C. S. SHAW & J. M. SPELLMAN.

SAW SET.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 4, 1908.

937,651.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

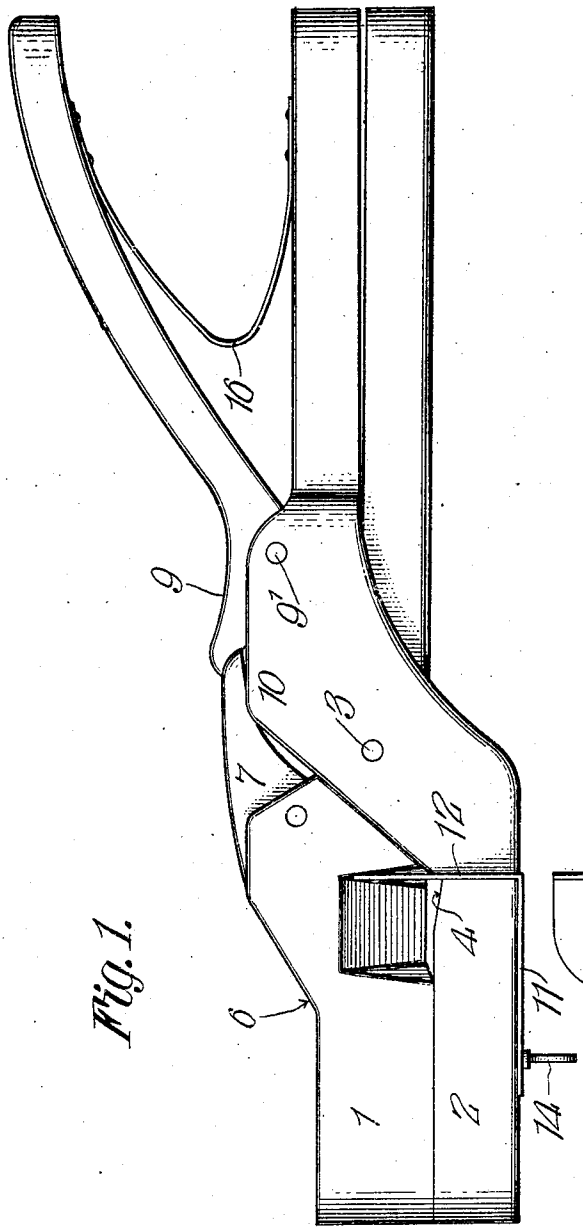

Fig. 1.

