

**No. 656,525.**

**Patented Aug. 21, 1900.**

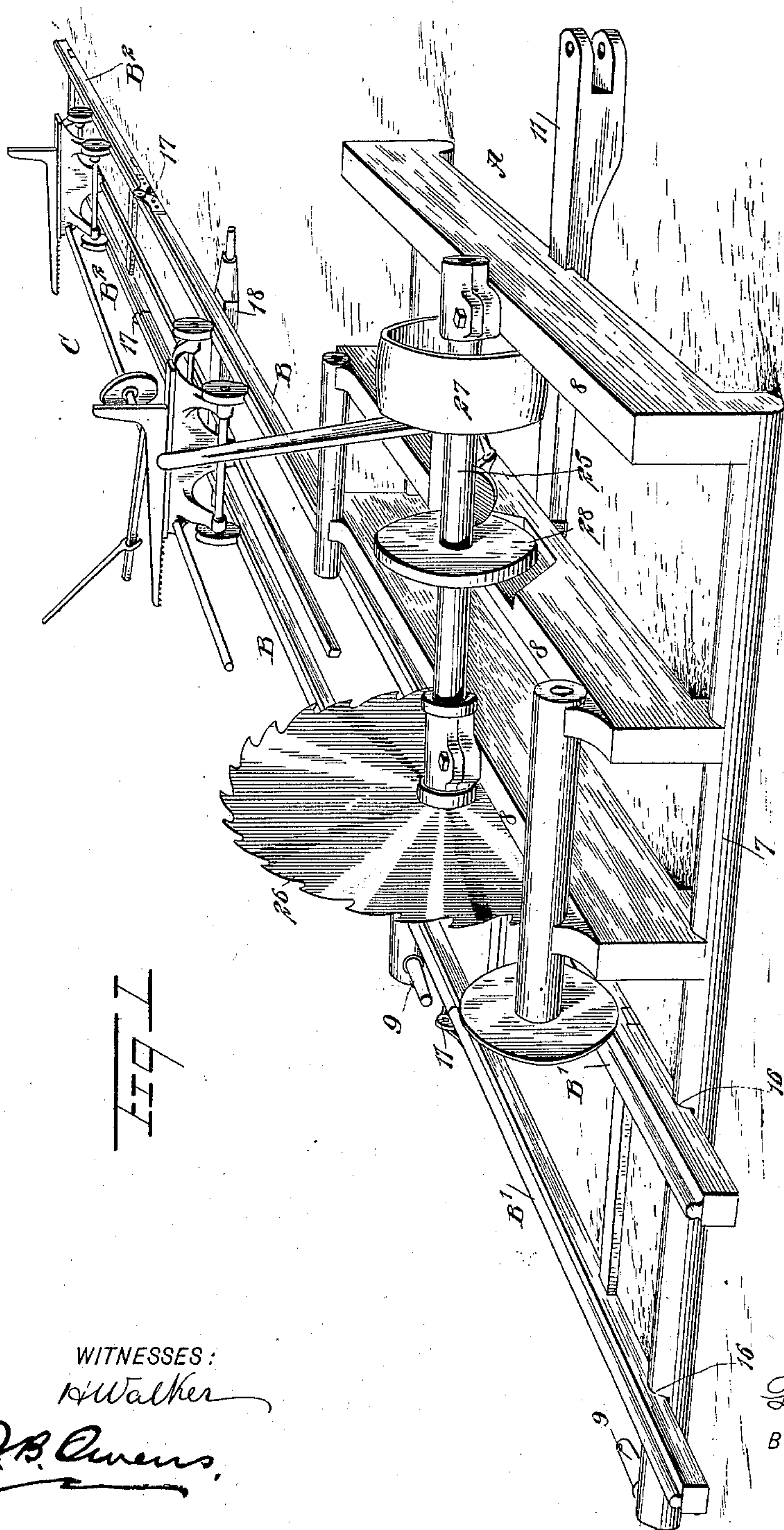
L. W. DICKEY.

**SAWMILL.**

(Application filed Mar. 27, 1900.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.




