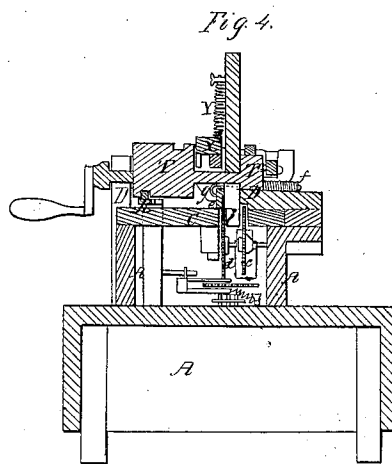
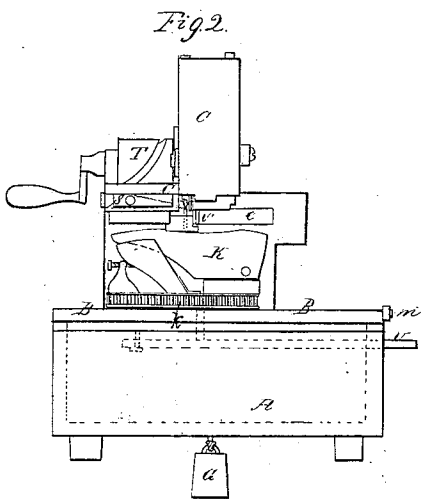
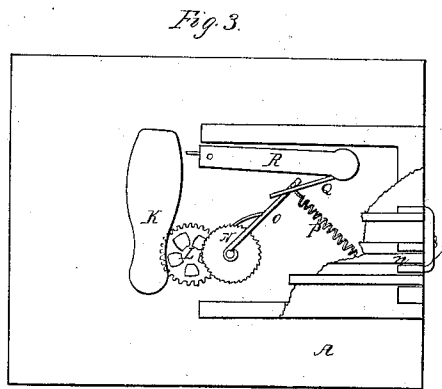
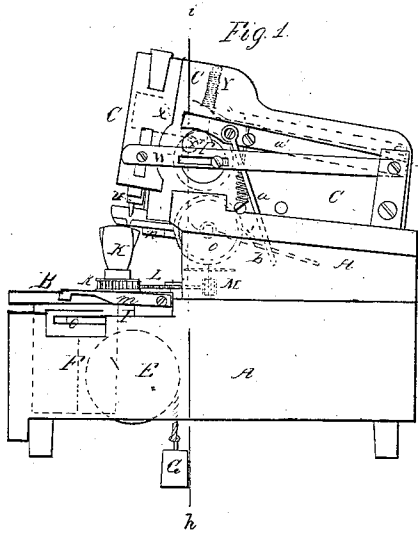


L. H. Wood,

Pegging Machine,

N^o 25,989.

Patented Nov. 1, 1859.



Witnesses,
Richard M. Baker
James Lowe

Inventor,
Luke H. Wood

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUKE H. WOOD, OF MARLBORO, MASSACHUSETTS.

PEGGING-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 25,989, dated November 1, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUKE H. WOOD, of Marlboro, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improved Pegging-Machine for Pegging Boots and Shoes; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—
Figure 1 is a side view. Fig. 2 is an end view. Fig. 3 is a top view with some parts removed to show the feed work that moves the boot or shoe. Fig. 4 is a section through the line *i k* of Fig. 1.

The same letters refer to the same parts where they occur.

To construct my improved pegging machine, make a frame A, as shown in the drawings, to support the platform or table B and with uprights D D to support the driving shaft, with its cams T and T', and the sliding frame C. The table B is arranged to raise and lower by means of the rod F, to which is attached a cord or strap passing over the pulley E and secured to a weight G or a lever to be pressed by the foot of the workman, the table B supporting the last K by the jack *k* and the driving mechanism holding the work up to the awl V' and driver V.

U is a lever on the under side of B with a stud I projecting up through to guide the jack *k*, which has a groove near its edge on its under side to receive the stud I, and *m* is a catch to secure the lever U and hold the jack up to the gear L to receive motion therefrom, the wheel L receiving motion from pinion M, operated by the lever O, with its pawl on the ratchet wheel N, the lever O being moved alternately by the arm Q and spring P, Q being attached to the lever R, which has a stud playing in the grooved cam T and a pin in its end to move the uplifting saw S, which slides in its ways in C just behind the awl and driver, crossing the peg box *e*, and is made pointed, as shown in Fig. 2, to separate each peg as it is wanted.

e is a box or trough for holding the strips of pegs, the rod *g*, with its spring *f*, retaining it in place and allowing the slips to be easily inserted, which it holds in such posi-

tion that the wheel *d*, which projects up through the bottom of the frame C and catches the points of the pegs to move them successively to the saw and driver V', the wheel *d* being moved by the cam T', through the lever *a'*, connecting rod *a*, lever *b*, and its pawl moving the ratchet wheel *c*, attached to the shaft of *d*. The peg box *e* and awl and driver are supported by the frame C, which slides or is adjustable on A forward and back to allow of pegging different sizes on the same jack *k*, and a slide *n*, the end of which forms a guide against which the workman holds the edge of the sole, is arranged to move back by releasing the button *p* far enough to peg the second row.

V' is the awl driven by the lever W, which is operated by a stud in T' working in its slot, as seen in Fig. 1.

V is the driver moved by the lever X, which is raised by the stud *x* in T and compresses the spring Y, which as the stud passes off the lever forces down the lever X and driver V, driving the peg, or the stud may be made to drive down the lever and the spring to raise it.

To operate my machine the workman places the lasted work on the jack or frame *k* and moves it up to its wheel L, dropping the catch *m* over the lever U, retaining it there, and steadying the work up against the guide *n*, which is set for the row wanted to peg, and the peg strips being put into their box *e* and motion given to the driving shaft the awl pierces the sole and is withdrawn and the jack moves the work while a peg has been cut off by the saw, and as the driver is raised is moved to place ready to be and is forced by it into the sole as the awl is being withdrawn from the next hole, and so on around the sole, and to peg a second row the guide is shifted by its button and the motions go on as before, the proper slant being given to the pegs by setting the frame according to the size of the work and shape of the sole.

I do not claim moving the work under the pegging mechanism by means of a rack and gearing, nor do I claim holding the work up to the awl and driver by means of a weighted lever, as such are not new.

I do not claim constructing pegging machines as patented by S. D. Tripp Sept. 18,

1857, or A. C. Gallahue, Mar. 29, 1859, mine being essentially different therefrom; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 The particular arrangement and combination of the feeding apparatus consisting of the levers R, Q, and O, spring P and wheels N, L, in connection with the lever U and its stud I, and the awl and driver operated
10 by the levers W and X in connection with

the peg feeding apparatus and pointed saw, for cutting off the pegs, when constructed and operating as above set forth and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in the presence of two witnesses. 15

LUKE H. WOOD.

Witnesses:

RICHARD WHITAKER,
JAMES LOWE.