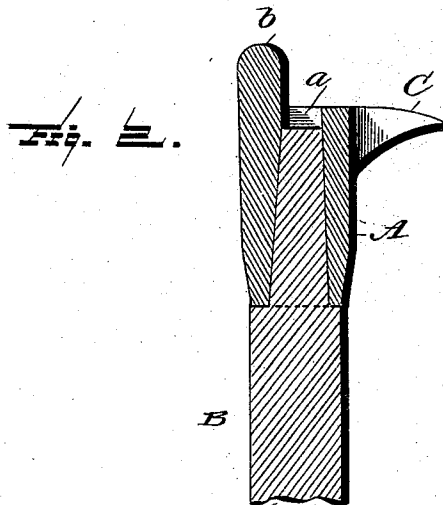
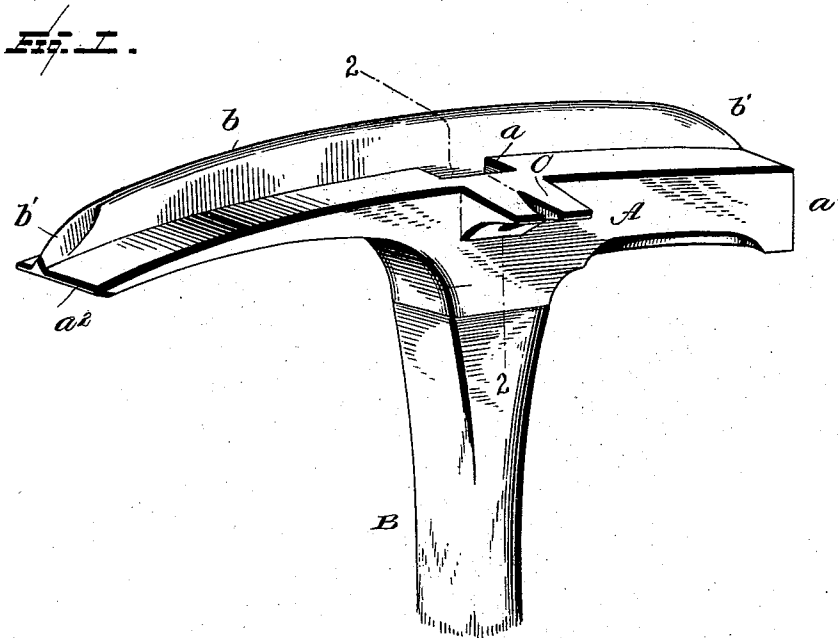


(No Model.)

C. A. DERBY.
BRICK MASON'S IMPLEMENT.

No. 506,391.

Patented Oct. 10, 1893.



Witnesses:

L. C. Hills
R. R. Bond.

Inventor:

Charles A. Derby
by E. A. Bond
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. DERBY, OF BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS.

BRICK-MASON'S IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,391, dated October 10, 1893.

Application filed June 21, 1893. Serial No. 478,318. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. DERBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Beverly, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brick-Masons' Implements; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in implements designed for use by brick masons in laying bricks, and it has for its objects among others to provide a simple and cheap implement which shall combine in the one device a hammer, a jointer and a brick-breaker, either with or without a claw, for, while the claw is an important factor, it may be omitted if desired. Owing to the peculiar form of a brick hammer a claw cannot be provided upon either end and hence it is necessary to place the same upon one side. In this position it interferes in no way with the manipulation of the hammer for its other uses yet is always convenient for use when its use is demanded. I form the hammer with a rounded jointing rib which extends along the top or longitudinal face at one edge, with its ends tapered or beveled. The rib is placed at one edge instead of at the center in order that the joint may be seen and daubing of the work prevented. The ends of the rib are tapered or beveled to adapt the same for jointing the ends of the brick.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention in its preferable form is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my im-

proved implement. Fig. 2 is a section of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in both of the views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the hammer which is formed with a suitable socket *a* to receive a handle B. The hammer is formed with a flat head *a'* at one end and at the other with a tapered portion *a''* for the purpose of breaking or splitting bricks or for any other use for which it is fitted, the top or outer face of the hammer being somewhat curved as seen in Fig. 1. Upon this top longitudinal face is formed a jointing rib *b* which extends the whole of the length thereof and has its ends tapered as seen at *b'*; this rib is preferably formed at one edge of the top face of the hammer so as to permit the workman to see the joint on the brick-work and at the same time prevent daubing of the brick-work which could not be well avoided if the jointer were at the center. The tapered or beveled ends of the jointing rib are provided for the purpose of jointing the ends of the bricks.

I sometimes provide the hammer with a claw C for drawing nails; this is arranged as shown upon one side where it is out of the way in the ordinary use of the hammer but will be found most convenient for drawing nails when desired.

The advantages of the implement above described will be apparent and will be appreciated by those versed in the art. By its adoption the brick-layer will always have his jointer with him and having the hammer and jointer in the one device there is less danger of loss or misplacement thereof and besides it is more convenient for use as the one tool does not have to be laid down while the other is taken up and used and then again laid down. The cost of production is less and the rib adds but little to the weight of the hammer. The rib has a rounded face as seen best in Fig. 2 to give a finish to the joint.

What I claim as new is—

1. A brick-mason's hammer provided with a jointing rib, as set forth.

2. A brick-mason's hammer provided with a jointing rib with tapered or beveled ends, substantially as specified.

3. A hammer provided with a jointing rib
5 upon its top face at one edge, as set forth.

4. A hammer provided upon its top face with a jointing rib at one edge and having its end tapered or beveled, substantially as specified.

10 5. A hammer provided with a claw upon one side and with a jointing rib having tapered or beveled ends, substantially as specified.

6. A brick-mason's hammer provided upon its top face along one edge with a jointing rib having rounded face and beveled ends 15 and upon one side formed with a claw, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES A. DERBY.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. MURNEY,
WILDON B. SMITH.