A. SIMCOX.

Peg-Float.

No. 206,690. Patented Aug. 6, 1878.

Fig 1.

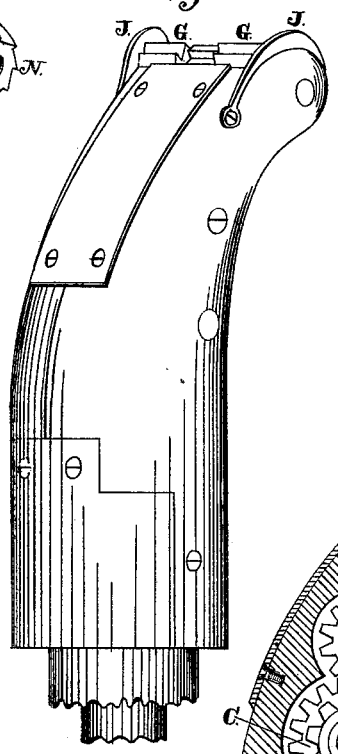


Fig 4.

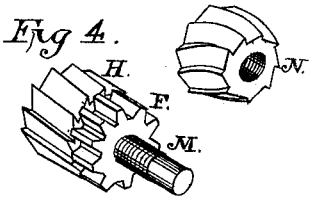


Fig 2.

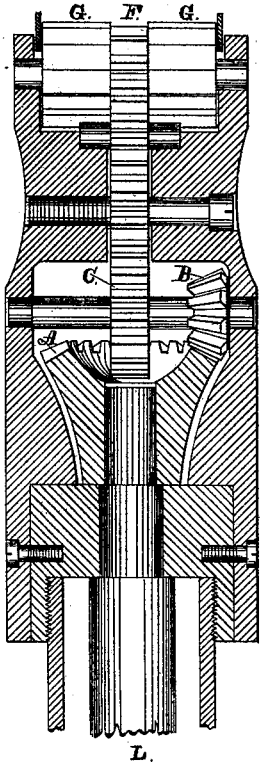


Fig 3.

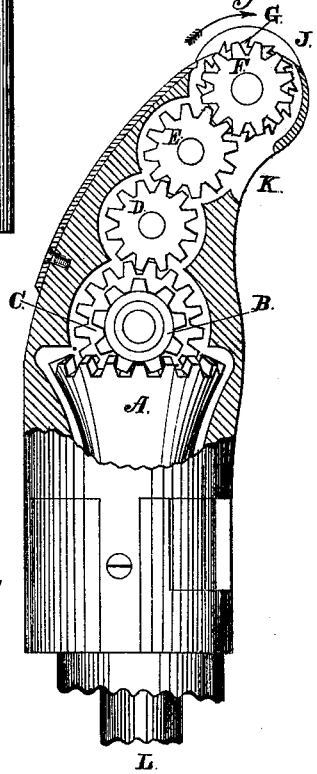
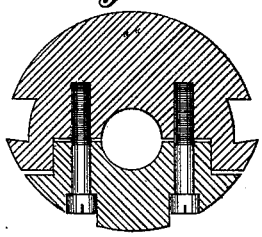


Fig 5.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAHAM SIMCOX, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEG-FLOATS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **206,690**, dated August 6, 1878; application filed April 5, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM SIMCOX, of the city and county of Jackson, and State of Michigan, have invented an Improved Peg-Float, of which the following is a specification:

The invention relates to machines for removing the projection of pegs from the inner sole of boots and shoes.

The invention consists of the combination of the peculiar-formed head with its guards, shields, and cutters, and the method of transmitting power from the vertical shaft to the horizontal shaft in a machine, in manner and for the purposes herein described.

In the accompanying drawing, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device. Fig. 2 is a section on a curved line of the centers of the train of gearing, showing the section of the bevel-gear and the elevation of the rest of the train and cutters. Fig. 3 is a section showing the elevation of the ends of the train of gearing and cutters, with the form of the head and guard-springs. Fig. 4 is a spiral cutter on one end of the shaft, with a spiral conoid cutter removed from the other end of the shaft. Fig. 5 is the box or bearing in which the vertical shaft revolves.

Fig. 1 shows the head, which, by its peculiar form, obviates the necessity of the joint used in other machines for similar purposes, while it adapts it to all possible positions of the work, and protects the same from injury.

In Figs. 2 and 3 are shown the vertical shaft L, connected by the bevel-gear A, pinion B, and train C, D, E, and F to the cutters G, through which motion is transmitted from the vertical shaft L to the cutters G.

In Fig. 3 the arrow shows the direction of the revolution of the cutters.

The guard-springs J, Figs. 1 and 3, may be either outside or between the cutters, or both, and are designed to gage the cut and protect the work from injury.

K, Fig. 3, is the throat for the escape of the cuttings, and Figs. 2 and 4 show the straight cutters G and the spiral cutter H.

The spiral conoid cutter N is detached from the screw M, which is made right-hand on one end and left-hand on the other end to hold them securely in place.

The cutters are made of different styles to adapt them to different forms of work, and are made spiral, that by their drawing cut they may make the work of holding the shoe in position easier.

The operation of the device is as follows: The operator places himself behind the machine when in motion, and slips the shoe over the head, guiding the shoe so that the cutters will follow the line of pegs from heel to toe, first on one side and then the other, using sufficient pressure to sink the guard-springs, so as to leave the insole clean and smooth.

I claim—

In a peg-float, the combination, with the vertical shaft and train of gearing, of the cutters and curved head, provided with the guard-springs, all arranged as shown and described, for the purpose set forth.

ABRAHAM SIMCOX. [L. S.]

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