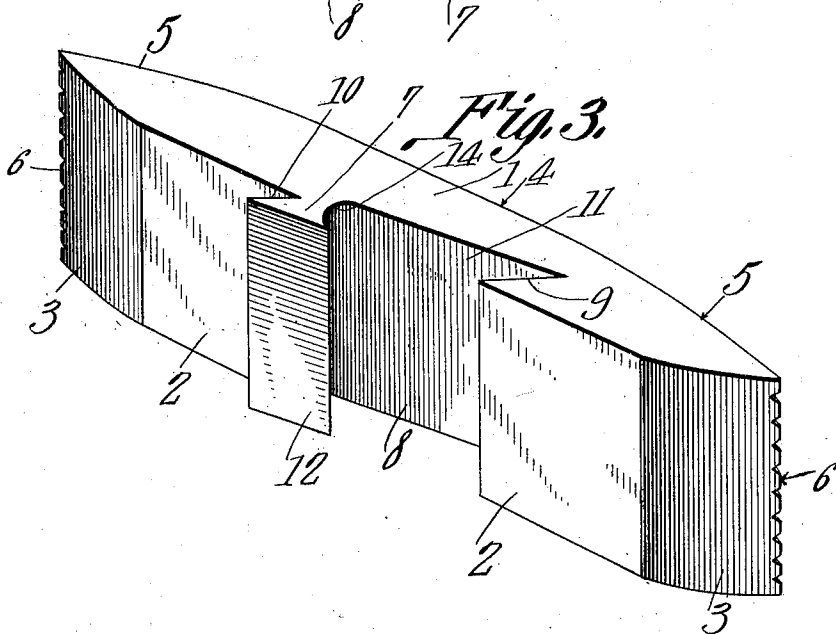
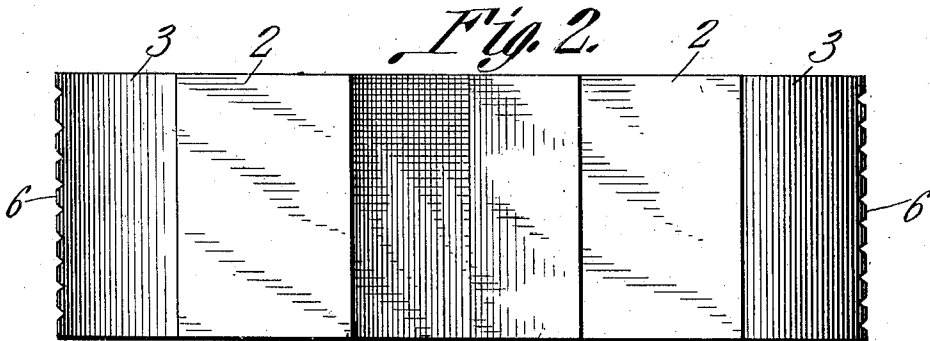
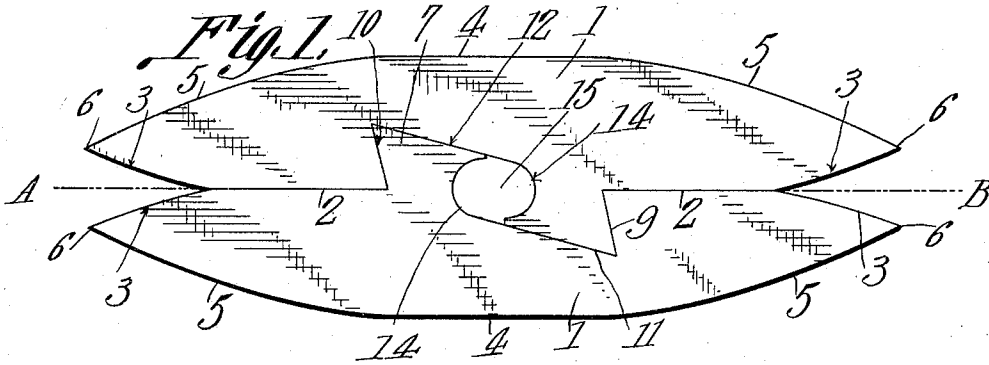


C. J. THIM.
PEEN HAMMER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 20, 1910.

983,325.

