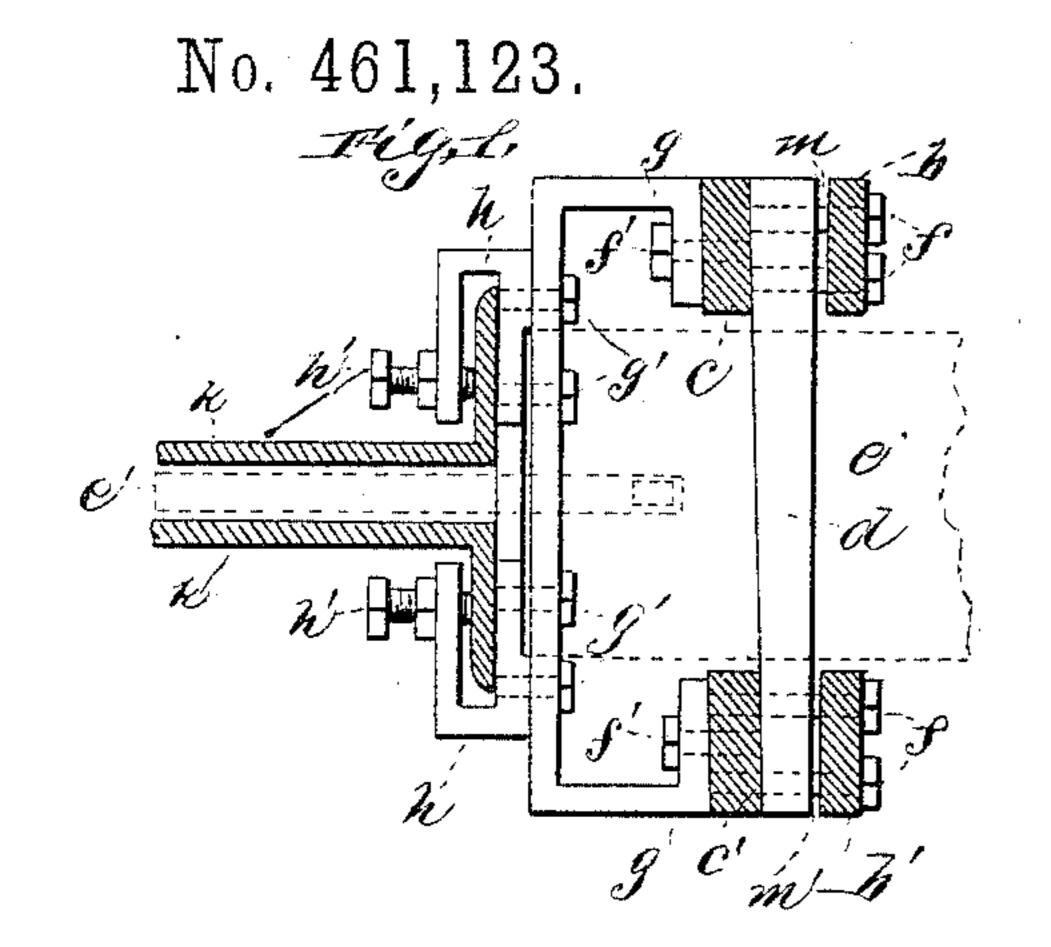
