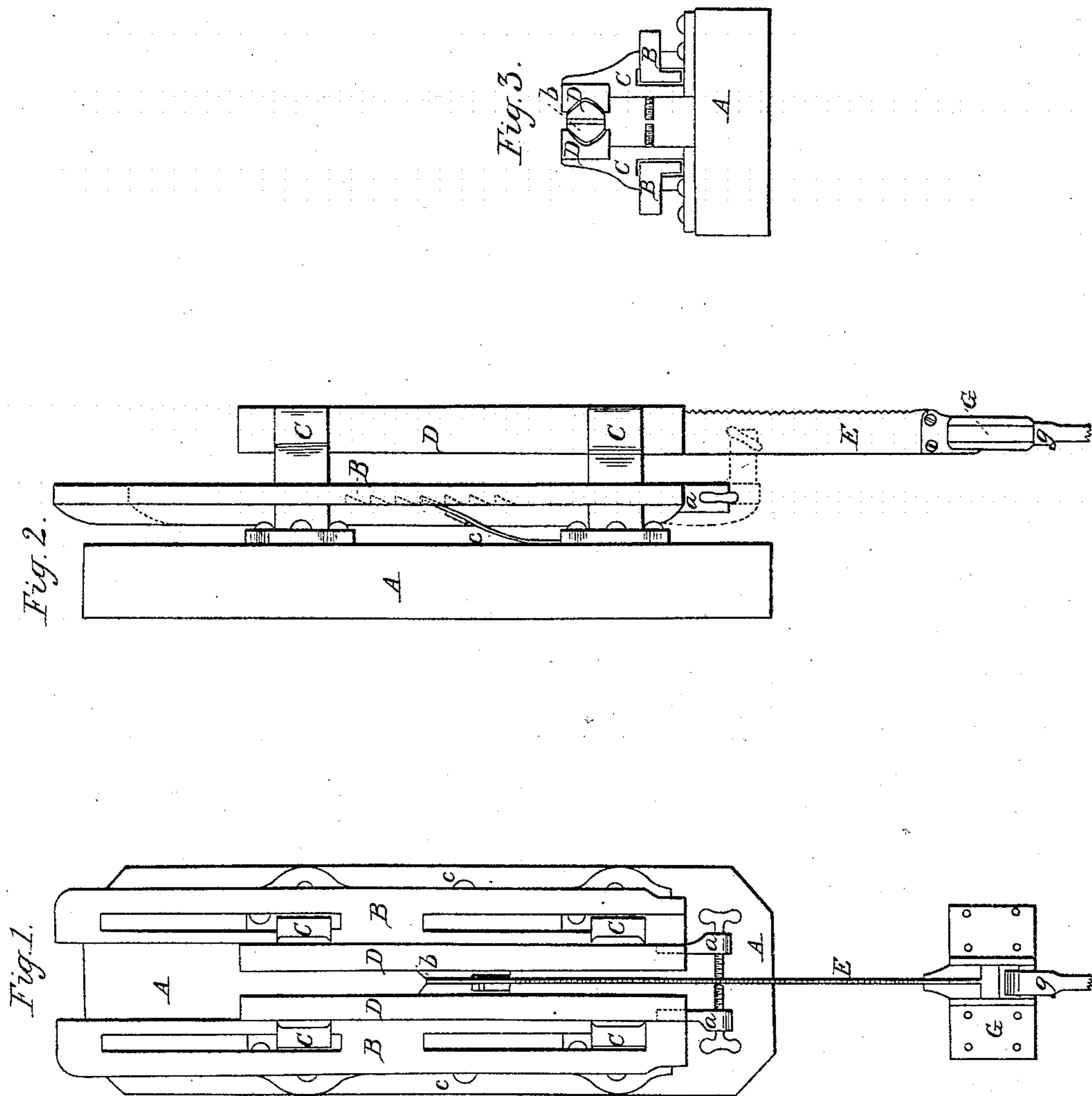


J. E. & J. C. Rogers,
Reciprocating Saw Mill.
N^o 44,750. Patented Oct. 18, 1864.



Witnesses.
Ramsey & Co. Jr.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH E. ROGERS AND JOSEPH C. ROGERS, OF LEWIS TOWNSHIP,
PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAW-MILLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 44,750, dated October 18, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH E. ROGERS and JOSEPH C. ROGERS, of Lewis township, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and improved Method of Hanging and Regulating Muley-Saws; and we do hereby 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 drawings, making a part of this specification, of which—

Figure 1 is a front view of our improved method of hanging and regulating a muley-saw; Fig. 2, a side view; Fig. 3, an end view.

Like letters indicate like parts in the figures of the drawings.

The nature of our improvement has reference to a method of hanging and regulating what are termed "muley-saws." This kind of saws are used without any framing, being secured at their upper and lower ends in such a manner that logs of any size may be sawed, and to admit of its being done, the framing or side supports are dispensed with, so as to give room enough in the sawing of large logs.

Our method for operating this kind of saw is in having a simple contrivance placed above and out of the way of the log, and to which is hung or fastened the upper end of the saw, being regulated, when not in good running order, without a stoppage of the same.

To enable any one skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will proceed to described its construction and operation.

We have a longitudinal base-plate, A, of a suitable size, securely fastened in an upright manner to a beam or other place. Secured to this plate are four standards or supports, C C C C, which project out a reasonable distance from its surface, their ends being fitted and secured to two longitudinal grooved oval bars, D D. In and between these oval grooves in these bars is an oval slide, b, having an opening made through the center to receive the upper end of the saw E, which is securely fastened thereto. The saw is fastened to the oval slides at the front edge, leaving at the back edge a very small play between fixed pins. The bars are placed sufficiently wide apart to

allow a free and easy play to the "slide" in its upward and downward movement.

