

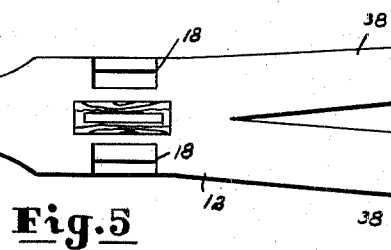
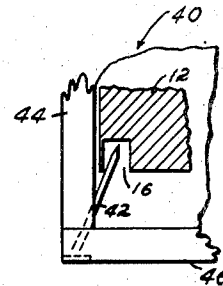
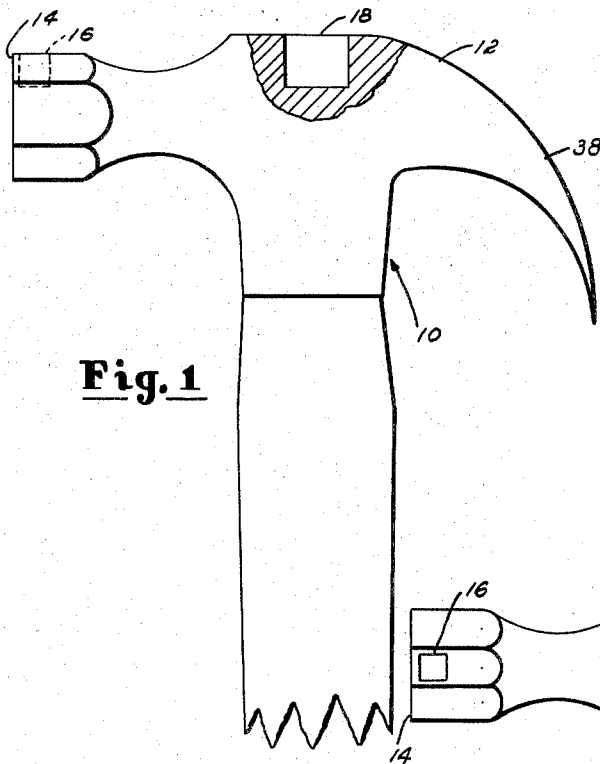
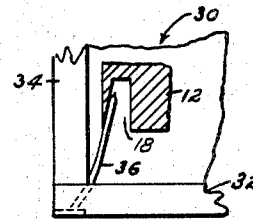
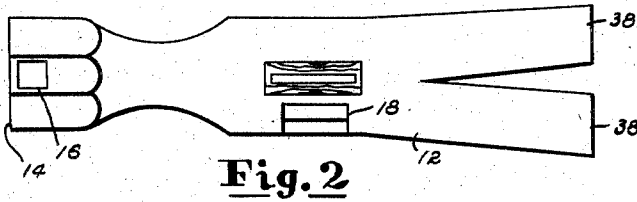
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BOXMAKER'S HAMMER WITH NAIL REMOVING RECESS

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BOXMAKER'S HAMMER WITH NAIL
REMOVING RECESS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 145—1)

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In the making of boxes and crates, it frequently happens that the nails used to hold the box together may be driven in the wood in such a way that the nail will become bent and the point of the nail will project in an inclined direction from the side of the box. Also, it frequently happens that the nail that is driven in a corner of the box to hold the bottom and a side together will bend and have its point projecting upwardly on the inside of the box and in the corner.

The particular object of this invention is to provide a hammer which will have means to enable one to push on the projecting point of an inwardly bent nail and thus cause its head to be clear of the box whereby the nail may be pulled out of the box easily and quickly.

For an understanding of the invention, reference should be had to the appended drawings which disclose the invention.

In these drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side view of the hammer embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the hammer.

Fig. 3 is a side view showing the invention as applied to a bent nail in the side of a box.

Fig. 4 is a side view showing the invention as applied to a bent nail in a corner of the box.

Fig. 5 discloses a plan view of a modification of my invention.

Fig. 1 discloses a hammer 10 having the hammer head 12 and a driving face 14 located in the front of a hammer head. Adjacent to the driving face 14 and on top of the hammer head 12, I have provided a hole or socket 16. Socket 16 may be of any shape suitable to receive the projecting point of a nail. In the preferred embodiment, I have illustrated the socket as a square hole.

