

No. 726,466.

PATENTED APR. 28, 1903.

G. H. ROWE.  
HAMMER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 15, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

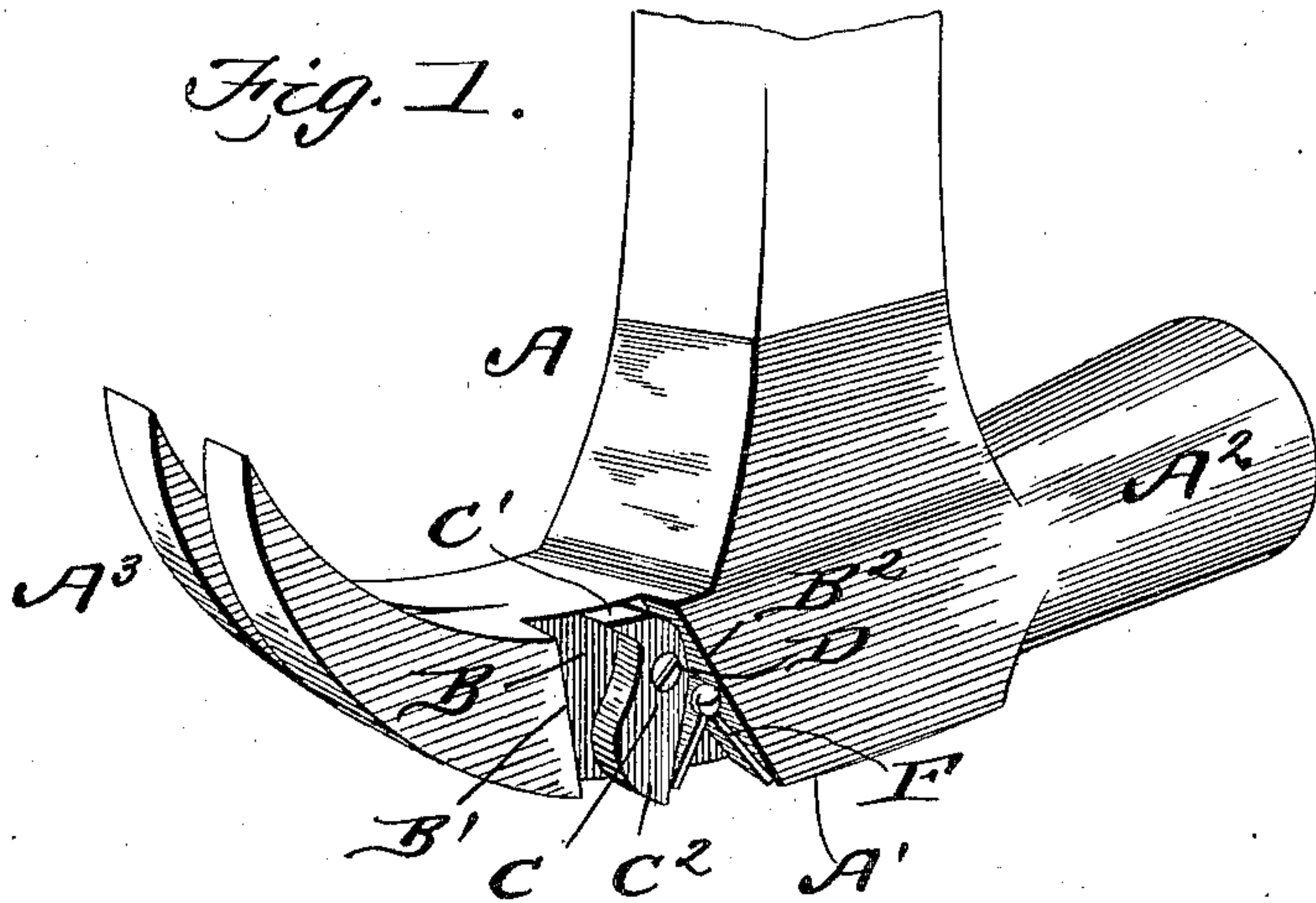


Fig. 2.

