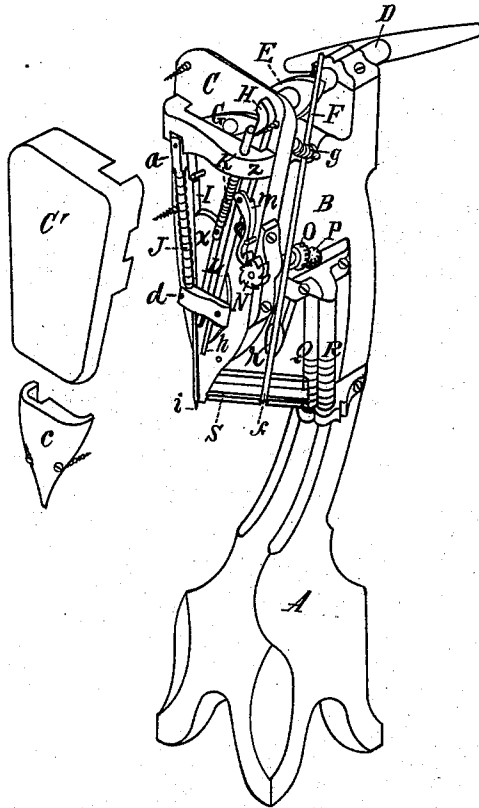


Fig. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO NARCISSE BEAUDREAU, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEGGING-MACHINES FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **174,066**, dated February 29, 1876; application filed
January 15, 1876.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, NORBERT BERRARL DIT LÉPINE, of Ashland, in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pegging-Machines, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view, representing the machine with the cap removed exposing its working parts.

My invention relates to that class of pegging-machines which are employed in fitting or tacking on the outer soles of boots and shoes; and consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a more effective device of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of my invention will be readily obvious to all conversant with such matters from the following description :

In the drawing, A represents the standard, B the body, C the head-stock, and D the main shaft of the machine. The shaft carries the cam E and cross-bar G, and is journaled horizontally in proper boxes or bearings. Fitted to slide in the head-stock C there is an awl, *i*, and hammer or set, *h*. The awl is secured in the stock or slide I, which is provided with a downwardly-projecting stud, *a*, around which and resting on the upper side of the guide *d* there is a coiled spring, J, acting expansively to elevate the awl. The hammer *h* is secured in the stock or slide L, from which projects a stud, *x*, around which and resting against the under side of the guide *z* there is a coiled spring, K, acting expansively to depress the hammer. Pivoted to the slide L there is a spring pawl, *m*, intersecting with the ratchet-wheel N, mounted on the end of a short horizontally-journaled shaft, to the opposite end of which is attached the bevel-gear O. The latter gear intersects with the bevel-gear P on the upper end of the vertical shaft Q, which works in conjunction with a corresponding

shaft, R, and forms a feed mechanism by which the strip of peg-wood is fed to the knife F. This knife is pivoted to the stud *r*, and is provided near its upper end with a spring to keep it in contact with the cam E.

In the use of my improved machine, the shaft D is turned to the right, one end of the bar G striking on the stock L and forcing the awl *i* into the sole. As the shaft continues to revolve, the bar escapes from or passes by and releases the awl-stock, which is then elevated by the spring J, withdrawing the awl from the sole. The bar G then passes under the upper end of the stock L, (which is bent so as to overhang the path of the bar, as shown at H,) elevating the hammer *h* until the bar escapes from the stock, when it will be forced down by the spring K, striking the peg: a percussive blow and forcing it into the hole made by the awl.

As the stock L rises the pawl *m*, acting through the wheel N and gears O P, causes the rollers Q R to feed the peg-wood beneath the knife F, which works laterally in a slot, *f*, in the race or ways S. The cam E and bar G are so constructed and arranged on the shaft D as to operate the awl *i*, hammer *h*, and knife *f* in proper time—that is to say, the awl is caused to punch the hole and is then withdrawn, the peg is then fed along directly over the hole so made, and is driven by the hammer.

It will be understood that the pegs are cut from an ordinary strip of peg-wood, one at a time, and that the ways or runlet S is so formed as to retain or hold the loose pegs in a vertical position as they are pushed along by the advancing strip to the awl-hole. It will also be obvious that the boot or shoe having the sole tacked on may be held up to the awl by hand or by machinery adopted to that purpose.

It will be obvious that, in order to have the parts operate as set forth, the awl and hammer must necessarily be inclined to each other, as shown.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a pegging-machine substantially such as described, the awl *i*, hammer *h*, spring J K,

shaft D, and bar G, combined to operate automatically, substantially as set forth and specified.

2. In a pegging-machine substantially such as described, the knife F, spring *g*, cam E, and ways S, combined and arranged to operate substantially as set forth and specified.

3. In a pegging-machine substantially such

as described, the rollers Q R, gears O P, wheel N, and pawl *m*, in combination with the stock L and knife F, substantially as set forth and specified.

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Witnesses:

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