

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. MEE.
LOG CANTER.

No. 279,660.

Patented June 19, 1883.

Fig. 1.

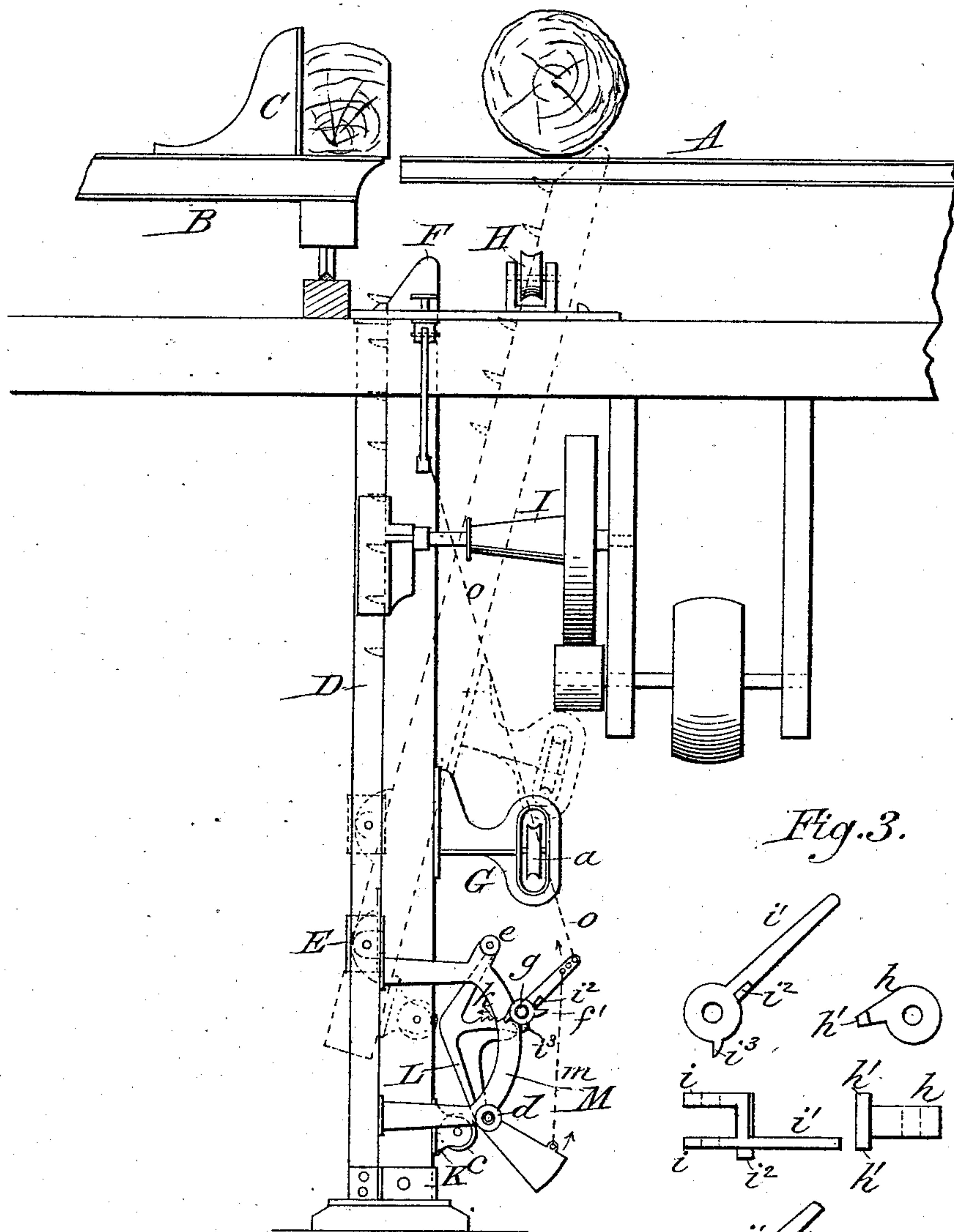


Fig. 3.

