

B. F. STURTEVANT.
Pegging-Machine.

No. 159,776

Patented Feb. 16, 1875.

Fig. 4.

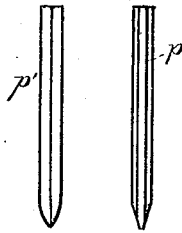
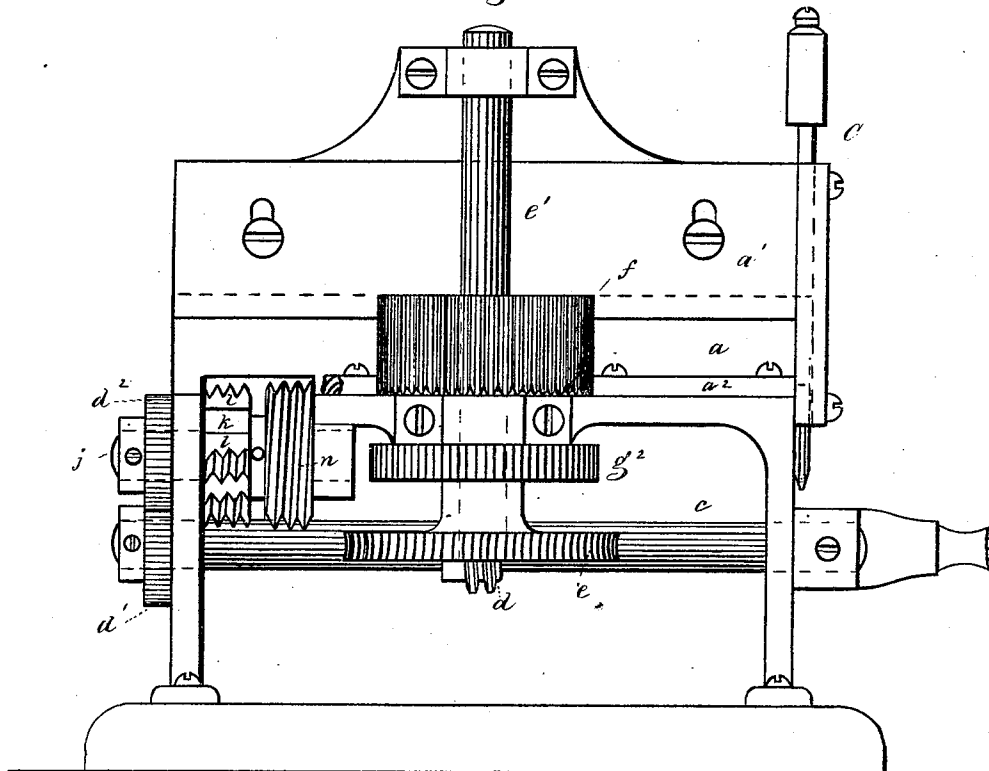


Fig. 1.



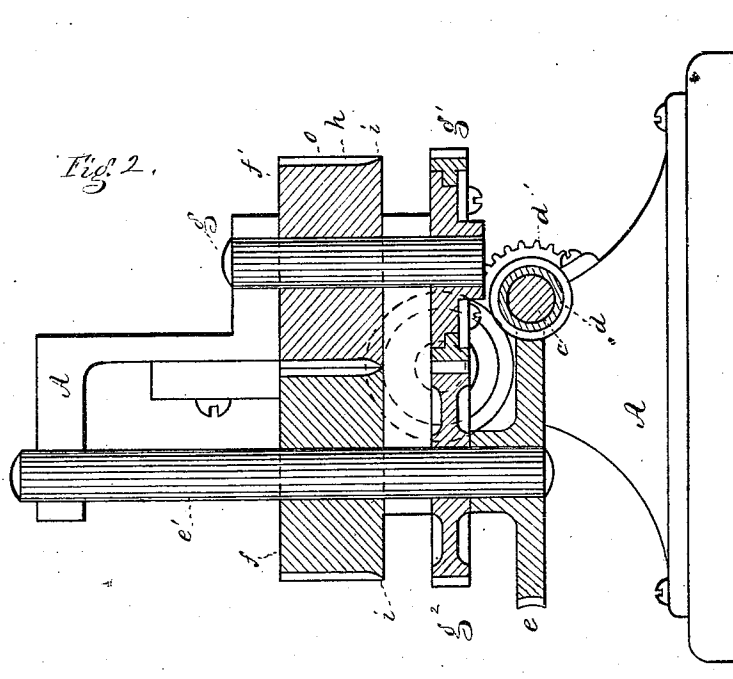
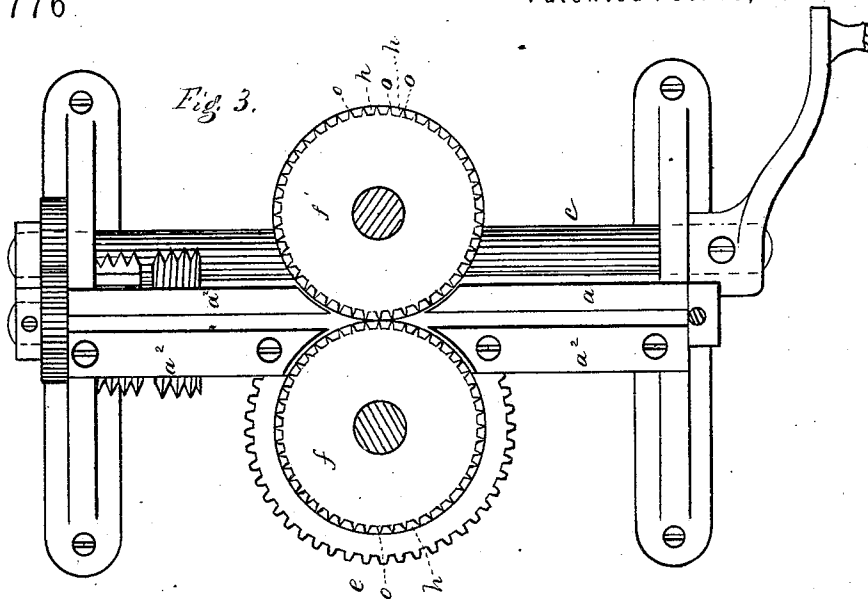
Witnesses.
L. H. Latimer,
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Inventor.
Benjamin F. Sturtevant
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. STURTEVANT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEGGING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **159,776**, dated February 16, 1875; application filed February 8, 1875.

