

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SAW-MILL DOG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 314,279, dated March 24, 1885.

Application filed September 6, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARLOW M. WILCOX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Saw-Mill Dogs; and I do hereby 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 letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is, first, to provide a saw-mill dog by which both the upper and lower log-retaining hooks may be drawn in a direct line toward each other in the vertical guideways and caused to simultaneously grasp the log as they approach each other by the action of a single lever, and by which the lower retaining-hook, when released from the log at the lower extremity of its downward movement, is caused to swing back from beneath the log and out of the line of contact with the saw; second, to provide a saw-mill dog having vertically-moving log-retaining hooks which may be both moved forward simultaneously by the action of a single lever in front of the jack-head, and caused to grasp and hold a log at such point, or which will retain the log in the grasp of the retaining-hooks and move it either toward or from the face of the jack-head, as may be required by the taper or shape of the log, whereby the log when slabbed or squared may be seized at its edges farthest from the saw by both hooks simultaneously and firmly held and carried forward until it is all reduced to lumber.

My invention is further explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 represents a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, showing the retaining-hooks and their vertical ways thrown forward flush with the face of the jack-head in position to engage a log. Fig. 3 is a side elevation, showing the retaining-hooks and their vertical ways thrown back from the face of the jack-head in position to hold the last board. Figs. 4 and 5 are details.

Like parts are represented by the same reference-letters throughout the several views.

A represents the head-block, upon which the log is rigidly held in place by the dog while being cut, and across which the dog, together with the log, is moved longitudinally by the ordinary set-works of the mill as one cut after another is made.

B is the upper retaining-hook, which is rigidly affixed to the sliding block C.

D is the lower retaining-hook, which is attached to the lower sliding block, E, by a pivotal bolt, *a*, upon which it is free to be swung back when disengaged from the log, out of the way of the saw.

The sliding blocks B and E are each provided with a dovetail groove, *b*, for the reception of the dovetail-shaped ways *d d*, formed upon the face of the standard F. The blocks B and E, with the log-retaining hooks, are caused to approach and recede from each other upon said ways as they grasp and are disengaged from the log or timber by the action of the lever G as the same is swung between the vertical position shown in Fig. 1 and the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Motion is communicated from the lever G to the upper sliding block and hook through the bar H and lever I. The rear end of the lever I is connected with the base of the supporting-frame of the dog K by the bar J, all of the connections between the lever, slide, and frame being made by pivotal bolts, which permit of the required movement of the parts as the handle is raised and lowered. Motion is communicated to the lower sliding block and hook from the handle G through the bar L. The rear end of the bar L is connected with the frame K by the arm M. All the connections between the lever, slide, handle, and frame are made by pivotal bolts, which permit of the required movement of such parts. The lower end of the standard F terminates with a rearwardly-curved groove, N, for the reception of the pintle O, formed on the inner side of the lower log-retaining hook, D. Thus it is obvious that as the handle G is raised the slide E will move downward with the hook D in a vertical line until the pintle O enters the curved groove N, when the pintle, as it moves rearward through

(No Model.)