On each side of the standards or supports are longitudinal sliding guides B B'. Each guide is composed of two pieces. The inner piece, of a flat bar-like form, is inserted in slots in the standards, made sufficiently large to allow of a free and easy movement of the bars through them. The outer piece is made secure to the inner at the center, and upper and lower ends first being cut and fitted around that part of the standard next to the inner bar slot, thus forming a slot of sufficient length and width between the two, so that the guide thus formed by the joining of the two pieces is enabled to be depressed or elevated to any desirable distance in the regulation of the saw.

On and near the lower ends of the guides are two small adjustable bars, a a, (with thumb-screws,) hinged or pivoted to same. They are for the purpose of correcting the saw if it should deviate from its proper position—that is, twisting and turning on the back, or from other causes, to which it is sometimes liable from the nature of the wood or from long usage. The guides from the manner in which they are constructed and applied may be raised or lowered to remedy the same when and where discovered, as will be observed in red lines in Fig. 2, the small bars with thumb-screws being adjusted and applied accordingly, as will be seen clearly in Fig. 1.

In order to keep the guides in place when moved to a desirable distance above or below, a suitable metallic spring, C, is secured to the base-plate immediately underneath of each upper end of which is let into a notch, a series of them, sufficient in number for the purpose, being made under the outer bar or piece of the guide, as seen in dotted lines in Fig. 2, so that by pressing down the springs the guides may be properly adjusted, the springs catching into one of the notches.

The lower end of the saw is attached to a block or cross-head, G, the pitman or rod g below operating it.

Thus it will be seen the grooved oval bars, being of a longitudinal nature, and placed near together, and the sliding bars being likewise, the saw is kept perfectly steady and

regular in its upward and downward movement, the sliding guides rectifying the saw when necessary and while in operation.

Having thus described our invention fully, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The sliding bars B B, adjustable bars *a a*, (with thumb screws,) and springs *c c*, in com

bination with the standards C C C C and base-plate A, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

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Witnesses:

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