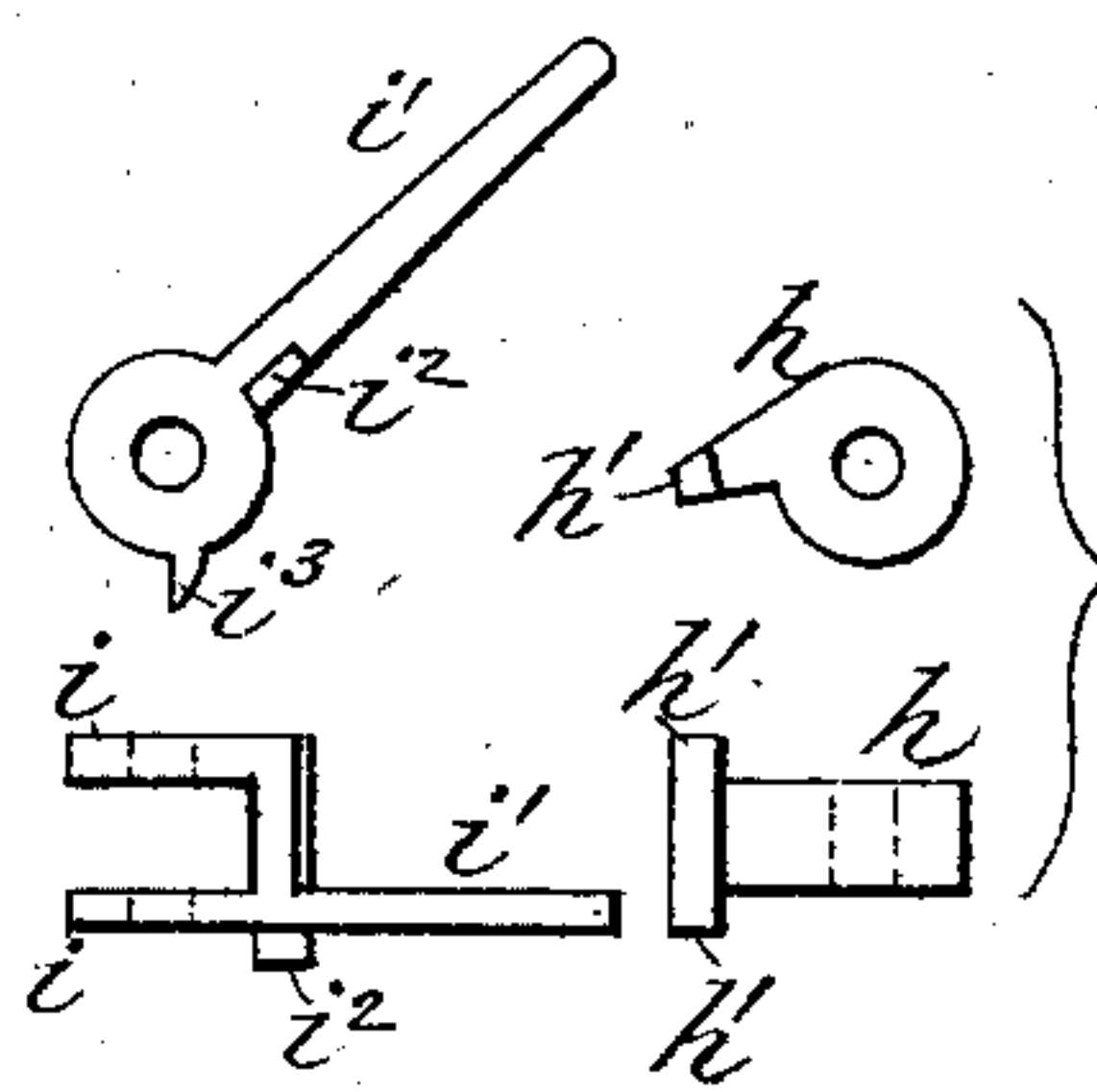
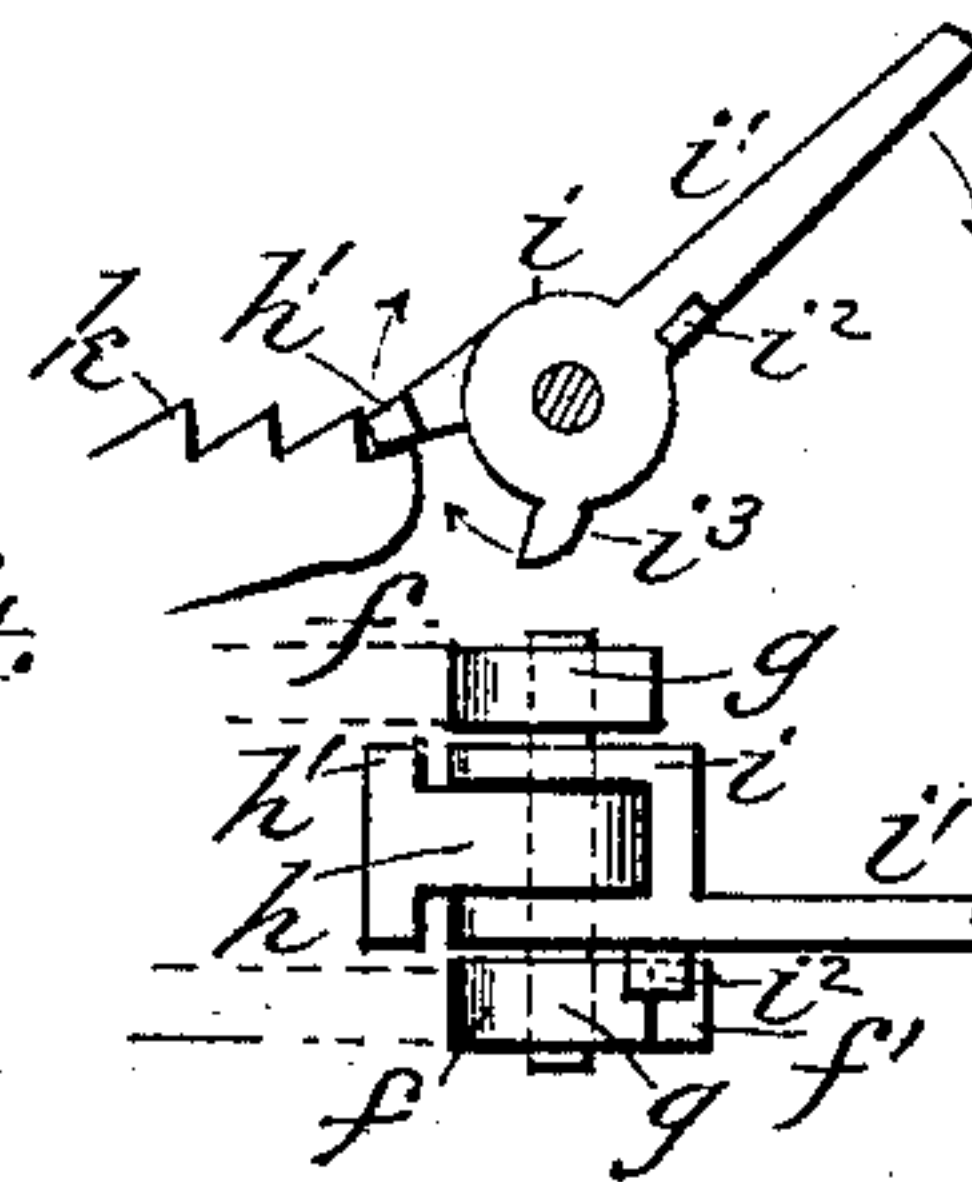