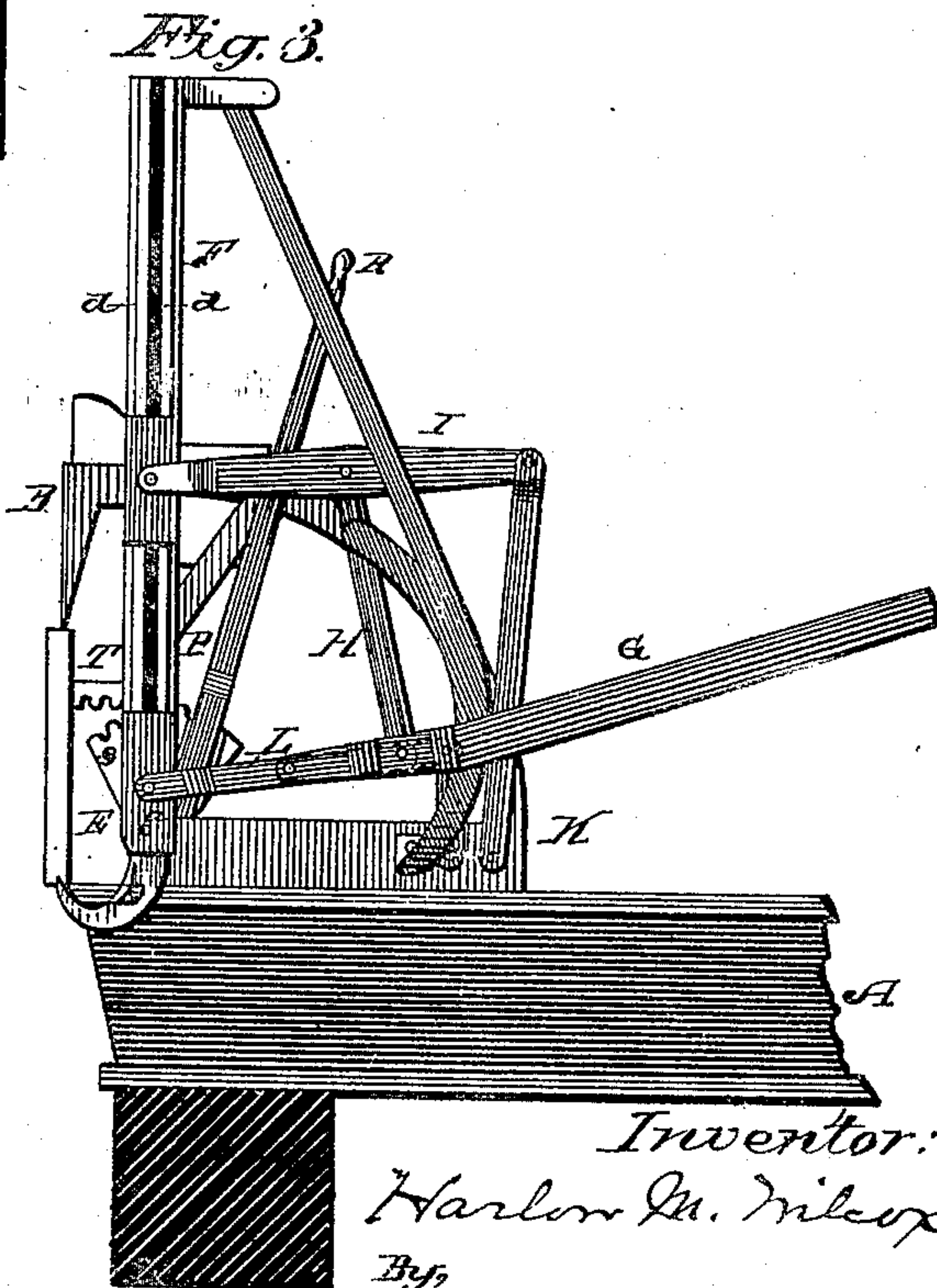
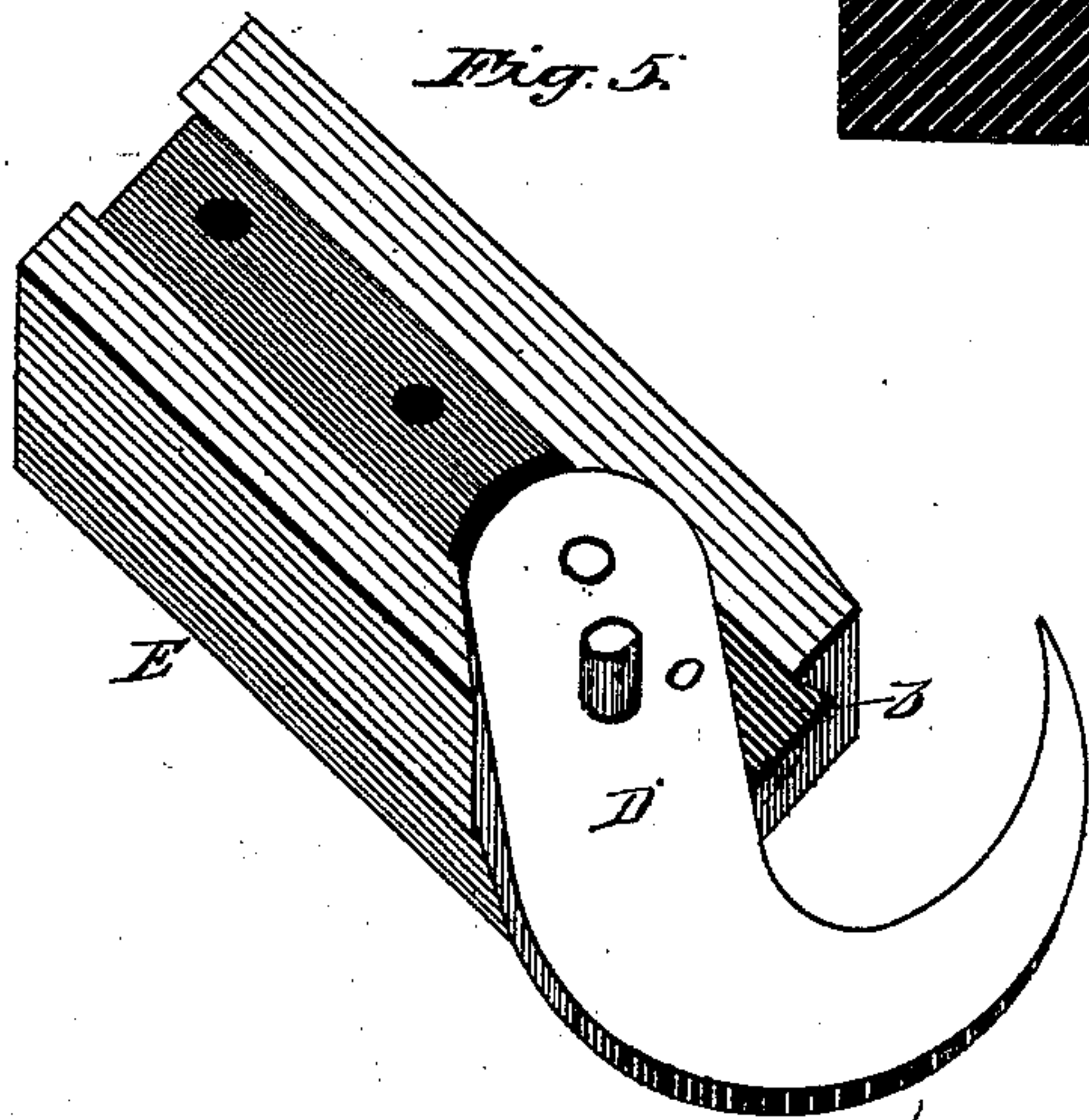
