

No. 759,019.

PATENTED MAY 3, 1904.

G. H. ROWE.  
HAMMER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

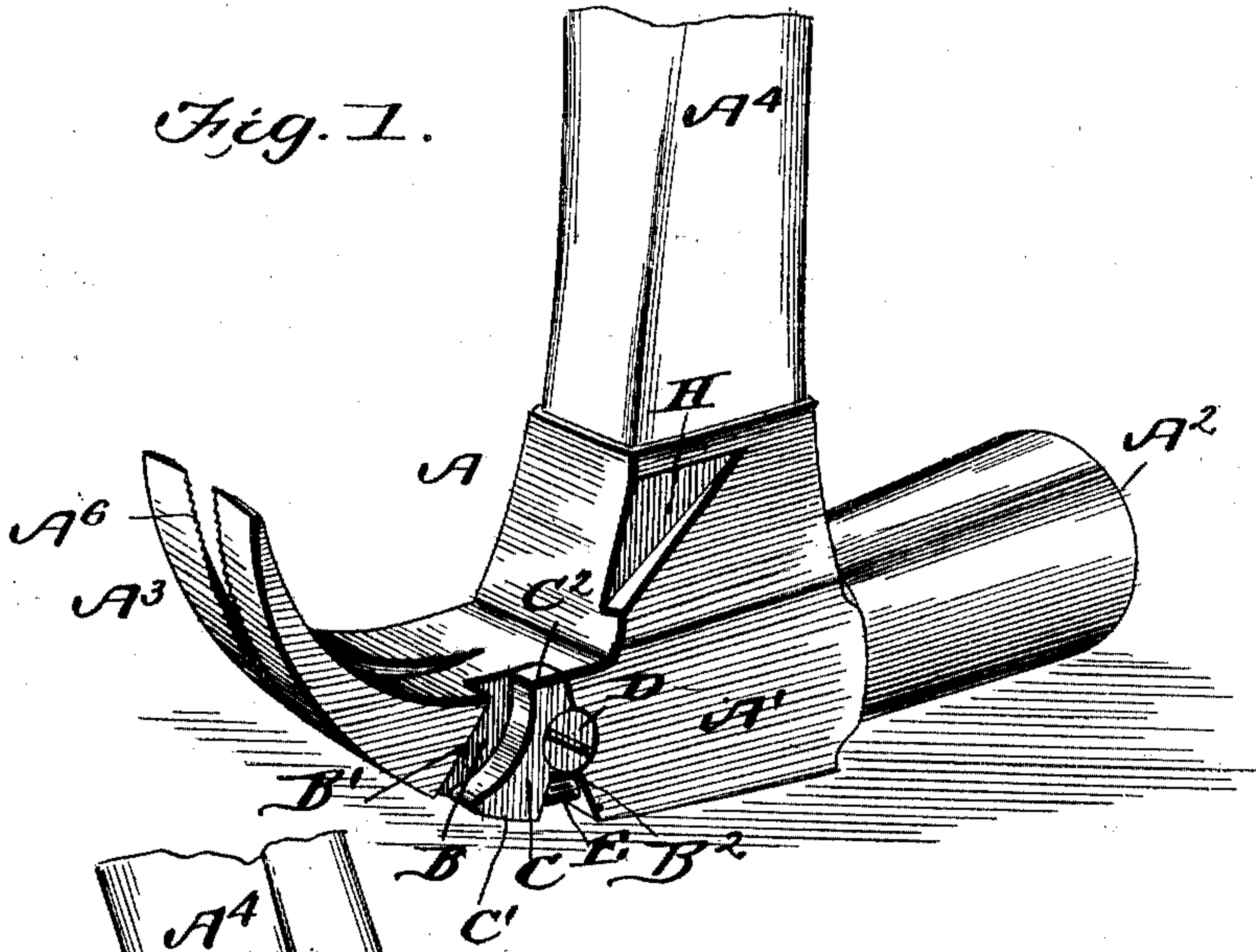


Fig. 2.

