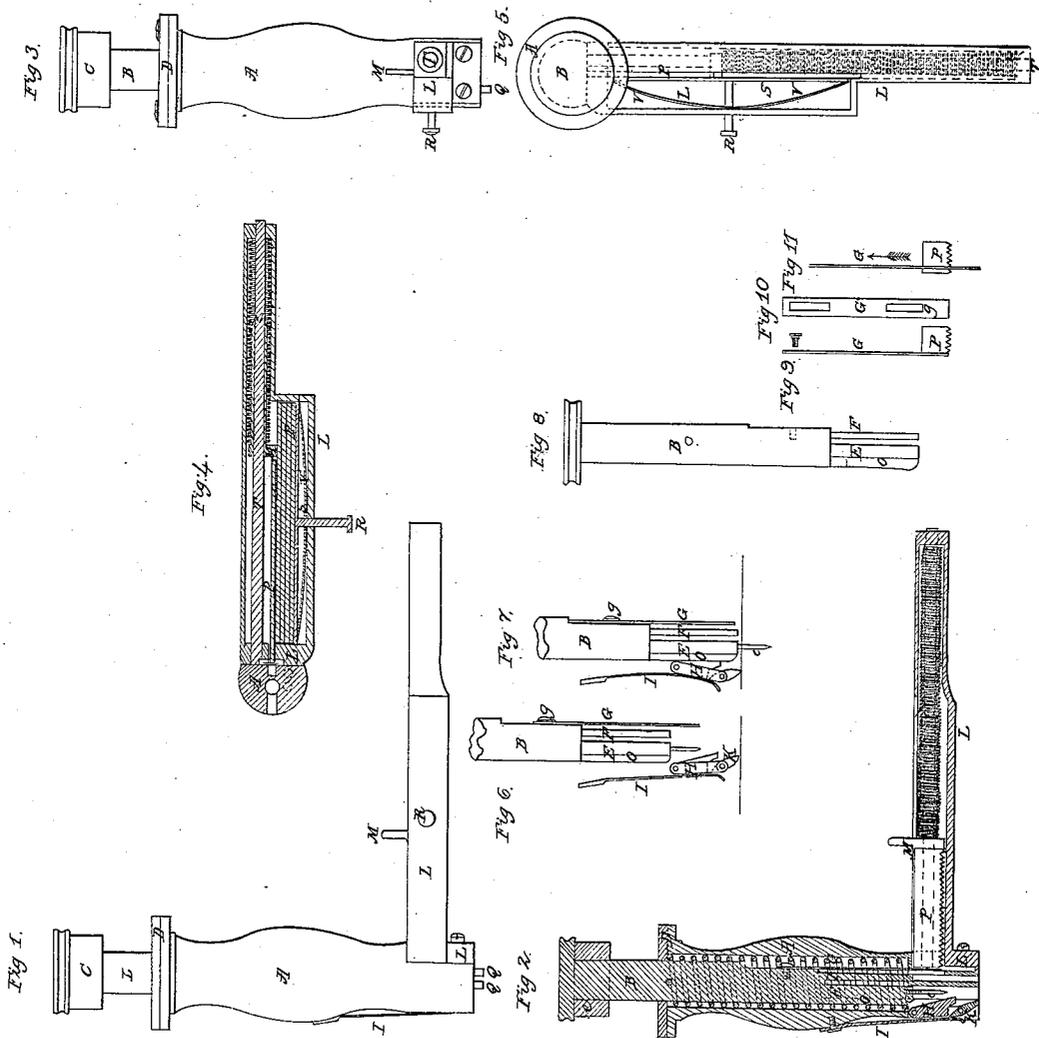


W. W. Batchelder,

Pegging Machine,

No. 15,055,

Patented June 10, 1856.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. BATCHELDER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HAND PEGGING-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 15,055, dated June 10, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. BATCHELDER, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Machine for Pegging Boots and Shoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description and fully represented by the accompanying drawings and specifications.

Of said drawings, Figure I is a front elevation, or full working view. Fig. II is a vertical section through the center. Fig. III is a side elevation. Fig. IV is a horizontal section. Fig. V is a plan view.

