

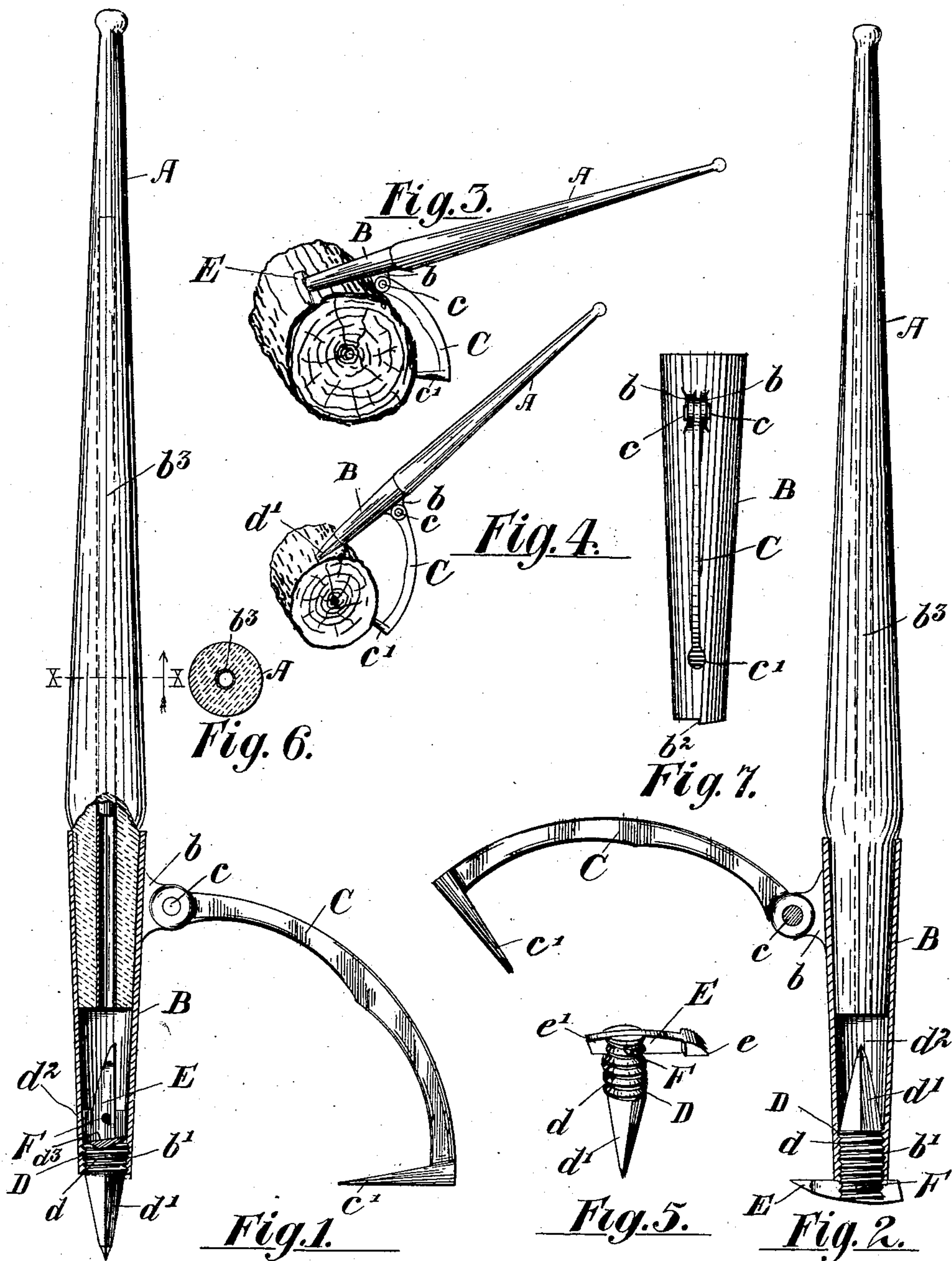
No. 742,457.

PATENTED OCT. 27, 1903.

W. O. LEDUC.  
CANT HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 4, 1902.

NO. MODEL.



Witnesses.

G. H. Leithershaugh  
J. P. Smith

Inventor.

W. O. Leduc  
by Leithershaugh & Co.  
Attys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ODILLON LEDUC, OF LACHINE, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF TWENTY-THREE FORTIETHS TO JOSEPH DONET LEDUC, OF CASCADE POINT, CANADA, AND LOUIS CLEMENT, OF LACHINE, QUEBEC, CANADA.

## CANT-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 742,457, dated October 27, 1903.

Application filed August 4, 1902. Serial No. 118,390. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ODILLON LEDUC, of the town of Lachine, in the county of Jacques Cartier, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cant-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cant-hooks; and the object of my invention is to devise a strong and durable cant-hook which may be adapted for use with logs of large and small diameter and which will float when dropped into the water; and it consists, essentially, of a stock or handle of wood or other material having one end inserted in and secured to a hollow ferrule which is provided at its lower end with a reversible bit, one end of said bit being adapted for use on logs or timber of large diameter and the other for smaller-sized timber or logs and the various parts being constructed and arranged in detail, as hereinafter more particularly described.

