

(No Model.)

A. J. LINTON & R. D. STEWART.

DEVICE FOR ADJUSTING SAW FASTENINGS.

No. 312,870.

Patented Feb. 24, 1885.

Fig. 1.

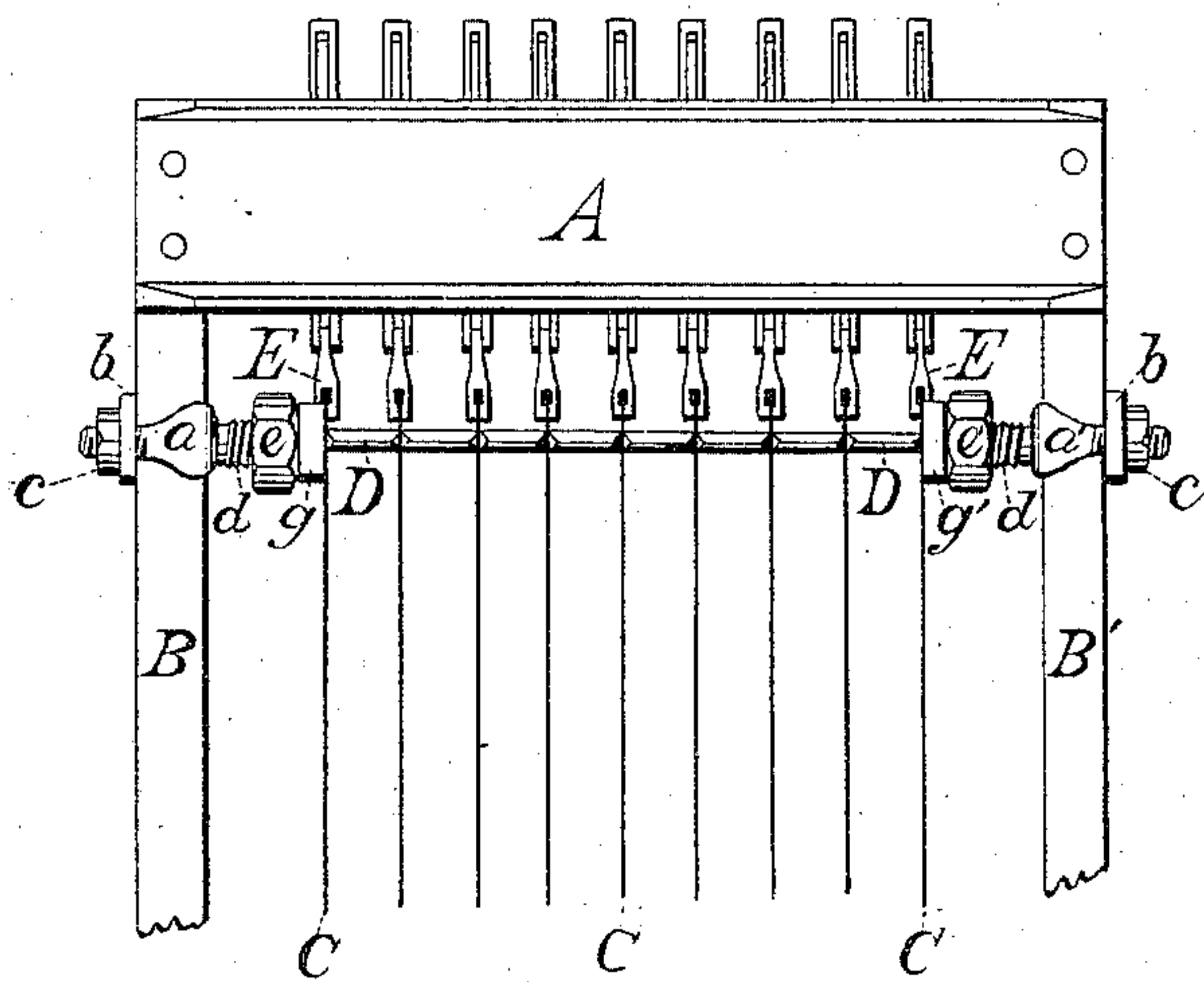


Fig. 2.

