

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. & P. A. BURGESS.
CLAW HAMMER.

No. 524,539.

Patented Aug. 14, 1894.

Fig. 4.



Fig. 1.

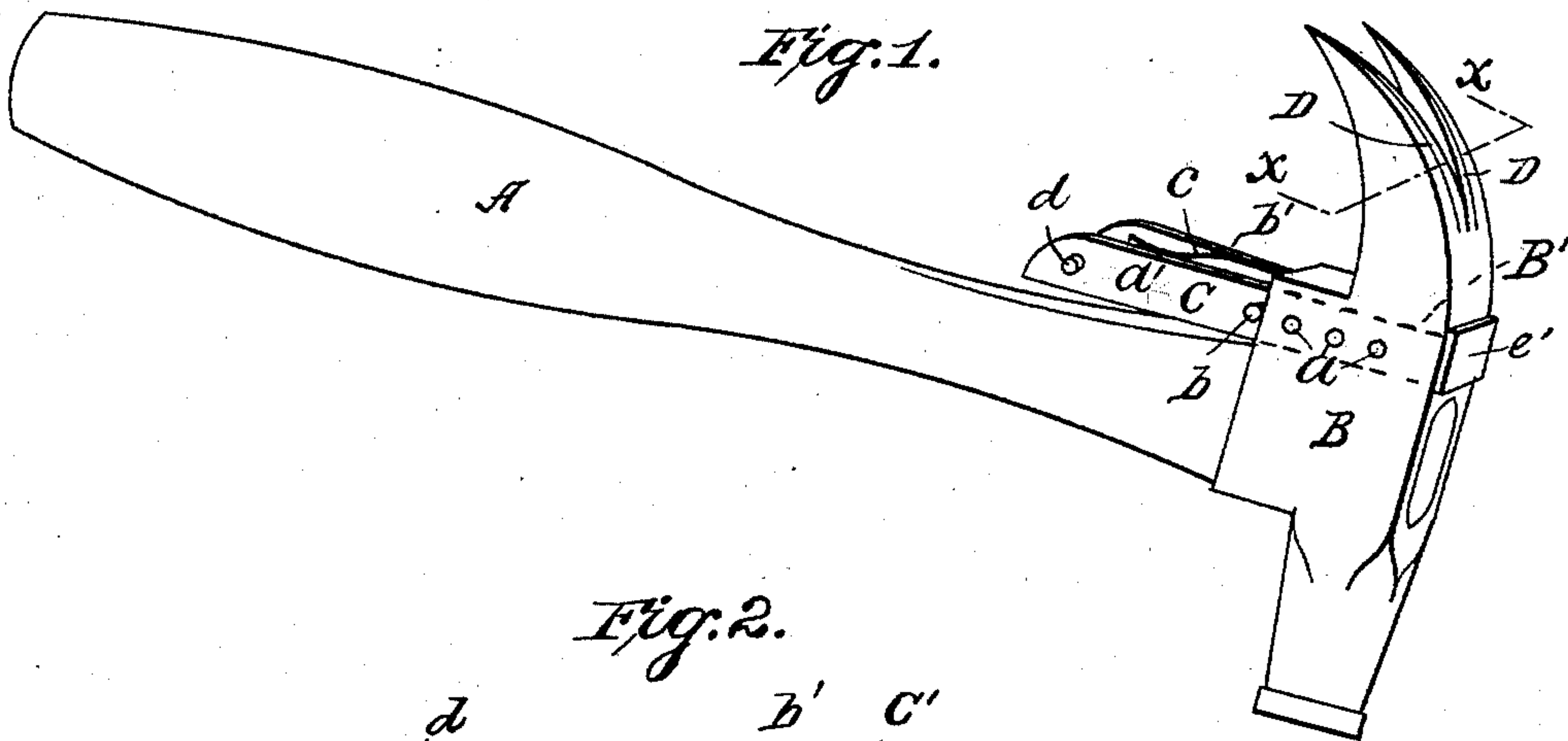


Fig. 2.

