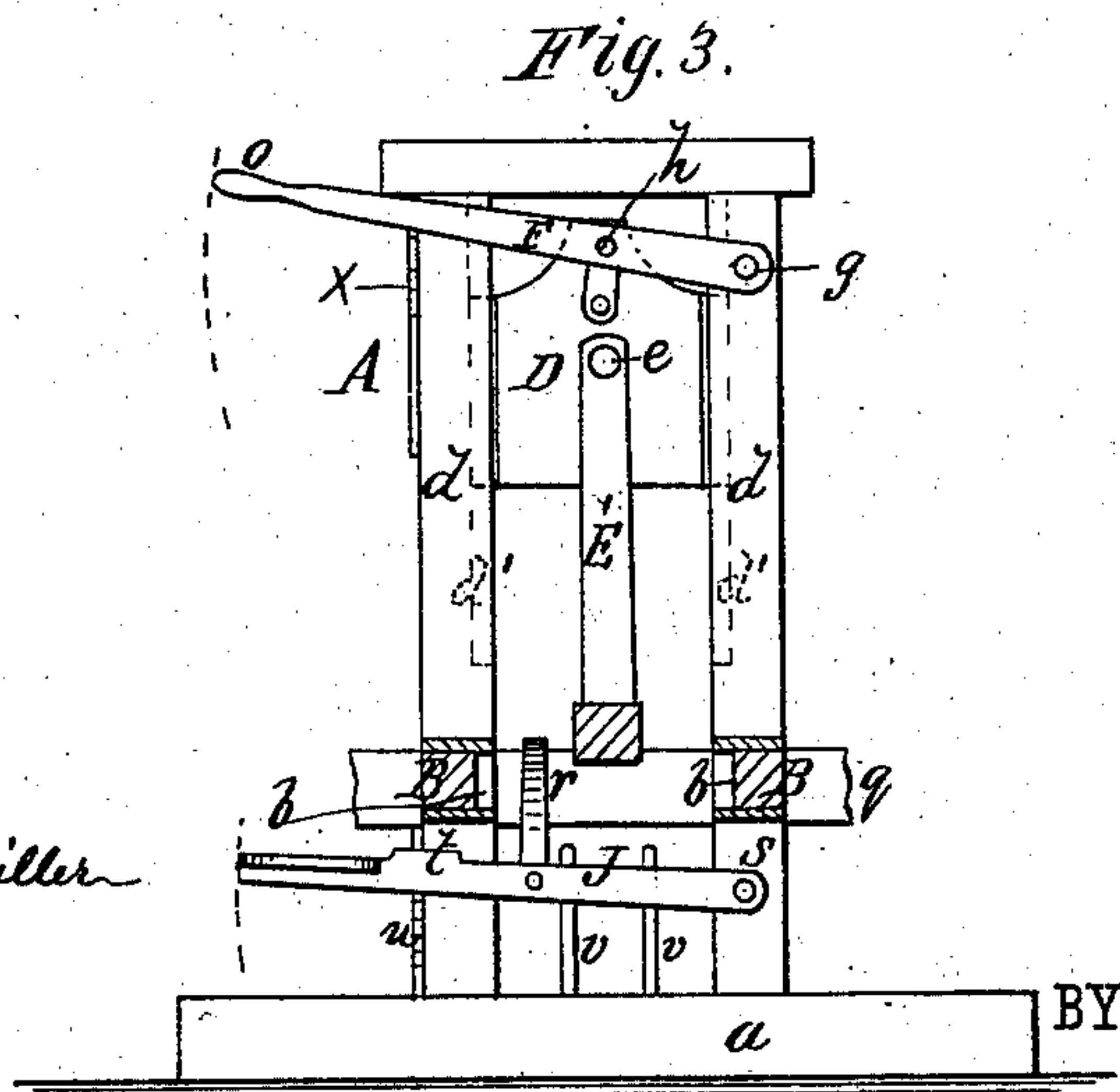
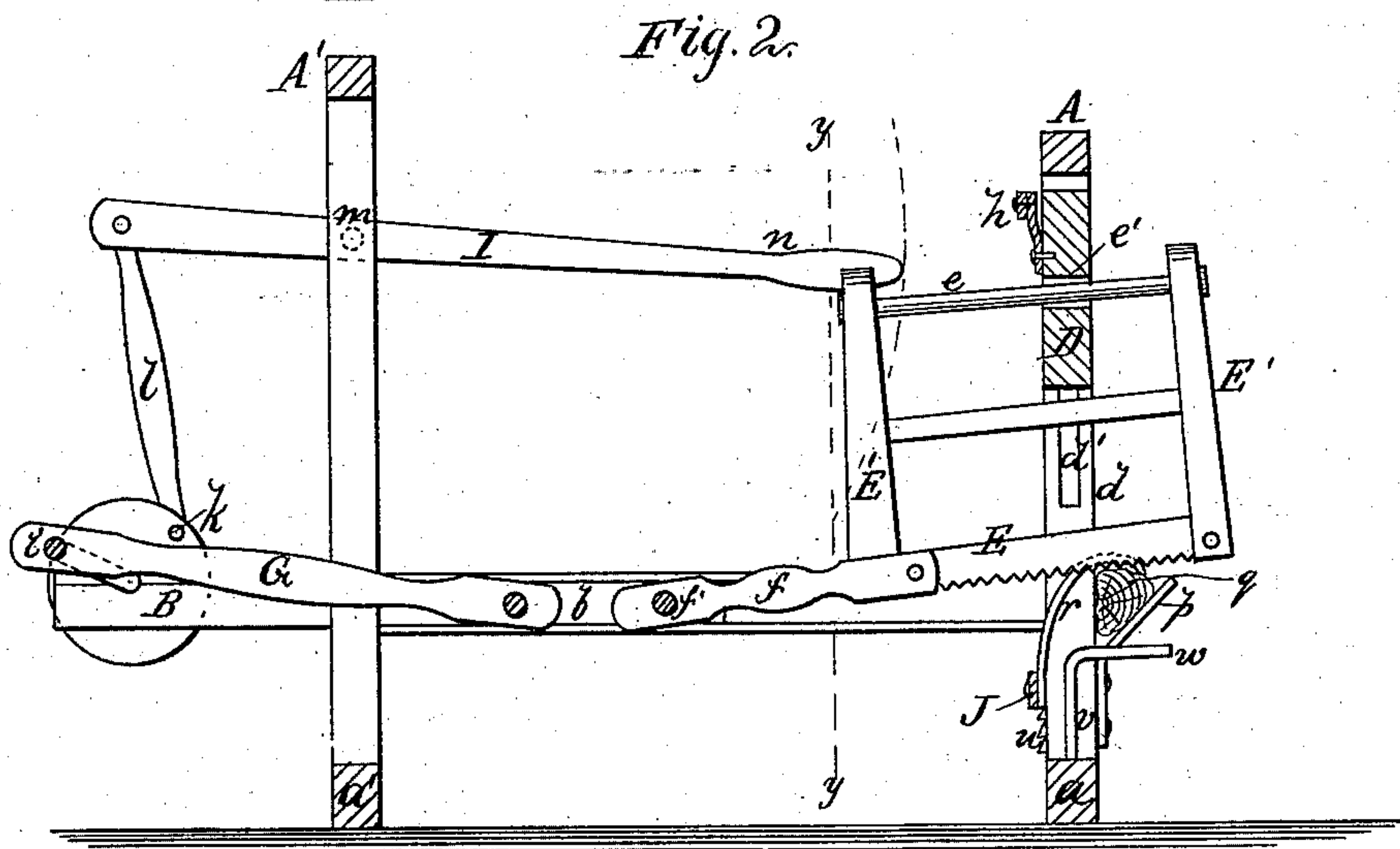