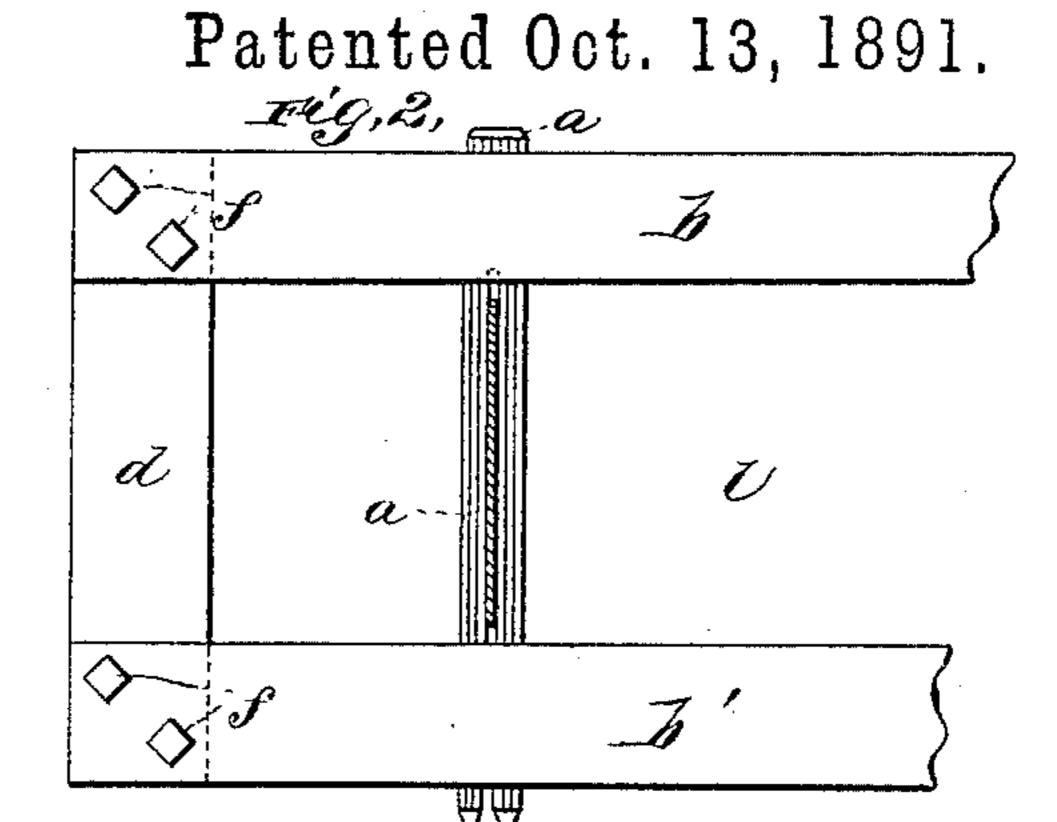
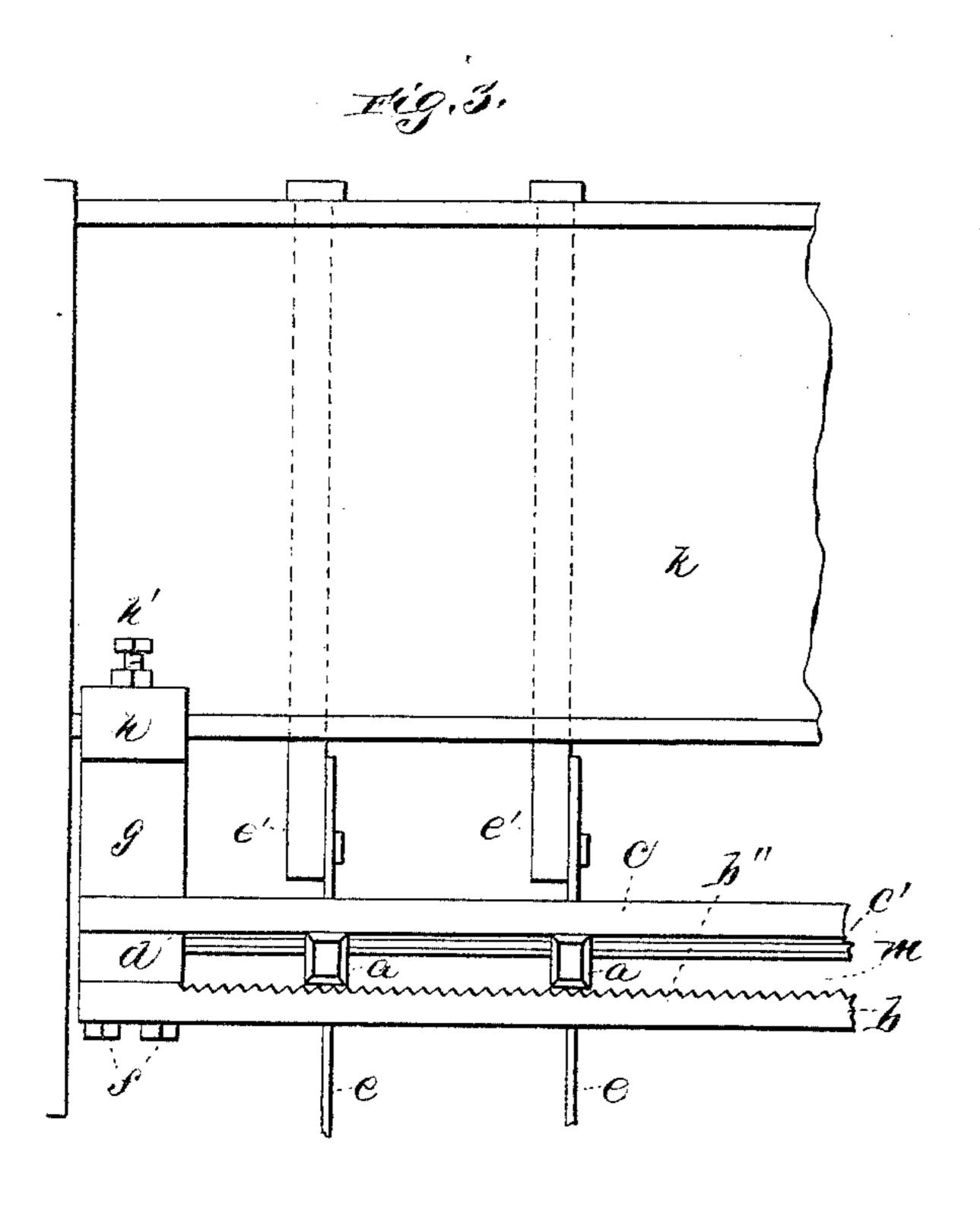
