

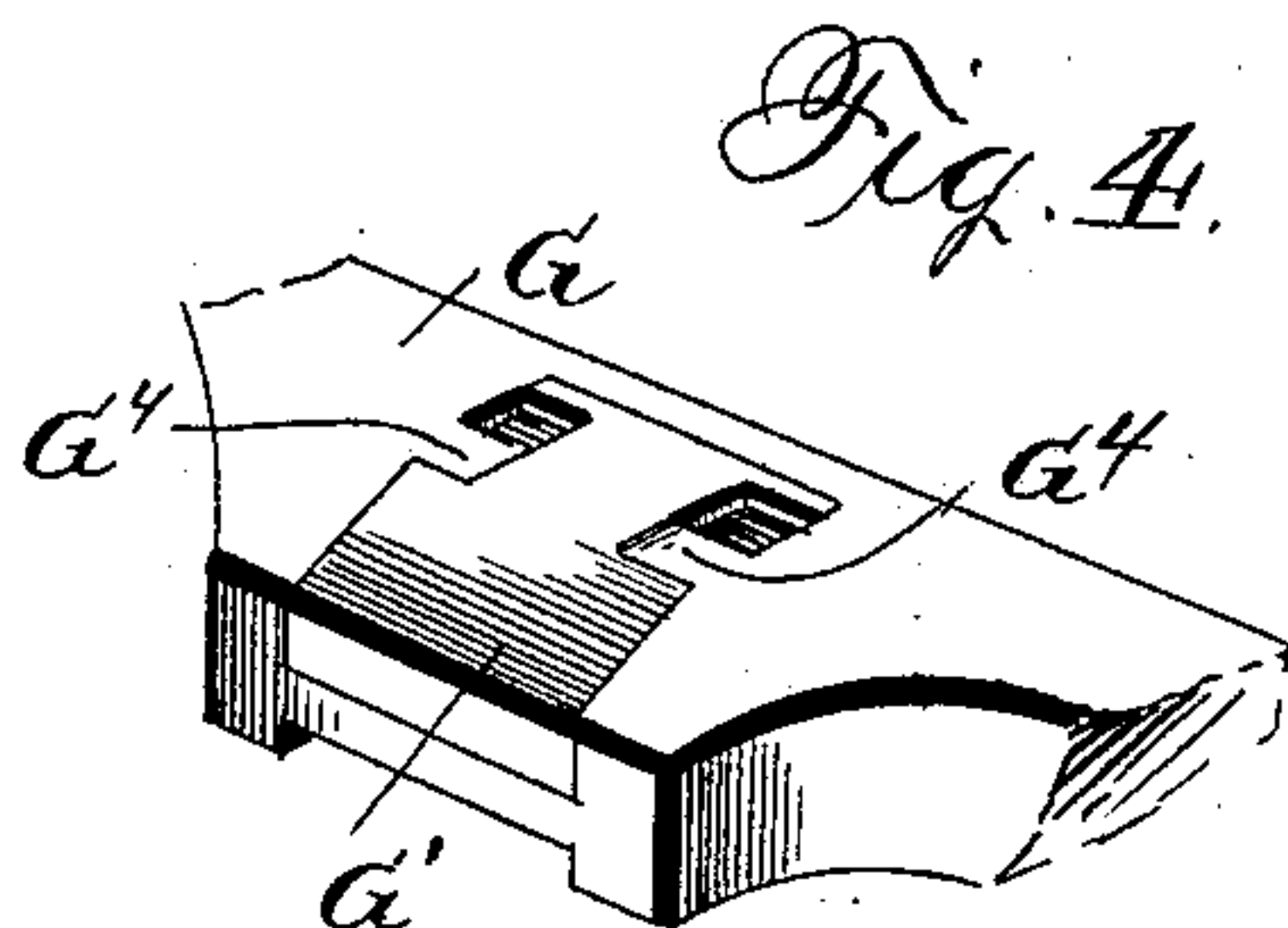
