

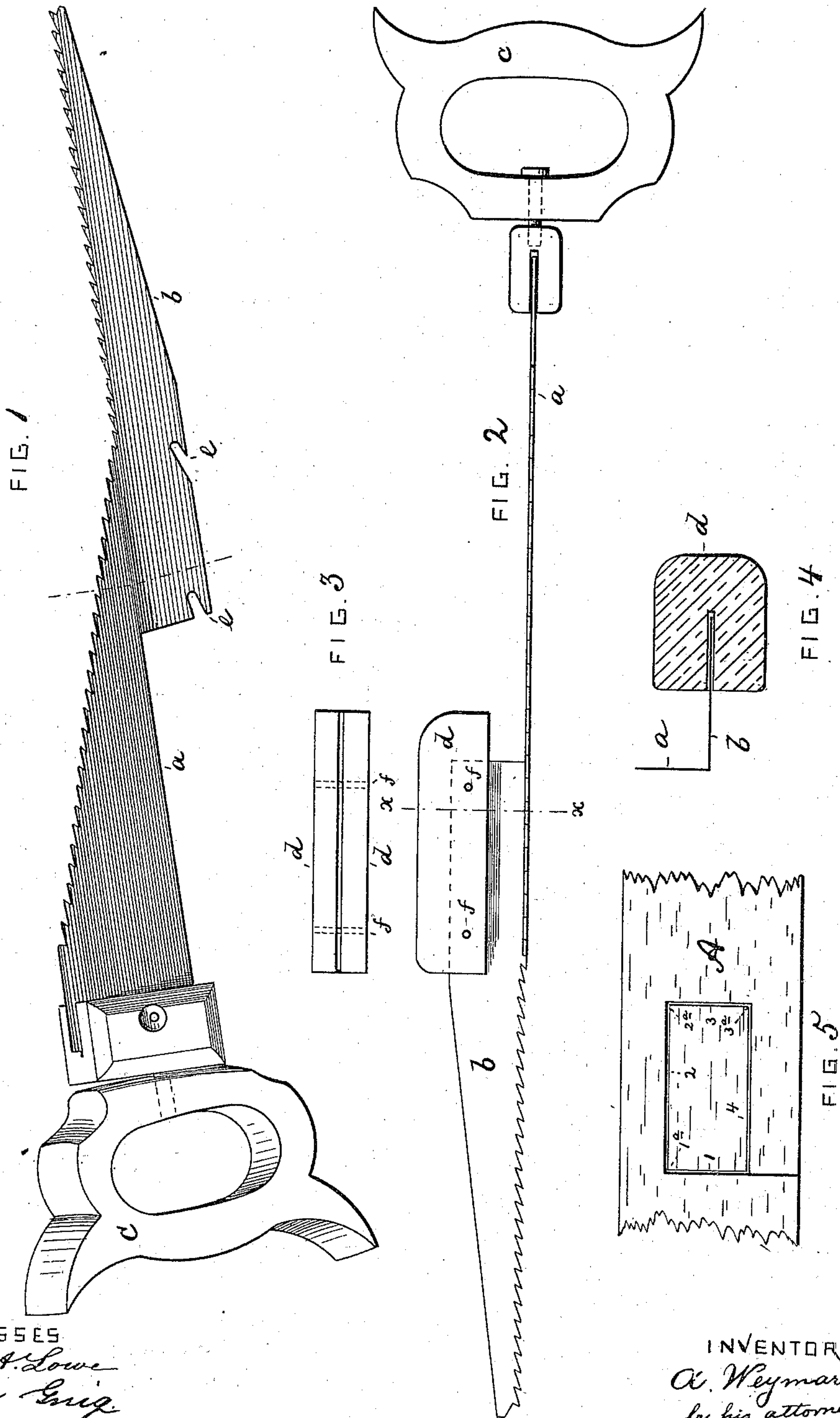
(No Model.)

A. WEYMAR.

SAW.

No. 385,079.

Patented June 26, 1888.



WITNESSES

Wm. A. Lowe  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH WEYMAR, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## SAW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,079, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed February 29, 1888. Serial No. 265,736. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ADOLPH WEYMAR, of Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Saw, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a saw so constructed that it will saw slots at right angles to each other without boring a hole at the angle. Thus the saw may be utilized for cutting out square holes.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved saw. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the removable handle. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line *x x*, Fig. 2; and Fig. 5 is a face view of a board, showing the work of the saw.

The letters *a b* represent the double blade of my improved saw. This double blade is made in one piece, but in two sections, that stand with body and cutting-edges at right angles to each other. The lower section, *b*, overlaps the upper section, *a*, only for a short distance at the center of the saw-blade sufficient for securely uniting the two parts. Thus the entire lower part of the lower section and the entire upper part of the upper section lie each in one plane, and both sections are unincumbered and may be used independently of one another. To the upper section, *a*, there is secured a swiveled handle, *c*. The lower section, *b*, is provided with a removable handle, *d*, which has a grooved bottom that straddles the saw-back. This saw-back is notched, as shown at *e*, and the notches receive pins *f*, that extend transversely across handle *d* and traverse or bridge the slot. Thus by slipping the han-

dle *d* upon the saw-back and pushing it forward until the pins *f* are received by the notches *e* the handle *d* is fastened to blade *b*. A backward motion of the handle will unfasten it from the saw.

To saw an angular slot or hole into a board, A, the operation is as follows: Saw slot 1 with lower blade, *b*, up to corner 1<sup>a</sup>. Then saw slot 2 first with those teeth on blade *a* that are opposite upper part of blade *b*. Then push the saw down and complete slot 2 with upper part of blade *a*. Withdraw saw at angle 1<sup>a</sup> and introduce blade *b* into slot 2 at angle 2<sup>a</sup>. Thus the blade *a* will be in a position to saw slot 3. This slot being completed, withdraw saw at angle 2<sup>a</sup> and introduce blade *b* into slot 3 at angle 3<sup>a</sup>. The last slot, 4, may now be sawed by blade *a*. Possibly the sections *a b* may be placed at other than a right angle, which would of course be an equivalent construction.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a saw-handle with a saw-blade made in two serrated sections, *a b*, that are placed at right angles to each other, the sections *a b* overlapping at the center of the saw-blade only, while above and below the overlapping portion each section of the saw-blade lies in one plane only, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of a saw-blade made in two sections, *a b*, placed at right angles to each other, with a swiveled handle, *c*, secured to section *a*, and with a removable handle, *d*, adapted to be secured to the back of section *b*, substantially as specified.

ADOLPH WEYMAR.

Witnesses:

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