R. T. ELLIFRIT.

Peg-Float.

No. 212,668. Patented Feb. 25, 1879.

Fig. 1.

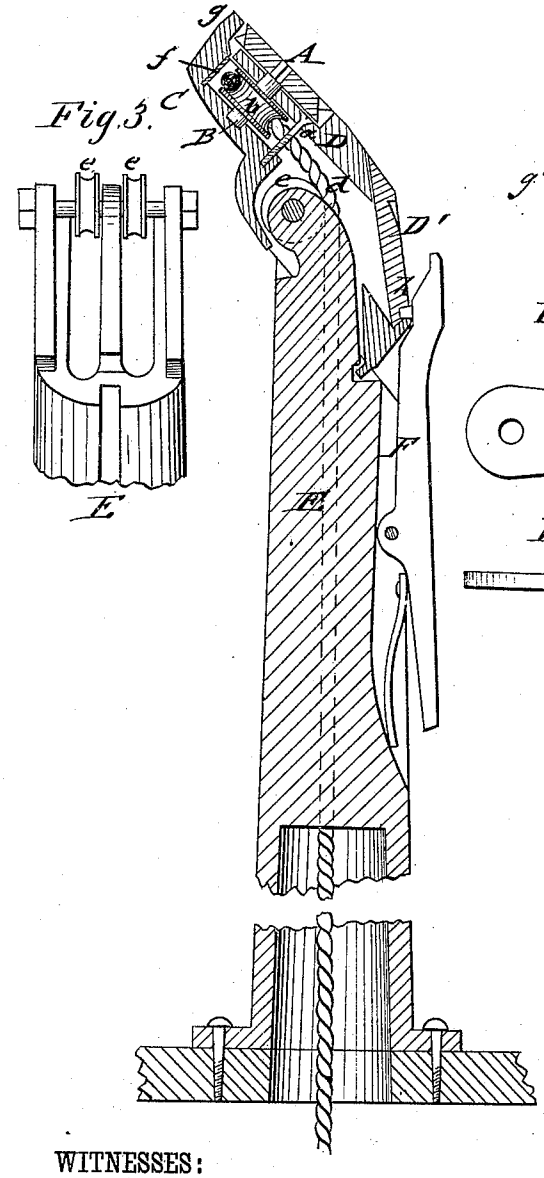

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

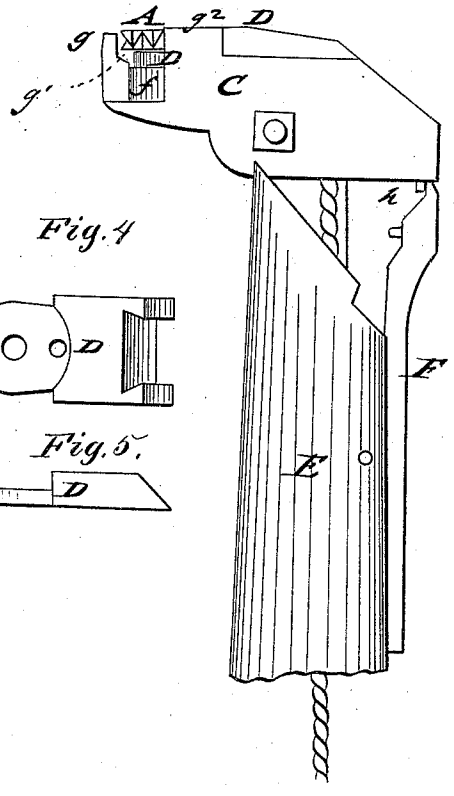

Fig. 4

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD T. ELLIFRIT, OF PLATTE CITY, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEG-FLOATS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,668**, dated February 25, 1879; application filed July 20, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, R. T. ELLIFRIT, of Platte City, in the county of Platte and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Machine for Cutting off Shoe-Pegs, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical central section of my improved machine for cutting off the pegs of boots and shoes. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same; Fig. 3, a front elevation of the supporting standard or stock, to which the cutter section or casing is pivoted; and Figs. 4 and 5 are, respectively, a top view and a side view of the top plate of the cutter-section.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention has reference to an improved machine for sawing or cutting off the projecting ends of the pegs of boots and shoes in an easy and quick manner, without injuring the uppers or soles in the least; and the invention consists of a circular revolving saw, whose mandrel turns in bearings of a guard-casing that is pivoted to the upper end of an upright hollow standard or stock.

