

(No Model.)

W. R. STRINGFIELD.

PEG CUTTER.

No. 265,458.

Patented Oct. 3, 1882.

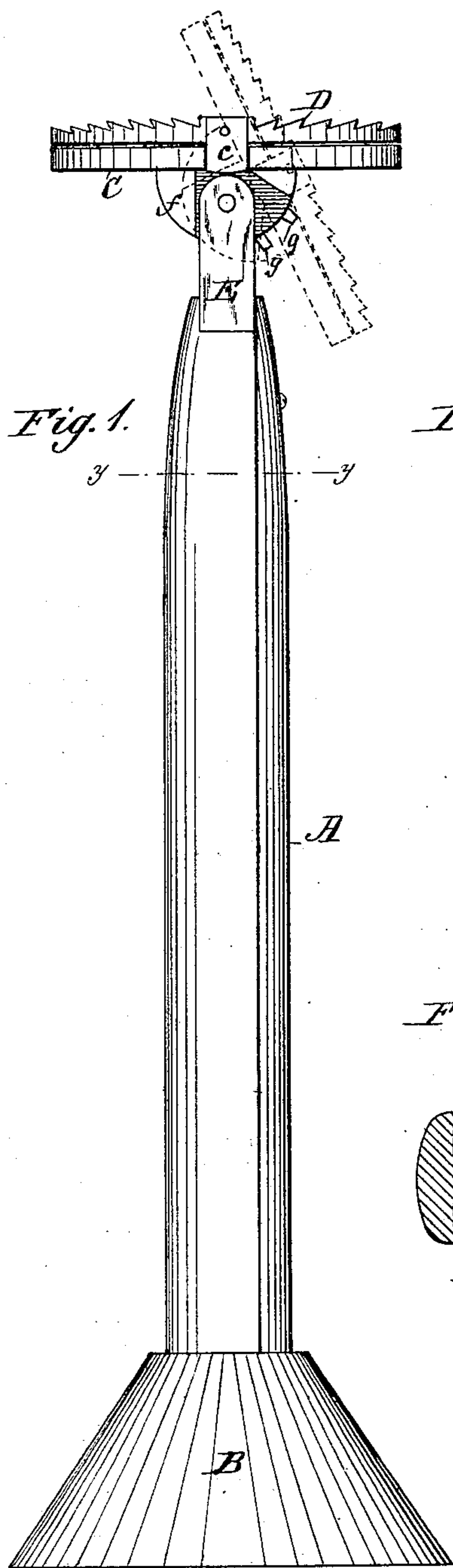


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

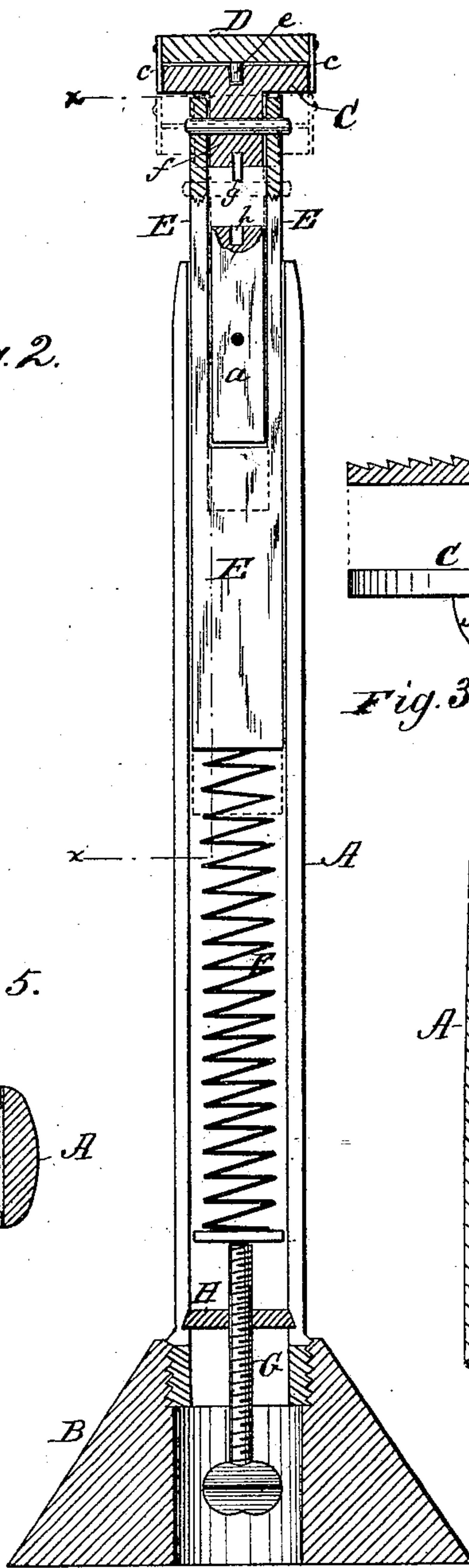


Fig. 5.