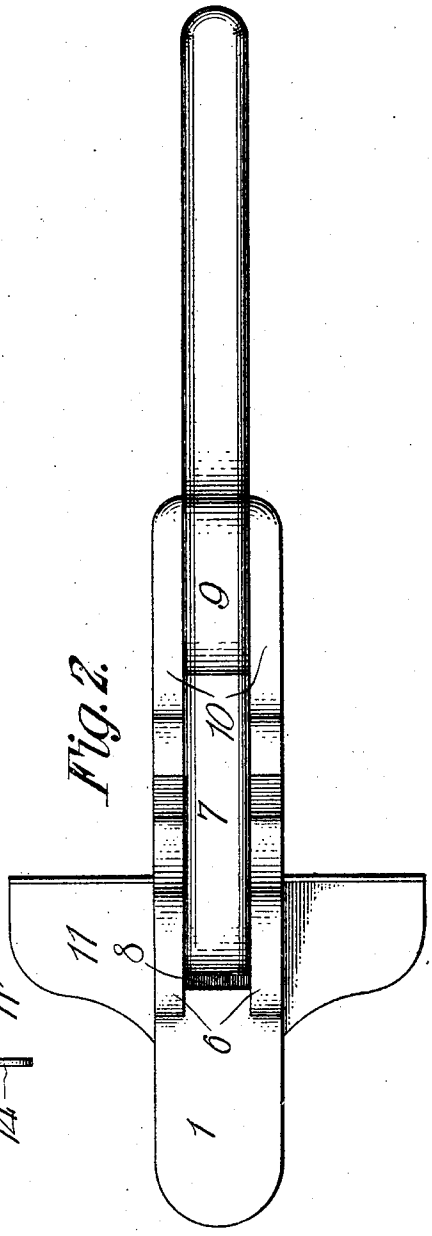

Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

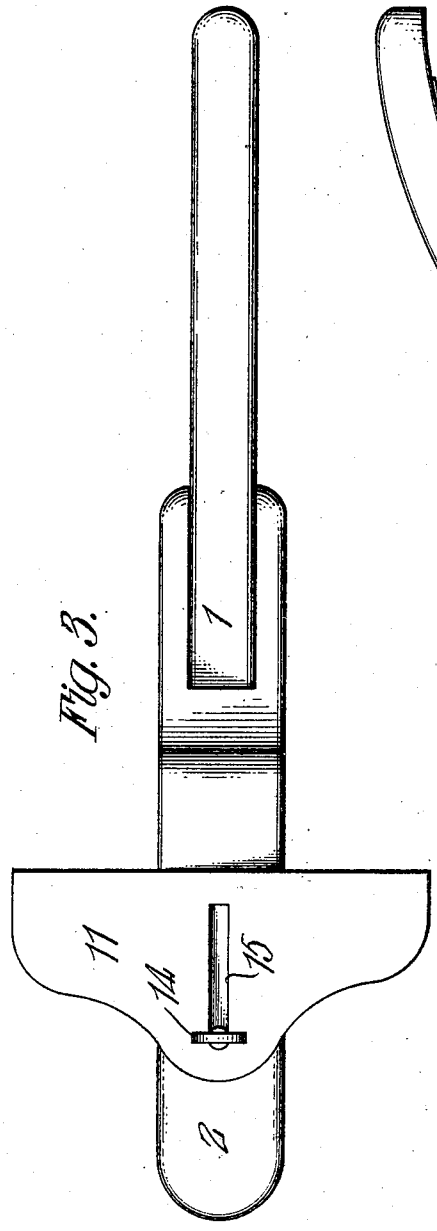
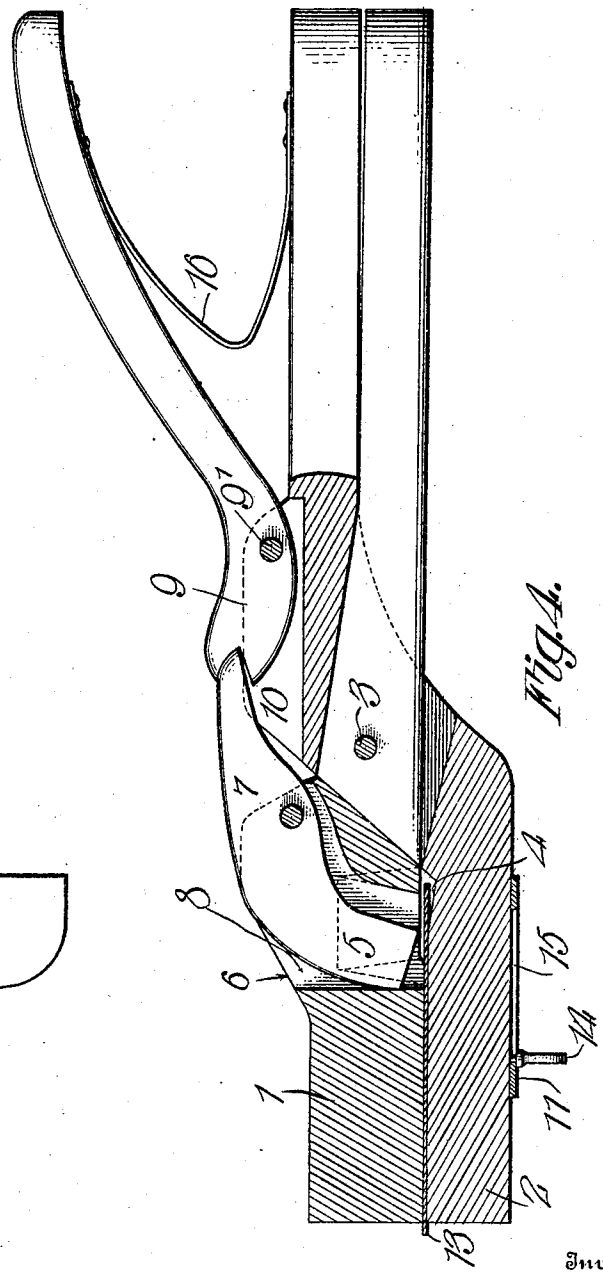


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. SHAW AND JAMES M. SPELLMAN, OF SALMON, IDAHO.

