

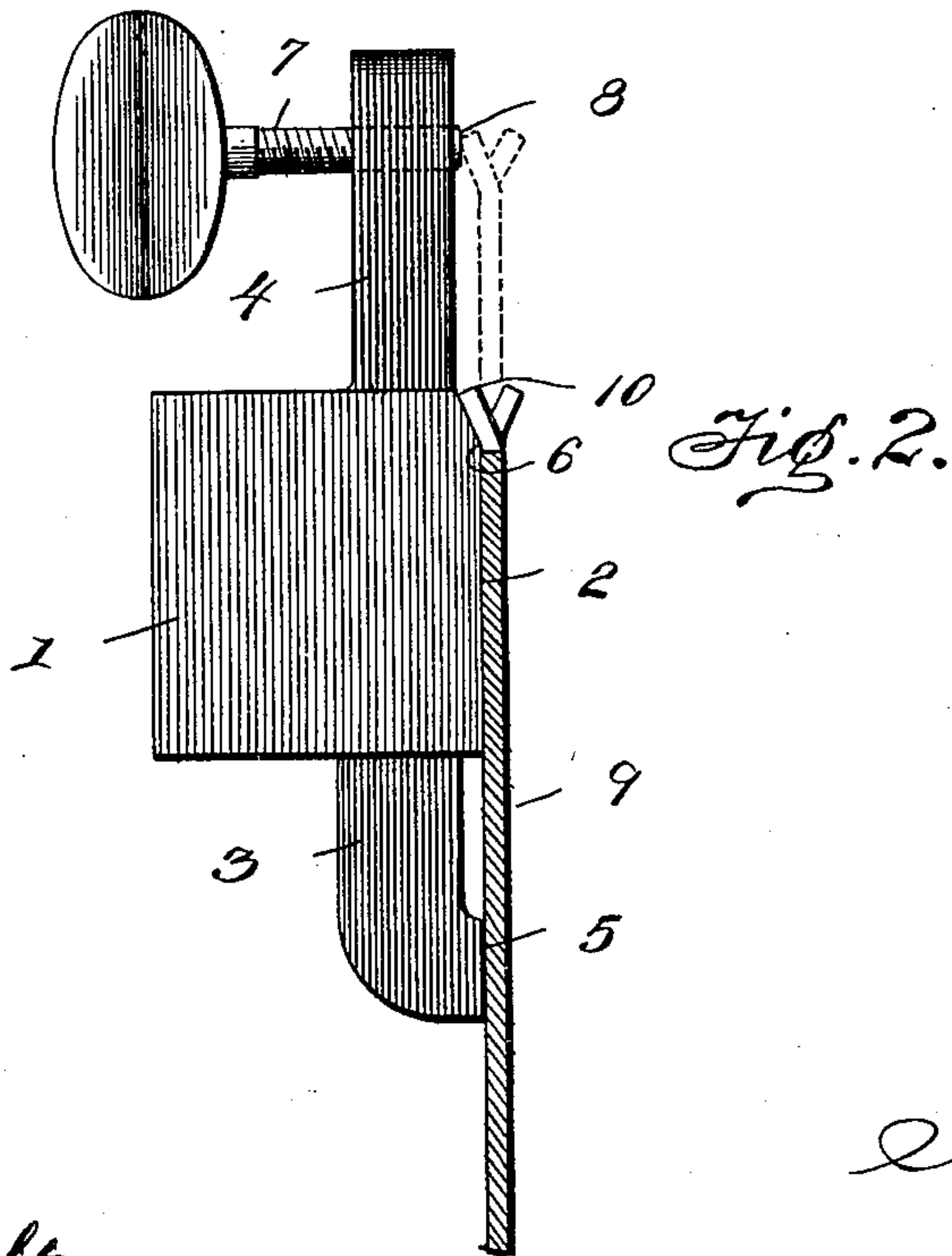