Figure 1 is a view of my cant-hook, partly in section and showing the bit in the position in which it is used when moving smaller-sized logs. Fig. 2 is a view of my cant-hook, partly in section and showing the bit in the position in which it is used for moving large logs. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of my device for rolling a log of large diameter. Fig. 4 shows my device being used to roll a log of small diameter. Fig. 5 is a detail of the bit. Fig. 6 is a cross-section through my cant-hook on the line X X, Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a detail of the lower portion of the ferrule, showing the stop or shoulder formed on the lower portion thereof.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A is the handle or stock of the cant-hook, being made in the usual form and tapering off gradually from the enlarged portion at the bottom, where the greatest strain comes, to the reduced portion at the top, where it is grasped by the man by whom it is used.

B is the ferrule, which is hollow from end to end and is slightly tapered. The metal of which this ferrule is made is preferably of just sufficient weight to stand the greatest

bending strain to which it may be subjected when in use. At the lower end of the handle A a reduced tapered portion *a* is formed, which is designed to be inserted in the upper end of the ferrule B. From the outside of the ferrule B and near the top thereof extend lugs or projections *b b*, and between these lugs the end of a swinging hook C is pivotally held by means of a pin *c*. The opposite end of this hook is provided with a sharp point *c'* to stick into the logs when the device is being used.

A reversible bit D is provided at the lower end of the ferrule B, and this bit is so made as to be adaptable for use either with large or small logs and may be attached to the lower end of the ferrule by any suitable means; but the means which I prefer to employ is as follows: The lower portion of the ferrule B is provided with a threaded portion *b'*. The reversible bit D comprises a threaded body portion *d*, which has a point *d'*, formed integral therewith. At the end of the body portion which is remote from the point *d'* a transverse slot *d<sup>2</sup>* is cut, and in this slot the swinging point E is pivotally held by means of the pin F. The swinging point E is provided at one end with a sharp edge or with teeth, and its opposite end is formed with a slightly-inclined surface *e'*, which is designed to engage a corresponding inclined surface *d<sup>3</sup>*, formed at the bottom of the slot *d<sup>2</sup>*, in order to hold the point upright when the bit is being screwed into the ferrule. It will be understood, however, that this is not an essential feature of my invention.

In using a cant-hook for large logs when the point E is to be used it will be seen that it is necessary to bring the teeth *e* into such a position as to be pointing toward the side of the cant-hook on which is secured the hook C, as shown in Fig. 2. To accomplish this result, a stop *b<sup>2</sup>* is formed on the bottom edge of the ferrule in such a position as to come in contact with and prevent the further rotation of the bit when it has reached the position above described.

In order to give additional strength to the stock or handle of the cant-hook, a central hole *b<sup>3</sup>* is bored into said stock, preferably for



about three-quarters of its length from the bottom. A tube of steel or other metal is then suitably secured in the hole, and in this way the stock is reinforced, so as to be practically unbreakable in ordinary use.

In lumber-camps one of the greatest losses in time and money has been owing to the fact that a cant-hook when dropped into the water immediately sinks, and the man who was using the same cannot proceed with his work until he obtains another cant-hook, which frequently means a loss of considerable time if the camp where the supplies are kept is some distance from the place where the work is being carried on. Another source of inconvenience has been due to the necessity of always having two different kinds of cant-hooks having ends suited for use with small and large logs, respectively, and, further, the ordinary wooden handle is frequently broken by strong lumbermen. It will be seen that these disadvantages possessed by the cant-hooks at present in use are entirely eliminated in the improved device which I have invented. My cant-hook being made with a light, hollow, and air-tight ferrule will float with about a foot or eighteen inches out of the water, and so may be recovered if accidentally dropped from a raft or a boat; also, by having the reversible bit my cant-hook may be adapted in a few seconds for use with logs or large timber, thus saving the weight of a second cant-hook which it has always been necessary to provide up to the present time. A further advantage is that it is practically impossible for even the strongest lumberman to break a cant-hook of my construction owing to the additional strength obtained by the use of the tube in the center of the handle, and in this way a third saving of expense is made.

It will of course be understood that in making my cant-hook in practice certain slight variations may be made in the form and construction of the various parts thereof without departing from the spirit of my invention. For example, various means other than the

means described may be used for securing the bit in place in the ferrule and also variations might be made in the form of the body of the bit.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a cant-hook, a ferrule, a handle extending part way into the same and closing one end thereof, a bit independent of said handle and closing the other end thereof said bit and handle extending but a short distance from each end into the ferrule whereby a water-tight air-space is provided to insure floating of the cant-hook, substantially as described.

2. In a cant-hook the combination of a hollow ferrule, a bit or point, and a handle, said ferrule being closed at its lower end by said bit or point and at its upper end by said handle so as to form an intervening water-tight air-space between said handle and said point, and a central strengthening-tube in said handle closed at its outer end and providing an additional water-tight air-space as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a cant-hook the combination with the handle and the hollow ferrule, of a reversible bit comprising a threaded body portion having a downwardly-extending point formed integral therewith, and a pivoted point adapted to extend transversely of the cant-hook when in use, and to remain in position lengthwise of the cant-hook when the other point is being used as and for the purpose specified.

4. In a reversible bit for cant-hooks the combination with a threaded body having a slot formed in its upper portion and having a point formed integral therewith, of an auxiliary point pivoted between the sides of said slots as and for the purpose specified.

Signed at the town of Lachine this 28th day of July, 1902.

WILLIAM ODILLON LEDUC.

Witnesses:

ULYSSE GIRARD,  
DIEUDORMÉ LALONDE.