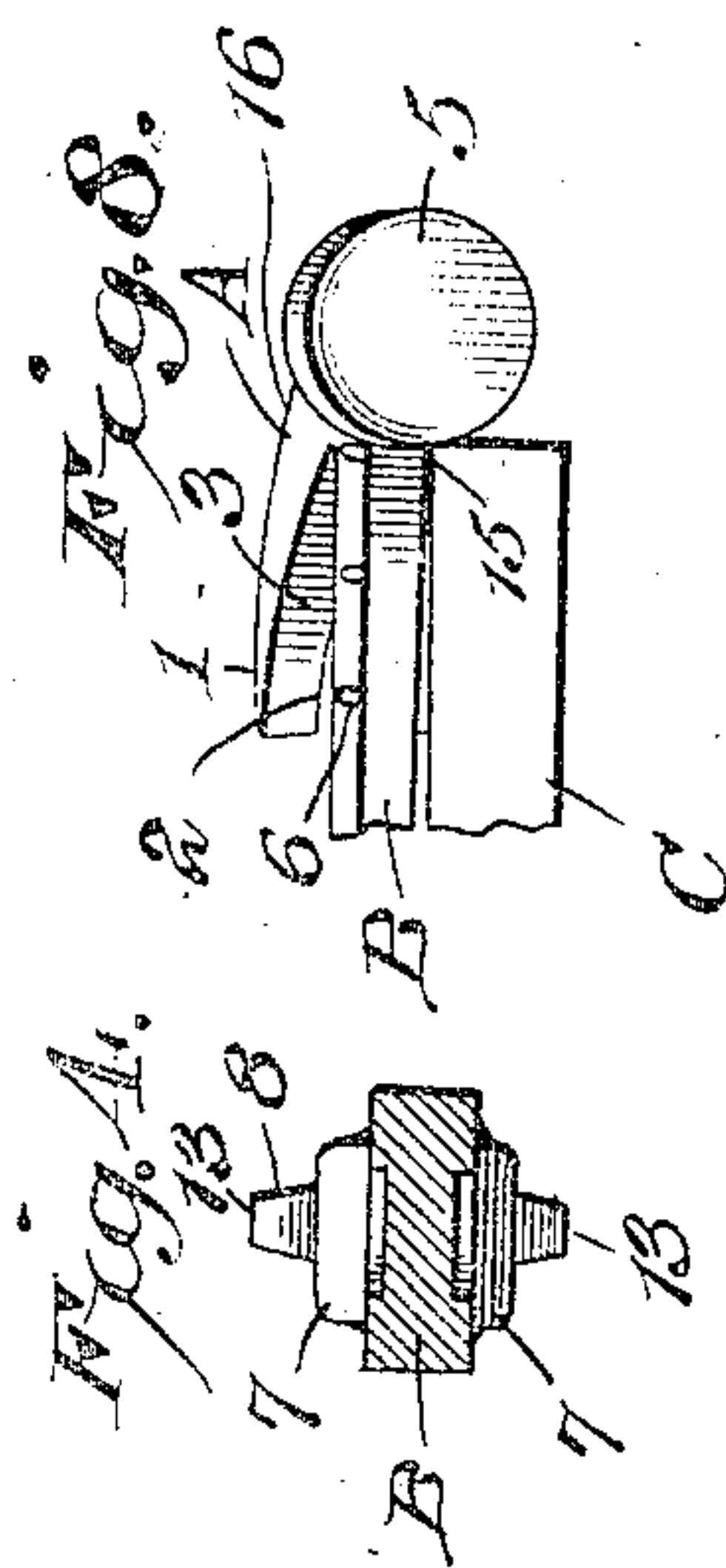
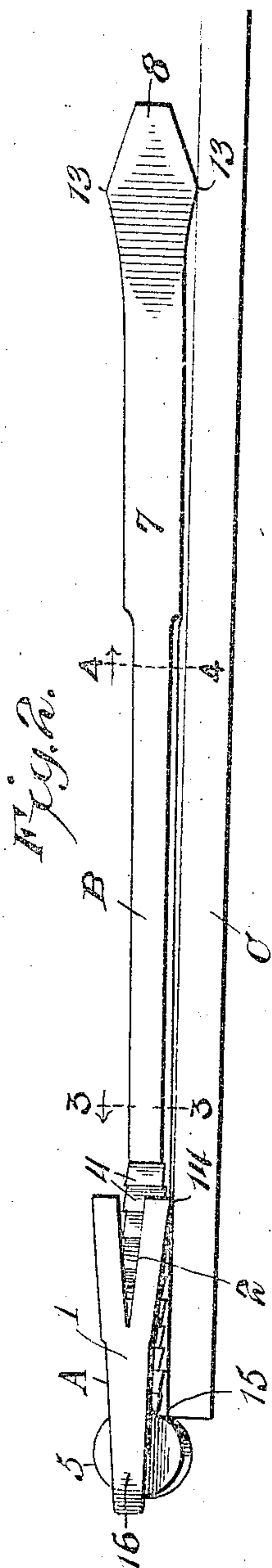