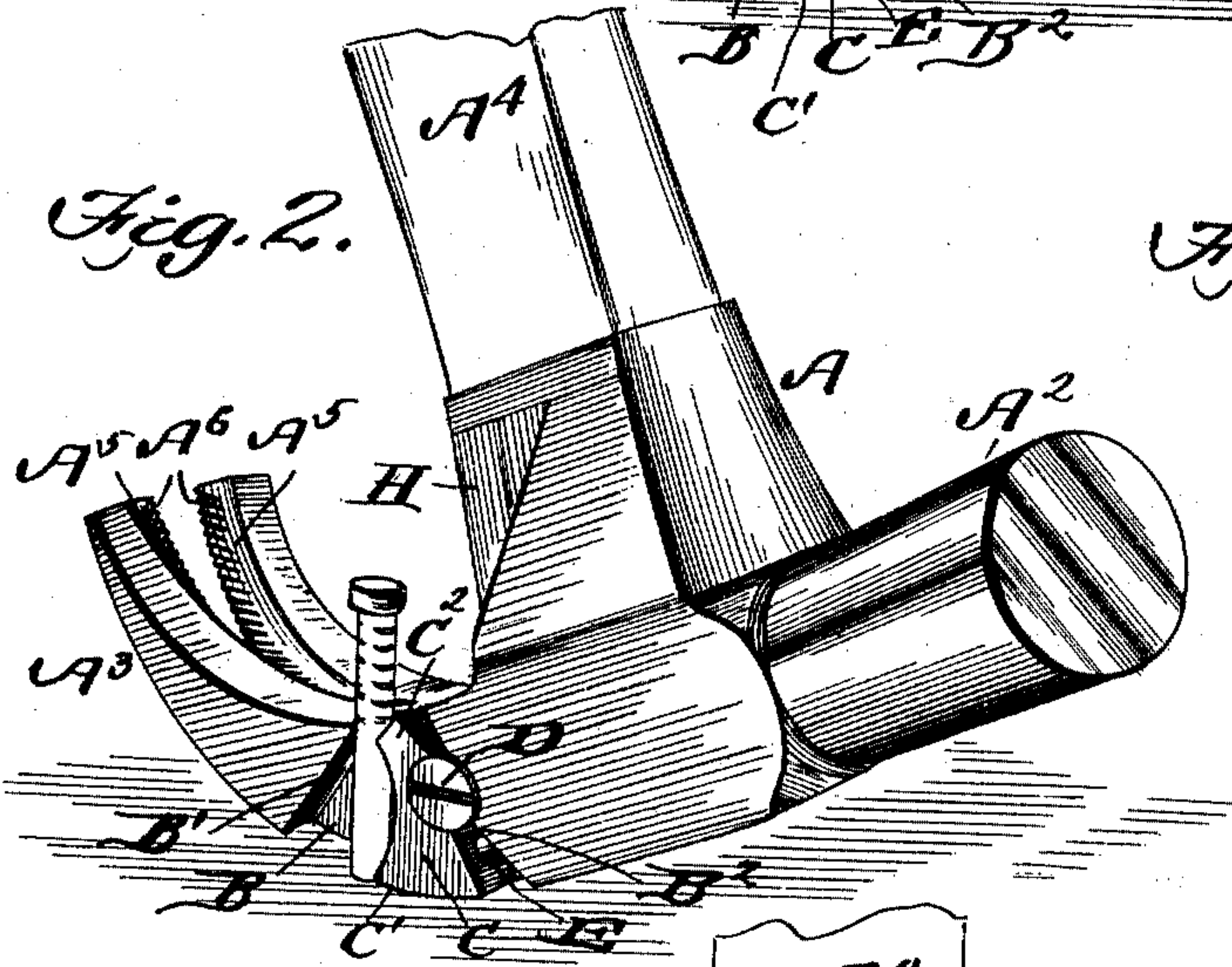


Fig. 4.

