

J. J. GREENOUGH.
PEGGING MACHINE.

Fig. 4.

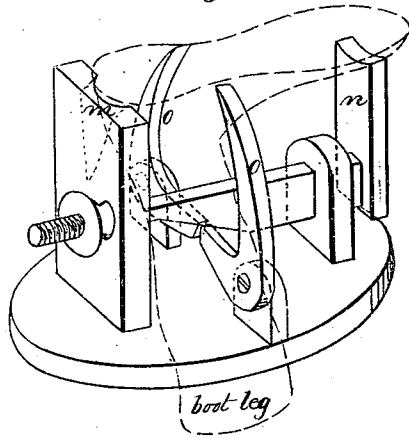


Fig. 5.

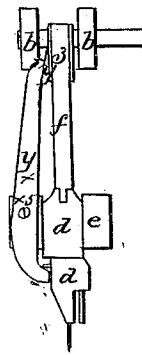


Fig. 1.

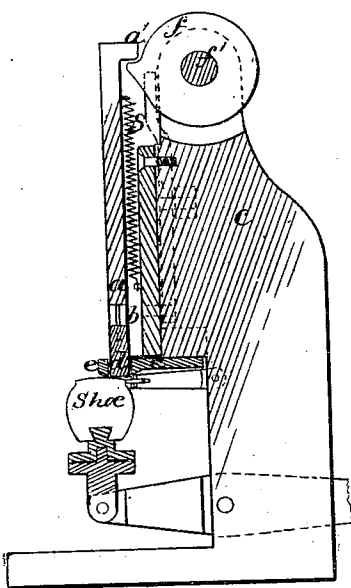
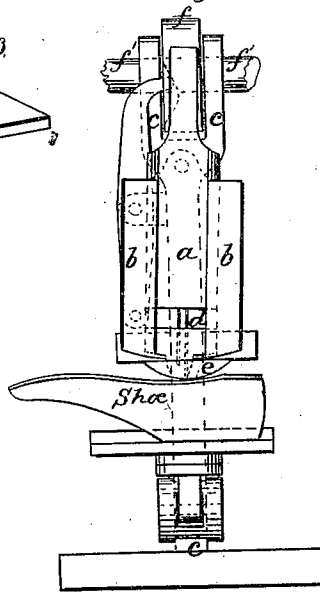


Fig. 3.



Fig. 2.



Witnesses
A. W. Hook
P. M. ...

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. J. GREENOUGH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PEGGING-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 28,852, dated June 26, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN JAMES GREENOUGH, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Pegging Boots and Shoes &c.; and I do hereby describe and ascertain said improvements, referring to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1, is a sectional elevation; Fig. 2, a front view; Fig. 3, the rest piece detached; Fig. 4, clamp to hold the boot while peg-
10 ging.

My improvements of the several parts of the machine are, an apparatus for relieving
15 the sole under the process of pegging, from contact with the rest affixed to the frame that supports the pegging apparatus while the lateral motion takes place to space the distance between the pegs inserted in the
20 sole this device is peculiarly applicable to machines where the feed is regulated by the awl. The mode of construction can vary, modified according to the form and arrange-
25 ment of the other parts of the machine which any competent machinist is capable of applying.

In the drawing the peg driver and awl are in one stock *a* Figs. 1 and 2, that slides up and down in proper guides *b*, so affixed to
30 the frame or standard *c* as to be allowed a lateral motion, as in my patent, heretofore taken. Below the stock *a* there is a block *d* through which two holes are made one for the awl to pass through the other for the
35 peg driver into which the peg wood is fed to be driven, as in my patent before referred to. This block *d* has liberty to move a limited distance up and down, and its lower end projects down into a mortise in a rest-piece
40 *e* seen detached from the machine in Fig. 3. When the block *d* is pressed downward, the lower end projects below the rest-piece *e*. The lower surfaces of the rest-piece *e* and the block *d* are roughened or have points project-
45 ing from them to hold the surface of the sole in contact therewith if necessary. When the awl is driven into the sole through the block *d* the proper distance, the latter is forced down below the rest piece *e* by the
50 stock of the awl coming in contact with it and pushes it off from its contact with the rest piece *e*. In this condition the block and awl move sidewise carrying the sole with them free from contact with the rest *e*, thus
55 avoiding all rubbing or scraping of the rest upon the sole or other impediment to its free

movement to properly space the distance apart that the pegs are to be inserted.

If the stock of the pegging awl is so modified as to extend down as far as the block
60 would otherwise do and the block is omitted, as seen in Fig. 5, it will be seen that it will produce the same effect—namely, remove the contact between the rest piece *e* and the sole, and this will be equally well effected
65 whether the awl and peg driver are in the same or separate stocks.

For driving the pegs I propose to employ a combination of a cam which lifts with absolute certainty the awl and pegging stock,
70 and a spring by which they are thrown down. In the drawing the stock *a* has a toe piece *a'* on it, with which a rotating cam or wiper *f* comes in contact and raises to the
75 proper height and then in the cam passes on freeing the stock, which is driven down with sufficient force to insert the awl or peg as the case may be into the sole.

The spring *s* may be either a spiral, as seen in the drawing, or a wooden or metal spring
80 of any kind found best to give the proper driving motion.

The clamp shown in my former patent for holding the shoe to be pegged was not well suited to hold a boot for the latter
85 purpose. I have made the device seen in Fig. 4 which consists of a heel rest *m* that instead of having a pin in it to enter the last, is made with a V-shaped recess in it to grasp the heel as seen by dotted lines in
90 the figure the toe rest *n* is on the plan of my former clamp made movable to be drawn toward the heel by a screw *p*. There are two jaws or forceps *o, o*, hinged to the stand, one on each side, between the heel and toe
95 rests, which grasp the sides of the boot at the shank above the sole, or, in other words, upon the upper leather near the sole, as clearly seen in the figure, where the outline
100 of the boot is drawn in with blue ink, so as to show transparent the parts behind, it being all drawn in. By forcing up the toe piece the forceps are made to bind the lasted boot as plainly appears by the Fig. 4. Other
105 ways of compressing the jaws of the forceps toward each other are obviously easily devised and the two jaws may be jointed together but these are mere mechanical changes the equivalents of that shown.

The parts of the machine for feeding pegs
110 cutting off &c., together with the mode of presenting the shoe to be pegged, are well

known devices not requiring any description or illustration as they form no part of my present invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Transferring the contact between the sole of the boot or shoe and the rest piece *e* or its equivalent, to the "block" *d* or "awl-stock" *a* or their equivalent, while the lateral movement is made to space the distance between the pegs, substantially as, and for the purposes set forth.

2. Driving the stock *a* by the combined

action of the cam *f* or its equivalent for raising the same and the spring for forcing it down to drive the awl or peg.

3. The boot clamp herein described consisting of a heel and toe rest and intermediate forceps or clamps substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand.

J. J. GREENOUGH.

In presence of—
ARTHUR WOLL,
THOS. SPEAR.