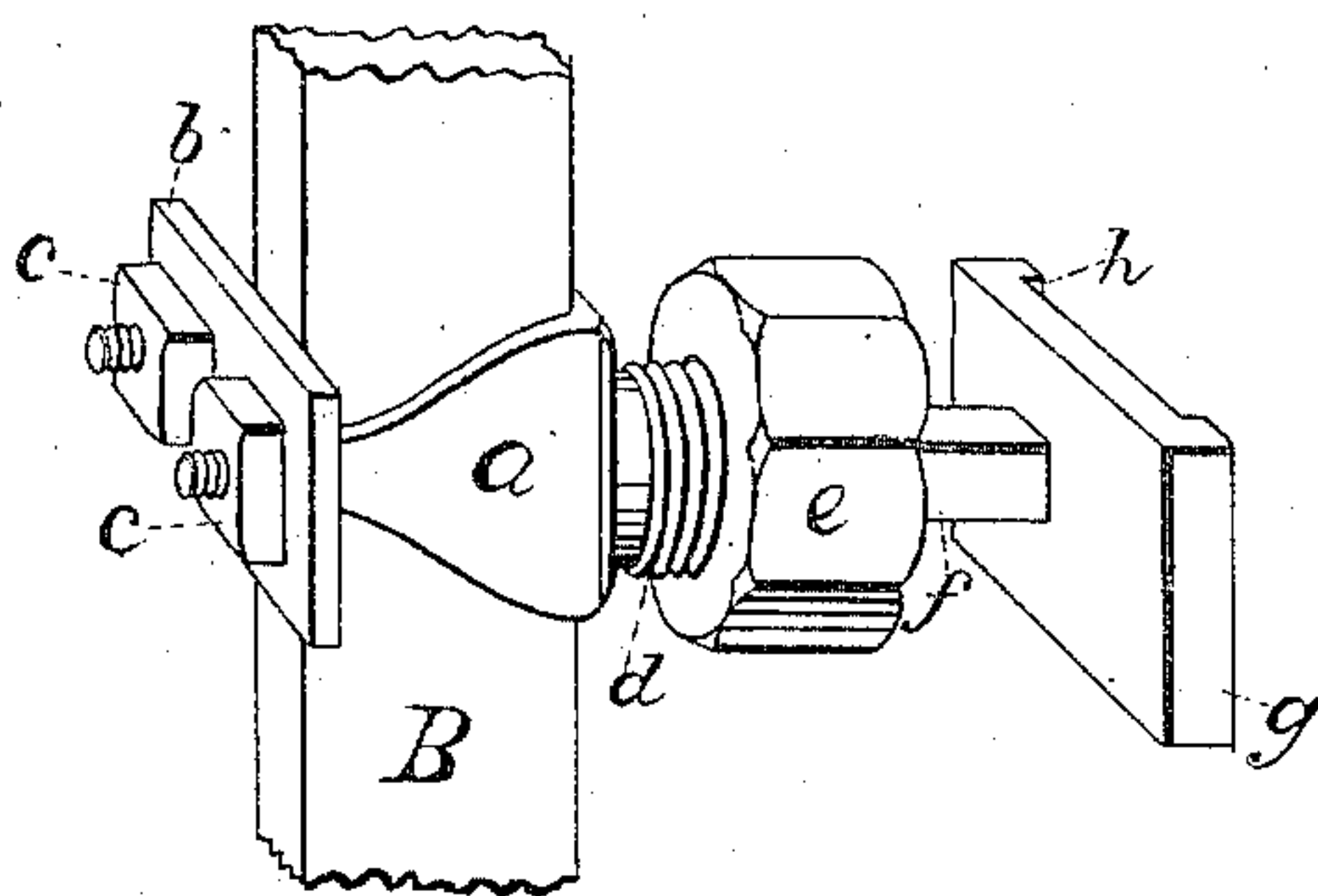