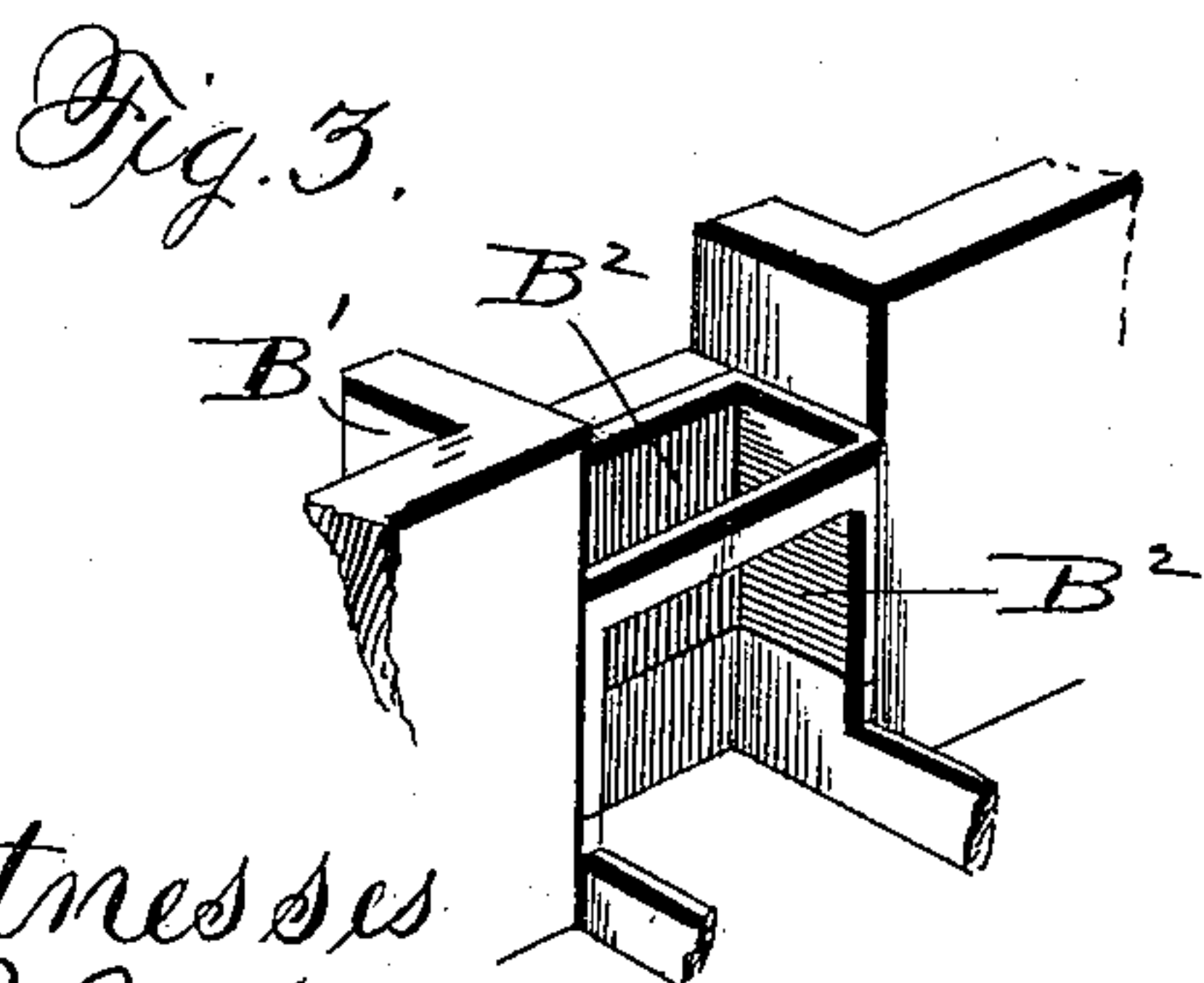
