

No. 640,902.

Patented Jan. 9, 1900.

D. B. HANSON.

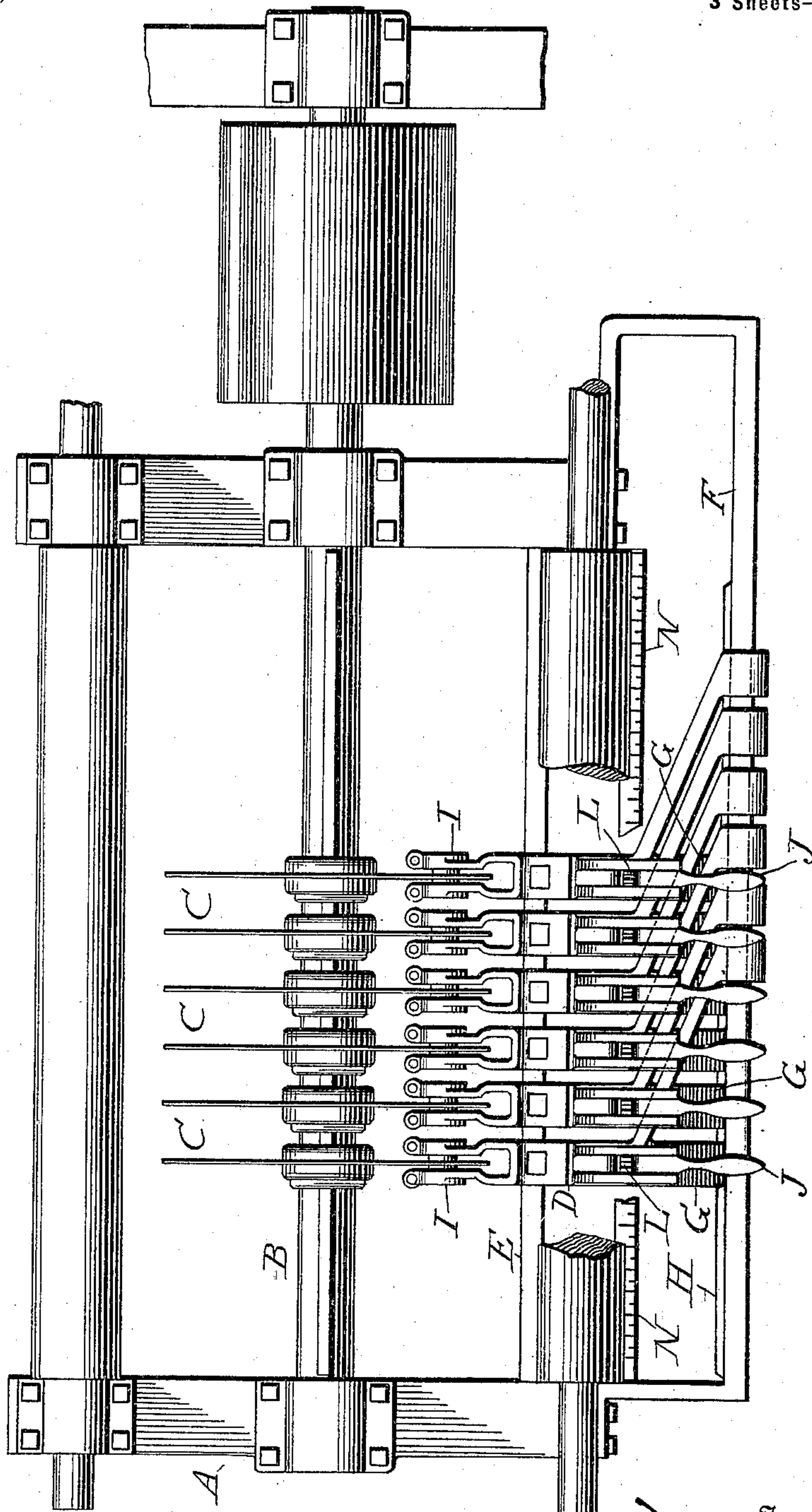
GANG EDGER.

