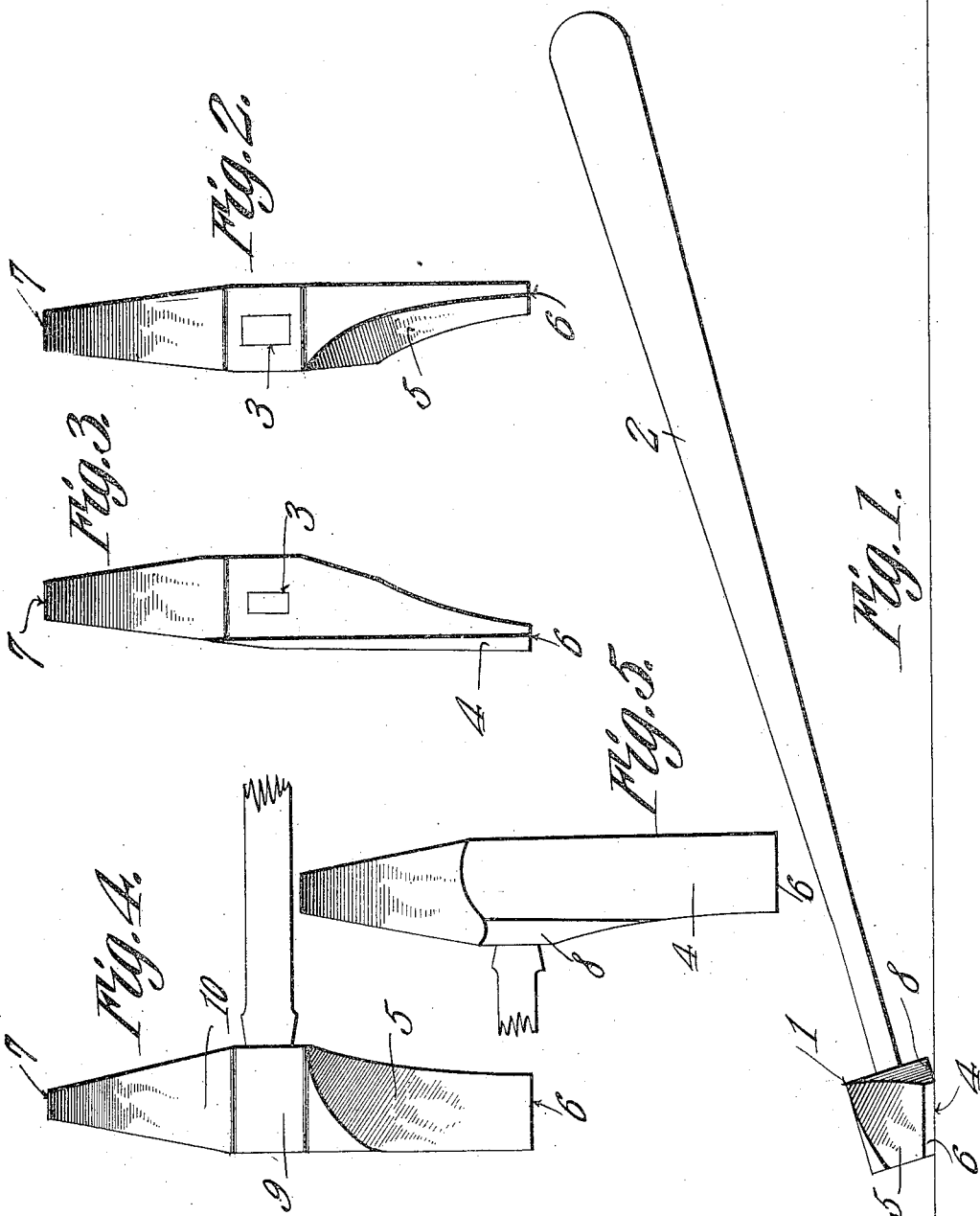


E. A. KEELER.
HAMMER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1909.

945,957.

Patented Jan. 11, 1910.



Inventor

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. KEELER, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

HAMMER.

945,957.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 11, 1910.

Application filed March 9, 1909. Serial No. 482,266.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. KEELER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Hammer, of which the following is a specification.

The device forming the subject matter of this application for Letters Patent is adapted to be used primarily, although not exclusively, for picture-framing, glazing, and in other operations in which it is necessary to drive a nail in close relation with a flat surface, in which operations the edge of the end of the hammer cannot be extended beyond the periphery of the head of the nail to bring the said nail-head into a position relatively near to the center of the end of the hammer; and it is the object of the invention to provide a hammer head peculiarly adapted to the use hereinbefore set forth.

With this and other objects in view, as will hereinafter more fully appear, the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, delineated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in that portion of this instrument wherein patentable novelty is claimed for certain distinctive and peculiar features of the device, it being understood that, within the scope of what hereinafter thus is claimed, divers changes in the form, proportions, size, and minor details of the structure may be made, without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to denote corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is an end elevation; Fig. 2 is a bottom plan; Fig. 3 is a top plan; Figs. 4 and 5 are elevations showing opposite sides of the head.

The head 1 of the hammer may be assembled with the handle 2 in any suitable manner. I have, in the present instance, provided the head 1 with an aperture 3, designed to receive the said handle, but it is obvious that, if desired, the head and the handle may be fashioned integrally. The head 1 of the hammer is provided with a flat side 4, which, as clearly shown in the

drawings, is inclined at an angle to the axis of the handle 2. By thus inclining the flat side 4 of the hammer head, the extremity of the handle 2 which is remote from the head 1 is made to stand outward and away from any surface with which the flat side 4 is brought into contact. This flat side 4, furthermore, is extended beyond the aperture 3, so that there may be no tendency in the head to rock or alter its position in the direction of the length of the head. The side of the head opposite from the flat side 4 is concaved from the end face 6 to a point adjacent the handle 2, as denoted by the numeral 5, the sides 4 and 5 terminating in parallel relation to define between them an end face 6 of substantially equal width throughout its extent.

The end of the head 1 which is remote from the face 6 may be of any form. In the present instance I have diminished it to form an ordinary nail-driving end 7. In order to preserve the symmetry of the head as far as possible, without impairing the peculiar usefulness of the hammer, the flat side 4 is cut off at its lower edge near the aperture 3, by a face 8, which is disposed substantially parallel to the face 9 upon the opposite side, which is interposed between the face 5 and the face 10, which slopes away to form the nail-driving head 7.

I regard it as of importance that the end face 6 of the hammer head is of substantially equal width throughout its extent, since, by this construction, the glazier's point, or other article being driven, may be struck fairly, no matter how the hammer is held, a condition not possible if the faces 4 and 5 were made to meet at an acute angle at the top of the hammer head. By concaving the face 5 to a point adjacent the handle 2, a thin article, such, for instance, as a glazier's point, may be driven to place, without danger of striking the fingers whereby the point is held during the driving operation, the fingers whereby the point is held, usually extending beyond the contour of the glazier's point, into the path which is traversed by the head of the hammer while the point is being driven.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to protect, by Letters Patent, is:—

A hammer comprising a handle and a transverse head thereon, the head having a

terminal striking face, the major axis of which is disposed at an acute angle to the axis of the handle, the striking face being bounded upon two sides by straight parallel
5 lines; the head being provided with a flat side face determining, at its intersection with the striking face, one of said bounding lines, and being provided with an oppositely disposed concaved face determining, at its

intersection with the striking face, the other 10 of said bounding lines.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD A. KEELER.

Witnesses:

Mrs. EDWARD A. KEELER,
STEPHEN SCHREIBER, Jr.