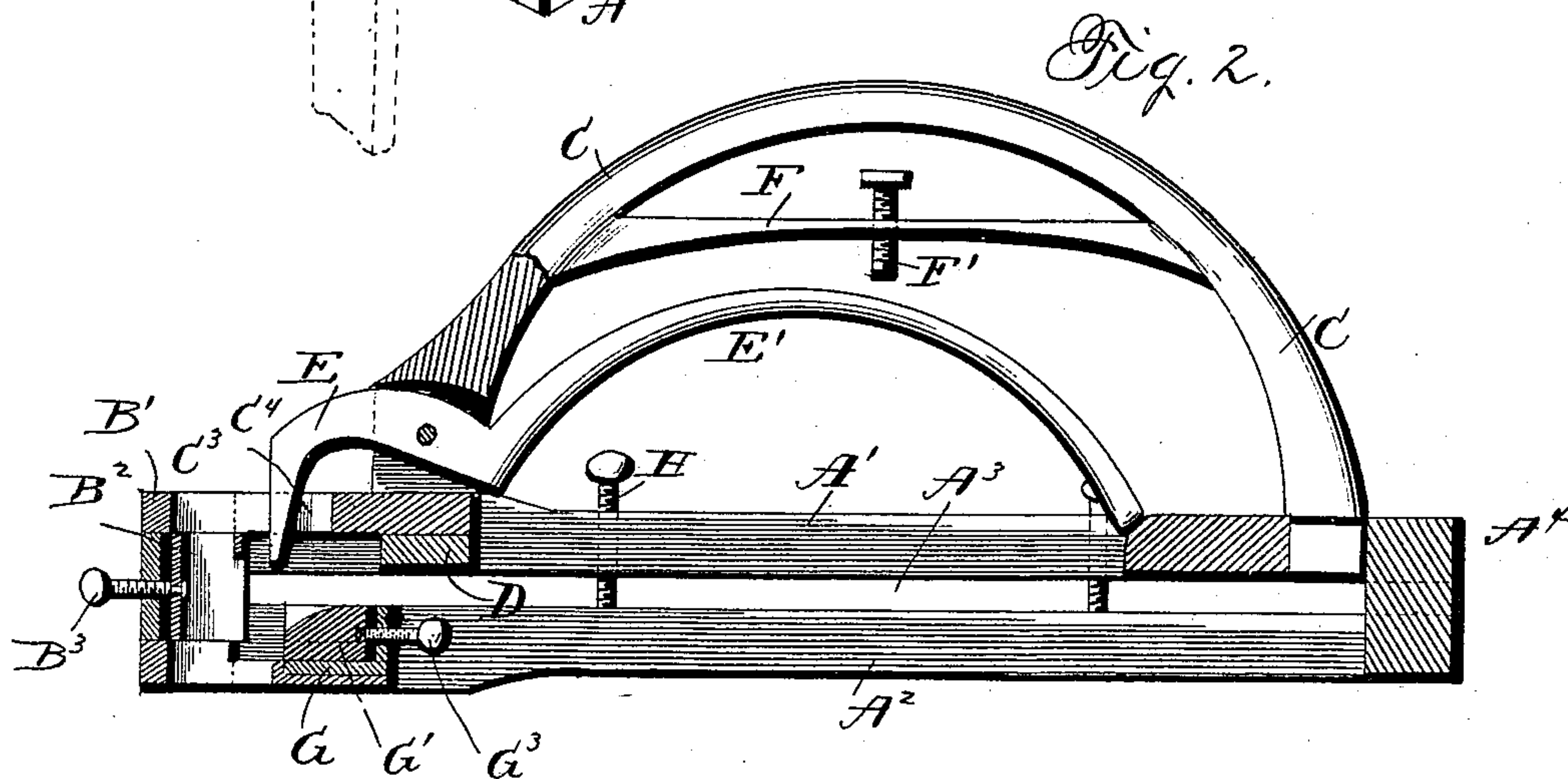