Fig. 4.



Attest:

H. H. Schott
A. R. Brown.

Inventor:

Gilbert Mee,
by
Robert Vobe,
Att'y

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

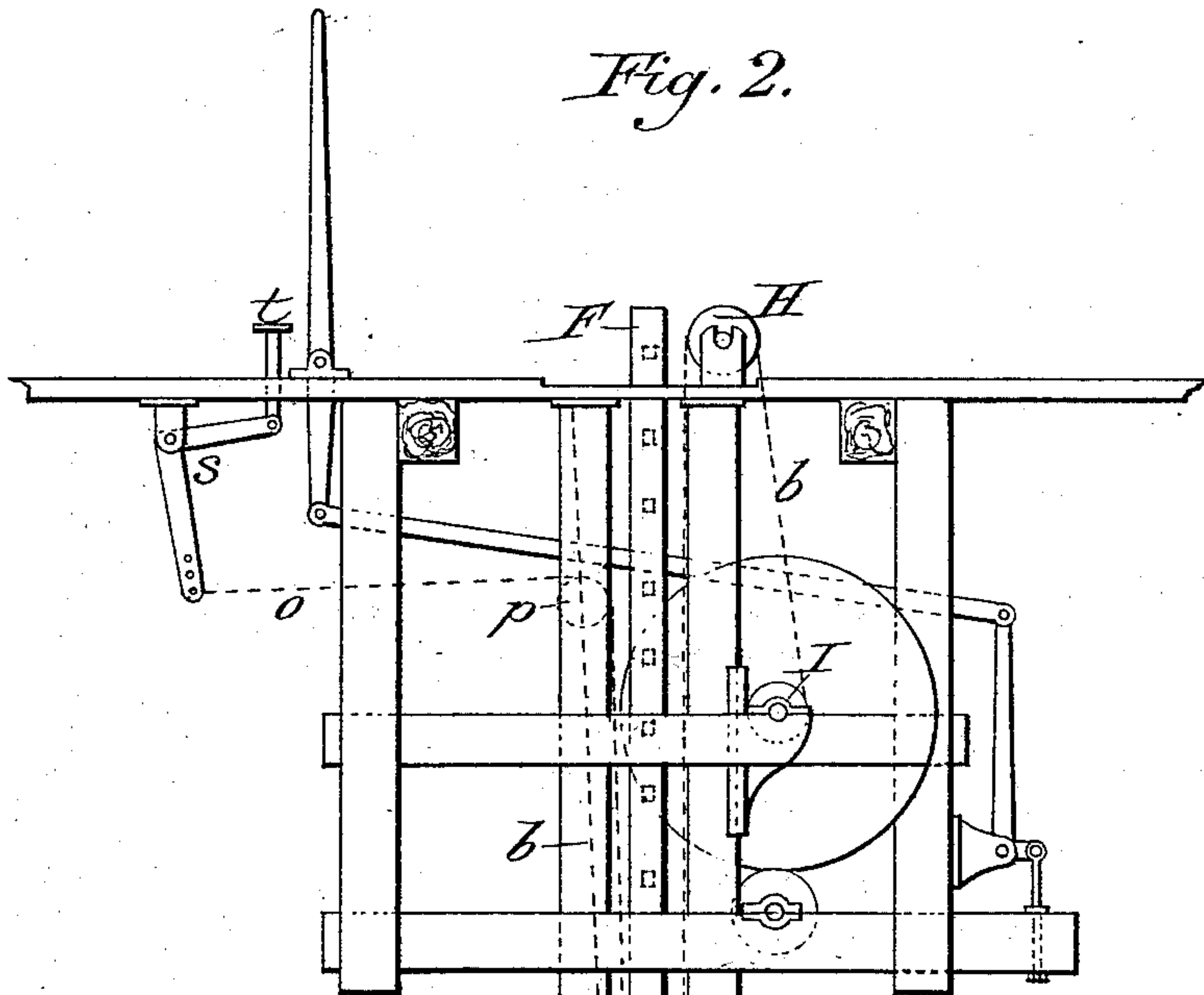
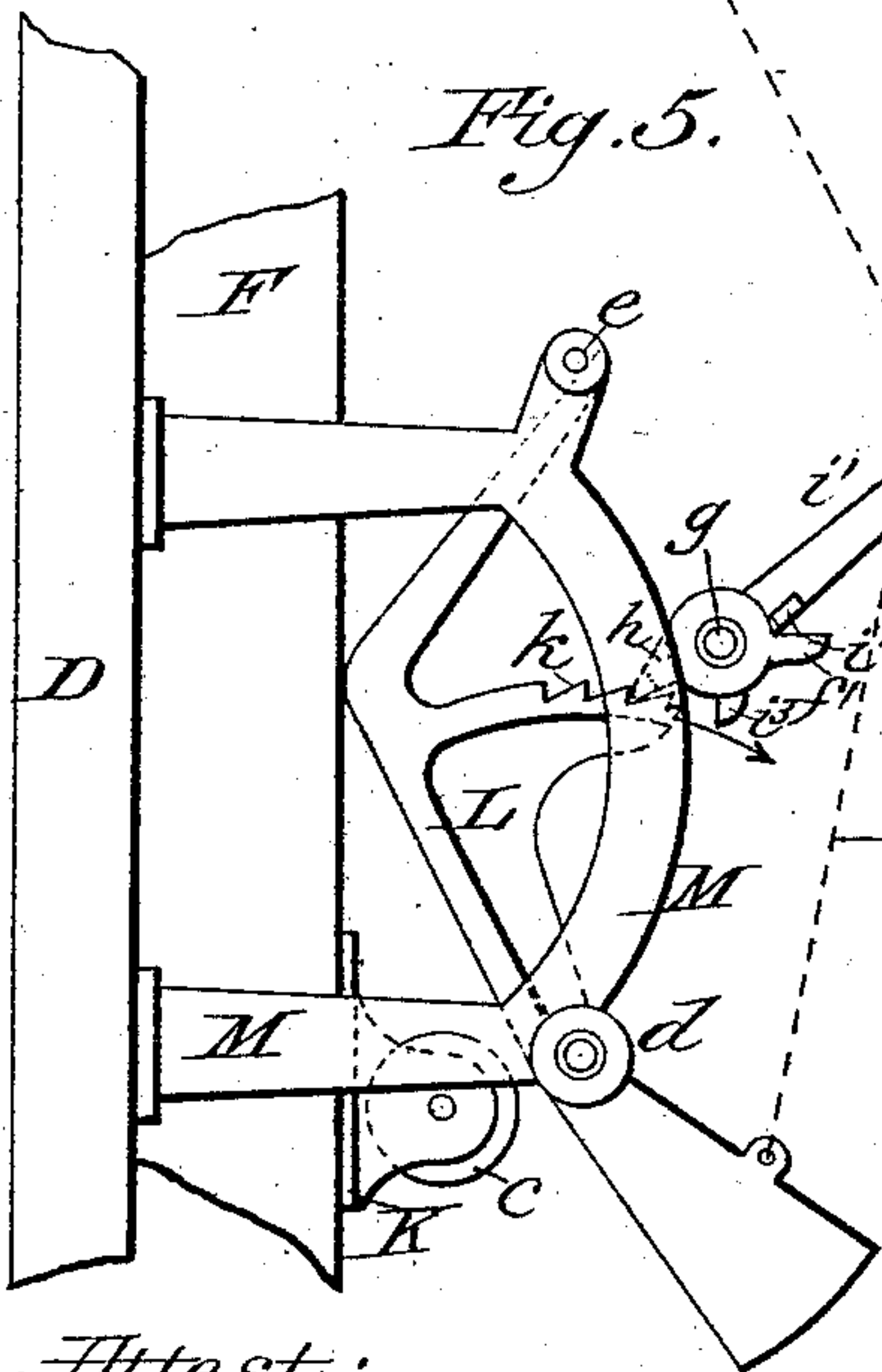