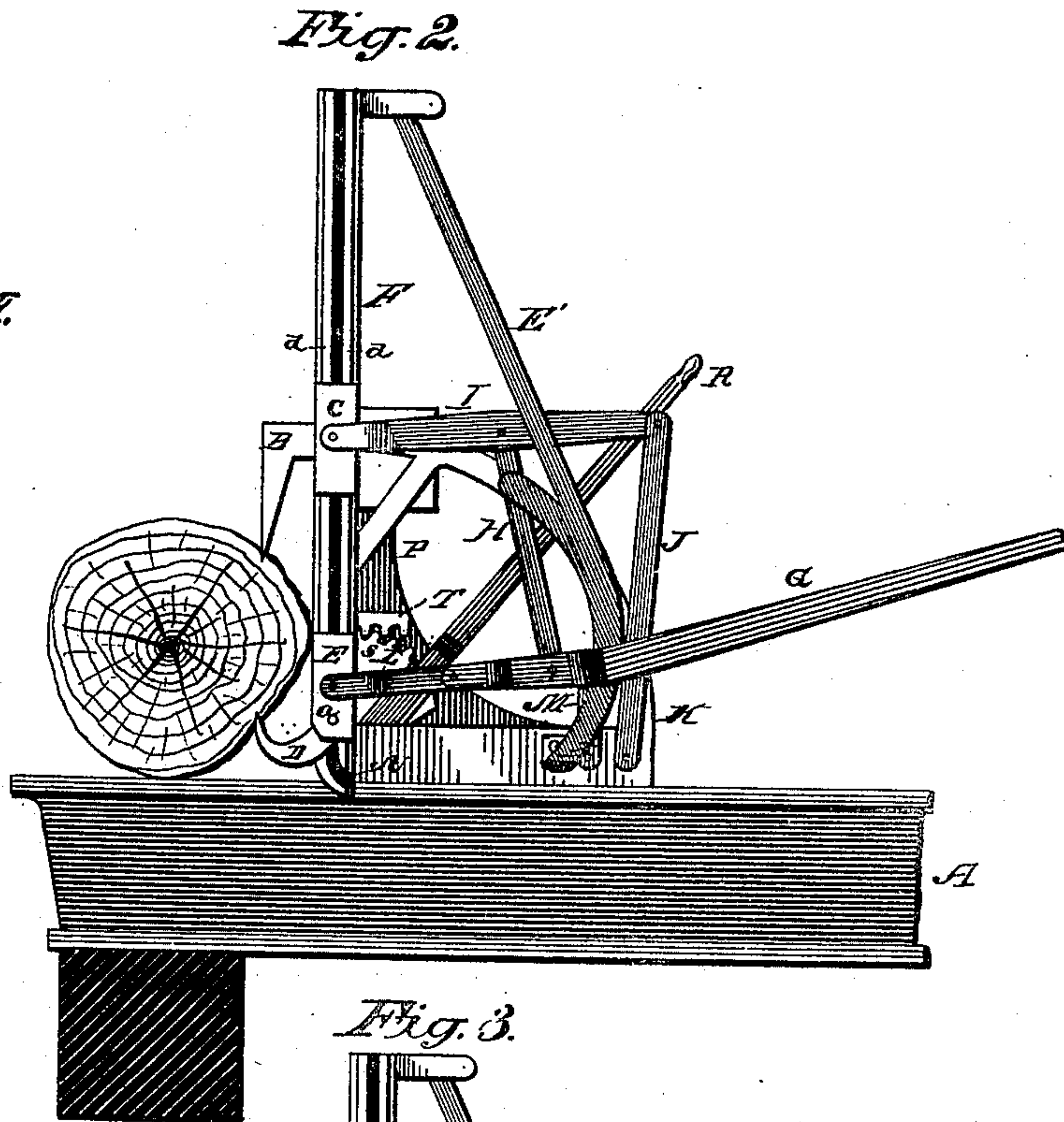
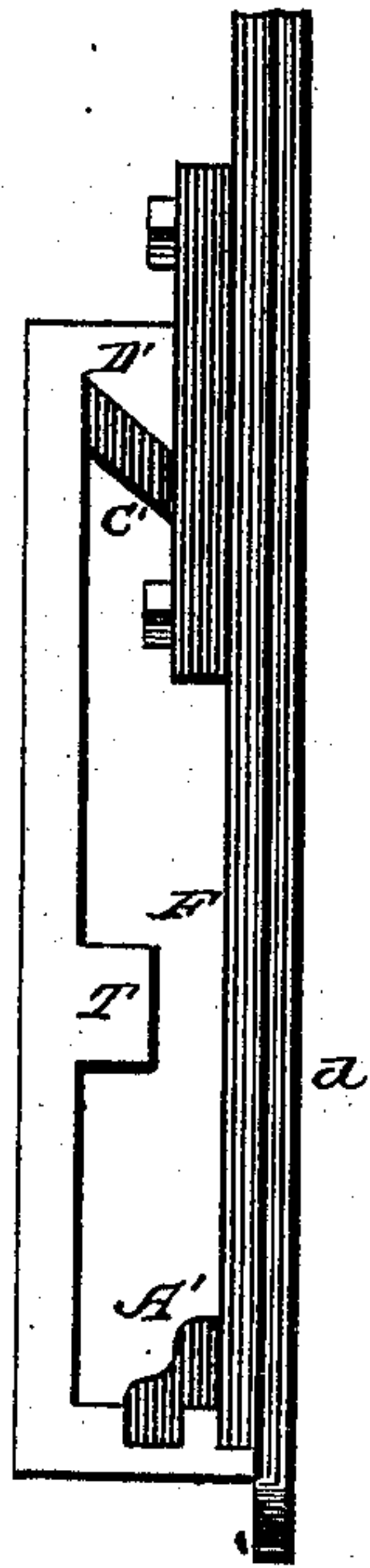
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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SAW MILL DOG.

