Dec. 26, 1933. J. E. ARANT 1,940,739

SIGN POSTING HAMMER

Filed July 11, 1932

Fig. 1.

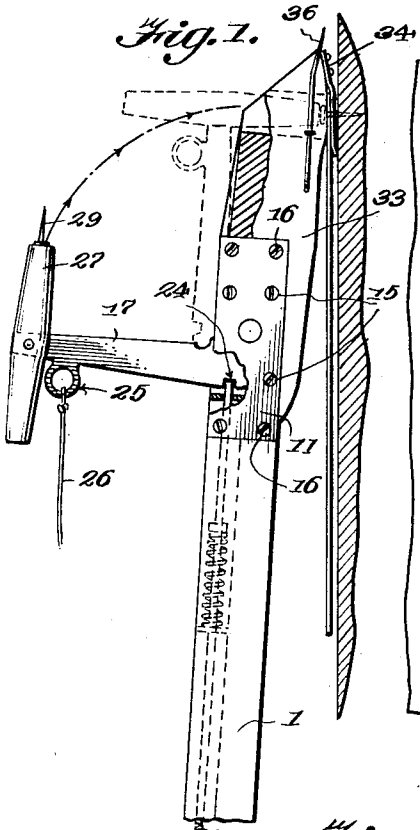


Fig. 2.

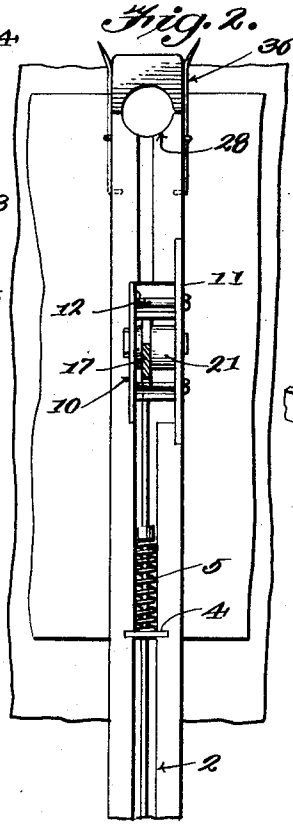


Fig. 3.

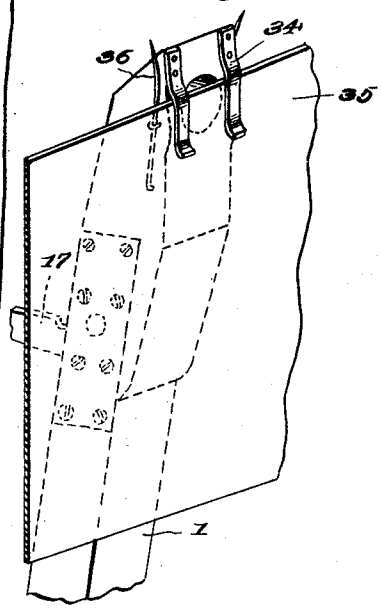


Fig. 4.

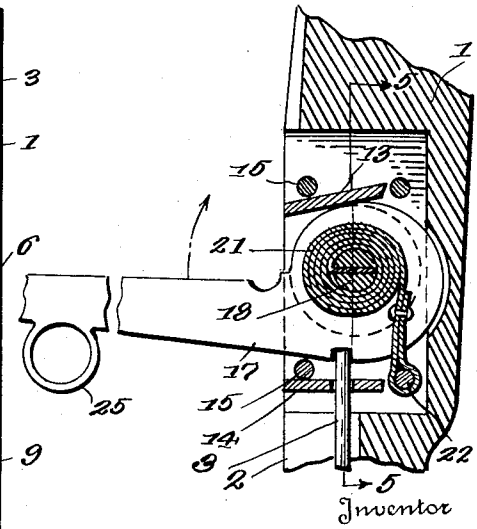


Fig. 5.

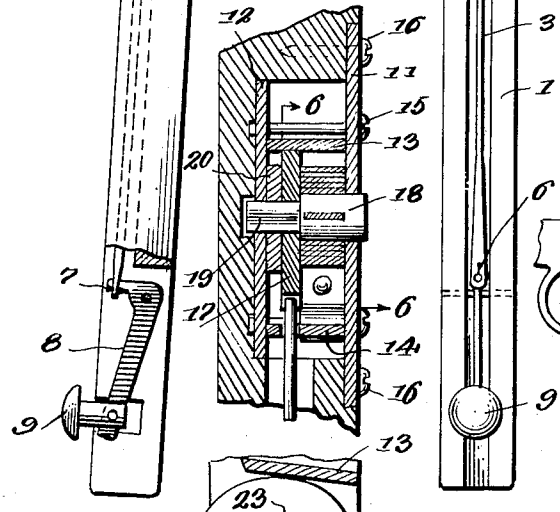
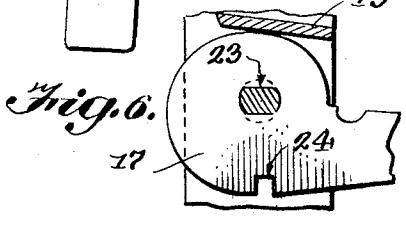


Fig. 6.



