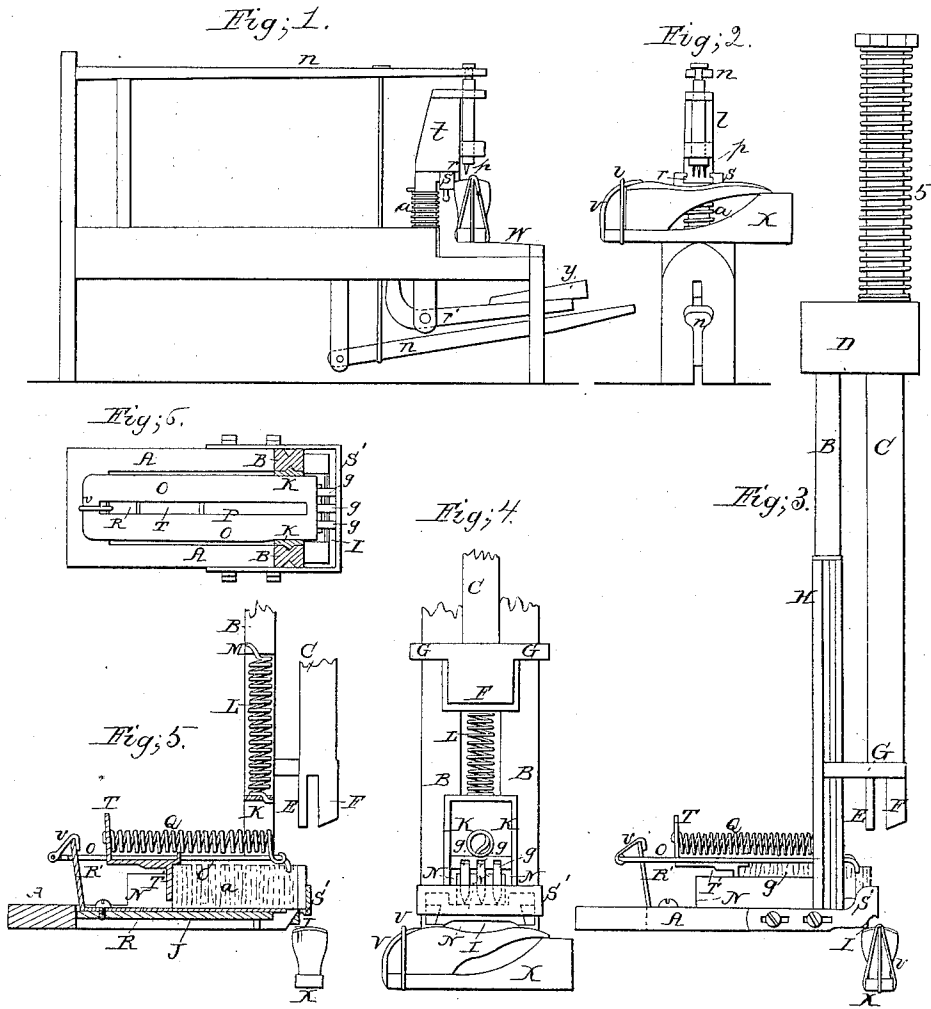


A. C. GALLAHUE.  
MACHINE FOR PEGGING BOOTS OR SHOES.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALPHEUS C. GALLAHUE, OF METAMORAS, OHIO.

MACHINE FOR PEGGING BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8,465, dated October 28, 1851.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALPHEUS C. GALLAHUE, of Metamoras, in the county of Washington and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Pegging Boots and Shoes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and clear description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification.

Figure 1—is an elevation of the implement for forming the holes for the pegs; also an end view of the last and its holder, showing the method of attaching the last to a block forming the holder. Fig. 2—is an end view of the same implement and the side of the last holder. Fig. 3—is an elevation of the implement used in cutting the pegs and driving them into the holes previously made by implement Fig. 1—also showing the position of the last. Fig. 4—is an end view of Fig. 3—with the hammer raised: showing the stop plate S', the position of the peg wood in the guide plates, and the manner of suspending the sliding frame carrying the peg wood, by means of the helical spring. The dotted lines in this figure showing the position of the knife by which the pegs are cut, Fig. 5—is a vertical sectional view of Fig. 3—showing the manner in which the peg wood is forced up to the stop plate by the fingers operated on by the helical spring Q as also showing the position of the knife. Fig. 6—is a bird's eye view of the base of the implement for cutting and driving the pegs, also showing the manner in which the sliding frame carrying the peg wood is united to the upright frame; by V shaped tenons entering grooves therein.

