

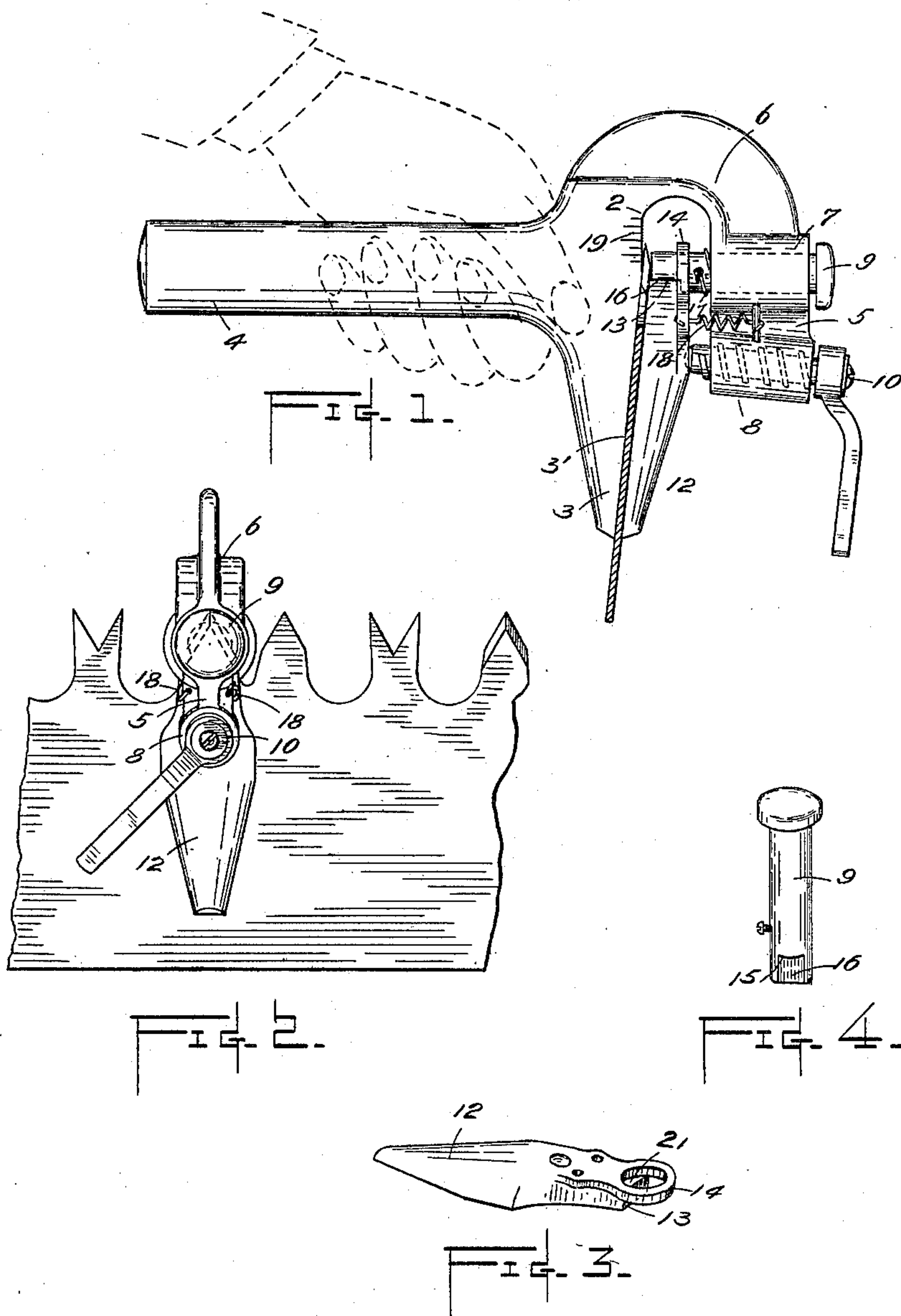
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Patented Aug. 12, 1902.

D. W. SOLOMON.
SAW SET.

(Application filed Mar. 1, 1902.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
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DAVID W. SOLOMON, OF ARLINGTON, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO NEIL BROWN, OF ARLINGTON, WASHINGTON.

SAW-SET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 706,865, dated August 12, 1902.

