No Model.)

C. F. LEOPOLD.

SAW SET.

No. 371,268. Patented Oct. 11, 1887.

Fig. 1.

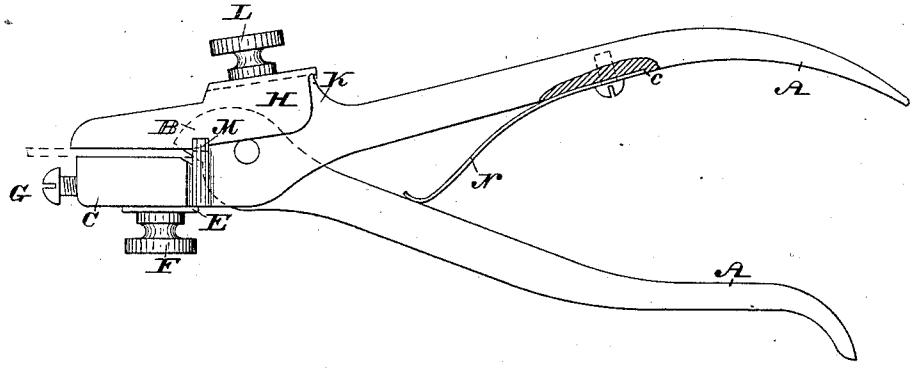


Fig. 2.

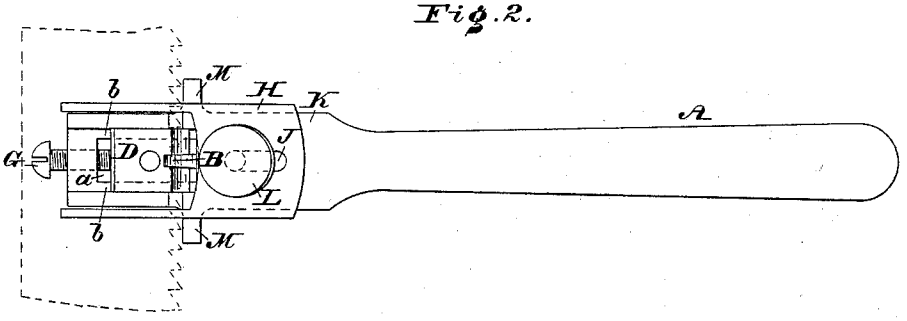
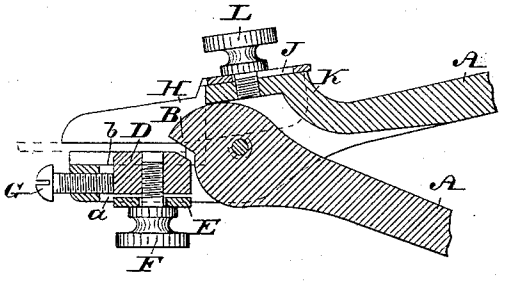


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:
Th. Rollé.
Jas. F. Kelly.

INVENTOR:
Charles F. Leopold.
BY John A. Wiedersheim
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. LEOPOLD, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SAW-SET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,268, dated October 11, 1887.

Application filed April 12, 1887. Serial No. 234,496. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. LEOPOLD, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Saw-Sets, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention consists of a saw set embodying the following novel features: An adjustable saddle; a saddle which permits the setting or working to be seen; an inclined support for the saddle, whereby the saddle may be adjusted to saws of different thicknesses; guides on the frame for the saddle; an anvil having bevels for saws having different sizes of teeth, and means for adjustably holding the same.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation, partly broken away, of a saw-set embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a top view thereof. Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal section of a portion.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the handles of the saw-set, one of which has the jaw B and the other the frame C, the latter having a recess, *a*, for the anvil D, which rests on a shoulder, *b*, on the inner walls of said recess.

E represents a washer, which bears against the under side of the frame and has passed through it a screw, F, which is fitted to the anvil D.

It will be seen that the anvil may be moved to and from the jaw, and thus adjusted for the work to be performed, the screw F then being tightened and clamping the saddle portion, in order to further secure the anvil from longitudinal motion. The outer end of the frame has fitted to it a set-screw, G, which bears against the end of the anvil at a right angle to the screw F. The anvil is primarily adjusted by means of the screw G, and then clamped by the screw F, whereby it is held firmly and reliably in position.

H represents a saddle, which is located over the anvil D and is bifurcated, so that said anvil and the jaw B, and consequently the work, may be seen through the saddle at the time of performance of the setting operation. The inner end of the saddle has a longitudinally-extending slot, J, and rests on the part K of the frame about the pivot or axis of the implement, said part being inclined, as most clearly seen in Fig. 3, whereby, as the saddle is moved, its forward end may be raised or lowered, thus increasing or decreasing the space between the sides of the saddle and the top of the frame and adjusting the implement for setting saws of different thicknesses.

L represents a screw, which passes through the slot J and is fitted to the part K, whereby the saddle may be clamped or held in adjusted position.

Projecting from the sides of the frame adjacent to the jaw B are ledges M, on which the sides of the saddle rest, and which assist in supporting the saddle in a firm and reliable manner. The front edges of the said ledges M serve also as guides for the saw, securing a uniform depth of tooth. If desired, the upper faces of the ledges may be grooved to receive the lower edges of the side pieces of the saddle for preventing any possible side-play of the saddle.

The angles of the anvil are beveled or chamfered at different degrees, so that either bevel or chamfer may be brought under the jaw B, thus adapting the implement for setting saws having large or small teeth, or saws of different sizes.

It is evident that when a saw is inserted between the frame and saddle the handles are closed, whereby a tooth is pressed against the bevel of the anvil and the set imparted to it. This operation is repeated with alternate teeth, after which the saw is removed, reversed, and reapplied, whereby the remaining teeth are subjected to the setting operation.

N represents the opening-spring, which has one end secured to one of the jaws, said end resting in a recess, *c*, in the jaw. The other end may rest in the recess in the opposite jaw, or both jaws may be recessed for the ends of the spring. In this manner the spring is prevented from turning or shifting.

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

1. In a saw-set, the pivoted handles A A,

one of which has the jaw B and the other the frame C, in combination with the anvil D, having adjusting and clamping screws, and the saddle H, substantially as described.

2. In a saw-set, the pivoted handles A A, one of which has the jaw B and the other the frame C, with inclined part K, in combination with the saddle H, having extended slot J and screw L, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a saw-set, a frame with inclined part, in combination with a saddle having extended slots and a fastening-screw, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a saw-set, the handles A A, one of which has the frame C, with the ledges M, and the other a jaw, in combination with the anvil D and the saddle H, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a saw-set, the pivoted handles A A, one of which has the jaw B and the other the frame C, having recess *a* and shoulder *b*, in combination with the anvil D and the saddle H, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a saw-set, pivoted handles, one of which has a jaw and the other a frame, in combination with an anvil secured to said frame, and a bifurcated saddle secured to an inclined portion, K, of said frame C, substantially as described.

CHARLES F. LEOPOLD.

Witnesses:
JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
A. P. JENNINGS.