July 19, 1927. 1,636,090

E. ERICKSON

LOGGING HOOK

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Fig. 2.

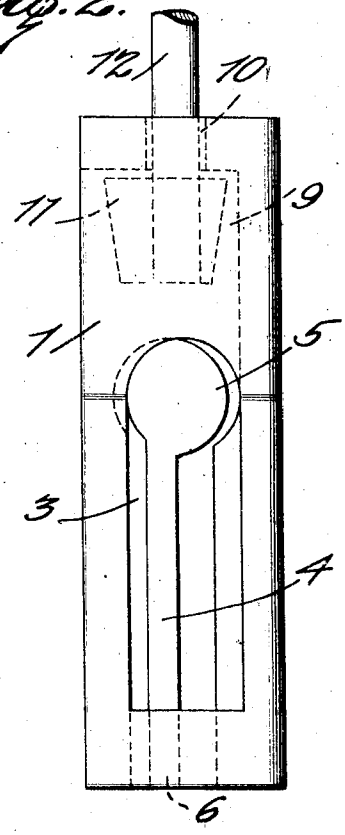


Fig. 1.

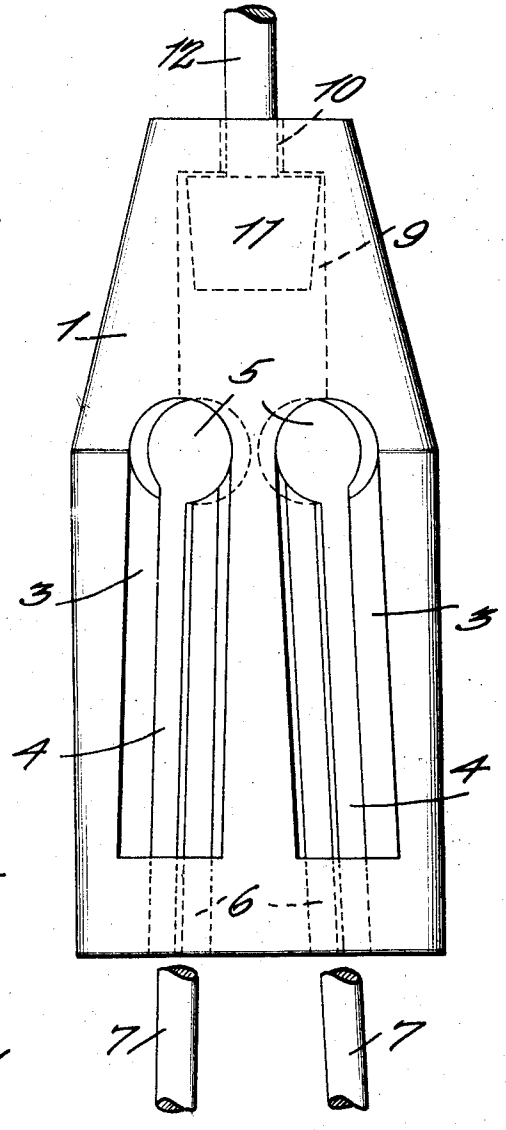
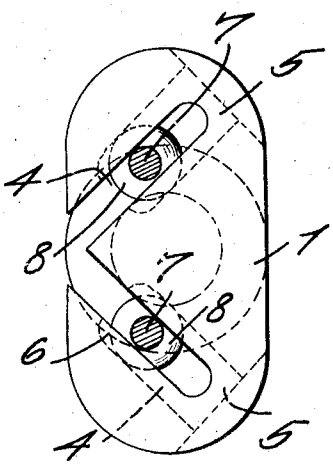


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

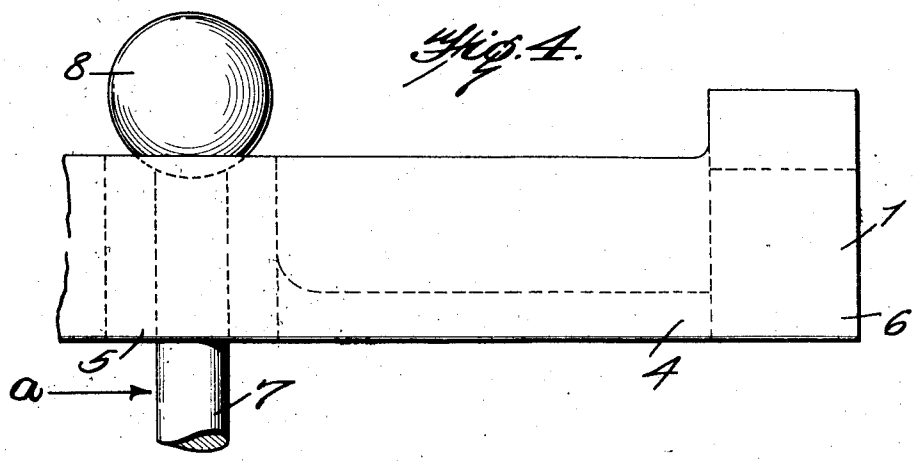


Fig. 5.

