2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. WHITTEMORE.

PEG-FLOAT.

No. 188,035. Patented March 6, 1877.

Fig 1.

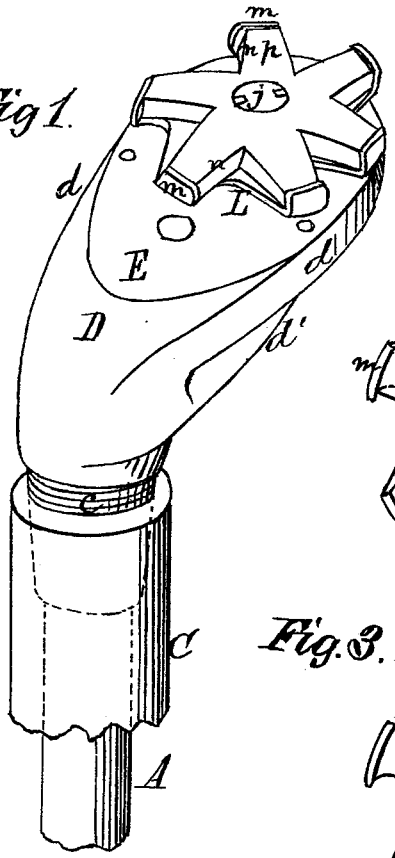


Fig. 2.

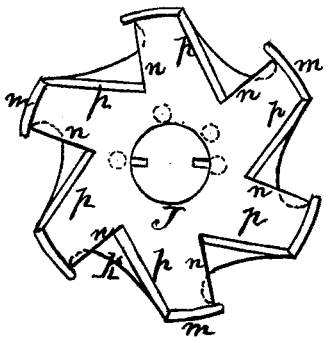
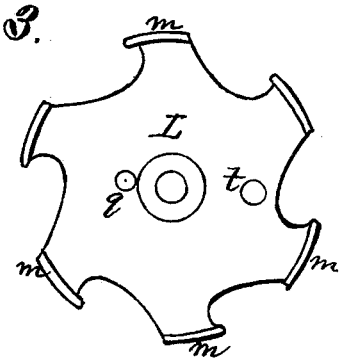


Fig. 3.



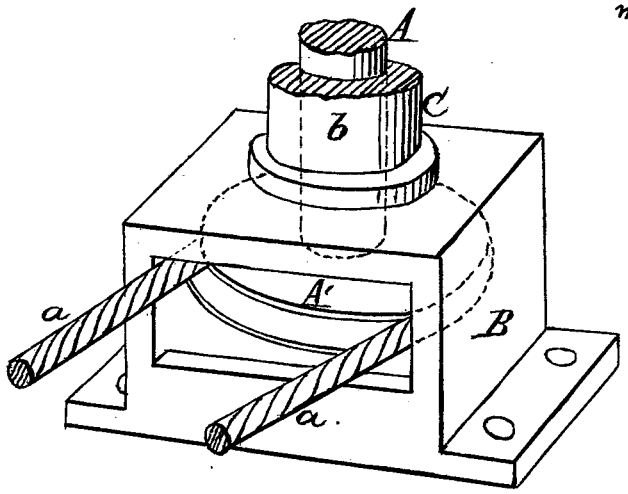
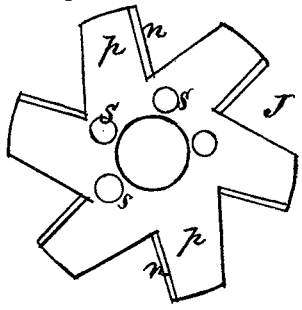


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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PEG-FLOAT.

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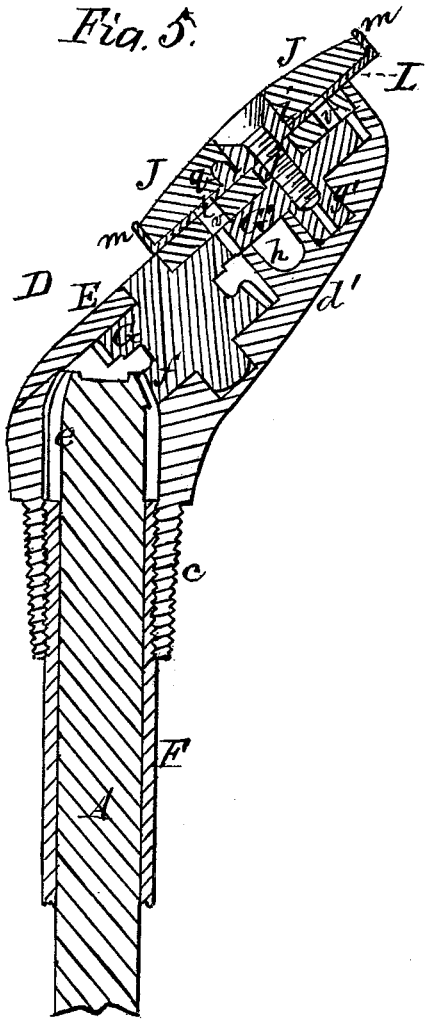
Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS WHITTEMORE, OF CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEG-FLOATS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **188,035**, dated March 6, 1877; application filed January 23, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMOS WHITTEMORE, of Cambridgeport, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Peg-Trimmers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the cutters. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the guard-plate, with its stud and perforation for lubricating the interior of the case. Fig. 4 designates a bottom view of the cutter. Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal section of the upper portion of my improved device.

