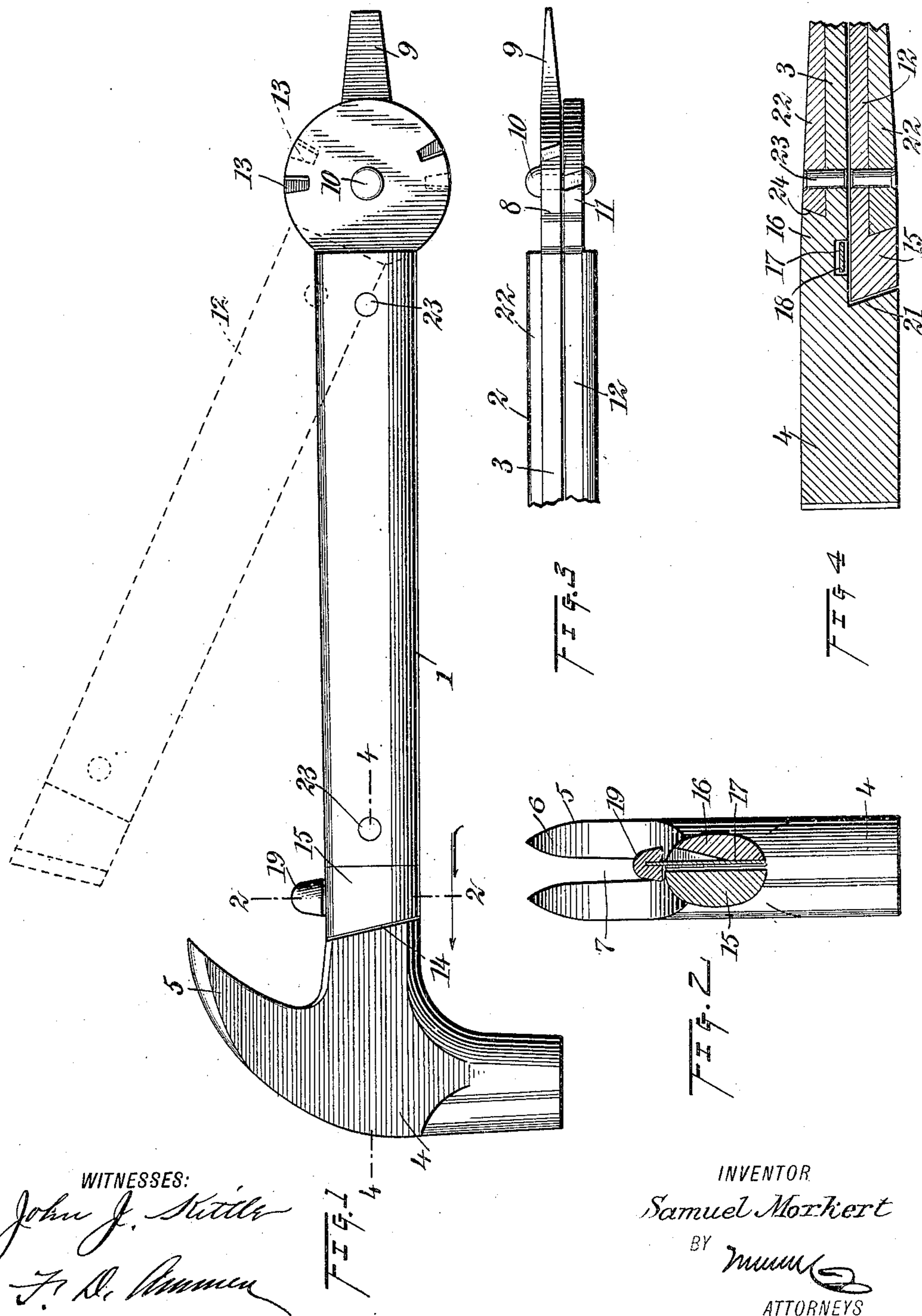


No. 822,066.

PATENTED MAY 29, 1906.

S. MORKERT.  
COMBINATION TOOL.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1905.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL MORKERT, OF QUERIDA, COLORADO.

## COMBINATION-TOOL.

No. 822,066.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 29, 1906.

Application filed May 20, 1905. Serial No. 261,349.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL MORKERT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Querida, in the county of Custer and State of Colorado, have invented a new and Improved Combination-Tool, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to combination-tools.

