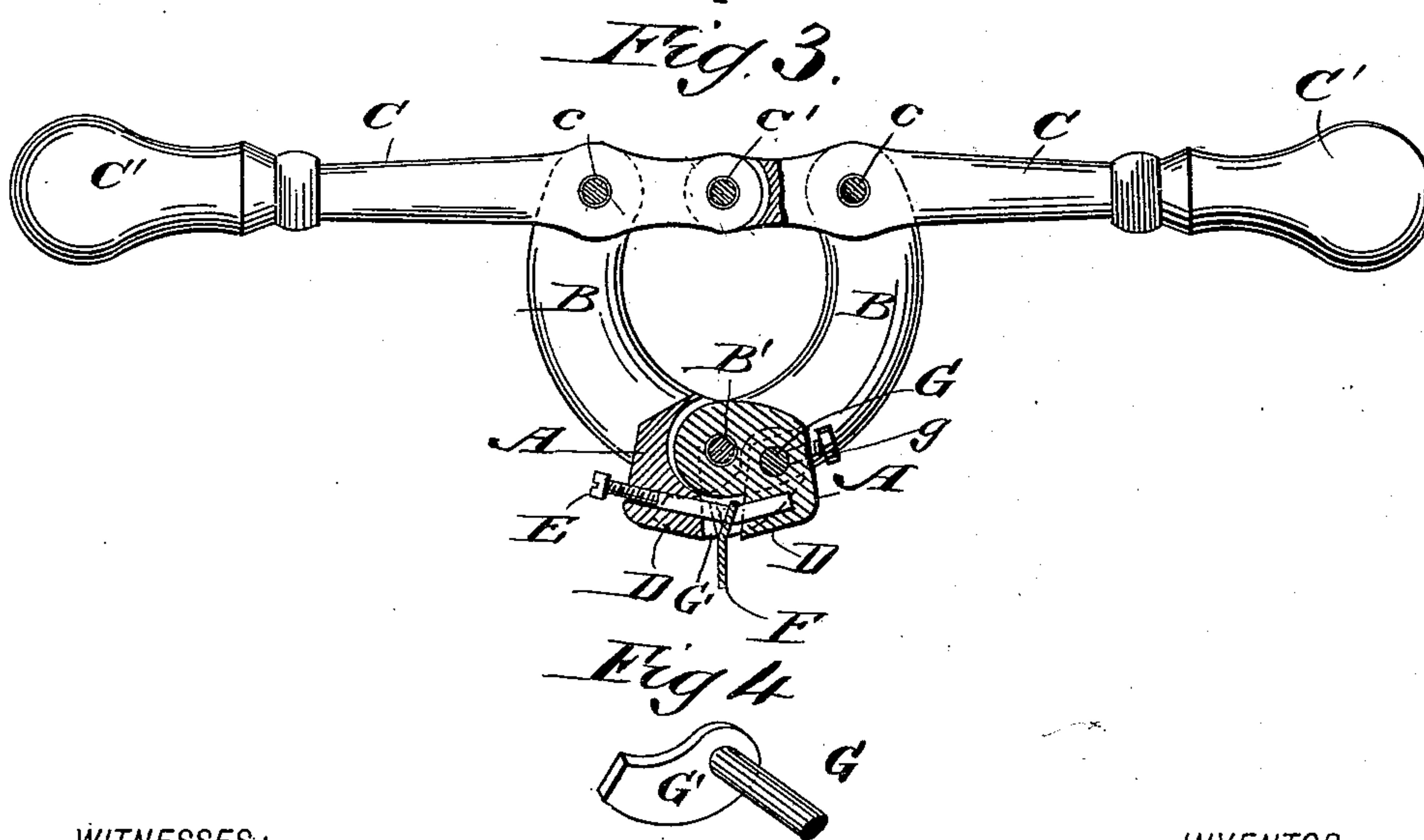
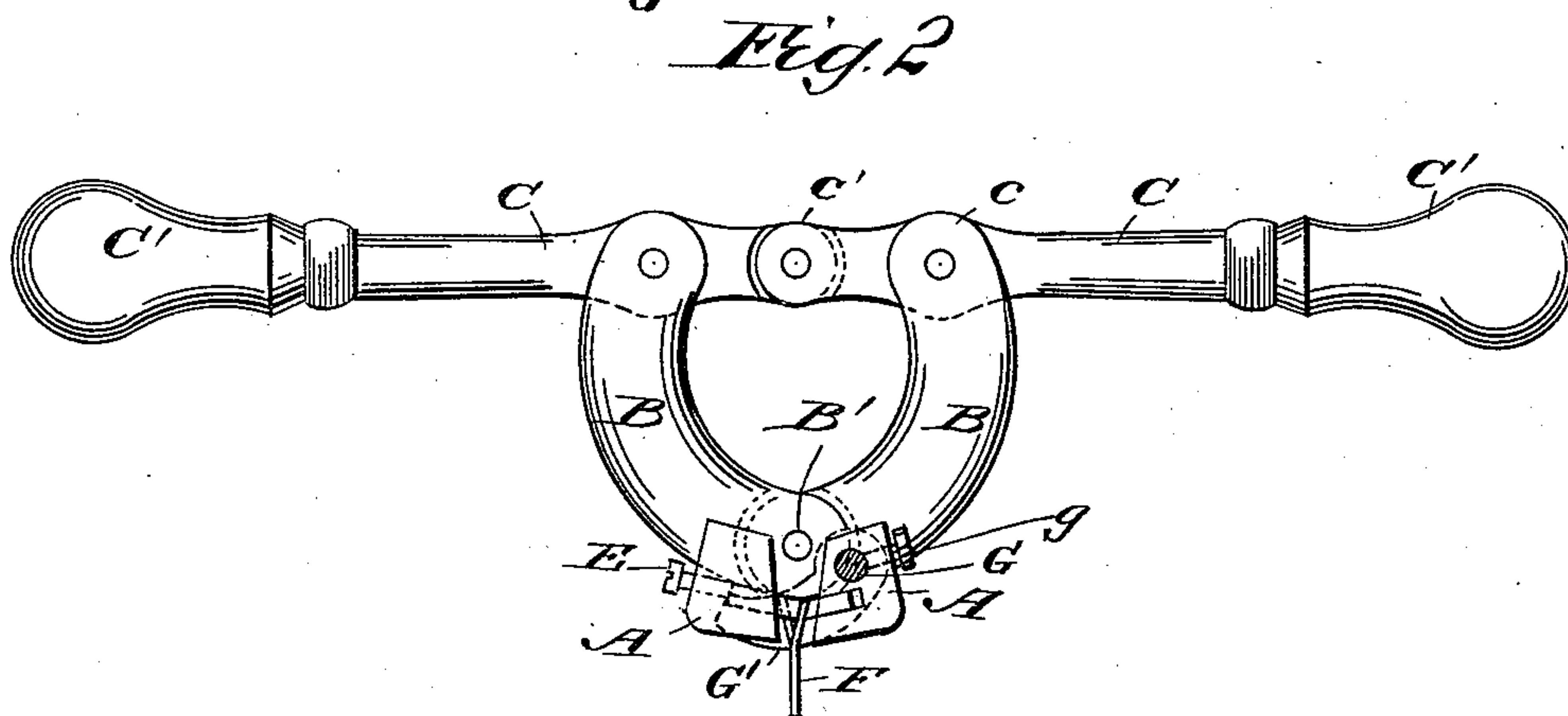