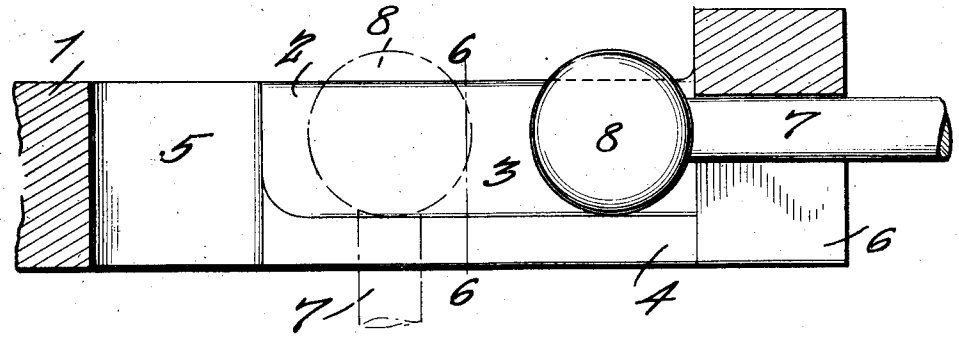
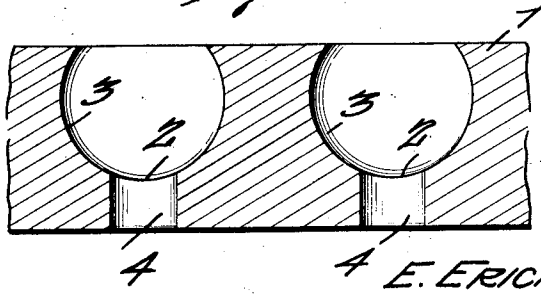


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERICK ERICKSON, OF PORT ORCHARD, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE F. NIEGEMANN, OF KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

LOGGING HOOK.

Application filed January 3, 1927. Serial No. 158,754.

This invention relates to an improvement in bull hooks and is particularly directed to a construction wherein one or more log lines may be removably connected thereto in a manner to prevent possible separation of said lines from the hook in the event of slack in said line or in the draft cable.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved hook showing the same designed for duplicate log cables.

Figure 2 is a plan of the hook designed for a single cable.

Figure 3 is an end view of the form shown in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a side elevation of the hook.

Figure 5 is a longitudinal section illustrating more particularly the application of the log cable.

Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Figure 5.

The improved bull hook is a casting 1 formed with a longitudinally extending channel 2 which opens through the top surface of the hook and also through the bottom surface of the hook. This channel 2 is formed in its upper portion of circular outline, as at 3, the opening of said channel through the upper surface of the hook being of a width less than the diameter of the circular opening. The channel 2 opens through the bottom surface of the hook in the form of a slot 4 which is of a size to permit the convenient passage therethrough of the log cable. The forward end of the channal 2 is formed as a circular opening 5 extending at right angles to the length of the channel and having a diameter throughout equal to the diameter of the circular portion 3 of the channel 2.

The rear end of the channel is closed by a wall in which is formed a slot 6 opening through the rear surface of the wall and through its front and bottom surfaces. Thus the slot 6, which is of the same transverse dimension as the slot 4, communicates with said slot 4 with the circular space 3 of the channel and opens through the rear surface of the wall. The forward surface of the wall thus forms an abutment at the rear end of the channel 2, in which abutment the slot 6, which is of course of materially less width than the diameter of the circular portion, of the channel, appears as a continuation of the circular opening of the channel.

The log cable 7 has a terminal head 8, preferably spherical, which is of a size to pass more or less freely through the opening 5. In applying such cable to the bull hook, the head 8 is passed vertically through the opening 5 and following the alignment of the head with the circular portion 3 of the channel 2, the cable 7 is moved rearwardly through the slot in the direction of the arrow *a* (Figure 4). This permits the cable to pass through the slot 4 and into the slot 6 and on pulling on the cable the head 8 rides longitudinally of the circular portion 3 of the channel 2 and against the abutment provided by the wall at the end of the channel.

In the event the bull hook is designed to receive two log cables, the formation previously described will be simply duplicated, as indicated in Figure 1, and, as will be evident from each of the figures, it is preferred that the formation of the opening 5, channel 2 and slot 6 be at an angle to the vertical in order to provide the maximum amount of metal to resist strain.

To receive the draft cable casting 1 is formed at the forward end with a recess 9 having a narrow outlet 10, the recess receiving the enlarged head 11 on the draft cable 12, which latter passes through the outlet 10, so as to connect the bull hook to the draft cable for draft purposes.

What I claim as new is:

A bull hook comprising a body portion formed with a vertical slot which extends transversely through said body portion and opens at the bottom thereof, a foot at the bottom of the body portion, said foot closing said vertical slot on one side of the bottom thereof, opposite vertical flanges formed in the vertical slot to form an enlarged vertical guideway and a restricted vertical guideway, said flanges extending from the horizontal plane of the top of the foot to a point sufficient distance from the upper wall of the vertical slot to form a top horizontal bore equal in diameter to the width of the enlarged vertical guideway, said vertical slot being restricted at the bottom of the body

portion by opposite flanges extending from the vertical flanges to the foot, whereby the head on the end of the cable can be inserted through the horizontal bore in registry with the vertical enlarged guideway and the cable moved down and turned in alignment with the body portion and the head supported on the foot and the upper edges of the walls forming the restricted lower portion of the vertical slot.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ERICK ERICKSON.