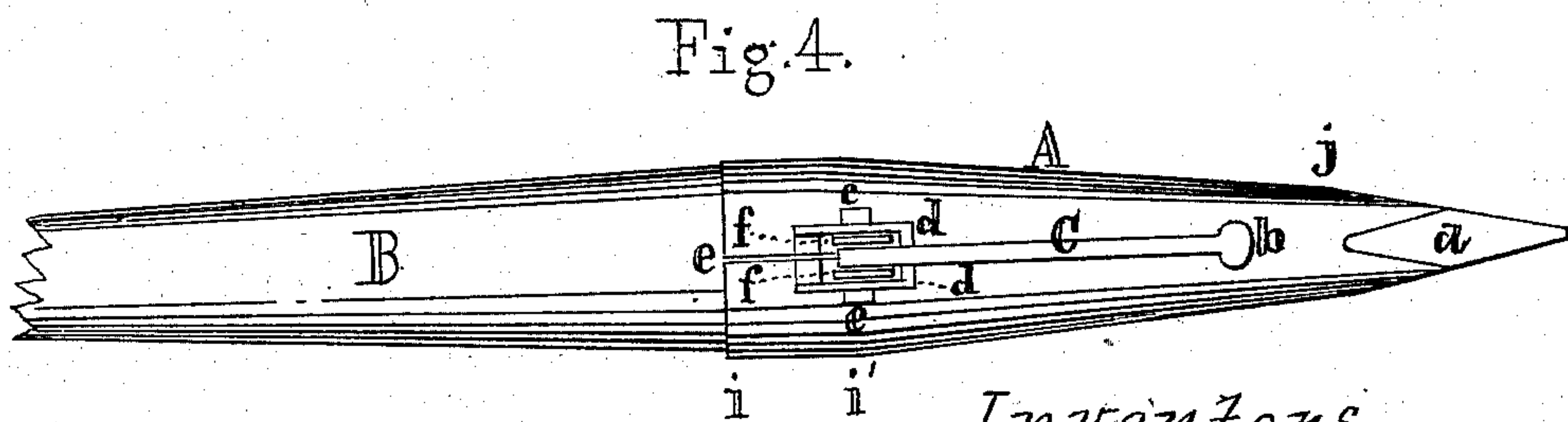
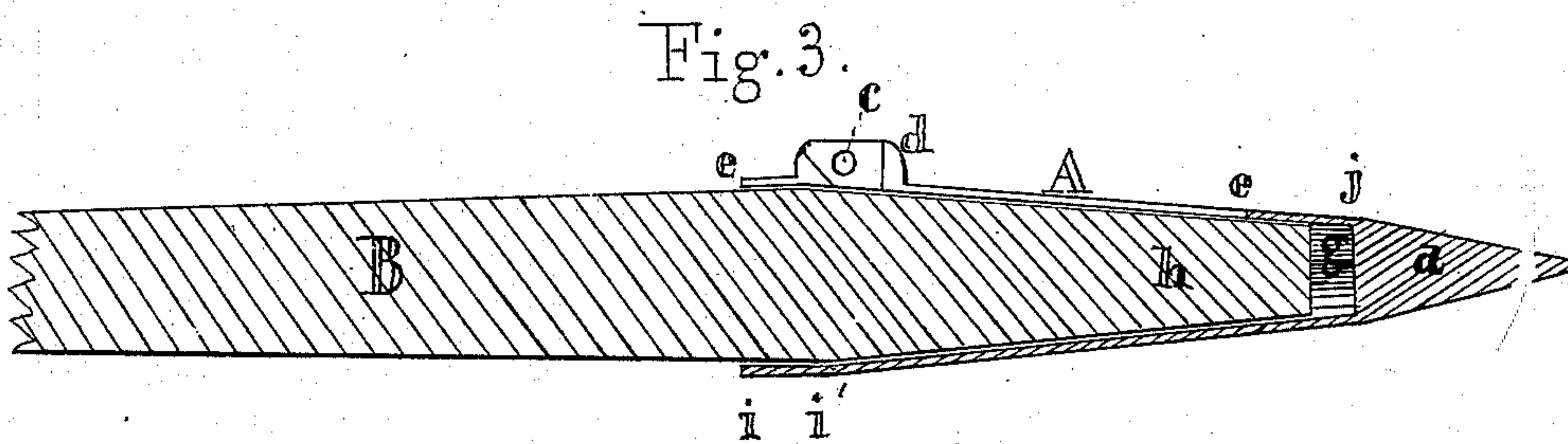