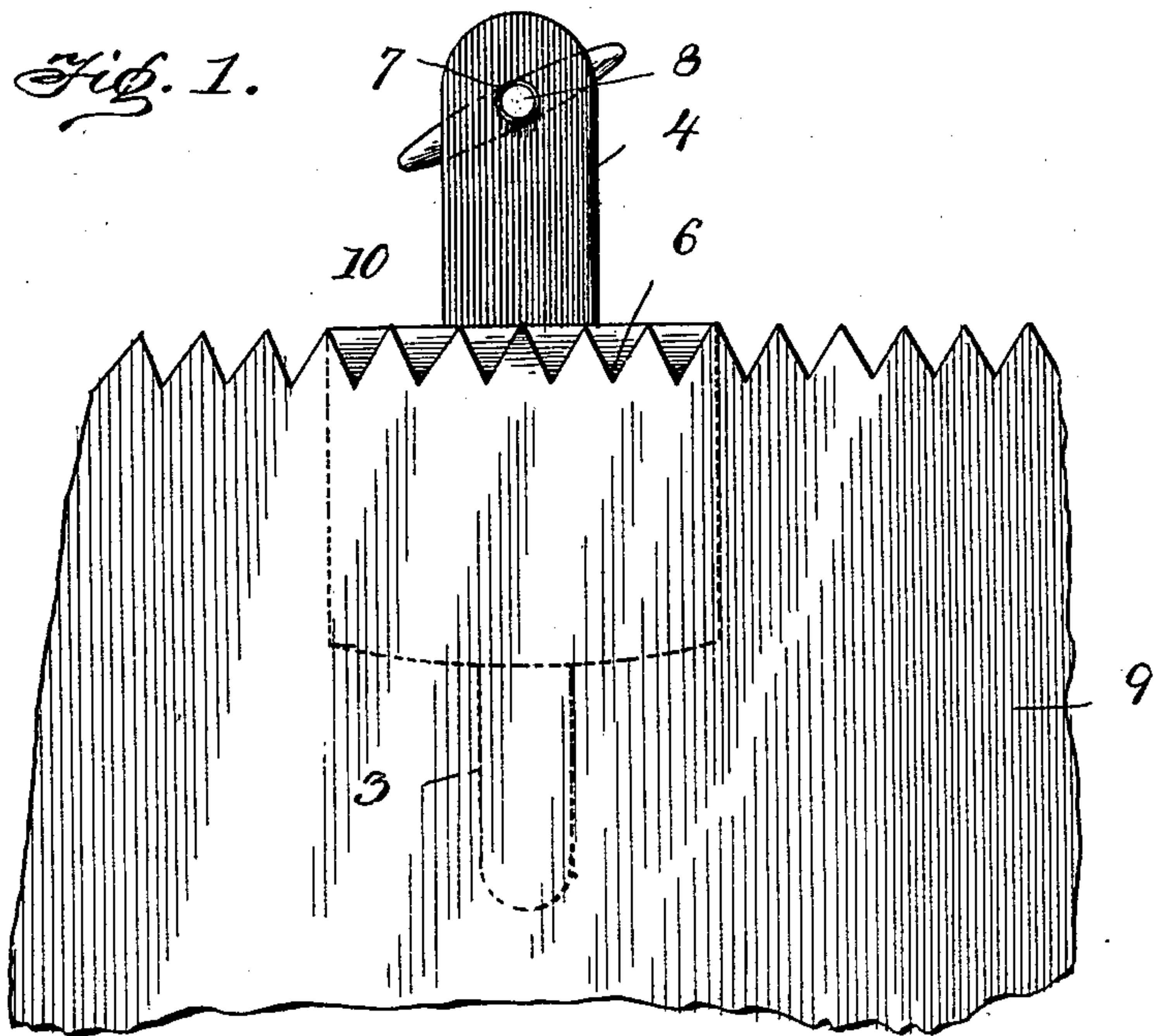
No. 665,808.

