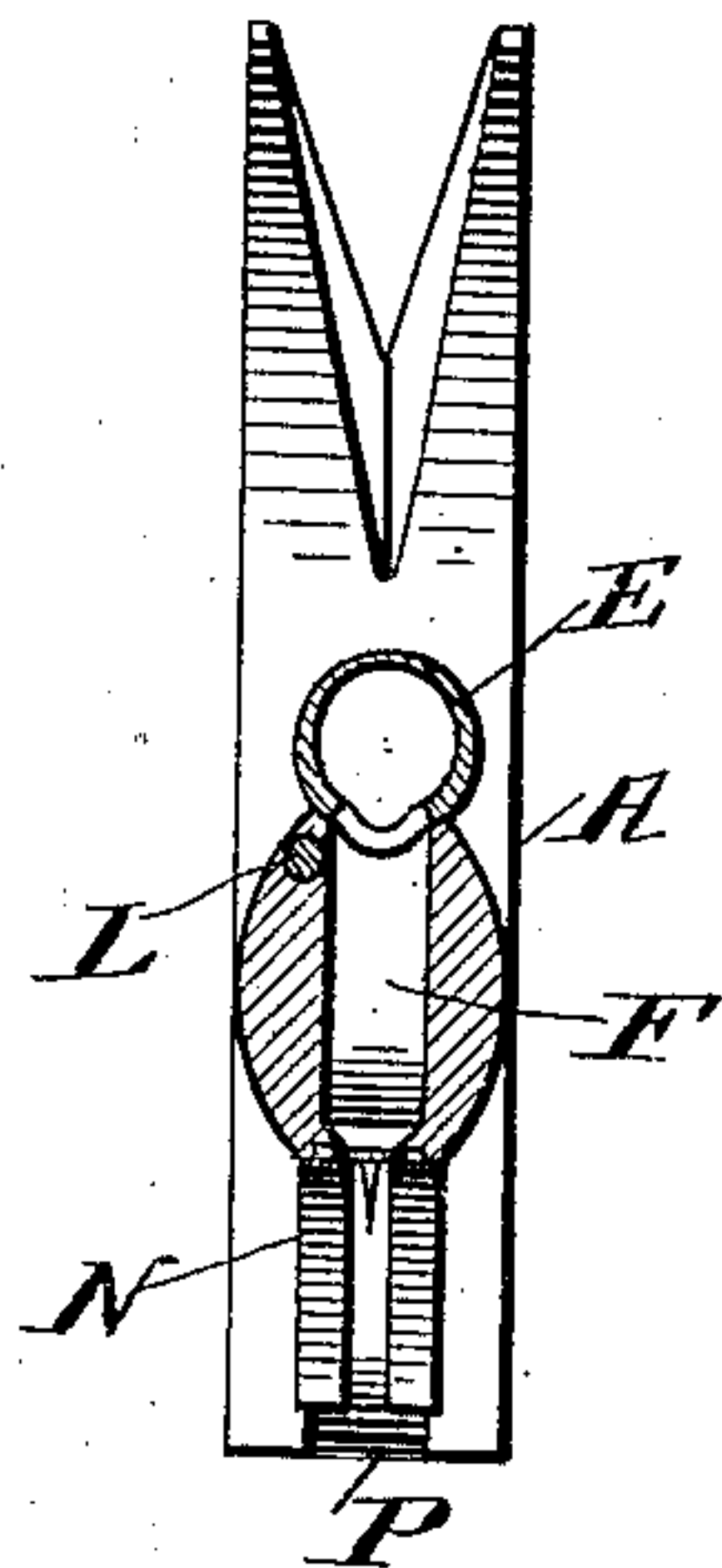