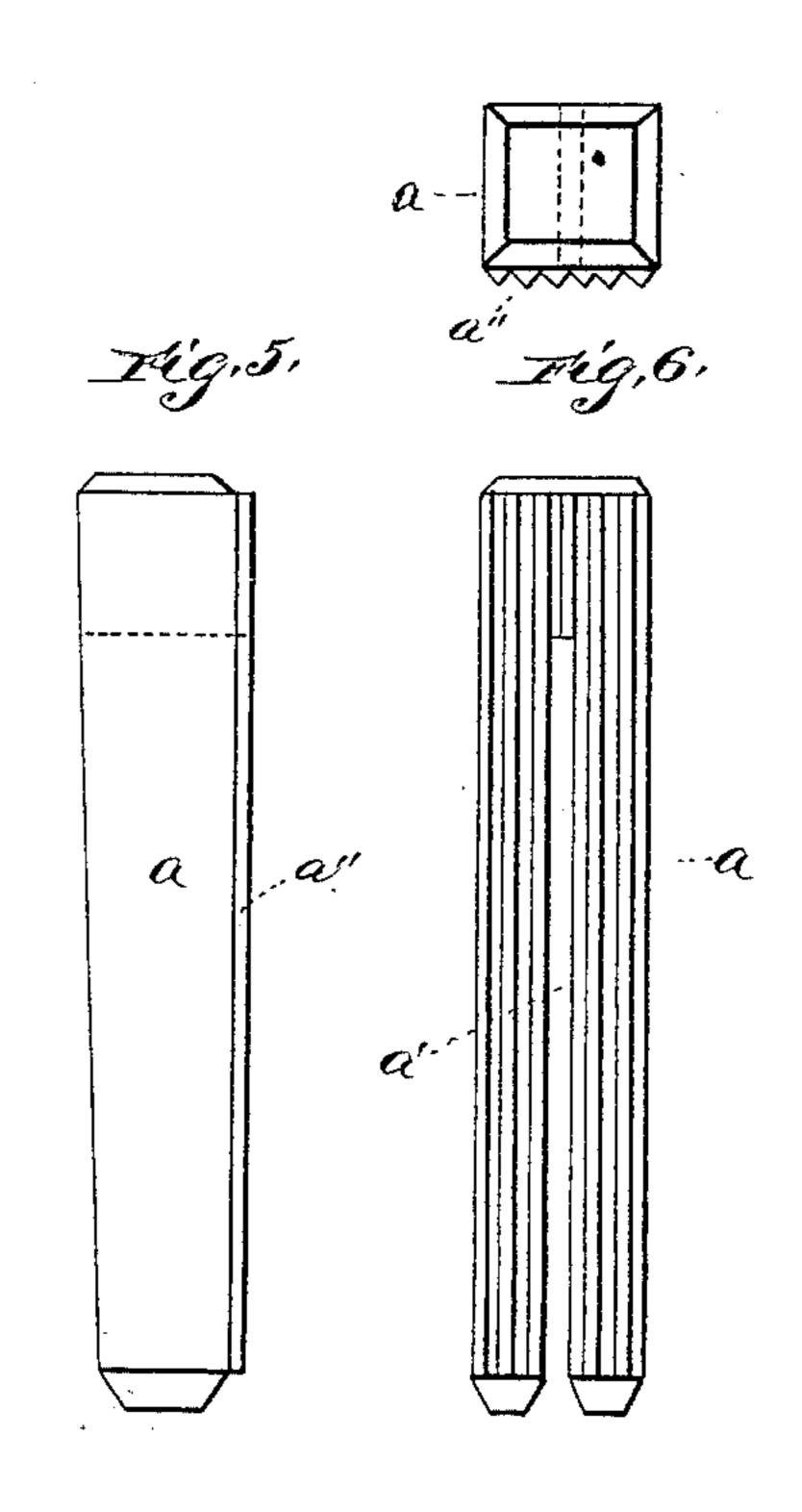
(No Model.)

