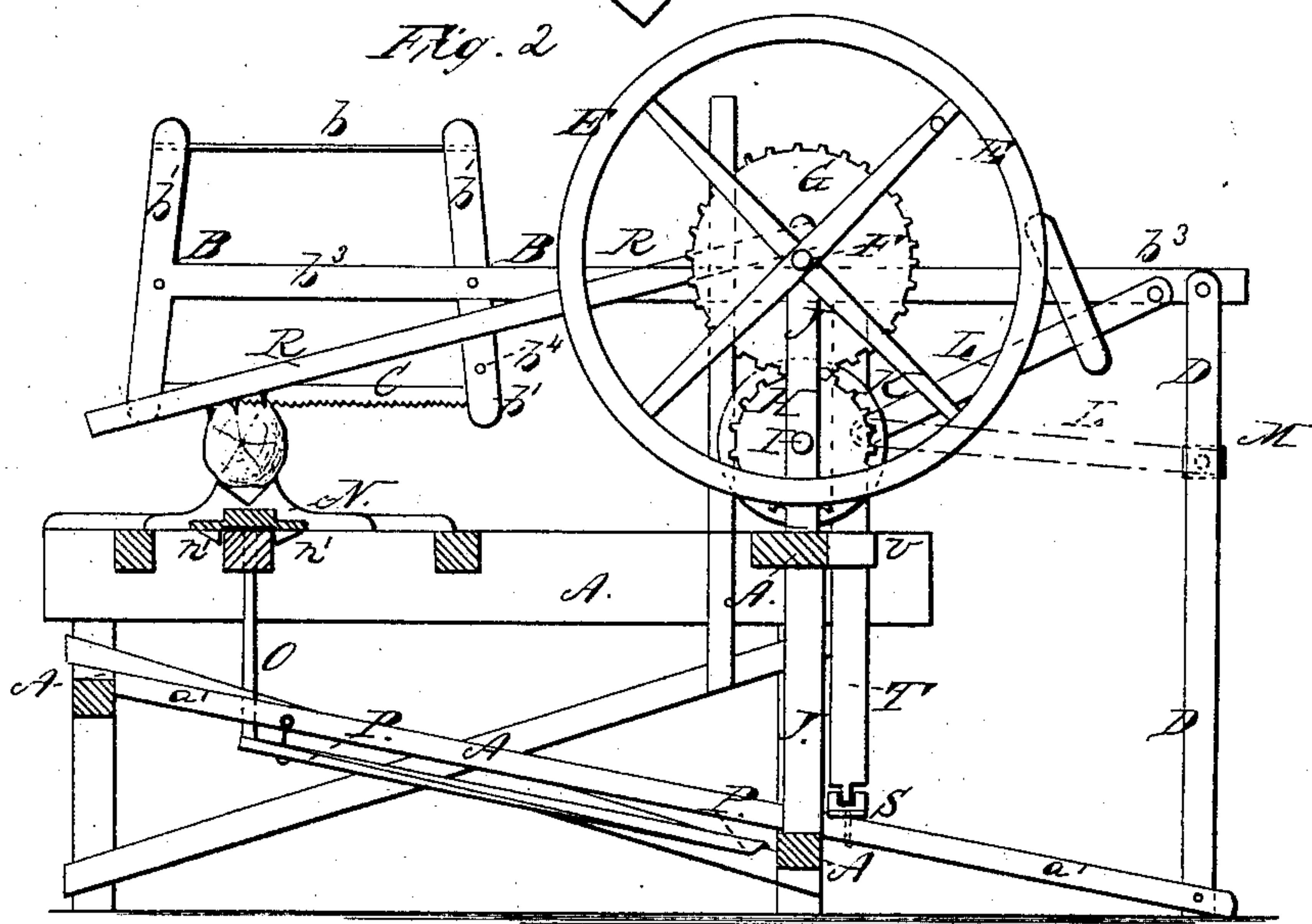
