W. Morehouse,

Hand Saw.

No. 46,013. Patented Jan. 24, 1865.

Fig. 1

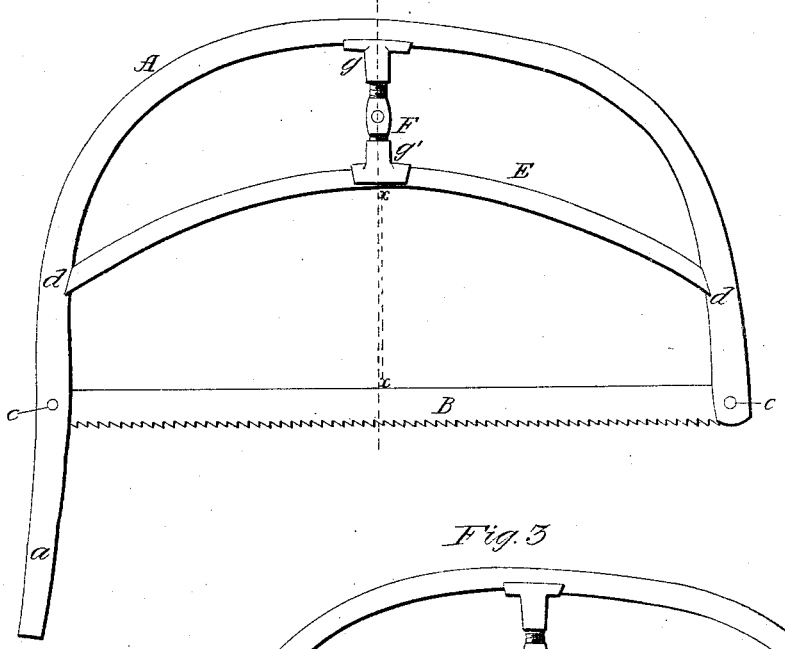


Fig. 2

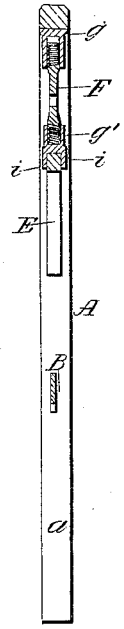
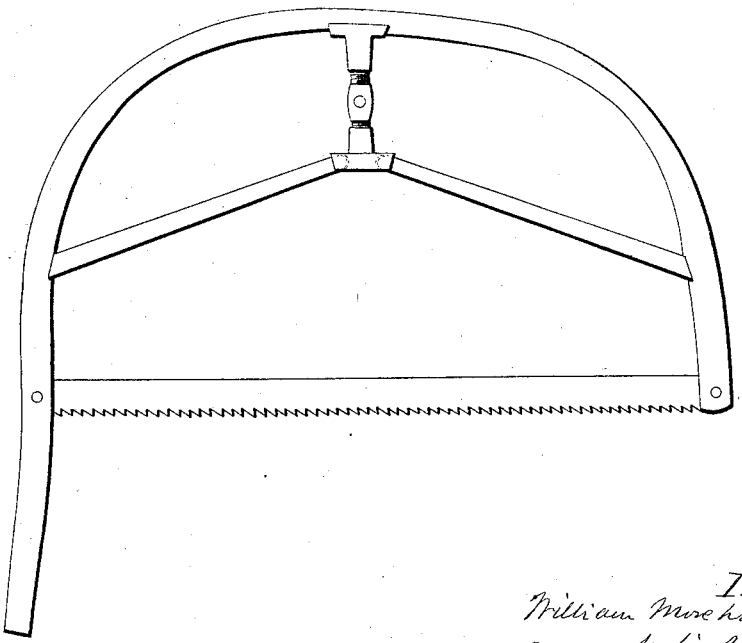


Fig. 3



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM MOREHOUSE, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN WOOD-SAW FRAMES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **46,013**, dated January 24, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MOREHOUSE, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Saw-Frame for Buck-Saws; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this my specification, and in which drawings like letters indicate similar parts.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved handsaw-frame, and Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view showing a modification of my improvement shown in Fig. 1, but in which the application of the leverage power to strain the saw-blade is the same in principle as in Fig. 1.

The object of my invention is to provide the means whereby, in a handsaw-frame, the saw-blade may be readily "stretched" at the same time that the several parts are so constructed and arranged that a log or stick of wood of much greater diameter can be sawed in two or more pieces than can be done by the hand saws in ordinary use for sawing cord-wood, as will be hereinafter described.

As clearly indicated in the figures, A represents the main portion of the saw-frame, between the ends of which the saw-blade B is secured in the usual way with rivets, as at *c*, leaving the handle *a* projecting below the saw-blade, as shown. The main frame A in this instance I have made of a single piece of wood, although it is not necessary to my mode of straining the saw-blade that the main frame should consist only of a single piece.

At convenient points in frame A, and above the saw-blade, I cut notches or shallow mortises, as indicated at *d d*, adapted to receive the ends of an arching-brace, E, which in length is greater than the length of the saw-blade B, and which may be "sprung" into its position, as shown in Fig. 1, after the saw-blade is secured to the frame A by the rivets *c*. Between the brace E and frame A, as represented in the figures, I interpose an adjusting-screw, F, having a central perforation, through which any proper implement may be inserted in order to turn the screw to the right or left hand, as occasion may require. This adjusting-screw at its upper portion, as well as upon its lower portion, and as clearly represented in Fig. 2, may have screw-threads cut to work in screw-sockets *g g'*, and in such manner that when the screw F is turned to the left hand the said sockets will be forced apart, and when turned to the right hand said sockets will approach each other; or, said screw F need have a screw-thread cut only upon its upper portion and fitted to work in its socket *g*, while its lower portion, having no screw cut upon it, may play loosely within its socket *g'*. The socket *g*, I confine in place upon the under side of the frame A in any suitable manner, while its fellow socket *g'*, being formed with extension-lips, *i i*, and which clasp on two sides of the brace E, need have no special retaining device to hold it thereon when once placed in position, as indicated in Fig. 1. By reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings it will be seen that the base of each of said sockets *g g'* is so laterally extended as to have a suitable bearing upon the frame A and brace E, against which they abut, and which extension laterally of said sockets may be increased to any desirable extent in order to properly distribute the pressure of the screw F upon said frame and brace when the screw is so turned as to force them apart.

The implement being in proper condition for use, as represented in Fig. 1, the saw-blade B can be strained to any desirable extent by turning the screw F to the right or to the left, as the case may be, a leverage power by such act being transmitted through the brace E in such manner as to force apart the opposite ends of the frame A, and thereby strain the saw-blade B, and this without materially depressing the center of the arched brace E, thus leaving a great available space on the line *x x*, between the saw-blade and the brace, which may be occupied by a log of wood while in the act of sawing it.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A saw-blade, B, by means of an arched or thrust brace, E, or its equivalent, constructed and operated substantially as described.

WM. MOREHOUSE.

Witnesses:

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