(No Model.)

# R. J. EDWARDS.

## AUTOMATIC LUBRICATOR FOR SAWS.

No. 584,336. Patented June 15, 1897.

Fig. 1.

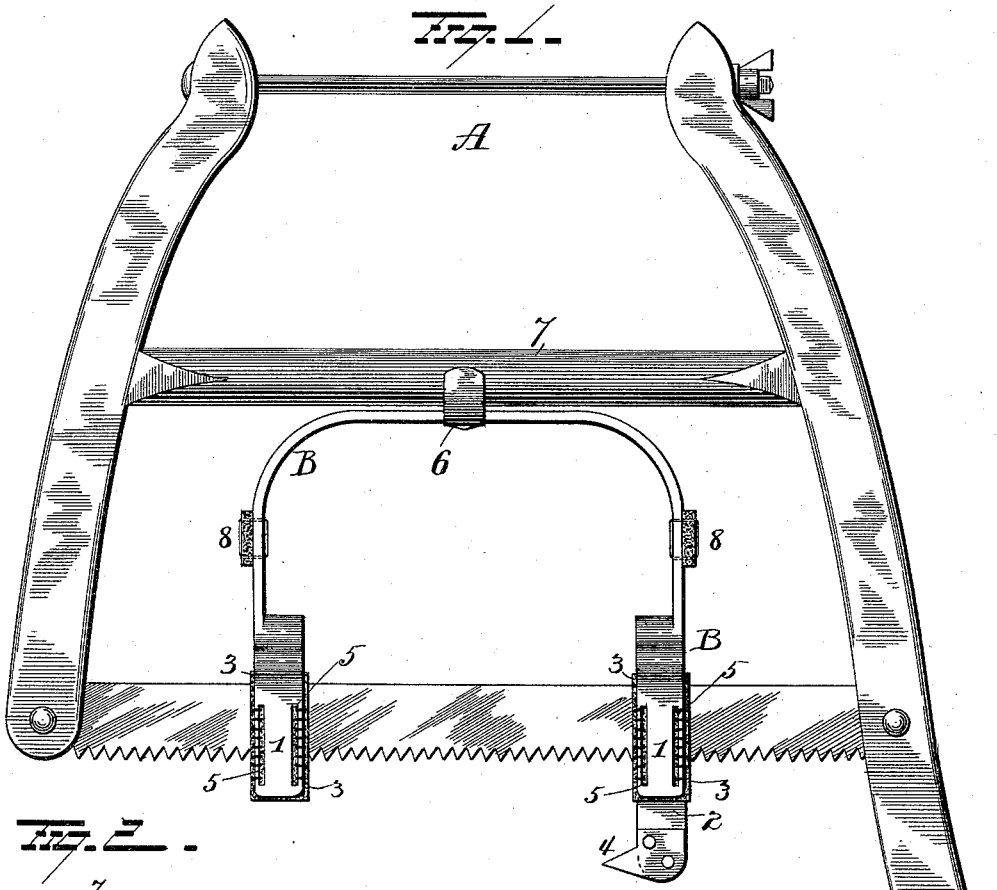
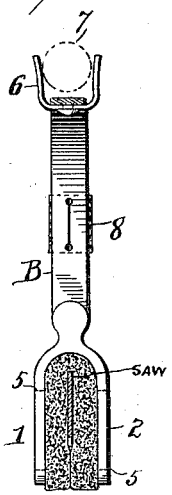



Fig. 2.



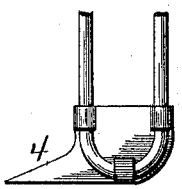




Fig. 4.

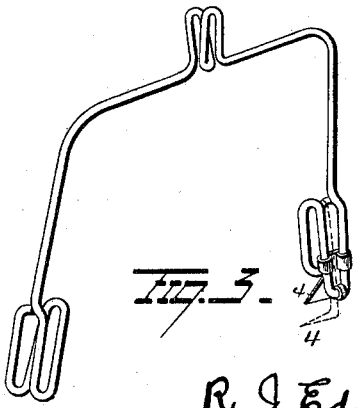



Fig. 3.

Witnesses
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD JAMES EDWARDS, OF GALENA, ILLINOIS.

## AUTOMATIC LUBRICATOR FOR SAWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,336, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed March 10, 1897. Serial No. 626,795. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD JAMES EDWARDS, of Galena, in the county of Jo Daviess and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Lubricators for Saws; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in automatic lubricators for saws, the object of the invention being to provide a lubricating pad or pads embracing the saw and retained during the act of sawing practically stationary, the saw moving through the pad or pads during the act of sawing and having its surface and its teeth lubricated or greased.

With these ends in view my invention consists in the parts and combinations of parts, as will be more fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in section through the saw-blade and one of the pads. Fig. 2 is a detached view of the yoke for holding the pads. Fig. 3 is a view of the yoke made of wire, and Fig. 4 is a detached view of a sheet-metal tooth clamped to the yoke.