The nature of my invention consists, mainly, in cutting or trimming pegs in boots and shoes without injuring the leather, either of insole or the upper.

Prior to the invention which I shall hereinafter explain, rotating knives or cutters were not guarded or provided with the shields hereinafter explained.

The main object of my present invention is to combine with rotating cutters rotating shields, which will prevent any possibility of cutting the leather, whether operating at the heel or toe, as will be hereinafter explained; also, to employ certain devices, in combination with a rotating peg-trimmer, and a rotating guard therefor, which will allow the same to be rotated freely, and which will also allow free access to the interior of the frame or case containing the driving mechanism, for cleaning and lubricating the same. Other improvements which I have made will be fully set forth in the annexed specification, in which—

A designates a spindle, on the lower end of which is fixed a pulley, A′, driven by a belt, *a*. The lower end of this spindle may be provided with an adjustable screw and a fixing-nut. B is a foot-box, having a collar, *b*, and which is adapted to receive within it the pulley A′, and which is secured to a table or other substantial structure. C designates a tube, which incloses the spindle A, and which is tapped on a male screw, *c*, formed on the lower end of a case, which I shall designate by the letter D, and which constitutes the main frame of my device. This case is set at an obtuse angle with respect to the vertical axis of the spindle A, and the angle may be varied at pleasure.

The case which I above refer to is suitably recessed to receive toothed wheels; and it is also constructed with flanges *d*, and an intermediate contracted portion, *d′*, thus allowing a cap or cover, E, for the said case to be secured in its place by screws set in from below. The object of thus constructing the case and securing its cap or cover upon it is, that in the event of any one or more of the screws becoming loose they will not in any manner interfere with or injure the cutters.

On the upper end of the spindle A is applied a bevel spur-wheel, *e*, which is supported on the upper end of a tube, F, and which engages with a bevel-wheel, *f*, on a cog-wheel, G. Both wheels *f* and G are journaled in the upper and lower sections of the case D, as indicated by Fig. 5. The cog-wheel G engages with the teeth of a cog-wheel, G′, on a foot-spindle, *g′*, alongside of an oil-receptacle, *h*, which is supplied as will be hereinafter described. The upper journal *i* is tubular and screw-tapped, and it affords not only a medium through which oil can be fed to the gearing inside of the case D, but it also serves to receive a screw, *j*, which assists in holding cutters J to and upon the plate L, as illustrated in Fig. 5. L designates a plate, which is fixed to and turns with the journal *i*. This plate L is circular in its general outline, and constructed with raised guards or shields *m* on its periphery, which have laterally-rounded edges. Between the guards or shields *m* the plate L is scored out to allow a free discharge of the chips while trimming pegs.

J designates a rotating peg-trimmer, having beveled cutting-edges *n* formed on its limbs or leaves *p*. This cutter has also a convex top surface, (shown in Fig. 5,) and it is held in its place on the guard-plate L by means of the screw *j*, and also a stud, *q*, which latter enters one or the other of a number of holes, *s*. (Shown in Fig. 4.) The position of the limbs *p* of the

cutter with respect to the shields *m* is shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, wherein it will be seen that the front ends of the shields are slightly in advance of the outer termini of the cutting-edges *n*, and also that the highest edges of the shields are slightly above the outer ends of the limbs *p*. By these means it will be impossible to cut the insole or the upper-leather of boots and shoes while trimming off the pegs therein. The stud *q* and the holes *s* allow the trimmer J to be adjusted and set forward to compensate for the reduction of the limbs *p* by sharpening. The hole *t* through the shield-plate L and the holes *v v* through the cap E of case D allow oil to be supplied to the gearing inside of this case without the necessity of removing the cap.

The advantage of the rotatory cutters, in combination with the rotatory shields, is that the chips will escape freely, and not clog the cutters; also, I can operate with less liability of cutting the upper-leather.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In combination with rotating cutters J, rotating guards or shields *m*, substantially as described.

2. Rotating cutters J, in combination with the rotating plate formed with shield *m*, and scored as shown.

3. The removable rotating cutter J, in combination with the plate L and shields *m*, of segment form, substantially as shown.

4. Cutters J, which rotate with the plate L, in combination with stud *q* and holes *s*, as set forth.

5. The shield-plate L, perforated at *t*, in combination with gear-case cover E, provided with the perforations *v*, as and for the purposes set forth.

6. In combination with rotating cutters J and rotating shield-plate L, the gearing G, G′, *f*, and *e*, applied in a gear-case, D, which is set at an angle with respect to the spindle A, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

AMOS WHITTEMORE.

Witnesses:
R. T. CAMPBELL,
J. CAMPBELL.