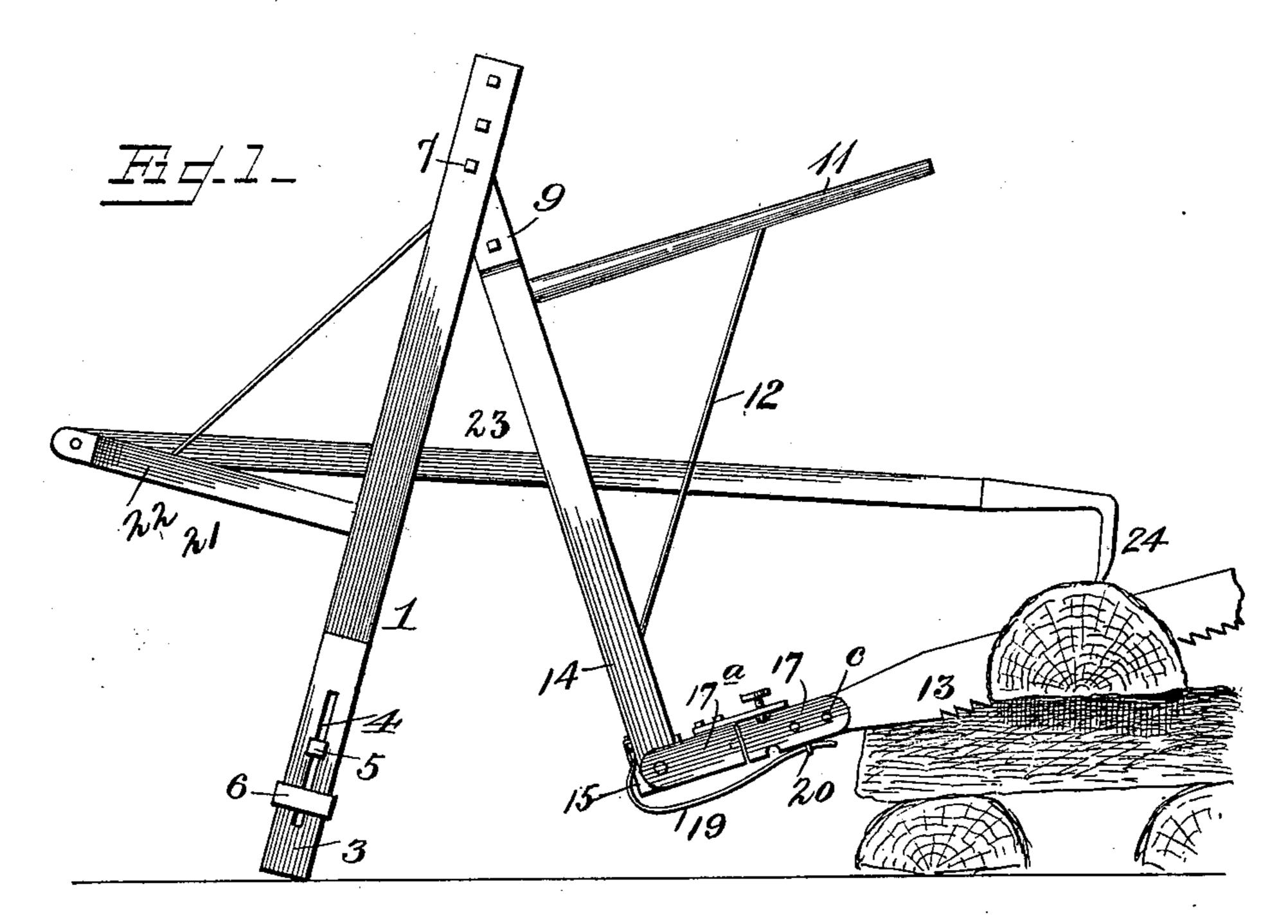