Also, on the top of hammer head 12 and to the rear of socket 16, I have located another hole or socket 18, Figs. 1 and 2. Socket 18 is shaped, in the preferred embodiment of my invention, as a rectangle. The outer side of the rectangle or the side formed out of the side of the hammer head 12 is inclined towards the center of the hammer head 12. This is clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The purpose of this inclined side of the socket 18 is to enable one to cam the projecting point of a bent nail away from the sides of the box and to allow the hammer 10 through the socket 18 to strike the projecting point a solid blow rather than a glancing one.

Examples of the application of my invention can be seen in the following illustrations.

Fig. 3 discloses a partial view of the bottom 32

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and the side 34 of a box 30. As can be seen from Fig. 3, a nail 36 has been driven crookedly into the bottom 32 and the side 34 of the box 30. The nail 36 has its head flush with the bottom 32 of the box. The point of the nail 36 is projecting upwardly inside the box 30. To remove this nail 36, I contemplate merely turning the hammer 10 over and running the hammer head 12 down the side 34 of the box 30. The inclined side of socket 18 will engage the projecting point of the nail 36 and cam it away from the side 34 of the box 30. Now the nail 36 may be easily driven out by force transmitted through the socket 18. After the head of the nail 36 is driven out a sufficient distance, the nail 36 may be removed by using the claw 38, Figs. 1 and 2, of the hammer 10.

Fig. 4 discloses another application of my invention. Suppose nail 42 had been driven crookedly into side 44 and bottom 46 of a box 40. However, in this case nail 42 is in the corner of the box 40. Socket 18 will not be effective in this instance since it cannot touch the nail 42. However, if we turn hammer 10 over and run the driving face 14 down the side 44 of the box 40, socket 16 will engage the projecting point of the nail 42 and drive the head of the nail 42 out of the box 40. After the nail 42 has been driven out a sufficient distance, claw 38 of the hammer 10 may complete the withdrawal of the nail 42.

Fig. 5 illustrates a modification of my invention and discloses the use of two sockets 18 placed on top of the hammer head 12 and to the rear of socket 16. The sockets 18 are placed on each side of the hammer head 12.

Socket 18 is in the form of a deep well closely adjacent but spaced from the vertical surface 14 of the head and is open only to the horizontal or top surface of the head, i. e., the bottom surface viewing the hammer upside down inside the box, so that socket 18 is closed completely around its sides whereby a nail point 42 therein cannot slide out as the hammer is pushed down, upside down, as in Fig. 4. Socket 18 is deep enough to prevent nail point 42 from moving so far from wall 44 as to impair the functioning of the hammer to push down the nail point 42 as hammer 10, upside down as in Fig. 4, is pushed down. The axis of socket 18 is vertical, i. e., parallel to the handle axis.

It will be understood that although I have illustrated my invention in conjunction with a hammer of the claw type, it may be used with other hammers having different sizes and shapes. Now having described the invention herein

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shown, reference may be had to the claim which follows for a determination of the invention.

I claim:

A box maker's T-shaped hammer having a vertical handle and a horizontal head having a horizontal surface and a vertical surface, said head having therein a socket enabling the inclined point of a nail driven improperly into the box walls and projecting inside the box to be engaged and the nail pushed down and out of the inside of the box when the hammer is inverted and the head placed down and the socket placed on and around the nail point and the handle pushed down, said socket being in the form of a deep well whose depth is at least several times the diameter of the nails used in wooden box nailing, said well being closely adjacent but spaced from said vertical surface of the head and open only to the horizontal surface of the head, i. e., the bottom, viewing the hammer upside down inside a box, so that said socket is closed completely around its sides so that a nail point therein cannot slide out as the upside down hammer is pushed down, the spacing of said socket from the adjacent vertical surface of the head being as little as possible, not more than two times the diameter of the nail used in wooden

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box nailing, said socket being deep enough to prevent the inclined nail point from moving so far from the box wall while the nail is being pushed down to impair the functioning of the hammer to push the nail point down when the upside down hammer, with its socket receiving a nail point, is pushed down, said socket having its axis parallel to the axis of the handle so that vertical push on the handle of the upside down hammer will cause the socket base to push vertically down on the nail point.

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