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SIGN POSTING HAMMER

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5 Claims. (Cl. 1—47)

This invention relates to sign posting hammers, and has for its object the production of a simple and efficient sign posting hammer which will enable the sign poster to place the sign in a high position on walls, trees, and buildings, from a standing position on the ground without the necessity of employing a ladder or other means upon which he may stand.

Another object of this invention is the production of a simple and efficient sign posting hammer, which is provided with means for engaging a sign and facilitating the elevation of the sign to the desired position high upon a suitable support, and then releasing a spring actuated hammer for the purpose of driving a supporting tack, nail, or other fastening means.

A further object of this invention is the production of a simple and efficient hammer particularly adapted for use in posting signs, which consists of a minimum number of parts, is efficient in operation, and is inexpensive in maintenance.

With these and other objects in view, this invention consists in certain novel constructions, combinations and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawing:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved hammer, certain parts thereof being shown in longitudinal section;

Figure 2 is a front elevation of the improved hammer;

Figure 3 is a detail perspective view of the upper end of the hammer, showing the manner in which a sign is supported by the sign engaging clip;

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view taken through the hammer arm, its support, and spring actuating means therefor;

Figure 5 is a section taken on line 5—5 of Figure 4; and

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

By referring to the drawing, it will be seen that 1 designates the elongated shank of a hammer which may be of material length, preferably anywhere from 4 to 8 feet long, this shank constituting the stock of the hammer. The shank or stock 1 is provided with a longitudinally extending channel 2 upon its front face within which longitudinally extending channel 2 is slidably mounted the trigger rod 3, the trigger rod being guided through the guide plate 4, as shown clearly in Figure 2. A coil spring 5 is carried by the trigger rod 3, and is adapted to urge the trigger rod 3 in a direction toward the outer end of the hammer. The inner end of the trigger rod 3 is provided with an aperture 6 through which extends the projecting finger 7 of the pivoted trigger 8. An actuating knob 9 is carried by the lower end of the trigger 8, as shown clearly in Figure 1, the knob 9 being constructed in any suitable or desired manner and being adapted to be depressed for pulling downwardly upon the trigger rod 3 and facilitating the releasing of the trigger rod 3 from the hammer arm hereinafter described. The knob 9 is adapted to work within the lower end of the longitudinally extended channel 2 of the shank or stock 1.

Mounted in any suitable or desired manner near the upper end of the stock or shank 1 is a lock casing 10, having an outer plate 11 and an inner plate 12, these plates 11 and 12 being properly spaced by means of the transverse spacing plates 13 and 14. The plates 11 and 12 are held together by suitable connecting screws 15. The outer plate 11 may also be secured to the outer face of the stock and preferably flush therewith by means of suitable fastening screws 16.

Pivotally mounted between the plates 11 and 12 is a hammer arm 17 which is carried upon a pintle member 18, the hammer arm 17 being mounted upon the rectangular shank 19 of the pintle member 18, and a washer or other suitable spacing means 20 being also mounted upon the rectangular shank 19 intermediate the plate 12 and the hammer arm 17, as shown in Figure 5. A spiral coil spring 21 is secured at one end to the pintle member 18, the opposite end of the spiral coil spring 21 being anchored upon a suitable pin 22, as shown in Figure 4. The hammer arm 17 is provided with a rectangular aperture 23 for fitting over the rectangular shank 19, in order that the arm 17 may be anchored or keyed upon the rectangular shank 19.

The hammer arm 17 is provided upon one edge thereof with a trigger rod receiving notch 24 for the purpose of receiving the inner end of the trigger rod 3, and holding the hammer arm 17 in a cocked position. A suitable eye 25 is also carried by the hammer arm 17 near its outer end for the purpose of permitting an operator to easily grip and swing the hammer arm 17 to a cocked position. A cord 26 may be connected to this eye 25, if desired, for the purpose of facilitating the operation of the hammer arm 17. The hammer head 27, preferably of a magnetic type, is carried by the outer end of the hammer arm 17 and the outer end of the shank or stock 1 is provided with a hammer head receiving aperture 28 into which the hammer head is adapted to move for the purpose of driving a tack. A tack 29 may be secured to the outer end of the hammer head, the hammer head 27 being magnetized, and as soon as the trigger rod 3 is released from the hammer arm 17, the coil spring 21 will cause the hammer head 27 to be driven into the aperture 28 as shown in dotted lines in Figure 1, for the purpose of driving the tack 29 into a support.