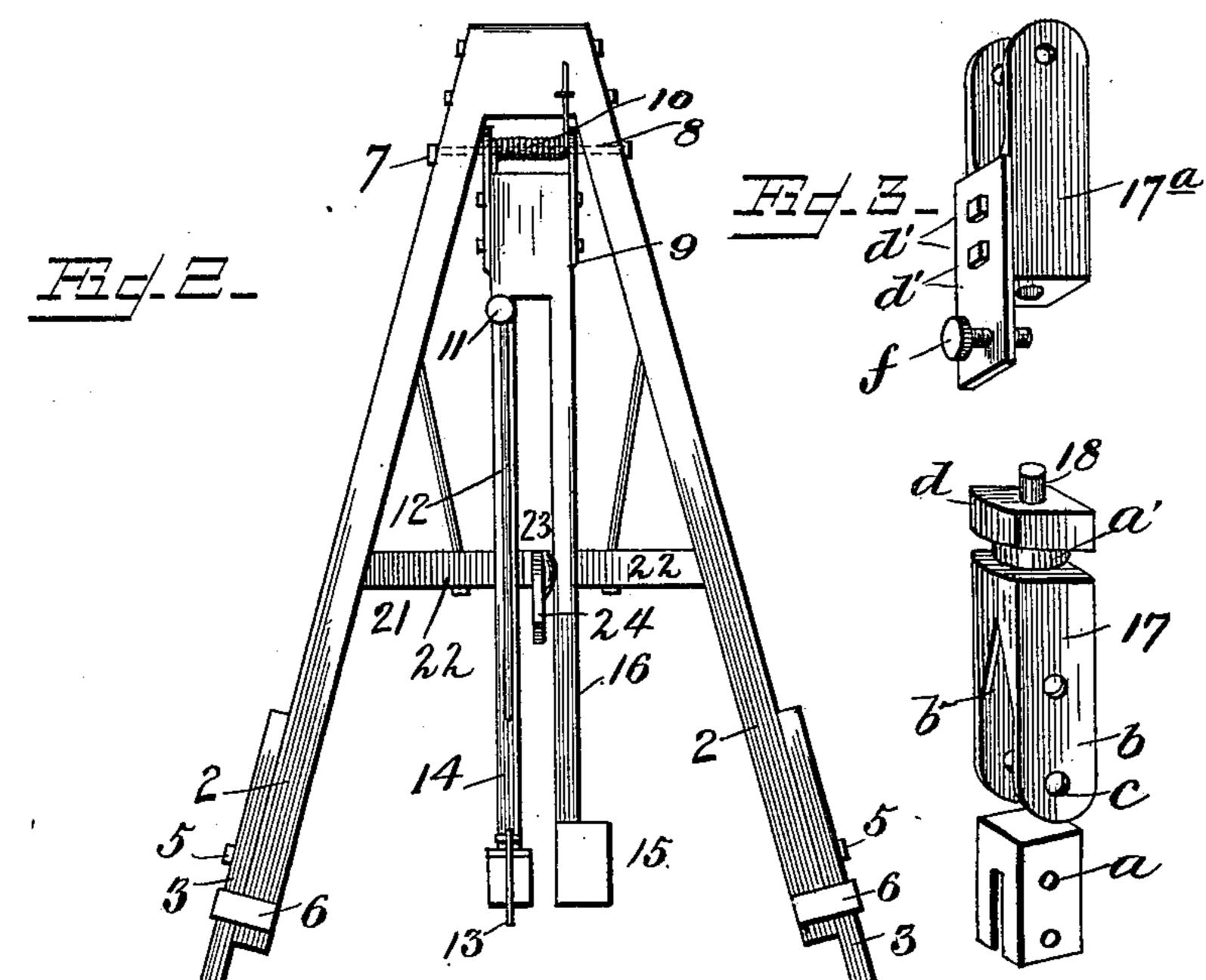
G. R. JACKSON. WOOD SAWING MACHINE.