(Application filed Sept. 8, 1899.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 2

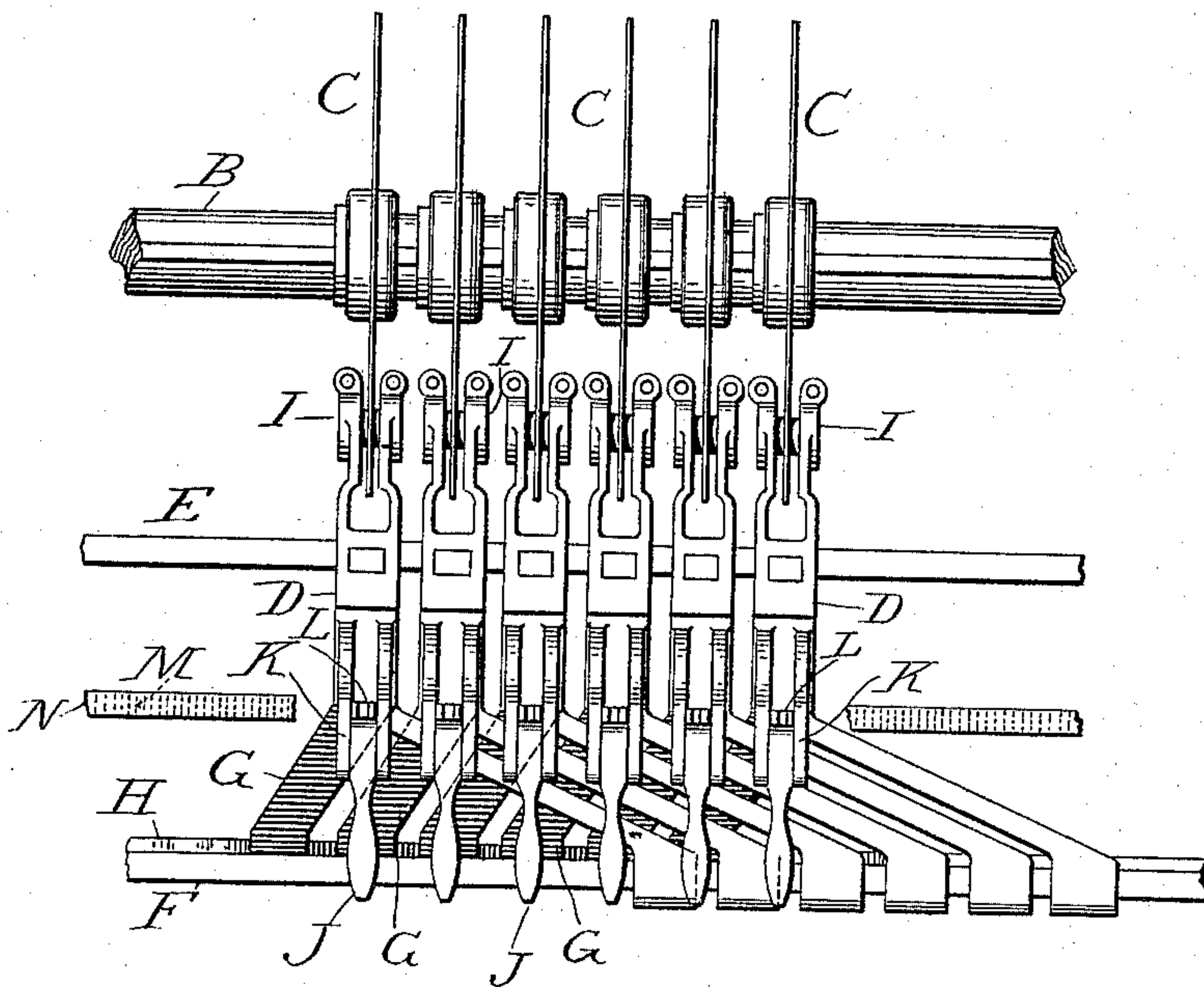
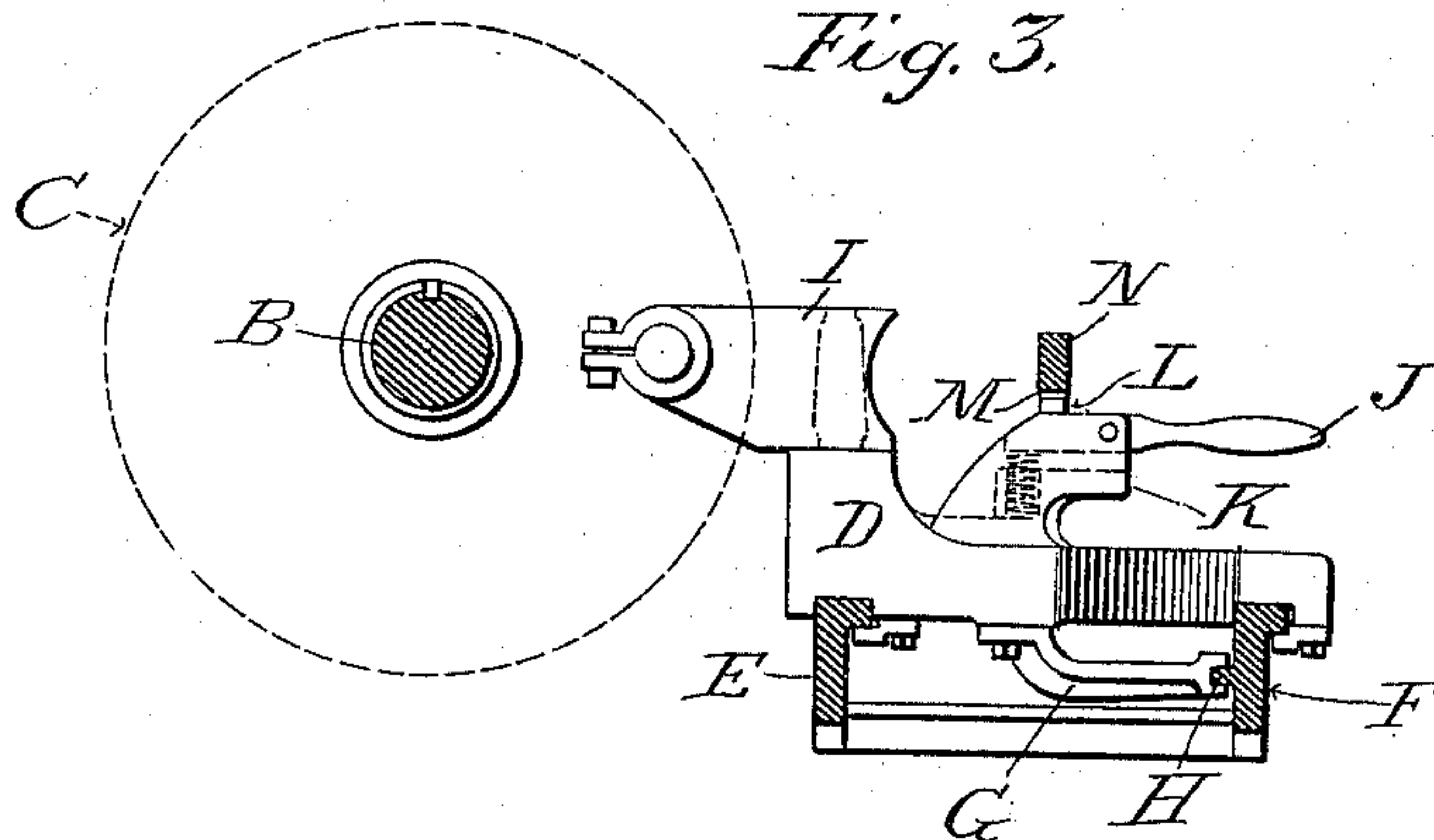


