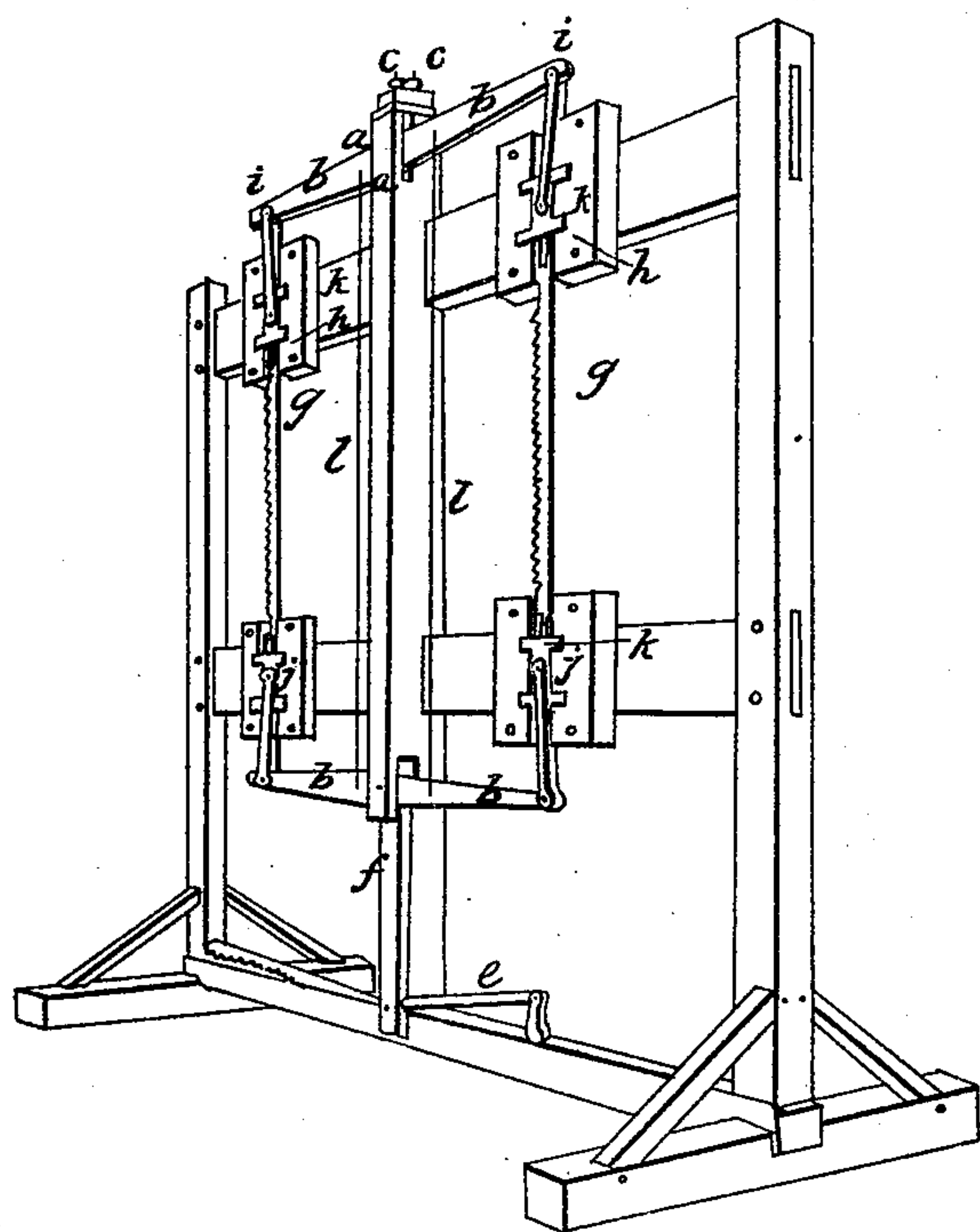


G. Gregg,
Reciprocating Saw-Mill.
N^o 16,435. Patented Jan. 20, 1857.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE GREGG, OF LOWES MILL, VIRGINIA.

SAWING-MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 16,435, dated January 20, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE GREGG, of Lowes Mill, county of Monongalia, and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Machine or Sawmill for Sawing Timber of Any Kind, called the Spring-Balance Double-Acting Muley Sawmill; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in having two saws attached to the ends of beams which are pivoted on a central fender post so that they balance each other and require no more gearing than a single saw mill and very little if any more power to drive them.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction.

I only use one fender post *a a* cut out in the center of the top to admit the upper beam *b b* on each side of the beam and in the top of the fender post I form material grooves which admit two screw bolts *c c*. These bolts pass up through a gumelastic or any kind of spring *d d*. The use of the bolts is to draw the saws up to any degree of tightness desired. The design of the

spring on the top of the fender post and on which the upper beam rests is to relieve the strain which must otherwise come on the machinery in its vibrations. The lower beam *b b* rests on a central stationary pivot. The pitman *e* may be worked perpendicularly by being attached to one end of the lower beam or horizontal if attached to the perpendicular lever *f* which is fastened to the center of said lower beam.

The saws *g g* are attached to stirrups *h*. These stirrups are fastened to rods or straps of metal. These rods or straps are connected with the ends of the beams *i*. All these connections work on joints or pivots. The stirrups work between guides *y y*. The saws are held to their position by metal slides, *R*, which are attached to the stirrups. The two working beams are also connected by two stay rods for safety in case of accident. A cross cut saw may also be attached to the perpendicular lever *f*.

I do not claim any of the parts separately, but

I do claim—

The whole, when constructed and operated as hereinbefore set forth and described.

GEORGE GREGG.

Attest:

J. G. WATSON,
J. D. GREGG.