(Application filed Apr. 26, 1900.)

(No Model.)





Witnesses:

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Induented.

George R. Jackson,

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE R. JACKSON, OF PALMYRA, INDIANA.

WOOD-SAWING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 659,303, dated October 9, 1900.

Application filed April 26, 1900. Serial No. 14,480. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, George R. Jackson, a citizen of the United States, residing at Palmyra, in the county of Harrison and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wood-Sawing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wood-sawing machines; and the objects of the same are to improve the leverage system in crosscut-sawing machines, to provide means whereby the saw is guided with accuracy through the wood, and to provide for giving the desired depth of cut to the strokes. I attain these objects by means of the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective of certain parts to be hereinafter referred to.

Like characters of reference designate like parts wherever they occur in the different views.

In said drawings, 1 designates an upright frame, which may be of any suitable shape or form to properly support the operative parts of my device. As shown, this form is of Λ-shape, and the supporting-legs 2 2 are provided with adjustable extensions 3 3, consisting of bars, each having a slot 4 therein to accommodate bolts 5, which pass through the legs 2 and through the slot 4 to hold the extensions in adjusted position. Keepers 6, attached to the legs, serve as braces for the extensions. Near the apex of the frame 1 a transverse bolt 7 passes through perforations 8 in the legs 2.

The pendent bar 9 is pivoted on the bolt 7, and a spiral spring 10, surrounding the bolt 7, exerts its tension to return the bar to a vertical position when oscillated by the lever 11, attached to said bar and braced thereto by rod 12. At the lower end of bar 9 the saw 13 is attached to one arm 14 of said bar, and a weight 15 is connected to the other arm 16 thereof.

The saw-clamp consists of two blocks 17 understanding to 17^a, connected together by a central pivot 18.

The clamp-block a for the saw is riveted between the arms b of the block 17 at c, and

the upper edge of said block 17 is curved transversely, as shown at d, and provided with a transverse groove a'. Upon the upper edge of block 17^a a plate d' is secured and 55 extends over the curved surface of block 17. A thumb-screw f passes through the plate and into the groove a'. The block 17^a is pivotally attached to the lower end of the arm 14.

By means of the construction just described 60 the saw may be adjusted at any desired angle to sever a log which rests upon an uneven surface out of a horizontal plane. To accomplish the adjustment, the thumb-screw f is loosened and the angle-iron 17 is turned 65 on the pivot 18 until the saw is set at the desired angle to the log. The thumb-screw is then tightened up to hold the saw in adjusted position.

A spring 19 is connected by one of its ends 70 to the arm 14, and its opposite end passes through a staple or eye 20 on the under side of the block 17.

Extending backward from the legs 2 is a frame 21, consisting of two bars 22, secured at 75 one of their ends to the legs 2 and their opposite ends being attached by a bolt to a guiderail 23. This guide-rail extends through between the arms 14 and 16 of the bar 9 and at the free opposite end is provided with a prong 80 24, designed to be driven into a block or piece of wood to properly brace and support the frame.

The extensions 3 may be adjusted to compensate for uneven ground or where the described is to be used on a hillside. In order that the saw may be adjusted to set vertically or at right angles to the log to be sawed, it is often found desirable to raise one leg or to lower the other. The extensions serve to accomplish this adjustment. The guide-rail 23, passing through between the arms 14 and 16, serves to hold the saw in a straight line and prevents wabbling.

The spring 10 returns the bar 9 to the ver- 95 tical position after each stroke of the saw.

The spring 19 assists in supporting the weight of the saw at the inner end and regulating the depth of cut.

Having thus fully described my invention, 100 what I claim is—

1. In a sawing-machine, a frame having ex-

tensible legs, a pendent bar pivoted to the frame and consisting of two parallel arms, a spring on the pivot-bolt for throwing the pendent bar in one direction, a guide-rail ex-5 tending between the parallel arms provided with a prong at one end and bolted to an extension of the frame at the opposite end, a weight at the lower end of one of the parallel arms, and the saw connected to the other 10 arm, substantially as described.

2. A sawing-machine consisting of an adjustable frame, a pendent bar pivoted to the frame and having a spring to swing it in one direction, a guide-rail attached at one end 15 to an extension on the frame and passing between the parallel arms of the pendent bar, a prong on the opposite end of the guide, a weight on the end of one arm of the pendent bar, the saw secured to the other arm, and a

spring for regulating the depth of the saw cut, 20 substantially as described.

3. A sawing-machine consisting of an adjustable frame, a pendent bar pivoted to the frame, a saw-clamp pivoted to the lower end of said pendent bar, said saw-clamp compris- 25 ing two blocks pivoted together, a plate secured to one of the blocks and extending over the other, and a thumb-screw for holding the blocks together and in adjusted position, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing wit-

nesses.

GEORGE R. JACKSON.

Witnesses: CHARLES OTT, ANES M. ELLIS.