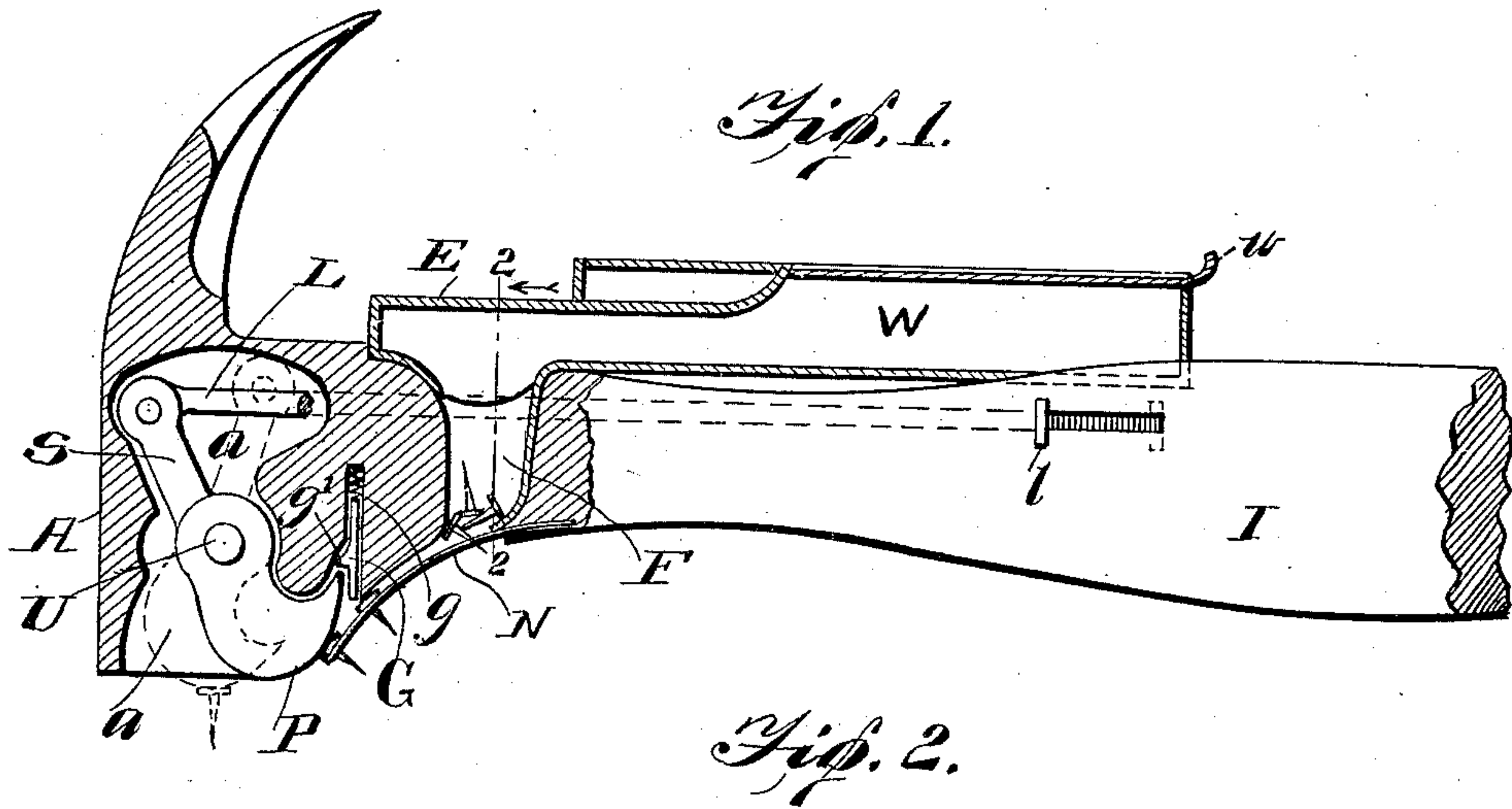


