David Jones'
Saw Set.

[96.]

No. 119,462. Patented Oct. 3, 1871.

Fig. 1

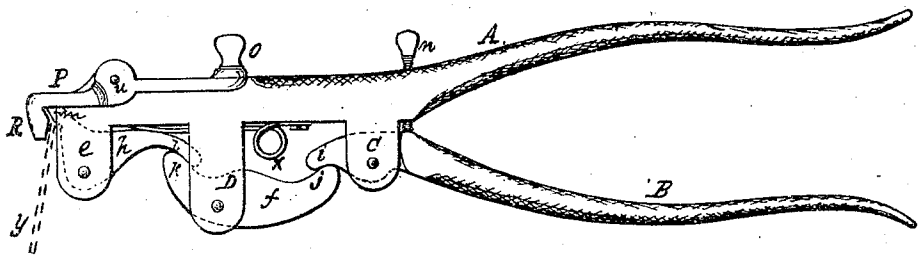
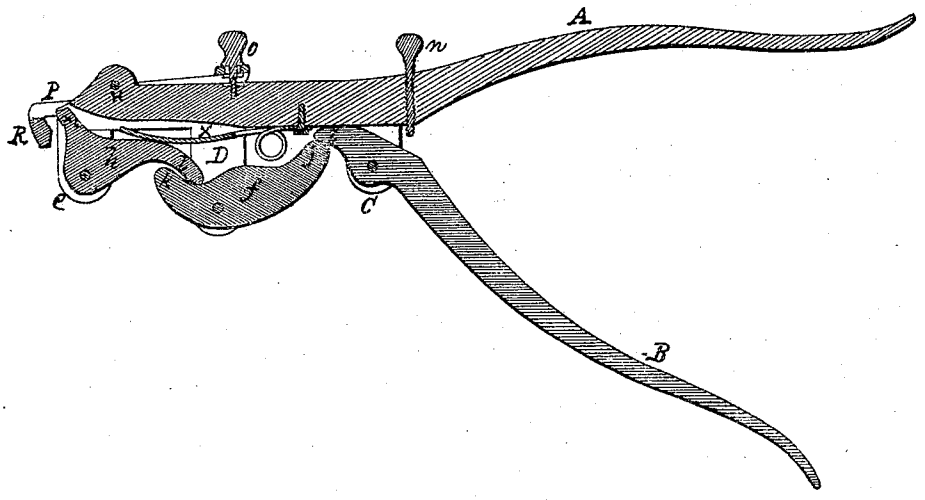


Fig. 2



Witnesses

A. C. Johnston

L. C. Thomas

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By J. C. Johnston his attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID JONES, OF ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAW-SETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,462, dated October 3, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID JONES, of the city and county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Saw-Set; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in the arrangement of a series of levers, gauge-screws and spring, constructed, combined, and arranged together in the manner hereinafter described.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe more fully its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawing, which forms part of my specification, Figure 1 is a side view of my improvement in saw-set. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same.

In the accompanying drawing, A and B are the hand-levers, which are used for operating the lever *f*, which operates the setting-lever *h*. The hand-lever A is provided with lugs C, D, and *e*, between which are pivoted the levers B, *f*, and *h*. To the front end of the hand-lever A is pivoted at *u* a lever, P, the front end R of which is used for a gauge and guide for the saw-blade, and also as a stop for the saw to be pressed against when setting the teeth of the saw. The back end of the lever P is provided with an adjusting-screw, *o*, which is used for the purpose of adapting the end piece R to the different thicknesses of the saw-blades, and for the desired set of the saw-teeth. *x* represents a spring, which is secured to the under side of the lever A, and extends forward between the lugs D with its forward end resting upon the upper side of the lever *h*, and is used for the purpose of throwing back the point *m* of the lever *h*. The lever A is provided with a screw, *n*, which is used for regulating the travel of the lever B, thereby controlling its action upon the lever *f*.

The skillful mechanic will, from the foregoing description and by reference to the accompanying drawing, readily understand the construction of the several parts of my improvement and the relation that they bear to each other. I will therefore proceed to describe their operation in setting the teeth of a saw. The lever P is adjusted, by means of the screw *o*, so that the blade of the saw will pass between the end piece R and the lugs *e* without too free play. The screw *n* is then adjusted to control the travel of the lever B. The saw is inserted between the end piece R and lugs *e*, as indicated by the dotted lines *y* in Fig. 1, the levers A and B being grasped in the right hand of the operator. The point *m* of lever *h* being placed against a tooth of the saw the operator draws up the lever B. The point *i* of it will press down on the end *j* of lever *f*, the end *k* of which will press up against the end *l* of the lever *h*, and thereby press the point *m* of it against the saw-tooth and set it against the end piece R of lever P, giving the tooth the desired set. The operator then slackens his grasp on levers A and B, and the spring *x* will, by its force on lever *h*, relieve the tooth from the point *m*.

What I claim is—

The arrangement of the levers A B *f h* P, adjusting screws *o n*, and spring *x*, constructed, arranged, and operating as herein described.

DAVID JONES.

Witnesses:

A. C. JOHNSTON,

JAMES J. JOHNSTON.