Fig. 3.



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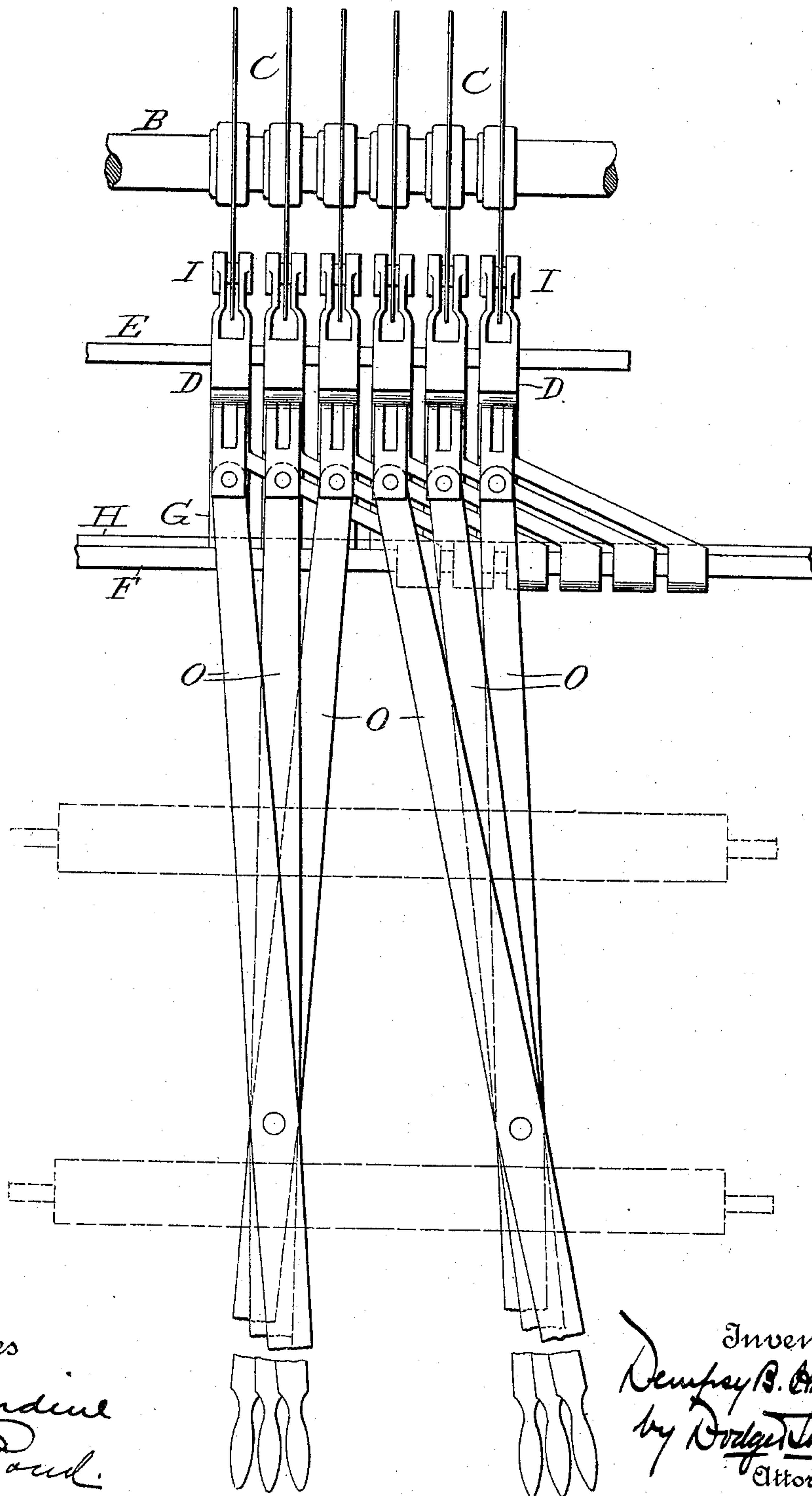
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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DEMPSY B. HANSON, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

GANG-EDGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 640,902, dated January 9, 1900.

Application filed September 6, 1899. Serial No. 729,627. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DEMPSY B. HANSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gang-Edgers, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to that class of wood-sawing machines commonly known as "gang-edgers," the construction being illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved edger; Fig. 2, a similar view of a slightly modified form; Fig. 3, a transverse sectional view of Fig. 1, the feed-rolls being omitted; and Fig. 4, a top plan view illustrative of a system of levers for operating the saw-shifting mechanism.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple construction of the saw-shifting mechanism for an edger wherein the parts are duplicates of each other and but one pattern is necessary to their formation or construction.

