No. 813,371. PATENTED FEB. 20, 1906.

C. C. FLEMING.

SAW TOOTH.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 5. 1904.

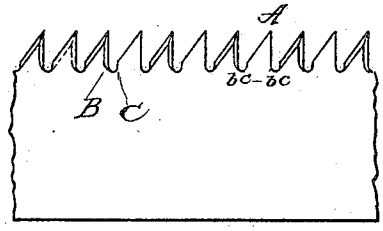

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

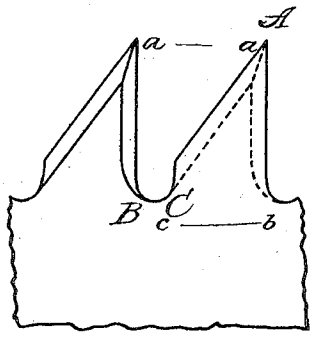

Fig. 3.

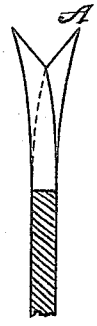

Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
Geo. E. Hyland.
John W. Gilchrist

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER C. FLEMING, OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

SAW-TOOTH.

No. 813,371. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 20, 1906.

Application filed January 5, 1904. Serial No. 187,771.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER C. FLEMING, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Dallas, county of Dallas, and State of Texas, have invented an Improved Construction in Saw-Teeth, of which the following is a specification.

My construction of teeth are set on the saw-blade in unbroken series from end to end of the saw-blade, being uniform in length, size, bevel, and pitch, set so as to dig or pierce when in operation.

The purpose of my device is to obtain a construction in saw-teeth which will cut the timber without any downward weight of the operator and that will cut very fast and be easy to manipulate.

This construction of saw-teeth is to be used on bucksaws, handsaws, one-man cross-cut-saws, and all other kinds of saws to be used by one man.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a portion of a saw, showing my improved knife-tooth. Fig. 2 is a sectional end view of same. Fig. 3 is a side view of a pair of teeth, right and left. Fig. 4 is a sectional end view of same.

A represents the points of the teeth.

B represents the bottom of the front of the pitch.

C represents the bottom of the rear of the teeth.

Pitch of the teeth would be the distance from *a* to *a*. The base of the teeth would be from *b* to *c*. In my teeth I make the depth equal to the base, or one and one-half times greater than the base, or equal to the pitch, or one and one-half times greater than the pitch. The angle or bevel of my cutting edge is forty-five to sixty degrees. The teeth are made alternately right and left, tooth and tooth, and looking lengthwise down the saw-blade shows a double line of needle-points or great angular points.

Having thus described my construction of saw-teeth in such concise and plain language as I think will enable any one versed in the art to construct and use the same, what I claim is—

In a saw, teeth uniform and in unbroken series, being in length equal to the length of the base, or equal to one and one-half times the length of the base, beveled forty-five to sixty degrees, the front cutting edge of the teeth being approximately straight, or at about right angle with the saw-blade, substantially as described and shown.

January 1, 1904.

C. C. FLEMING.

Witnesses:
J. F. MARKUM,
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