No. 314,279.

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Witnesses:
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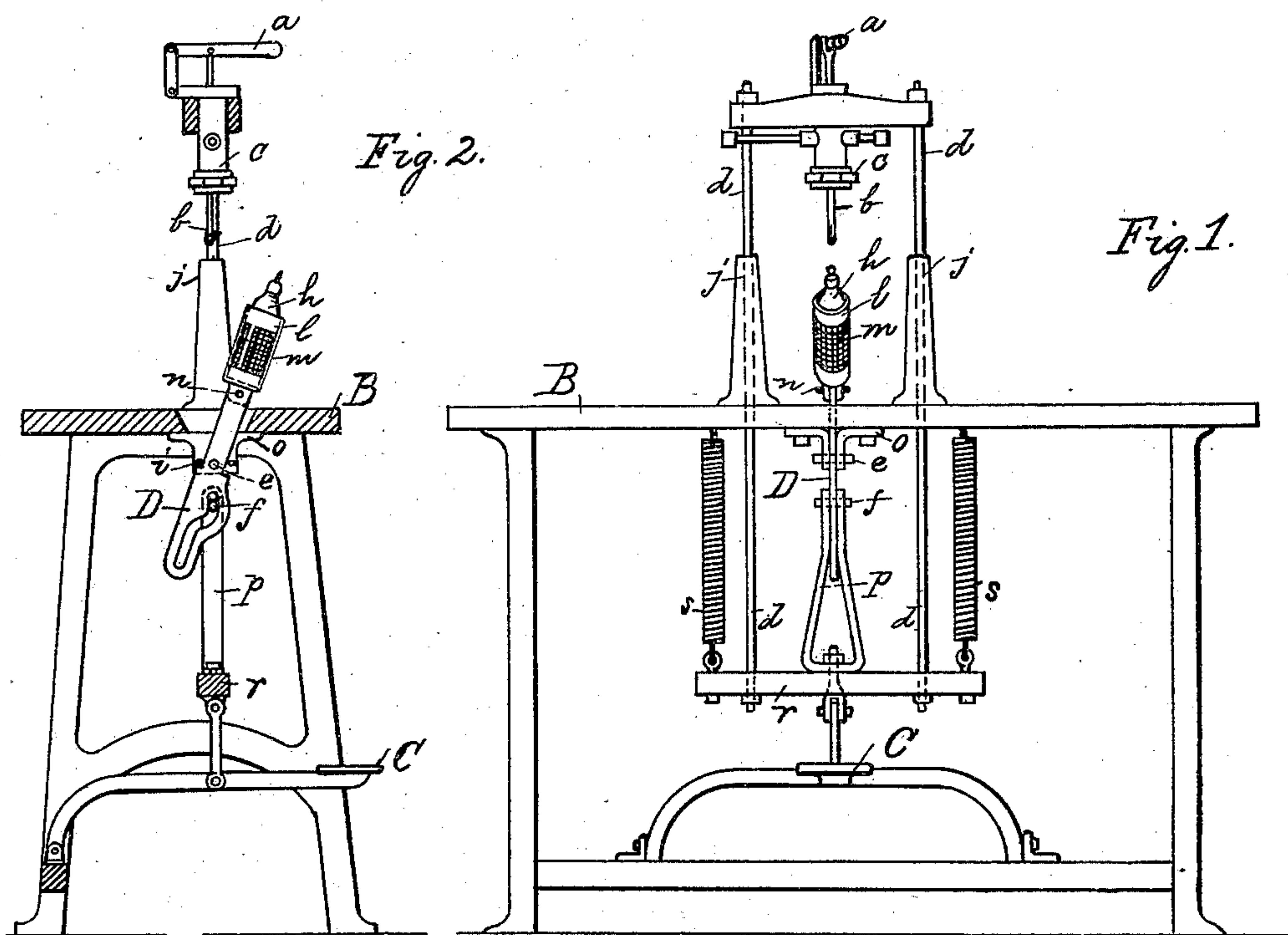
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(No Model.)

H. WILL.
BOTTLE FILLING MACHINE.

No. 314,280.

Patented Mar. 24, 1885.



Witnesses

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