

(No Model.)

A. CLYMER.
SAWBUCK.

No. 550,946.

Patented Dec. 10, 1895.

Fig. 1

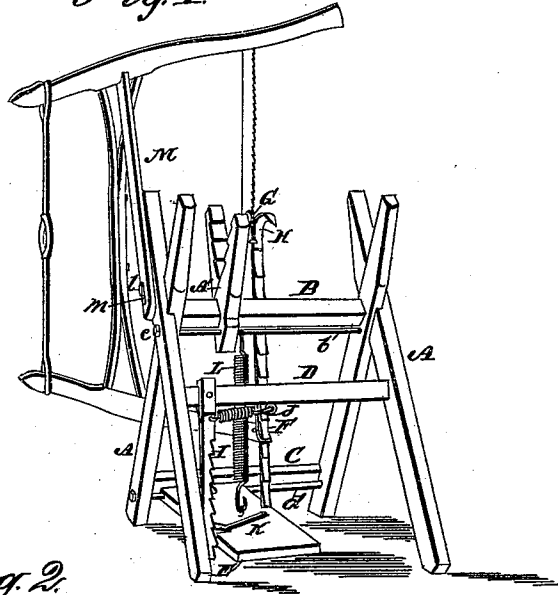


Fig. 2

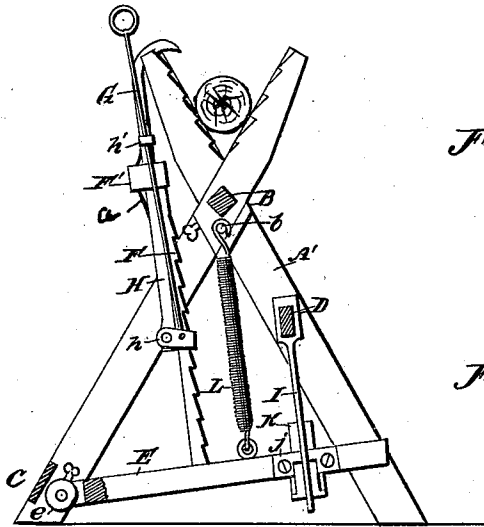


Fig. 3

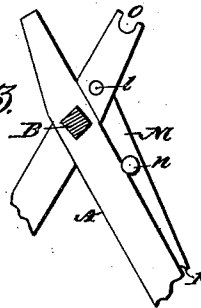
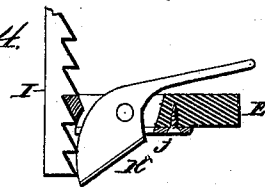


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SAWBUCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 550,946, dated December 10, 1895.

Application filed October 16, 1894. Serial No. 526,108. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT CLYMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Olin, in the county of Jones and State of Iowa, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sawbucks; and I do 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
10 to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to produce
15 a sawbuck adapted to hold any size or length of cord-wood without the need of the operator placing his knee thereon; and the invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a sawbuck embodying my invention with a saw suspended thereon. Fig.
25 2 is a sectional elevation of the same, the plane of the section being just inside the crotch at the left in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view of the crotch at the left in Fig. 1, with the saw-support turned down to its
30 position when not in use. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the foot-lever in a line central to the trip, which is in full.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A A' designate
35 the two main crotches of the sawbuck, which do not differ materially from those in common use. They are connected by a central cross-bar B, a brace C, and a cross-bar D, connecting the two front legs. Below the cross-bar
40 B is a rod b, with a nut c to draw and hold the parts snugly together. Near the brace C is a similar rod d, which also serves as a pivot for the foot-lever E, which may be adjusted
45 to any desired point along the rod by means of a collar e, provided with a suitable thumb-screw. To the foot-lever, about midway of its length, is rigidly secured an upwardly-extending notched arm F, provided at the upper
50 end with a strap F' in the nature of a stirrup to retain the hook-bar H. The stirrup is provided with a spring a, the friction of which

on the back of the hook-bar holds it from slipping down. To the lower end of the hook-bar is pivoted a stirrup-shaped pawl h, having a limited upward movement and adapted
55 to engage with the notches of the arm F. This pawl is disengaged and the hook-bar is elevated to any desired position by means of a rod G passing through an eye h' and hinged
60 to the pawl. By this means the hook of the hook-bar may be made to catch on the upper side of a stick of any thickness and hold it firmly in position in the sawbuck as pressed
65 down by the foot-lever. It will be seen that a downward movement of the foot-lever causes the hook-bar to move forwardly as well as downwardly, and when in normal position it is entirely out of the way of a stick that may be laid on the sawbuck.

The foot-lever is held down by a notched
70 rack-bar I, hinged to the cross-bar D, which is provided with a number of holes for the adjustment of the same. A spring J draws the rack-bar against the side of the foot-lever,
75 where an angled plate j engages with the notches therein. In a hole formed in this plate, which is adapted to be suitably fastened to the foot-lever, is pivoted a trip-lever K, the stem or tail of which extends above the
80 foot-lever and the head abuts against the teeth of the rack-bar. A downward pressure on the tail of the trip disengages the teeth of the rack-bar from the foot-lever, as will be readily seen. The head of the trip is made so
85 heavy as to hold it by gravity in the normal position shown. The foot-lever is supported by a spring L, connecting with it and with the rod b.

On the cross-bar B is mounted a supplemental crotch A'', which may be slid to any
90 desired position between the other two and serves as a support for a stick too short to be held by the main crotches. To prevent the turning of round sticks the inner sides of this
95 crotch are serrated, as shown. To one of the arms of one of the crotches is pivoted an arm M at l. The arm is slotted at m to allow it to move a limited distance on the stud l. To the side of the arm is attached a stud n,
100 adapted to engage with a notch o in the upper end of one of the cross-pieces. A notch p at the end of the arm M is adapted to catch the saw-frame, as illustrated in Fig. 1. When

not in use, the arm is turned down out of the way.

Thus constructed the sawbuck is adapted to hold any kind of a stick securely in position for sawing without the knee of the operator on it. He may therefore stand in a comfortable position with both his feet on the ground or with one of them on the foot-lever and saw with much more ease than in the common constrained position. A good support is also given to the saw when not in use.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination with the foot-lever of a saw-buck, of the rigidly attached, notched arm F having stirrup F' and spring *a*, the

hook-bar H, having stirrup-shaped pawl *h*, and the rod G for disengaging the pawl and adjusting the hook-bar, as described.

2. The combination of the saw-buck substantially as described, and the saw-support M, having slotted hole *m* and notch *p*, the stud *l* attaching the arm to the saw-buck frame, a notch in the upper end of one of the crotch-pieces, and a stud on the arm to engage therewith, substantially as described.

Signed at Olin, in the county of Jones and State of Iowa, this 4th day of October, 1894.

ALBERT CLYMER.

Witnesses:

JAMES L. PIKE,
R. J. ANDERSON.