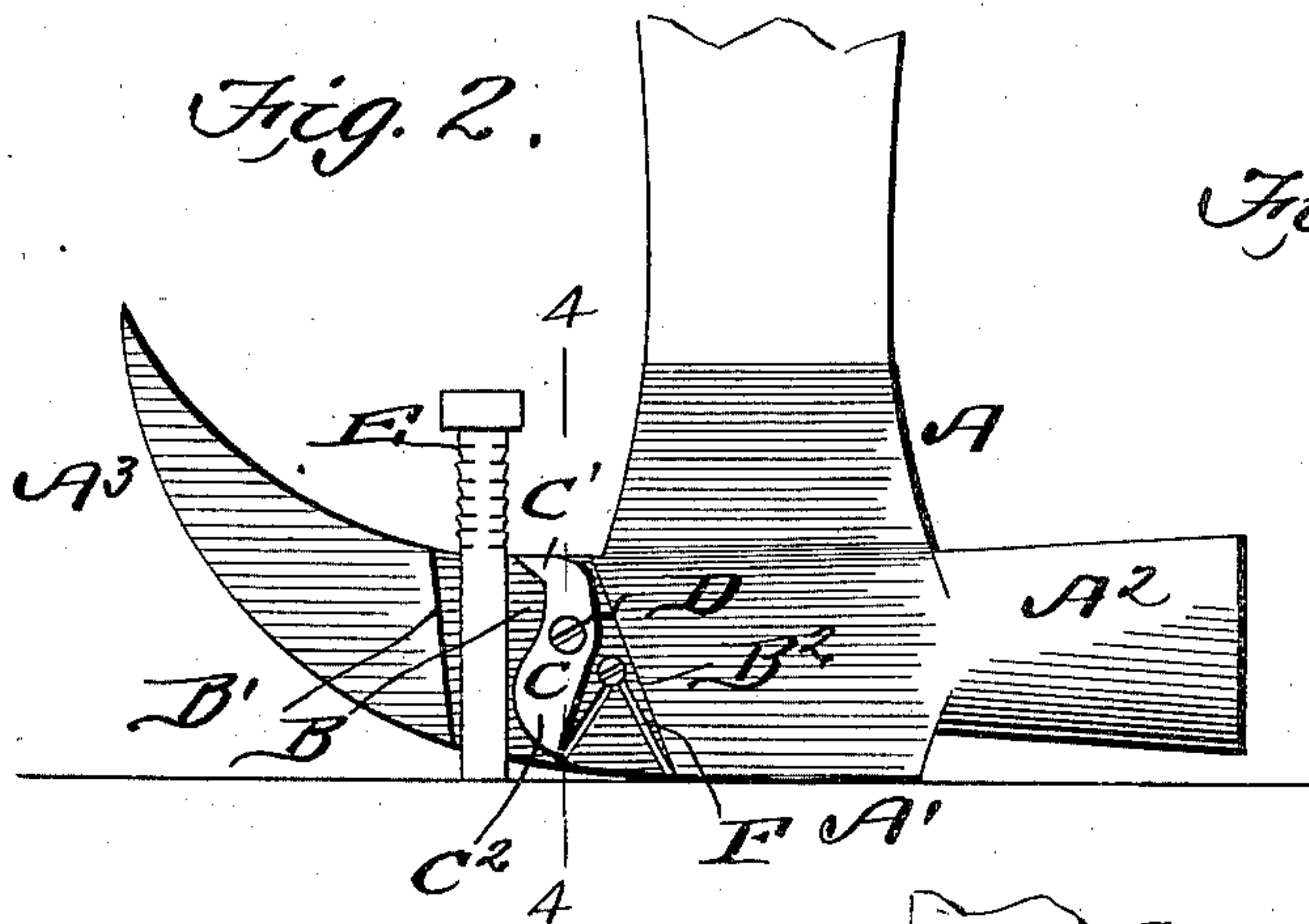


Fig. 4.

