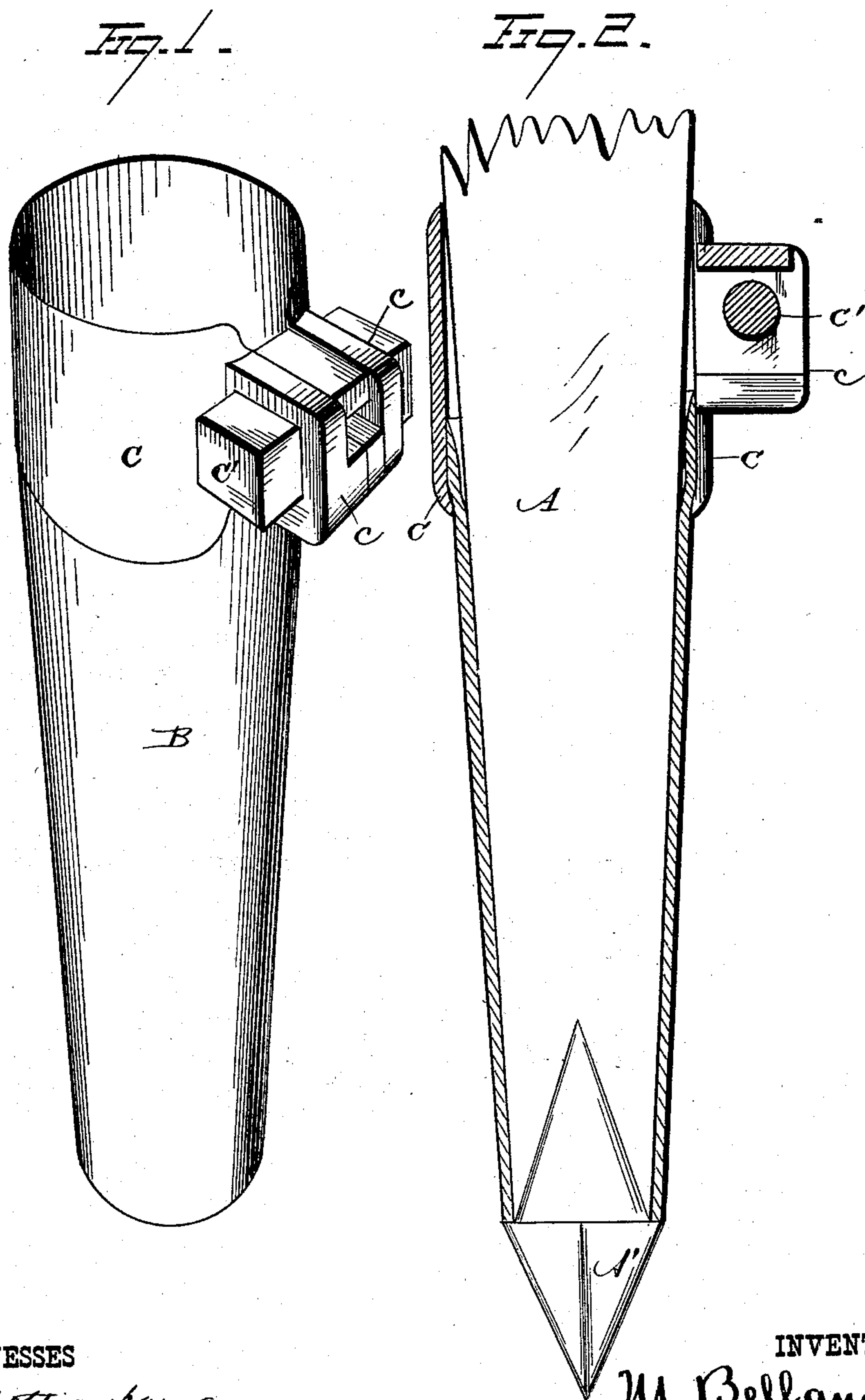


(No Model.)

M. BELLANGER.
Cant Hook.

No. 232,627.

Patented Sept. 28, 1880.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAJLOIR BELLANGER, OF EVART, MICHIGAN.

CANT-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,627, dated September 28, 1880.

Application filed March 29, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAJLOIR BELLANGER, of Evart, county of Osceola, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cant-Hooks; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the cant-hook commonly known in the lumber regions as a "Peavey socket;" and my invention consists in certain details of construction and combination of parts, as will hereinafter be explained, and specified in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cant-hook with my improved socket and clasp applied. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same.

A is a cant-hook, which may or may not be provided with a point or spud, A', in its end to assist in prizing logs, &c. B is my improved socket, which is made to embrace the end of the cant-hook lever, as shown, and which extends up to the clasp C, and is so formed at its upper end as to fit within the edge of the said clasp, so that the clasp shall cover its edge and assist to hold it firmly in place, while the balance of the clasp bears upon the lever itself.

The clasp C is formed in the nature of a collar with ears c, which are brought firmly together so as to clamp firmly upon the wood and the upper end of the socket B by the bolt C', being the pivot upon which the cant-hook is pivoted. By this construction it is appa-

rent that should the clasp become broken it may be replaced without replacing or renewing the socket, and, on the other hand, the socket, when worn out or injured, may be replaced without renewing the clasp. At the same time the socket and clasp united, as shown, are to all intents and purposes a single continuous piece, and there is no possibility of bark or slivers, &c., getting in between the end of the socket and the lever to force the socket off the end of the lever. No rivets are required in the construction.

The upper end of the socket being of swelled form, the edge of the clasp is correspondingly restricted so as to close over it and down flush upon the surface of the socket.

I am aware that cant-hooks have been furnished with a tapered socket and with a separable clasp, the latter secured to the stock independently of the socket, and hence I would have it understood that I make no claim to such construction of parts.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the continuous socket B, formed with a shoulder around its upper end, of a separable clasp, C, the lower end of which is contracted to engage with the shoulder on the socket and thereby prevent the displacement of the clasp, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

MAJLOIR ^{his} + BELLANGER.
mark.

Witnesses:

C. O. TRUMBULL,
JOSEPH SAYLES.