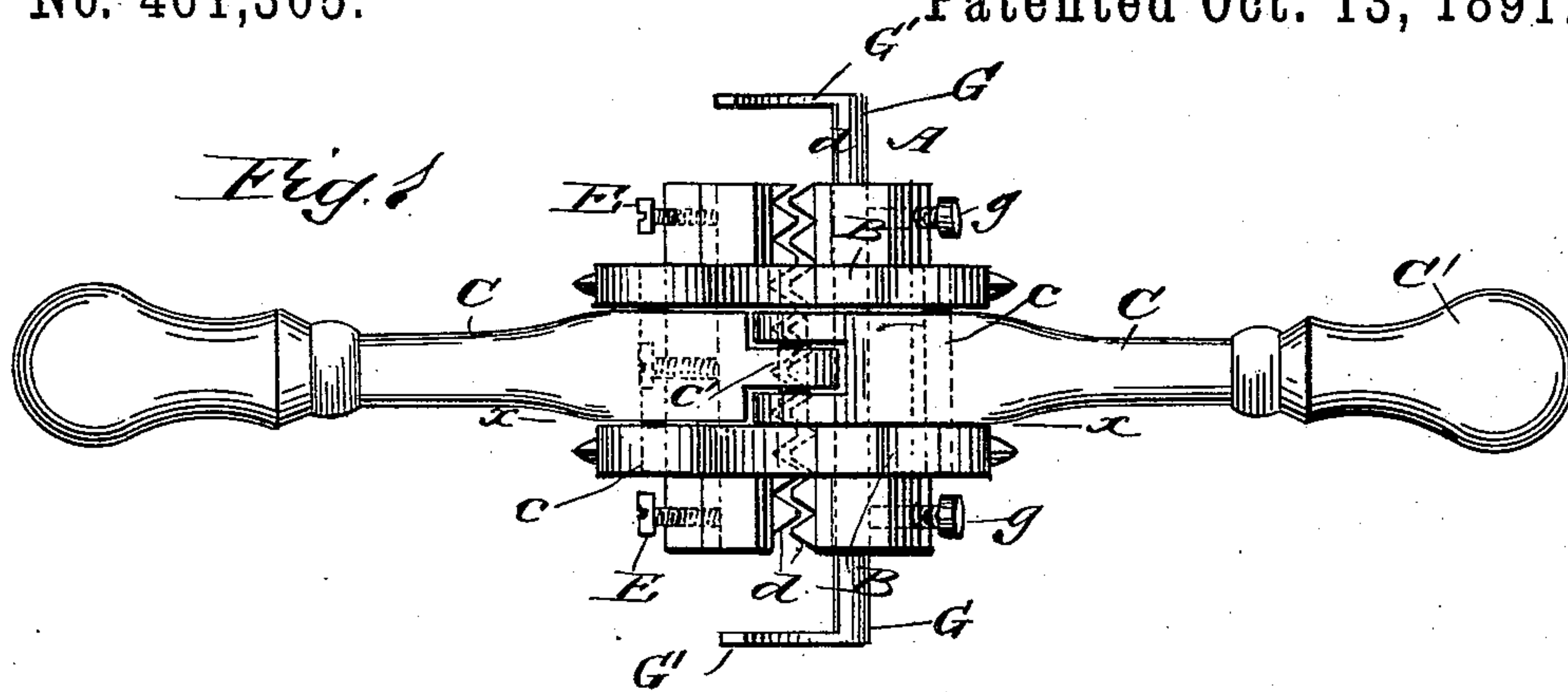


