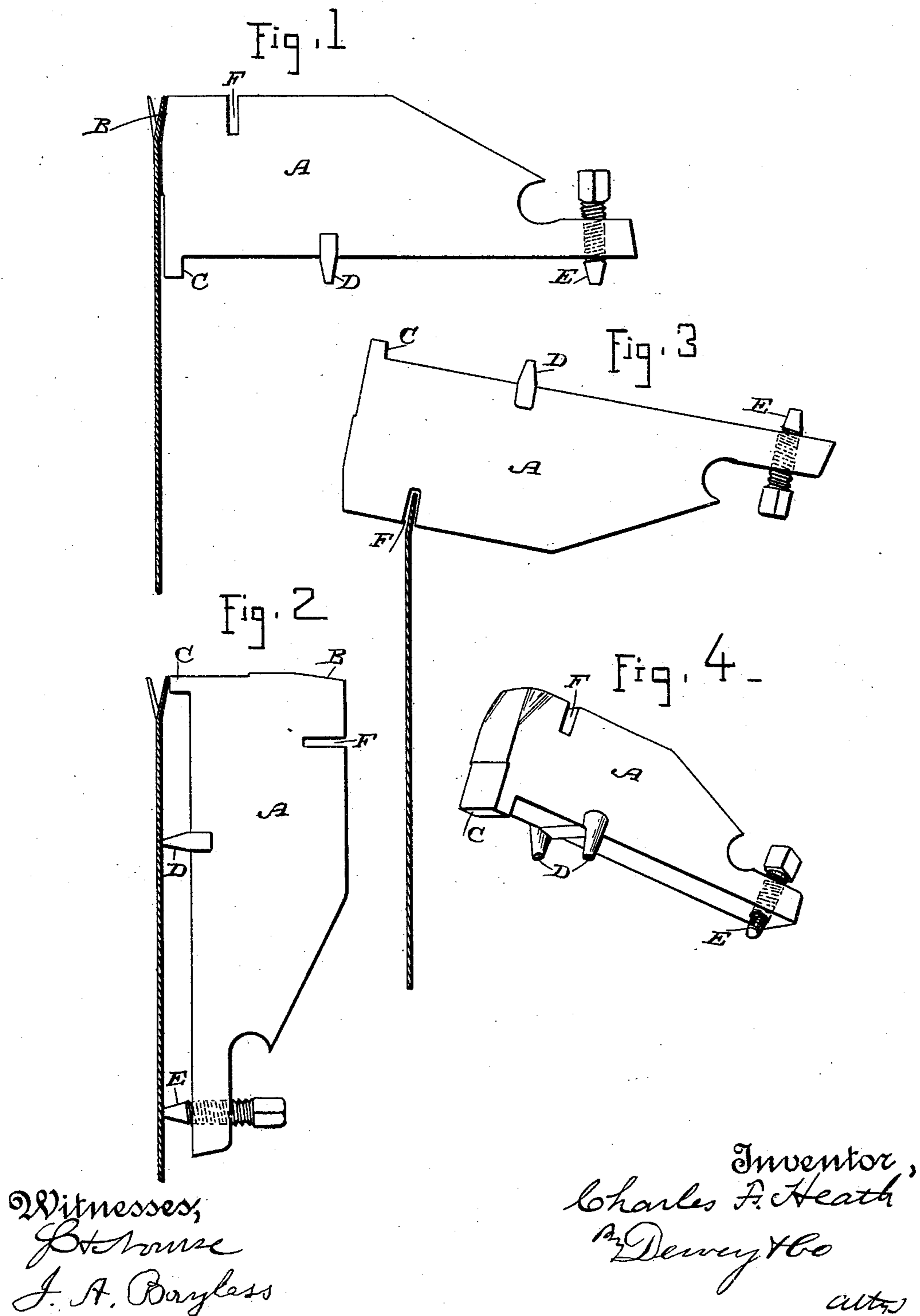


(No Model.)

C. F. HEATH.  
SAW SET AND GAGE.

No. 482,250.

