

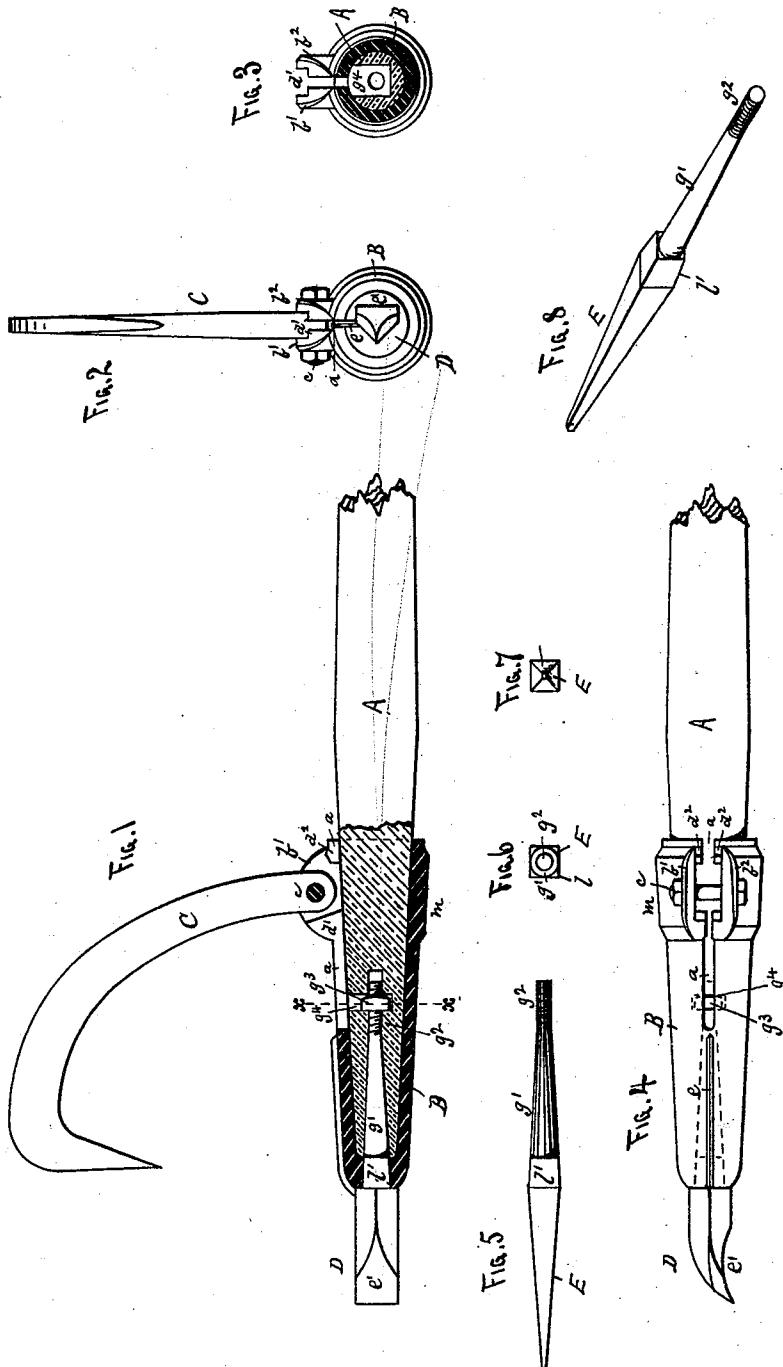
(No Model.)

A. K. DOE.

COMBINED CANT DOG, PRY, AND PIKE.

No. 308,472.

Patented Nov. 25, 1884.



WITNESSES.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALPHEUS KINGSLEY DOE, OF STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

COMBINED CANT-DOG, PRY, AND PIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 308,472, 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, Pry, and Pike, 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. Fig. 2 is a front view, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line xx of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view with the cant-hook removed. Fig. 5 is a side view. Fig. 6 is a rear view. Fig. 7 is a front view, and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the pike-point removed.

A is the wooden handle or stock, upon whose lower round tapering 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 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 slipping. In the point of the socket is formed a tapering square hole, in which a correspondingly-tapered section or shank, l' , of a pry-point, D, fits, the flat face e' of the pry-point being in a line parallel with the line of movement of the cant-hook C.

g' is a tapering circular point, being a continuation of the tapered shank d' of the pry-point D, fitting into a corresponding tapered hole in the end of the stock A, and provided with a screw-thread, g^2 , on its outer end, which fits a nut, g^3 , in a slot, g^4 , in the stock A.

When the parts of the implement are to be put together, the nut g^3 is dropped into the slot g^4 in the stock A, and the latter forced into

the socket B without turning the pry or disturbing its proper position relative to the cant-hook. The pry-point D is then inserted and the stock A turned until the nut g^3 draws the pry-point "home" in the point of the socket and the stock is drawn home in the rear of the socket, this arrangement, in other words, serving to draw the three parts—viz., the pry-point, socket, and stock—firmly together and to hold them there.

Pipe-tongs, wrenches, or other suitable implements may be used to turn the stock and socket upon each other. Then the bolt c is drawn up to still more firmly secure the socket to the stock.

In Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 is shown a pike-point, E, whose rear part is precisely like the rear part of the pry-point D, so that by inserting the pike-point in place of the pry-point an ordinary pike cant-dog is produced, and by providing both a pry-point and pike-point with each set of stocks, sockets, and cant-hooks the two implements may be combined in one and quickly and easily changed from one to the other at will. The nut g^3 thus firmly holds the point in the stock, and the shoulder on the point holds the socket upon the stock, so that all the parts are firmly held together without further fastenings.

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

1. The combination of the stock A, having a tapering round end, the socket B, fitting upon the end of the stock, provided with the open-ended slot a , and ears $b' b^2$, and projections $d' d^2$ on the sides of the slot, and with a square aperture in its outer end, the cant-hook C, pivoted to the ears $b' b^2$ between the projections $d' d^2$ on the socket, the pry D, having a screw-shank, g' , to enter the stock, and a square portion, l' , to fit the socket, and the nut g^3 , inserted in the stock, all substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

2. The combination of the stock A, having a tapering round end, the socket B, fitting upon the end of the stock, a point, D, provided with a screw-threaded shank, g' , fitting in the stock, and with a square portion, l' , fitting a square hole in the socket, and a nut, g^3 , let into one side of the stock and screwing upon the screw-shank g' of the point, where-

by the stock, socket, and point are screwed together and the point retained in a fixed position in relation to the socket, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

5 3. The combination of stock A, having a tapering round end and a tapering round aperture therein, the nut g^3 , and the socket B, fitting upon the end of the stock, and provided with a square aperture in its end, substantially as herein described, whereby they are
10 adapted to receive a point, D, or pike, E, each

having a tapering round shank, g' , and square portion l' , and the stock remains free to turn in the socket without disturbing the point or pike, for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses. 15

ALPHEUS KINGSLEY DOE.

Witnesses:

C. N. WOODWARD,
LOUIS FEESER, Sr.