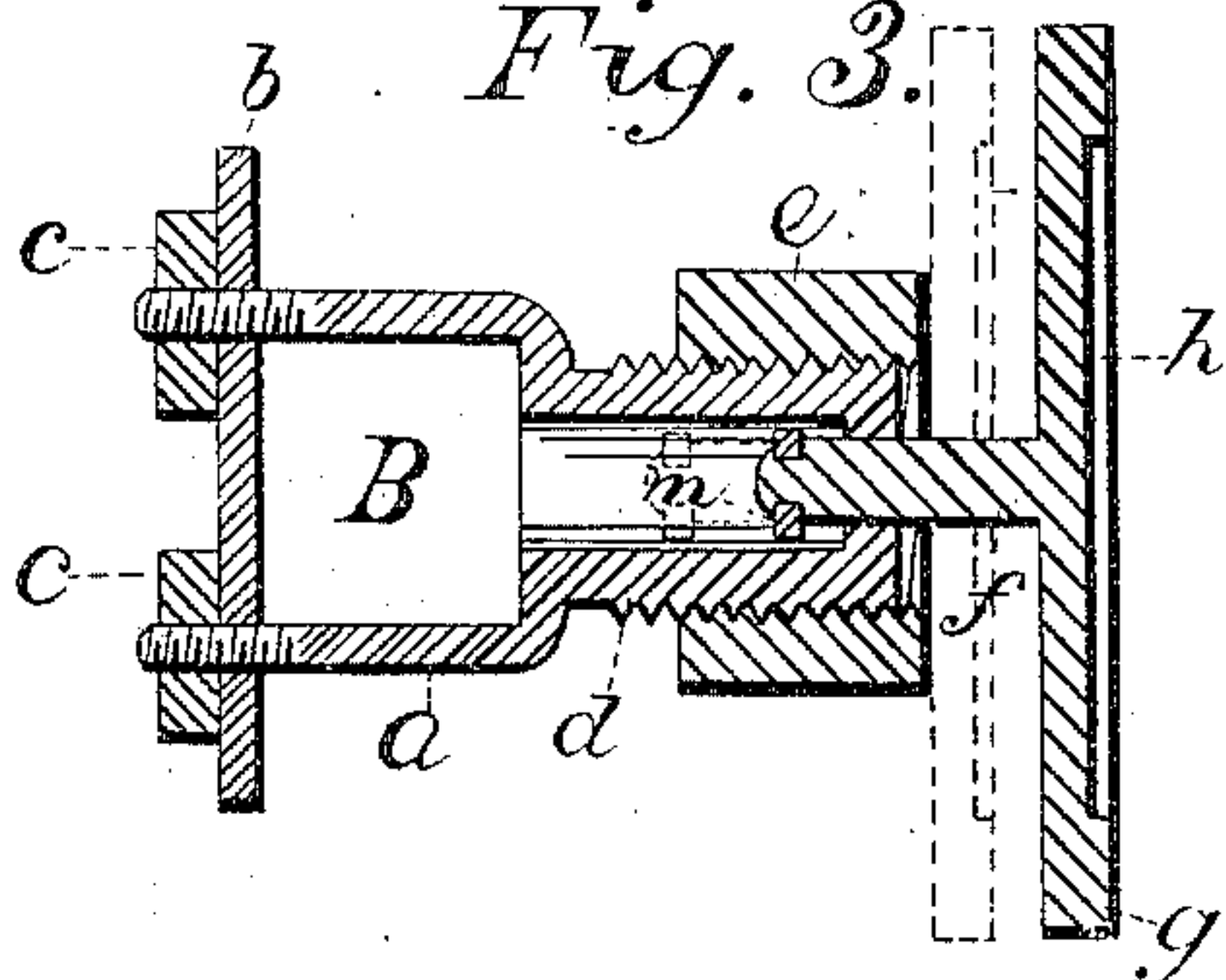


