May 6, 1924. 1,493,114

G. M. HODGE ET AL

CANT HOOK

Filed April 5, 1923

Fig. 1.

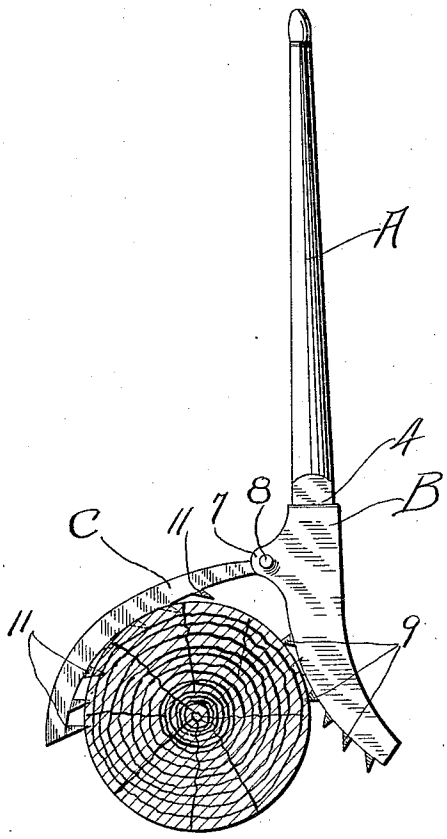


Fig. 2.

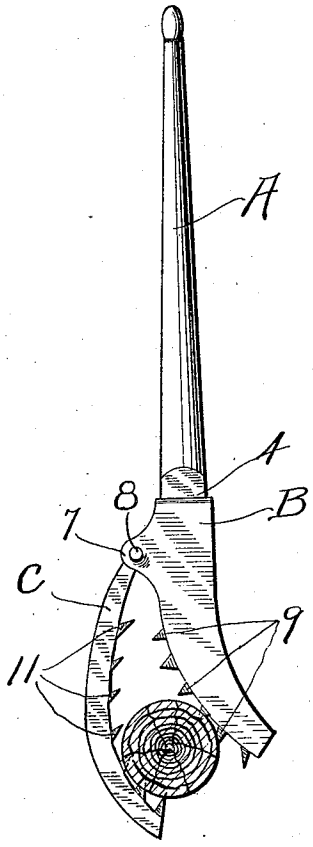
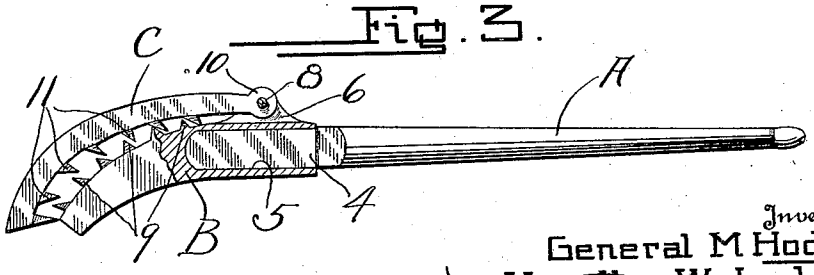


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GENERAL M. HODGE AND HAMILTON W. JORDAN, OF NEW SMYRNA, FLORIDA.

CANT HOOK.

Application filed April 5, 1923. Serial No. 630,106.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GENERAL M. HODGE and HAMILTON W. JORDAN, citizens of the United States, residing at New Smyrna, in the county of Volusia and State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cant-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to an improved type of cant hook, and has for its primary object the provision of a pole and log turning tool which will function with logs of extremely small diameter, equally as well as with logs or poles of very large diameter.

Another object of the invention is to provide a timber handling tool which will readily adapt itself to the various sizes of timber usually encountered when working with poles and logs and also one that will not slip during the turning or moving operation after once taking a hold or biting the timber.

A further object is to accomplish the above mentioned results with a cant hook that is rugged in construction, strong and enduring in character, and cheap to make.

Other objects of the invention will appear in the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, and in which drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved cant hook showing the jaws engaging a log of comparatively large diameter.

Figure 2 is a similar view, representing the advantage of the cant hook when handling a log or pole of very small diameter.

