

2 Sheets--Sheet 1.

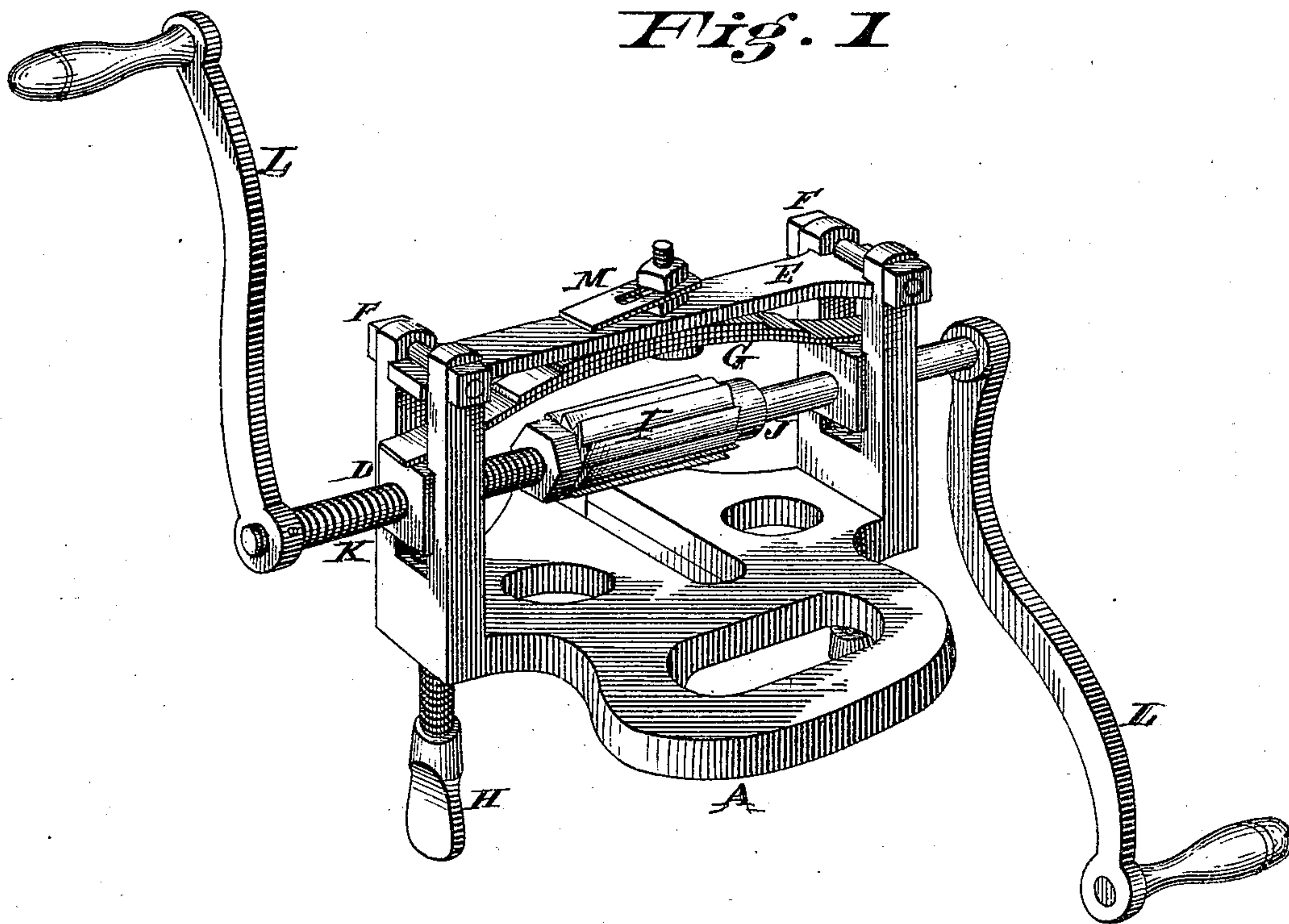
P. J. HOGAN, A. SOWDEN & J. FARROW.

Saw-Gummers.

No. 151,592.

Patented June 2, 1874.