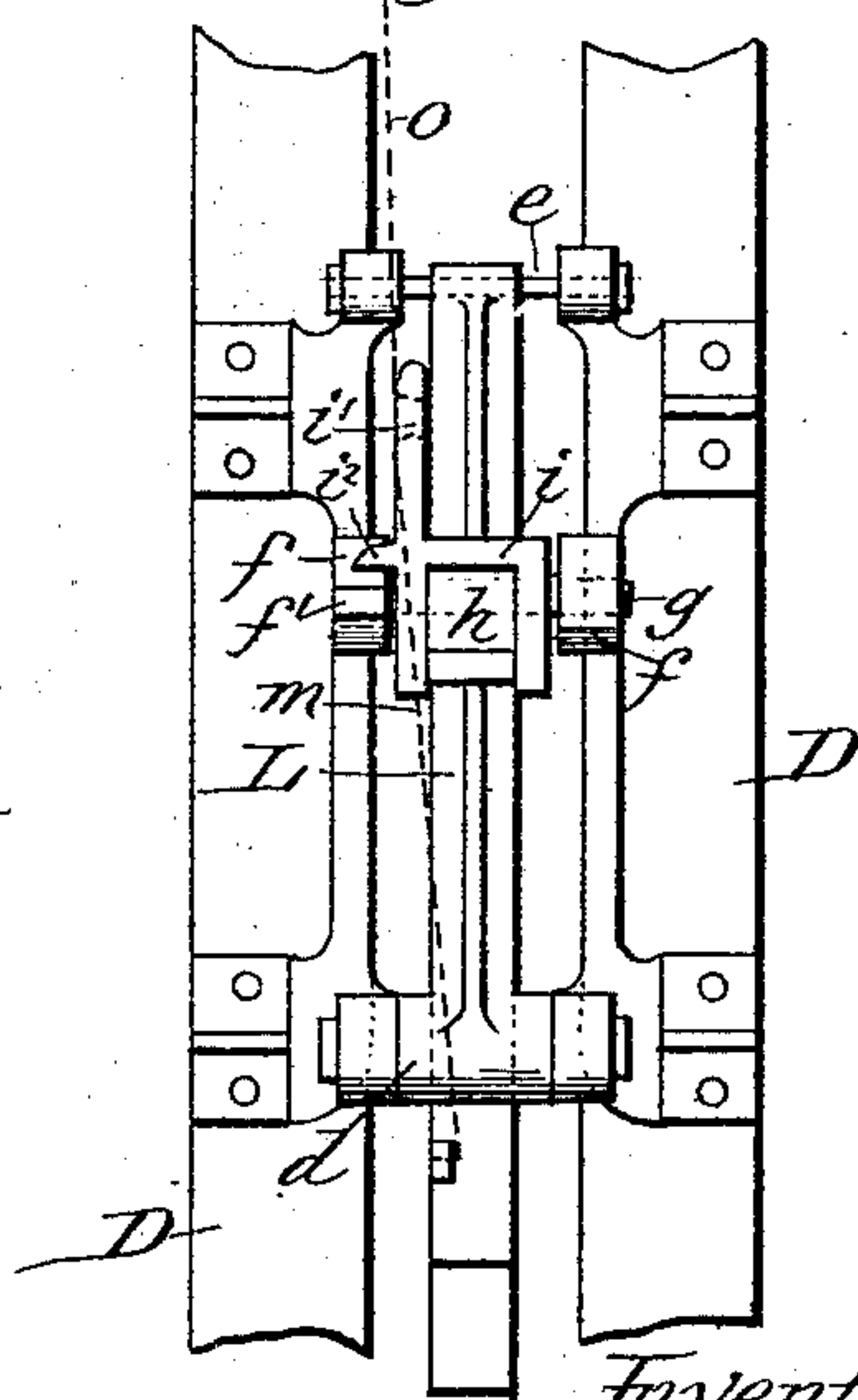
Fig. 5.



Attest:

H. H. Schott
A. R. Brown.

Fig. 6.



Inventor:

Gilbert Mee.
by
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att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT MEE, OF MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ALEXANDER RODGERS, OF SAME PLACE.

LOG-CANTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 279,660, dated June 19, 1883.

Application filed August 25, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT MEE, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Muskegon, in the county of Muskegon and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Log-Canters; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to that class of log-canters that are adapted to roll logs from the log-deck of a saw-mill onto the saw-carriage, and also turn the logs while resting on the head-blocks; and the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of certain devices for varying the extent of oscillation imparted to the canter-bar, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