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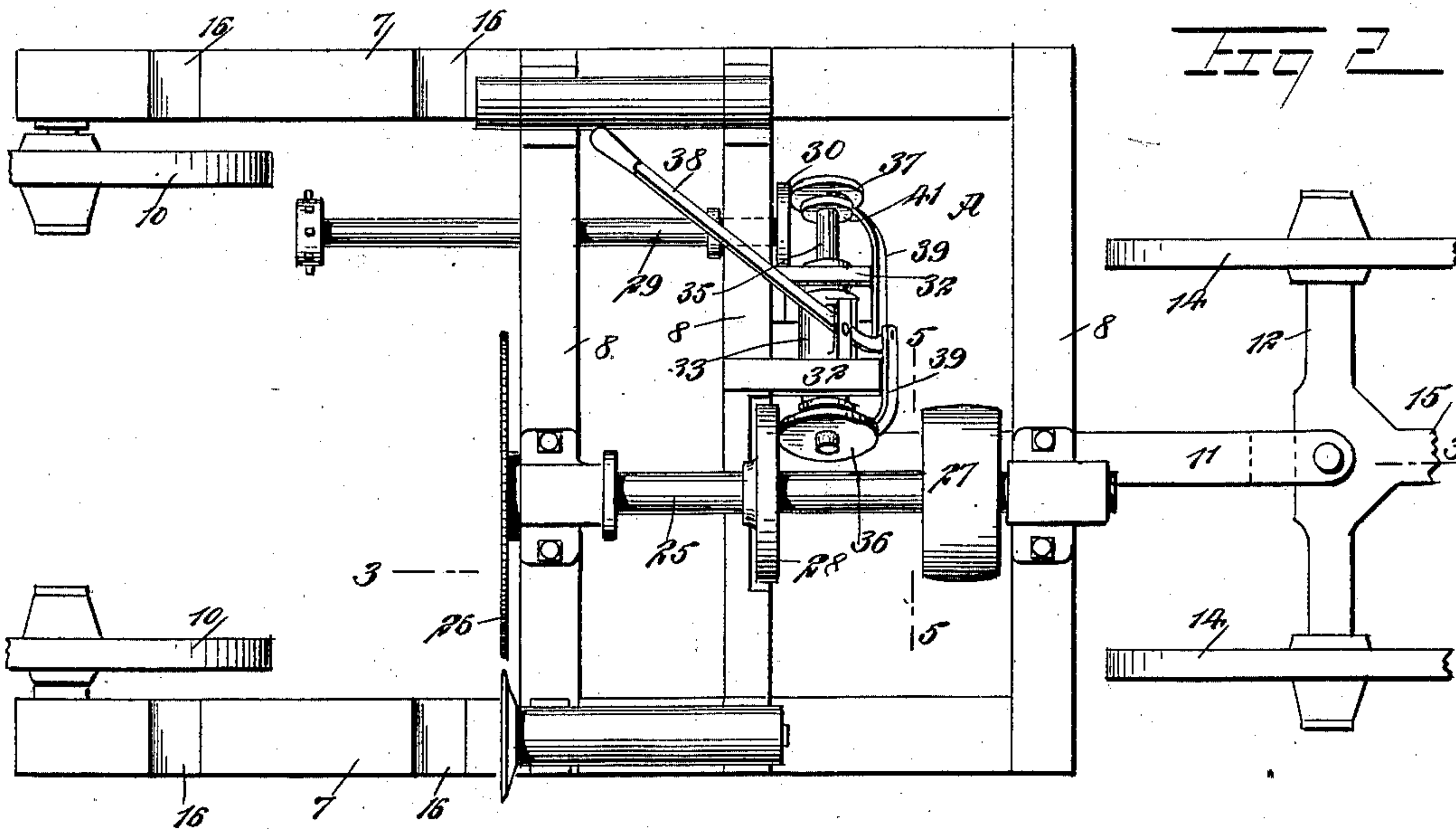
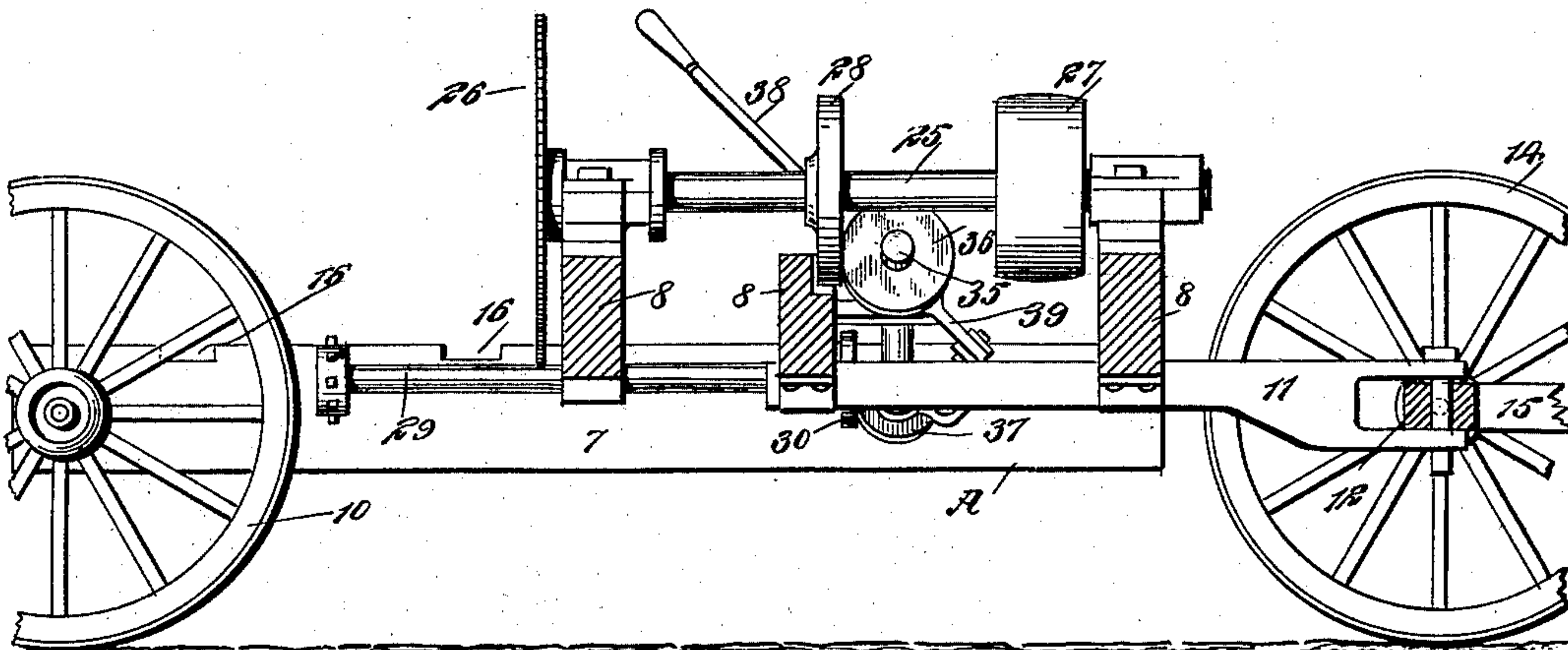