The object of this invention is to produce a tool of this class which is especially useful in the construction or repairing of wire fences.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and definitely set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the tool, certain parts being represented in dotted outline, as will appear. Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken upon the line 2 2 of Fig. 1 and looking in the direction indicated by the arrow. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of one extremity of the tool, and Fig. 4 is a section taken substantially upon the line 4 4 of Fig. 1.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents the handle of the device. This handle comprises a shank 2, having a body 3, preferably of steel or similar metal, which is formed integrally with a hammer-head 4. At one side this head 4 is preferably formed with a claw 5, which facilitates the extraction of staples from the fence-posts. As indicated in Fig. 2, the claw is preferably formed of two pointed fingers 6, which form a throat 7 therebetween, into which the staple may pass when the hammer is being applied to draw the staple. The extremity of the body 3 of the handle is expanded, so as to form a lobe 8 of substantially circular form, which lobe is formed at its outer edge with a point or tip 9, which constitutes a screw-driver, the axis of which is disposed substantially parallel with the central axis of the handle. Pivotal-ly attached to the central point of the lobe 8 by means of a suitable rivet 10 I provide a second lobe 11, which is similar in form to the lobe 8. This lobe is formed integrally with a lever 12. At suitable points on the circumferential edges of the lobes 8 and 11 notches 13 are formed. These notches

may register together, so as to form a jaw, into which wire may be thrust in order to cut the same. Thus the superposed lobes 8 and 11 constitute a cutter. The lever 12 normally constitutes a part of the handle 1, referred to above, lying against the inner face of the body 2 of the handle, as indicated most clearly in Fig. 3. In order to facilitate the proper alinement between this movable section 12 of the handle and the body thereof, the hammer-head 4 is preferably formed with an inclined shoulder 14, which projects laterally on the side of the hammer to which the movable part is attached, and the extremity of the lever 12 is preferably expanded and rounded to form a bolster 15 and cut upon an inclined line corresponding to that of the shoulder 14. From this arrangement it will be clear that if the lever 12 should be moved down from the position in which it is represented in dotted lines in Fig. 1 it could be made to occupy the position in which it is represented in full lines, the shoulder 14 operating as a stop to limit the downward movement of the lever when it superposes exactly upon the body of the handle.

I provide means for locking the lever 12 in its closed position when constituting a part of the handle. For this purpose the shank 3 of the hammer is preferably enlarged opposite to the bolster 15 to form a similar bolster 16, and the inner face of this bolster 16 is formed with a vertical recess 17, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 4. In this recess there is attached a leaf-spring 18, the upper extremity whereof carries rigidly a head 19, which normally projects over the upper edge of the bolster 15 and locks the same against being raised, constituting a catch, as will be readily understood. As shown most clearly in Fig. 2, behind the spring 18 the recess 17 is enlarged, as at 20, so as to present a space into which the spring may be forced, so as to enable the lever 12 to be released. From this arrangement evidently the spring 18, in connection with the head 19, constitutes a spring-catch which may be readily operated.

As indicated most clearly in Fig. 4, the shoulder 14 not only inclines where it appears upon the outer surface of the hammer-head, but it is preferably undercut, as indicated at 21 in Fig. 4. In order to facilitate the holding of the hammer-handle, the outer faces of the body 3 and the lever 12 preferably have wooden grips or facing-strips 22 attached thereto by countersunk rivets 23,

as indicated in Fig. 4. The bolsters 15 and 16 are preferably formed adjacent to the grips 22 with undercut shoulders 24, which receive the beveled extremities of the grips, as indicated most clearly in Fig. 4.

The operation of the tool as respects the wire-cutter has been described. The manner in which the tool would be manipulated as a hammer is evident, and it is also manifest that the tool would operate in this connection in substantially the same manner as an ordinary hammer. When using the tool as a screw-driver, the hammer-head 4 would operate as a handle to facilitate the turning of the tip 9. If the leverage furnished in this manner were not sufficient, the lever 12 of the wire-cutter would be thrown out from the handle in the manner suggested above and used as a lever, so as to facilitate the turning of the screw-driver.

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

1. A hammer having a shank with a flat side face and a rounded side face, a movable section pivoted on said shank against said flat face and sliding laterally across the same, said section having a rounded outer face and cooperating with said shank to form a handle, said shank and said section having cooperating edges constituting a wire-cutter, and a catch for securing said section to said shank.

2. A hammer having a head and a shank

with a flat side face lying in substantially the same plane with the axis of said head, a movable section pivoted against said flat side face near the extremity of said shank remote from said head, said movable section and said shank having cooperating edges constituting a wire-cutter, said shank having a shoulder in the path of said movable section when swinging in the direction in which the hammer strikes, and a catch on said handle for retaining said movable section against said shoulder.

3. A hammer having a head and a shank, a movable section pivoted to said shank at the extremity remote from said head and cooperating with said shank to form a complete handle for said hammer, said movable section and shank having cooperating edges constituting a wire-cutter, said shank having an inclined shoulder in the path of the extremity of said movable section when rotated on its pivot in the direction in which said hammer strikes, said movable section having an inclined extremity engaging said shoulder, and a catch on said handle for retaining said movable section against said shoulder.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL MORKERT.

Witnesses:

A. D. MacKENZIE,  
MAY MacKENZIE.