

THE Wood-Worker and Retailer

GLEN COVE BOSS TIMBER SIZER.

The accompanying engraving illustrates the Glen Cove Boss timber sizer, built by the American Wood Working Machinery Company. This is claimed to be the heaviest and most powerful as well as the simplest and most easily handled machine of this class on the market. It is fully up to date in design, simple in construction and all material and workmanship are of the very best. The parts liable to breakage are reduced to a minimum and a complete system of numbering and lettering applied, which is a great convenience when ordering necessary repairs.

This machine is built to work 30 x 20 inches, 30 x 18 inches, 30 x 15 inches and 20 x 20 inches, with eight feed rolls; also 30 x 14 and 30 x 12 inches, with six feed rolls. The accompanying illustration shows the S-roll machine.

All of the adjustments are easy and quickly made and

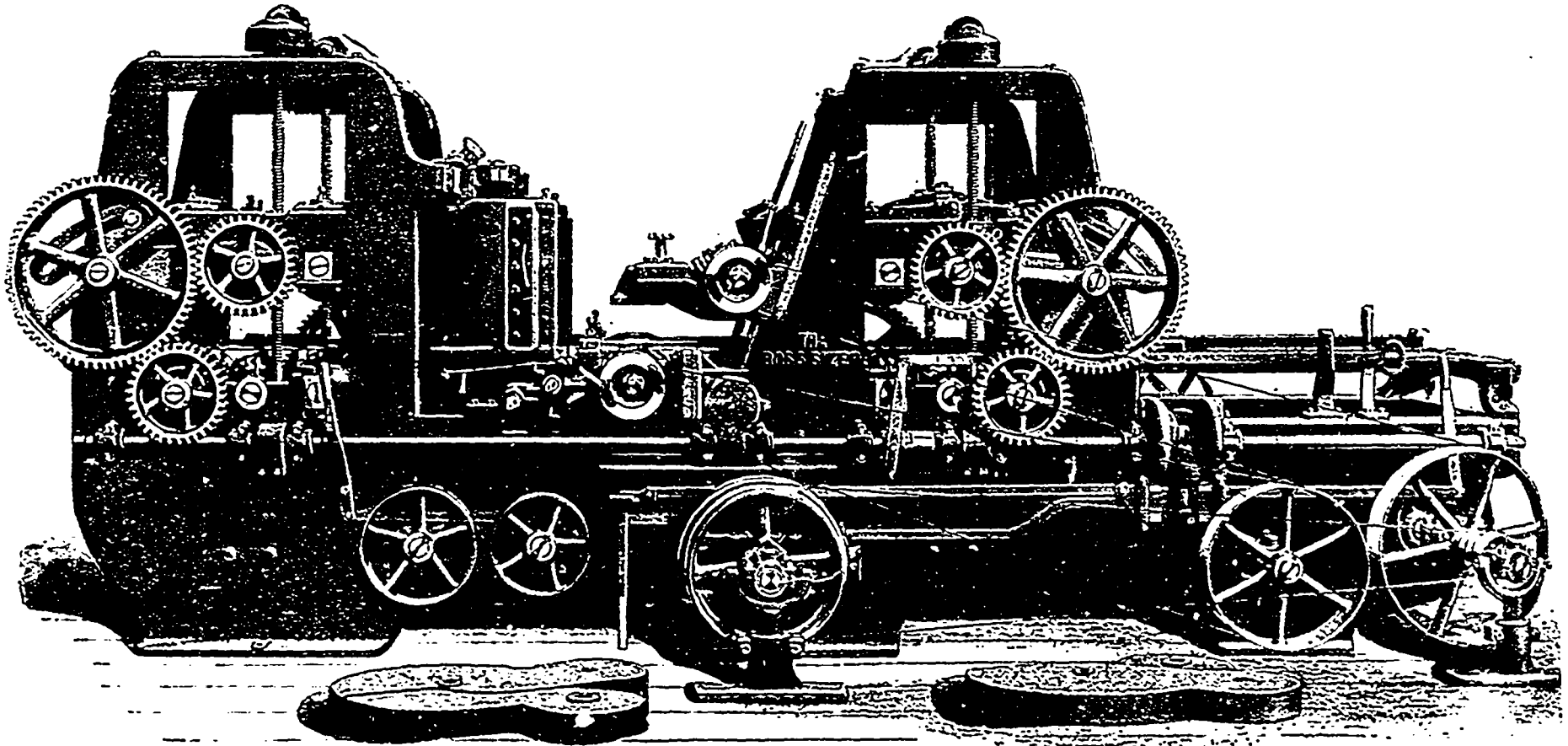
information upon application, and our readers are requested to address the office nearest to them as follows: American Wood Working Machinery Company, 136 Liberty St., New York City, or The Fairbanks Company, Vancouver, B. C.

CUT-OFF SAWS.

The writer recently paid a visit to a well-equipped factory, where everything seemed to be working in fine order except one cut-off saw and a trim saw. Talking to the manager, he asked about men and machinery, stating that his sawing did not come along as it ought, and escorted me to the place where the sawing was done. Everything was neat and tidy, but

possibly be told in words. Take particular notice of the position of the teeth while in the cut. A and B represent the board or plank. The writer, after many years of study and practical experience, prefers the one shown in Fig. 2.

In the saw shown in Fig. 1 there is no possible chance of the teeth carrying the sawdust through the cut. It will be noticed that both the front and back of the teeth, if the lines were continued, would all meet on a line just one-fourth the diameter of the saw, thus making a very stiff tooth; in fact, just twice as stiff



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those necessary for a change from one class of work to another are all made from the operator's positions at the side or end of the machine, and so easily and quickly as to make this machine capable of covering a very large range of work from surfacing four sides (full capacity of the machine) to car sills, flooring, decking or any similar work.

The frame is substantial, the sides are heavily ribbed and cross girts are all planed to a seat and strongly bolted, and all the upper work applied in a way to add strength and stability.

The feed is exceptionally powerful. All rolls are geared at both ends. The first two top rolls are divided, except in the 20 x 20 inch machine, where the rolls are solid. All top rolls are independently weighted and rise and fall parallel with the bottom rolls. The feed as well as the power hoist is handled from the operator's position from the end and side of the machine. The feed hoist is very effective and is available when the feed is on or off.

The manufacturers will be pleased to send illustrated circulars giving a complete description of all details and other

the saws certainly needed attention. The first suggestion was to joint up the saws, which were out of true. The next was to shape the teeth, which were bad for the kind of work being done.

The saws in use for stock sawing were like those shown in Fig. 1. This kind of saw has been in use many years, and, when properly cared for, can be made to do very smooth and accurate work, but where large amounts of everything and anything must be cut quickly and accurately, the style shown in Fig. 2 should be used. This saw, with a little set, properly jointed and filed, will do an enormous amount of good work. Note the difference: the sketches will explain more than could

as the one shown in Fig. 2—a very good thing in its favor, but not nearly so important as the good cutting edge, which is just about twice as good as Fig. 1, although the tooth is only half as strong.

Progressive manufacturers are looking for a tool that will do good work and lots of it. The saw shown in Fig. 2 is just as smooth a cutter as can be made of that shown in Fig. 1, but it must be kept in good order, or the tide may be turned in favor of Fig. 1. There is no tool so badly abused as the circular saw. Every man thinks he can run it, and in fact he can, but how? It is not a particularly hard job to keep wood-working tools in order if men will only think a little.