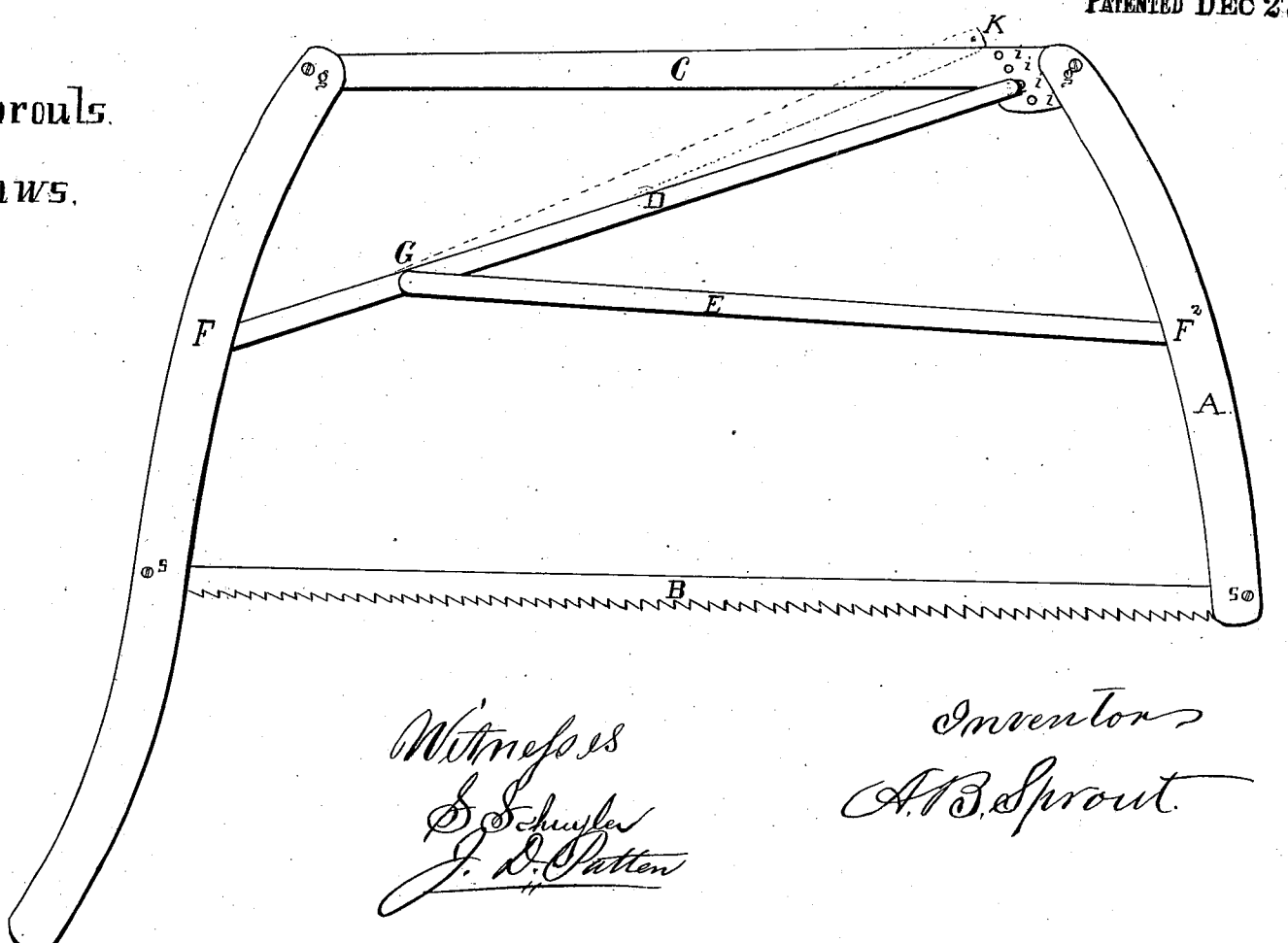
PATENTED DEC 27 1870

A. B. Sprouls.

Impt in Buck Saws.

110509



Witnesses
S. Schuyler
J. D. Patten

Inventor
A. B. Sprout.

United States Patent Office.

ARIEL B. SPROUT, OF MUNCY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 110,509, dated December 27, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUCK-SAWS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, ARIEL B. SPROUT, of Muncy, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Buck-Saws.

My invention consists in straining and bracing a saw and frame by means of a lever and bar so pivoted together that, when the end of the lever is elevated, it will shorten the space between one end of the lever and one end of the bar, and when depressed it will lengthen the space and force the frame apart, so as to strain the saw and frame; then by fastening the end of the lever it will brace the frame and saw.

The accompanying drawing is a side elevation of a saw made in accordance with my invention.

A A represent that part of the frame composed of wood, and made in the usual way of making buck-saws, with holes at *g g s s*.

The ends of the wooden pieces A A at *g g* are ripped down with a saw, so as to receive the stretcher C, and with apertures made in the inward side at F F^2.

B is the saw, with holes in the ends to correspond with holes in the wooden parts A A.

C is a stretcher, made of a piece of flat iron, having holes to correspond to the holes in the wooden parts of the frame at *g' g'*, and also holes *i i i i* in the wide end to receive the pin *h* at the end of the lever D.

D is a lever, one end of which is inserted in the aperture at F, and the other end with a pin, *h*, made to fit the holes *i i i i* near the end of the stretcher C, which lever is riveted to the bar E at G.

The bars D and E may be made of what is commonly called angle-iron, or steel, to make them lighter.

The bar E is riveted to the lever D at one end, and the other end is inserted in the aperture F^2; and that part of the lever D between F and G, and the bar E, when depressed by means of the lever D, strain the saw, and when the pin *h* is inserted in either of the holes *i i i i* the saw and frame is braced and held in position.

Said holes, which take the pin *h*, may be made in the short wooden piece A, but I prefer them in the stretcher C.

Having thus described the different parts of a saw and frame with my improvement, I will now proceed to describe the manner in which I strain and brace the same.

After the stretcher C and the saw B are fastened in the wood, by means of screws or pins as seen at *g' g' s s*, I take the bars D and E, riveted together at G, and insert one end of each into the apertures at F and F^2, with the end of the lever with pin *h* at *k*.

I then press the lever D downward until the saw is sufficiently strained, and then slip the pin *h* into one of the holes *i i i i* opposite the pin, and the saw is then strained and braced.

Having thus described my invention and the manner of working the same,

What I claim as of my invention is—

The combination of the lever D with the bar E and stretcher C, for the purpose set forth and described.

ARIEL B. SPROUT.

Witnesses:
S. SCHUYLER,
ENOS HAWLEY.