Figure 3 is still another side elevation with the jaws in a closed position and part of the stationary jaw broken away to show the handle attachment.

In the drawing wherein similar characters refer to similar parts throughout the views, A is the handle of the cant hook; B is the stationary jaw mounted at one end of the handle; and C is the pivoted jaw supported in co-acting relation with the stationary jaw.

Referring to the handle A which may be of any suitable length and shape, it is preferably made of wood with a formed end 4 preferably round, square or polygonal in cross section to fit tightly in the socket 5 of stationary jaw B.

The stationary jaw B is formed of any desirable metal being round, square or polygonal in cross section and is arcuate in shape. This arc shaped form facilitates the operation of the tool and permits handling extremely large logs or poles. This jaw carries the socket 5 for the reception of handle A. Outstanding ears 6 and 7 formed integral with jaw B are located close to the upper or handle receiving end of the stationary jaw in order to cooperate with the arcuate shape in giving the tool its maximum working capacity. Pintle 8 carried transversely by ears 6 and 7 afford the pivotal support for jaw C. A plurality of teeth 9 mounted along the lower receding surface of stationary jaw B form a non-slipping gripping means for the work as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

It is to be noticed, as one of the highly important features of the invention, that the teeth 9 do not project from jaw B at right angles along the whole way, but on the contrary are so constructed as to bring their axes gradually to the parallel with handle A as the end of jaw B is approached. This allows a more ready gripping of smaller timber after teeth 11 of jaw C have engaged the work for then the device fulcrums at point 8 and such an arrangement of the teeth 9 is obviously of great advantage.

With reference at this time to pivoted jaw C which has a bearing 10 resting between the outstanding ears 6 and 7 of stationary jaw B and pivots upon pintle 8. The jaw portion proper is arc shaped and follows closely the curved form of stationary jaw B when in a closed position as shown in Figure 3. When in this position, teeth 11 formed rigidly on pivotal jaw C are so positioned as to fall intermediate teeth 9 of jaw B. This construction allows competent handling of even the smallest timber.

To attain the most efficient results in operating with timber of larger dimension, the teeth 11 of pivotal jaw C are first set into the work, then by aid of the handle, the teeth 9 of jaw B are sunk which affords a non-slipping bite and grips the log or pole from two sides, thus permitting convenient and easy turning of any size log.

Changes in details may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of our invention, but,

We claim:

1. In a cant hook, the combination with a handle, a stationary jaw, an arcuate mov-

able jaw, and an arcuate plurality of gripping devices carried by the confronting face of each of said movable and said stationary jaws.

2. In a cant hook, the combination with a handle, an arcuate stationary jaw, means for attaching said handle to said stationary jaw, an arcuate movable jaw supported by said stationary jaw and gripping means carried by said movable and said stationary jaws.

3. In a cant hook, the combination with a handle, a stationary jaw carried thereby, a movable jaw supported by said stationary jaw, and gripping means carried by said movable and said stationary jaw in substantially staggered relation when said jaws are closed.

4. In a cant hook, the combination with a handle, an arcuate stationary jaw provided with a socket for receiving one end of said handle, a movable jaw pivotally supported by said stationary jaw, and a plurality of gripping teeth integral with the adjacent arcuate faces of said movable and stationary jaws.

5. In a cant hook, the combination with a handle, a stationary arcuate jaw attached to one end of the handle, upturned ears integral with said arcuate jaw, a transverse pintle carried by said ears, a movable arcuate jaw pivotally carried by said pintle, and a plurality of teeth integral with said movable and said stationary jaws.

6. In a cant hook, the combination with a handle, a stationary arcuate jaw, a movable arcuate jaw carried by said stationary arcuate jaw; a plurality of teeth integral with each jaw, the axes of the teeth on said stationary jaw gradually approaching a line parallel with the handle as they near the lower end of said arcuate stationary jaw.

7. In a cant hook, the combination with a handle, a stationary arcuate jaw, a movable arcuate jaw carried by said stationary arcuate jaw, gripping members carried by said movable jaw, a plurality of teeth integral with said stationary jaw, the axes of the teeth on said stationary jaw gradually approaching a line parallel with the handle as they near the lower end of said arcuate jaw.

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