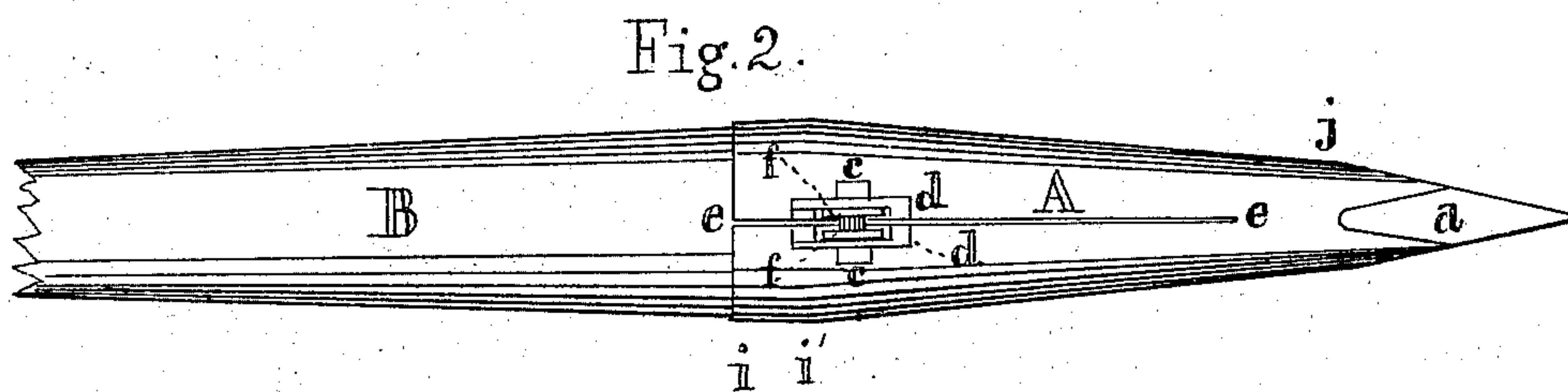
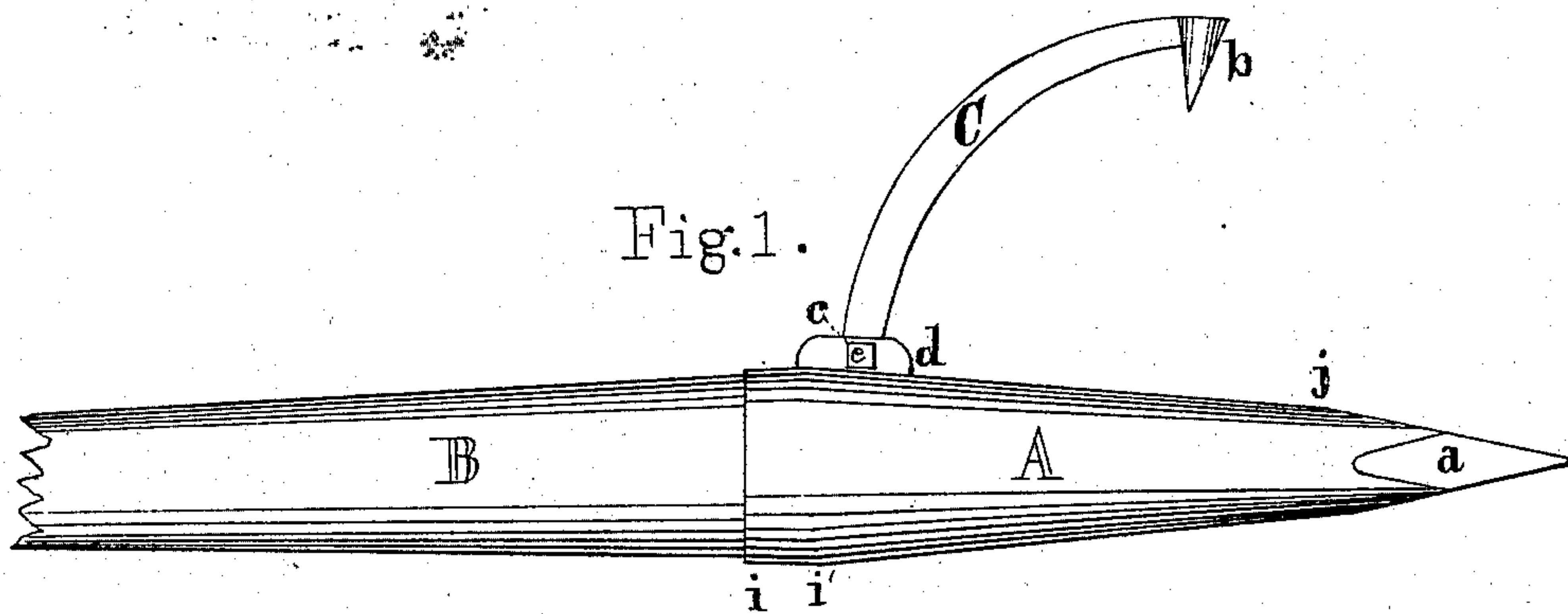