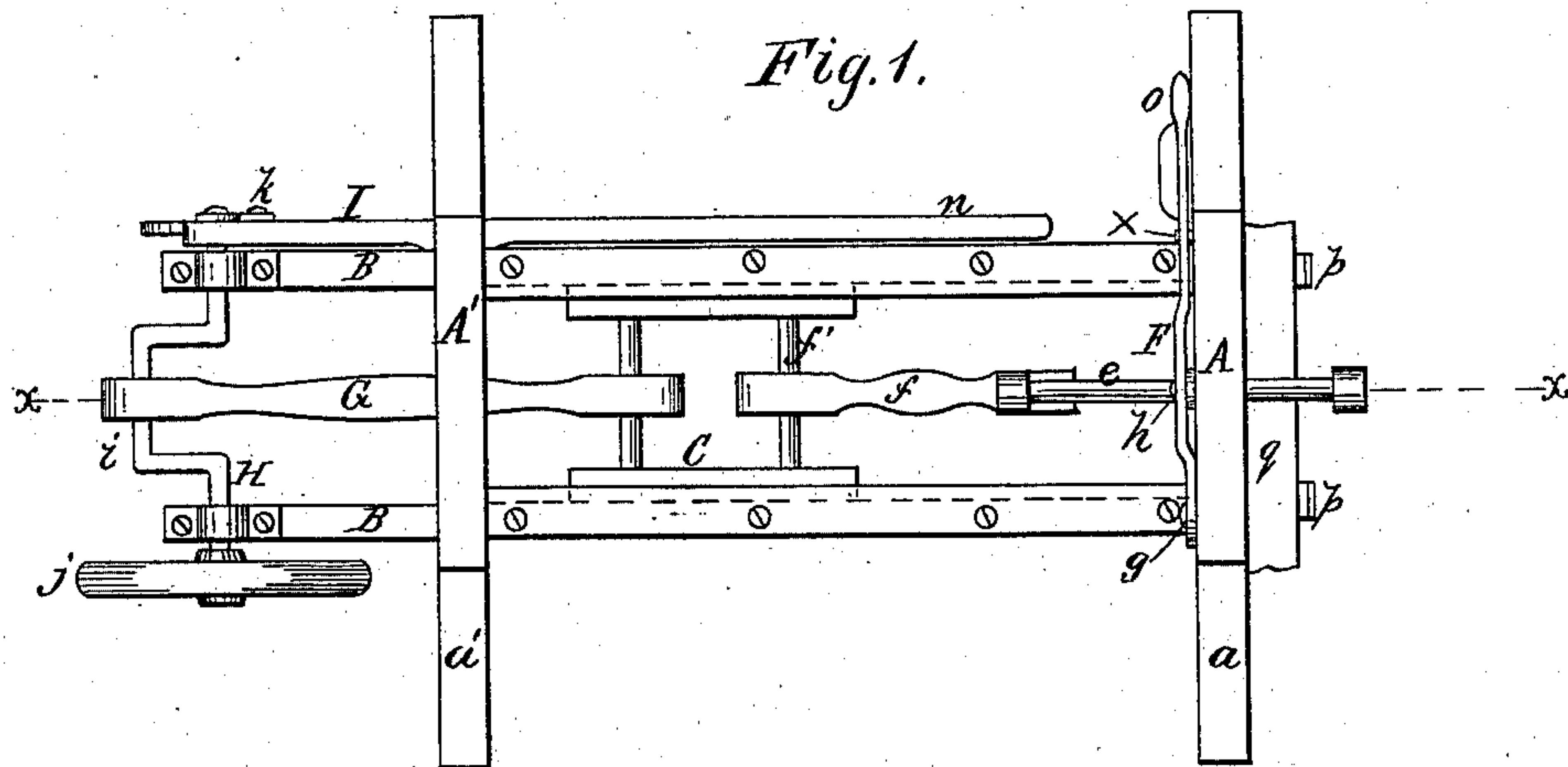


