

(No Model.)

W. H. DODGE.

HAND SAW.

No. 267,406

Patented Nov. 14, 1882.

Fig. 1.

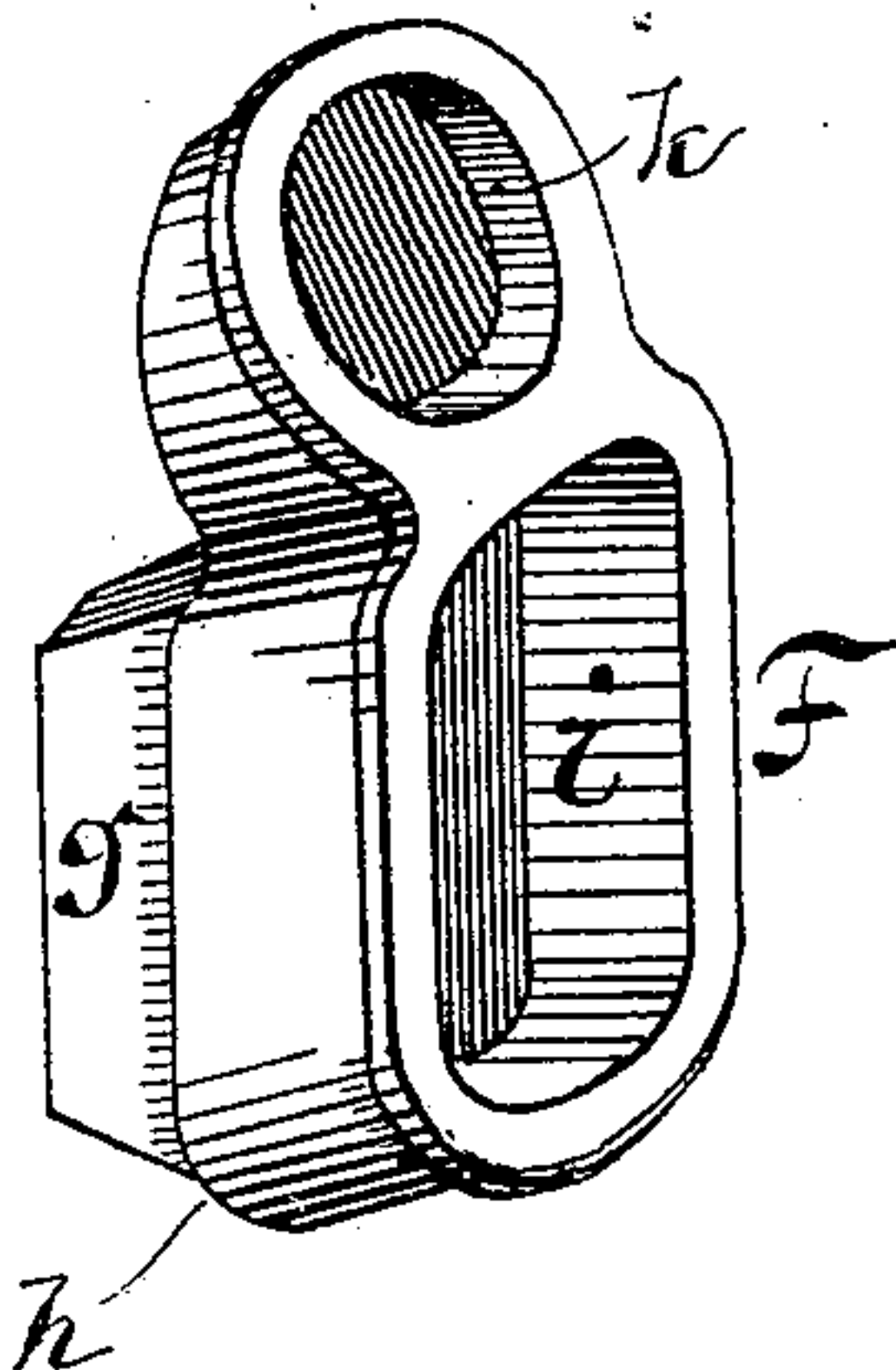
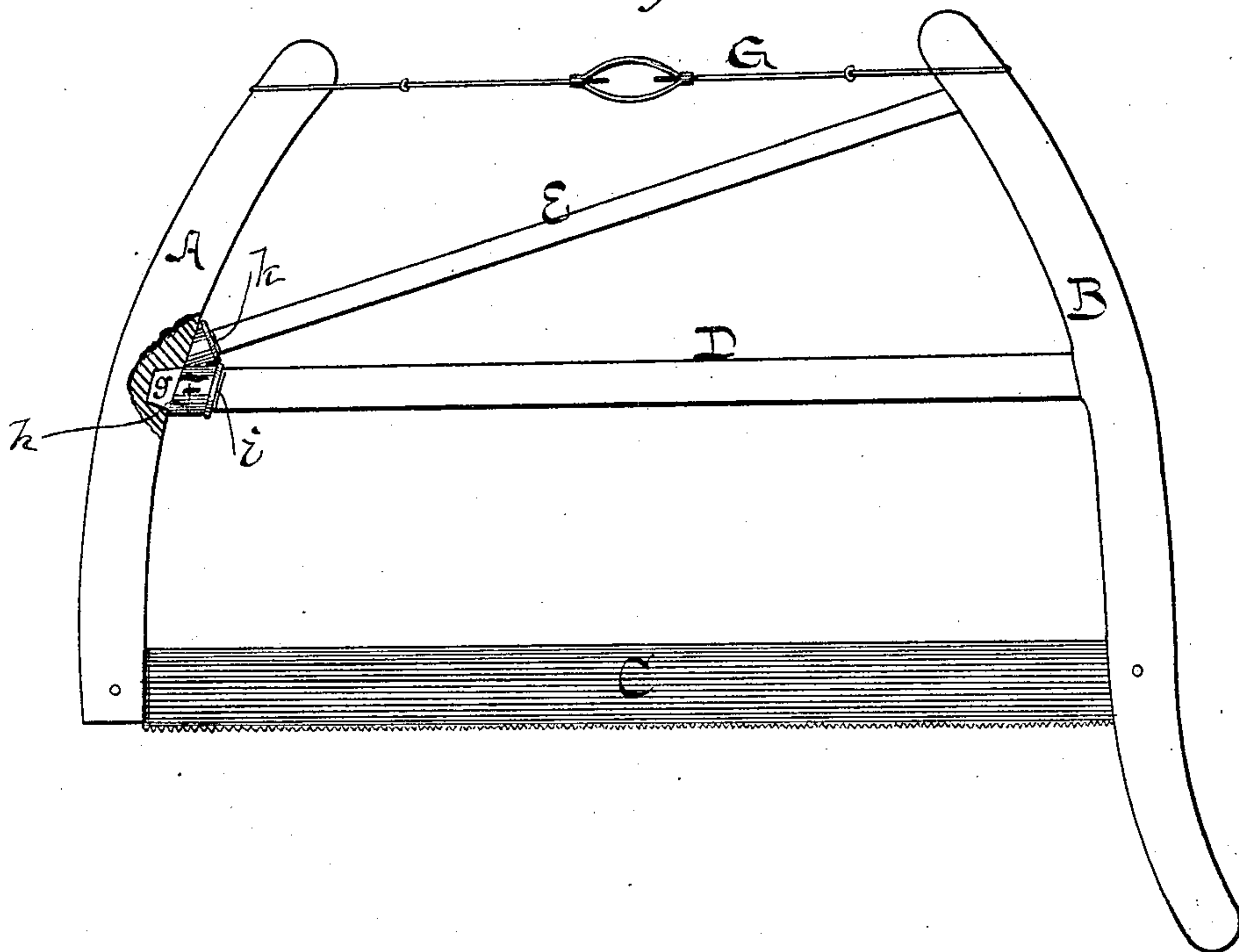


