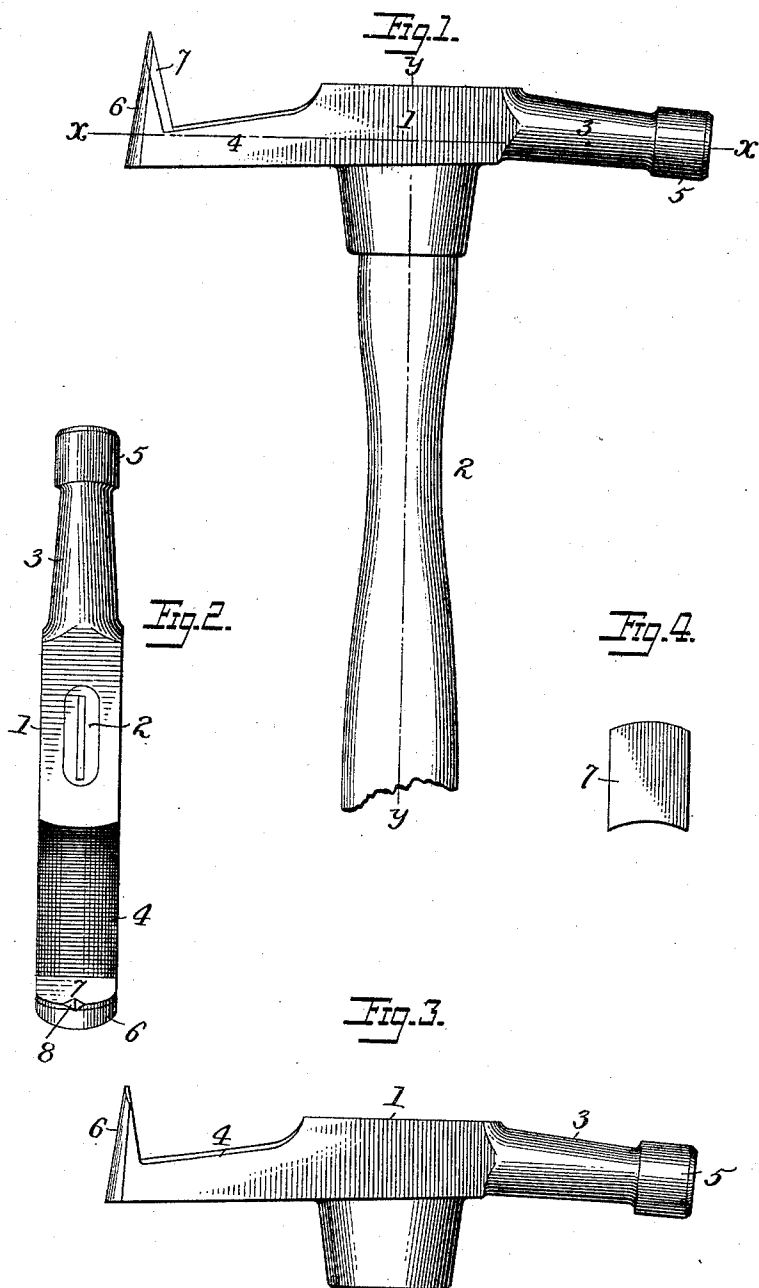


(No Model.)

J. C. RICHARDSON.
HAMMER.

No. 464,894.

Patented Dec. 8, 1891.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS C. RICHARDSON, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

HAMMER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,894, dated December 8, 1891.

Application filed January 12, 1891. Serial No. 377,444. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS C. RICHARDSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hammers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object to produce a claw tack-hammer, which, while specially adapted for the driving of tacks and small nails and the drawing of the same, is also adapted as a combination-tool to a variety of uses; and it consists of a hammer having a number of novel features, which will be hereinafter pointed out.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a hammer made according to my invention in complete form. Fig. 2 is an outer end view of the hammer—that is, as seen from the end opposite the handle. Fig. 3 is a side view of the hammer-blank before the claw-piece has been secured thereto. Fig. 4 is a view of the claw-piece detached.

The hammer consists of a metal body formed with the centrally-arranged socket portion 1, into which the handle 2 is inserted and secured, the head portion or shank 3, and the claw-bearing stem or shank 4, the head-shank and the claw-stem extending in opposite directions from the central socket portion.