Referring to the drawings and more particularly to Figs. 1 and 3, A indicates the frame of the machine, B the saw arbor or spindle mounted therein, and C the saws carried by the arbor and adjustable longitudinally thereon. As is well known, it is oftentimes desirable to vary the distance between the saws in this class of machines, and means have already been devised and patented to this end. So far as I am aware, however, no one has heretofore so constructed and arranged the saw-shifting mechanism that the parts are duplicates and that but one form is necessary. To shift the saws, I employ a set of slides D, which rest and are movable upon guides or ways E and F, suitable means being employed to prevent them from lifting therefrom, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

As will be noticed upon reference to Figs. 1 and 3, the slides extend back from the guide rail or way E at right angles thereto for a short distance and then extend back to the guide rail or way F at an angle, the formation of each slide being the same. This formation of the slide throws its bearing-points on the guide ways or rails out of line and serves to render it firm in its position thereon.

To assist in holding the slides D in position,

I employ arms G, which are connected to the under face of the slides and extend directly back to the outer guide or way F, where they engage a rib H, formed thereon. Mounted upon the inner end of the slide is a saw-guide I, which engages the blade, as shown, and moves it back and forth on the arbor as the slide is moved or adjusted in its position on the guides.

To maintain the slides in position, I employ a series of levers J, (one for each slide,) pivotally mounted in an upright or projection K, extending up from the slide, as best shown in Fig. 3. The inner end of the lever is provided with a tooth or projection L, adapted to engage with similar teeth M, formed on the under face of a bar N, extending along over the levers, as shown. As will be noted, said bar is provided with a scale which facilitates the operation of adjustment of the saws on the arbor. Suitable springs are employed for holding the levers in engagement with the bar N.

In Fig. 2 I have shown a construction wherein instead of the arms which are connected to the slides being brought directly back to the guide F they are connected to the slides at an angle and extend away from the straight portion of the slide in a direction opposite to the inclined or angled portion of the slide proper. With this construction the points of bearing of the slide and arm are thrown farther out of line or are more widely distributed, and as a consequence the bracing action secured is greater.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a construction wherein the slides are each connected to an actuating-lever O, which extends forward under the front rolls, being pivoted at or near their centers in groups. These are designed to be used in place of the short levers J shown in the other figures. The construction of the slides or shifters is the same as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

It will be noted from the foregoing description that the various parts of all the shifters or slides are alike and that but one pattern is necessary for each part. Should any of the slides or shifters become broken or worn, they can be much more readily replaced than where the parts are of different form and dimensions.

The slides or shifters may be brought close

together or separated to any desired degree without interfering with each other in the least.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a gang-edger, the combination of a saw-arbor; a series of saws mounted thereon; a series of slides of like form and dimensions, having their outer ends at an angle to the body of the slide; and connections between said slides and the saws.

2. In a gang-edger, the combination of a saw-arbor; a series of saws mounted thereon; a series of slides of like form and dimensions, having their outer ends at an angle to the body of the slide; an arm connected to each of said slides; a guide for said slides and arms; and connections between said slides and the saws.

3. In a gang-edger, the combination of a saw-arbor; a series of saws mounted thereon; guides or ways adjacent to said arbor; a series of slides of like form and dimensions, mounted on said ways; said slides having a

straight body portion with their outer ends bent at an angle thereto; an arm extending from each of the slides at an angle to the straight portion and in a direction opposite to that of the bent portion of the slides; a guide for said slides and arms; and connections between said slides and the saws.

4. In a gang-edger, the combination of a saw-arbor; a series of saws mounted thereon; guides or ways E, F; a series of slides D of like form mounted thereon, said slides having their outer ends bent at an angle substantially as described; arms extending from the under face of the slides to the guide F; means for holding the slides in their adjusted position; and connections between said slides and the saws.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DEMPSY B. HANSON.

Witnesses:

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