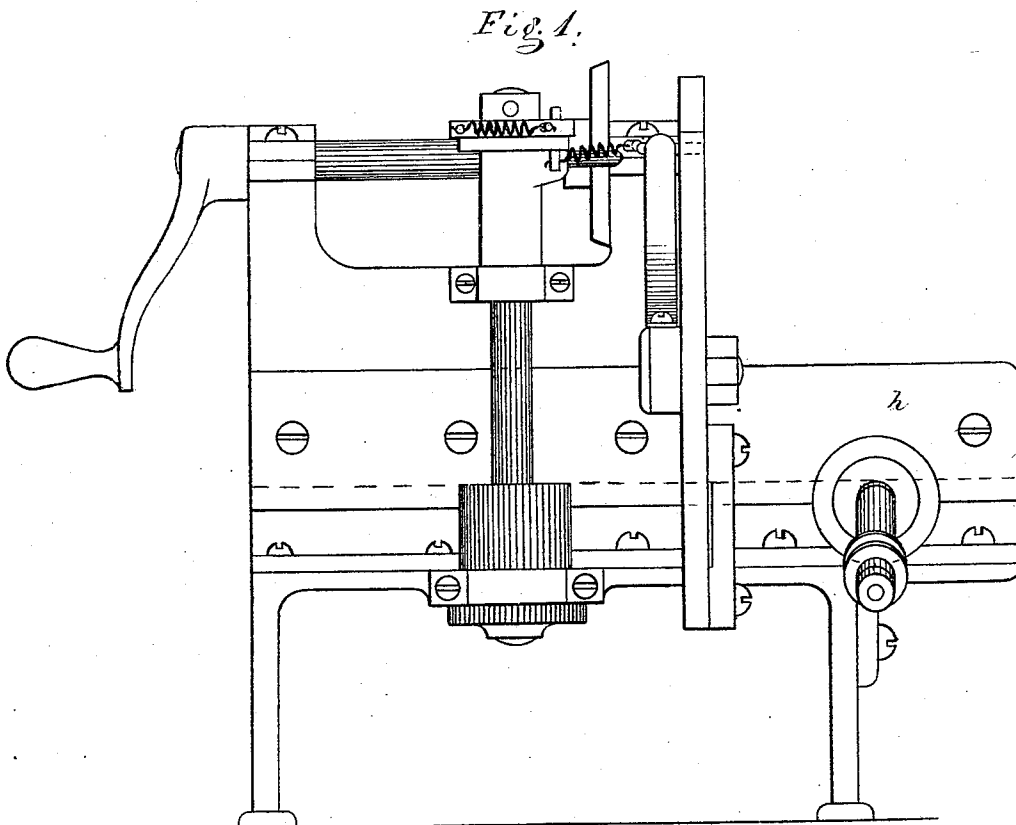
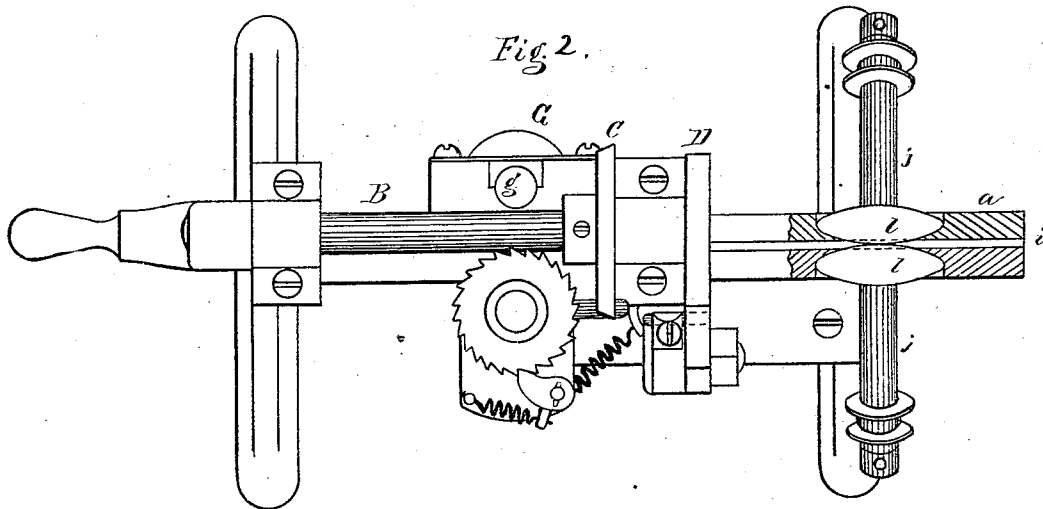


B. F. STURTEVANT.
Pegging-Machine.

No. 159,775.

Patented Feb. 16, 1875.



WITNESSES.
C. H. Catimer.
W. M. Pratt.

INVENTOR
Benjamin F. Sturtevant
PER Crosby & Gregory ATTYS.

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Fig. 4.

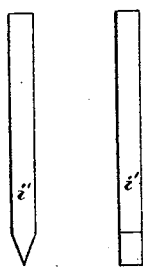


Fig. 5.

