

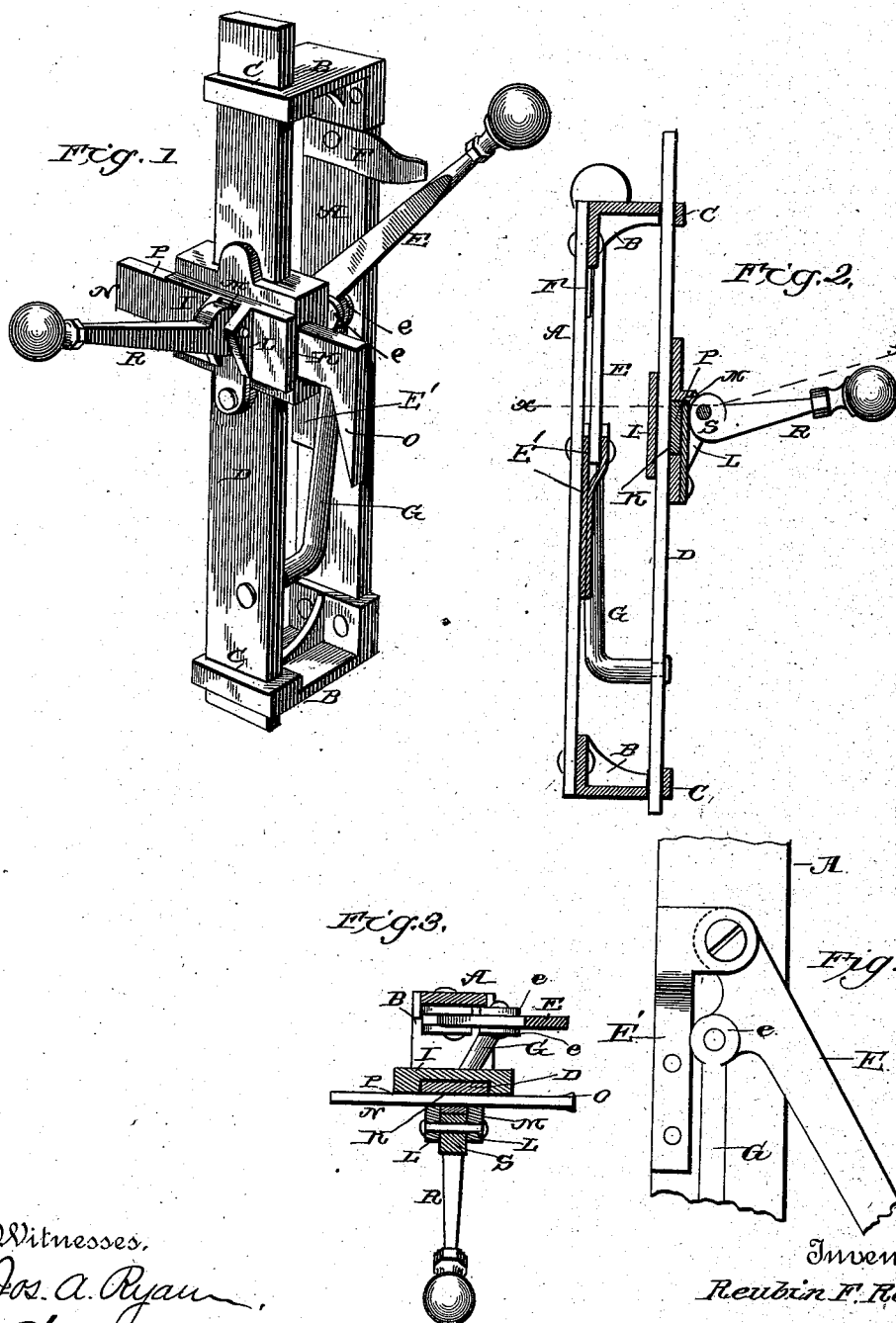
(No Model.)

R. F. & J. H. REDICK.

SAW MILL DOG.

No. 382,555.