Application filed March 1, 1902. Serial No. 96,324. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID W. SOLOMON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Arlington, in the county of Snohomish and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Saw-Sets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates particularly to saw-sets.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple, strong, and convenient implement of this class which will be easy of adjustment and efficient in operation, whereby the set of the individual teeth will be uniform. These objects are attained in the construction hereinafter fully described and which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the implement. Fig. 2 is an end view thereof. Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views of parts of the same.

25 The body or stock of the implement consists of an anvil or die 2, a jaw 3, with the plane of its face 3' inclined from the plane of the anvil-face, a handle 4, preferably perpendicular to the anvil, and a supporting-bracket 5, connected by a bend 6 with the anvil. The said bracket is provided with bosses or enlargements 7 and 8, through apertures in which extend, respectively, a setting-pin 9, with its axis coinciding, preferably, with the axis of said handle, and a clamping-screw 10, arranged, preferably, perpendicular to the aforesaid inclined jaw-face 3'. A clamping-jaw 12 is located between the said stock-jaw and the bracket and terminates in a flat end 13, even with the edge of said anvil, except for a collar 14, projecting therebeyond to encircle the setting-pin. The setting-pin is undercut at 15, and from thence to the striking end is a flat surface 16, adapted to make a sliding fit with the said flat end of the clamping-jaw to prevent the rotation of the pin and at the same time coacting with the jaw to start the bend of the tooth set square across and directly from where it is clamped, thereby making a positive set and overcoming the resilience of the tooth. A coil-spring 17 is

mounted beneath the bracket upon the setting-pin to press the latter against the work.

Supporting-springs 18, connecting lugs upon the clamping-jaw and the bracket, are positioned intermediate of the clamping-screw and the stock-bend 6 to draw the jaw 12 against the action of the clamping-screw. When shifting the device from tooth to tooth and by their location relatively to the clamp-screw, it is evident that but a slight withdrawal of the clamp-screw will permit the said springs opening the fixed and movable jaws sufficiently far to pass without interfering with the reversely-set adjoining tooth. The said movable jaw is provided with a shoulder 21, internally of the collar, embracing the setting-pin and which engages and lifts the latter coincidentally with the jaw. The angle of anvil-face being constant in respect to the work when clamped, the amount of set is adjusted by the amount of overlap thereon of the tooth, and to insure uniformity of insertion and consequent set I provide graduate-marks 19 along the edge of the anvil and which preferably extend across its face, and in the middle of the anvil-face a series of punch-marks or a line may be inscribed, to which the several tooth-points should be brought to center the same directly beneath the setting-punch.

The operation of the device is as follows: The saw, which may be circular or straight, is held by a vise or other suitable means. The setting implement being grasped at the handle by one hand is hooked over the saw, so that the point of the tooth to be acted on will coincide with the selected graduate-mark upon the anvil, and clamped thereat by pushing upon the lever-handle of the screw to turn the same, when by a blow or a number of blows imparted from a hammer held in the last-named hand the setting-pin is forced against the saw-tooth to bend the extremity thereof down to the anvil-face. The screw-lever is then moved in an opposite direction, releasing the saw from the jaws, when the device is moved to the second cutting-tooth therefrom, which is set in the same manner as above described. The alternate teeth having a reversed angle are set from the other side of the saw.

The construction and operation of the implement are extremely simple, and being perfectly adapted to accomplish with accuracy the purpose for which intended constitutes a
5 decided improvement over saw-sets heretofore in use.

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

- 10 1. A saw-set comprising a stock having an anvil, a jaw provided with a face inclined from the plane of the said anvil, and a supporting-bracket connected by a bend with the said anvil; a movable jaw having a flat end
15 and a collar engaging with a setting-pin; supporting-springs connecting said movable jaw with the said bracket; means carried by the bracket for clamping said movable jaw; said setting-pin having a flat side and terminating

in a shoulder extending through said bracket; 20 a spring mounted on said setting-pin; and graduate-marks, substantially as described.

2. In a saw-set the combination with the stock having a jaw inclined from the anvil-face thereof and integrally connected to a sup- 25 porting-bracket, a setting-pin and a clamp-screw carried by the said bracket; of a movable jaw supported adjacent to one end by springs from the said bracket and engaging with the said setting-pin to raise the same co- 30 incidently, substantially as described.

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

DAVID W. SOLOMON.

Witnesses:

PIERRE BARNES,
JOHN N. PERKINS.