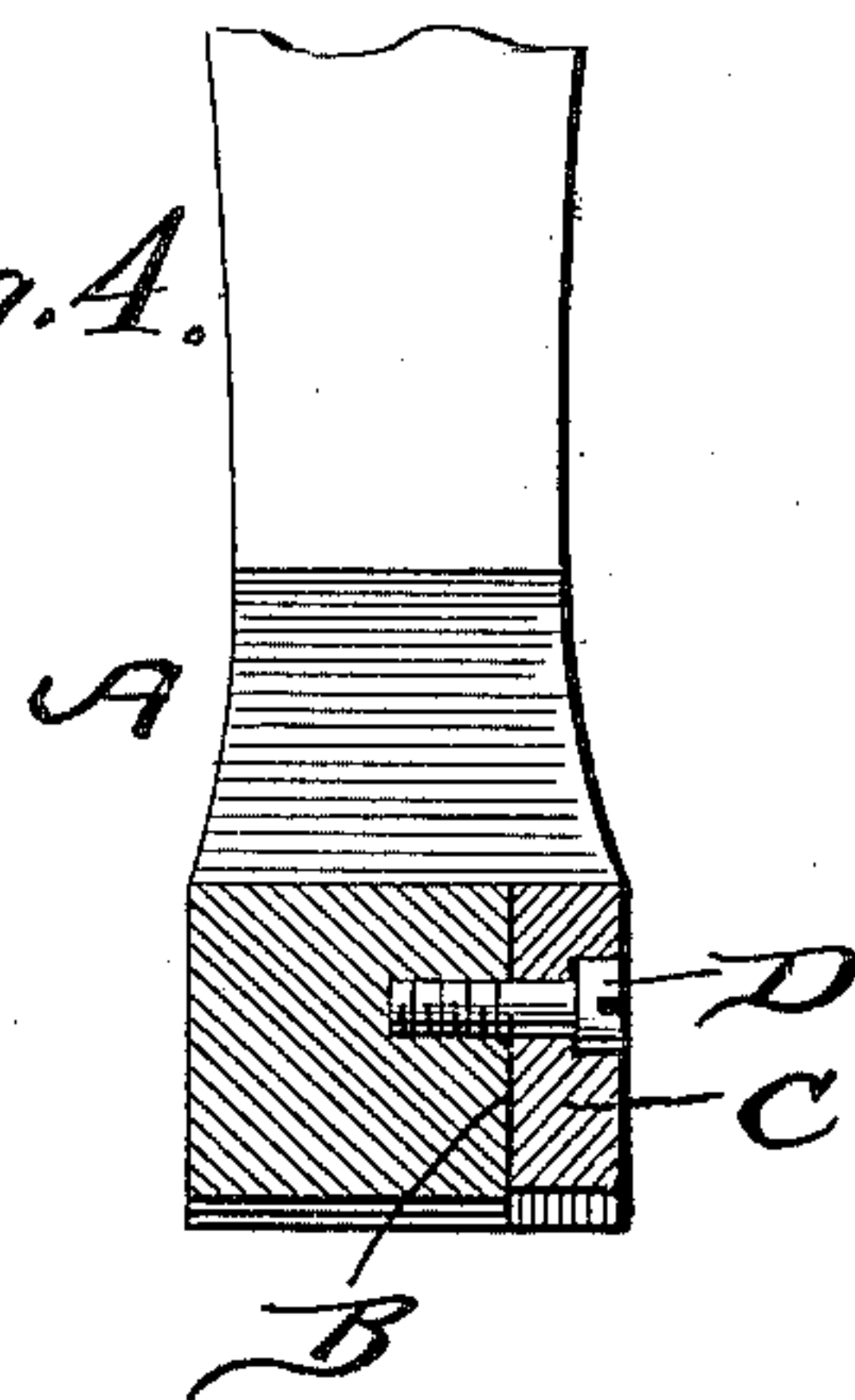
