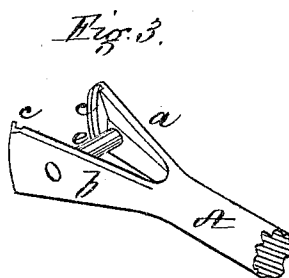
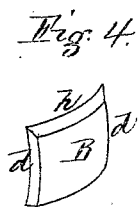
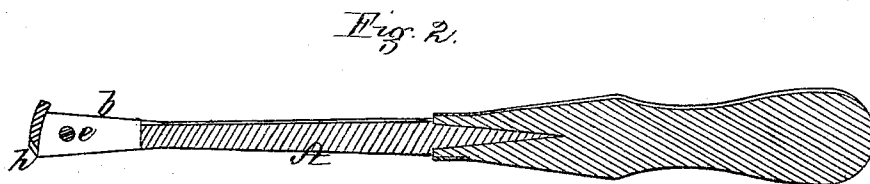
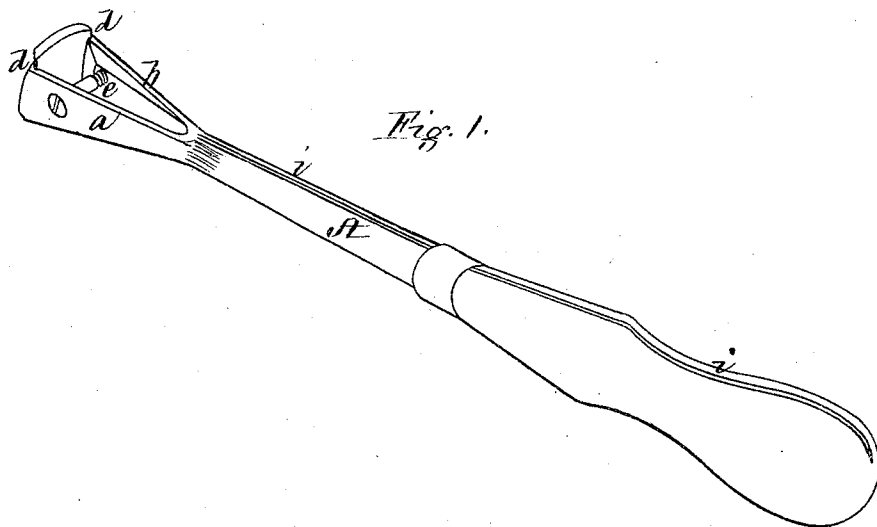


P. SUMMITER.
Hand Peg-Cutters.

No. 140,599.

Patented July 8, 1873.



Witnesses,
Nathaniel
A. Marsh

Inventor,
Paul Summter
Paul Summter

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

PAUL SUMMITER, OF MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN HAND PEG-CUTTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **140,599**, dated July 8, 1873; application filed May 26, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL SUMMITER, of Marlborough, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Hand Peg-Cutters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hand peg-cutter constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section through the center of the same. Fig. 3 is an inverted view of the outer or bifurcated end of the shank, the cutter being removed therefrom. Fig. 4 is a view of my removable cutter, inverted.

My invention consists in a hand peg-cutter having a bifurcated shank provided with grooves for the reception of a removable cutter, which is held in place by a tightening-screw, whereby the cutter may be readily adjusted in position or removed for sharpening or other purposes, while the bifurcated ends of the shank rest on the inner sole and serve as a guard or gage for preventing the concave edge of the cutter from digging into and injuring the inner sole or the upper.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the manner in which I have carried it out.

In the said drawings, A is the shank or stock of a hand peg-cutting tool, provided at its outer end with bifurcations *a b*, in the inner surface of each of which is formed a groove, *c*, for the reception of the beveled sides *d* of the cutter B, which is made to slide therein, and can be removed therefrom, when required to be sharpened, by loosening the screw *e*, which passes through both bifurcations, the screw being tightened so as to bind and securely hold the cutter when adjusted in place. When in a position for use the lower corners of the cutter come flush with the lower corners of the bifurcations *a b*, which rest on the inner sole, and serve as a guard or gage to prevent the corners of the cutter from entering into and injuring the inner sole, and from cutting the upper should the tool be turned to one side. The under side of the edge *h* of the cutter is slightly concave between its corners, and tapers or inclines downward and inward, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, and it is also concave in its vertical cross-sections,

(see Fig. 2,) by which construction, when its cutting-edge is brought into contact with the projecting portion of a peg it will cut it off flush with the surface of the inner sole without cutting into and injuring it. When the cutter has become dull it may be slid down within the grooves of the stock, or removed by loosening the tightening-screw *e*, when it may be sharpened and replaced, care being had to adjust it into such position that its lower corners be brought down in line with the lower corners of the bifurcations *a b* of the shank, the concavity of the cutter on the under side of its cutting-edge allowing it to rest throughout its length on the inner sole, when the shank and handle are inclined toward the operator in the position they would occupy when in the act of cutting off a peg; while the concavity of the cutter in its vertical cross-section admits of its forming an angle (nearly approaching a right angle) with the peg it is in contact with, whereby a drawing cut is given which shaves off the peg even with the surface of the inner sole, instead of breaking off the peg by striking it at a very slight acute angle; and the separation of the inner from the outer sole resulting therefrom incident to the use of the ordinary peg-cutter is thereby avoided.

From the foregoing it will be seen that where a peg-cutter having a removable cutter is employed, after one cutter is worn away from constant use and sharpening, it may be replaced by a new cutter at a trifling cost; whereas, when the peg-cutter of the ordinary construction is worn out from these causes, the whole tool, including the stock or shank, is rendered useless, and an entire new tool is required to be substituted therefor, while the injury to the inner sole and upper rendered liable by its use is wholly avoided by the application of my invention.

The object of the groove *i* is to enable the operator to know when the cutter rests squarely on the inner sole.

I claim—

A removable cutter, B, in combination with a bifurcated shank, A, provided with grooves and with a tightening-screw, *e*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Witness my hand this 21st day of May, 1873.

In presence of— PAUL SUMMITER.

J. N. ALDRICH,
E. C. MARSH.