

G. M. CRAM.

Feeder for Pegging Machines.

No. 124,335.

Patented March 5, 1872.

Fig. 1.

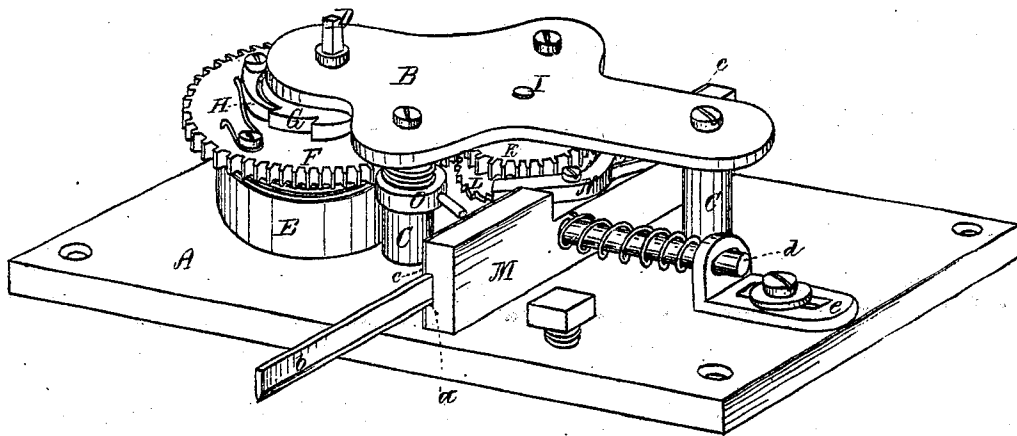
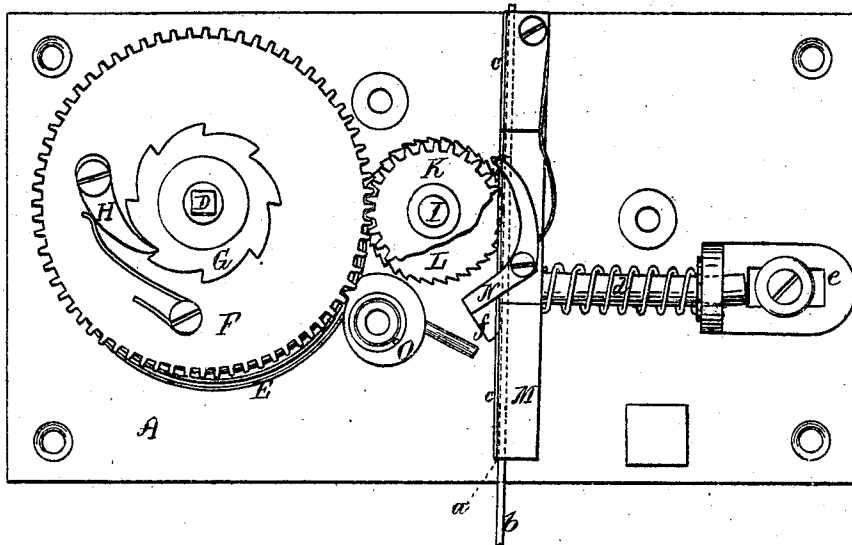


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

Phil. F. Larner
George F. Otter

Inventor.

George M. Cram
By *Wm. Wood*
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. CRAM, OF EAST RINDGE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN FEEDERS FOR PEGGING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 124,335, dated March 5, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. CRAM, of East Rindge, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, have invented a certain new and useful Feeder for Pegging-Machines.

My invention relates to that general class of pegging-machines which are fed with strips of peg-wood; and it consists in a novel combination and arrangement of a driving-spring, feed-wheel, and feed-box, and also in a novel stop-motion, which controls the feed mechanism when the immediate supply of peg-wood is exhausted; and I do hereby declare that the following specification, taken in connection with the drawing furnished and forming a part of the same, is a clear, true, and exact description of an apparatus embodying my invention.

Referring to the drawing, Figure 1 represents one of my peg-feeders in perspective. Fig. 2 represents the same in top view, with the crown-plate removed.