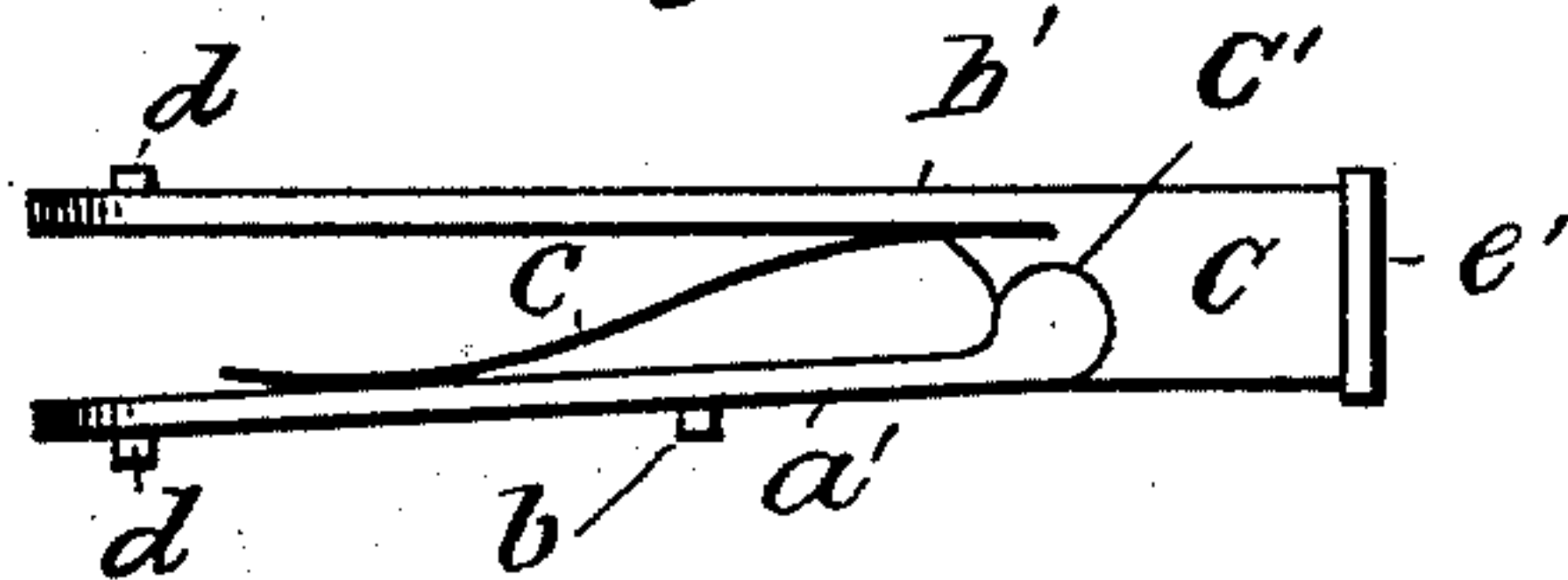
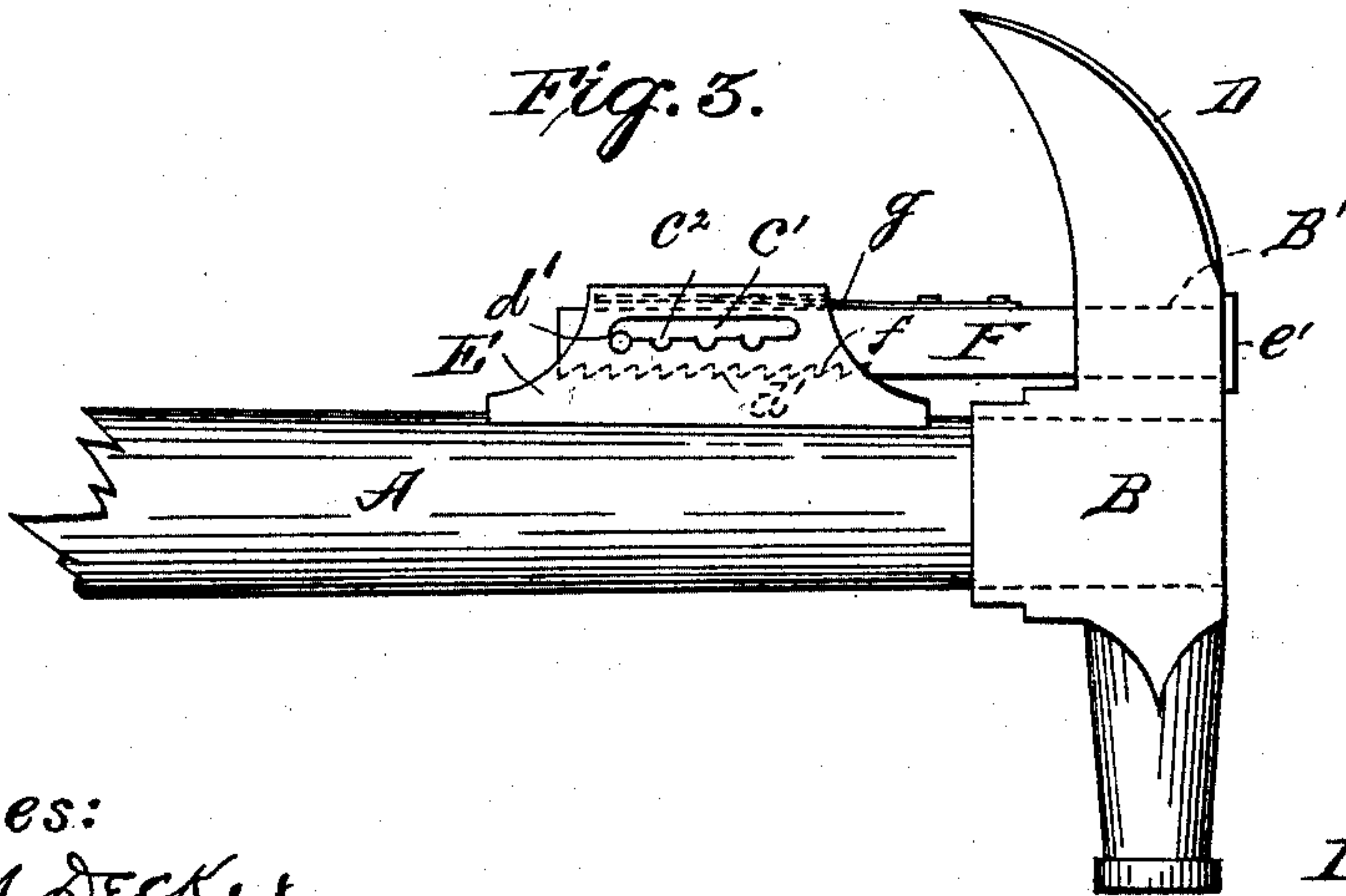


