

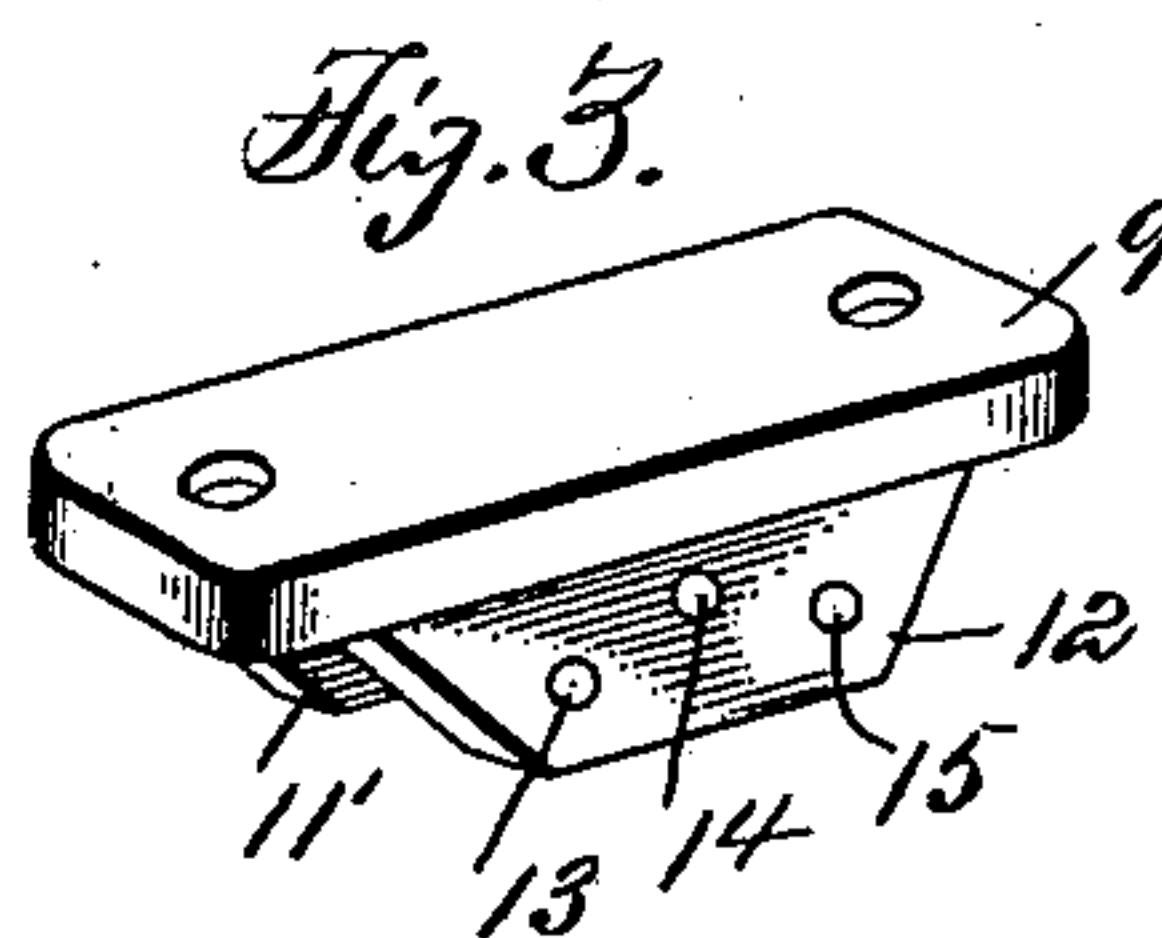
