(No Model.)

R. E. POINDEXTER.

SAW.

No. 355,205. Patented Dec. 28, 1886.

Fig. 1.

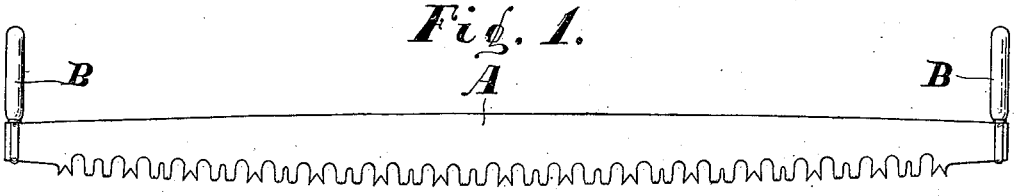


Fig. 2.

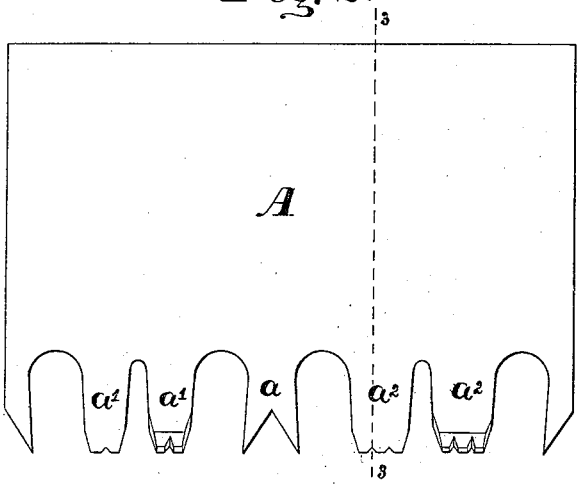


Fig. 3.

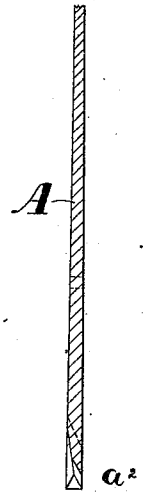
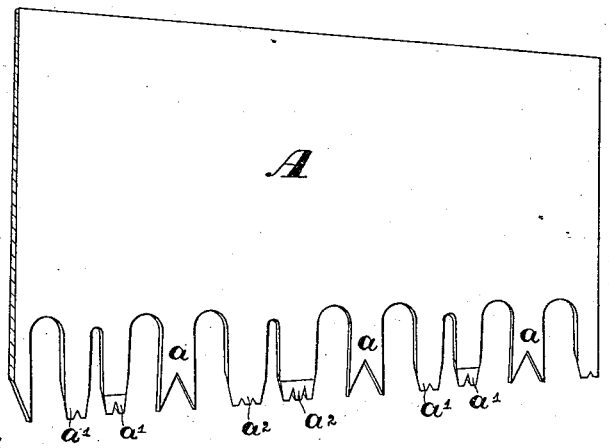


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES.

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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,205, dated December 28, 1886.

Application filed May 4, 1886. Serial No. 201,067. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT E. POINDEXTER, of the city of Indianapolis, county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Saws, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my said invention is to produce a crosscut-saw which will cut a very smooth and even kerf and the teeth of which need not ordinarily be set. This object is accomplished by forming the cutting-teeth with a wide point sharpened to a knife or chisel edge and dividing said edges so as to give each cutting-tooth several points.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which are made a part hereof, and on which similar letters of reference indicate similar parts, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a crosscut-saw embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a similar view of a portion thereof on an enlarged scale; Fig. 3, a transverse section on the dotted line 3 3, and Fig. 4 a perspective view similar to Fig. 2.

In said drawings, the portions marked A represent the saw-blade, and B the handles.

The blade A is of similar size and thickness to other crosscut-saw blades, and is preferably formed thinner at the back than at the edge or teeth. It is provided with the usual clearing-teeth, *a*, and with cutting-teeth a' a^2. Each of these cutting-teeth is formed, as shown, with a knife or chisel edge, by being sharpened from one side as well as from the edges, and each of these points is divided or formed into two or more points by filing a notch or notches in its edge, as shown. The effect of this formation is to produce a tooth which will be very steady at the cutting-points, or, in other words, which will not "tremble" while in use; and this produces a very smooth and even kerf. As the principal reason for setting saws is, ordinarily, to allow the saw-blade to clear the irregularities caused by the trembling of the teeth, it will be seen that this obviates the necessity of setting the teeth, especially when, as is preferable, the back of the saw is formed thinner than its front or cutting edge.

The dividing of the points or edges of the teeth causes them to break up the chips better than if they were left continuous, while at the same time the width of point or edge necessary to produce the required stiffness is maintained.

Having thus fully described my said invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A saw the cutting-teeth of which are formed beveled or chisel-shaped upon the sides, with wide points or edges, said points or edges being divided into two or more parts, substantially as set forth.

2. A saw composed alternately of one clearing-tooth and two cutting-teeth, each pair of said cutting-teeth being filed or sharpened in opposite directions and having their points formed square or chisel shaped, substantially as shown and described.

3. A saw the back of which is formed thinner than its front or teeth, said teeth being alternately clearing and cutting teeth, and the cutting-teeth being formed chisel-pointed and the points divided, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Indianapolis, Indiana, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1886.

ROBERT E. POINDEXTER. [L. S.]

In presence of—

C. BRADFORD,

CHARLES L. THURBER.