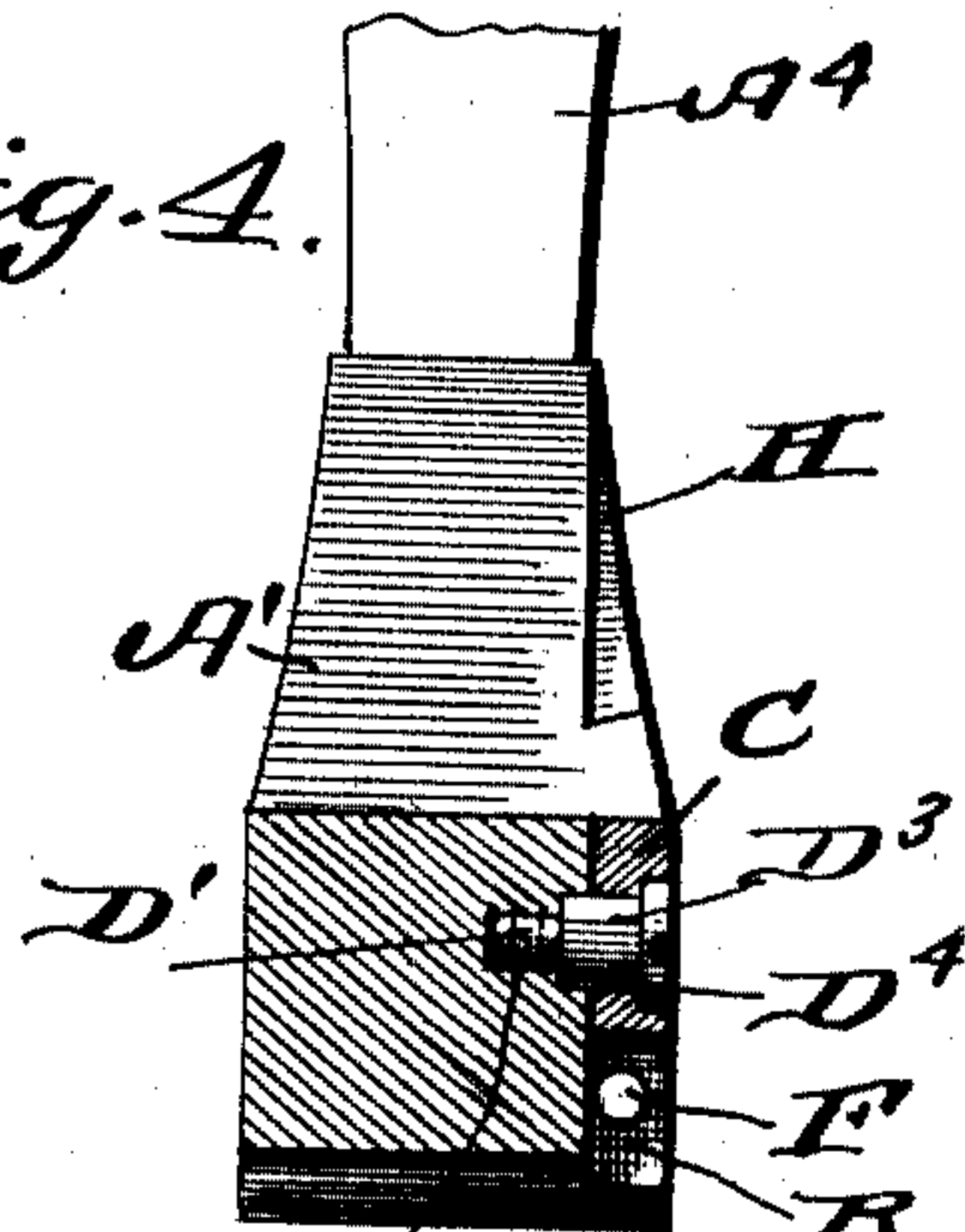


Fig. 3.