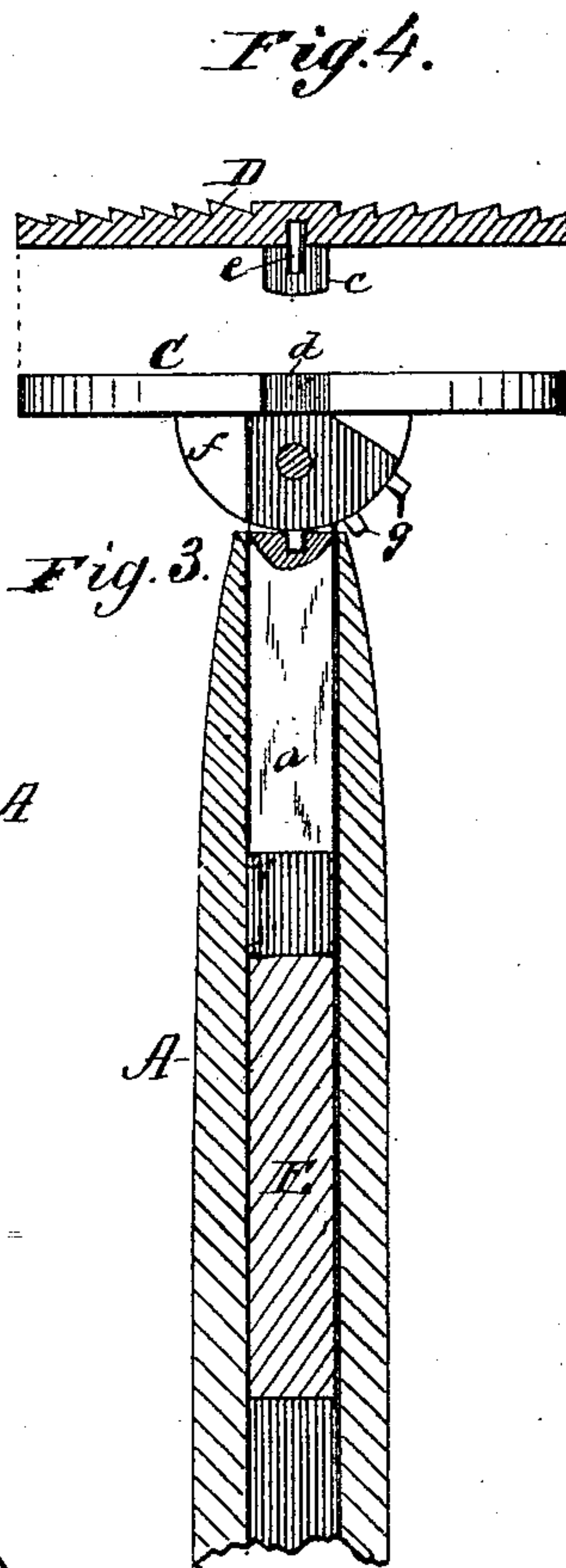
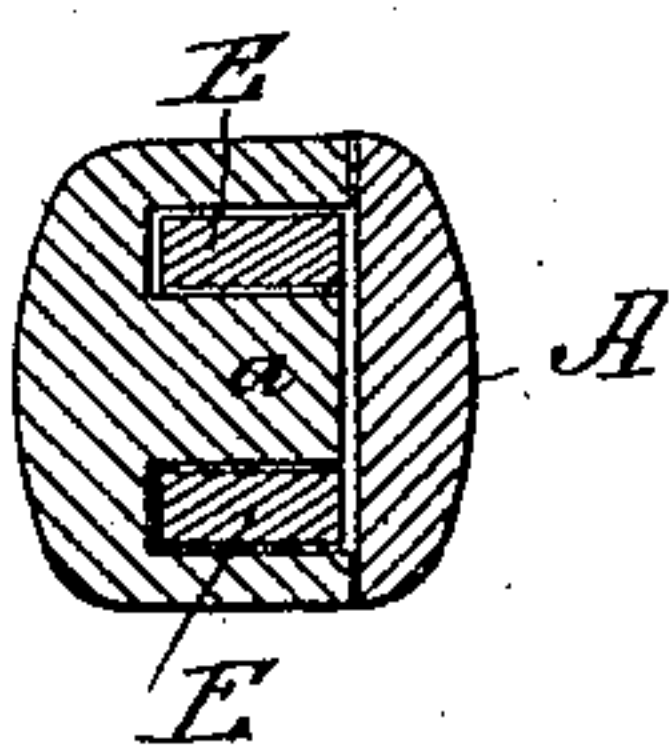