H., C. A., & J. H. PEAVEY.
Cant-Hook.

No. 224,605.

Patented Feb. 17, 1880.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIRAM PEAVEY, OF VEAZIE, AND CHARLES A. PEAVEY AND JAMES H. PEAVEY, OF BANGOR, MAINE.

CANT-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 224,605, dated February 17, 1880.

Application filed December 1, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HIRAM PEAVEY, of VEAZIE, and CHARLES A. PEAVEY and JAMES H. PEAVEY, of Bangor, all in county of Penobscot and State of Maine, as joint inventors, have invented an improved socket-pick combined with an improved hook or dog to be used as a cant-hook, of which the following is a specification.

10 The object of our invention is to form a socket-pick for a cant-hook which shall be made integral, and therefore much stronger than when rings are driven onto a handle and then a separate pick is driven into the wood of the handle; and a further object is to make a spring-socket to the pick, so that the pick may be firmly fixed to the handle, and also readily detached from the handle, as fully shown in the drawings hereto annexed.

15 In the accompanying drawings similar letters refer to corresponding parts.

Figure 1 is a side view of our invention. Fig. 2 is a back view with the hook C removed to show the slot or opening in the socket.

25 Fig. 3 is a sectional view, showing how the handle fits into the socket. Fig. 4 is a rear view, showing the back of the hook or dog C.

In these figures, A is a pick. B is a handle. C is a hook or dog. *a* is the point of the pick. *b* is the point of the hook C. *c* is a screw-bolt. *d d* are flanges or projections on each side of the slot or split *ee*. *ee* is a split or slot formed in the socket A. *ff* are washers. *g* is the lower end of the socket. *h* is the lower end of the handle. *i i'* indicate the contracting part of the socket.

In constructing this pick we form the point *a* connected to and integral with the socket *g*, and tapering from the tip up to and in continuation of the size of the socket, in distinction from a cant-hook formed with a ring or rings separate from the pick and the pick driven into the wooden handle, for, in the first place, there is always a shoulder formed at *j* when the pick *a* is made separate and driven into the handle, and when two logs lie close together, side by side, the pick of a cant-hook cannot readily be forced down between the logs if there is a shoulder at *j*; but when the pick is formed on the socket, as in our inven-

tion, it has no shoulder at *j*, and not only may be easily worked down between the logs, but it may be driven down and made a powerful wedge to force the logs apart. There is also a great advantage, when it becomes necessary to pick ice, to have a pick without any shoulder, so that it may be driven into the ice and act as a continuous wedge. It is often desirable to reach as far as possible to hook into a log by sliding the pick over the top of the log and catching the hook into the side of the log; but when the pick is formed with a shoulder at *j* the shoulder almost invariably catches against the log and prevents the hook from coming in contact with the log at all. Again, when the cant-hook is used at the end of a log as a hand-spike the shoulder at *j* catches on the end of the upper log and prevents the pick from striking the underneath log, and as the hook is used in this way most generally in quick water and on jams of logs, it is always dangerous to have the shoulder catch and prevent the pick from contact with the underneath log.