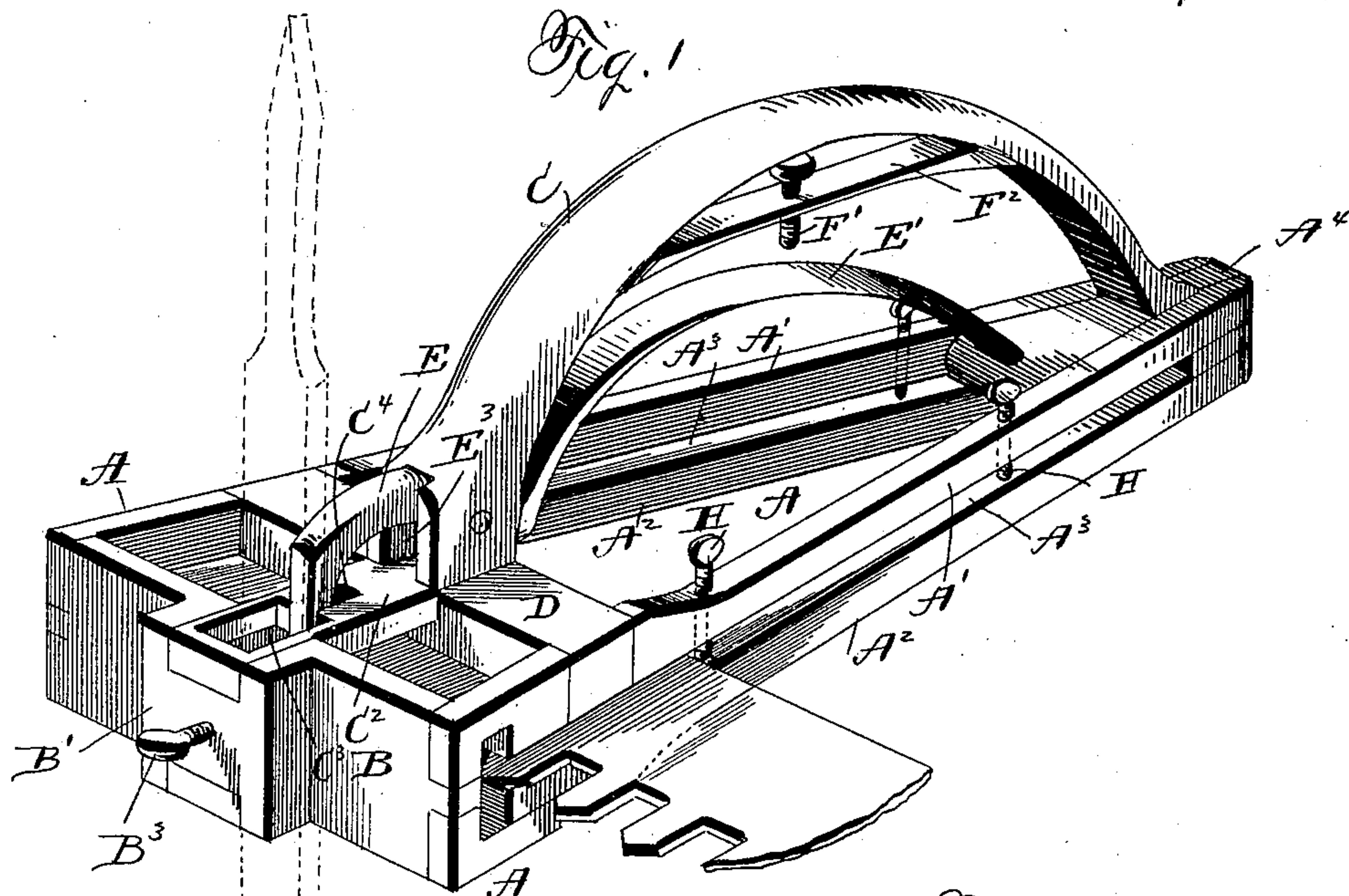
(No Model.)

