T. F. LIPPENGOOD.

PEG-FLOAT.

No. 186,857. Patented Jan. 30, 1877.

Fig. 1.

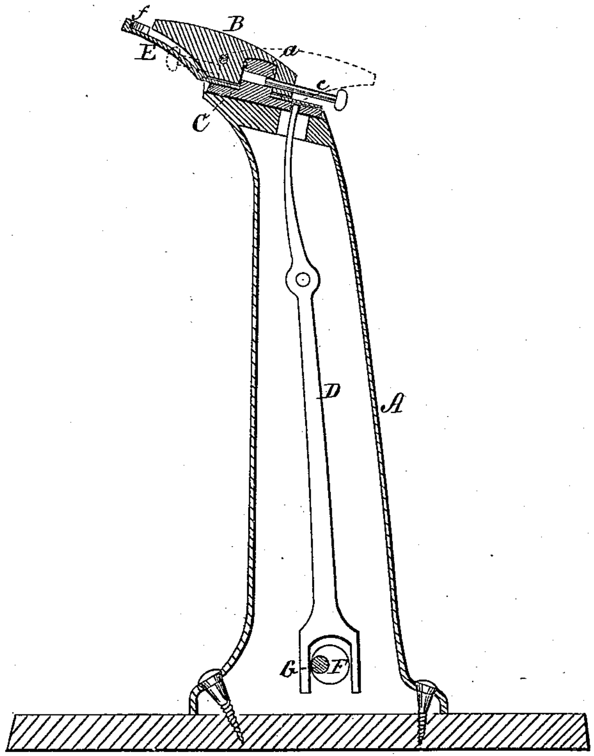


Fig. 2.

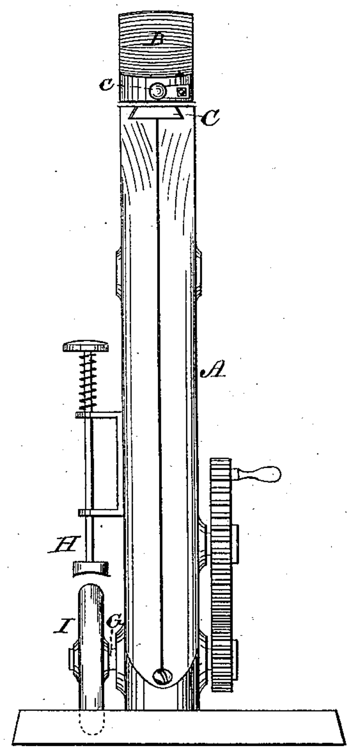
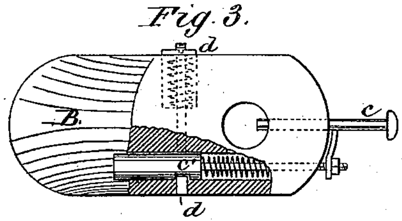


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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TILGHMAN F. LIPPENGOOD, OF GARDNER, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEG-FLOATS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **186,857**, dated January 30, 1877; application filed December 5, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, T. F. LIPPENGOOD, of Gardner, in the county of Grundy and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Peg-Cutter for Boots and Shoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The invention relates to an improvement in peg cutters or floats, designed for cutting or rasping, and thereby removing, the ends of pegs which project through the inner soles of boots and shoes.

The machine is more particularly an improvement in that class of peg-cutters in which the cutter proper is reciprocated by a crank and lever, instead of being worked directly by hand.

In the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my improved machine, the reversed position of the float being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of float inverted.

The main parts of the machine are the vertical hollow standard A, the cutter, float, or rasping device B, the reciprocating plate C, and the lever D for moving said plate. The standard A is constructed in one, two, or more parts, secured together by screw-bolts. The top or upper end of the same is provided with a dovetailed groove to receive the plate C, and the latter is reciprocated therein by the lever D, which is pivoted within the standard A and vibrated by an eccentric, F, fixed on a shaft, G, to which rotation may be imparted by power applied through the medium of cog-gear, as shown in the drawing, or other suitable device. A cylindrical stud, *a*, projects centrally from the face of plate C, and enters a socket in the under side of cutter or float B. The cutter may be rotated on this stud *a* to reverse its position as required for rasping the pegs at both the toe and heel of a boot or shoe, and it is held stationary in either position by means of a spring-catch or locking device, consisting of a sliding spring-bar, *c*, and a spring-bar, *c'*, with which it is connected. Its inner end enters a hole in the stud, and cannot be withdrawn therefrom until released by pressing in the spring-stop *d*, which is a notched bar arranged transversely in the cutter, as shown in detail, Fig. 3.

It will thus be perceived that by pushing in stop *d* and pulling on the bar *c* the cutter may be turned to reverse its position, and that the bar *c* will then enter the hole on the other side of the stud *a*, and thus lock the cutter in the new position, shown by dotted lines, Fig. 1. The plate E is held stationary on the head of the standard A, and its flange *f* serves as a guard to prevent the cutter B injuring the upper leather at the toe of a boot or shoe during the rasping operation.

The spring-brake H may be conveniently applied to the balance-wheel I, to instantly stop the machine.

What I claim is—

1. In a peg-cutting machine, a reversible float or rasp provided with a device for locking it in either position, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a peg-cutting machine, the combination of the spring-bar *c* and the spring-stop *d* with the float or cutter, the stud, the reciprocating plate C, vibrating lever D, the rotating eccentric, and hollow standard, substantially as shown and described.

T. F. LIPPENGOOD.

Witnesses:

ROBERT PURVIS,

NELSON LA FORCE.