M. FRANK & A. DICKISON.
Drag-Sawing Machine.

No. 224,894.

Patented Feb. 24, 1880.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MONROE FRANK AND ALFRED DICKISON, OF BOWLUSVILLE, OHIO.

DRAG-SAWING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 224,894, dated February 24, 1880.

Application filed October 31, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MONROE FRANK and ALFRED DICKISON, of Bowlusville, in the county of Clarke and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Drag-Sawing Machine, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to facilitate the work of sawing fire-wood.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of our improvement. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same, taken on line *x x* of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the same, taken on line *y y* of Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, *A A'* are upright frames supported by base-plates *a a'*. Frames *A A'* are connected by horizontal side bars, *B B*. In the inside faces of bars *B B* are guides *b b*, in which is held the cross-head *C*. In the side uprights, *d d*, of frame *A* are grooves *d'*, in which are held the edges of slide *D*.

E is the saw, stretched in a frame, *E'*. In the upper part of frame *E'* is a round shaft, *e*, which is passed through a hole, *e'*, in slide *D*, and has its ends fastened to saw-frame *E'*. The saw-stock *f* is pivoted to the cross-bar *f'* of the cross-head. A lever, *F*, fulcrumed at *g* to frame *A*, is pivoted at *h* to slide *D*, so that said slide, and with it the saw, can be readily raised and lowered by means of said lever.

Cross-head *C* is connected by pitman *G* with crank *i* on shaft *H*, which carries a balance-wheel, *j*, at one end, and at the opposite end a crank, *k*, which is connected by pitman *l* with a lever, *I*, fulcrumed at *m*. The power end *n* of lever *I* is on the same side and close to the power end *o* of lever *F*, by which the slide *D* and saw *E* are raised and lowered, so that the operator can manage both levers from the same point.

On the front of uprights *d d*, below saw *E*, are supports *p p*, on which the log *q* is placed and held by a hook, *r*, attached to a lever, *J*, fulcrumed at *s*, and provided with an edge, *t*, to engage ratchet *u*, so that when the hook *r* is drawn down on log *q* the lever can be secured by causing the edge *t* to engage ratchet *u*.

To base-plate *a* are fixed two supports, *v v*, on each side of the saw *E*, in such a position that the horizontal portions *w* will be immediately under the log *q* on each side of the saw-cut and support the log as it is being sawed, and thus prevent said log from squeezing against the saw-blade.

By means of the lever *I* a reciprocating motion is given to cross-head *C*, and thence to saw *E*. The operator allows the saw to bear on the log *q* by its own weight, or presses it down by means of lever *F*. When the log is sawed through, the operator raises the slide *D* and saw *E* by means of lever *F*, and by causing the lever *F* to engage the rack *x* the saw can be held up while the log is being shifted or another one placed on supports *p*.

The crank-shaft *H* may be run by steam or horse power.

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

The combination, with the saw having projection *f* and working in the vertical slide *D*, having actuating-lever *F*, of the slide *C*, pitman *G*, shaft *H*, having cranks *i k* and balance-wheel *j*, pitman *l*, and lever *I*, fulcrumed at *m*, all constructed and arranged as shown and described.

MONROE FRANK.
ALFRED DICKISON.

Witnesses:

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