The cutting-saw is revolved by pulleys and a belt passing through the hollow standard to a treadle. The hinged casing is locked either in inclined or horizontal position by a fulcrumed and spring-acted catch-lever, according to the position required for cutting off the pegs at different parts of the boot or shoe.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a circular cutter, which is keyed in such a manner to its mandrel B that it may be readily removed therefrom. The mandrel turns in bearings of a casing, C, and of a top plate, D, which latter is secured by a countersunk screw, *a*, to the casing, its thinner front part being below the saw A, while its thicker rear part is fully or a little over flush with the top surface of the same. To the lower part of the mandrel of the cutter A is keyed, below the top plate, D, a pulley, *b*, around which passes the driving-belt *d*.

The casing C is hinged to the upper end of a hollow upright standard or stock, E, in which the driving-belt is guided and conducted, through the supporting counter, table, or bench to which the standard E is applied, to an operating-treadle below. The belt is guided by pulleys *e*, which are placed on the pivot-pin or shaft connecting the casing and standard. The top plate, D, is firmly held in position by the screw *a*, and by a slide-piece, D′, which closes the rear part of casing C, and enters grooves of the beveled rear end of the top plate, D, so that the slide-piece overlaps and locks the same. The top plate is of circular shape at its front part, and slightly tapering at the top surface of its thicker rear part toward the slide-piece, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, so as to adapt the device to the curvature of the sole of the boot or shoe.

The front end of the top plate, D, rests on a thin circular steel band, *f*, that extends around the pulley or mandrel, and is attached to the casing C, so as to form a box around the pulley, that keeps out the dust from the interior of the casing. The casing C is arranged with a central front portion or guard, *g*, and with side guards, g^2, between the same, at each side, with an opening, g^1, through which the teeth of the saw are capable of getting at the pegs in the shoes or boots. The front guard, *g*, and side guards, g^2, of the casing are so arranged with reference to the revolving cutter and circumference of casing that they protect the upper and the sole of the boot or shoe against injury, but admit the sawing off of the pegs in a reliable manner. The front end of the casing is rounded off to follow the shape of the cutter and steel band.

The pivoted casing C is locked either in inclined position, as in Fig. 1, or in horizontal position, as in Fig. 2, by a spring-acted and fulcrumed catch-lever, F, that engages notches or pins *h* at the rear part of the casing. The revolving cutter should be slightly below the top surface of the casing and of the rear portion of the top plate, for the purpose of avoiding friction with the sole of the boot and shoe. The different parts are made of cast-iron, wrought-iron, or steel, respectively, so as to give the proper strength and durability to the same.

The machine is secured to the top of the counter, bench, or table by flanges and screws at the base of the hollow standard, and operated as follows: The boot or shoe is placed in inverted position over the machine, so that

the cutter removes first the pegs in the shank as close to the heel as possible. The boot or shoe is then passed down over the saw in such a manner that it will cut the pegs at one side and half-way around the toe. The boot or shoe is then raised, so as to let the cutter begin at the shank again, and then passed down along the cutter, so as to cut the pegs at the other side and half-way around the toe of boot or shoe, all pegs, from shank forward, being thus removed by the machine with the cutter in inclined position, as in Fig. 1. The boot or shoe is now removed from the machine, and the same raised to its horizontal position, as in Fig. 2, and the boot or shoe then reversed, inverted, and placed over the machine, and finally passed along the cutter, so as to cut the remaining pegs of shank and heel, and thus completing the operation.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a peg-float, the combination of the case having guards g g^2 and openings g^1, the rotary cutter A, the top plate, D, and the slide D′, all constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose specified.

RICHARD TULLY ELLIFRIT.

Witnesses:
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