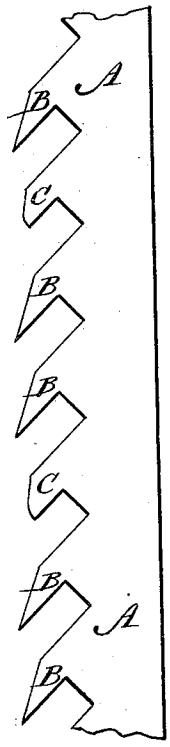
A. A. BURR.

Saw.

No. 225,795. Patented Mar. 23, 1880.



WITNESSES:

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C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS A. BURR, OF ROCKDALE, NEW YORK.

SAW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 225,795, dated March 23, 1880.

Application filed December 18, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMOS A. BURR, of Rockdale, in the county of Chenango and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Saws, of which the following is a specification.

The figure is a side elevation of a portion of a saw, showing the improvement.

The object of this invention is to furnish saws so constructed that they cannot be forced forward, should their teeth strike a knot or other hard spot in the wood, so far that they cannot be forced through the wood.

The invention consists in constructing the cutting-teeth with chisel-points and inclined lower or forward edges, and with guards of a less height than the cutting-teeth between the pairs of cutting-teeth, so that the saws cannot be thrown so far forward that the cutting-teeth cannot be forced through the wood, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A represents the saw-blade. B are the cutting-teeth, which are designed to be set in the usual way.

The teeth B are made with chisel-points and with their lower or forward edges inclined, as shown in the figure. With teeth thus constructed, should the points of the teeth strike a knot or other hard spot in the wood they will be thrown forward, so that they cannot be forced through the wood, and the saw will be broken. To guard against this difficulty I form guards C between the pairs of cutting-teeth B. The guards C are round-pointed, made without cutting points or edges, and of such a length that the cutting-teeth B will project beyond the said guards so far as it is desired to have the said teeth B enter the wood.

With this construction, should the teeth B strike a knot or other hard spot in the wood and be thrown forward, the guards C will come in contact with the bottom of the kerf, and will thus prevent the teeth B from entering the wood so far that they cannot be forced through it.

I am aware that clearing-teeth have been arranged between pairs of cutting-teeth in a saw; but these extend nearly to the full depth of the cutting-teeth, or they would be of little avail.

What I claim as new is—

The combination, with the pairs of cutting-teeth B B, having chisel-points and forwardly-inclined lower edges, of a tooth-guard, C, made blunt or rounded at the point, reaching only to the plane to which the cutting-teeth extend into the wood, and arranged between each pair of cutting-teeth, as shown and described.

AMOS ALCOTT BURR.

Witnesses:
GEO. W. WOOSTER,
EVERETT JAY.