Patented Jan. 8, 1901.

I. STEELE.
SAW SET AND GAGE.

(Application filed Apr. 28, 1890.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVING STEELE, OF COLBY, WASHINGTON.

SAW SET AND GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 665,808, dated January 8, 1901.

Application filed April 28, 1900. Serial No. 14,774. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVING STEELE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Colby, in the county of Kitsap and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Saw Sets and Gages; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to devices for setting and gaging the set of the teeth of saws, being especially designed for use with crosscut-saws, but applicable to other varieties.

The object of my invention is to provide a portable device for the use of sawyers at work in the woods or other places at considerable distances from points where tools can be obtained for keeping saws in order.

With this object in view the invention consists in the improved device hereinafter described, comprising, essentially, an anvil having a flat face to rest against the saw and a shoulder over which to set the saw and provided with extensions in opposite directions, one of which has a flat face in the same plane as the face of the anvil and the other a thumb-screw for gaging the set, all as hereinafter specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a part of a crosscut-saw in position for setting, the outline of that portion of the instrument behind the saw being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of the same parts, the saw being shown in full lines in the position it assumes when being set and in dotted lines in the gaging position.

Like parts are indicated by the same numerals in both the figures.

The main body of the device consists of a single piece of metal, preferably of malleable iron, and is composed of an anvil 1 of sufficient weight to offer the necessary resistance to the blow of the hammer in setting a tooth. This anvil is provided with a flat face 2 and lower and upper extensions or projections 3 and 4, the former being projected forward and formed with a flat face 5 at its lower end in the same plane as the flat face 2 of the

anvil. At the upper edge of its flat face 2 the anvil is beveled off or formed with a shoulder extending from side to side thereof, as at 6, and reaching in its inclination from the flat face 2 of the anvil to the front face of the extension 4. A gage-screw 7 is threaded into the upper extension 4, with its outer end flattened and projecting, as at 8, beyond the front face of the extension 4. This gage-screw is fitted very tightly, so as to retain itself in any position to which it is adjusted.

In the operation of the device the saw-blade, as at 9, is rigidly held in any suitable clamp. The anvil is then placed with its flat face 2 and the flat face 5 of the extension 3 against the side of the saw, the root of the tooth to be set resting against the anvil at the junction of the flat face 2 with the shoulder 6. By a smart blow of the hammer a tooth, as at 10, is bent over the shoulder, its point striking the front face of the extension 4. As is well known, the tooth will spring back slightly, and the extent of this backward springing may vary, especially when the saw is set by a somewhat inexperienced hand. Such variation will cause uneven setting, and as it is important that all of the teeth on each side shall be evenly set the screw 7 is provided to ascertain the exact gage of each tooth. After the tooth is set the instrument is slid down along the saw-blade until the relative position of the set tooth and the gaging-screw is as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. The screw having been previously set to cause its end 8 to project a sufficient distance through the extension 4 to have the tooth when properly set contact with its outer edge, it can readily be ascertained by shifting the instrument in the manner described whether all the teeth of a side are uniformly set.

The advantages of such a device will be obvious to those skilled in the art. It is small enough to be carried in the pocket, if necessary, yet of sufficient weight to act as a setting-anvil, and with such an instrument in his pocket and a hammer a sawyer in the woods is fully equipped for setting and properly gaging the teeth of a saw. It will be observed that after setting a tooth it is only necessary to slide the device down along the saw-

blade to gage the set of the tooth, no turning or other movement of the device being necessary, thus greatly facilitating the operation.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. A saw set and gage comprising in its construction a main body or anvil having a flat front face to rest against the saw, an upper extension, an upwardly-beveled shoulder extending transversely across the upper edge of the anvil and connecting its flat face with the front face of the extension, and an adjustable gage-screw projecting through the extension from the rear, substantially as described.

2. A saw set and gage comprising an anvil having a flat face to rest against the saw-blade, a beveled shoulder at one edge of the face over which to set the tooth, an extension in one direction having a face in the same plane as the face of the anvil, and an extension in the op-

posite direction provided with a screw for gaging the set of the teeth, substantially as described.

3. A saw set or gage comprising in its construction a main body or anvil having a flat front face, a lower extension provided with a flat face in the same plane as the face of the anvil, an upper extension, a beveled shoulder extending transversely across the face of the anvil and connecting its flat face with the front face of the upper extension, and a gage-screw threaded into the upper extension from the rear and adapted to project beyond the front face thereof, substantially as described.

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

IRVING STEELE.

Witnesses:

W. V. RINEHART, Jr.,
Z. SCHRACK.