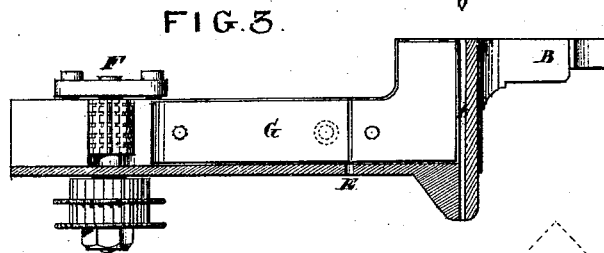
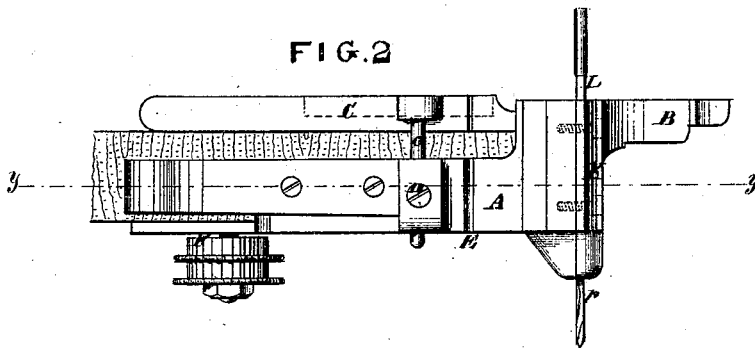
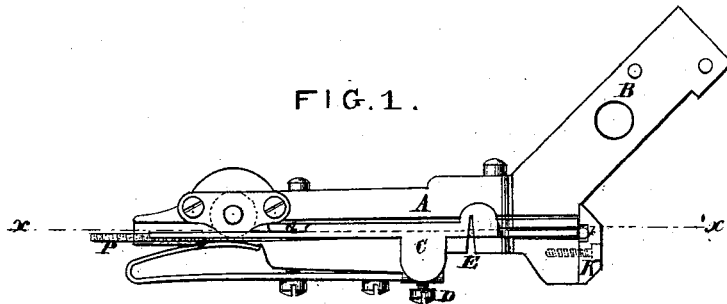
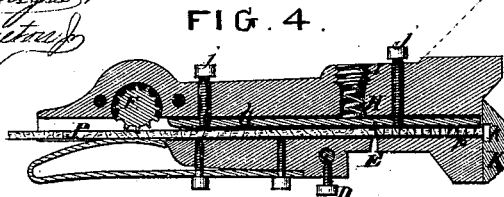


A. W. Moore,
Pegging Machine.
No. 108,719. Patented Oct. 25, 1870.



WITNESSES:

Edward Knight
Wm. H. Beardsley



A. W. Moore
by Knight Bros
Attorneys

United States Patent Office.

ALBERT WORTHINGTON MOORE, OF EAST BRIMFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 108,719, dated October 25, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEG-BOXES FOR PEGGING-MACHINES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, ALBERT WORTHINGTON MOORE, of East Brimfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Peg-Boxes for Pegging-Machines, which invention is described as follows.

Nature and Object of the Invention.

The object of this invention is to so construct a peg-box as to allow of different numbers or thicknesses of peg-wood being used in the same box.

To this end I provide the peg-box with a back plate, adapted to bear upon the peg-wood and the severed pegs with a yielding pressure, so as to keep the pegs in proper position until they are driven.

I also apply a removable end cap, grooved to receive and guide the driver, so that, by using a number of the said caps, with grooves of various sizes, I am enabled to employ drivers of different sizes, adapted for the various numbers of peg-wood which may be worked in one and the same box, by the aid of the pressure-plate first referred to.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a plan or top view of a peg-box, illustrating my invention.

Figure 2 is a front elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is a vertical section at *x x*, fig. 1.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal section at *y y*, fig. 2.

In figs. 1, 2, and 4 the ribbon of peg-wood is shown at *P*, and the severed pegs at *p*. In fig. 3 they are omitted. In the sectional views, figs. 3 and 4, the driver is omitted.

General Description.

A represents the body of the peg-box, and

B, an arm, by which it is attached to the machine.

C is a guide, employed to confine the peg-wood *P* vertically or edgewise, and secured adjustably by a set-screw, D, bearing upon the pin *c*, which projects downward from the guide-plate C.

E represents the slot or groove where the pegs are severed.

The feed mechanism, F, may be constructed and operated in any common or proper manner.

G represents my self-adjusting back plate, which is

employed to press against the rear side of the peg-wood *P* and the pegs *p*, to confine both in proper position. The pressure is produced by a suitable spring.

In this illustration I employ a spiral spring, H, confined by a screw, I.

J J are screws passing freely through the box A, and threaded in the pressure-plate G, so that, by turning the said screws in till their heads *j j* bear against the box, the pressure-plate may be drawn away from the peg-wood, if necessary, when introducing or removing the same, or for any purpose. At other times the said screws, while confining the pressure-plate against edgewise motion, permit it to move freely toward the peg-wood under pressure of the spring H. This freedom of movement and pressure of the plate G adapt the box to receive peg-wood of any thickness.

The pegs, which are successively severed at the slot or groove E, are carried forward by the feed movement, and, by means of the pressure-plate, are confined in a proper path, and in vertical position, until reaching the groove *k*, in which the driver L works.

The groove *k* is formed in a removable cap, K, a number of such caps being used, with grooves of different dimensions, to correspond with the size of driver required to work any number or thickness of peg-wood.

I am thus enabled to work wood of very different thickness with perfect success in one and the same box.

Claims.

I claim as my invention—

1. The pressure-plate G, employed to confine peg-wood and severed pegs of any thickness, when combined with a feed-roller, F, and with a peg-box fed from the end, substantially as set forth.

2. The removable cap K, constructed with a groove, *k*, to receive a driver of any required size corresponding with the thickness of wood being worked.

ALBERT WORTHINGTON MOORE.

Witnesses:

F. W. BOTHAM,
WILLIAM TUCKER.