Where the same letters of reference occur on the above figures they indicate the same parts.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction of an implement—by which the pegs are cut and driven into the holes formed by the above implement (Fig. 1.).

To enable others to construct and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

The last which is of the usual form is inverted and placed on a hollow block of wood X, represented in the drawings Fig. 2, said block having a slight hollow to receive the upper side of the toe, and is held firmly thereon by means of a clamp formed of bent pieces of iron V, one end of which

passes to the under side of the last block the other made to press upon the surface of the leather on the last by means of an iron stirrup clamp *v*, embracing it and the last block. This last block X is placed upon a bench constructed as follows:—Two legs support the bench. One end of the upper side of the bench at W Fig. 1—is rounded for the greater facility in operating upon the last, the remainder of the bench is left flat. Through this bench passes an upright accommodating clamp *t* provided with a helical spring (*a*) surrounding it, serving thus to accommodate the clamp *t* to larger or smaller lasts, by elevating or depressing the lever *r* passing through the lower end of said clamp and kept in its place by a wedge *y*. On the side of this clamp there is a shoulder *r* which pressing on the leather sole confines it to the last on the withdrawal of the awls *p*,—this is provided with a set screw and block *s*, serving as the guide by which the holes are punched at a proper distance from the edge of the sole. The awls *p*, are operated on by the spring treadle *n*, *n*, shown in Fig. 1.

The peg cutter, and driver, is constructed of metal, forming a hand implement by which the pegs are split off the peg wood, and driven into the sole, at one operation.

A forming the bottom of the implement (see Figs. 6 and 3) is an open plate the sides and one end of which are solid, the other end is provided with a knife I, placed across it, and to which it is firmly united:—The opening in the plate A is closed with plates J, R, forming the bottom of the peg wood holder, and is suspended in the upright plates B, B, by the frame K which plays in grooved ways on the inner edges of the plate B, by means of a helical spring L, attached to the upper portion of the opening at M, Fig. 5, and to the top of the sliding frame K.

On the suspended plates J R are raised plates N Fig. 4 forming three or more parallel ways or openings for holding loosely the peg wood *g g* and which is prevented rising out of those ways by a plate O, Fig. 6, which forms the cover. This plate O, has a slot P through nearly its whole length and through which passes the end of the bent plate R Fig. 5. T another bent plate provided with fingers T' which force up to the stop plate S' to be operated on by the knife I, the pegwood by means of the helical

spring Q thus rendering it self-feeding. This plate O, is not united with the ways holding the peg wood, but is movable so that the wood may be introduced from the top and is confined to the ways by a hold fast R' a part of plate R rising from the bottom of the box holding the peg wood and is kept in its place by a hook v.

S' represents a gage plate against which the peg wood is forced by the fingers on T' by the helical spring Q and admits of adjustment by slots and bolts represented in Fig. 3 by which means the peg wood is made finer or coarser as required in the quality of the work. The cutter and driver of the pegs Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, is composed of an open plate A, Fig. 6, upon which is raised the plate B, Fig. 4 the edges of which serve as guides to the hammer rod C. This upright plate B, enters a block D Fig. 3 through which also passes the movable rod C carrying the plates E, F, the use of which is to force the peg wood on the knife and with the same stroke drive it into the holes previously made by the implement Fig. 1. This driver C is composed of a rod having a head on its upper end for receiving the stroke of the hammer to effect its descent. On its lower end there is a vertical plate E, that operates on the peg-wood, parallel to which and slightly removed is another plate F, whose use is to close up the leather to the pegs; another object of plate F, is to break the force of the

stroke which would otherwise force the pegs below the surface of the leather. Near the end of the driver C, is placed at right angles thereto the arms G, G, Fig. 4, which embrace the edges H Fig. 3, of the upright plate B, entering the grooves therein and thus guides the vertical movement of the driver C. Around the hammer rod C, and between the block D, and the cap of the hammer rod is placed the helical spring 5, by the reaction of which the hammer rod is raised for another stroke.

Having thus described my improvements in the implement for pegging shoes, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Splitting the peg from the peg wood and driving it into the sole of the shoe by a single blow of the plate E, acting on the peg wood and forcing it upon the knife I, substantially as herein described.

2. I also claim mounting the peg wood or block in a vertically sliding carriage or the equivalent thereof, in combination with the stop plate S', knife I, and fingers T' operated substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name before two subscribing witnesses.

A. C. GALLAHUE.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. CLARK,  
A. E. H. JOHNSON.