Fig. 1



Attest

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Fig. 2

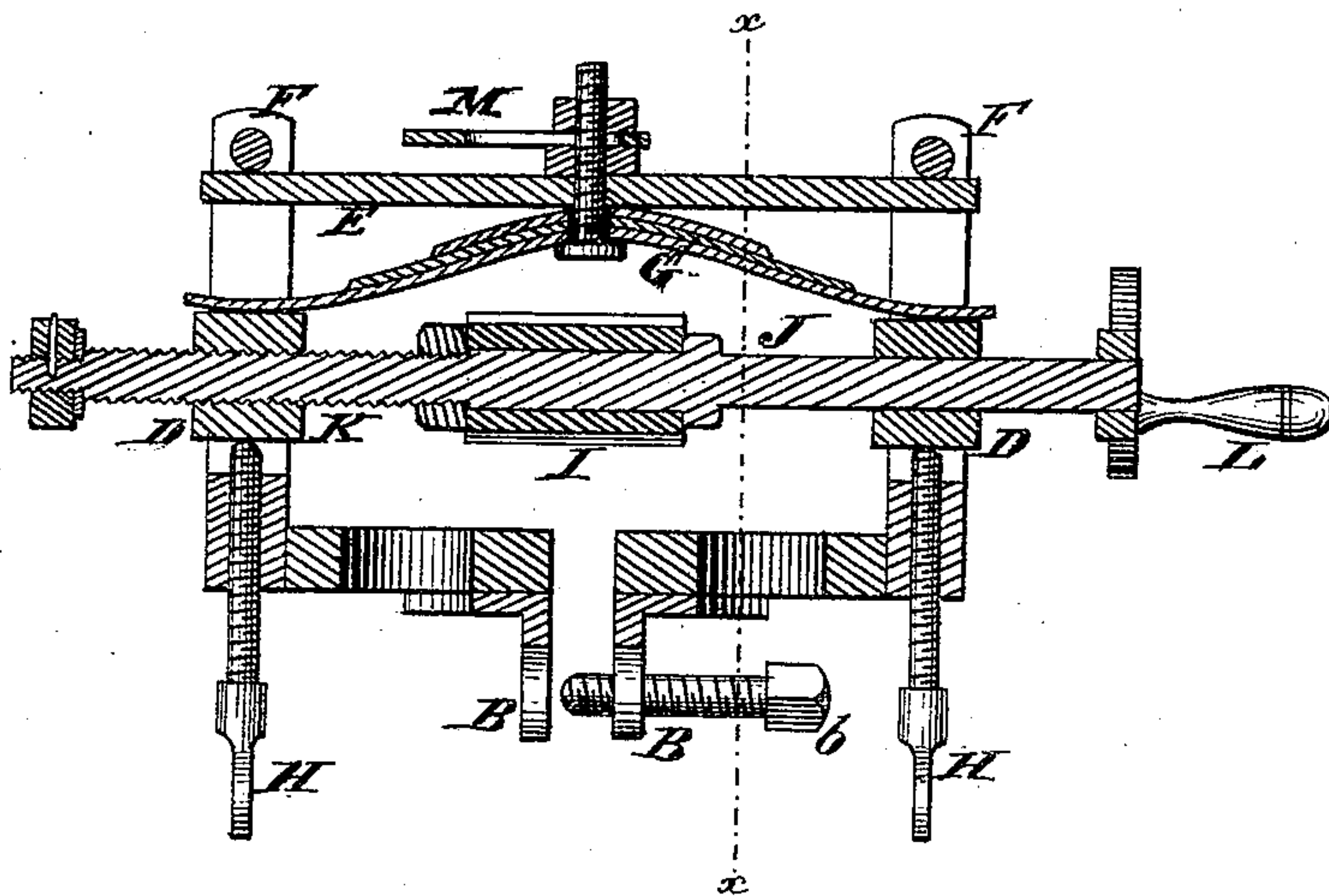
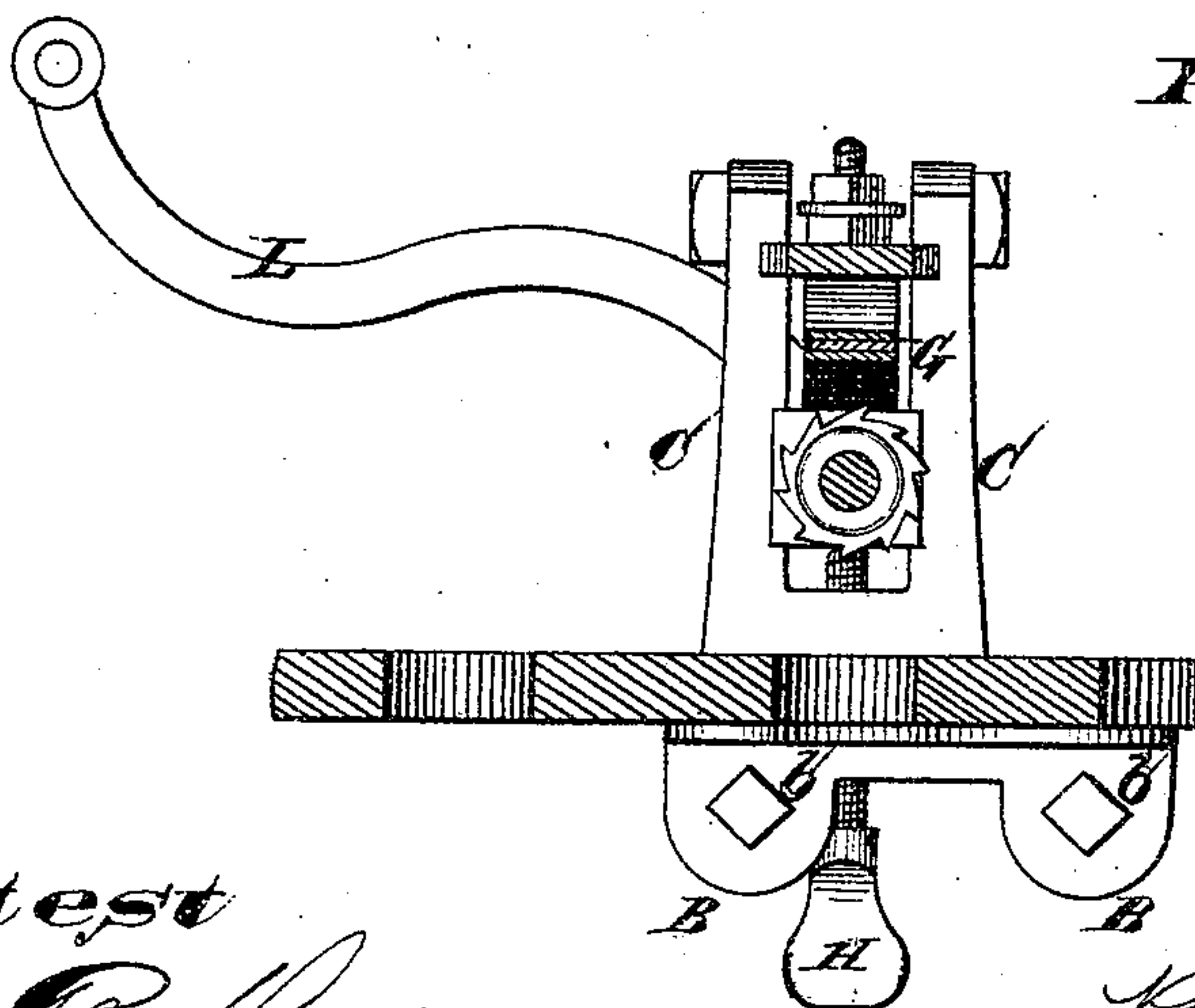