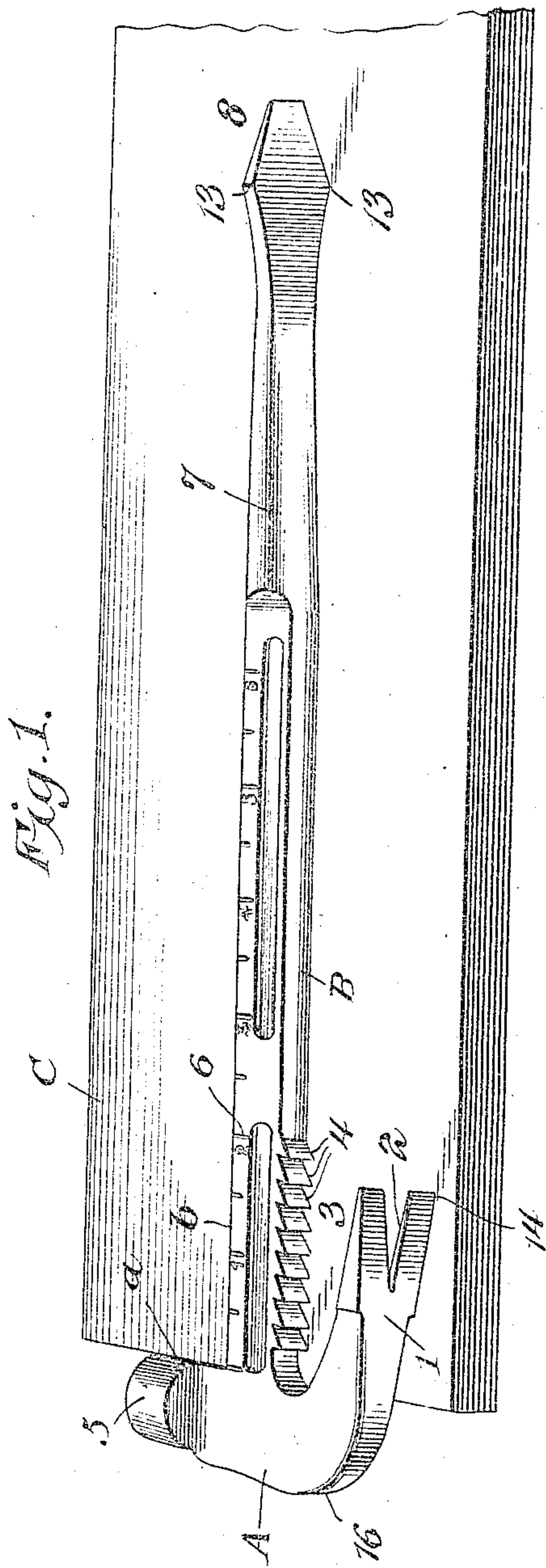


