

W. DYKE.  
Drag-Sawing Machine.

No. 217,780.

Patented July 22, 1879.

Fig. 1

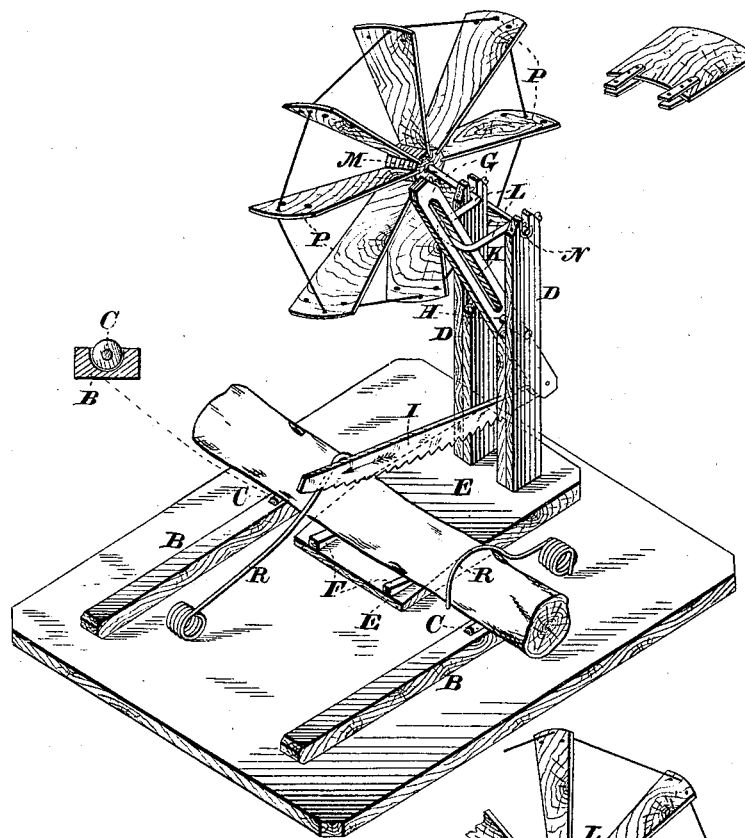
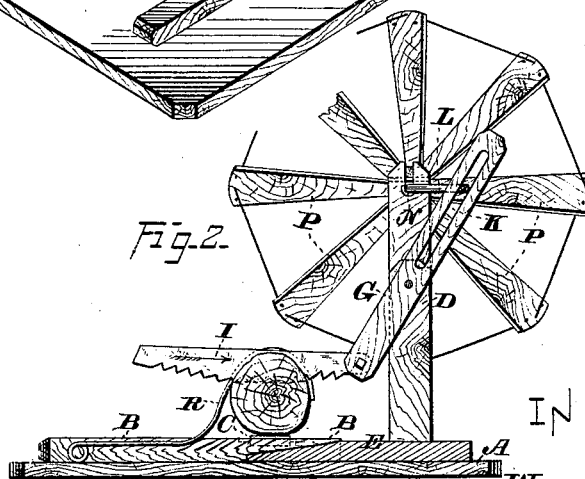


Fig. 2



WITNESSES=

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WENTWORTH DYKE, OF NORWALK, MICHIGAN.

## IMPROVEMENT IN DRAG-SAWING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **217,780**, dated July 22, 1879; application filed April 22, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WENTWORTH DYKE, of Norwalk, in the county of Manistee and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Operating Crosscut-Saws, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved apparatus for operating crosscut-saws; and it has for its object to utilize the power of the wind for giving a reciprocating motion to such saws.

To this end the invention consists of a wind-wheel, similar in construction to the wheel of an ordinary windmill, mounted upon a horizontal shaft, journaled in bearings in the upper ends of two vertical standards, and provided with a crank adapted to work in a longitudinal slot in an oscillating lever, to the lower end of which the saw is secured, and suitable mechanism for supporting and manipulating the timber, as more fully hereinafter specified.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved apparatus; Fig. 2, a side elevation.

The letter D indicates two vertical standards, mounted upon a movable base, E, which can be secured to the ground by means of a pin, A, which is driven into the ground through a suitable aperture in the base E. The front of the base is beveled, so that it may be advanced under the log and held in position thereby by means of the wedges F, which are inserted between its beveled end and the log.

The letter G indicates an oscillating lever, fulcrumed, at H, between the vertical standards, to the lower end of which is secured the saw I by any suitable means. The said lever, at its upper end, is provided with a longitudinal slot, K, in which is adapted to work the crank L of a horizontal shaft, M, journaled in bearings N in the vertical standards, the said shaft carrying at one end a wind-wheel,

P, by which motion is imparted to the shaft and the oscillating lever.

If desired, the shaft may be provided with a wind-wheel at each end.

The log or timber is held in place upon the rails by its own weight, and the base of the standards is secured under the log by means of the wedges before mentioned.

When the wheel is rotated by the wind a reciprocating motion is imparted to the saw, which travels back and forth over the log or timber secured upon the rails.

The letter B indicates two rails or "skids," secured to the ground, and provided with longitudinal friction-rollers, by means of which the log can be shifted laterally.

I am aware that a saw pivoted to a lever operated by hand has been used heretofore for sawing logs, and also that wind-wheels have been constructed for driving various kinds of machinery; but I am not aware that a wind-wheel axle or shaft has been formed with a crank passing through a slot in a lever having a saw pivoted to its end, and all the parts adapted for ready detachment and replacement, affording facility of shipment and changing of the plant, as in my invention.

What I claim is—

The combination of the wind-wheel, having a shaft bent to form the crank L, supported on suitable standards, the lever having slot K, embracing the wrist portion of said crank, and the saw pivoted to the lower end of said lever, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of the subscribing witnesses:

WENTWORTH DYKE.

Witnesses:

ELISHA RICHMOND,  
ALIDA RICHMOND.