A. Swingle,

Pegging Machine,

No. 12,985, Patented May 29, 1855.

Fig. 1

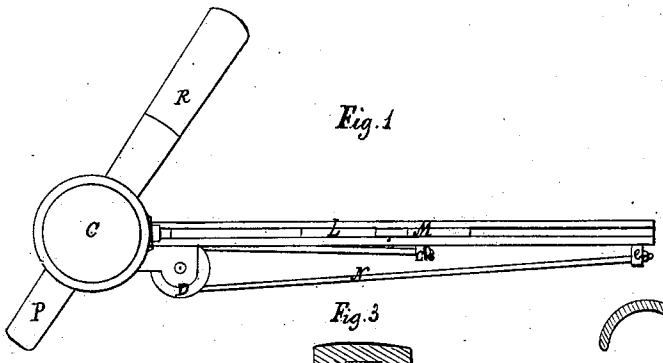


Fig. 4.

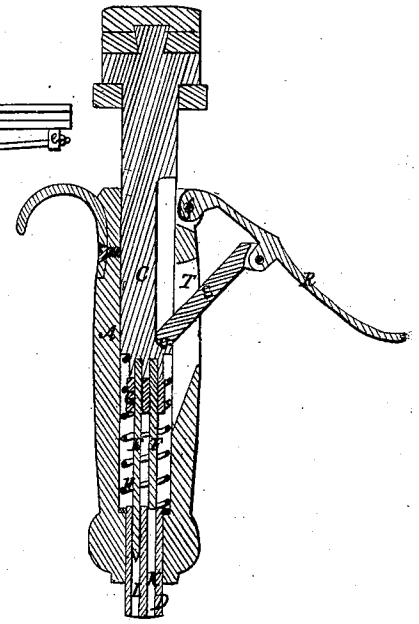
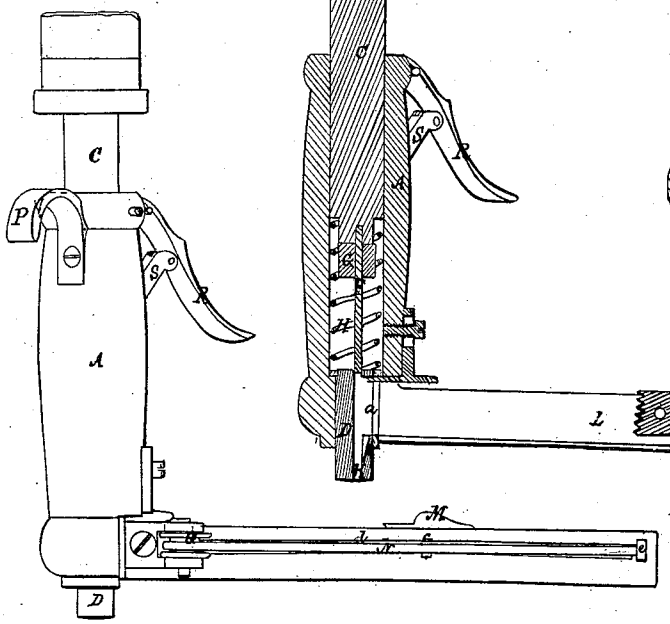


Fig. 3

Fig. 2.



Assignee,

Elmer Townsend,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED SWINGLE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO ELMER TOWNSEND.

HAND PEGGING-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 12,985, dated May 29, 1855.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED SWINGLE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Machine for Pegging Boots or Shoes; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, letters, figures, and references thereof.

Of such drawings, Figure 1, denotes a top view, and Fig. 2, a side elevation of said machine; Fig. 3, is a vertical central and longitudinal section of it, the same being taken through the peg wood carrier; Fig. 4, is a vertical section taken through the handle, the awl, and the peg receiving and discharging passage.

My said machine is intended to be used in the left hand of a workman, who while grasping it by its handle and holding its spring slider D, over the surface of a sole, strikes with a hammer (held in right hand) upon the head of the machine or awl carrier, so as to impel said machine downward and simultaneously force the awl and a peg into the sole, the spring slider serving not only to guide the peg into a hole previously made in the sole, but also to aid in withdrawing the awl from the leather after it has been punctured by the awl. During the downward motion of the handle, the spring slider carrying a small knife or chisel separates a peg from the pegwood, which is subsequently drawn forward into the peg receiving and discharging passage as will be hereinafter described.

A, in the several figures represents the handle of the machine, it being provided with a chamber for the reception of the awl haft or driver, C. At the lower end of the said handle there is what may be termed the spring slider, D, it being a metallic cylinder arranged and made to slide freely in a longitudinal direction within the handle.

