

W. D. ORCUTT.

PEGGING-MACHINE FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 171,414.

Patented Dec. 21, 1875.

Fig. 1.

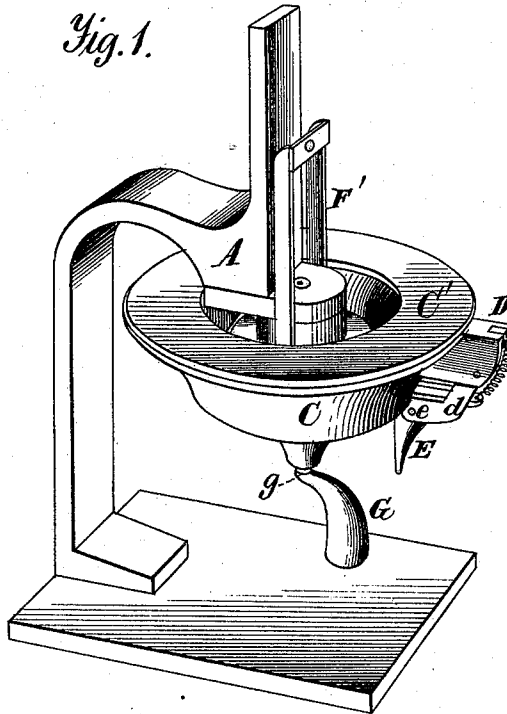


Fig. 3.

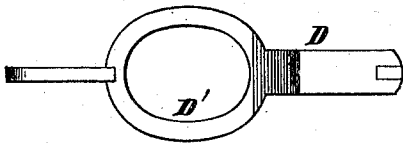


Fig. 2.

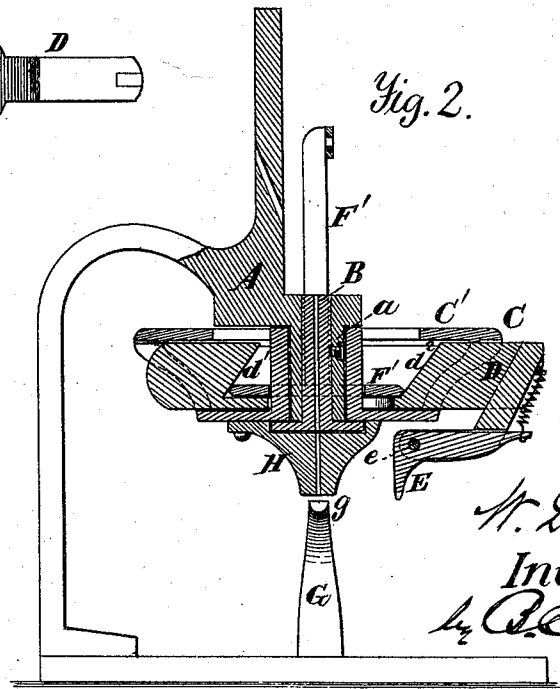
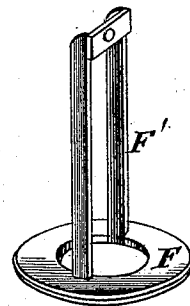


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
A. Ruppert.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM D. ORCUTT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND OSCAR L. NOBLE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEGGING-MACHINES FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 171,414, dated December 21, 1875; application filed
November 10, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WM. D. ORCUTT, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machine for Pegging Boots and Shoes, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to pegging-machines in which the mechanism for inserting the pegs operates in conjunction with a stationary horn, supporting the boot or shoe.

My improvement consists in so disposing the feed-lever for moving the stock along on the horn, that it may be revolved around the tip or anvil of the latter, independently of the pegging-head of the machine, thus adapting it to continuously feed the boot or shoe around such stationary anvil from one side of the shank around the toe to the other side of the shank.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of such parts of a pegging-machine as are necessary to illustrate my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views.

The same letters of reference are used in the designation of identical parts.

The particular mechanism shown was designed with the special view of adapting it to the nailing-machine invented by Oscar L. Noble and Treat T. Prosser, and described in their recent application for Letters Patent, without requiring any material changes in the structure thereof. The same principle of operation embodied in substantially like mechanisms may, of course, be applied to the various other known descriptions of pegging-machines, in case a stationary horn is to be used therewith.

The pegging-head A, which will, in practice, be suitably connected with the stand of the pegging-machine, has a cylindrical hub, *a*, encircling the wire-tube B, which, in this instance, is firmly secured within it. This hub constitutes the bearing of the horizontally-rotatable frame, having, in the example shown, the form of a bowl, C, which carries the shoe-feed mechanism. The central hub of the bowl which encircles the hub *a* is embraced by the yoke D' of the slide-bar D, to

a bracket, *d*, on one end of which the feed-lever E is pivoted at *e*. The feed-lever has the form of a bell-crank, the horizontal arm of which is connected by a spring to the slide-bar, so that the lever may yield in moving on the sole preparatory to feeding. The slide-bar is seated diametrically across the bowl C, and moves through slots in the sides thereof. A deep cut is made across the central portion of the slide-bar, in an oblique direction, providing it with oblique edges or surfaces *d*¹ and *d*². The slide-bar is prevented from rising by the annular cap C' of the bowl. A ring, F, is placed around the hub of the bowl C, fitting the oblique cut of the slide-bar, it having a V-shaped periphery, one side of which fits the inclined edge *d*¹, while the other side hugs the inclined edge *d*², as shown in Fig. 2. This ring is firmly secured to a yoke, F', which will be suitably connected to the walking-beam of the machine. The ring F will thus receive a vertically-reciprocating motion, and impart thereby a horizontally-reciprocating motion to the slide-bar and feed-lever, and that whatever position the feed-lever may occupy. G refers to the horn, which is fixed on the base, and may have any approved form. Its tip or anvil *g* is directly in line with the wire tube B, and the feed-lever should be so disposed as to operate properly in conjunction with this anvil in feeding the boot or shoe along.

The presser-foot H is, in this instance, secured to the bottom of the bowl C, and turns with it in shifting the feed around the horn.

Of course it is not essential that the frame for supporting the slide-bar and feed-lever should be circular, although I prefer that form, because it is, perhaps, the most convenient for revolving the feed.

The pegging-head does not rotate; but it may rise and fall, if so connected, according as there is thicker or thinner stock supported on the horn.

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

1. In a machine for pegging boots and shoes, the combination, substantially as specified, of the rotatable feed, with a stationary horn, and a non-rotating pegging-head.

2. The combination, substantially as specified, with a stationary horn and a non-rotating pegging-head, of the rotatory slide-bar, the feed-lever connected therewith, and the ring which reciprocates vertically in an oblique cut in the said slide-bar.

3. The combination, substantially as specified, with a stationary horn and a non-rotating pegging-head, of the rotatory bowl, the slide-bar seated therein, the feed-lever, and the ring which reciprocates vertically in an oblique cut in the said slide-bar.

4. In a pegging-machine, having a stationary anvil, onto which the pegs are driven, the rotatory feed moving the shoe on the anvil in the line of the pegs, substantially as specified.

In witness whereof I have signed my name to the foregoing specification in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WM. D. ORCUTT.

Witnesses:

O. L. NOBLE,
J. H. BUSELL.