

D. LYNAHAN.
PEG-FLOAT.

No. 179,457.

Patented July 4, 1876.

Fig. 1.

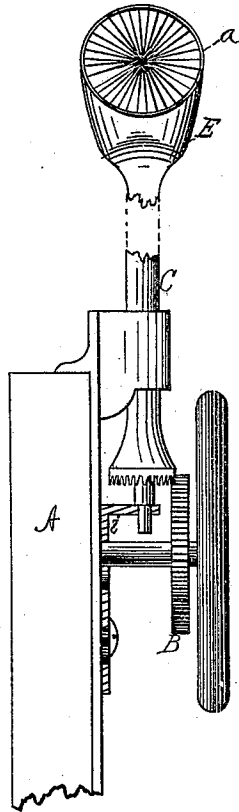


Fig. 7.

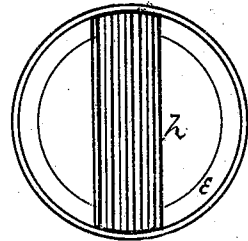


Fig. 2.

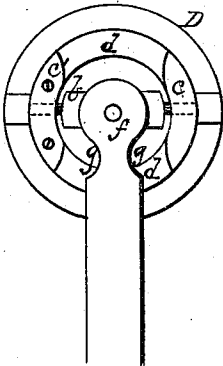


Fig. 3.

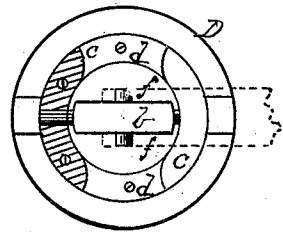


Fig. 5.

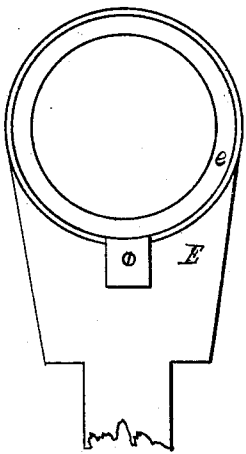


Fig. 6.

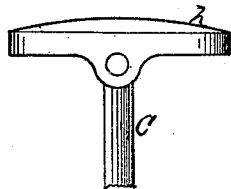
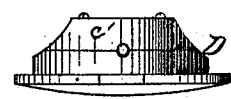


Fig. 4.



Witnessed.
J. H. Parsons
J. R. Drake:

Daniel Lynahan
Invented By
J. R. Drake
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

DANIEL LYNAHAN, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEG-FLOATS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **179,457**, dated July 4, 1876; application filed February 25, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL LYNAHAN, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have made certain Improvements in Peg-Floats, of which the following is a specification:

This invention is an improvement on my patent of February 23, 1875, No. 160,108; and consists in the combination of a float-head with a steel or chilled-iron ring setting therein, forming a seat for the better working of the float; also, in the manner of attaching the operating-rod to the float-cutter by a crown ring, to which the float is fastened; and, finally, in a rest or guide for the operating-rod, as hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is an under view, showing the crown-ring attached to the rod. Fig. 3 is also a bottom plan of the same, showing the manner of fastening the cross-bar and operating-rod. Fig. 4 is a side view of the float-cutter and crown-ring inverted. Fig. 5 shows the ring or seat in the head. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of a float-cutter detached, and also shown in position in Fig. 7.

A represents the frame; B, the operating gear-wheel, which meshes into teeth on the operating-rod C, which gives the peg-cutter *a* the rotary movement. The rod C is attached to the cutter, or a cutter-frame, or the crown-ring D, by means of a cross-bar, *b*, working in the lugs *c c'*, which lugs are, one or both, attached to or forming part of the crown-ring D, and to which the peg-cutter *a* is fastened in any suitable manner, and leaving recesses for the free working of the rod C, as herein-after explained. The cutter *a* works on a seat, *e*, (see Figs. 5 and 7,) set in the head E. It is made of steel, or of chilled iron, and is important in this machine, as it gives the cutter stability in its motion, also a smooth and uniform movement. It also receives the pressure equally, and relieves the rod from any bearing thereon, and prevents wear on the head, which is the case with other rotary cutters. This ring is also removable, and can be replaced when worn, and is fastened in the head by a pin, screw, or other simple device. The construction of the operating-rod C is also

important. It is pivoted or swiveled to the cross-bar *b* by ears *f f*, which allow the cutter and crown-ring to turn when set at any angle, and in connection with the cross-bar *b* moving in the lugs *c c'*. The recesses *d d* between the lugs *c c'*, before spoken of, are for the purpose of allowing the rod C unimpeded action as it turns. To aid this the rod itself is formed at the upper part into recesses *g g* in the ears. (See Fig. 2.)

When the machine is in operation the lugs *c c'* on the crown-ring D pass into the recesses *g g* on the rod C, and the ears *f f* on the rod pass into the recesses *d d* between the lugs *c c'*, thus permitting an uninterrupted movement of the cutter at any angle, as before stated, to cut the pegs from the heel or inside of boots and shoes. One lug *c* may be cast on the crown-ring, and the other made separate, as shown in the drawings, for the better inserting of the cross-bar *b*. The part *c'* may be fastened to the rest of the lug by screws, as shown.

Figs. 6 and 7 show a slight variation in the form of the cutter or float, made of a single bar, *h*, attached to the rod C by ears on the bottom of the cutter, as shown in Fig. 6, and having the same rotary movement as the round float. Attached to the frame A is a rest or guide, *i*, into which the end of the float-rod C rests or sets. This is to give stability of motion to the rod, which has hitherto not been quite attainable.

The devices for raising the head and holding it at any angle are already shown in my patent of February 22, 1875, or any other suitable way or means may be employed, or it may be discarded altogether, the float-head made stationary at any angle. Neither do I claim a rotary float, as it is old, but my invention is intended to do away with the cogs, &c., used to work them, which wear out, and providing in their stead a mechanical device, composed of fixed and permanent joints, as described, not liable to slip their hold, wear out, or get out of order.

I claim—

1. In a peg-float head, E, the chilled iron or steel ring *e* set therein, forming a seat for the cutter *a*, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the cutter *a*, the crown-ring D, having the lugs *c c* and recesses *d d*, with the cross-bar *b* working in the lugs, and the cutter-rod C attached thereto, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In combination with the cross-ring D and cutter *a*, the rod C constructed with the ears *ff* and recesses *g g*, so as to operate the cutter at any angle, substantially as specified.

4. In a peg-float, the rest *i*, in combination

with the frame A and rod C, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DANIEL LYNAHAN.

Witnesses:

J. R. DRAKE,
T. H. PARSONS.