

(No Model.)

C. B. GUY.

SAW BUCK.

No. 363,741.

Patented May 24, 1887.

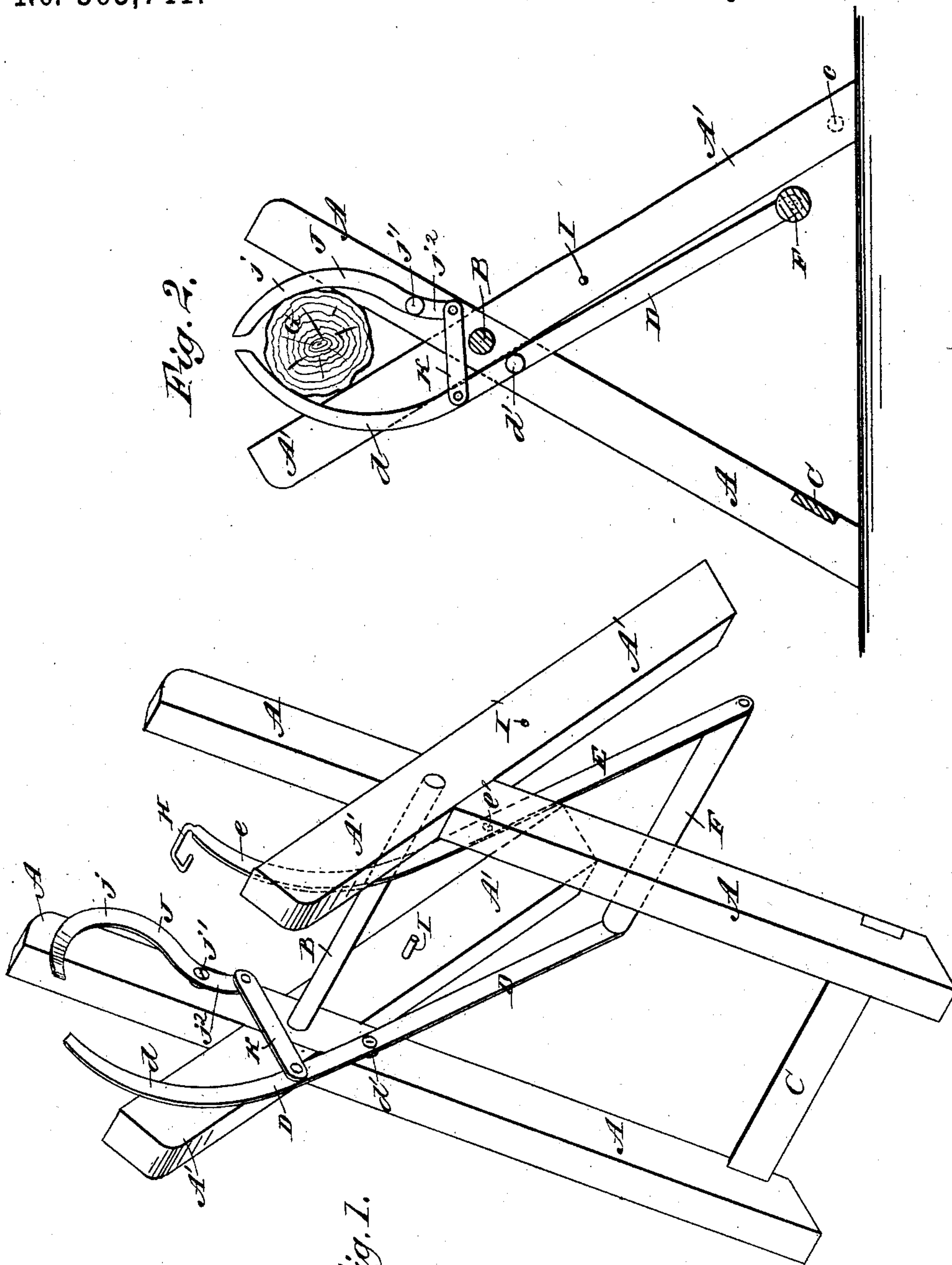


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. GUY, OF POSTVILLE, IOWA.