No. 840,441.

PATENTED JAN. 1, 1907.

J. A. R. DAMONTE.  
MAGNETIC TACK HAMMER.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 11, 1906.



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. R. DAMONTE, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

## MAGNETIC TACK-HAMMER.

No. 840,441.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 1, 1907.

Application filed June 11, 1906. Serial No. 321,131.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. R. DAMONTE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Magnetic Tack-Hammers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that form of magnetic tack-hammer in which the tacks are carried in a magazine attached to the handle and are fed therefrom down to the face of the hammer and retained thereupon by magnetic attraction, so as to be driven without handling the tacks by the fingers; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of the magnetic feeding devices and the construction of the hammer-head for receiving the same, as will be hereinafter fully described.

Figure 1 is a sectional side view of my new tack-hammer, and Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

A is the hammer-head, and I its handle. The hammer-head is chambered out with a cavity *a*, which opens at the driving-face of the hammer. In this cavity is pivoted at U a magnet P, capable of swinging on its center at U. This magnet is formed of a comparatively heavy hook-shaped mass of iron whose convex surface is about flush with the face of the hammer-head.

The magnet has a rigid arm S on the opposite side of its center, which arm extends up into the hammer-head and is hinged to a slide-rod L, which extends down the handle and terminates in a thumb-piece *l*, by which it may be worked. This rod is preferably arranged in a hole bored longitudinally in the wooden handle, and its thumb-piece *l* projects laterally through a slot in the side of the handle, so as to be accessible to be worked.

On the side of the handle opposite to the hammer-face there is a sheet-metal box W, having a sliding cover *w* and forming a magazine into which the tacks are loosely placed. One end of this magazine tapers to the form of a tube E, which has an opening in its side large enough to allow a tack to pass out. This opening is in registration with a transverse slot F in the handle, which passes entirely through the handle to a slideway N, formed by a slotted piece of sheet metal secured to the handle and extending superficially up

toward the face of the hammer and the face of the magnet.

G is a detent moving in a transverse guide-slot in the hammer-head and arranged to pass down to the slideway N for the tacks and prevent the tacks from spilling out. This detent is normally forced down to its retaining position in front of a tack by a small spring *g* in the hammer-head behind the detent. Said detent is also formed with a lug *g'* on its side immediately adjacent to the hooked end of the magnet P and adapted to be caught by the toe of said hooked end and be lifted thereby when the magnet moves backward toward the handle.

When the magnet is moved backward by a thrust on the thumb-piece *l* of rod L, the toe of the magnet catches the lug *g'* of the detent and lifts the latter out of range of the tack. The tack up to this time has been suspended by its head with its point protruding through the slot of the slideway N, and when the detent is lifted the tack drops down with its flat head against the face of the magnet and is retained thereagainst by magnetic attraction. The thumb-piece *l* of the rod L is then pulled, and the magnet is turned to the dotted position, with the tack adhering to its face by magnetic attraction, with its point free and ready to be driven into its place by a blow of the hammer.

The tacks are placed in the magazine indiscriminately, and when the hammer is brought up to a striking position it causes the tacks to scatter, and on the outward swing or striking movement they find their way one at a time through the tube and slot in the handle and down into the slideway.

I claim—

1. A magnetic tack-hammer comprising a chambered head having an opening on the striking-face, a swinging magnet pivoted in the head and formed with a relatively heavy end curved toward the handle and terminating in a hook-shaped toe, a tack-channel arranged on the striking side of the hammer along its handle and extending to the curved face of the magnet and a spring-seated detent arranged in a recess in the hammer-head to slide transversely to the tack-channel to restrain the tacks and having a lip adapted to be engaged by the toe of the magnet to be lifted thereby when the magnet moves backward, and means for operating the magnet.

2. A magnetic tack-hammer, comprising a

chambered head, a handle having a trans-  
verse slot through it near the head, a maga-  
zine communicating therewith and located  
near the hammer-head on the opposite side  
5 from the striking-face, a magnet pivoted in  
the head and having a curved face substan-  
tially coincident with the striking-face and  
terminating in a hook-shaped toe next to the  
handle, a tack-channel extending from the  
10 slot in the handle to the hammer-face and a  
spring-seated detent arranged in a recess in

the hammer-head to slide across the tack-  
channel and restrain the tacks and having a  
lip adapted to be engaged by the backward  
movement of the toe of the magnet to trans- 15  
fer the tack, and means for operating the  
magnet.

JOSEPH A. R. DAMONTE.

Witnesses:

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B. M. POWELL.