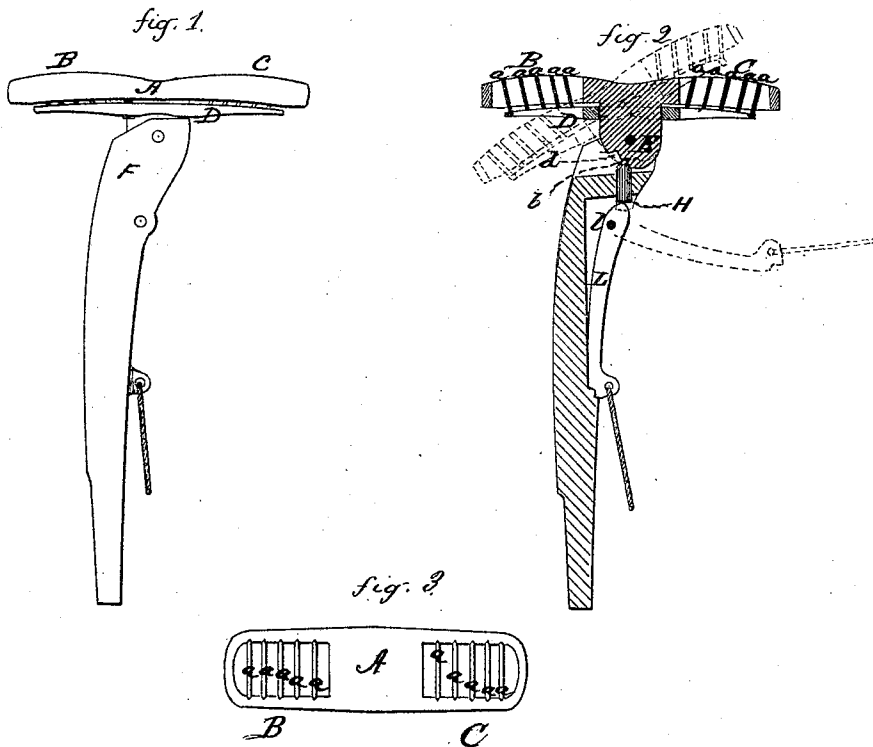


H. M. BUELL.

Improvement in Peg-Cutters.

No. 130,974.

Patented Sep. 3, 1872.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY M. BUELL, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEG-CUTTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 130,974, dated September 3, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY M. BUELL, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Peg-Cutters; and do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, a vertical central section; and in Fig. 3, a top view.

This invention relates to an improvement in device used for trimming the pegs from the inside of boots and shoes, and commonly called a peg-cutter; and it consists in a cutter-head in which the cutters are formed from steel and inserted transversely through an opening and supported.

A is the cutter-head, by preference formed with two ends, B C. At each end an opening is formed through the head, and into this opening several cutters, *a*, are arranged—more or less in number—those in each opening inclined to angles opposite those in the other openings, as seen in Fig. 2, and are set in grooves formed in the side of the opening, as seen in Fig. 3. Upon the back or under side of the cutter-head a plate, D, is applied, secured to the head and so as to bear upon the under edge of the said cutters and hold them firmly in position. The upper edge of the cutters is round or shaped to cut the pegs, and the opening between the cutters through the head of the plate D serves as a passage for the escape of the chips from the cutters. The cutters may all be sharpened without removal from the head by simply forcing the plate D down upon the

cutters to drive them through the head so that their edge may be ground off, the inclination of the cutter being sufficient to give the required cut to the edge when the edge is formed flush with the surface of the cutter-head, as denoted in Fig. 2. Upon the under side of the cutter-head I form a projection, E, extending downward and pivoted to a post, F, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to turn freely on the said pivot. As denoted in Fig. 1, the position is that which is usually required for cutting at the heel. To cut toward the toe the cutter-head requires to be inclined, as denoted in broken lines, Fig. 2. To do this and hold the cutter-head in either position I form two notches, *b* and *d*, (or may be more, if other positions are desirable,) and in the post I arrange a bolt, H, beneath which is a cam-lever, L, pivoted at *l*, so that when the said cam-lever is turned up, as in broken lines, the bolt H will drop from the notch in the projection E to allow the head to be turned. When in the desired position the lever is turned down and the bolt thereby raised into the notch corresponding to the position required for the head, securely holding the head in that position.

While I have described the cutter-head for two sets of cutters, it will be evident that one only, in some cases, may be used.

I claim as my invention—

The herein-described peg-cutter, consisting of the head A, with one or both openings, B C, provided with cutters *a*, arranged as described, and combined with the plate D to support the said cutters, substantially as set forth.

HENRY M. BUELL.

Witnesses:

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