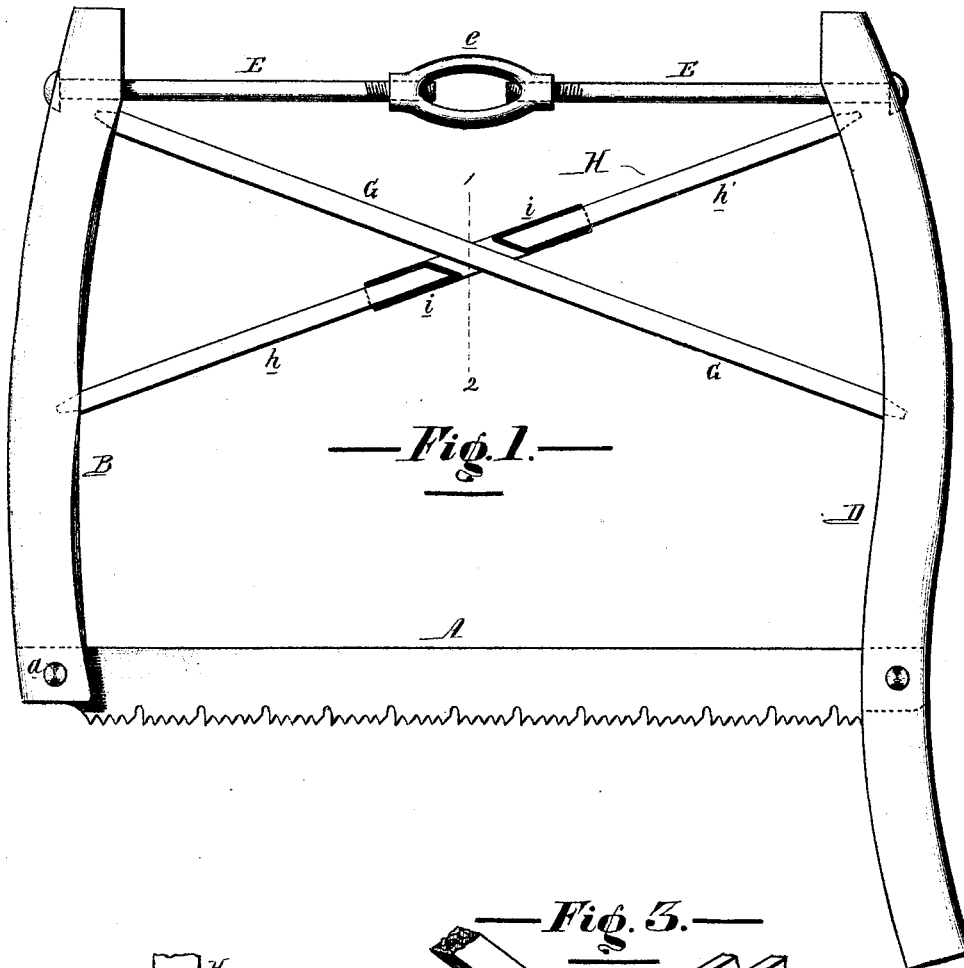


J. G. Baker,

Buck Saw.

No. 112007.

Patented Feb. 21. 1871.

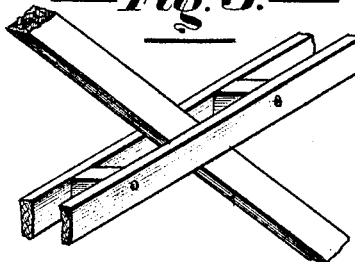


—Fig. 1.—

—Fig. 2.—



—Fig. 3.—



Witnesses

*Mr. A. Steel,
John Parker*

*J. G. Baker
by his attys
Howson and Son*

United States Patent Office.

JOHN GULICK BAKER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO
HENRY DISSTON & SON, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 112,007, dated February 21, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUCK-SAW FRAMES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, JOHN GULICK BAKER, of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Buck-Saw, of which the following is a specification.

Nature and Object of the Invention.

My invention consists of a buck-saw, having a tightening device and diagonal braces, arranged and disconnected from each other substantially as described hereafter, so as to insure a thorough steadiness and rigidity of the frame.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section, of my improved buck-saw;

Figure 2, a transverse section on the line 1 2, fig. 1; and

Figure 3, a perspective view, illustrating a modification of my invention.

General Description.

The frame of the saw has the usual curved strip B and handle D, of wood, which are connected together above by ordinary tightening-rods, E E, adapted to a screw-coupling nut e, and below by the saw-blade A.

The diagonal struts or braces G and H form a part of and serve to steady the frame, but are not connected together where they cross each other—a plan adopted in some buck-saws—for I have found that a much better result, as regards the general steadiness of the frame, may be attained by so constructing and arranging these braces that one shall have no control of the other where they cross.

This is accomplished, in the present instance, by

making one of the braces of three pieces, namely, the wooden strips *h* and *h'*, and the double socket *i*, of metal, one of the strips being driven tightly into and secured to one end of the socket, and the other into the other end, as shown in the drawing; and this double socket has an inclined opening, through which the other or counter-brace can pass, this brace fitting snugly, but so as to move freely in the opening in a lateral direction, (fig. 2,) but having such play in other directions that, under no circumstances, can one brace control the other where they cross.

The braces are provided at their ends with simple tenons, fitting into corresponding mortises in the strip B and handle D, so that on tightening the tension-rod the braces will be firmly secured in their places, the blade stretched, and the entire frame will be rigid and steady.

In place of a brace consisting of two strips and a double socket of metal, constructed as described above, two plain strips of wood may be used, provided they are arranged at a suitable distance apart to admit the counter-brace, as shown in fig. 3, and providing they are disconnected from the counter-brace.

Claim.

The recessed metal socket *i*, in combination with the strips *h h'* and diagonal G, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN G. BAKER.

Witnesses:

WM. A. STEEL,
JNO. B. HARDING.