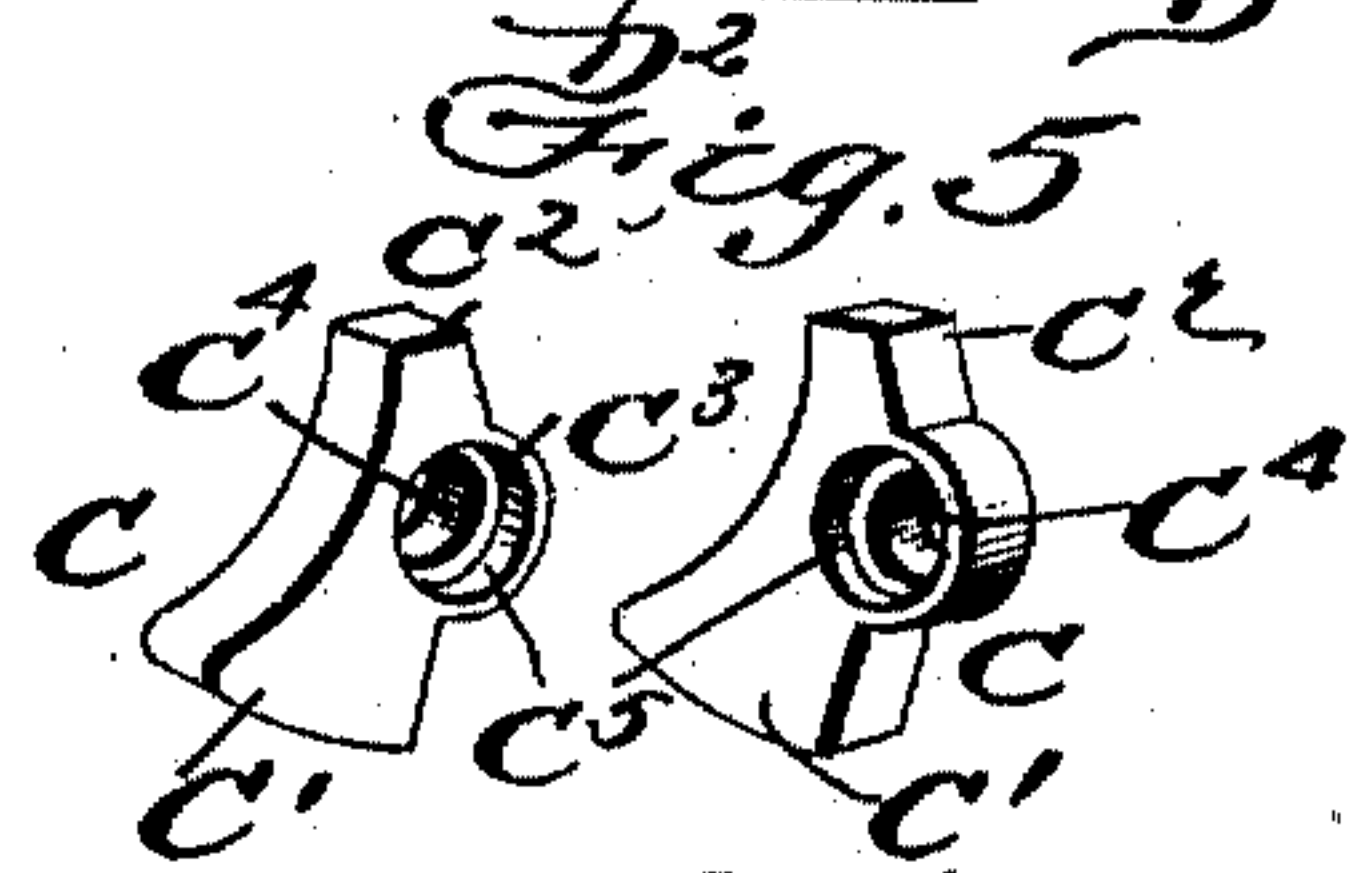
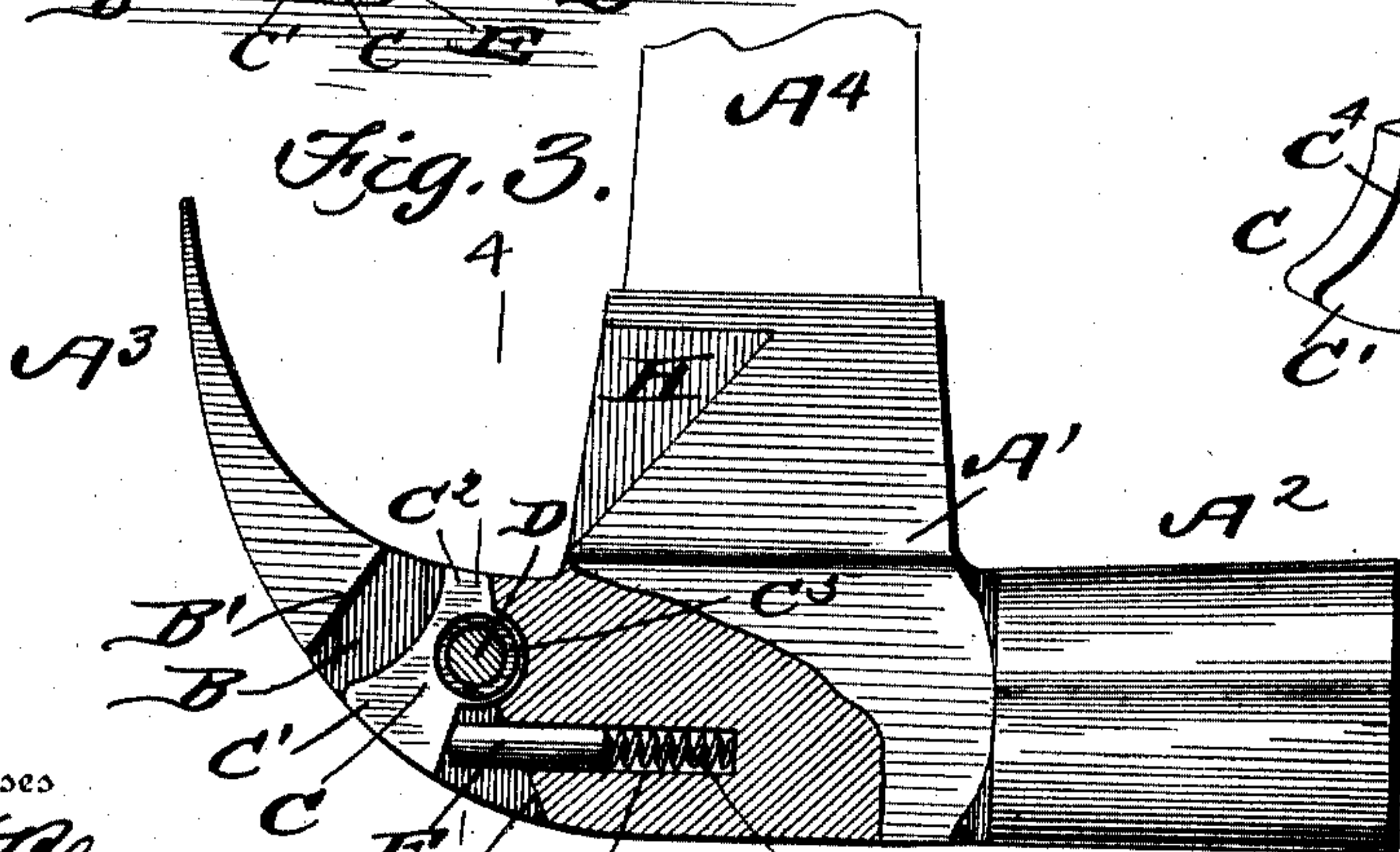
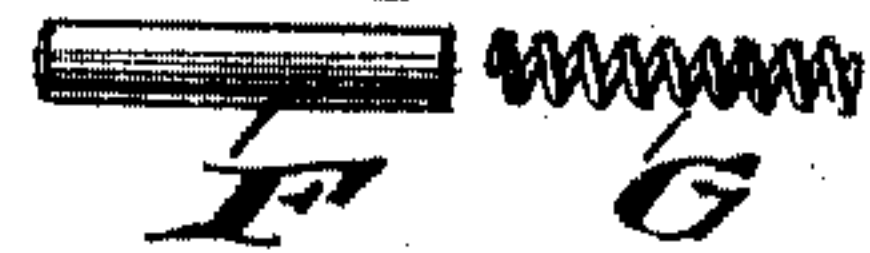