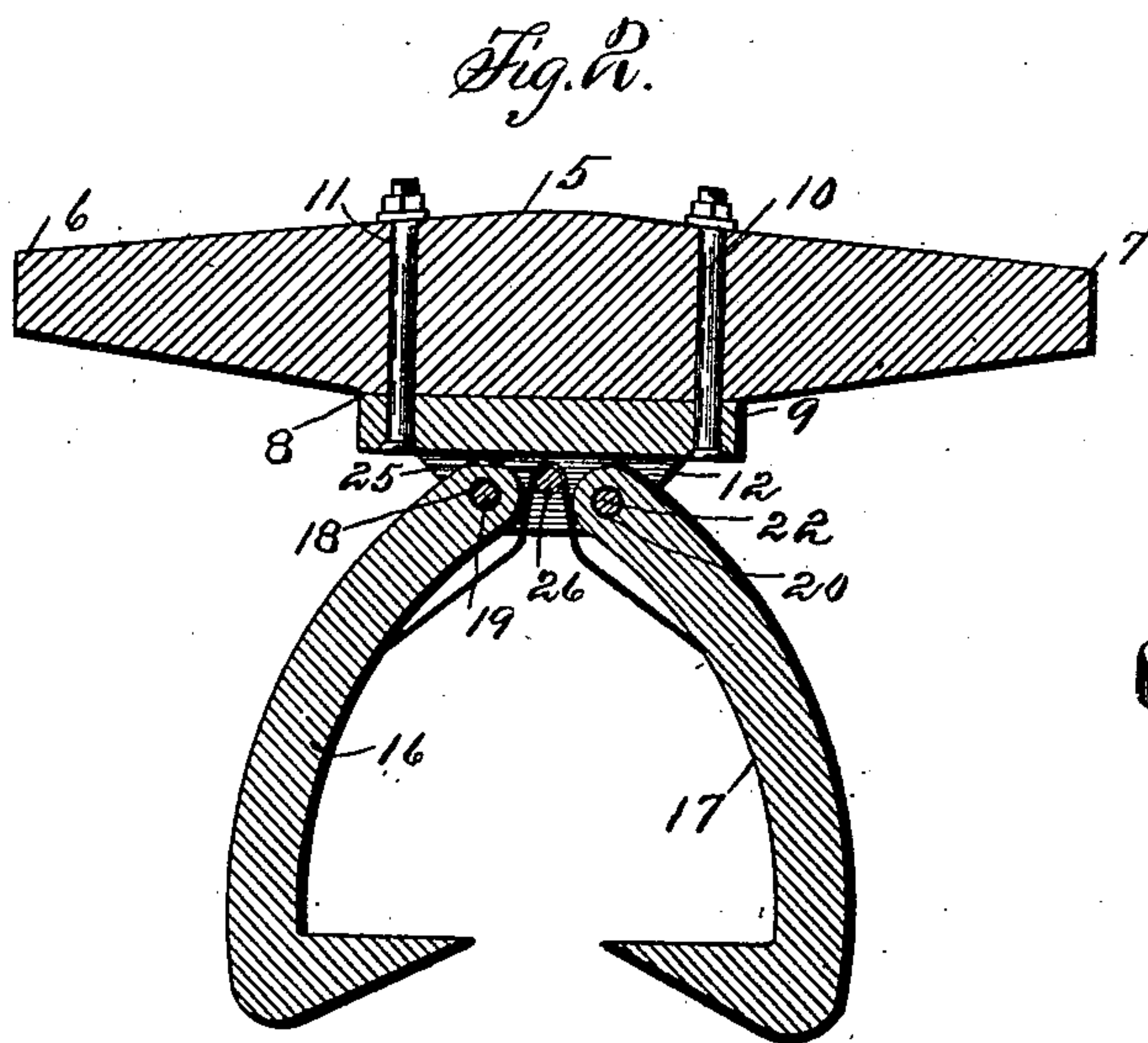
