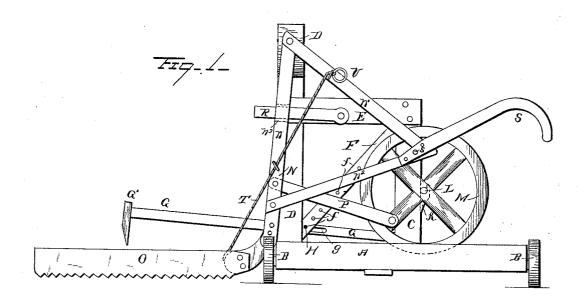
(No Model.)

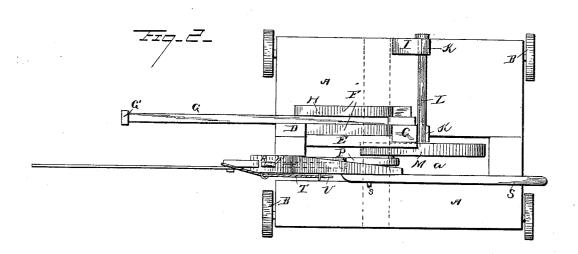
A. J. DEMOSS & W. S. PEARCE.

SAWING MACHINE.

No. 349,984.

Patented Sept. 28, 1886.





Witnesses W.m.J. Lill, LWGanner Sudrew J. Domoss

Sky his attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW JACKSON DEMOSS AND WILLIAM S. PEARCE, OF NOBLESVILLE, INDIANA.

SAWING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 349,984, dated September 28, 1886.

Application filed April 24, 1886. Serial No. 200,066. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Andrew Jackson Demoss and William S. Pearce, citizens of the United States, residing at Noblesville, in 5 the county of Hamilton and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sawing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in 10 sawing-machines; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices, that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation 15 of our invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same.

A represents a rectangular platform, which is provided on its ends with supporting-wheels B, which enable the platform to be readily 20 moved from place to place. From the center of the platform projects a vertical standard, C, and from one end of the platform, in a line with the standard C, projects a standard, D, which is somewhat higher than the standard 25 C. A horizontal beam, E, connects the upper end of the standard C with the standard D.

F represents a pair of inclined bars, the lower ends of which are attached to the platform near the front end thereof, the upper ends of 30 the bars F being secured near the upper end of the standard C. These bars are provided with a series of transverse openings, f.

G represents a bar, which has its inner end pivoted to one side of the standard C, near the 35 lower end of the latter. The said bar passes between the inclined bars F, and is provided with an elongated slot, g, through which and through either of the openings f a pin, H, is passed for the purpose of securing the bar G 40 in any desired position.

To the outer end of the bar G is secured a detent-wedge, G', which is adapted to be driven into the upper side of the log of wood to be sawed, and thus prevent the log from rolling or 45 moving during the operation of the machine.

I represents a vertical standard, which rises from one side of the platform and is in a line with the standard C. To the said standards I and Care secured bearing-blocks K, in which center of the platform is made an open longitudinal slot, a, and to the inner end of the shaft L is attached a fly-wheel, M, the lower edge of which works in the slot a.

N represents a saw-frame, which is triangu- 55 lar in shape, being composed of the beams n, n', and n^2 . The beam n is longer than the others, and its lower end projects downwardly beyond the outer end of the beam n^2 . The upper end of the frame N is pivoted to the upper end of 60 the standard D on one side of the latter, and to the lower end of the beam n is pivoted the inner end of a saw, O, the lower end of the beam n being provided with a series of transverse openings, o, by means of which the piv-65 otal connection of the saw with the said beam n may be adjusted vertically.

P represents a pitman, which connects the beam n with a crank pin, which projects from one side of the fly-wheel, thus connecting the 70 saw-frame with the fly-wheel. Near the upper end of the beam n is made a slot, n^3 , through which projects a pivoted guiding-arm, R, which is secured to the beam E at one end. A handle, S, projects rearwardly from the 75 lower side of the saw-frame, and the latter is also provided with a series of guiding-rings, • through which passes a cord or rope, T, one end of which is attached to the pivoted saw for the purpose of elevating the latter or 80 lowering the same; and the other end of the cord is provided with a hook or ring, U, to secure it on a projection, s, which extends from

one side of the handle S, and thereby securing

the saw when raised. The operation of my invention is as follows: The machine is first moved with its front end arranged parallel with the log to be sawed, and the arm or bar G is lowered, so as to cause the detent-wedge to bear upon the upper side 90 of the log. The said wedge is then driven into the log for a suitable distance, thus securing the log to the machine and holding it firm when the machine is in operation. The cord T is then released and the pivoted saw low- 95 ered to bear on the upper side of the log, and the operator then grasps the handle F and moves it back and forth, thus oscillating the saw-frame and moving the saw back and forth 50 is journaled a horizontal shaft, L. Near the across the log, thereby sawing the same, as 100 349,984

will be readily understood. The function of the fly-wheel, which is connected to the sawframe, is to insure a steady and uniform motion of the saw. The function of the guiding-5 arm R is to prevent the saw-frame from vibrating laterally.

Having thus described our invention, we

claim—

The combination, in a sawing-machine, of the platform having the standards C and D in line with each other, the standard I at right angles thereto, and the inclined bars F against the standard C, and provided with the series of openings f, the shaft L, journaled to standards C and I, and having the fly-wheel M, the oscillating frame N, pivoted to the upper end

of standard D, and having the handle S and the saw O, the pitman connecting the said frame with the fly-wheel, the pivoted bar G, having the slot g, and the detent or wedge at its outer 20 end and extending between the bars F, and the pin H, passed through one of the openings f and through the slot g, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as 25 our own we have hereto affixed our signatures

in presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW JACKSON DEMOSS. WILLIAM S. PEARCE.

Witnesses:

J. B. HORTON, W. W. CONNER.