Another advantage consequent upon this peculiar form of construction is, that while it makes the junction of the pick as strong as, or even stronger than, any other point, it allows all the parts to be cast or forged connected and integral with the least possible expense and labor, and as it is proposed to cast them of steel, the economy in the manufacture will be very considerable.

As the socket *g* and the end *h* of the handle B are necessarily formed tapering for a certain length, the socket is continued from *i'* to *i*, which may be of any desirable length, and drawn in to be all the way of a size, or it may even be sensibly smaller at the upper end, and this construction is intended to operate to clutch the handle very firmly when the socket is clamped together by the screw-bolt *c*. The socket is split or formed with a slot, *ee*, on what is generally used as the under side, and the flanges or projections *d d* are formed, and through these flanges is passed a screw-bolt, *c*, either having a nut at one end of it, or it may be formed with a thread cut into one of the flanges, and by means of the bolt *c* the socket *g* may be drawn together and clamped

firmly to the handle, and by loosening the screw-bolt it may at any time be quickly and easily removed from the handle.

If desired, the flanges or projections *d d* may be extended and several screw-bolts used.

In any cant-hook heretofore manufactured, if the handle or stock B became broken while in use on the drive, it rendered it entirely useless, as a new handle could not be put in without the aid of a blacksmith, and it is not usual to have a blacksmith with his tools accompany a drive of logs; but, owing to the facility with which this socket-point can be clamped to the handle or stock and loosened from it, a broken handle can be removed and a new one put in place in a few moments, by almost any one, without any tools but a common wrench. The split or slot in the socket also serves to allow of a slight spring in the length of the point, thereby relieving, to a certain extent, the strain on the handle at the point of connection with the socket.

As it would be inconvenient and unnecessary to have any other projections on the pick, the hook may be attached to the bolt *c*; but in order that the thickness of the hook may not interfere with the operations of the bolt in tightening the socket, and in order that the thickness of the hook may at all times be adjustable, the washers *f f* are used, so that one or both of the washers can be slipped out and the socket drawn together.

The hook C is attached to the bolt *c*, and is curved, as shown, and the point *b* is made round, and extends to the back of the hook, to cause the point to readily disengage from a log when the strain is removed. It is frequently the case that when the point of the hook is formed in the usual way, by bending up the end and forming the point the same thickness as the shank, the point becomes buried in the wood to more than the depth of the shank, and holds on, so as to pull the han-

dle out of the hands of the workman. By making the point round and extending it to the back of the shank sufficiently large to enlarge the end of the shank and give the point a sharp taper, it easily and readily disengages when the strain is removed, and renders it impossible to bury in the wood.

This socket-pick can be manufactured a quarter of a pound lighter than any other cant-hook in the market.

We do not claim, broadly, the simple manufacture of a cant-hook; but

What we do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The adjustable socket point or pick A of a cant-hook or handspike, so constructed that the point *a* and socket *g* shall be connected and integral, the point *a* tapering from the tip up to and in continuation of the socket part *g*, without any shoulder at *j*, the socket part *g* being rendered elastic and adjustable to the handle or stock B by means of the slot or split *e e*, flanges *d d*, and screw-bolt *c*.

2. The adjustable-spring-socket *g* of the socket-point A, formed with a taper enlarging from the point *a* to *i'*, and changing to a straight or uniform size from *i'* to *i*, and having the split or slot *e e*, flanges *d d*, and adjustable by means of the screw-bolt *c*.

3. The combination of the adjustable socket-point A, washers *f f*, and hook C, formed with a round tapering point, *b*, when used as the combined hook and pick or point of a cant-hook, all as shown and described, and substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

HIRAM PEAVEY.
CHARLES A. PEAVEY.
JAMES H. PEAVEY.

Witnesses:

FRED. H. COOMBS,
A. A. BRADBURY.