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALLACE H. DODGE, OF MISHAWAKA, INDIANA.

## HANDSAW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,406, dated November 14, 1882.

Application filed August 30, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALLACE H. DODGE, of Mishawaka, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, have invented a new and  
5 useful Improvement in Handsaw-Frames; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and accurate description of the same.

My invention relates to that class of saws known as "buck-saws;" and it consists in a  
10 metallic socket for the stretcher and diagonal brace, whereby both are seated coincidently, yet independently, upon the front bar of the frame.

That others may fully understand my invention, I will particularly describe it, having reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein  
15 Figure 1 is a perspective view of my socket detached. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the saw-frame, with socket, brace, and stretcher in place.  
20

A is the front bar of the frame. B is the rear or handle bar. C is the saw, and G is the straining-rod. The stretcher D maintains the front and rear bars at a proper distance, and  
25 its ends form the fulcrum over which the front and rear bars act as levers to strain the saw when the straining-rod is shortened. Many common saw-frames have no other parts than those named above; but it has been found that  
30 ease of action and durability in use are increased by the addition of a diagonal brace, E, whereby the rear or handle bar and the stretcher should be constituted a rigid triangular frame to bear the racking strains of  
35 the unequal propelling force exerted by the hands of the user. Usually this diagonal brace has had one end seated in a socket near the head of the rear bar, B, and its other end seated in a socket attached to or excavated in  
40 the stretcher D. This arrangement requires the stretcher to withstand a diagonal strain from

the brace, as well as the direct strain from the bars A and B, and a better arrangement has been to seat the diagonal brace upon the stretcher close to its junction with the bar A, or even  
45 upon the bar A close to said junction. This last plan introduces separate fulcrum-points at the junctions of said stretcher and brace with the bar A. My improvement removes all objections from these last-named plans by  
50 seating the diagonal brace and stretcher independently upon the front bar, A, without introducing more than one fulcrum point. I therefore make a metallic socket-piece, F, having a tenon, *g*, with shoulders *h*, extending in  
55 a plane at each side of it, so as to adapt it to be seated on the bar A, and kept in place thereon by the entrance of said tenon into a suitable mortise made in said bar. The piece F is provided with two cells or sockets, *i k*, to receive  
60 the stretcher and the diagonal brace respectively, and transmit the separate strains from each directly to the front bar, A.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The bars A B, saw C, straining-rod G, stretcher D, and diagonal brace E, combined with the separable socket-plate F, adapted to receive and retain the ends of the braces, substantially as set forth.  
65 70

2. A saw-frame composed of front and back bars, A B, straining-rod G, and stretcher D, combined with a diagonal brace, E, and a socket-piece, F, common to said diagonal brace and stretcher, whereby their strains are coincidently but separately transmitted to the bar A, as set forth.  
75

WALLACE H. DODGE.

Witnesses:

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