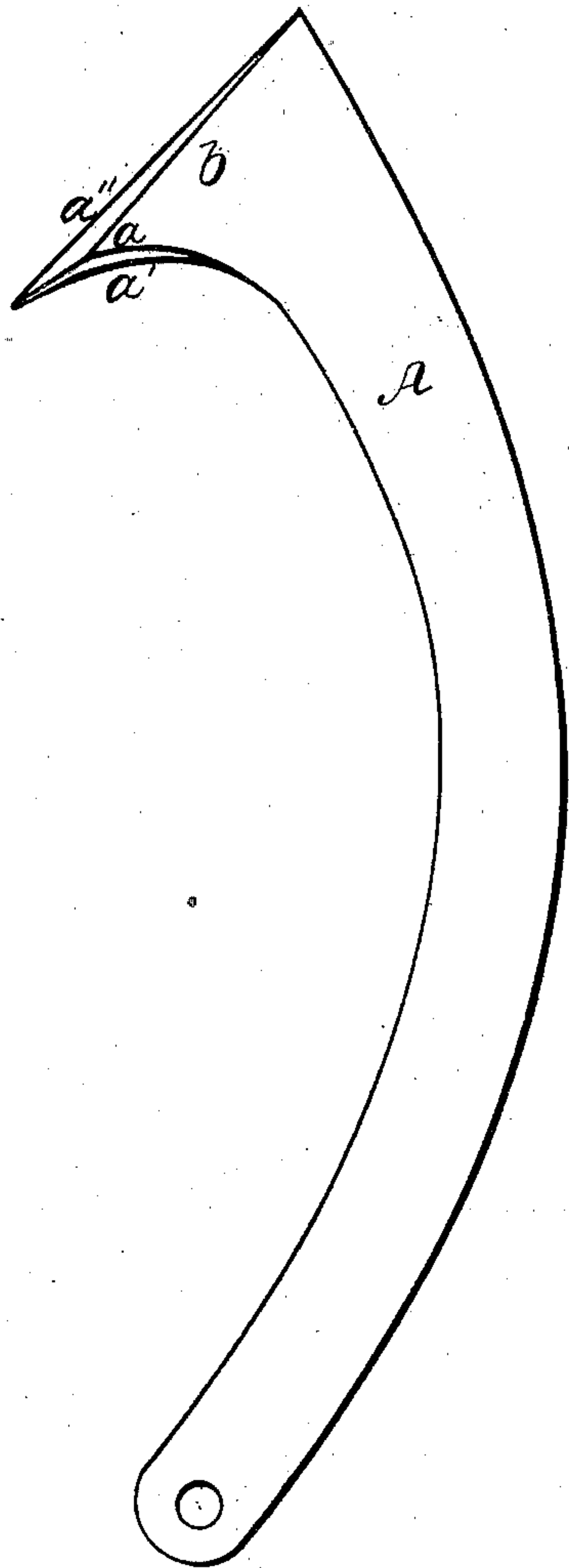


W. F. Kilgore,

Cant Dog.

No. 91,853.

Patented June 29, 1869.



Witnesses;

C. O. Brown.

S. S. Fahnestock

Inventor;

W. F. Kilgore by

Geo. E. Brown. Atty.

United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM P. KILGORE, OF HAMPDEN, MAINE.

Letters Patent No. 91,853, dated June 29, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANT-HOOK.

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

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. KILGORE, of Hampden, in the State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cant-Hooks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view.

This invention consists in making the bill of a cant-hook straight on its outer side, and concave on its inner side, for purposes fully explained in the following description.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I now proceed to describe its construction and operation.

Similar letters in the drawings refer to like parts.

In the drawings—

A represents a cant-hook, which, when in use, is pivoted to a wooden bar, in a manner and for purposes well known to lumbermen.

This hook differs from ordinary hooks only in the shape of the bill *a*, which is made concave on its inner side, as seen at *a'*, and straight on its outer side, as seen at *a''*.

Heretofore the bills of cant-hooks have been made in two general classes of shapes, viz, either straight on both sides, tapering from the point to the stock *b*, and forming an angle therewith at the point of junction, or concave on the inner side, and convex on the outer side.

The objection to the former species of bill is that it does not readily quit its hold of the log when desired, its form allowing itself to bury itself in the wood clear to the stock.

This difficulty has been attempted to be remedied by the second class of bills mentioned, examples of which are seen in the patents of W. S. Colburn and Mark Alcott, but it has been found in practice that the convexity of the outer side of the bill neutralizes

all the good effects that might otherwise have resulted from the concavity of the inner side, for the reason that such convexity hinders the bill in entering the log, and prevents its getting a good hold, except by an unusual and objectionable outlay of strength.

Furthermore, it is found that owing to such convexity, the bill swerves from a straight line for the actual distance that it does enter the wood; or "inclines to the wood," so that the swell is in the way when the bill requires to be extricated, and renders it quite as difficult to cause this kind of bill to let go its hold as the other kind.

Now my bill remedies the defects of both the above-described sorts.

By reason of the straightness of its outer side, the bill enters the wood with sufficient readiness and in a right line; and, by reason of the concavity of the inner side, the wood is concentrated and compressed under the bill to such a degree, that no matter how deeply it may bury itself, (though, in fact, it cannot bury itself very deeply,) it may be taken out with the greatest ease, owing to the reactionary force of the wood, which is exerted upon the concave side at all points; and, by reason of the conjunction of the concave inner side, and straight outer side, the bill so enters the wood that none of its parts are in the way of its extrication.

I am aware of the patent of Edward Jewett for a cant-hook, dated September 17, 1867, and I disclaim altogether his device.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A cant-hook, with a bill, concave on its inner side, and straight on its outer side, substantially as described.

WM. P. KILGORE.

Witnesses:

DANIEL SMITH, Jr.,
NATHAN L. PERKINS.