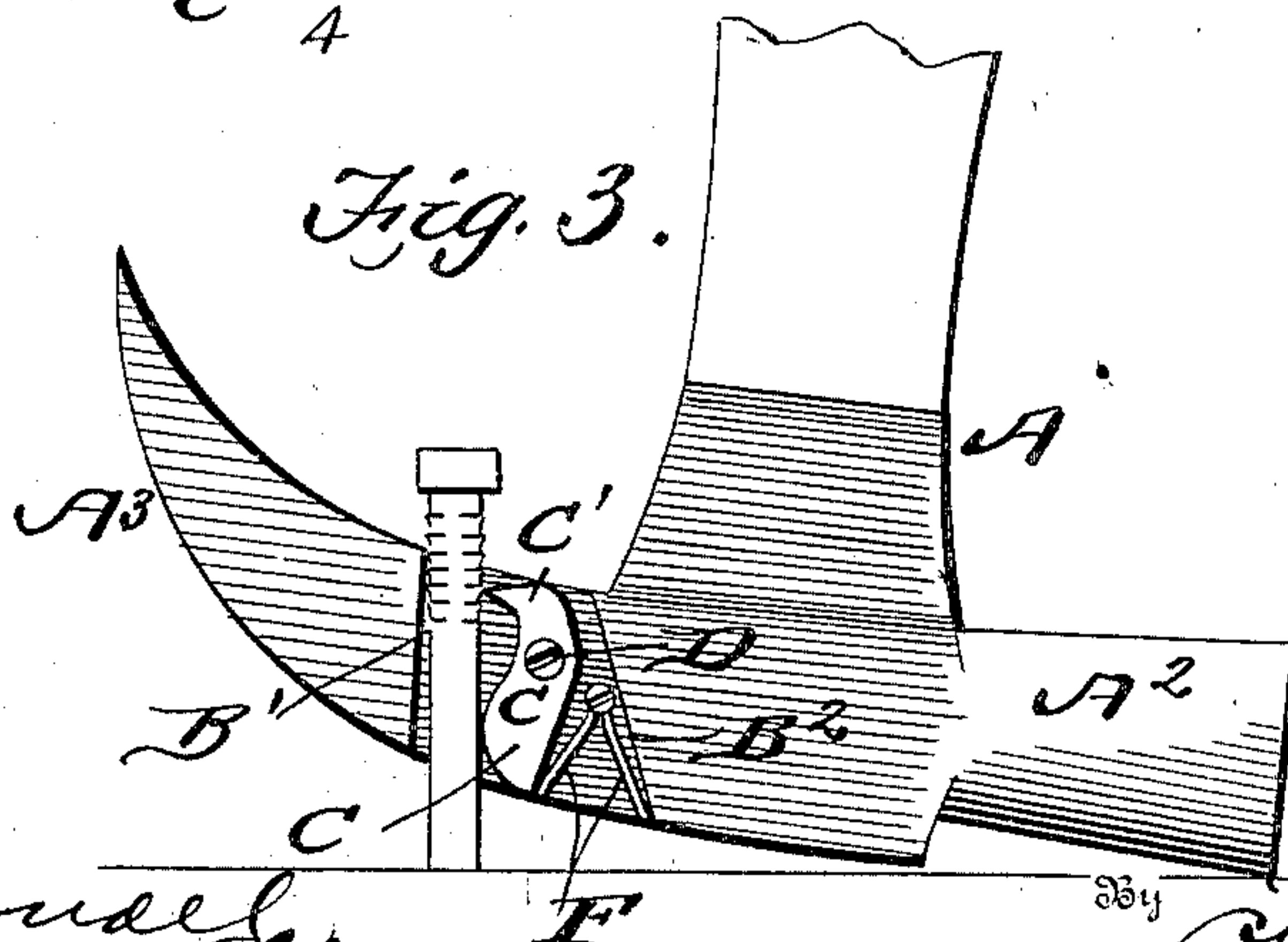