A represents a buck-saw of usual construction, and B the yoke which carries the lubricating-pads. This yoke is made of malleable cast-iron in the form shown, or it may be constructed of wire and is sufficiently large to receive between its ends any ordinary stick or log of wood. The free ends of this yoke are bifurcated, forming the projecting legs 1 and 2, which latter, as shown in Fig. 2, are provided with elongated slots for the passage of threads or lacings by which the pads 3 are held in place. The legs constituting the supports for one pad are separated sufficiently to freely accommodate the saw-blade between them, and one or both extend a suitable distance below the teeth of the saw and are provided at their lower ends with a tooth 4 to engage the log of wood being sawed. Each pad is constructed to embrace both sides of the saw and is secured in place against the inner faces of the legs 1 and 2 by lacing or stitching passing through the elongated slots 5 in the legs. Each pad bears against both faces of the saw and when saturated operates to keep the faces of the saw thoroughly lubricated and also operates to remove the sawdust from the teeth. The yoke is provided at its top with a U-shaped guide 6, which latter straddles the central brace 7 of the saw and limits lateral vibration of the yoke. Each of the curved side sections of yoke B adjacent to the saw-frame is provided with a pad 8, which latter is secured thereto by means of stitching or lacing passing through holes located in said curved side sections. During the operation of sawing these pads contact with the inner faces of the saw-frame when the saw is moved back and forth, thus practically rendering said operation noiseless. These pads also act as cushions against the transmission of jars and the like to the arms of the operator.

With the construction herein shown it will be seen that when the saw is placed on a log or stick with the legs of the yoke on opposite sides thereof the depending toothed end or ends hold the yoke against movement or at least limit its movement to a distance equal to the difference in diameter between the log being sawed and the distance between the legs at the opposite ends of the yoke, thus practically holding the yoke and pads stationary, while the saw is permitted to move freely between the pads and in contact with the log.

In the construction shown in Fig. 3 I have made the yoke of wire bent into U shape, the ends of the U-shaped yoke being bent to embrace the saw and receive the pads, as shown, the pads in this instance being secured by passing the threads or lacings around the wire. When the wire yoke is used, I can bend one end of the wire to form the tooth 4, or I can clamp a sheet-metal tooth 4 to the wire yoke, as shown in Fig. 4.

If desired, my improvement can be used on the ordinary hand-saw, in which event the guide 6 would be omitted, as there would in such case be no support for the upper end of the yoke.

The pads 3 may be saturated from time to time by pouring thereon any suitable lubricant.

It is evident that changes in the construction and relative arrangement of the several parts might be made without avoiding my in-

vention, and hence I would have it understood that I do not restrict myself to the particular construction and arrangement of parts shown and described; but,

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A lubricator for saws, comprising a U-shaped yoke the central portion of which is bent aside to clear the stick to be sawed, pad-holders secured to the opposite ends of said yoke and pads secured to said holders and adapted to bear against the opposite faces of the saw, substantially as set forth.

2. A lubricator for saws, comprising an approximately U-shaped yoke, pads secured to the opposite ends of said yoke and adapted to bear against the opposite faces of the saw, the portion of the yoke adjacent to the handle of the saw being provided with a depending portion having a projecting tooth or hook, substantially as set forth.

3. A lubricator for saws, a U-shaped yoke the central portion of which is bent aside to clear the stick to be sawed and having bifurcated ends and pads secured within said bifurcations and adapted to bear against the opposite faces of the saw, substantially as set forth.

4. A lubricator for saws, a U-shaped yoke having bifurcated ends, the end adjacent to the handle of the saw being provided with a downwardly-projecting portion having a tooth or hook and pads secured within said bifurcated ends and adapted to bear against opposite faces of the saw, substantially as set forth.

5. A lubricator for saws, a U-shaped yoke the central portion of which is bent aside to clear the stick to be sawed and having bifurcated ends, the bifurcated members of said ends being slotted and pads secured within said bifurcated ends and secured therein by cords or threads passing through the pads and through said slots, substantially as set forth.

6. A lubricator for saws, the combination with a U-shaped yoke, the central portion of which is bent aside to clear the stick to be sawed, pads at the lower ends of said yoke adapted to bear against the opposite side faces of the saw and a guide secured centrally to said yoke and adapted to straddle the brace of the saw, substantially as set forth.

7. The combination in a saw, of a U-shaped yoke the central portion of which is bent aside to clear the stick to be sawed, lubricating-pads carried by the ends of said yoke and adapted to engage the opposite faces of the saw and cushions secured at both sides of said yoke and adapted to prevent contact between the yoke and saw-frame, substantially as set forth.

8. The combination with a saw, of a yoke straddling the blade at two points and also straddling the central brace of the saw whereby it has three bearings upon the saw, the portion which straddles the blade carrying lubricators for the blade.

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

RICHARD JAMES EDWARDS.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. JONES,

EUGENE J. ESTEY.