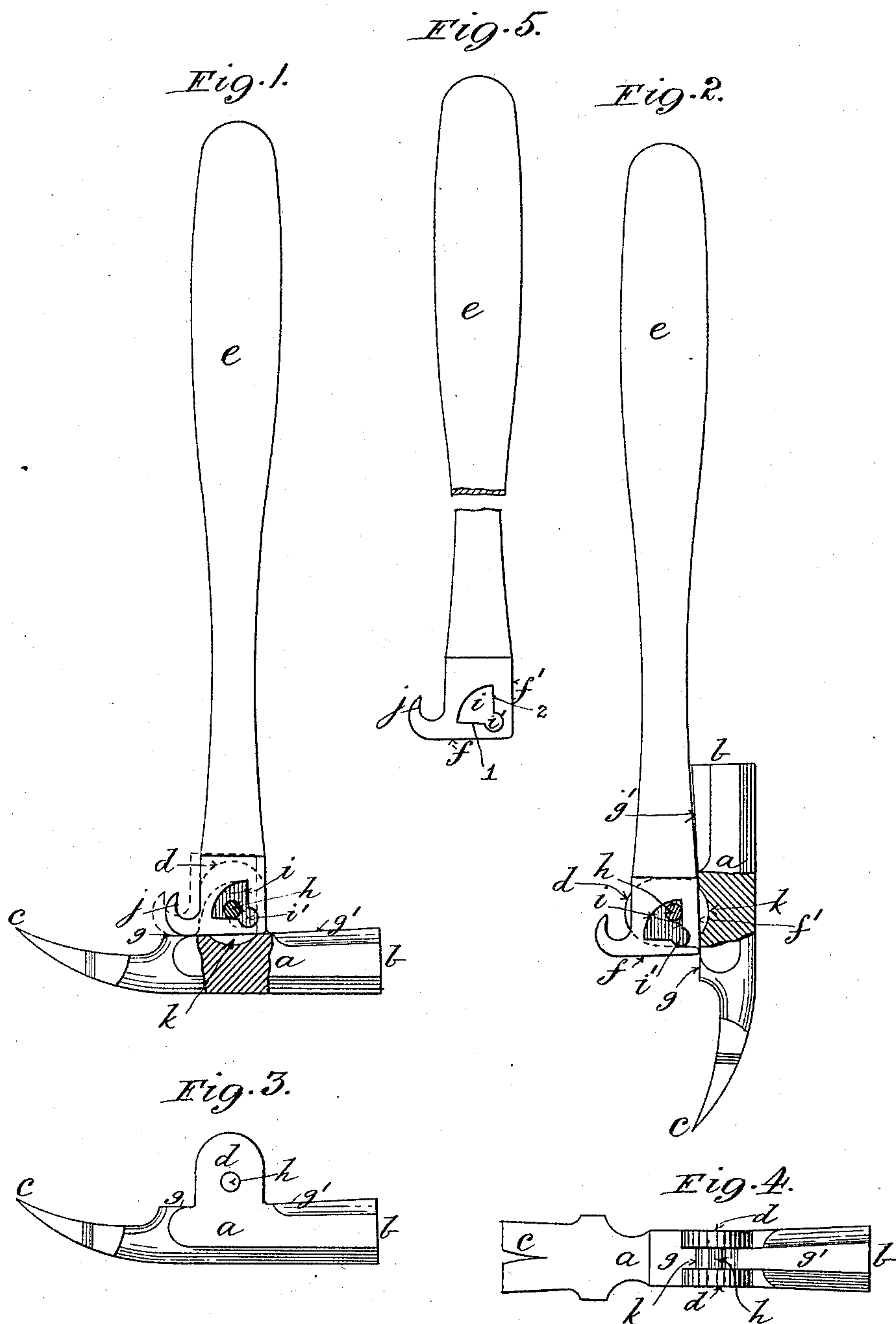


(No Model.)

J. LINDLEY.
COMBINED HAMMER AND LIFTER.

No. 441,879.

Patented Dec. 2, 1890.



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JOHN LINDLEY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

COMBINED HAMMER AND LIFTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,879, dated December 2, 1890.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LINDLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Combined Hammers and Lifters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in hand-hammers, and has for its object to enable the hammer to be adjustably fixed to the handle in the ordinary position for hammering or in a parallel, or thereabout, position to the handle for use as a stove-lid lifter and for convenience of stowage and carriage.

It consists in two ears or lugs projecting from the hammer-head and having a pin which couples in a segmental circular or other curved hole formed through the end of the handle, combined with features of novelty, as hereinafter claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side view of a hammer partly in section, and its handle constructed and adapted to my invention; Fig. 2, a similar view thereof showing an altered position of the parts; Fig. 3, a side view of the hammer-head detached; Fig. 4, a similar view thereof at right angles to Fig. 3; and Fig. 5, a side view, detached, of the handle, partly broken.