SAW-SET.

937,651. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 19, 1909.

Application filed June 4, 1908. Serial No. 436,708.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES S. SHAW and JAMES M. SPELLMAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Salmon, in the county of Lemhi, State of Idaho, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Saw-Sets; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to implements for setting the teeth of saws, and it has for its object improvements that will insure the setting of the teeth evenly and otherwise enhance the efficiency of the implement.

The annexed drawings illustrate the improvements, and the preferred form in which we now contemplate constructing and using it, though it is recognized that mechanical changes may be made in the shape and arrangement of parts without departing from the general nature and spirit of the improvements.

Of the said drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a bottom view. Fig. 4 is a central longitudinal section.

Similar characters of reference designate similar parts or features, as the case may be.

In the drawings 1 and 2, comprise the clamps for the saw blade, which is pivotally connected at 3, and are provided rearwardly with suitable handles. The forward face of the jaws are flat, and when brought together extend in parallel planes.

The handle of the upper jaw 1 is disposed above the lower jaw, 2, and is suitably offset at its pivot 3 to bring its upper jaw in proper relationship, as has been described, to the lower jaw.

The lower jaw is provided rearwardly with an obtuse angled portion 4, to allow a proper set to be given a saw tooth. This portion may properly be termed the anvil. The upper jaw is provided with a slot 8 which is continued above the top of the jaw by means of ears 6. Within the slot 8 is pivoted a short lever 7 provided with a nose 5, the face of which is so disposed as to wipe over a saw tooth and force the same against the anvil 4. In order to accomplish this it will be noted that the pivot of this lever is so disposed that it lies above the plane of the pivot 3 and longitudinally intermediate of said pivot and the anvil. The rear end of the said short lever 7 is acted upon by the front end of a lever 9, fulcrumed on a pivot 9′ extending transversely through ears 10, or similar contrivances formed on the sides of the handle of the jaw 2, said fulcrum pivot, projecting also through the forward end of the lever 9, and the latter extending rearwardly above and parallel with the handle of jaw 1.

On the under side of the jaw 2 there is provided a plate 11 having upwardly extending portions 12 which are arranged to embrace the jaw 2 and extend above the anvil 4. This plate 11 is slotted as at 15 and a thumb-screw 14 is provided so that the plate may be adjusted along the lower jaw 2 and thus act as a stop against which to place a saw when it is desired to set the same.

In use the saw blade will be placed between the flat faces of the jaw levers with the points of the teeth against the forward face of the guide 12, which will be adjusted as designed by the thumb screw 14 the shank of which passes through the slot 15, formed therethrough. In this position the forward end of the lever 7, bearing the included punch 5, will be brought down with force on the upper side of the saw tooth in position and press it down with force thereon into the inclined offset on the anvil lever 1, setting the said tooth with accuracy and in accordance with the previously set tooth. In this way the saw blade may be moved along between the jaws and all of the teeth set as described. Of course every other tooth will be set in one movement of the saw blade and the latter will be reversed at the other teeth.

If need be springs 16, may be fitted to the inner opposite faces of the handles 1 and 7, to separate the jaws automatically when they have performed their work.

What is claimed is:—

In a saw set, a pair of levers provided with clamping jaws on the front ends and pivoted at a point to the rear and above the plane of the clamping jaws, the lower of said jaws being provided with an obtuse angled portion to form an anvil and the upper jaw being provided with a vertically

disposed recess, a setting member provided with a face adapted to wipe over the face of a saw tooth and held to move in said recess by a pivot disposed above the plane of the pivot of said levers and longitudinally between the anvil and said pivot, and a third lever connected to said member and extending rearwardly above the pair of levers.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures, in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES S. SHAW.
JAMES M. SPELLMAN.

Witnesses:
P. J. DEMPSEY,
THOMAS KANE.