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK J. HOGAN, ADAM SOWDEN, AND JOHN FARROW, OF CINCINNATI,
OHIO, ASSIGNORS TO PATRICK J. HOGAN AND ADAM SOWDEN.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAW-GUMMERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **151,592**, dated June 2, 1874; application filed
March 19, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PATRICK J. HOGAN, ADAM SOWDEN, and JOHN FARROW, all of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Saw-Gummers, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention relates to the class of saw-gummers having a revolving cutter-spindle arranged at right angles to the plane of the saw, and kept up to its work by the stress of a spring; and our improvement consists in providing the cutter-spindle with a threaded portion for feeding the cutter laterally across the saw to bring into play its full length, and prevent unequal wear upon its teeth.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a saw-gummer embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is an axial section of the same, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section.

A is the cutter-frame, to which jaws B are attached, fitted with set-screws *b*, by which the frame is secured to the edge of the saw. Upon this cutter-frame housings C are formed to receive the sliding boxes D, in which the cutter-spindle is journaled. At the top of the housings a bar, E, is secured by bolts F, to the under side of which bar a metallic spring, G, is securely attached, the outer ends of the spring being made to rest upon and compress the boxes D. At the bottom of the cutter-frame two set-screws, H, are fitted, against which set-screws the boxes D are forced by the spring G, the set-screws serving to raise the cutters from the work after completion, and, if desirable, to limit or gage the depth of the cut. I is the cutter, secured to the spindle J, one end of which has preferably a screw-thread, K, upon it, passing through a female

thread in one of the boxes D. The spindle is fitted with crank-handles L, by which it is operated, and when the cutter is in operation the spring feeds it down to its work in the hollow of the tooth of the saw, the set-screws H being set, if desirable, to limit this downward movement of the cutter, and while the cutter is revolving it is by the screw K fed laterally across the saw, so as to bring into play the full length of the cutter, and prevent unequal wear upon the teeth of the same.

After one tooth is cut the cutter may be elevated, by the screws H, against the force of the spring G, so that it may assume a position for convenient setting of the gummer on the next tooth.

An adjustable gage, M, may be used to enable the cutter frame to be fixed accurately upon each successive tooth of the saw, the end of the gage being made to rest against the edge of the tooth immediately in front of it.

It is obvious that the precise construction of spring shown is not the only one that may be used, as coiled springs or gum springs will perform the same function in the same way; and other lifters may be used in place of screws H.

We claim—

The cutter-spindle I J, having threaded portion K, in combination with the feeding-spring G, substantially as specified.

In testimony of which invention we hereunto set our hands.

PATRICK J. HOGAN.
ADAM SOWDEN.
JOHN FARROW.

Witnesses:

R. M. HUNTER,
J. L. WARTMANN.