

E. C. ATKINS.
Saw-Gages.

No. 156,967.

Patented Nov. 17, 1874.

Fig. 1.

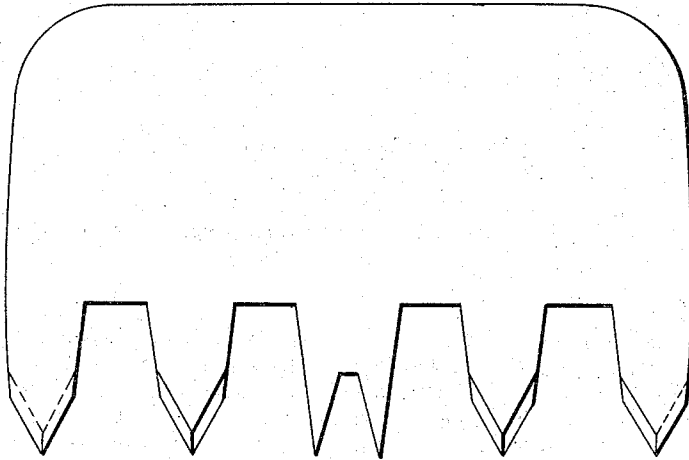
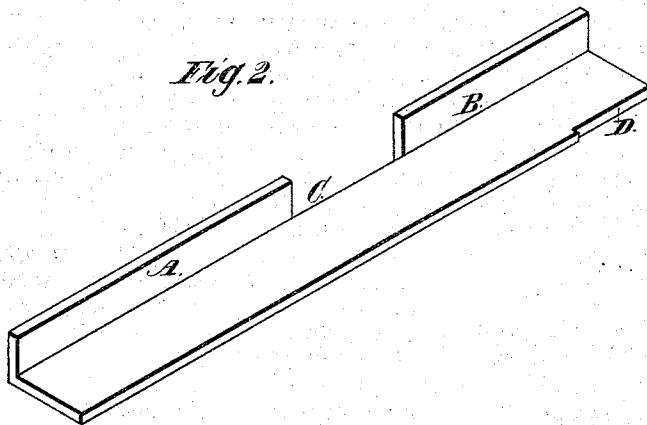


Fig. 2.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIAS C. ATKINS, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAW-GAGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **156,967**, dated November 17, 1874; application filed March 14, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIAS C. ATKINS, of the city of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion, in the State of Indiana, have invented an Improvement in the Manner of Constructing Gages for Gaging the Clearing-Teeth and Set in Crosscut-Saws; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

It has been found necessary to construct crosscut - saws for cutting large logs, with clearing-teeth, which, being filed a little shorter than the cutting-teeth, will remove from the kerf all the loose fiber as soon as it is severed by the cutting-teeth. The set in the cutting-teeth must also be evenly adjusted to secure smooth and rapid cutting.

Gages have heretofore been constructed in various ways, with adjustable screws for gaging the set; also, for ascertaining the length of the clearing-teeth.

The object of this invention is to furnish on one piece of metal a reliable fixed gage for gaging both the cutting and clearing teeth, and to which the clearers may be filed without removing the gage or injury to it.

This is accomplished by constructing the gage in the form of an L, one section of the L being continuous, and the other cut away

in the central portion, to allow the clearing-teeth to project above the edge thus formed, the edge being chilled and ground down to a suitable fixed point, to indicate the length of each clearing-tooth.

In use, the wings A and B rest upon the points of the clearing-teeth and support the gage, the chilled depression C is brought opposite the clearing-teeth, when they may be filed down to the gage without removing it from the saw, thus securing perfect adjustment of the length of the clearing-teeth throughout the saw. Upon the edge of the other section of the gage, at the end, a notch, D, is cut, sufficiently depressed to indicate a fixed point to which each cutting-tooth should be adjusted in setting the saw, and the degree of set may be ascertained by placing the edge of the gage across the saw-blade, bringing the notch to the point of each cutting-tooth.

I claim—

The chilled gage C, provided with the gage D, constructed upon one and the same piece of L-shaped metal, for the uses and purposes herein set forth.

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Witnesses:

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