

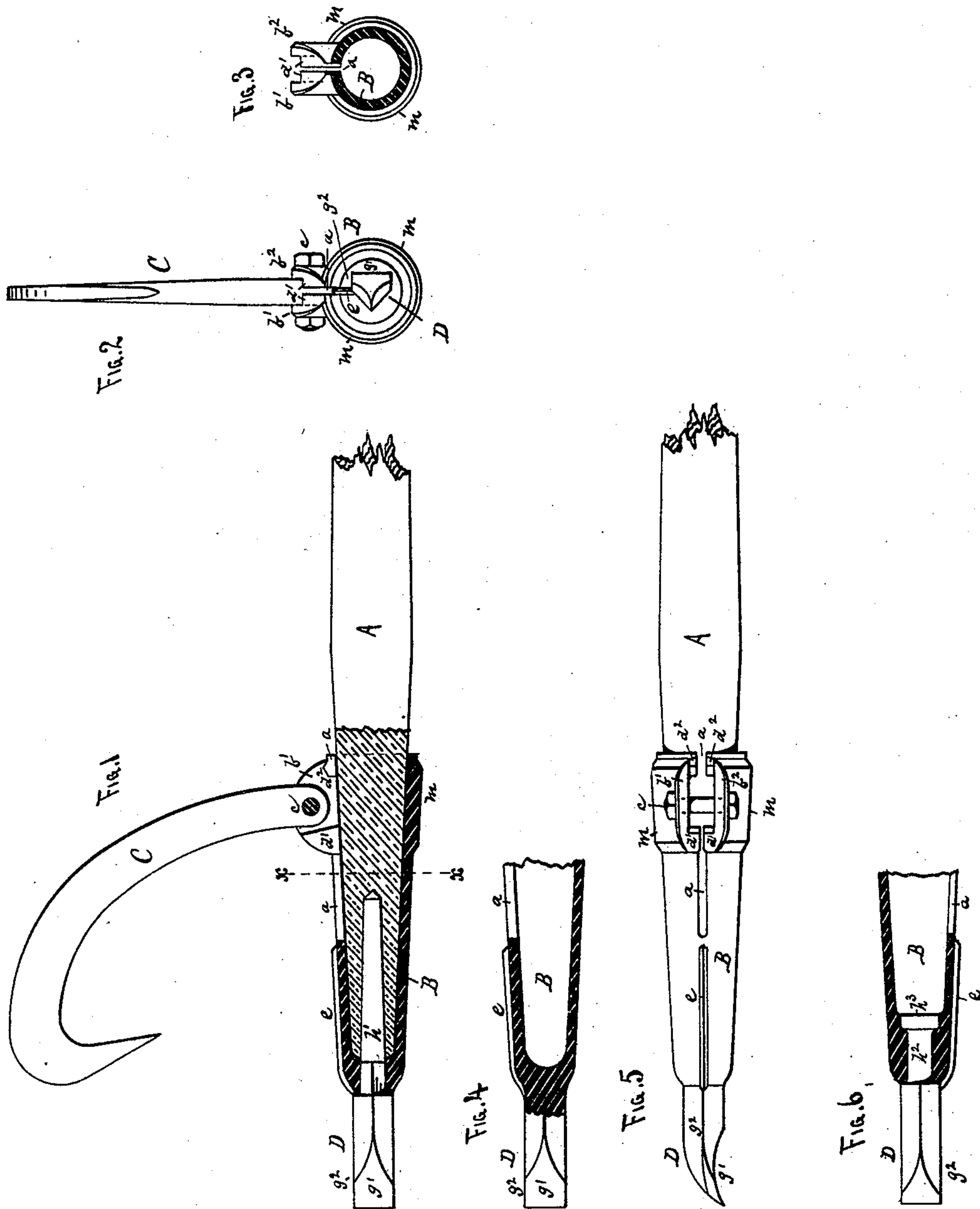
(No Model.)

A. K. DOE.

COMBINED CANT DOG AND PRY.

No. 308,471.

Patented Nov. 25, 1884.



WITNESSES.

Louis Fraser Jr.
H. B. Webster

Alpheus Kingsley Doe.
INVENTOR, BY
Louis Fraser & Co. attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALPHEUS KINGSLEY DOE, OF STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

COMBINED CANT-DOG AND PRY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 308,471, dated November 25, 1884.