Fig. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HENRY ROWE, OF ENNIS, TEXAS.

## HAMMER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 759,019, dated May 3, 1904.

Application filed March 24, 1903. Serial No. 149,285. (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 Improvement in Hammers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to hammers, and more particularly to one provided with a nail-pulling attachment, the object being to provide such attachment in addition to the ordinary claw-hammer; and the object in providing such attachment is to enable the hammer to be used for the purpose of extracting an extraordinarily long nail without the employment of cleats or blocks and also to permit the said hammer being used for the purpose of pulling nails having very small heads or no heads at all.

With these objects in view the invention consists in cutting a recess in the outer face of one of the claws, pivoting a dog in said recess, and in arranging a spring-actuated pin in the body of the hammer which is adapted to normally bear against the outer end of the dog, thereby holding the said dog firmly in position and preventing the same rattling, but permitting the same to yield readily whenever the hammer is employed for extracting 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 part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hammer constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a view showing the operation of said hammer. Fig. 3 is a side elevation, partly in section. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a view showing the dog in two positions, and Fig. 6 is an elevation of the pin and the spring for actuating the same.

In the practical application of my invention I employ an ordinary hammer A, comprising the body portion A', the head A<sup>2</sup>, and the claws A<sup>3</sup>, all of said parts being of the usual or any approved construction, and the handle A<sup>4</sup> is inserted in the body portion and

secured therein in the usual manner. One of the claws has a recess B cut in the outer face thereof adjacent to the body of the hammer, the walls of said recess B' and B<sup>2</sup> being inclined in opposite directions, said walls converging from their inner ends, as most clearly shown. A dog C is pivoted in the recess adjacent to the wall B', the outer end C' being considerably wider than the inner end C<sup>2</sup>, and intermediate the ends the dog is enlarged, as shown at C<sup>3</sup>, said enlarged portion having an opening C<sup>4</sup> and a countersink C<sup>5</sup>. This opening C<sup>4</sup> and countersink C<sup>5</sup> are made for the purpose of receiving the pivot-bolt D, which has a reduced threaded end D', which screws into the threaded aperture D<sup>2</sup> produced in the claw, the smooth portion D<sup>3</sup> of the bolt resting in the opening C<sup>4</sup>, while the head D<sup>4</sup> rests in the countersink C<sup>5</sup>. By means of this connection the dog will be securely pivoted in the recess and the head of the bolt will be flush with the outer face of the said dog. The body of the hammer is bored out, as shown at E, said bore communicating with the recess B, and located therein is a pin F, the outer end of which is adapted to bear against the outer end of the dog, said pin being normally held in engagement with the dog by means of a spring G, placed within the bore E back of the pin F, as most clearly shown in Fig. 3. By means of this construction the dog will normally be held in a position shown in Figs. 1 and 3 and all rattling of the parts will be avoided. When it is desired to extract a nail, the hammer is arranged so that the nail is inserted in the recess between the dog C and the wall B' of the recess. The hammer is then tilted upon the head thereof, and during such operation the lower end of the dog contacting with the nail throws the inner end 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. If the nail be of extraordinary length, the hammer can be moved back upon the nail, obtaining a fresh grip, and then by repeating the operation before referred to the remaining portion of the nail can be drawn from the wood.

It will thus be seen that nails of extraordi-



nary length can be extracted without bending them and without resorting to placing blocks or cleats beneath the head of the hammer during the tilting operation, and it will also be understood that inasmuch as the extracting attachment operates upon the body of the nail and not upon the head thereof the hammer can be used for pulling nails with a very small head or no head at all. If desired, the body of the hammer may be cut away, as shown at H, so that the said body portion will not contact with the nail and throw same out of the recess. The inner edges of the claw are beveled, as shown at A<sup>5</sup>, and the extreme edge of the beveled portions are serrated, as shown at A<sup>6</sup>, so that a short projecting portion of a headless nail can be gripped and pulled out a sufficient distance to be grasped by the dog C. Thus it will be seen that I provide a hammer capable of pulling all kinds of nails.

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

1. A hammer having a recess in one claw thereof, a dog pivoted in said recess, and a spring-actuated pin arranged in the body of the hammer and adapted to engage the outer end of the dog, substantially as set forth.

2. A hammer having a recess in the side of one of the claws, a dog pivoted in said recess, the outer end of said dog being larger than the inner end, a bore produced in the body of the hammer and communicating with the recess, and a spring and pin arranged in said bore, the pin being adapted to engage the outer end of the dog, substantially as described.

3. A hammer of the kind described having a recess in the outer face of one of the claws, the walls of said recess being inclined in opposite directions, the said walls converging toward their inner ends, a dog pivoted in the said recess, said dog being larger at the outer end, and enlarged intermediate its ends, said enlarged portion having a countersink and an opening, a bolt having a reduced threaded end adapted to pass through the dog and engage the threaded opening in the claw and a spring-actuated pin arranged in the body of the hammer and adapted to engage the outer end of the dog, substantially as set forth.

4. A hammer of the kind described comprising a claw having a main recess on one side, the walls of said recess converging toward the handle portion and the inner wall having a curved recess formed therein, the said wall on one side of the curved recess being at a different angle from the continuation of said wall on the opposite side of the recess, a dog pivoted in the main recess and having a lateral rounded portion resting in the curved recess, the hammer-head having a bore communicating with the main recess on one side of the curved recess, a spiral spring seated in the bore, and a plunger bearing at its inner end on the spring and at its outer end on, and adjacent, an end of the dog and adapted to normally hold the opposite end of the dog in engagement with the wall of the main recess on the handle side of the curved recess.

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