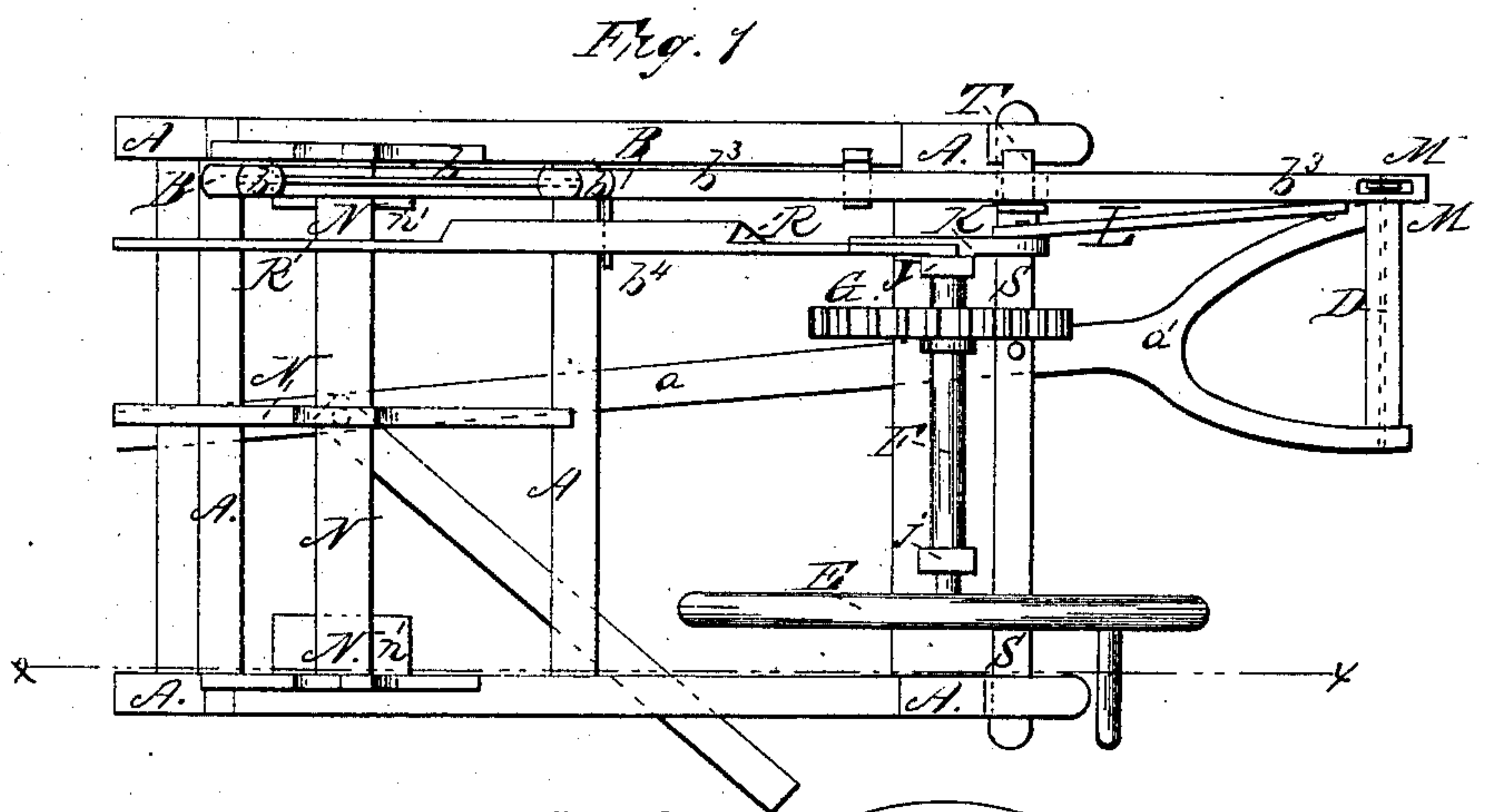