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. STRINGFIELD, OF PINEVILLE, MISSOURI.

## PEG-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,458, dated October 3, 1882.

Application filed August 3, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. STRINGFIELD, of Pineville, in the county of McDonald and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Peg-Cutter; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention is an improvement in the class of peg cutters or floats mounted on a fixed standard, and having a device for maintaining the cutter proper in the required angular position.

My improvements consist in the construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter described, first, for attaching the peg-cutter proper to a carrier or plate; second, for securing the cutter at any required angle; third, for limiting the vertical movement of the bar to which the cutter is attached.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a different vertical section of a portion of the instrument on line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the cutter detached. Fig. 5 is a cross-section on line *yy*, Fig. 1.

The hollow iron standard *A* is screwed into the fixed base *B*. The plate *C*, that carries the cutter *D*, is attached to a bar, *E*, that is free to slide vertically in the upper end of said standard *A*, its movement being limited in each direction by means of an abutment or stop-piece, *a*, that enters a slot in said bar. The latter rests on a spiral spring, *F*, whose tension may be adjusted by means of a set-screw, *G*, that works in a plate, *H*, at the base of the standard *A*. This plate fits in horizontal grooves, which construction adapts it for convenient insertion and removal. The set-screw *G* is accessible through the opening in the base *B*. The cutter *D* is detachably connected with the plate *C* by means of spring-clamps *c*, that are attached to its sides and fit in notches *d*, Fig. 3, formed in the corresponding edges of the plate *C*. The clamps *c* are thin spring-plates, and press inward or toward each other, thus holding the cutter *D* in place by friction. The object of making the cutter *D* removable is to enable the plate *C* to be used for clinching nails in the heel or toe of a boot or shoe. As an additional means for preventing movement of the cutter in any direction parallel to the surface of the plate *C*, I provide it with a pin, *e*, which projects from the center of its under side and enters a hole in said plate. The lat-

ter has a semicircular boss, *f*, on its under side, which fits between the arms of the sliding bar *E*, to which it is pivoted. A series of radial pins, *g*, Figs. 1 and 3, project from this boss, and are adapted to enter a hole, *h*, in the upper end of the sliding bar *E*, and thus serve as a means for holding the plate *C* at any required angle—that is to say, when in practical use a boot or shoe is placed over the float for the purpose of removing the ends of pegs projecting through its inner sole the bar *E* will be pressed down, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, and full lines, Fig. 3, one of the pins *g* will enter the hole *h* in the stop-piece *a*, and thus maintain the cutter at the required angle. If it is desired to change such angle, the pressure on the boot or shoe is relaxed, and the spring *F* allowed to expand, so as to raise the bar *E* sufficiently to remove the boss *f* from contact with stop-piece *a*, when the plate *C* and its attached cutter *D* may be tilted into a new position, and again pressed down to force a pin *g* into hole *h*, and thus lock the cutter, as before. It will be seen therefore that it is not necessary to remove the boot or shoe from the float in order to change the angle of the cutter to the standard. It is intended that the spring shall have only sufficient tension to enable it to raise the bar *E* and its cutting attachment *C* far enough to clear the stop-piece *a*, as above described.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the cutter and spring-clamps with a plate for supporting and carrying it, substantially as shown and described.
2. The combination of the cutter *D*, having spring-clamps attached to its edges, with the plate *C*, having lateral notches to receive said clamps, whereby the cutter is held in place for use, but adapted for convenient detachment, as specified.
3. The combination, with the hollow standard having a fixed stop-piece, *a*, provided with a hole, as specified, of the sliding bar *E*, having a slot, and carrying the cutter having a boss provided with pins, and a spring arranged in said standard to act on the sliding bar, all as shown and described.
4. The combination, with the hollow standard having horizontal grooves in its base, of the sliding plate and the set-screw working in the latter, as shown and described.

Witnesses: WM. R. STRINGFIELD.

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