A denotes the base plate, on which the apparatus is mounted. It is fitted for attachment to the bed of most machines of the class to which it pertains. B denotes the crown-plate, supported by three posts, C, by which it is connected to the base plate. D represents a key-shaft, having bearings in both plates. It extends upward through the crown-plate, and, at its upper end, is fitted to receive a key, wrench, or crank. E denotes the driving-spring, which is coiled and secured at its outer end to a stud, and at its inner end to a key-shaft, D, in a manner well known. F denotes the main driving-gear. It is loosely mounted on the vertical key-shaft above the coil-spring. G represents a ratchet-wheel, which is secured to the key-shaft adjacent to the upper side of the main gear. H denotes a spring-pawl pivoted on and to the upper side of the main gear, and arranged to engage with the teeth of the ratchet-wheel G. I denotes the feed-shaft, which also has bearings in the base and crown plates. K denotes a pinion, which is secured to the feed-shaft, and arranged to engage with the driving-gear. L denotes a feed-wheel. It is secured to the feed-shaft below the pinion K. It is provided with teeth sufficiently sharp to engage thoroughly with the side of the strip of peg-wood. M denotes the feed-box. It consists, in this instance, of a rectangular block

of metal, pivoted at its delivery end to the base plate. In the side adjacent to the feed-wheel, and parallel with it, is a channel, *a*, or flat groove of a proper size to receive the strip of peg-wood *b*. The face of the box is provided with two thin plates, *c*, which constitute one side of the channel or box at each end. At a point midway the channel is open, and the feed-wheel extends into it when the feed-box is forced in that direction. The feed-box on its rear side is provided with a stem, *d*, which is encircled by an expansive spring, so set that it constantly causes the feed-box to press against the feed-wheel. A slotted eye-plate, *e*, is secured to the bed-plate, and is arranged to bear against the spring on the stem *d*, so that its pressure may be adjusted at any desired degree.

It will be readily understood that if the feed-box be provided with the end of a long strip of peg-wood, and arranged with the teeth of the feed-wheel bearing against it, the spring, when properly wound, will cause the strip to advance promptly toward the pegging mechanism with a movement alternating between the cutting and driving of each peg, and that the inner end of the peg-wood will always be held in proper relation to and firmly against the head plate and driver in the pegging-machine. It is evident that while the strip of peg-wood remains of sufficient length to afford a footing for the feed-wheel the apparatus will expend its force properly; but should the peg-wood pass the wheel, a sudden freeing of the spring would result, unless specially controlled by the operator. I have, therefore, devised an automatic stop-motion, which, by its action, prevents further movement of the mechanism when the strip of peg-wood is nearly exhausted, and before it passes the feed-wheel.

N represents a spring-pawl, which is pivoted upon and to the upper edge of the feed-box in a recess provided for it. One end of the pawl is provided with a finger, *f*, which passes through an opening in one of the thin plates *c*, and extends into the channel *a*, and rests either against the rear side of the channel, if empty, or against the side of the strip of peg-wood when it is in position. The opposite end of the pawl is provided with a tooth, *g*, which is fitted to enter the spaces between the teeth

of the pinion K. While the finger *f* is in contact with the peg-wood, the tooth *g* is kept from the pinion. When the peg-wood has passed the finger, the tooth *g* then engages with the pinion, and prevents further movement until the end of a new strip is inserted. Should a new strip be inserted promptly behind the strip already in the box, and so kept until in contact with the feed-wheel, the stop-motion will of course not be operated. O represents a stop-lever pivoted on one of the posts C, and arranged to engage with the driving-gear, and prevent motion while the feed-box is, for any purpose, withdrawn from its position.

Having thus described my invention, I claim

as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the feed-wheel, arranged to engage with the side of the strip of peg-wood, a driving-spring with connecting gearing and the channeled feed-box, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. In combination with a spring peg-feeder the stop-pawl N, arranged to engage either with the strip of peg-wood when in position, or with the driving mechanism, as and for the purposes specified.

GEORGE M. CRAM.

Witnesses:

W. F. ALLEN,
CHARLES NUTTING.