Heretofore the stiles or uprights of a log-canter have been provided with brackets in which is journaled a vertical shaft or spindle carrying a double incline so arranged as to be capable of being placed in line with the canter-bar or partially rotated to one side out of the path of said bar. When the inclines are arranged in line with the canter-bar, they are adapted to act upon a roller at its lower end, beneath its fulcrum, thereby causing its upper part, which comes in contact with the log, to have a greater range of oscillation than the lower end, and so enabling the upper end of the toothed bar or canter to reach back behind a log on the deck and roll it onto the carriage; but when the log is in place upon the head-blocks of the carriage, the spindle and its attached incline may be turned to one side, so as to enable the canter-bar to reciprocate vertically without oscillation, and thus perform its usual function of turning logs upon the head-blocks. In the construction just referred to the double incline is so formed and arranged as to be capable of imparting only an unvarying degree of oscillation to the canter-bar. A similar effect has also been accomplished by means of a cam arranged to operate upon an inclined plate secured to the canter-bar.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and readily-operated means of imparting any desired degree of oscillation to the canter-bar, and of varying the extent of such oscillations according to circumstances. This object is attained by the mechanism illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a log-canter with sections of the log-deck and saw-carriage. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the canter and its operative mechanism. Fig. 3 represents detail views of a pawl and tripping-lever. Fig. 4 represents a plan and side view of the pawl and tripping-lever in connection with the ratchet-arm of the double incline. Figs. 5 and 6 are enlarged detail views of the adjustable double incline and its connections.

Like letters indicate like parts in the several views.

A represents the log-deck, and B is the saw-carriage, upon which are placed the head-blocks C, that support the logs during the operation of sawing.

Beneath the log-deck are the parallel upright stiles or guides D D, which support the operative mechanism of the canter and serve as guides for the cross-head E, which has a vertical sliding movement upon them. To this cross-head E is pivoted a toothed bar or canter, F, which is so arranged as to be capable of an oscillating movement when required.

Secured to the rear of the bar or canter F is a bracket, G, in the outer end of which is journaled a sheave, *a*, over which passes a rope or chain, *b*, that also passes over the sheave H to the winding-drum I, to which motion is imparted by the ordinary friction mechanism.

Attached to the rear of the canter-bar F, near its lower end, is a bracket, K, which carries a friction-wheel, *c*, that is arranged to run upon the face of an adjustable double incline, L, which forms, when in proper position, a guide for directing the oscillating movements of the canter. The adjustable double incline L is pivoted at *d* between the brackets M M, which are attached to the stiles or guide-posts D D. These brackets M M are connected by a transverse stop-pin, *e*, which limits the forward movement of the upper arm of the double

(No Model.)

G. F. NEWELL.

WRENCH.

No. 279,661.

Patented June 19, 1883.

Fig. 1.

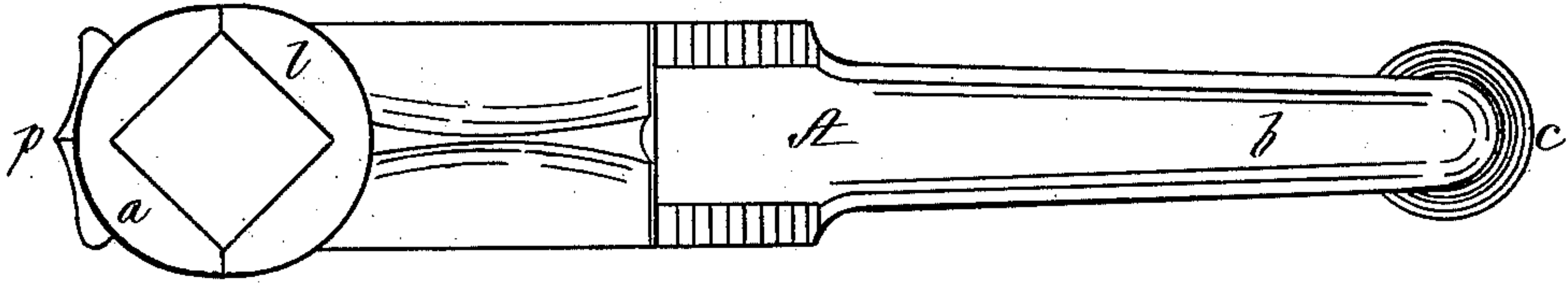


Fig. 2.