Application filed April 1, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALPHEUS KINGSLEY DOE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Stillwater, in the county of Washington, in the State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Cant-Dog and Pry, of which the following specification is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being also had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional side view, and Fig. 2 is a front view. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the socket on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Figs. 4 and 6 are sectional views of the socket, illustrating slight variations in its construction. Fig. 5 is a plan view with the cant-hook removed.

A is the wooden handle or stock, upon whose lower end is driven or otherwise secured a hollow metal socket or ferrule, B. This socket is formed with an open-ended slot, a , running down nearly to its center, the open end being at the upper end of the socket.

Upon each side of the slot a , next its open end, are two ears, $b' b^2$, between which the cant-hook C is pivoted by a bolt, c . The central parts of each of these ears $b' b^2$ are cut out more than at their ends, leaving inwardly-projecting portions $d' d^2$, which form stops to the cant-hook C and prevent its falling down with its point against the socket or with its rear side upon the stock A.

e is a small rib formed upon the face of the socket between its lower point and the end of the slot a , to enter the side of the log when the hook C is being used, to prevent the implement slipping sidewise on the log.

In the point of the socket B is secured a curved and wedge-shaped pry-point, D, as shown, the face g' of the pry being placed parallel with the line of motion of the hook C, so that when the implement is used as a cant-dog one edge, g^2 , of the pry-point will be next to the hook C, and when the implement is used as a pry (the flat face g' then being the portion in use) the cant-hook will be on one side and not interfere with the use of the implement as a pry.

The point D will be either formed in one piece of cast-steel with the socket, or the point will be formed of forged or cast steel and the

socket of cast-iron welded or cast around the point.

In Fig. 1 I have shown the point with a rear tapering extension or shank, h' , which enters the wooden stock A and assists in holding the parts together.

In Fig. 4 the point and socket are shown formed in one piece of cast-steel, and in Fig. 6 the point is shown with a short shank, h^2 , having an enlarged head, h^3 , so as to form a recess in the shank between this head and the point, into which the metal of the socket will run when being cast, and prevent the point from pulling out from the socket in event of the loosening of the point by unequal shrinkage when the socket is cast.

The points and shanks will be heated when the sockets are cast upon them, to insure their becoming welded fast together. That part of the shank which passes through the socket will be usually made square or with an irregular surface, so that it will not turn in the socket in event of failure to unite when the sockets are cast. At the point where the shanks h' pass through the metal of the socket it is made thicker than at the sides, for the double purpose of withstanding the severe strains to which the socket is subjected at this point, and also to form a long bearing-surface to support the pry-point shank, so that the strains are nearly all borne by the socket, instead of by the wood of the stock A, as heretofore.

A very important advantage gained by this manner of arranging the socket B is that, the end of the wooden stock being entirely covered and protected, all battering or "brooming" of the lower end of the wooden stock is prevented; consequently the stocks will last much longer than where they are exposed to wear and friction. By this very simple arrangement I combine in one implement all the advantages of the ordinary cant-dog and the log-pry without the presence of the peculiar and distinct features of the one interfering with the functions and operation of the other. After the stock is forced into the socket B as far as it is desired it shall go, the bolt c is drawn up by its nut, and thus clamps the stock very firmly between the two parts of the socket formed by the slot a , the elasticity of the metal

permitting it to give sufficiently for this purpose.

In Fig. 4 the point and socket are shown formed in one piece of cast-steel. The rear
5 part of the socket is shown with a re-enforcing enlargement, *m*, to give additional strength.

To prevent the possible loss of the socket from the stock in event of breakage of the bolt
10 *c* or shrinkage of the stock, the former may be secured to the latter by ordinary wood-screws or rivets.

Having described my invention and set forth its merits, what I claim is—

15 A combined cant-hook and pry constructed with a socket, B, cant-hook C, pivoted to the

socket, and point D, formed with or united immovably to the socket, the point having a curved wedge shape, the hook being arranged with its plane of motion parallel with the edge of the point, and the socket having a rib, *e*, in
20 plane with the cant-hook and edge of the point, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses. 25

ALPHEUS KINGSLEY DOE.

Witnesses:

C. N. WOODWARD,
LOUIS FEESER, Sr.