R. N. MAGEE.

DEVICE FOR JOINTING AND SETTING SAWS.

No. 463,735.

Patented Nov. 24, 1891.



Witnesses  
C. J. Williamson,  
A. L. Hough

Inventor  
Richard N. Magee  
by Franklin H. Hough  
his attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD NEEDHAM MAGEE, OF GOLDEN, TEXAS.

## DEVICE FOR JOINTING AND SETTING SAWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 463,735, dated November 24, 1891.

Application filed June 8, 1891. Serial No. 395,548. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD NEEDHAM MAGEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Golden, in the county of Wood and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Jointing and Setting Saws; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in saw jointing and setting machines; and it has for its object, among others, to provide a simple and inexpensive device which will serve to hold the saw-blade securely in place, will serve as a guide for the file, and by the simple movement of a conveniently-arranged lever the saw-teeth may be quickly and accurately set. Mechanism is provided whereby the movements of the file-blade may be readily adjusted and whereby the set of the saw may be changed, as desired.

The invention has for its further object to generally improve upon the construction and render more serviceable in operation this class of devices.

To these ends and to such others as the invention may pertain the same consists in the peculiar construction and in the novel combination, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and then specifically defined in the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, like letters of reference indicating like parts throughout the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a saw jointing and setting machine embodying my improvements, the same being shown as in actual use. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal vertical section of the same; and Figs. 3 and 4 are enlarged details in perspective, which

will be more particularly hereinafter referred to.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A represents the main frame of the machine, which is substantially triangular in form and consists of the side timbers A' and A<sup>2</sup>, which form the two longer sides of the triangle, and the end section B. The timbers A' and A<sup>2</sup> are, it will be observed, placed one above the other, with a space A<sup>3</sup> intervening between them, and at the rear end of the machine the ends of the said timbers are brought together and are bolted or otherwise secured to a post A<sup>4</sup>.

The end section B of the frame is provided with an offset portion B', within which is seated a movable rectangular case B<sup>2</sup>, open upon one of its sides, as shown, while the opposite side of the case is attached to the inner end of an adjusting-screw B<sup>3</sup>, which screw is passed through the outer wall of the offset B', and it will thus be understood that the said case may be moved by the said screw either to or from the chamber in the offset, as desired.

C is a timber which has one of its ends secured to the frame A at a point at or adjacent to its rear end, and from this point of attachment the said timber is curved upon the arc of a circle and extended to a point near the opposite end of the frame, where its opposite end is seated within a mortised recess formed within the upper face of a transverse timber D, being provided with an extension C<sup>2</sup>, which is extended over the chamber within the offset B' of the end section B of the frame, this extension C<sup>2</sup> being provided with a rectangular opening C<sup>3</sup>, having at its rear edge a narrow extension C<sup>4</sup>.

E is the setting-lever, which is provided with a curved operating-handle E'. This lever E is pivoted at a point adjacent to its operating-head within a recess E<sup>3</sup>, formed in the base portion of the timber C, the head of the tool being inclined downwardly and passed through the extension C<sup>4</sup> of the opening C<sup>3</sup>. The movement of this setting-lever E is limited by means of a set-screw F', which is passed through the timber F<sup>2</sup>, the lower end of the said screw thus forming a stop to the upward movement of the handle portion



of the lever and serving to regulate the downward throw of the setting-tool carried by the opposite end of the lever.

5 Directly beneath the head of the setting-tool is provided a transverse timber G, and seated within the upper face of said timber is an anvil-block G'. This block is of steel and has its face beveled, as shown, and is designed to form a seat against which the saw-  
10 tooth is driven by the setting-tool. A set-screw G<sup>2</sup>, passed through said timber G horizontally, may be employed to move the said anvil forward or back, as desired, in order to insure its proper position during the operation of the machine; or, if preferred, a simple  
15 sliding-rod, as shown in the drawings, may be substituted for the set-screw.

In order to properly limit the throw of the anvil, I provide shoulders G<sup>4</sup>, which extend  
20 for a short distance from the sides of the recess within which the anvil is seated and engage corresponding shoulders upon the anvil, as shown.

Passed vertically through the upper side  
25 timbers A' of the frame are set-screws H. These screws are arranged at distances apart corresponding with the difference in width of saws, and when forced downward to their extreme limit they extend to the lower timber A<sup>2</sup>.

30 In operation the saw-blade to be operated upon is placed transversely within the recess between the timbers A' and A<sup>2</sup>, with the teeth of the saw in the direction of the anvil. The saw is then moved forward until the teeth extend a proper distance over the anvil to insure the proper angle of the set. The set-screw F' is adjusted so as to properly limit  
35 the movement of lever the E'. The file is

then passed vertically through the open ends of the case B<sup>2</sup> within the chamber in the offset B', and the said case is adjusted by means of the set-screw B<sup>3</sup>, so as to bring the face of the file to the proper point. By moving the file up and down through the vertical case within which it has been placed, and at the  
45 same time moving the saw longitudinally, it will be readily seen that all of the teeth will be brought to a uniform length, and as each tooth in turn reaches the anvil an upward movement is imparted to the setting-lever  
50 and the tooth will be set at the desired angle.

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

1. In a device of the character described, 55 the combination of the main frame having end section having offset portion, the rectangular case therein with open side, the adjusting-screw acting on said case, and the timber C, having extension C<sup>2</sup>, with rectangular openings, as set forth. 60

2. The combination of the main frame having a recess for the reception of the saw, means, as described, for adjusting the saw within the recess, an adjustable anvil, a piv-  
65 oted setting-tool having curved operating-handle, and means for limiting the movement of the setting-tool, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

RICHARD NEEDHAM MAGEE.

Witnesses:

R. W. HAMRICK,  
J. T. GRANT.