In carrying out my idea, I form a handle similar to that of a common awl handle, in which I bore a hole of sufficient size to admit a spiral spring, and a plunger, a sectional view of which is represented in Fig. II, the letter A representing the handle, B the plunger, and J the spiral spring. This hole in which the spring and plunger play is bored to within an inch of the lower end of the handle, from the termination of which, through to the bottom of the handle I make two smaller incisions, one to receive the pegs, and the other for the awl carrier to play in, as represented in Fig. II.

In Fig. I the letter A represents a full working view of the handle, the letter B representing the plunger. In the lower end of the plunger, I insert the awl carrier E, peg driver F, and wedge *o* as represented in Figs. II, VI, VII and VIII.

The letter *e* in Figs. II, VI and VII represents the awl as it is inserted in the awl carrier E, when the awl is driven into the leather by the force of the hammer or mallet on the end of the plunger. It is drawn out by means of the rubber spring C coming in contact with the plate D, as represented in Figs. I, II and III. To the lower end of the handle A, I attach the peg trough L, as represented in Fig. I. This trough is arranged with but one partition, and that arranged so as to receive a number of strips of pegwood side by side, at the same time, as represented in Fig. IV.

The letter L represents the peg trough; P, the strips of pegwood.

These strips of wood are fed into the machine by means of the peg carrier M, which is acted upon by the spiral spring in the rear, a sectional view of which, is represented in Figs. II and IV.

The letter T in Fig. IV represents the rod on which the peg carrier and spiral spring plays. When one strip of pegwood is fed into the machine, another is thrown into its place by means of the plate S, and spring V, as represented in Figs. IV and V. The knife which cuts the strips of pegwood into pegs as they are fed into the machine, I combine with the plunger, by means of a screw, as represented in Figs. VI and VII, the letter G representing the knife, and *g* the screw. The form of this knife is represented by Fig. X. It contains two grooves. The lower groove is made to allow the pegwood to slip through, as represented by Fig. XI. The upper groove is cut for the screw to play in which attaches the knife to the plunger, also for the purpose of allowing the lower end of the knife to drop a sufficient distance, so that when the peg driver is thrown up to the top of the peg receiver, it will shut off communication between the trough, and peg receiver, thereby preventing the peg wood from passing under the peg driver, as represented in Fig. II. The position of the knife when the awl is driven into the leather, is represented in Fig. VII, the position when the awl is drawn out, in Fig. VI. The knife as represented in Fig. VII is also in position for the peg-wood to enter the groove over the edge of the knife, as seen in Fig. XI. The peg is cut from the pegwood by the force of the spiral spring J, a sectional view of which is represented in Fig. II. Let it be understood that this spring is not used for the purpose of drawing the awl out of the leather. It is used to accomplish another object. The rubber spring C, at the top of the plunger draws or forces the awl out of the leather, but the spiral spring J, is used for a double purpose. One purpose is to throw the plunger high enough to bring the lower end of the peg driver to the top of the peg receiver, in order that after the peg has been cut from the peg wood, it may drop into the peg receiver, in position to be driven into the leather. The second object of this spring is to give sufficient momentum to the knife and plunger to which the knife is attached, to cut the peg from the peg wood. This is done after the awl has been drawn out of the leather.

In order to move the machine over the shoe, or whatever it may operate upon, at equal distances, I cut a groove from the hole

in which the awl carrier plays through to the outer edge of the machine. A perpendicular sectional view is represented in Fig. II, a horizontal section in Fig. IV. In this
5 groove I insert a vibrating foot piece, with a knee joint, represented by the letters H and K in Fig. II. The operation of this foot piece is represented in Figs. VI and VII. When the awl is driven into the leather
10 the foot-piece is thrown forward by means of the wedge *o*. When the plunger is thrown up, the point of the foot is set into the leather, thereby moving the machine along by the force of the spring I, bearing
15 upon the joint of the foot, as represented in Figs. II, VI and VII.

The points marked Q Q, in Fig. I are used

for the purpose of gaging the distance of the pegs, from the edge of the sole.

What I claim as new, and desire to be secured to me by Letters Patent is—

1. The attachment of the knife to the plunger, and the arrangement of the upper groove, in regard to shutting off communication between the trough and peg receiver,
25 substantially as described.

2. I also claim the combination of the vibrating foot-piece with the lower end of the machine; operated by means of the wedge *o*, and spring I, substantially as specified.

WILLIAM W. BATCHELDER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

HERMANN E. LUDEWIG,
OTTO HEFFUS.