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 5.

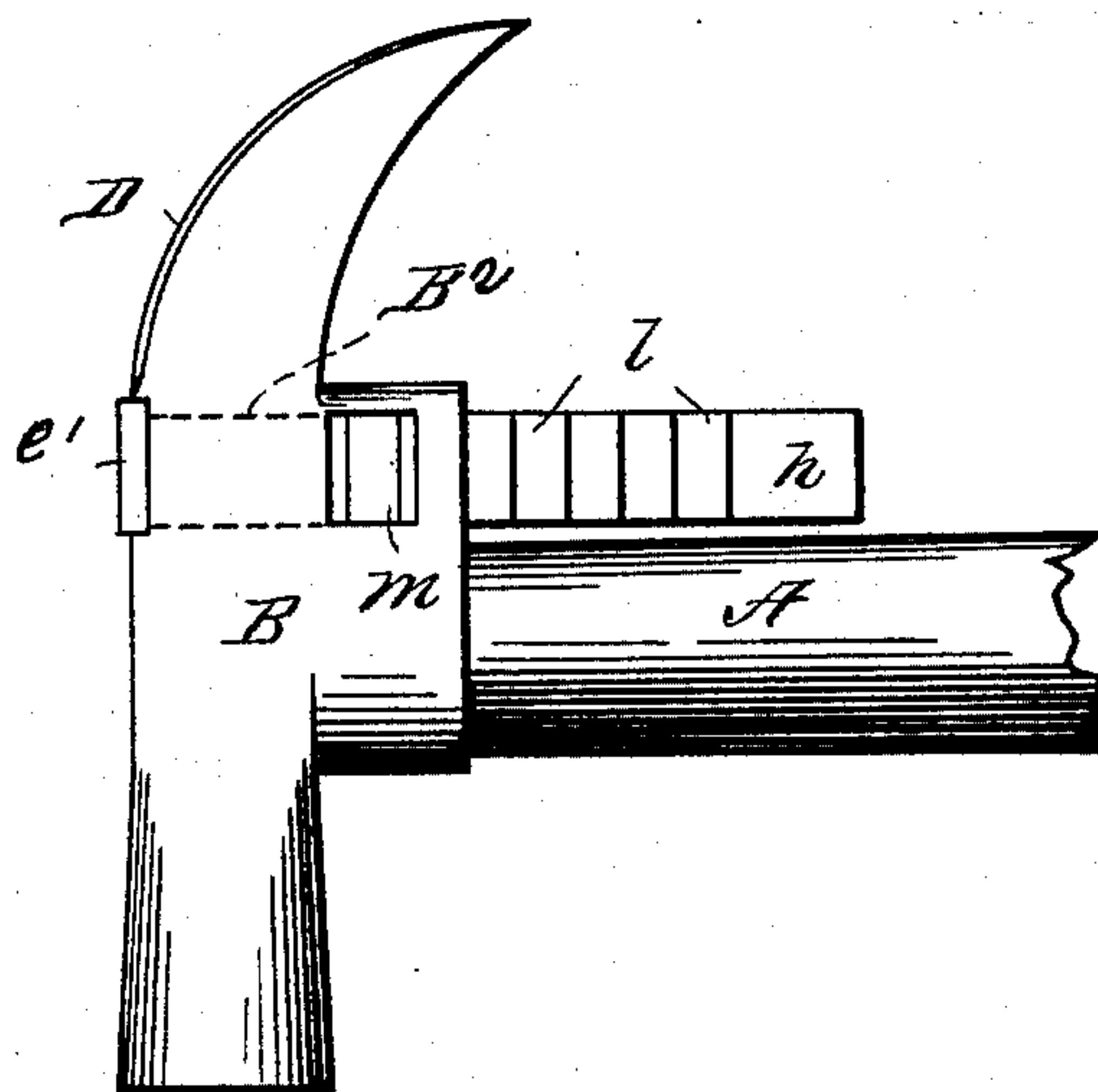


Fig. 6.