## SAW-BUCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 363,741, dated May 24, 1887.

Application filed June 22, 1886. Serial No. 205,901. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. GUY, of Postville, in the county of Allamakee and State of Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Saw-Buck, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to bucks used for holding billets of wood to be sawed, and has for its object to provide simple, inexpensive, and effective devices whereby the wood billets may be clamped in the crotch of the buck by an easy and natural movement of the sawyer's foot, and may be quickly released to shift the billets along the buck or to place a new billet thereon.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts of the saw-buck, all as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a rear side perspective view of my improved saw-buck; and Fig. 2 is a central transverse sectional elevation of the buck, illustrating its use in clamping a billet of wood to be sawed, and drawn to a smaller scale.

The frame of the saw-buck consists of two opposite pairs of bars, A A', crossed and preferably halved together where they are connected by a round or bar, B, in the usual way. The lower ends of the opposite bars A A, at the back of the saw-buck, are tied to each other by a cross-piece or brace, C, and the lower ends of the opposite pair of bars, A' A', at the front of the buck, may be connected by a brace-rod, c, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2; but I prefer to leave the space between the lower ends of these bars A' A' entirely clear, as in Fig. 1, because the buck is sufficiently strong without this front brace-rod, c, and the sawyer's foot will have freer swing as he operates the treadle-bar of the clamps which hold the billet of wood to be sawed to the buck, as next explained.

The billet-clamp consists, mainly, of two metal bars, D E, pivoted at d' e', respectively, to the opposite crossed-bar frames of the buck, and connected to each other at their lower

ends by a cross-bar, F, which may be pushed backward by an easy natural movement of one foot of the sawyer to swing the curved upper ends, d e, of the bars D E forward for clamping the billet G of wood between them and the upper ends of the buck-frame bars A A', as will be understood from Fig. 2, and hold the wood billet so it may be sawed easily.

The upper end, e, of clamp-bar E has formed on or fixed to it a handle-loop, H, which may be grasped by the sawyer to throw the clamping ends d e of bars D E backward clear of the upper crotch of the buck on which the wood billet is placed. Stop-pins I, fixed in the buck-bars A', limit the throw of the clamp-bars by the handle H, and stop the treadle-bar F in convenient position to be again operated by the foot when another billet of wood is placed in the crotch of the buck.

The saw-buck may be arranged for use as above described; but in order to prevent the billet of wood from turning in the crotch of the buck when clamped by the bars D E, I pivot at j' to the side frame of the buck next which the saw will be operated a clamp-bar, J, the upper end, j, of which is curved like the upper end, d, of the clamp-bar D, which it faces, and so it may grip the wood billet G firmly at the opposite side to where the billet is gripped by the bar D, as shown in Fig. 2.

The lower end or short arm, j', of the clamp-bar J is connected pivotally by a link, K, with the clamp-bar D a short distance above its fulcrum d', so that as the treadle-bar F is operated by the sawyer's foot to clamp the wood billet by the upper ends, d e, of the clamp-bars D E the end j of the clamp-bar J also will be caused to clamp the billet, and as the handle H is operated to throw the bars D E away from the billet the bar J also will be thrown from the billet, as will readily be understood.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a saw-buck, of the pivoted levers D E, having curved upper ends, d e, and connected at their lower ends by the bar F, the pivoted clamp-bar J, having its upper end curved, and the link K, pivoted to the said clamp-bar J and to the lever

D, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination, with a saw-buck, of the pivoted levers D E, each having curved upper ends, *d e*, and the bar E, provided with the hand-hold H, the bar F, connecting the lower ends of the said levers, the pivoted

clamp-bar J, and the link K, pivoted to the said clamp-bar and to the lever D, substantially as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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