The shank or stock 1 is provided with an en-

larged head 33 near its upper end and upon the inner face of the head 33 are secured a plurality of spring clips 34 for the purpose of fitting over the upper edge of a suitable sign 35 and efficiently supporting the sign in position for receiving the tack 29 as it is driven. Upon either side of the head 33, as shown in Figure 3, are mounted pointed wire spurs 36 for the purpose of facilitating the straightening out of fabric signs, or the moving of a sign to a proper position after the first nail or tack has been driven. These spurs 36 preferably diverge outwardly at their terminals, as shown clearly in Figures 2 and 3, in order to facilitate the gripping of a sign for moving the sign to a proper position, such for instance as straightening the sign after the first tack has been driven.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that a very simple and efficient sign posting hammer has been provided of an elongated type, whereby an operator may stand on the ground level and reach up to a high position for the purpose of tacking a sign to a support at a sufficient height to prevent the sign from being torn down or otherwise injured by mischievous parties. The construction of the hammer will permit the sign to be posted without the necessity of the operator climbing upon a ladder or other elevating support.

In operation, it will be seen that the sign 35 is placed under the clips 34 and the hammer is raised to the desired point where the sign is to be posted and merely by pressing the knob 9, the rod 3 will be pulled downwardly against the pressure of the spring 5, thereby releasing the upper end of the rod 3 from the notch 24 of the arm 17 by causing the upper end of the rod to slide downwardly through the plate 14. As soon as the arm 17 is released, the coil spring 21 will cause the arm 17 to rapidly swing upon its pivot pintle 18, and this will drive the hammer head 27 through the aperture 28 and cause the tack 29 to be inserted through the upper edge of the sign 35 and into a support whereupon the hammer may be raised slightly for withdrawing the clips 34 from the edge of the sign and the sign may be gripped by the spurs 36 for straightening after a further tack has been secured to the hammer head 27 and other tacks inserted through the sign and into the support.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that a very simple and efficient means has been provided in the nature of a sign posting hammer which will be efficient in operation, cheap in construction, and which will not be likely to get out of order. Furthermore, the provision of a simple structure as provided, will enable a sign poster to properly place a sign at a proper height out of reach of unauthorized parties and will also permit the sign poster to efficiently secure or attach the sign to a support without the necessity of requiring a ladder or other support for this purpose.

It should be understood that certain detail changes in the mechanical structure may be employed without departing from the spirit of the invention so long as these changes fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

1. A sign posting hammer of the class described comprising an elongated shank, a trigger rod carried by said shank, a hammer arm pivotally mounted upon said shank, a coil spring for swinging said hammer arm from a cocked to a driving position, said hammer arm being provided with a notch formed therein for receiving the upper end of said trigger rod for permitting the holding of said hammer arm in a cocked position, a hammer head adapted to carry a tack carried by the outer end of said hammer arm, said shank being provided with a hammer head receiving opening near the outer end thereof, and sign supporting means carried upon the upper edge of said shank for supporting a sign in the path of movement of said hammer head.

2. A sign posting hammer of the class described comprising an elongated shank, a trigger rod carried by said shank, a hammer arm pivotally mounted upon said shank, a coil spring for swinging said hammer arm from a cocked to a driving position, said hammer arm being provided with a notch formed therein for receiving the upper end of said trigger rod for permitting the holding of said hammer arm in a cocked position, a hammer head adapted to carry a tack carried by the outer end of said hammer arm, said shank being provided with a hammer head receiving opening near the outer end thereof, a plurality of spring clips formed upon the inner face of said shank near the upper end thereof and upon either side of said hammer head receiving opening for supporting a sign in the path of movement of said hammer head to permit the driving of a tack through a sign supported by said shank and into a support.

3. A sign posting hammer of the class described comprising an elongated shank, a trigger rod carried by said shank, a hammer arm pivotally mounted within the shank and projecting therethrough, spring means for swinging said hammer arm from a cocked to a driving position, said hammer arm being provided with means to be engaged by said trigger rod for permitting the holding of said hammer arm in a cocked position, said spring means being mounted wholly within said shank, said trigger rod being also mounted within said shank whereby the operating parts will be completely shielded, and hammer means carried by the outer end of said arm.

4. A sign posting hammer of the class described comprising a shank having a work-engaging side, a power hammer carried by said shank, a plurality of flat sign supporting clips carried by the work-engaging side of said shank and extending in a direction from the top toward the bottom of the shank and in a position for supporting a sign in the path of movement of said power hammer, said clips normally lying snugly against the work-engaging side of the shank for preventing the clips from catching into the support upon which a sign is to be mounted, and a plurality of sign-engaging spurs carried by said shank.

5. A sign posting hammer of the class described comprising a shank having a work-engaging side, a power hammer carried by said shank, a plurality of sign-supporting clips carried by one side of said shank and in a position for supporting a sign in the path of movement of said power hammer, and a plurality of wire sharpened spurs mounted upon either side of said shank near the upper edge and spaced inwardly of the work-engaging side thereof and also having diverging outer extremities projecting laterally of said shank and arranged in the rear of said work-engaging face.

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