Patented May 8, 1888.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBIN F. REDICK AND JOSEPH H. REDICK, OF SPENCERVILLE, OHIO.

SAW-MILL DOG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,555, dated May 8, 1888.

Application filed June 10, 1887. Serial No. 240,921. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, REUBIN F. REDICK and JOSEPH H. REDICK, citizens of the United States, residing at Spencerville, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Saw-Mill Dogs, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in saw-mill dogs; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices, that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a saw-mill dog embodying our improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line xx of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a vertical section of a part of the machine showing the relation of the pivotal points of the lever and rod and the stop-bracket to which the lever is pivoted.

A represents a vertical standard, to the upper and lower ends of which are bolted horizontal brackets or guides B, which project from one side thereof. In the outer ends of the said brackets are vertical aligned openings C.

D represents a vertically-movable slide-bar, which is somewhat longer than the standard, and is similar thereto in size and shape. The said slide-bar is guided in the openings C.

E represents a lever, which has its inner end pivoted between the arms of the bifurcated bracket E', secured to the side of the standards, as shown in Fig. 2, and F represents a spring-keeper, which projects beyond the front edge of the standard near the upper end thereof, and is adapted to engage the lever and retain the same when raised nearly to a vertical position.

G represents a connecting-rod, which has its upper end pivoted to the lug of the lever E, as shown in Fig. 1, the lug resting between the ears e , and its lower end pivoted to the slide-bar D.

I represents a vertically-movable block, which is arranged on the slide-bar and is adapted to work independently thereon, the said block being provided with a vertical central opening, through which the slide-bar extends. This block is provided with a longitudinal opening, K, which is arranged at right an-

gles to the slide-bar. On the outer side of the block are projecting ears L, and between the said ears is an opening, M, which communicates with the opening K.

N represents a dog, which has the depending wedge-shaped point O and the horizontal arm P, which extends through the opening K and bears against the outer side of the slide-bar. The opening K is somewhat larger than the arm P, so that the latter is free to turn laterally a slight distance in the said opening.

R represents a lever, which is pivoted between the ears L, and has an eccentric cam, S, formed at its inner end, which cam extends through the opening M. The outer end of both the levers R and E are weighted, as shown.

The relation between the pivotal point of the lever E to the bracket E' and the pivotal point of the ears e of the rod G is such that when the lever falls the latter pivotal point is brought just slightly to the opposite or inner side of the former point; or, in other words, the pivotal point of the rod just slightly passes its dead-point. The rod then brings up against the edge of the bracket E', so that the lever can fall no farther, the bracket serving thus as a stop. It is evident from this that no upward pressure can lift the lever, but will hold it down tighter. This action insures that the planks will be cut of equal thickness from end to end, as would not be the case if the lever were lifted.

The operation of our invention is as follows: The lever R has its outer end normally lowered, so as to cause the cam at its inner end to bear against the outer side of the dog-arm P and force the latter so firmly against the opposing side of the slide-bar as to clamp the said dog and the block I rigidly thereto, and thus secure the dog at any desired vertical adjustment on the slide-bar and at any desired longitudinal adjustment with relation to the block I. By means of the lever E the slide-bar may be raised or lowered to cause the dog to either engage or disengage the saw-log, as will be readily understood.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

The combination, with the standard, the brackets secured to the upper and lower ends thereof, and the slide passing through openings in said brackets, of the bifurcated bracket

secured to the inner side of the standard, the
weighted lever E, pivoted at its inner end be-
tween the arms of said bracket and provided
adjacent to its pivotal point with a lug, and
5 the rod G, having its lower end pivoted to the
slide, and the ears e of its upper end pivoted
to said lug, all so arranged that when the
lever falls the rod G will bring up against the
bracket and stop the descent of the lever just
10 after the pivotal point of the rod has passed
its dead-point, substantially as specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as
our own we have hereto affixed our signatures
in presence of two witnesses.

REUBIN F. REDICK.
JOSEPH H. REDICK.

Witnesses:

T. J. REMINGTON,
A. D. MILLER.