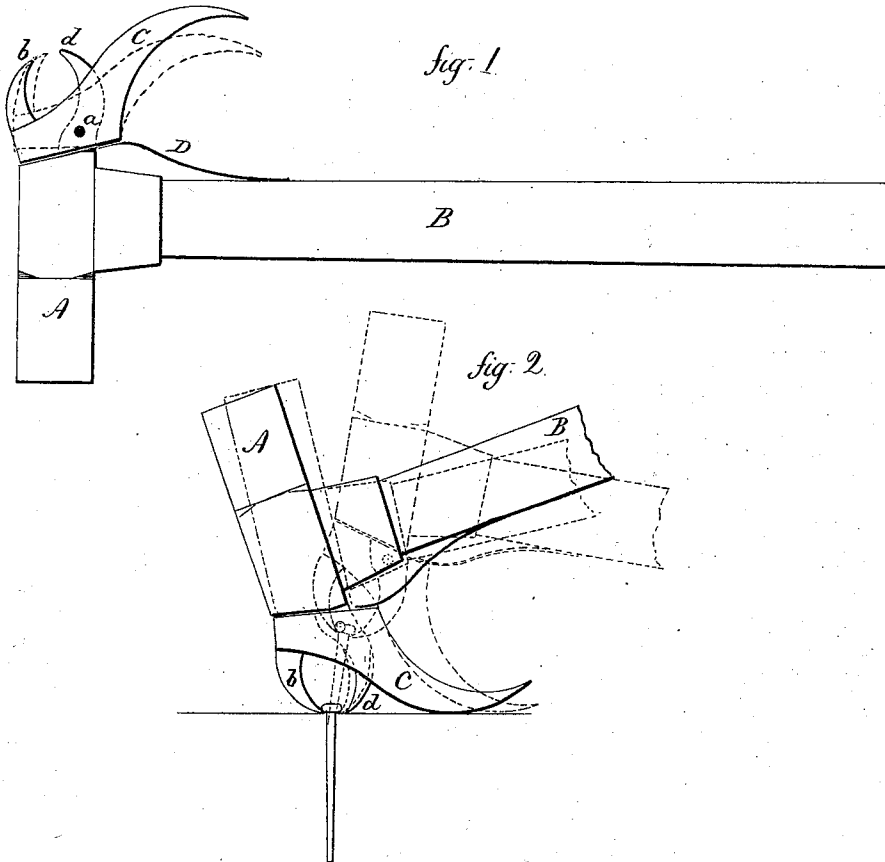


G. PECK, Jr.
Nail-Hammers.

No. 148,240.

Patented March 3, 1874.



Witnesses.

A. H. Sumner
A. J. Tibbitts

Geo. Peck Jr
Inventor

By Atty.

J. E. E. E.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE PECK, JR., OF CHESHIRE, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN NAIL-HAMMERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **148,240**, dated March 3, 1874; application filed July 9, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE PECK, JR., of Cheshire, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Nail-Hammers; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view, and in Fig. 2 a side view inverted to illustrate the operation.

This invention relates to an improvement in nail-hammers, the object being to combine an auxiliary nail-pull therewith; and the invention consists in pivoting the principal claw to the body of the hammer, and forming on the body of the hammer a stationary jaw, and upon the pivoted claw a second jaw, corresponding to the said fixed jaw, so that the two jaws may be made to grasp the head of a nail, and the pivoted claw serves as a fulcrum, over which the hammer may be operated to draw the nail, and combined with a spring to hold the loose jaw and claw, as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the head of the hammer, of common construction, provided with a handle, B. C is a claw, corresponding in form to the usual claw of a nail-hammer, but is pivoted to the head at *a*. From the head, up through the claw C, a jaw, *d*, extends, formed permanently on the head of the hammer next the handle. On the claw C, outside the pivot, a second jaw, *b*, is formed, corresponding to the jaw *d*,

and so that when the end of the claw C is depressed, as denoted in broken lines, the jaw *b* will be drawn toward the jaw *d*. To hold the claw C and prevent its movement when driving with the hammer, I arrange a spring, D, the tendency of which is to hold the claw up, as seen in Fig. 1.

The claw C may be used in the usual manner. The jaw *b* will form the fulcrum, over which the claw will be drawn; but in cases where a nail is driven too far for the claw to take, place the hammer over the nail, in the position denoted in solid lines, Fig. 2, the jaw *d* upon one side of the nail, and the jaw *b* upon the other; then depress the handle until the jaws are drawn together under the head, as denoted by the first broken lines; then continue depressing the handle. The claw C forms the fulcrum over which it will move, and the jaws *b d*, grasping the nail, will draw it, as denoted by the second broken lines, Fig. 2.

I do not wish to be understood as broadly claiming the combination of a pair of jaws, one of which extends to form a fulcrum, and the other a lever, by means of which the jaws may be closed and turned upon the said fulcrum, as such is not new.

I claim as my invention—

As an article of manufacture, the herein-described hammer, consisting of head A, handle B, the fixed jaw *d*, the pivoted jaw *b*, and claw C, and the spring D, all combined as specified.
GEORGE PECK, JR.

Witnesses:

MARY E. CORNWALL,
EDWARD A. CORNWALL.