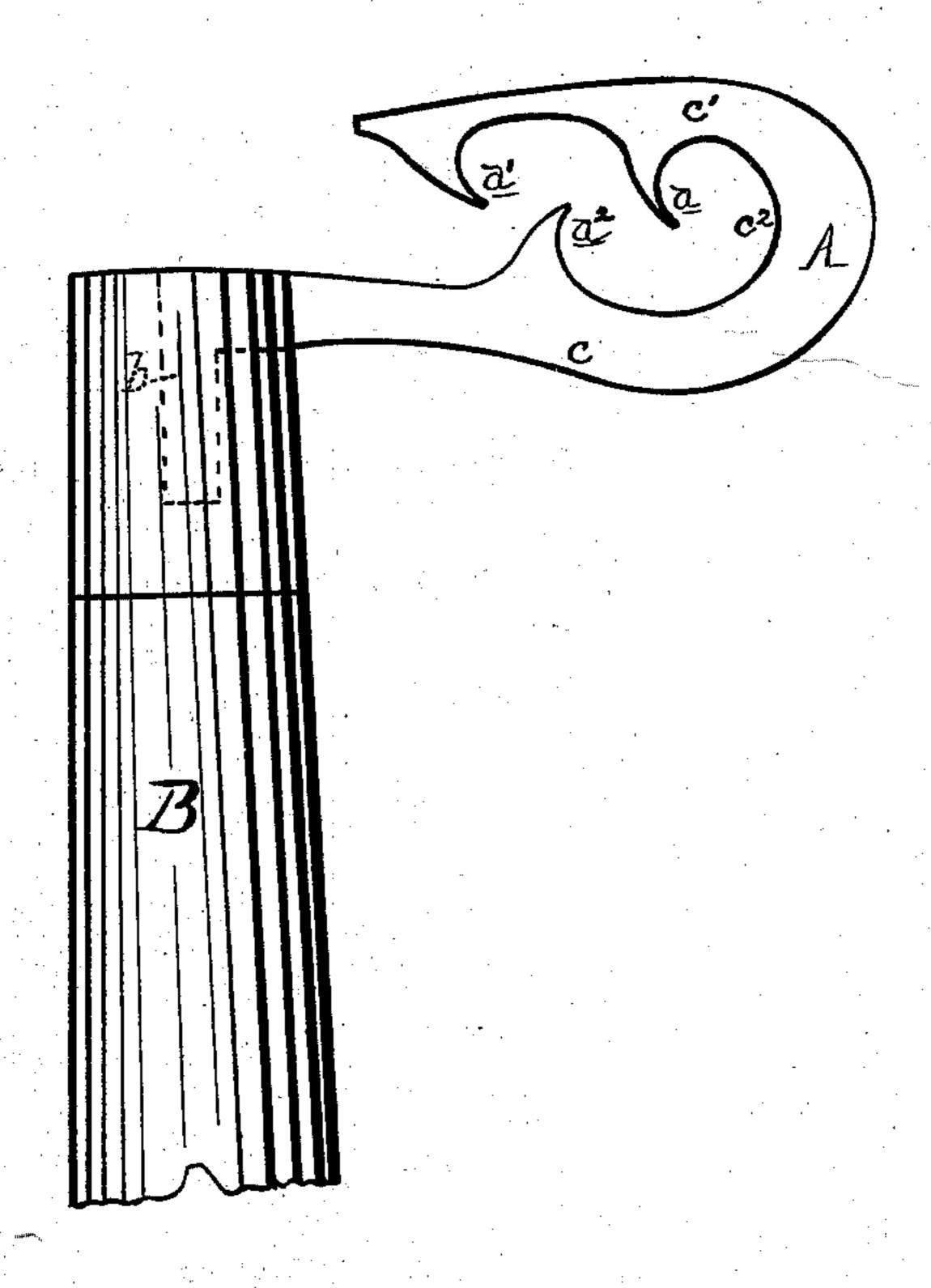
## J. MARCELLUS. Whiffletree-Hook

No. 205,402.

Patented June 25, 1878.



ATTEST: William Henning Charles Johnsh INVENTOR. J. Guarcellus By Atty Med Springue

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES MARCELLUS, OF SAULT DE ST. MARIE, MICHIGAN.

## IMPROVEMENT IN WHIFFLETREE-HOOKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 205,402, dated June 25, 1878; application filed March 22, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, James Marcellus, of Sault de St. Marie, in the county of Chippewa, and State of Michigan, have invented an Improvement in Trace-Hooks, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of this invention relates to an improvement in trace or whiffletree hooks; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction of the same, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

The drawing shows a top view of one end of a whiffletree with my hook attached thereto.

A represents the hook, which projects at right angles to the whiffletree B, to the end of which it is secured by means of a shank, b, (shown in dotted lines,) which is driven into the end of the whiffletree, and keyed therein in any suitable manner.

The body of the hook is bent upon itself into two parts,  $c c^1$ , between which the eye on the end of the trace is received, the bow of the hook being represented by  $c^2$ . The return

portion  $c^1$  of the hook has two points,  $a a^1$ , projecting inwardly from the same, and curved toward the bow  $c^2$ , as shown, in a hook form. On the main part c of the hook-body is another point,  $a^2$ , of similar construction, which projects inwardly about centrally between the points  $a a^1$ .

The eye of the trace cannot work out of this hook, because it will catch on one of the curved points; and to disengage it by hand the eye has to be moved back and forth between the curved points until free from the hook.

What I claim as my invention is—

The trace-hook A, projecting at right angles to the whiffletree when attached to the same, and having inwardly-projecting points  $a \ a^1 \ a^2$  curved toward the bow  $c^2$  of the hook, constructed and arranged substantially as described and shown.

JAMES MARCELLUS.

Witnesses:

Jos. M. Weiss, Chas. H. Pease.