CASE D.

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:

The invention relates to improvements in pegging-machines; and consists in the combination with a peg-guiding channel or way in a pegging-machine, and with a peg-driver, of rotating dies or compressing mechanism adapted to compress, consolidate, and sever pegs from a peg-strip on its way to the peg-driver; also, in the combination of a mechanism for cross-pointing a peg-strip with rotating dies or compressing mechanism for compressing and severing pegs from a peg-strip having a row of points partially formed by cutting across the strip, substantially as described.

Figure 1 is a side view of part of a pegging-machine, showing my improvements. Fig. 2 is a partially vertical section. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the compressing and severing mechanism, and Fig. 4 is a view of pegs which may be produced by this mechanism.

A is the frame of the pegging-machine, of ordinary or suitable construction, and provided with a peg-guiding channel or way, B, it leading to a peg-driver, C, of well-known form, and operated in any well-known way. The peg-guiding channel or way is bounded by plates $a^1 a^2$ — a^1 being adjustable to adapt the channel or way to a peg-strip of the desired size. In the frame A is mounted a rotating shaft, c , operated from any suitable moving shaft or wheel. This shaft has a worm-gear, d , and a toothed wheel, d^1 , the former engaging a toothed wheel, e , on the shaft e' of the rotating compressing-die f , which is placed just opposite a second rotating compressing-die, f' , on a shaft, g , the two compressing-dies moving in unison by means of the toothed wheels $g^1 g^2$ on shafts $e' g$. These compressing-dies are shown as wheels, having formed in their faces a series of depressions or cavities, h , each corresponding in shape to half of the peg to be made, or as shown in Fig. 2 and

at Fig. 4. It will be noticed in Fig. 2 that these dies are not cut entirely across their faces, but a larger or projecting portion, i , is left at one end, to consolidate the pegs or sole-fastenings at one edge more than at the center, to compress the peg more at the edge than at the center, to form consolidated points, or points which are formed by the compression of the substance of the wood. The toothed wheel d^1 engages a toothed wheel, d^2 , on a shaft, j , supporting the cross-pointer k , which is a wheel or cutter with a series of teeth, l . These teeth l of the cross-pointer move rapidly and cross-point the strip or notch the edge of the strip crosswise, half-forming points or forming wedge-shaped points standing across the strip. Shaft j also carries a screw, m , which engages the notches so formed in the strip and feeds the strip forward to the action of the compressing-dies $f f'$. When the strip reaches these dies the points are half-formed; then the strip, as it passes between the dies, is acted on to compress the sides of the wood sufficiently hard to cause the wood to fill the spaces in the dies. The ribs o between the cavities h meet, or nearly so, to sever the pegs from the strip, and the part i of the dies acts on the half-formed point and finishes it. The dies compress and separate the strip into pegs, and deliver the individual pegs p' into the peg-guiding channel or way.

I do not desire to limit myself to providing the dies with cavities of exactly the form shown, as the particular form of the cavities may be changed without departing from my invention. The dies move the distance of one cavity at each rotation of the shaft c , or of the pegging-machine shaft. The cross-pointer and dies might be used independently of a pegging-machine.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with the peg-guiding channel or way of a pegging-machine, of rotating, compressing, and severing dies, having cavities to receive and mold or compress and sever pegs, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a cross-pointing mechanism with compressing-dies, substantially as described, to compress the body of the peg

and complete the formation of the point, as set forth.

3. The combination of a peg-guiding channel or way with rotating dies, for compressing the body and point of the peg and severing the peg from the strip, and with a peg-driver operating to drive the pegs from the channel or way, substantially as described.

4. That improvement in the art or process of forming pegs consisting of first forming a wedge-shaped point, or nearly so, by cutting

and then completing the point so formed by compressing the wood in opposition to the direction of the edge of the partially-cut point between dies, substantially as described.

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,

S. B. KIDDER.