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HENRY ROWE, OF ENNIS, TEXAS.

## HAMMER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,466, dated April 28, 1903.

Application filed December 15, 1902. Serial No. 135,261. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE HENRY ROWE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ennis, in the county of Ellis and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Hammer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to hammers, and more particularly to a nail-pulling attachment adapted to be used in connection with the ordinary claw-hammer now in use.

The object of the invention is to provide an attachment by which long nails can be pulled without placing a block beneath the hammer while pulling the nail; and a still further object is to provide an attachment by means of which a nail without a head can be pulled with the same ease and facility as a nail with a head.

Another object of the invention is to provide an attachment which will not interfere with the general construction or operation of an ordinary claw-hammer; and with these objects in view the invention consists, essentially, in providing a recess upon the outer side of one of the claws and pivoting a dog therein, said dog having a nose adapted to engage the nail, the opposite end of the dog being enlarged in order to bear against the nail when the hammer is rocked upon the head or face for the purpose of pulling the nail.

The invention consists also in certain details of construction and novelties of combination, all of which will be fully described hereinafter and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hammer constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a hammer embodying my invention, the nail to be pulled having been inserted in the recess of the side of the claw. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a hammer embodying my invention and illustrating the first step in the pulling operation. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

Inasmuch as my invention is applicable to ordinary claw-hammers, I have shown the invention applied to such construction of hammer, and by referring to the drawings it will be noted that the hammer A comprises the central or slotted portion A', the head or face

portion A<sup>2</sup>, and the claw portion A<sup>3</sup>. One of the claws has a recess B cut in the outer side thereof, said recess being open at the upper and lower ends, and the wall B' is slightly inclined, while the wall B<sup>2</sup>, adjacent to the central portion of the hammer, has a considerable inclination, as most clearly shown.

A dog C is pivoted within the recess B, said dog being of a thickness equal to the depth of the recess, as most clearly shown in Fig. 4, said dog being pivoted by means of a screw or bolt D, which passes through the dog into the claw portion of the hammer, and this screw or bolt is made of the best grade of steel in order to stand the heavy strain placed thereon. The inner or upper end of the dog C is constructed with a sharp nose C', which is adapted to bite into the nail E, and the lower or outer end C<sup>2</sup> of the dog is enlarged and curved, as shown, and bearing against said lower end is a spring F, the tendency of which is to throw the large end C<sup>2</sup> of the dog toward the wall B' of the recess B. This action of the spring will force the back of the upper or inner end against the wall B<sup>2</sup>, and thereby prevent rattling. In operation the hammer is arranged in the position shown in Fig. 2 and the nail inserted between the dog C and the wall B' of the recess B. The hammer is then tilted upon the head or face thereof, and as soon as the hammer is so tilted the lower end of the dog coming in contact with the lower portion of the nail will throw the upper end or sharp nose C' into engagement with the nail, biting into the same, and as the tilting operation is continued the nail will be lifted or drawn from the wood.

In case the nail is of extraordinary length the hammer can be moved backwardly in a reversed position and a fresh grip obtained upon the nail, and then the operations just described are repeated, and in this manner the longest nails can be extracted without employing any block or other object beneath the hammer.

Furthermore, it is obvious that my invention, acting as it does upon the shank of a nail instead of the head, can pull a nail without a head equally as well as one having the proper head. The attachment being arranged upon one side of the claw portion of the hammer does not interfere in the least with the

ordinary operations of the said hammer, and the claw portion can be used the same as usual.

Of course it will be understood that the  
5 screws or bolts which are employed for holding the dog and spring in place may be readily unscrewed should the dog or spring be broken, and by this arrangement a new dog or spring could be quickly and easily replaced  
10 for the broken one.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A hammer having a recess in the side  
15 thereof, a dog pivoted in said recess and hav-

ing a sharp nose, the opposite end of said dog being enlarged and adapted to bear against the nail when the hammer is rocked or tilted upon the face thereof.

2. A hammer having a recess in the side 20 thereof, a dog pivoted in said recess, said dog having a sharp nose at one end, the opposite end being enlarged and adapted to engage a nail when the hammer is rocked or tilted upon its head or face, and a spring adapted to bear 25 against the dog for the purpose specified.

GEORGE HENRY ROWE.

Witnesses:

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