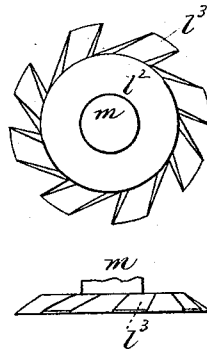
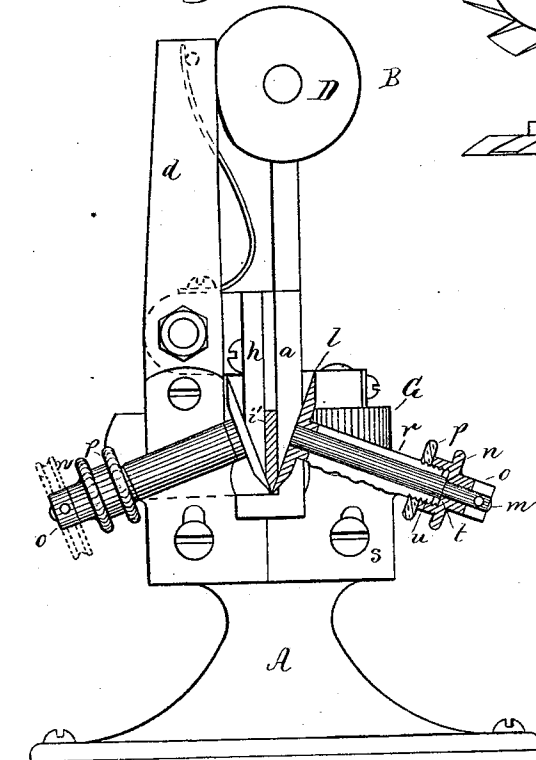


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES.

L. H. Luntimer.

Wm. Pratt.

INVENTOR.

Benjamin F. Sturtevant

PER *Crosby Ingory*

ATTY'S

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. STURTEVANT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEGGING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **159,775**, dated February 16, 1875; application filed February 8, 1875.

CASE A.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. STURTEVANT, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented Improvements in Pegging-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to pegging-machines; and it has for its object to cut the ends of pegs obliquely after they are separated from an unpointed peg-blank, or a peg-blank as cut from the log, and having nearly square edges.

My invention consists in the combination, with a guide or channel in which the pegs and peg-wood move, of rotating disk-cutters, having their faces placed at an inclination to and with their peripheral edges within the channel or way in which the pegs move, and so as to cut the pegs from their sides, or what was the sides of the peg-strip, the cutters being placed so that their edges come almost in contact, and in a line drawn centrally through the length of the peg being pointed.

Figure 1 is a side view of so much of a pegging-machine frame as is necessary to show my improvement. Fig. 2 is a top view thereof. Fig. 3 is an end view, a portion at the right hand being in section; and Fig. 4 represents pegs pointed by my disk-cutters, the right-hand figures showing the side of the peg.

In the drawing, A is the frame of the pegging-machine, of any well-known or suitable construction, having a wall-plate, *a*, forming part of the peg-wood or peg guiding channel or way *i*, and the plate *h* forms the other side of such way. The driving-shaft B is provided with a cam, C, to actuate the pawl-carrier that operates the feed-wheel-carrying shafts *c*³ *g* and feed-wheels *c*⁴ *G*, for moving the peg-wood through the channel or way, all as heretofore described and shown by like parts in other applications for patents made by me. This shaft, also shown in other applications, has a cam, D, to actuate the arm *d* of the peg-severing cutter.

The disk-cutters *l* are mounted on shafts *m*, supported in bearings *r*, attached to the

frame A by screws *s*, and made adjustable by means of the screws and elongated screw-holes in the bearings. The shafts *m* have shoulders *t*. Collars *o* are attached at their ends, opposite the disks; and between the collars and the shoulders are placed milled threaded nuts, that engage screw-threads *u* on the bearings *r*. By means of these nuts *n* the shafts *m* and disks may be adjusted longitudinally to bring the cutting-edges of the disks in proper working position with relation to the peg-guiding channel or way *i*, the edges of the disks projecting through openings made in the walls *a* *h*, and meeting, or nearly so, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The nut *s* is a lock-nut for nut *n*. The wall *h* is in this instance shown as covering the entire side of the peg or peg-strip.

The disk-cutters, as the pegs are severed and moved forward in the channel or way *i* by the feeding mechanism, meet the sides of the separated pegs *v*, the disks being preferably opposite each other; and as the pegs move in contact with the cutters the sides are beveled or cut, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, forming points on the pegs.

The cutters might be placed so that their shafts would not be in line with each other, as shown, and then they would operate on different pegs, instead of on the same peg, and the disk-shafts might be rotated by band or otherwise, passing over grooved pulleys on their shafts.

These disks might be made to cut the edges of the peg-strip to form a point-forming edge.

Instead of the circular disks *l*, when the shafts *m* are rotated positively by means of the pulley, shown in dotted lines, connected by belt or otherwise with a suitable moving shaft, I may use toothed cutters *l*². (See Fig. 5, showing plan and end views.)

The teeth *l*² have their cutting-edges at the side of the disk.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the peg-guiding channel or way of a pegging-machine with disk-cutters placed at or inclined to and projecting across the bottom of the channel or way,

to cut or point separated pegs, substantially as described.

2. In combination, the disk, its shaft and bearing, and nut *n*, to adjust the disk-cutter with relation to the channel or way, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name

to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BENJ. F. STURTEVANT.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,

WM. PRATT.