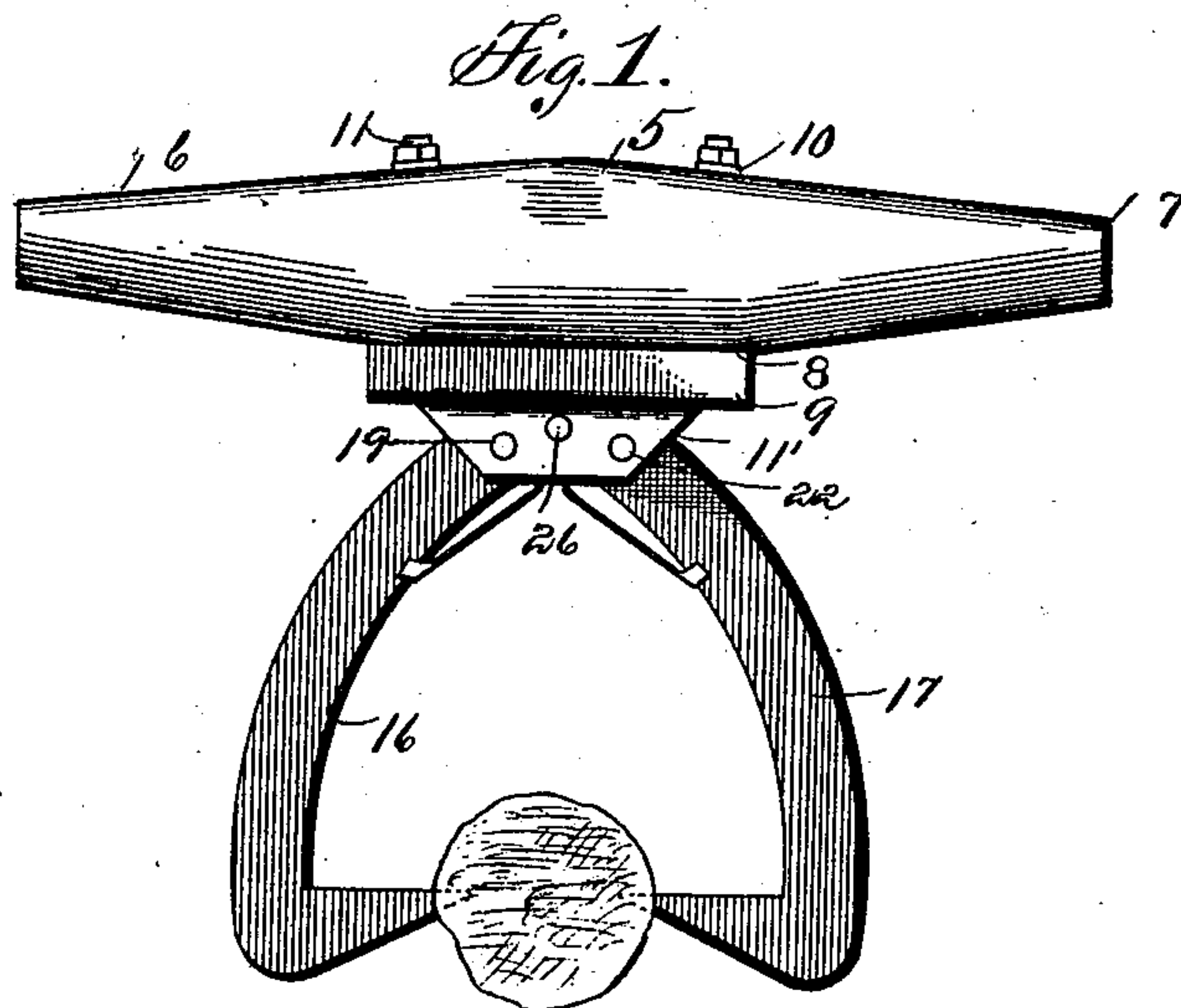
No. 669,204.

