No. 626,293.

Patented June 6, 1899.

C. PALMLEAF.

SAW GUIDE.

(Application filed Mar. 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)

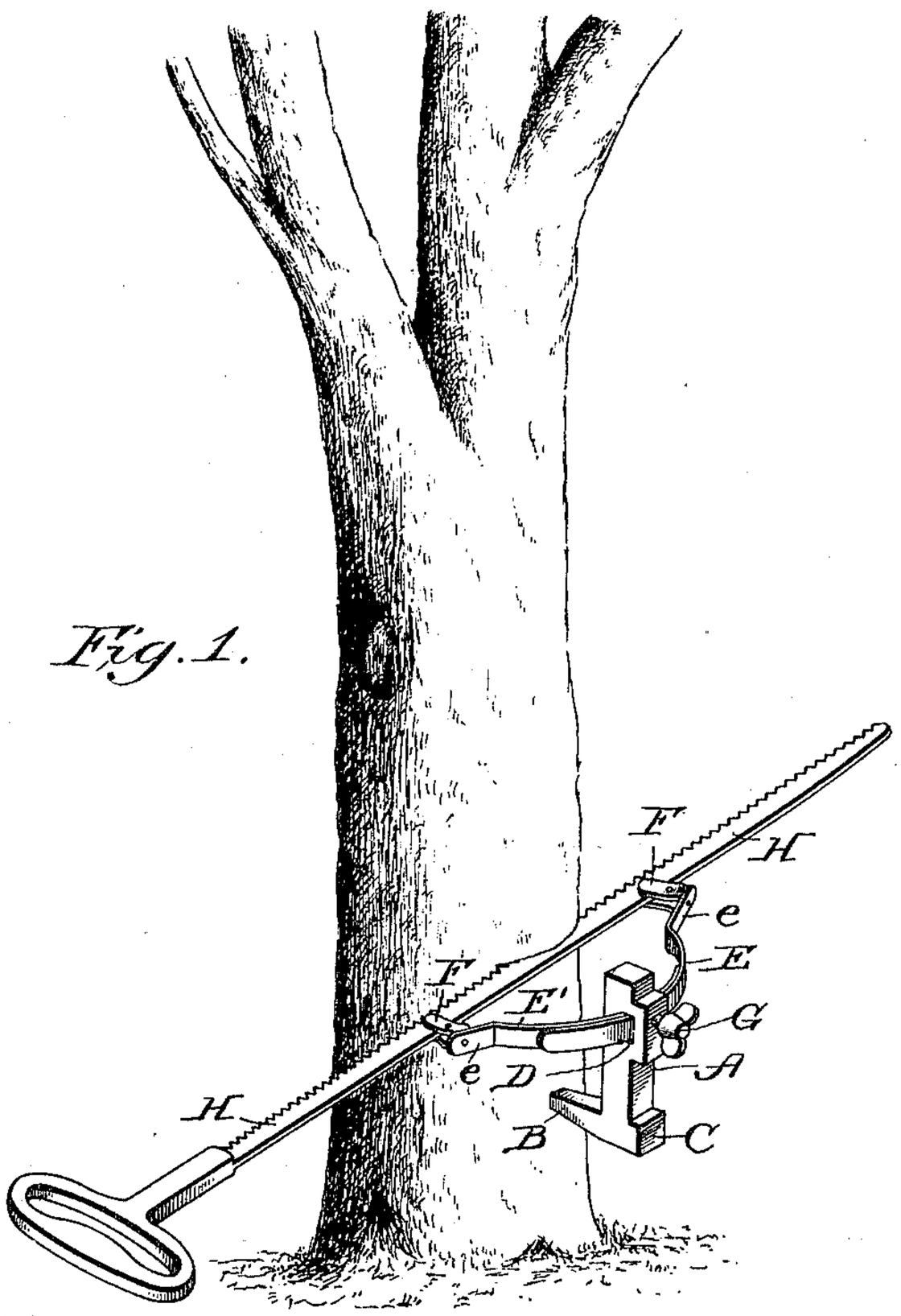

Fig. 1.