C. L. WALTER. STONE SAWING MACHINERY.









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Witnesses: A.B. Wilson N.G. Simun

Inventor: Charles houis Walter

United States Patent Office.

CHARLES LOUIS WALTER, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

STONE-SAWING MACHINERY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,123, dated October 13, 1891.

Application filed February 24, 1891. Serial No. 382,502. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES LOUIS WALTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, county of Jackson, and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stone-Sawing Machinery, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in stone-sawing machinery in which a number of independently-adjustable slotted keys are used in conjunction with a stationary slotted frame-work fastened to both inner sides of the cross-heads of the saw-sash; and the objects of my invention are, first, to secure and retain a perfectly vertical position for the saw-blades, and, second, to facilitate the proper spacing of the saw-blades while the same are being set. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the mechanism, showing also a section through a portion of the usual channel-iron cross-head of a saw-sash. Fig. 2 is a front view of one end of the mechanism, showing a key in position straddling a saw-blade. Fig. 3 is a top view of one end of the mechanism, showing also a portion of the usual channel-iron cross-head and side piece of a saw-sash, and also two saw-dogs and a portion of two saw-blades with two keys in position. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are respectively enlarged top, front, and side views of a key.

Similar letters refer to similar parts through-

35 out the several views.

The frame-work of my invention is composed of two front horizontal bars b and b', having on their inner sides a series of regularly-spaced vertical V grooves or notches b'', 40 and of two rear horizontal bars c and c', with smooth inner sides, all rigidly fixed by means of the bolts f to two vertical spacing-bars d, thereby forming an upper horizontal slot m and a lower horizontal slot m' for the reception 45 of a vertical key a, hereinafter described, and forming, further, a space l between the upper and lower pair of horizontal bars, through which the ends of the saw-blades e are passed when setting same. The vertical spacing-50 bars d are slightly tapering in thickness, causing the slot m, formed by the two upper

bars b and c, to be somewhat wider than the slot m', formed by the two lower bars b' and c'.

The keys a, of which there may be any number, have on their front faces a series of 55 \mathbf{V} grooves or notches $a^{\prime\prime}$, corresponding inversely in spacing and contour with the V grooves or notches b'' of the inner faces of the two front horizontal bars b and b'. The back faces of the keys a are smooth and are 60 tapered in thickness to correspond with the taper of the spacing-bars d, thereby causing the keys a, when placed vertically and lowered in the horizontal slots m and m', to gradually engage its grooved front face with the 65 grooved inner faces of the horizontal bars b and b', assuming when down in place a stationary vertical position. The keys a are slotted from front to back for a greater portion of their length, forming the slot a', with 70 which to closely straddle and hold vertically the saw-blades e.

anism, showing also a section through a portion of the usual channel-iron cross-head of a saw-sash. Fig. 2 is a front view of one end of the mechanism, showing a key in position.

I prefer to fasten the frame-work, as described, to the usual channel-iron cross-heads of the saw-sash by the device shown, though I do not claim same, in which the hanger g is 80 fastened to the sides of the frame-work by means of the bolts f', and also fastened to the clamps h by means of the bolts g', which clamps h are fastened to the channel-irons k of the cross-head by means of the locked 85 bolts h'.

In saw-gangs where the cross-heads are made of wood the hanger g can be fastened directly to the sides of same by means of the

I operate my invention as follows: The ends of the saw-blades e are drawn through the space l, formed by the upper and lower horizontal bars, and held loosely in place by the saw-dogs e'. After the permanent position 95 of the saw-blade has been determined the saw-blade is momentarily held in position by hand, and the slotted key a is let down in the upper slot m between the two upper bars b and c, with its grooved face toward the correspondingly-grooved inner face of the bar b directly over the saw-blade, which latter it

straddles closely, and is then allowed to further drop, or by slight hammer blows driven into place, so that the grooves a" at its lower face engage with the corresponding grooves b" on the inner face of the lower bar b', thereby securely holding the saw-blade e in a permanently vertical position and preventing it from moving out of its proper position sidewise during the tightening of same. The saw-blades can then be strained to a proper tension without their either losing their vertical position or their sidewise adjustment.

Having described my invention, what I

claim, and desire to secure by Letters Pat- 15 ent, is—

In stone-sawing machinery, the combination of a stationary frame-work having an upper and a lower horizontal slot, the front bars of both slots having regularly-spaced grooves on 20 their inner sides, with a number of adjustable slotted vertical keys having corresponding grooves on front faces of same, as described.

CHARLES LOUIS WALTER.

Witnesses:
OTTO W. KUNTZ,
ROBT. BECKER.