The awl haft, C, carries an awl, E, and a depressor or slide, F, which are affixed to its lower end and project from it as seen in the drawings. There are also affixed to said awl haft two springs, G, H, one of which viz, G, is formed of india rubber while the other is made of wire. When the awl haft is down to its lowest position within the handle both of these springs bear against the spring slider, D.

The awl and the depressor respectively slide through passages, I, K, made downward through the spring slider D, the latter passage K being what may be termed the receiving and discharging passage—it being made with an opening *a*, formed through its side and leading directly into the pegwood carrier or magazine L, which projects from the handle, A, as seen in the drawings. The lower part of said opening, *a*, is provided with a chisel cutter or sharp edge, *b*, which when the spring slider is driven up into the handle separates a peg from the strip of pegwood placed in the carrier L, and forced forward against the depressor, F, by means of a slide or driver, M, actuated by a band or india rubber spring, N. One end of the said spring is fastened to an ear, C, projecting from the slide, M, and through a long slot, *d*, made through the side of the pegwood carrier. From said ear the spring band N is carried toward the handle, A, and partially around a grooved pulley, O, and from thence is led toward the outer end of the pegwood carrier—and fastened to an ear, *e*, projecting therefrom as seen in Figs. 1, and, 2. This manner of applying the spring to the pegwood carrier or slide M, and the magazine not only dispenses with the necessity of placing a spring within the magazine thereby increasing the length of the latter, but also presents the additional advantage of the employment of a spring band of a length when contracted nearly or quite equal to the length of the pegwood magazine, such being an advantage which cannot fail to be perceptible to mechanicians or those skilled in the use of a hand pegging machine, for the longer the spring is, the less its liability to break under a given strain.

From the upper part of the handle, A, a curved projection P extends as seen in Fig. 4, such when the machine is in use serving to support it upon the fore finger of a person, (when the machine is in use) and while the thumb of the person is made to rest upon a lever, R, affixed to the opposite side of the handle and having a pitman, S, jointed to it and projecting from it and through a slot, T, cut through the handle. This pitman abuts against a shoulder or step, U, made in the awl-haft or driver, C. The fulcrum of the lever, R, is shown at, *f*, in Fig. 4. By pressing the lever, R, toward the handle, the awl haft

will be depressed so as to force the awl, E, and the depressor, F, downward and cause the point of the former to project below the lower end of the spring slider, D, but also force a peg downward through the passage K, so that its point shall project a short distance beyond the lower end of the slider. This is the condition of a peg when it is ready to be driven into a sole or piece of leather, and supposing that it has been placed directly over a hole made in the leather for its reception, if a blow is struck upon the top of the awl haft both the awl and the peg will be simultaneously driven into the leather, the slider, D, rising up under the force of the blow and subsequently acting against the sole so as to elevate the awl out of the leather.

My machine has an advantage over many others in use, as no stationary guide or setting point on the lower end of it is necessary to its use, as every peg, before it is driven projects out of the lower end of the machine so that it can be inserted in the hole previously made for its reception. After each peg is separated from the strip of pegwood and the depressor rises above it, the said peg can be forced forward into the receiving and discharging passage—ready to be forced down through the same when the awl haft is next depressed. The pressure of the driver, M, against the strip of pegwood will cause the peg after its separation from the strip, and the depressor has been moved as described to be impelled forward into the receiving and discharging passage.

I do not claim combining with an awl holder or haft and its handle, a spring slider independent of or separate from the handle and made to play within it, and to slide on the awl; the object of such slider being to draw or force the awl out of the leather sole or other articles immediately after having been driven into the same. Nor do I claim a sliding peg receiver or spout, applied to a peg driver and made to move therewith and to operate as described in the patent of William Kidder and Nehemiah Hunt dated on the 15th day of August A. D. 1854, my invention differing essentially therefrom, but

What I do claim is—

1. So combining the peg chisel or cutter with the spring slider and the peg receiving and discharging passage thereof that such peg cutter shall be moved upward with and by the slider so as to separate a peg from a strip of pegwood as specified, the same rendering it unnecessary to employ a spring bottom to the magazine, as is required when the pegwood is moved against the knife.

2. I also claim the above specified manner of applying the spring to the peg wood driver M, and magazine, viz, by employing an elastic band spring, fastening it at its two ends to the magazine and the driver respectively, and making it to play around a grooved pulley applied to the handle or magazine as stated, such a method of applying the spring having advantages as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my signature this twenty ninth day of January, A. D. 1854.

ALFRED SWINGLE.

Witnesses:
R. H. Eddy,
F. P. Hale, Jr.