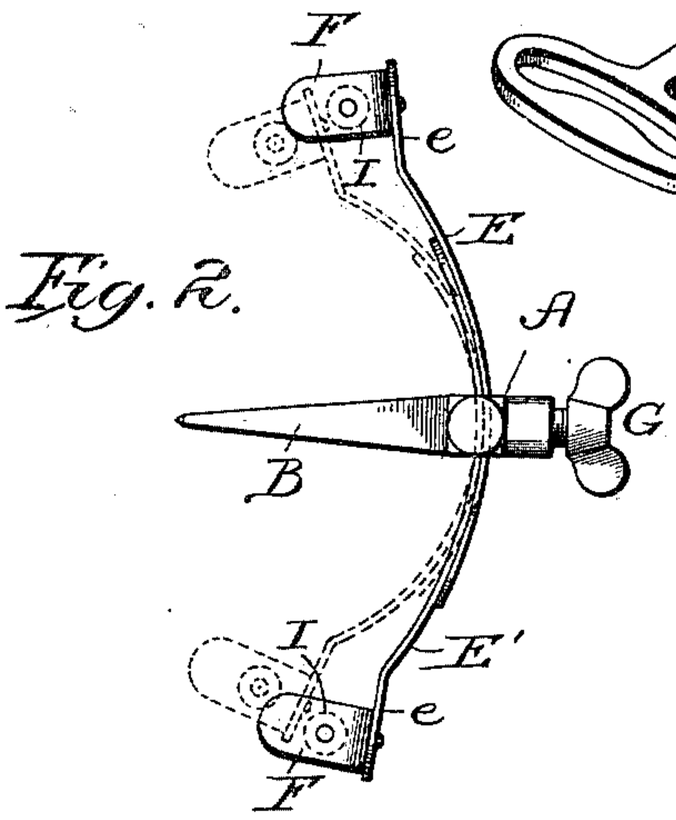

Fig. 2.

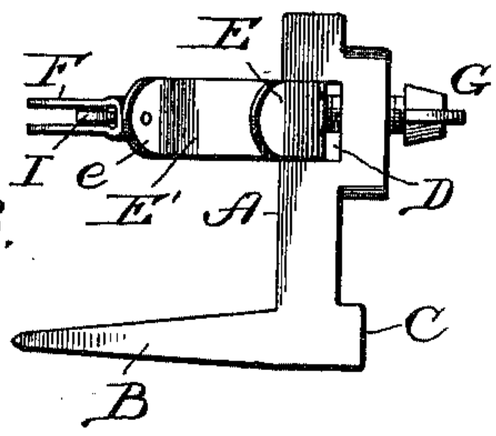

Fig. 3.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES PALMLEAF, OF WOOLLEY, WASHINGTON.

SAW-GUIDE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,293, dated June 6, 1899.

Application filed March 18, 1899. Serial No. 709,638. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES PALMLEAF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Woolley, in the county of Skagit and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Saw-Guides; 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.

My present invention relates to improvements in saw-guides, the object of the invention being to provide a simple and strong guiding device which can be readily secured to a tree and by means of which a single man can operate such a saw as without such guide would require the services of two men.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts that will be hereinafter pointed out and described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my improved guide in use. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the guide. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the guide.

Like letters of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

The body or supporting part of my improved guide consists of two members A B, which may be formed integral, extending at right angles to each other and the latter, B, being of the form of a wedge or spike, whereby it is adapted to be driven into the trunk of a tree or into a log to support the other parts in the desired positions. As shown, the outer end of the wedge or spike-like member B is somewhat beyond the outer face of the member A, so that a head C is formed to receive the blows of a hammer. A transversely-extending passage D is formed in the member A, and into or through this passage extend the inner ends of spring-arms E E'. In some cases it may be found necessary to employ but one of these spring-arms; but preferably, as shown, I employ two. Each of said arms is curved somewhat longitudinally throughout the greater portion of its length, but near one end is provided with a portion *e*, which extends at a slight angle to the curving body portion. To said section *e* of each spring-arm is secured the guide proper. This consists of two parallel ears F, extending inwardly or forwardly from the arm in the direction of the length of the spike-like member B. In the embodiment of my invention herein illustrated these ears F on each arm are formed from a single metallic blank bent to provide an intermediate connecting-section, which is riveted securely to the portion *e* of the spring-arm. Between each pair of ears or guide-plates F is arranged an anti-friction-roller, against which the back edge of the saw-blade rides when the device is in use.

The spring-arms E E' are held stationary relative to the body of the guide, so far as bodily movement is concerned, by means of a thumb-screw G. This, as shown, is arranged to work through a suitable passage in the body-section A and bind said arms E E' between its forward end and the forward wall of the passage D. By loosening said screw G the arms E E' or either of them can be easily adjusted longitudinally and the guides F thereby arranged in the desired relative positions.

The manner of using my improvements may be briefly described as follows: The spike-like member B is driven into the tree-trunk in such position as to bring the guides F at the proper line for severing the trunk. The back edge of the saw-blade H is then inserted between the guides F against the rollers I. Initially the said blade causes the spring-arms E E' to assume the positions shown in full lines in Fig. 2; but as soon as the teeth of the saw begin to enter the wood the pressure of said arms acts to press the saw-blade forward and maintain its teeth in working position, the arms gradually moving to such positions as are indicated in dotted lines in said Fig. 2.

What I claim is—

In a saw-guide, the combination of a body

comprising two members, A, B, extending at right angles to each other, the member B being adapted to be driven into a tree, two longitudinally-curved spring-arms each having one end extending into a transverse passage in the member A and provided near its other end with a guide adapted to receive a saw-blade, and a thumb-screw arranged to engage said arms within said passage, in the member A, substantially as set forth.

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

CHARLES PALMLEAF.

Witnesses:

H. BILLING,

MAX BAKER.