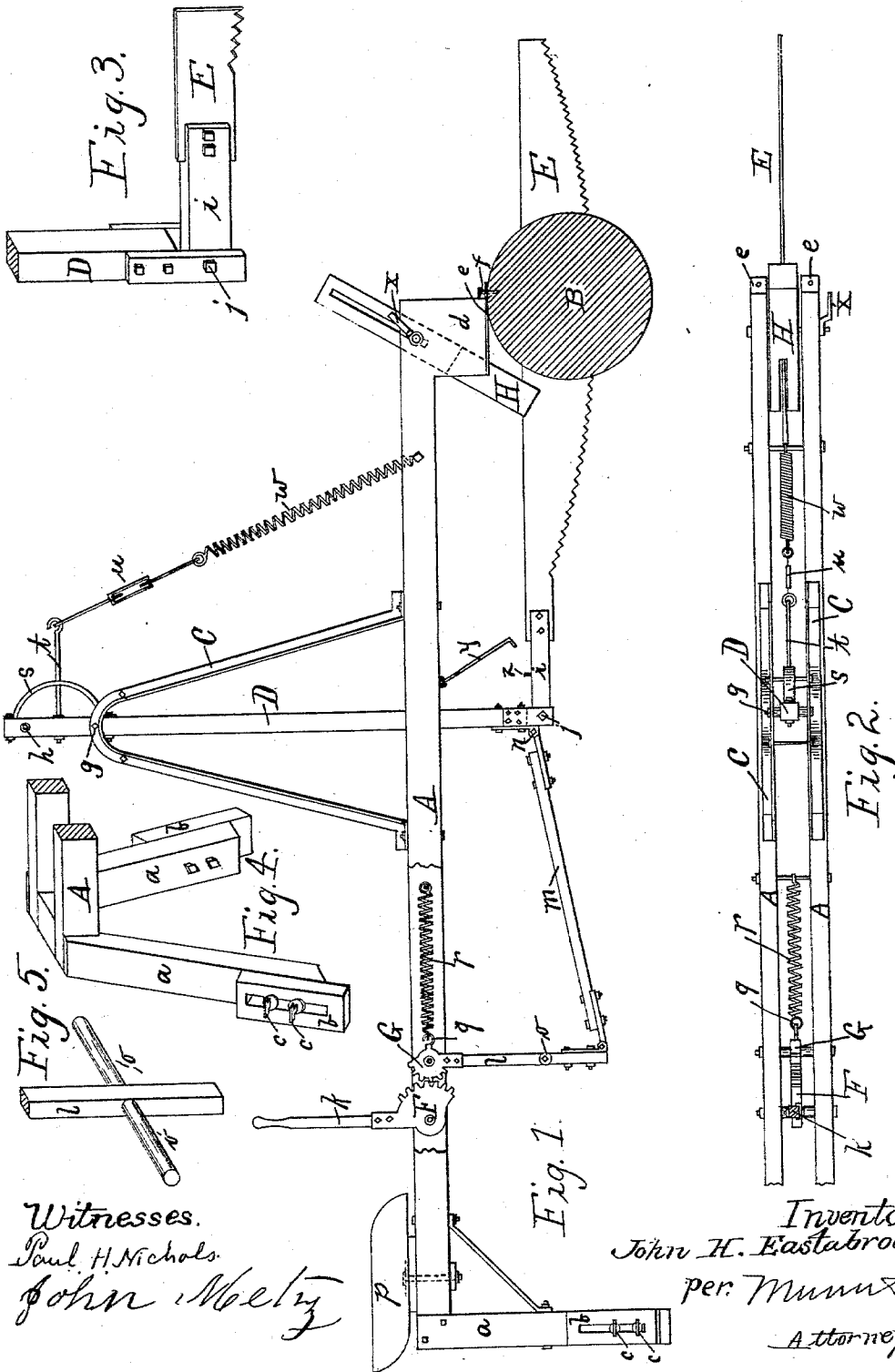


(No Model.)

J. H. EASTABROOKS.
LOG SAWING MACHINE.

No. 562,717.

Patented June 23, 1896.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HOWARD EASTABROOKS, OF HINCKLEY, ILLINOIS.

LOG-SAWING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 562,717, dated June 23, 1896.