J. M. Batchelor,
Drag Saw.
N^o 69,613. Patented Oct. 8, 1867.



Witnesses
Theo. Tinsche
Wm. Truwin

Inventor:
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United States Patent Office.

JOSEPH M. BATCHELOR, OF FOXCROFT, MAINE.

Letters Patent No. 69,613, dated October 8, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAWING MACHINES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH M. BATCHELOR, of Foxcroft, Piscataquis county, Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sawing Machinery; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top or plan view of my improved sawing machine.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same taken through the line *x x*, fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention has for its object to furnish an improved sawing machine, simple in construction, easily operated, which will do its work rapidly, and will not be liable to get out of order; and it consists in the construction of the saw-frame; in pivoting the crank pitman to the extended beam of the saw-frame; in pivoting the crank pitman to the oscillating rod below the pivoting point of the extended beam of the saw-frame; in the combination of the treadle-bar and connecting-bar with the extended beam of the saw-frame and with the frame of the machine; in the combination of the rotary or pivoted saw-horse with the frame of the machine, and in the combination of a treadle-bar with the pivoting pin of the saw-horse and with the frame of the machine.

A is the frame of the machine, which is made of such a height that the operating parts may be conveniently worked. B is the saw-frame, to the lower ends of the cross-bars b^1 of which is secured the saw-blade C in the usual manner. b^2 is the rod attached to the upper ends of the cross-bars b^1 , for straining the saw. b^3 is the beam of the saw-frame, which is extended, as shown in figs. 1 and 2, and the rear or extended end of which is pivoted to the upper end of the oscillating rod or frame D. This may be a rod, but I prefer to make it a frame, wide at the bottom and tapering to a point at the top, so as to compel the beam b^3 to act always in the same line. The lower end of the frame D is pivoted to the projecting timbers a^1 of the frame A. E is the crank-wheel, which is made heavy so as to act as a balance-wheel, and which is attached to the end of a shaft, F, to which is attached a large gear-wheel, G, the teeth of which mesh into the teeth of the small gear-wheel H attached to the shaft I. The shafts F and I revolve in bearings in the vertical frame J attached to the frame A, and to the ends of the shaft I is attached a crank or crank-wheel, K, to the crank-pin of which is pivoted the ends of the pitman L, the other end of which is pivoted to the beam b^3 of the saw-frame B, a little below and in front of the point at which the said beam is pivoted to the oscillating frame D, as shown in fig. 1. If desired, the outer end of the pitman L may be pivoted to the vertical bar of the oscillating frame D by means of the socket-gudgeon M attached to the said vertical bar of the frame D, so that the throw or stroke of the saw may be regulated at pleasure. N is the saw-horse upon which the wood is placed to be sawn. The horse N rests upon the frame A, and is held in place by the notched cleats or blocks n' attached to its under side. To the central part of the horse N is attached the upper end of the pivoting rod O which passes down through vertical holes in the timbers of the frame A, as shown in fig. 2, with its lower end resting in a socket in the end of the treadle-bar P. The treadle-bar P is pivoted to the frame A, and its free end extends out into such a position as to be readily operated by the sawyer with his foot to raise the saw-horse N, so that it may be revolved for convenience in adjusting the wood upon it. R is a bar or lever, the rear end of which is pivoted to the side of the frame J, and which has prongs or teeth attached to its under side in such a position as to take hold of the wood upon the horse N and hold it in place while being sawn. b^4 is a pin attached to the saw-frame B in such a position as to project beneath the lever R, to raise the said lever when the saw-frame is raised in the manner hereinafter described. S is a treadle, pivoted to the frame A in such a position that its free end may project so as to be conveniently operated upon by the sawyer with his foot. Upon the inner end of the treadle-bar S rest, or to it are pivoted, the lower ends of the bar T, which passes up through a socket or keeper, U, attached to the frame A, and the upper end of which rests beneath the beam b^3 of the saw-frame B, so that by operating the treadle S the saw-frame B and lever R may be raised from the wood upon the saw-horse N.

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

The arrangement of the horse N, rod O, and treadle-bar P, as and for the purpose specified.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 27th day of February, 1867.

JOSEPH M. BATCHELOR,

Witnesses:

ASA GREEN,

J. F. HUGHES.