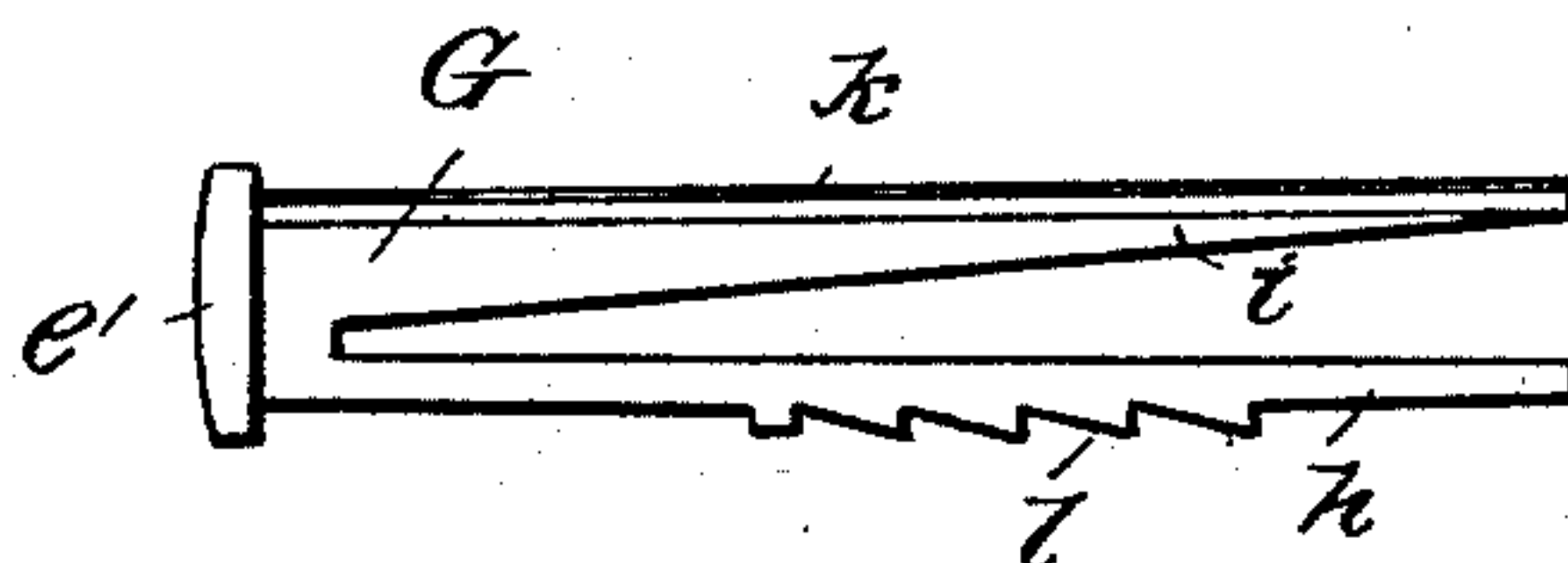
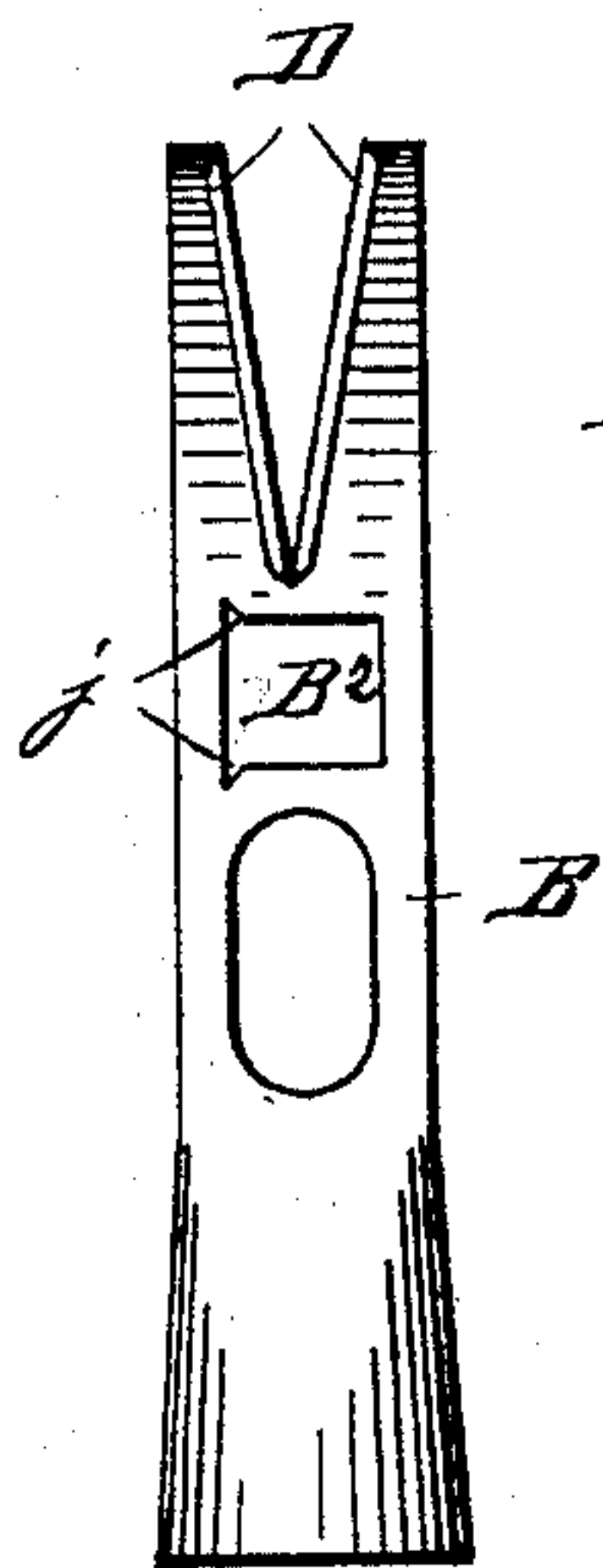


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD H. BURGESS AND PERRY A. BURGESS, OF STEAMBOAT SPRINGS,
COLORADO.

CLAW-HAMMER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,539, dated August 14, 1894.

Application filed August 24, 1893. Serial No. 483,932. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLARD H. BURGESS and PERRY A. BURGESS, citizens of the United States, residing at Steamboat Springs, in the county of Routt and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Claw-Hammers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in claw hammers, and its objects are to provide improved means whereby a suitable device may be extended from the hammer head forming a fulcrum whereby additional leverage is obtained for pulling nails, tacks, &c.

Our invention is described in detail hereunder, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the hammer embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a detail plan view of the device forming a movable fulcrum. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a modified form of fulcrum device, and connecting parts. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the claws, taken on line $x-x$ of Fig. 1, showing clearly the beveled sharp edges of the face thereof. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a modified form of hammer and fulcrum device. Fig. 6 is a detail view of a modified form of fulcrum device. Fig. 7 is a front elevation of the hammer head showing a modified form of support for the fulcrum device.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates the hammer handle having secured thereto the head B, said head being provided with a movable fulcrum device C, and beveled edges D. In Fig. 1 the handle socket in the hammer head is seen to be somewhat extended, and is provided with an opening B', parallel with the handle, through which opening the movable fulcrum device C works. Holes a are formed in the side of the opening B' to receive the end of a pin b , which pin is intended to hold the fulcrum device C in any desired position. The fulcrum device which we prefer to employ is formed in two parts $a' b'$, the part a' being loosely connected with the part b' by means of a socket joint C'. A spring c is secured at one end to one of said parts, and its