The shank 3 of the tool terminates in a striking head or face 5, which is by preference circular in shape and somewhat larger than the connecting-shank uniting it with the socket. The outer face or edge of this head-shank—that is, the face opposite the handle—is inclined backward to a slight degree. This will be better observed by comparing such face with the line $x x$, which extends longitudinally through the hammer-body at right angles to a line $y y$ extending through the handle and parallel therewith, the angle at which the face is inclined from the line $x x$ being seven degrees or thereabout. The outer face of the claw-stem 4 is likewise inclined backward from the line $x x$ and to about the same extent as is the outer face of the shank 3. At its outer end this stem 4 is provided with a forwardly-projecting extension 6, which serves as a backing or support for a detachable piece of metal 7, which is brazed or otherwise secured to the inner face of the extension 6, with its end projecting beyond the edge thereof. The extension 6 and the piece 7 secured thereto, when properly shaped by grinding or otherwise and provided with the notch 8, form the tack or nail drawing claw of the tool. This claw is wedge-shaped, and its outer face, which is also the outer end of the stem 4, is rounded transversely, as shown in Fig. 2, and inclines inward or toward the line $y y$.

The hammer-body is made of hard cast-steel and the claw-piece 7 of fine razor-steel.

By extending the claw forward from the body of the hammer beyond all other portions thereof instead of backward, as is ordinarily done, it is possible to readily reach and draw tacks and nails driven close to a wall or base-board or in a corner, and the long handle of the hammer gives a great leverage upon the tack or nail, so that it is possible with a small tool constructed according to my invention to draw nails of a size much larger than has heretofore been possible.

By constructing the claw in the manner described great strength is secured, the extension 6, being an integral part of the body of the tool, insuring this, while the finely-tempered steel working face or edge formed by the piece 7 makes a claw which does not readily dull or break off along the edge.

The inclining inward of the outer face of the claw is necessary in order that the outer engaging edge of the claw may be raised when the handle is forced down, the heel of the claw resting upon the floor and acting as a fulcrum. By rounding this same face of the claw I am enabled to force a portion of the edge of the claw under the head of a closely-driven nail or tack, when it would be difficult or impossible to do so were this face flat. The nail or tack can then be started by rolling the hammer upon this rounded face until it is so far drawn out that the notched portion of the claw may be made to engage therewith.

The reason for inclining the head-shank 3 and the claw-stem 4 backward is to permit the use of the hammer close up to the wall or the base-board without having that part which is not being used interfere with the use of the other part by striking against the wall or base-board.

This tool can be used not only as a tack-

hammer, but for a variety of other purposes. The claw, being made of the finest steel and having great strength by reason of its shape and attachment, can be used as a screw-driver for opening boxes, taking off window-strips, and for many other purposes which will suggest themselves.

The hammer can be very cheaply constructed, the body portion being cast and only requiring that its surfaces be ground, so as to give it a smooth finished appearance, and the steel piece 7 attached to the extension and the claw properly shaped.

The several features of novelty which constitute my invention, and which are herein-after pointed out in the claims, have been described and shown as all embodied in a single tool, and such is the preferred form of my invention; but it will be understood that each one of the novel features of the invention might be used upon a tool different from that shown and independently of the other features.

What I claim is—

1. A tool having a metal body portion and a tack or nail drawing claw consisting of a projection integral with the body of the tool and a piece of metal harder than the tool-body brazed to the said projection and extending beyond the said projection and hav-

ing formed in its edge a tack or nail engaging notch, substantially as set forth.

2. A tack or nail drawing tool having a claw-supporting stem or shank inclining backward—that is, toward the handle—from a line drawn at right angles to the length of the handle, and having a claw carried by such stem or shank projecting forward—that is, away from the handle—and having its outer face inclined inward, substantially as set forth.

3. A hammer consisting of a head-shank and a claw-stem extending in opposite directions from the handle-socket, the claw-stem being inclined backward and the claw projecting therefrom in a forward direction, substantially as set forth.

4. A hammer having the head-shank inclined backward, the claw-stem, also inclined backward, and the forward-projecting claw carried by the claw-stem, having a rounded outer face which inclines inward, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JULIUS C. RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:

JAMES I. FOWLER,
AARON WILBUR.