Patented Feb. 7, 1911.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL J. THIM, OF LOGAN, UTAH.

PEEN-HAMMER.

983,325.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 7, 1911.

Application filed June 20, 1910. Serial No. 567,950.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL J. THIM, a subject of the King of Sweden, residing at Logan, in the county of Cache and State of Utah, have invented a new and useful Peen-Hammer, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention to provide a hammer constructed with a double peen, whereby the operation of peening may be carried forward with increased rapidity.

Another object of the invention is to provide a two-part hammer head, the constituent elements of which are adapted to interlock, and to be keyed together by the insertion of the hammer handle into the head.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a top plan of the hammer head; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of one of the constituent parts of the head; and Fig. 3 is a perspective of one of said parts.

The hammer head herein disclosed, consists of two like parts. These parts are denoted generally by the numeral 1. Each part 1 has a flat face 2, and beyond the ends of this flat face 2, the adjoining surfaces of the said part are curved, as denoted by the numeral 3, away from the longitudinal center A—B of the hammer head. The outer face 4 curves, at its ends, as shown at 5, toward the center line A—B of the hammer, to intersect the curved faces 3; thus defining the striking edges 6 which, as shown, may if desired, be notched for peening. A lug 7 outstands from the flat face 2, intermediate the ends of said face, and in the face 2, adjacent the lug 7, there is a recess 8. One end wall of this recess 8 is inclined, as shown at 9, to undercut the flat face 2. The end face 10 of the lug 7 which is remote from the inclined end wall 9 of the recess 8, is parallel to said end wall 9. The base 11 of the recess 8 is parallel to the outer face 12 of the lug 7, the base 11 and the outer face 12 being inclined at an acute angle to the flat face 2. That face of the lug 7 which is disposed toward the end wall 9 of the recess 8 is channelled, as shown at 14, the channel being curvilinear in transverse section.

In practical operation, when it is desired to assemble the two parts 1 of the hammer head, the lug 7 of one part is introduced

into recess 8 of the other part. The parts 1 are then slid longitudinally upon each other, the face 2 of the one part contacting with the face 2 of the other part, this sliding of the parts causing the end faces 10 of the lugs 7 to abut against the inclined end walls 9 of the recesses 8; all as shown in Fig. 1, wherein it will be seen that, when the parts are thus disposed, the said parts will be locked together against transverse separation, this interlocking resulting from the fact that the end walls 9 undercut the flat face 2. The channels 14 unite to form the handle aperture 15 of the head, and when the handle is introduced into this aperture 15, the handle will act as a key to hold the parts 1 together. When the handle is removed from the handle aperture 15, the parts 1 may be slid longitudinally upon each other to permit the lugs 7 to be removed from the recesses 8, this longitudinal sliding of the parts 1 serving to decrease the cross section of the handle aperture 15. Since the cross sectional area of the handle aperture 15 must be decreased, if the parts are to be separated, it will be seen that when the handle is mounted in the handle aperture, a separation of the parts 1 is impossible.

The advantages incident to the construction are, that since the hammer is provided with a double peen, the work may be carried forward with increased rapidity. Moreover, should one of the parts which are denoted by the numeral 1, become injured, the same may readily be removed and replaced by a perfect part, without throwing away the entire hammer head. The parts 1 may readily be separated to provide for a redressing of the striking edges 6. The two parts 1 are identical in construction, and a single mold may be employed for fashioning both of said parts, there being no rights and lefts in the structure.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

As an article of manufacture, a block adapted to be employed in the construction of a hammer head, and provided with a flat face, with a lug outstanding from the intermediate portion of said flat face, and with a recess in the intermediate portion of said face adjacent the lug; one end wall of

the recess being inclined to undercut the flat
face, and the remote end face of the lug be-
ing parallel to said end wall; the base of the
recess and the outer face of the lug being
5 parallel and inclined with respect to the flat
face; there being a channel in the other end
wall of the lug.

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

CARL J. THIM.

Witnesses:

A. A. LAW,

M. L. HUMPHREY.