(No Model.)

J. P. BECK.  
SAW SET.

No. 461,305.

Patented Oct. 13, 1891.



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB P. BECK, OF LOCK HAVEN, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO JOHN H. FREDERICKS, OF SAME PLACE.

## SAW-SET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,305, dated October 13, 1891.

Application filed December 12, 1890. Serial No. 374,451. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACOB P. BECK, of Lock Haven, in the county of Clinton and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Saw-Set, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in saw-sets; and the object of my invention is to provide a simple, durable, and cheap saw-set, which may be used for setting any variety of saw and which may be operated with great rapidity.

To this end my invention consists in a saw-set constructed substantially as hereinafter 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 all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the saw-set. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line  $xx$  of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 a broken detail perspective view of the pawl-rod and one of the pawls for holding the set in place on a saw.

The saw-set is provided with two similar parallel jaws A, from which extend outwardly and upwardly the similar and parallel curved arms B, there being a pair of arms to each jaw, and the lower inwardly-extended ends of the arms are pivoted together in the line of the central point between the jaws, as shown at B', the arms attached to one jaw having a lug, which projects between the arms of the opposite jaw, although they may be pivoted in any convenient manner. The opposite ends of the arms B are pivoted to the levers C, which are substantially alike, and the outer ends of which terminate in handles C'. The arms B are pivoted to the levers C near their inner ends, as shown at  $c$ , and the inner ends of the levers are pivoted together, as shown at  $c'$ , the end of one lever being formed in a lug, which enters a corresponding slot in the end of the opposite lever. It will be seen from this description that when the levers are moved up and down, or to and from the jaws, the outer ends of the arms B will be moved alternately toward and away from each other,

thus causing them to swing on the pivot B' and causing the jaws A to open and close.

The outer ends of the arms B, attached to the respective jaws, will be thrown apart when the levers C are fully extended, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and when the levers are moved either way off the center the jaws will be forced together, and for this reason the saw-set may be rapidly operated, as described below. The inner faces of the jaws A are slotted longitudinally, and plates D are mounted in the slots, so as to project from the faces of the jaws, and the outer edges of the plates D are provided with teeth  $d$ , which alternate, so that when the jaws are brought together they will interlock, as best shown in Fig. 1.

One of the jaws A is provided with set-screws E, which impinge on the back edge of its plate D, so that by adjusting the screws the plate may be brought into a desired position and made to give the saw any desired set. If desired, both jaws may be provided with the set-screws.

Rods G extend longitudinally into the opposite sides of one of the jaws, being mounted loosely therein, and at the outer end of the rods is a pawl G, which pawls extend parallel with the sides of the jaws and which are long enough to drop between the saw-teeth when the set is applied to a saw. Set-screws  $g$  extend through a portion of the jaw and impinge on the rods G, and by tightening the set-screws the rod and pawls may be held in a desired position.

To set a saw the saw-blade F is inserted between the jaws A and the pawls fastened to extend between the saw-teeth, and when the jaws are forced together it will be seen that the teeth  $d$  of one jaw will strike the alternate saw-teeth on one side of the saw-blade, and the teeth on the opposite jaw will strike the intervening saw-teeth, so that both sides of the saw will set at the same time, and as the plates are brought together at each stroke of the levers C it will be readily seen that the set may be very rapidly operated. The pawls insure the correct alignment of the teeth of the set and of the saw, and also prevent end-wise slip of the set. The set may be made in

any desired size and may be applied to any kind of a saw.

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

1. In a saw-set, the combination, with the parallel jaws carrying projecting teeth, of curved arms fixed to each jaw and pivoted together opposite the jaw-opening and later-  
10 ally-extending levers pivoted to the opposite ends of the curved arms and pivoted together at their inner ends, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the movable jaws, of rods mounted in one of the jaws and pro-  
15 vided with pawls to engage the saw-teeth, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the movable jaws,

of rods extending into one of the jaws and provided with pawls at the ends, and screws arranged to impinge on the rods, substantially  
20 as described.

4. In a saw-set, the combination, with the parallel jaws having projecting teeth, of curved arms fixed to each jaw and pivoted together adjacent to the jaws, and laterally-ex-  
25 tending levers pivoted to the opposite ends of the arms, said levers having their inner ends pivoted together and their outer ends provided with handles, substantially as described.

JACOB P. BECK.

Witnesses:

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