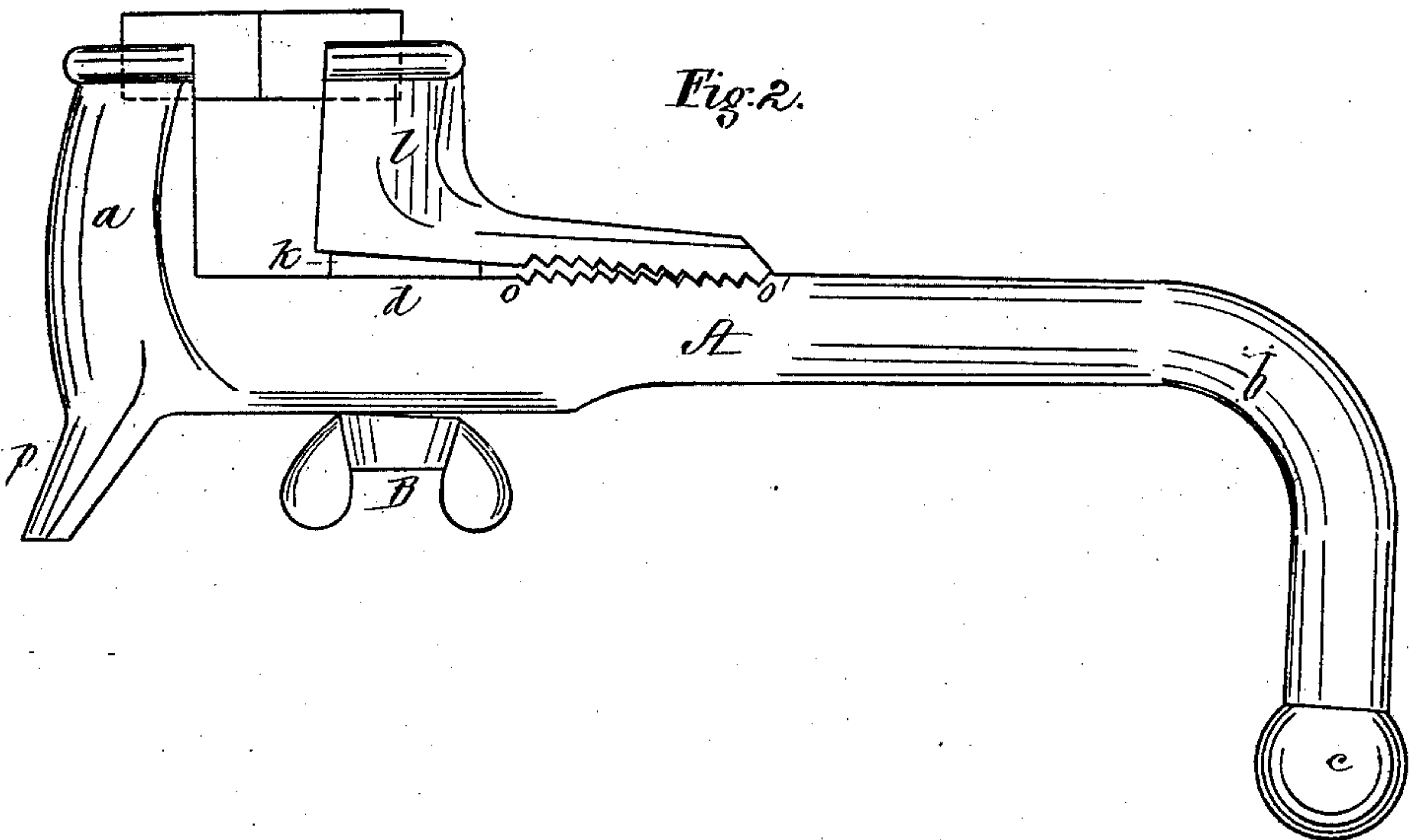


Fig. 3.