Application filed March 15, 1895. Serial No. 541,861. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HOWARD EASTABROOKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hinckley, in the county of De Kalb and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Log-Sawing Machine, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in the class of portable log-sawing machines which are adapted to be attached to and partly supported by the log to be sawed, and on which the operator sits to reciprocate the saw.

My invention pertains to certain features hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a side view of entire machine with a portion of one side of frame removed to show gearing; Fig. 2, a top view of same, with the exception of extreme rear end; Fig. 3, a detailed view in perspective of saw-fastening and its hinge to pendulum; Fig. 4, a detailed view in perspective of rear legs of frame; Fig. 5, a detailed view in perspective of foot-rests on driving-lever.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The frame consists of the two pieces of wood A A, parallel to each other and supported at the rear end by the two legs a a. On a a are the slotted pieces b b, held in position on the legs by the thumb-screws c c, thus forming adjustable legs to level the machine on uneven ground or to raise rear end when large logs are being sawed or to change angle of saw.

On the bottom of the projections d are the iron plates e e, projecting in front, so as to allow the pins f to be driven into log B through holes in plates e e, thus holding log in place while sawing.

The standards of angle-iron C C form a support for the pendulum D, having a bearing at g, on which it swings, and an optional one at h, from which it can be hung if it is desired to lengthen D.

The saw E has a rigid heel-piece i, which is pivoted, by a pin j, to the lower end of the pendulum D. The saw is connected with pivoted levers k and l by a connecting-rod m. That is to say, the hand-lever k has a segmental toothed head F, which is pivoted between the frame-pieces A A. The lever

stands normally vertical, within easy reach of the operator, who sits on the seat p, and the latter is adjustable along said pieces A A to enable it to be placed nearer to or farther from the lever k, as required by the length of reach of the operator. The pendent lever l is pivoted between the pieces A A, and has toothed segmental head G, which is smaller than the head F of lever k, with which it meshes. The lower end of lever l is connected by the rod m with the foot or lower end of the pendulum D at n, adjacent to the pivot j of the saw attachment. The lever l, Figs. 2 and 5, has alined lateral pins o o, that serve as foot-rests for the operator.

It is apparent that the saw E will be reciprocated if the operator alternately pushes and pulls on the lever k, and that when he pushes forward on such lever his feet will also go forward, and vice versa, the hands and feet thus moving together in both directions. This has been found by practical test to be very advantageous in relieving the operator of undue exertion in reciprocating the saw. The levers k and l are held in normal, i. e., vertical, position by a spiral spring r, detachably applied to hook g, on the rear side of the head G, and arranged horizontally. Another spring w is connected with the head of pendulum D, above the pivot g, by means of a rigid arm t and curved brace s, but it is practically not required nor used.

A saw-guide H is secured to the frame A. It consists of a bar having a notch or open slot in its lower end to receive the back of saw E. Its upper portion has a closed lengthwise slot, through which passes a clamping-screw X, having a lever-handle, as shown. By loosening such screw, the bar H may be adjusted higher or lower, as required, and re-clamped in its new position. Besides performing the function of a guide, the bar H may be used to support the frame A. It is placed between the frame-pieces A A and held in any desired position by the tightening-screw and lever x. The narrow slot or jaw fitting over the top edge of saw may be used as a guide when the saw is just entering wood, and by lowering whole piece H a support or leg for front end of machine when not in use is afforded.

The hook *y* fastened to under side of frame can be fastened to the eyebolt *z* on *i*, thus holding up the saw when not in use. The said hook *y* thus coacts with the bar *H*, when the latter is used as a leg, since it holds the saw *E* in horizontal position.

I claim as my invention the following:

1. In a portable sawing-machine of the type specified, the combination with the frame, having a seat as specified, the pendulum, saw, and connecting-rod *m*, of the pivoted standing lever *k*, and pendent lever *l*, having meshing toothed heads, the pendent lever having the foot-rests *o*, as shown and de-

scribed, whereby the levers are made to move together in the same direction.

2. In a portable sawing-machine of the type specified, the combination, with the frame, pendulum, saw, connecting-rod, and geared levers *k*, *l*, of the spring *r*, arranged horizontally and attached to said frame and the head of one of the levers, whereby it tends to hold the levers vertical as specified.

JOHN HOWARD EASTABROOKS.

Witnesses:

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