Patented Mar. 5, 1901.

J. LEGAULT.  
CARRYING HOOK.

(Application filed Nov. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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W. E. Chandler.

Inventor

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By

*Handwritten signature of John Legault*  
Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LEGAULT, OF JERDEN FALLS, NEW YORK.

## CARRYING-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 669,204, dated March 5, 1901.

Application filed November 24, 1900. Serial No. 37,670. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN LEGAULT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jerden Falls, in the county of Lewis and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carrying-Hooks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to carrying-hooks in general, and more particularly to that class designed for use by two persons for transporting logs and similar articles, the object of the invention being to provide an article of manufacture which will be simple and cheap of construction, efficient in operation, and in which, moreover, the weight of the article transported will hold the hooks in engagement therewith, and when strain is removed from the hooks they will separate to release the article.

Further objects and advantages will be seen from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the tool or carrier engaged with a log. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the carrier. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the twin plate to which the hooks are pivoted.

Referring now to the drawings, the present carrying device comprises a beam 5, the end portions of which are tapered to form handles 6 and 7, the under side of the beam being flattened, as shown at 8. Against the flattened under side of the beam, which latter is of wood, is disposed a plate 9, held in place by means of bolts 10 and 11, which are passed upwardly through alining perforations in the plate and beam, and this plate 9 has parallel ears 11' and 12 depending therefrom and through which are formed three pairs of alining perforations 13, 14, and 15.

The hook members 16 and 17 of the carrying device are each arc-shaped, one end of each of the hooks being disposed between the ears 11' and 12. The hook member 16 has a perforation 18 therein, which is alined with the perforations 13, and through these perforations 13 and 18 is passed a pivot-pin 19.

The second hook member 17 has a perforation 20 in its upper end and which is alined with the perforations 15 to receive a pivot-pin 22. The hook members are thus independently pivoted. The lower or free ends of the hook members are turned inwardly and sharpened for engagement with a log to be carried, and by the independent pivoting of the hook members the beam 5 may be rocked and the pointed ends of the hooks will be worked to penetrate the log and thus secure a firm grip, the hooks being disposed to project slightly upwardly when engaged to prevent their disengagement under the influence of the weight of the log.

In order to force the hook members apart when the weight of the log is removed, a leaf-spring is bent upon itself and has its eye 25, which is formed at the bight thereof, alined with the perforations 14, through which and the perforations a pin 26 is passed. The ends of the leaf-spring are disposed divergently and bear against the inner faces of the hook members, and thus, after the members have been brought together to engage and hold a log, if the pressure of the log be removed the spring will move the hooks outwardly and from engagement with the log.

The construction, it will be seen, is simple in the extreme, the connection of the parts and their forms permitting easy manufacture, assembling, and repair.

What is claimed is—

1. A device of the class described comprising a beam, a plate secured to the under side of the beam and having depending parallel ears provided with perforations alining in pairs, arc-shaped hook members having their upper ends disposed between the ears and having perforations therein alining with perforations in the ears, pivot-pins engaged with the alining perforations of the ears and hook members, a pin engaged with perforations between the hook members, and a strap-spring having an eye engaged with the pin and having its end portions at opposite sides of the eye disposed divergently and engaged with the inner faces of the hook members.

2. As an article of manufacture, a device of the class described consisting of a beam having its ends tapered and its under side flattened, a plate disposed against the under

side of the beam, bolts passed upwardly  
through the plate and beam, depending ears  
upon the plate and having alining perfora-  
tions, arc-shaped hook members having their  
5 upper ends disposed between the ears, pivots  
passed through alining perforations and the  
hook members to independently pivot the  
latter, said members having their lower ends  
turned inwardly and sharpened, a pin en-  
10 gaged with alining perforations of the ears  
between the hook members, and a strap-  
spring bent upon itself and having an eye at

its bight engaged with said pin, said spring  
having its ends disposed divergingly and en-  
gaged with the inner faces of the hook mem- 15  
bers to hold them normally separated.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my  
hand in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN <sup>his</sup> × LEGAULT.  
mark

Witnesses:

JOHN GOLDEM,  
PETER C. RINTZ.