FIG 3



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEE WAUGH DICKEY, OF SCOTTOWN, OHIO.

## SAWMILL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 656,525, dated August 21, 1900.

Application filed March 27, 1900. Serial No. 10,353. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEE WAUGH DICKEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Scottown, in the county of Lawrence and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Sawmill, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a certain peculiar construction of a sawmill enabling it to be readily transported from place to place.

It also relates to a novel form of feed-gearing for effecting the proper movement of the carriage.

This specification is the disclosure of one form of the invention, while the claims define the actual scope thereof.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device adjusted for operation. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the saw-box and the attendant parts, showing it mounted on wheels for transportation. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side view of the track and carriage, showing such parts mounted on wheels for transportation. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the feed-gear with the drive-shaft in section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 is a detail section of parts to be hereinafter described.

The saw box or framing A, in which the saw-shaft and the feed-gear are carried, may be constructed of any desired material. For example, metallic tubing may be used to form the joints. This frame comprises the joists or bed-rails 7, to which are fastened the beams 8. The joists 7 are provided at their rear ends with inwardly-disposed journals 9, projecting toward each other and serving to carry wheels 10, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) whereby to mount the saw-box for transportation. Fastened to certain of the beams 8 is a reach 11, projected oppositely from the journals 9, and this reach may be connected with an axle 12, having wheels 14 for supporting the front of the saw-box. This axle 12 has a suitable pole 15 connected therewith, to which a team may be hitched, and by this arrangement the saw-box with its various parts may be easily moved

from place to place when it is desired to change the location of the mill. When the mill is working, the wheels 10 and the axle 12, with the wheels 14, are removed and the saw-box placed on the ground in the usual manner, as shown in Fig. 1.

The joists 7 are formed with mortises 16 therein, in which are received the sections B' of the rails on which the carriage C moves. The rails are each formed in three sections B', B, and B<sup>2</sup>. The sections B of each rail are rigidly connected with each other, and the sections B' and B<sup>2</sup> are mounted on hinges 17 at the ends of the sections B, so that the sections B' and B<sup>2</sup> may fold up over the sections B, as shown in Fig. 4. The rail-sections B are provided with an axle 18, extending between them and rigidly fastened thereto, on which axle-carrying wheels 19 may be mounted, so as to support the track in position for transportation. As shown in Figs. 4 and 7, the ends of the rail-sections B opposite the axle 18 are provided with a bolster 20, secured fast thereto and extending between them, and to this bolster 20 an axle 21 may be attached by a king-bolt 22, so that the axle may be turned on the rails. The wheels 23 are carried by the axle 21, thus supporting the rails in conjunction with the wheels 19. A suitable tongue or pole 24 is attached to the axle 21 to facilitate hitching a team thereto. The carriage C may be of any desired construction and is arranged to lie on the rail-sections B when the rails are folded, the end sections B' and B<sup>2</sup> being turned in and forming stops, preventing the carriage from running on the rails. The rails on which the carriage is mounted may be constructed of any desired material and in any form.