Patented Sept. 6, 1892.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. HEATH, OF DURHAM, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
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## SAW SET AND GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,250, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed May 29, 1891. Serial No. 394,542. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. HEATH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Durham, Butte county, State of California, have  
5 invented an Improvement in Saw Sets and Gages; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a device which is  
10 especially applicable to the setting of the teeth of crosscut-saws and gaging the set thereof, this work being accomplished without recourse to a shop or large set of tools.

It consists of a block of metal having one  
15 end formed to serve as an anvil, upon which the points of the teeth may be set, the anvil being held in one hand and the hammer by which the points are bent or set being held in the other. This block has formed upon  
20 another edge of it devices by which the gaging of the set is effected, and upon still another edge a means for effecting a set by what is known as a "spring-set."

Referring to the accompanying drawings  
25 for a more complete explanation of my invention, Figure 1 is a view showing a portion of a saw and the device in position for setting a tooth. Fig. 2 shows it in position for gaging the set of a tooth. Fig. 3 shows it in the form  
30 of a wrench for setting the tooth. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the gage.

This device is a hand-tool especially designed for the use of sawyers at work in the woods at a considerable distance from any  
35 point where tools can be obtained for keeping saws in order. It consists of a block A, having at one end the anvil, which has a surface bent or curved slightly from a right angle, as shown at B. The opposite end of the  
40 block is tapered or beveled off, so that it may be conveniently held in the hand, and the anvil being held against a tooth of the saw the latter is struck from the opposite side with a hammer until the point is bent or set as much  
45 as may be desired.

For the purpose of holding a crosscut-saw which is of considerable length and weight the operator usually saws a cut into some log which is convenient and then sets the back  
50 of the saw into this cut, leaving the teeth projecting above and at the sides of the log

sufficiently to be conveniently reached. The tooth being set by striking its point upon the anvil, the gage is then dropped down, as shown in Fig. 2, and the set of the tooth is deter-  
55 mined by means of the projecting lug C, the legs D, which project from the same edge of the block about midway between the projection C and the opposite end of the block, and a screw E, which passes through the rear end  
60 of the block. This screw is set to the point which will allow the legs D D and the point of the screw to rest upon the side of the saw-blade, while the projection C should just touch the point of the tooth when the set is  
65 sufficient. If the set is not sufficient, it will be manifest that the gage will rest upon the point of the screw and the two legs D, while the projection C will not touch the point of the screw; but if the set is too great the pro-  
70 jection will touch the point of the tooth and a screw will rest upon the saw-blade, while the legs D not having any contact with the blade to steady it, the device will rock from side to side about the points of support at C  
75 and E. If this should be the case, the tooth must be set back a little, while if the set is not sufficient the tooth is easily bent or set to the proper position. The tooth may be set back if the set is too great, either by using  
80 the end anvil, as previously described, or by turning the block so that the tooth rests upon the top, which is a plane surface, and striking it with a hammer. In this manner all the teeth of the saw may be rapidly set and gaged  
85 with the single tool.

F is a slit made transversely across the edge of the tool opposite to the gage, and when it is desired to set the tooth by bending it to one side without using the hammer the  
90 point of the tooth is simply inserted into this cut and pressure brought upon the opposite end, using the tool as a lever to bend the point of the tooth to one side. The gaging of the set will be done in the same manner  
95 as previously described.

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

A saw set and gage consisting of the block  
100 of metal having the inclined face at one end serving as an anvil upon which the saw-tooth

is set, the projection or lug C, extending cross-  
wise the block at one end, the independent  
separated legs D at the sides of the block and  
outside of the plane of its walls, and the ad-  
5 justable screw E, passing through the block,  
so that its point, the ends of the lug, and the  
two legs D will be in contact with the side of  
the saw-blade and the point of the tooth when

the latter is properly set, substantially as here-  
in described. 10

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my  
hand.

CHARLES F. HEATH.

Witnesses:

C. G. WARREN,  
WM. M. TAYLOR.