free end bears against the other part, for the purpose of spreading said parts $a' b'$ away from each other and enabling the pin b to engage in any one of the holes a . The tension of the spring will serve to retain the device C in the position at which it is set, by pressing the parts $a' b'$ against the inner walls of the opening B' in the hammer head, the pin b being in engagement with one of the holes a' . By simply pressing the parts $a' b'$ together the device C is rendered free to slide within the opening B' and can be thrust outward to any desired extent to form a suitable fulcrum, so that long nails may be easily withdrawn by means of the leverage which is obtained, and said nails can thus be drawn out straight, thereby rendering them fit for service again. Pins or other suitable extensions d are secured at or near the outer ends of the parts $a' b'$ to provide a purchase for the fingers to facilitate the movement of the device C, said projections d also acting as stops to prevent said device from being entirely withdrawn from the hammer head in a forward direction. The device C is also provided at its fulcrum end with a flanged head e' to prevent said device from being withdrawn from the hammer head in the reverse direction.

As will be seen by the drawings, the V-shaped edges of the claws in our improved hammer are provided with a flange D beveled outwardly, whereby said edges are adapted to cut under the head of a countersunk nail, and thereby secure a good purchase previous to withdrawing such nail.

In Fig. 3 we have shown a modified form of actuating device for the fulcrum device F. In said modification a guide E is provided upon the hammer handle, said guide E having a slot c' , recesses c^2 being formed in either side of said slot for engagement with the pin d' . In this instance the fulcrum device F may be formed from a solid bar or piece, and the tension spring g is here shown secured upon one side of the device F, and bearing against the inside of the guide E. A rack d' is formed within the guide E, and a corresponding rack f is formed upon the device F upon the opposite side to that bearing the tension spring. The racks f and d' are adapted to engage and

hold the device F in a desired position for use as a fulcrum, and the position of the device F can be altered by raising the teeth *f* from engagement with the teeth *d'* by means of the
 5 pin *d* which projects from either side of said device F and is capable of movement within the slot *c'*. When the fulcrum F is adjusted to a suitable position the ends of the pin *d* rest within one of the recesses *c*², at either
 10 side of the guide E, and thereby constituting an additional support to said fulcrum device C.

In Figs. 5 and 6 will be seen another and simpler form of fulcrum device, and the means
 15 for retaining said device in its desired position. The device G is, in this instance, formed from a single piece of metal, fork-shaped, the prongs *h i* being of a spring-like nature, and adapted to be compressed together by the fin-
 20 gers. Grooves *j* are formed within the opening B², said grooves being adapted to receive the flanges *k* upon said fulcrum device, said groove or flange providing a smooth running bearing for the fulcrum device. One of the
 25 prongs *h* has upon its surface notches or projections *l*, said notches *l* being adapted to enter and become engaged within the recess or opening *m* formed in the side of the hammer head, by this means serving to retain the ful-
 30 crum device in any desired set position. The construction is so arranged that by pressing the prongs *h i* together the notches *l* will become disengaged from the recess *m* of the fulcrum device, and can then be slid freely in
 35 either direction.

It is obvious that we are not limited to any particular form of construction whereby to

render the fulcrum device F movable within the opening B', nor to the means for retaining said device F in any position suitable for
 40 use as a fulcrum, for, as will be readily understood, a variety of constructions may be employed for the same purpose, and the modifications which we have shown in Figs. 3, 4,
 45 and 5 are but some of various modified forms which we have produced in our experiments; and, while we consider the form of fulcrum device shown in Fig. 1 to be the most practical.

We desire to claim particularly as follows: 50

In a claw hammer an auxiliary socket formed through the head thereof, a fulcrum device passed through said opening, a flange at one end of said fulcrum device to prevent its withdrawal from said opening; said ful-
 55 crum device formed in two parts connected together at one end by a socket joint, the free ends of said fulcrum device having projections upon their outer surfaces, also to prevent the withdrawal of said device from the
 60 opening; said parts also bearing a pin, holes within the wall of the opening in the hammer head to receive said pin, and a spring between said parts of the fulcrum device, substantially
 65 as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of July, 1893.

WILLARD H. BURGESS.
 PERRY A. BURGESS.

Witnesses:

F. A. METCALF,
 R. E. CLARK.