On the saw-box the saw or drive shaft 25 is mounted in the usual manner and carries a saw 26 and a band-pulley 27, whereby to transmit the driving movement to the shaft 25. Fastened to this shaft is a friction disk or wheel 28, which drives the shaft 29 for operating the carriage. The movement of the shaft 29 may be communicated to the carriage by any gear desired, which gear I have not deemed it necessary to illustrate. The shaft 29 has a friction disk or wheel 30 attached thereto. This wheel 30 is of less diameter than the wheel 28. Mounted on the



middle beam 8 of the saw-box are two bars 31, toothed on their upper faces. Above these bars 31 bars or arms 32 are mounted, the bars respectively extending over the bars 31, and the said bars 31 and 32 form holders in which is mounted a sleeve 33. This sleeve has gear-teeth 34 formed thereon, which teeth mesh with the teeth on the bars 31, so that the sleeve 33 is held to roll in the holders formed by the bars 31 and 32. This is best shown in Fig. 6, where it will be seen that the sleeve 33 may freely move from right to left toward and from the beam 8, on which are carried the bars 31 and 32. Mounted to turn and to slide in the sleeve 33 is a shaft 35, which extends from the friction-gear 28 to the friction-gear 30 and which carries at one end a friction-wheel 36, secured fast thereto, and at the other end a friction-wheel 37, also secured fast thereto. The wheel 36 is adapted to be engaged with and driven by the wheel 28, and the wheel 37 serves to transmit the movement of the shaft 35 to the shaft 29 through the medium of the friction-wheel 30. A hand-lever 38 is fulcrumed on the sleeve 33 and projects downward from the sleeve, where it is joined to two links 39. These links extend in opposite directions and have forks 40 formed on their ends, such forks engaging collars 41, respectively attached to the wheels 36 and 37. Movement of the lever on its fulcrum will cause the shaft 35 to be reciprocated and the gears 36 and 37 wiped over the faces of the gears 28 and 30. By this arrangement the speed at which the shaft 29 is driven may be regulated, whereby to regulate the feed of the timber to the saw, and also the throw of the shaft 35 is sufficient to cause the gear 28 to engage with the gear 30 at both sides of its axis, whereby to drive the shaft in either direction, and by these means the movement of the carriage may be reversed, causing it to return in position for a second cut, as will be understood. By swinging the hand-lever 38 laterally, causing the sleeve 33 to roll on the arms 31, the gears 36 and 37 may be disengaged from the gears 28 and 30, and the movement of the shaft 29 thus arrested. It will be seen, therefore, that an operator standing at the lever 38 has com-

plete control of the carriage of the sawmill, so that the carriage may be driven in either direction at any desired speed or its movement stopped altogether.

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

1. A sawmill, comprising a saw box or frame formed of joists and cross-beams extending between them at one end of the saw-box, journals projecting inwardly from the joists at the other end of the saw-box and adapted to carry wheels on which to mount the rear portion of the saw-box, and a reach attached to the beams and projecting forwardly to carry a wheeled axle to support the front of the saw-box, whereby to facilitate the transportation of the saw-box.

2. A sawmill, having a carriage-track formed of a middle or main section and end sections hinged thereto and arranged to fold inward, and means attachable to the middle or main section of the track, whereby to mount the same on wheels, to facilitate the transportation thereof.

3. A sawmill, comprising a saw box or framing built up of joists and cross-beams, inwardly-projected journals fastened to the inner sides of the joists and adapted to carry wheels inside of the joists, and a reach fastened to the cross-beams and projecting beyond the saw-box, to carry a wheeled axle for supporting the side of the saw-box opposite the journals.

4. A sawmill, having a carriage-track formed of sections hingedly connected, and means attachable to one of said sections for mounting the track to facilitate the transportation thereof.

5. A sawmill, having a folding carriage-track, and a wheeled means adjustable thereto to facilitate the transportation thereof.

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

LEE WAUGH DICKEY.

Witnesses:

F. W. THOMPSON,  
IRA DUNFEE.