Fig. 3.



C. A. Moores.
W. R. Marshall.

Albert J Linton.
Robert D Stewart.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT J. LINTON, OF SOUTH SAGINAW, AND ROBERT D. STEWART, OF
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

DEVICE FOR ADJUSTING SAW-FASTENINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 312,870, dated February 24, 1885.

Application filed December 20, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBERT J. LINTON, of South Saginaw, and ROBERT D. STEWART, of Saginaw City, all in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Adjusting Saw-Fastening, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improved adjusting saw-fastening that is attached to the stiles of the sash of a gang-saw mill; and the objects of our invention are to so construct an adjusting saw-fastening that the pressure required to hold the saws firmly in position will act direct on the center of the width of the saws and sash-stiles, and one that will be substantial in construction and easily and quickly operated.

Figure 1 represents the upper part of the sash of a gang-saw mill hung with saws, showing the application of the fastening. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the fastening secured to the stile of a gang-sash, showing the movable bar *f*. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the center of the saw-fastening, the dotted lines showing the face-plate *g* in position against the nut *e*.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawings, B and B' represent the stiles of the sash of a gang-saw mill, connected by the top girt, A, and set with saws C C, hung with the saw-hangings E E, and separated by the gages D D, which are thin parallel pieces of iron placed between the saws to regulate the thickness of lumber to be sawed. The lower end of the stiles B and B' are connected by a suitable girt to receive the lower ends of the saws C C.

The fastening is made of iron or any suitable material, and is fastened to the stiles B and B' of the sash of a gang-saw mill by the clamping-clip *a*, which extends around the stiles B and B' and projects through the back plates *b*, and secured thereto by the nuts *c c*. From this clip *a*, extending inward toward the saws C C, is a threaded tube, *d*, with an adjusting-nut, *e*, and from the center of the threaded tube *d*, extending outward, is a square bar, *f*, which is provided on its inner

end, inside of the threaded tube *d*, with the flange *m*, which prevents it from being displaced therefrom, and on its outer end connected with the face-plate *g*, which is provided with a recess, *h*, to receive the lower end of the saw-hangings E. The bar *f* projects through a square hole in the face of the threaded tube *d*, to prevent the face-plate *g* from turning around when the nut *e* is being adjusted.

The fastening is secured at the top and bottom ends of the stiles B and B' of the sash, directly opposite each other, in a line with the saw-gages D D, and perpendicular to the said stiles B and B', and when the nuts *e* and *e'* are screwed up the saws C C will be held firmly against the gages D D, parallel with each other and at right angles with the sash and the feed-rollers of the gang.

In using the fastening, the operator places it on the stiles B and B' of a gang-sash and secures it thereto in the manner described above, with the nuts *e* and *e'* turned back against the clips *a* and *a'* and the face-plates *g* and *g'* against the nuts *e* and *e'*. Then the operator screws up the nuts *e* and *e'*, which forces the face-plates *g* and *g'* against the first saw at each side of the gang-sash, (see Fig. 1,) and as the nuts *e* and *e'* are continued to be screwed up the saws C C will be held firmly between the gages D D, and if narrow gages are replaced for wide ones the difference is compensated for by the lateral movement of the bar *f* to and from the saws C C. The most accurate adjustment of the saws can be effected by the manipulation of the nuts *e* and *e'*.

When the operator wishes only to change the saws in the sash, the nut *e'* is simply screwed back, which releases the pressure from the saws at one of the sash-stiles, B'. The saws can then be removed and others placed in, as hereinbefore described.

The fastening heretofore in use is fastened to the stiles of a gang-sash by two bolts passing through two plates, one on the inside and one on the outside of the gang-sash stiles, forming a grip around the stile. The inner plate projects out beyond the said bolts sufficiently to receive two set-screws, with small pins turned on their inner ends, which project

through the face - plate to hold it in position against the saws. The disadvantage of such arrangement is that the pressure of the set-screws is all on the outer ends of the two
5 plates, causing them to bend from a straight line, and in consequence the set-screws bind on their threads. Our invention obviates this evil by the adjusting nut *e* being in a line with the center of the width of the stiles B and
10 the saws C C.

Having described our invention, we claim—

In an adjusting saw - fastening device, the combination of the externally-threaded tube
15 *d*, having an adjusting threaded nut, *e*, thereon, for operating the face-plate *g*, and affixed

to the outer end of the tube *d*, the clamping-clip *a*, for gripping the stile B, and the movable bar *f*, extending from the center of the inner end of the tube *d*, and provided on its inner end with the flange *m* and on its outer end 20 with the face-plate *g*, for operating with the saws C, all substantially as described and shown, and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

ALBERT J. LINTON.
ROBERT D. STEWART.

Witnesses:

C. A. MOORES,
W. R. MARSHALL.