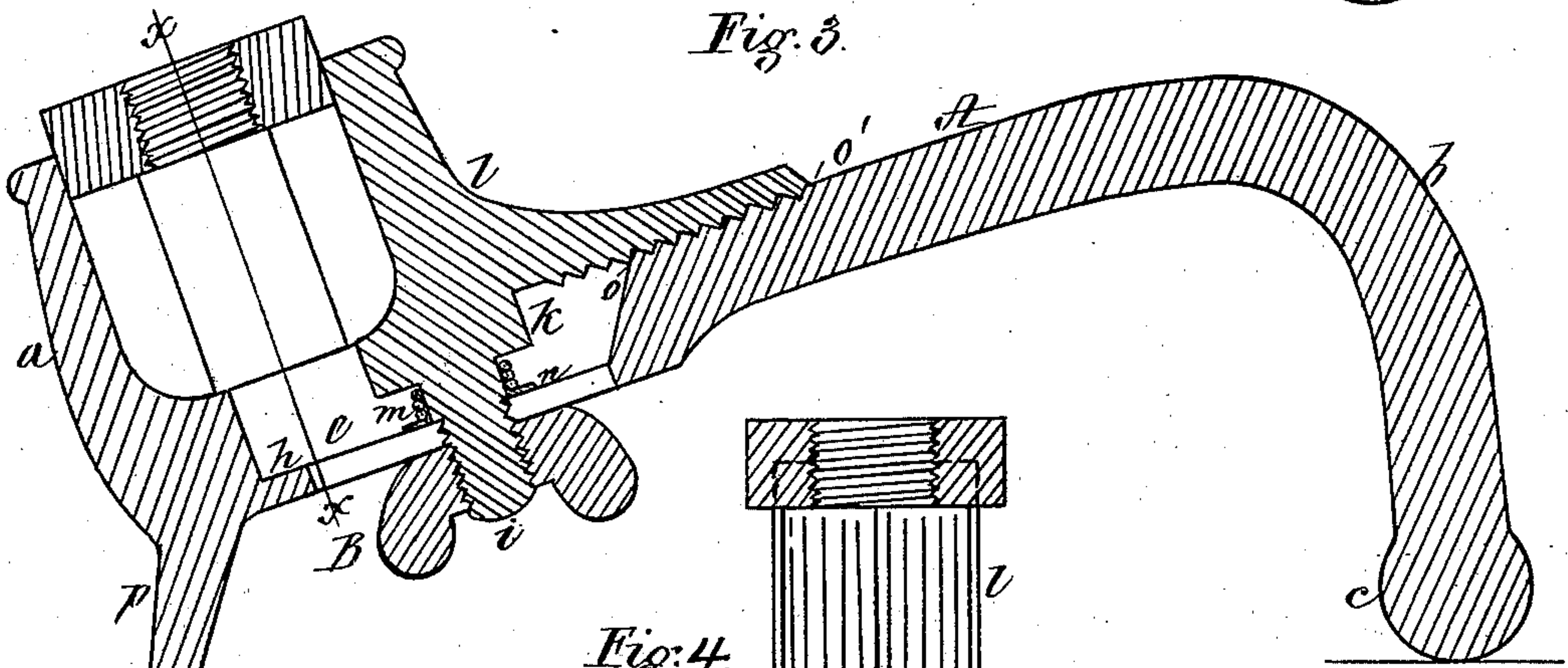
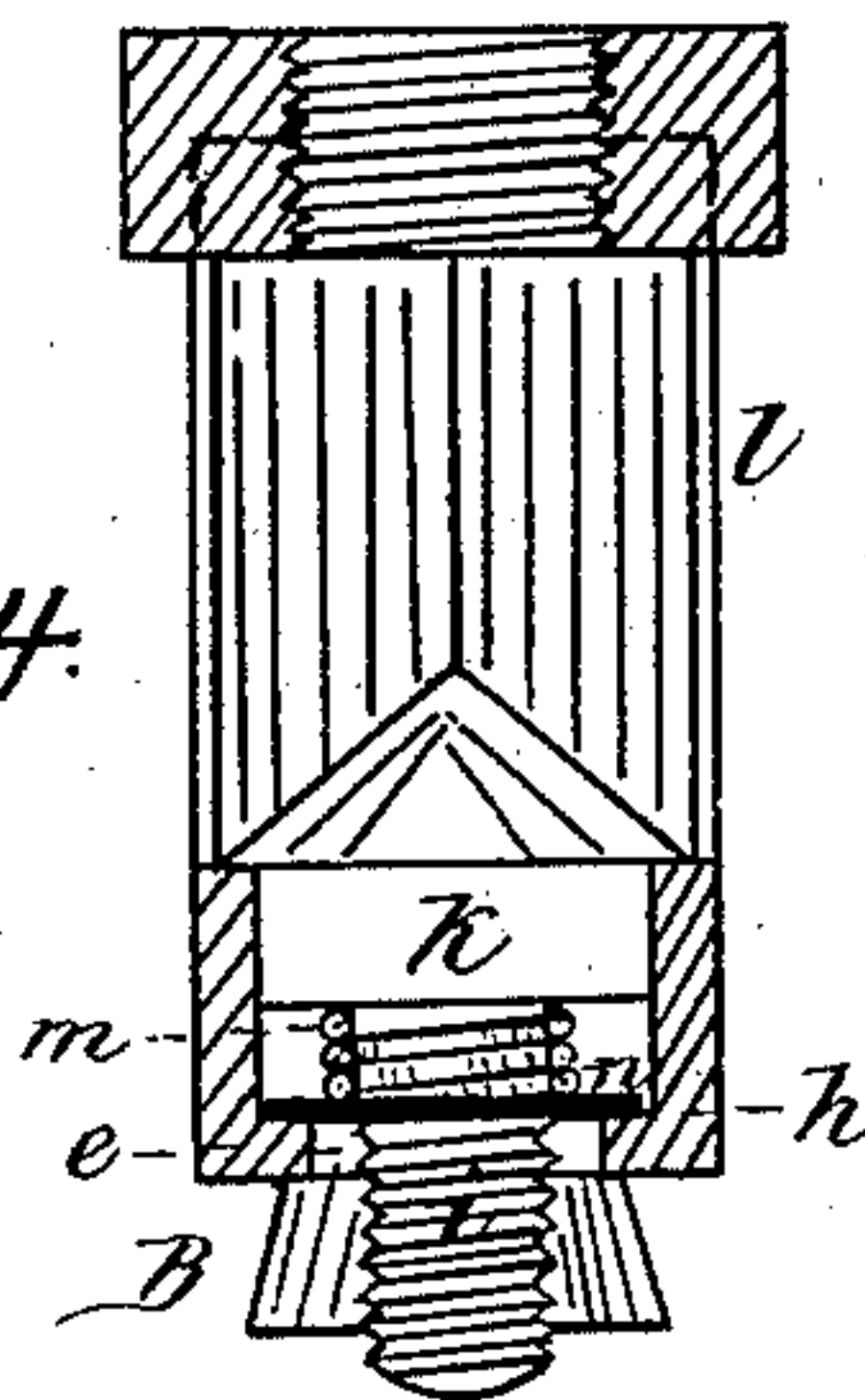


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,
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Attorney.