Like letters and numerals of reference denote like parts in all the figures.

a represents the hammer-head, having the face *b* and usual claw *c*. From the hammer-head *a*, between the face *b* and claw *c*, project two parallel ears or lugs *d d*, between which is placed the end portion of the handle *e*, the latter having its end edge *f* and a suitable length of the adjacent edge *f'* at right angles, or thereabout, to each other and faced so as to be adapted to slide on two oppositely-inclined beds or surfaces *g g'*, formed on the hammer-head *a* in line with the space between the lugs *d d*, from which the surface *g* inclines slightly upward toward the claw *c* and the surface *g'* toward the face *b*. In the ears or lugs *d d* is fixed a pin *h*, which passes through a segmental circular hole *i*, formed transversely through the said end portion of the handle *e* and having at its point of radial juncture a circular rabbet or depression *i'*, which corresponds to the size and shape of the pin *h*, the two radial or straight surfaces

1 2 of the hole *i* preferably extending from the depression *i'* across and along the handle *e*, respectively, at a slight inclination or increasing distance from the corresponding edges *ff'*. From the edge of the handle *e* opposite to the edge *f'* projects a hook *j*, which is turned in the direction of the handle *e*.

By the above arrangement when the hammer-head *a* is in the position shown by full lines and the handle *e* by dotted lines in Fig. 1 the end edge *f* of the handle *e* butts against the inclined surface *g* and the base of the inclined surface *g'*, the pin *h* being just clear of the radial surface 1 of the hole *i* corresponding to the edge *f*. On now moving the handle *e* so that its end edge *f* slides along the hammer-head *a* toward the face *b*, or into the position shown by the full lines in Fig. 1, the edge *f* will descend the inclined surface *g* and ascend the inclined surface *g'* until the radial surface 1 of the hole *i* is thereby caused to jam against the under side of the pin *h* and so fix the hammer-head *a* to the handle *e* in the necessary position, as in Fig. 1, for hammering, which further tightens the hammer-head *a* to the handle *e*. On forcing back the handle *e* into its original position (shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1) the radial surface 1 recedes from beneath the pin *h*, which is then caused to engage in the circular depression *i'*, so that the hammer-head *a* may be partially rotated about the pin *h* and around the corner (which is preferably rounded, as shown) formed by the edges *ff'* of the handle *e* without fouling the hammer-head *a*, in which is formed a concavity *k* for allowing of this movement, the concavity *k* being radial to the pin *h*. On the hammer-head *a* being thus moved into a parallel position, or thereabout, to the edge *f'* of the handle *e* the pin *h* is caused to pass from the depression *i'* onto the radial surface 2 of the hole *i*, in which position the edge *f'* of the handle *e* will be in contact with the inclined surfaces *g g'* of the hammer-head *a*, when by forcing the handle *e* endwise toward the claw *c*, or into the position shown in Fig. 2, the radial surface 2 of the hole *i* is jammed against the under side of the pin *h*, and thereby fixes the hammer-head *a* firmly to the handle *e* in the desired position, Fig. 2, for using the claw *c* as a stove-lid lifter or nail-extractor, the hook *j* being

also available for lifting cooking utensils. The advantages of this position of the handle *e* are that the claw *c* may be thereby operated to extract nails from crevices or places 5 where the handle *e* if in its ordinary position, as in Fig. 1, would prevent access to the nails by the claw *c*; also, when used for lifting stove-lids or cooking utensils by the hook *j* the hand is removed by the horizontal position of the handle *e* as far as possible from 10 the heat.

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the hammer-head *a*, 15 having on one side two lugs *d d* and oppositely-inclined surfaces *g g'*, the said hammer-head *a* being provided with the claw *c*, handle *e*, having its end *f* and adjacent portion *f'* of one edge at right angles, or thereabout, to 20 each other, and a segmental circular or other curved hole *i*, formed through the said end portion of the handle *e*, with a pin *h*, fixed in the lugs *d d*, and a concavity *k* in hammer-head *a*, substantially as shown, and for the 25 purpose described.

2. The combination of the hammer-head *a*, having on one side lugs *d d* and oppositely-inclined surfaces *g g'*, the said hammer-head *a* being provided with the claw *c*, handle *e*, hav- 30 ing its end *f* and adjacent portion *f'* of one edge at right angles, or thereabout, to each other, and a segmental circular or other curved hole *i*, formed through the said end portion of the handle *e*, the radial surfaces 35 1 2 of the hole *i* being inclined to the edges *f f'*, respectively, and having at their juncture

a depression *i'*, with a pin *h*, fixed in the lugs *d d*, and a concavity *k* in hammer-head *a*, substantially as shown, and for the purpose described. 40

3. The combination of the hammer-head *a*, having on one side lugs *d d* and provided with the claw *c*, handle *e*, having its end *f* and adjacent portion *f'* of one edge at right angles, or thereabout, to each other, and a 45 segmental circular or other curved hole *i*, formed through the said end portion of the handle *e*, the radial surfaces of the hole *i* being inclined to the edges *f f'*, respectively, and having at their juncture a depression 50 *i'*, with a pin *h*, fixed in the lugs *d d*, and a concavity *k* in hammer-head *a*, substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

4. The combination of the hammer-head *a*, having lugs *d d* and inclined surfaces *g g'*, 55 handle *e*, having a straight portion *f'* of one edge, hook *j*, and a segmental circular or other curved hole *i*, with a pin *h*, fixed in the lugs *d d*, substantially as shown, and for the purpose described. 60

5. The combination of a hammer-head provided with the usual claw, and having the lugs and pin, with the adjustable handle having the described hole, whereby the said handle in either of its described adjustments, 65 can be held tightly to the hammer-head, substantially as set forth.

JNO. LINDLEY.

Witnesses:

CHAS. CODER,
EDWARD W. FARRELL.