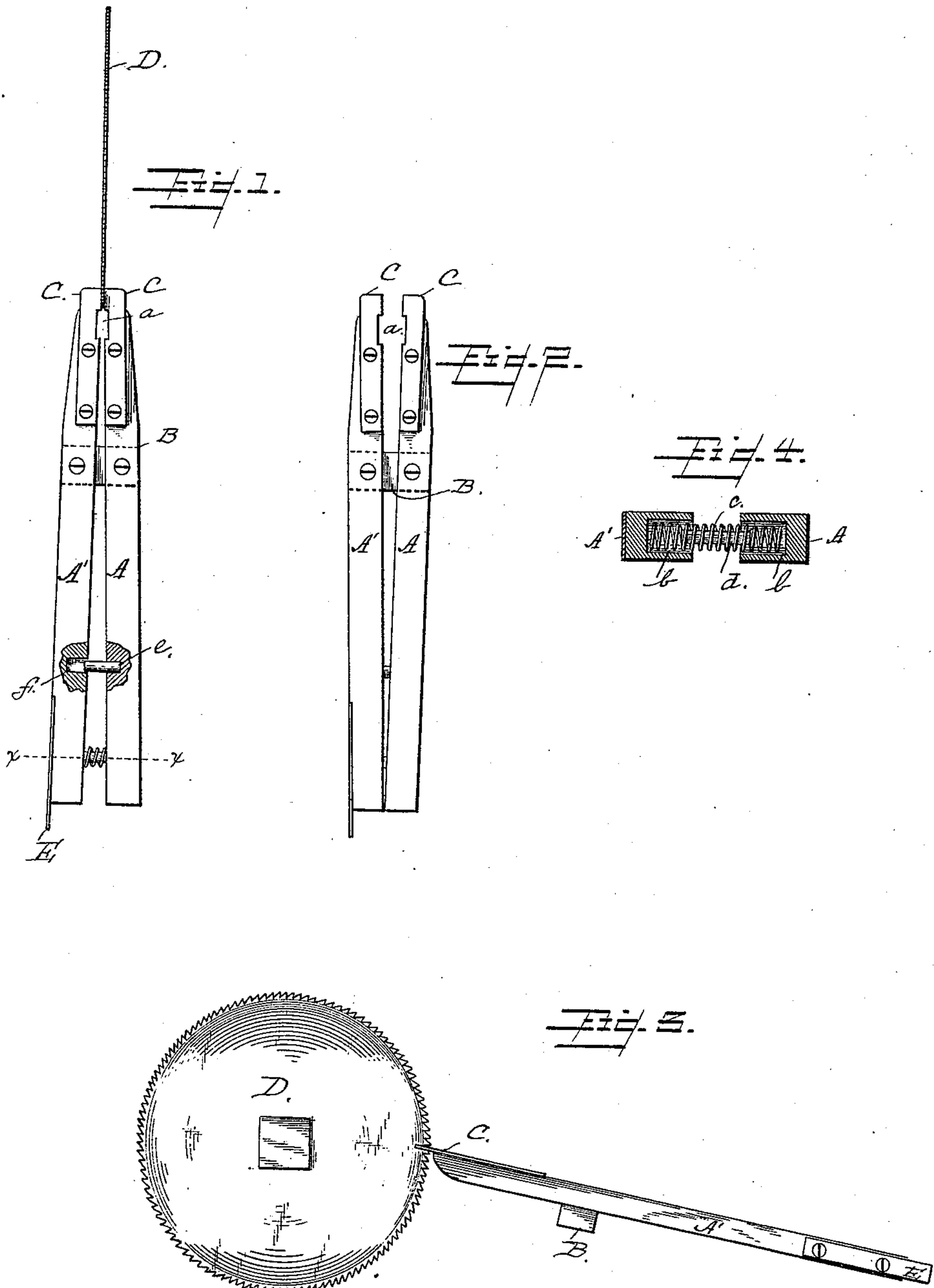


(No Model.)

J. W. WEBB.
GIN SAW CLEANER.

No. 447,218.

Patented Feb. 24, 1891.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WESLEY WEBB, OF UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA.

GIN-SAW CLEANER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 447,218, dated February 24, 1891.

Application filed February 27, 1890. Renewed December 31, 1890. Serial No. 376,349. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WESLEY WEBB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Union Springs, in the county of Bullock and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gin-Saw Cleaners; 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.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in saw-cleaners, being especially adapted to use for cleaning gin-saws.

The nature of the invention will be understood from the following description, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan of the cleaner with a saw in position; Fig. 2, a similar view of the cleaner in a position ready to receive the saw; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the saw and cleaner, and Fig. 4 a sectional detail.

In the drawings, A A' represent the two parts of the cleaner, such parts consisting of arms of suitable size pivoted to a base-piece B. Forward of the pivot-points each arm is preferably beveled on its outer edge, and at the forward end of each a scraper C is mounted, such scrapers consisting of suitable flat blades mounted upon the upper faces of the arms and protruding a suitable distance beyond the forward ends thereof, these scrapers being so arranged with respect to the arms that their inner edges will be flush with the inner edges of such arms. At points slightly to the rear of their forward ends each blade is cut away on its inner edge, the two cut-away portions when brought together forming the opening *a*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

At points near their rear ends each arm A A' is provided with a socket *b*, Fig. 4, and into such sockets the ends of a coiled spring *c* are

inserted, these ends pressing against the end walls of the sockets and serving to force the rear ends of the arms apart, which action brings the forward ends of the arms together. A small rod *d* is inserted into spring *c* to strengthen the same. Arm A carries a stud *e*, the free end of which moves in a socket *f*, formed in arm A', this stud serving as a guide for the arms.

D represents a saw.

The operation of the device is as follows: When a saw becomes clogged or gummed up with cotton or other substance, the periphery of the blade is inserted between scrapers C, such scrapers being separated by pressing upon the rear ends of arms A A' and again brought together to clasp the saw by spring *c* when the pressure is removed. The saw-blade is then revolved and the cotton or other matter scraped off, the opening *a* allowing it to pass off and not clog the scrapers.

To the rear end of arm A' a scraper E is attached, the same to be used to scrape the side of the blade.

What I claim is—

1. In a saw-cleaner, the combination, with pivoted arms A A', of scrapers C, mounted thereon, as set forth.
2. In a saw-cleaner, the combination, with spring-actuated pivoted arms A A', of scrapers C, mounted thereon, as set forth.
3. In a saw-cleaner, the combination, with pivoted arms A A', of scrapers C, formed with cut-away portions *a*, as set forth.
4. In a saw-cleaner, the combination, with pivoted arms A A', provided with sockets *b*, of spring *c*, mounted in such sockets, and scrapers C, secured to the arms, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN WESLEY WEBB.

Witnesses:

T. M. GHOLSTON,
A. H. PICKETT.