935,459.

Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

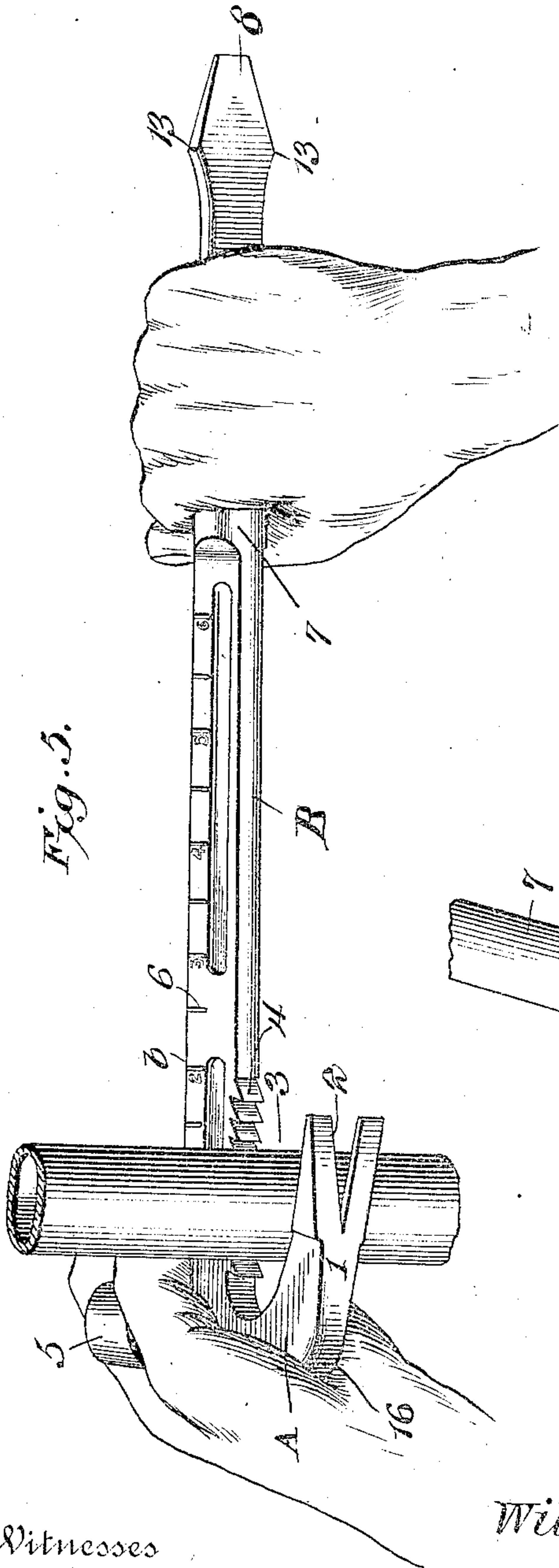


Fig. 5.

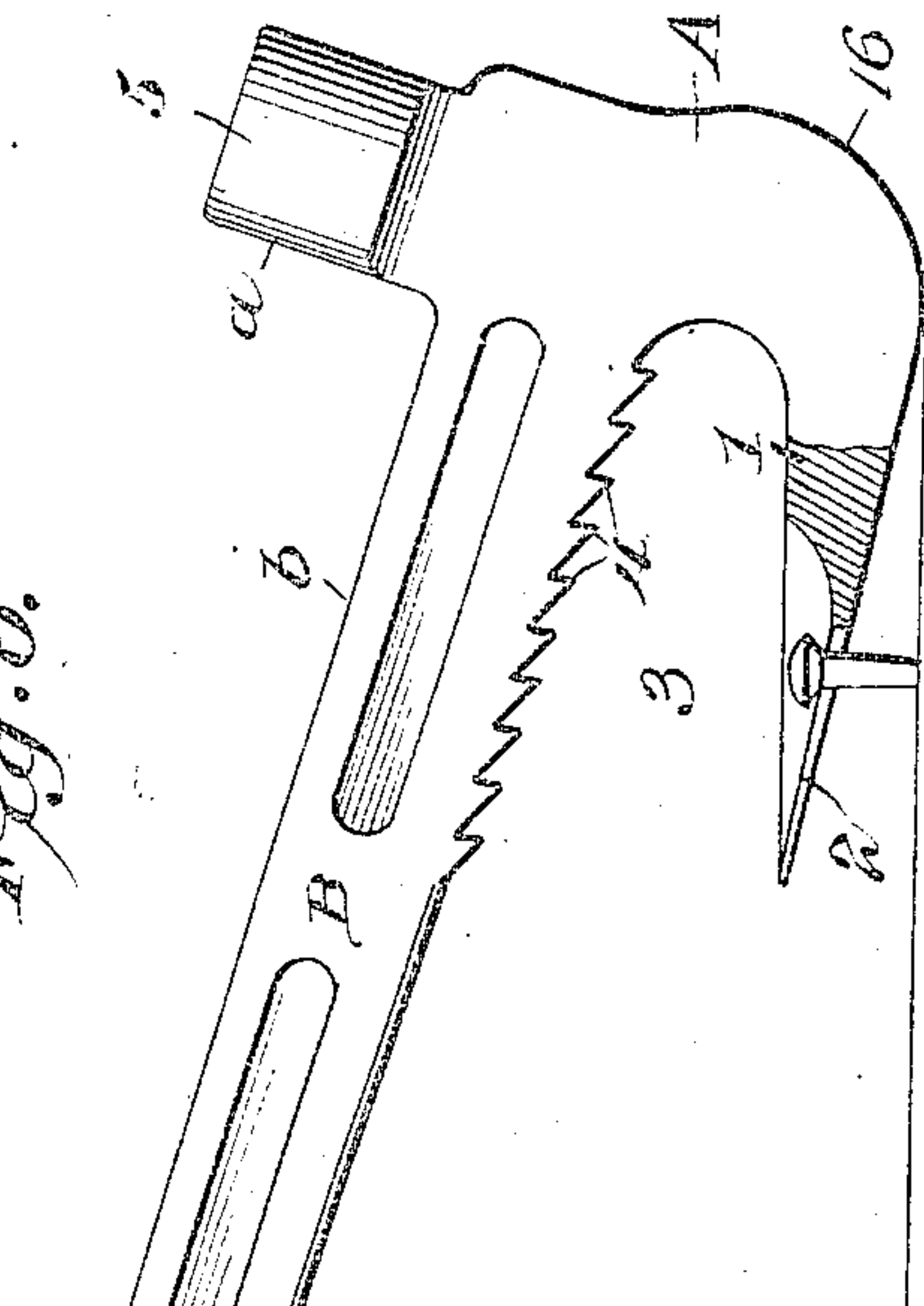


Fig. 6.

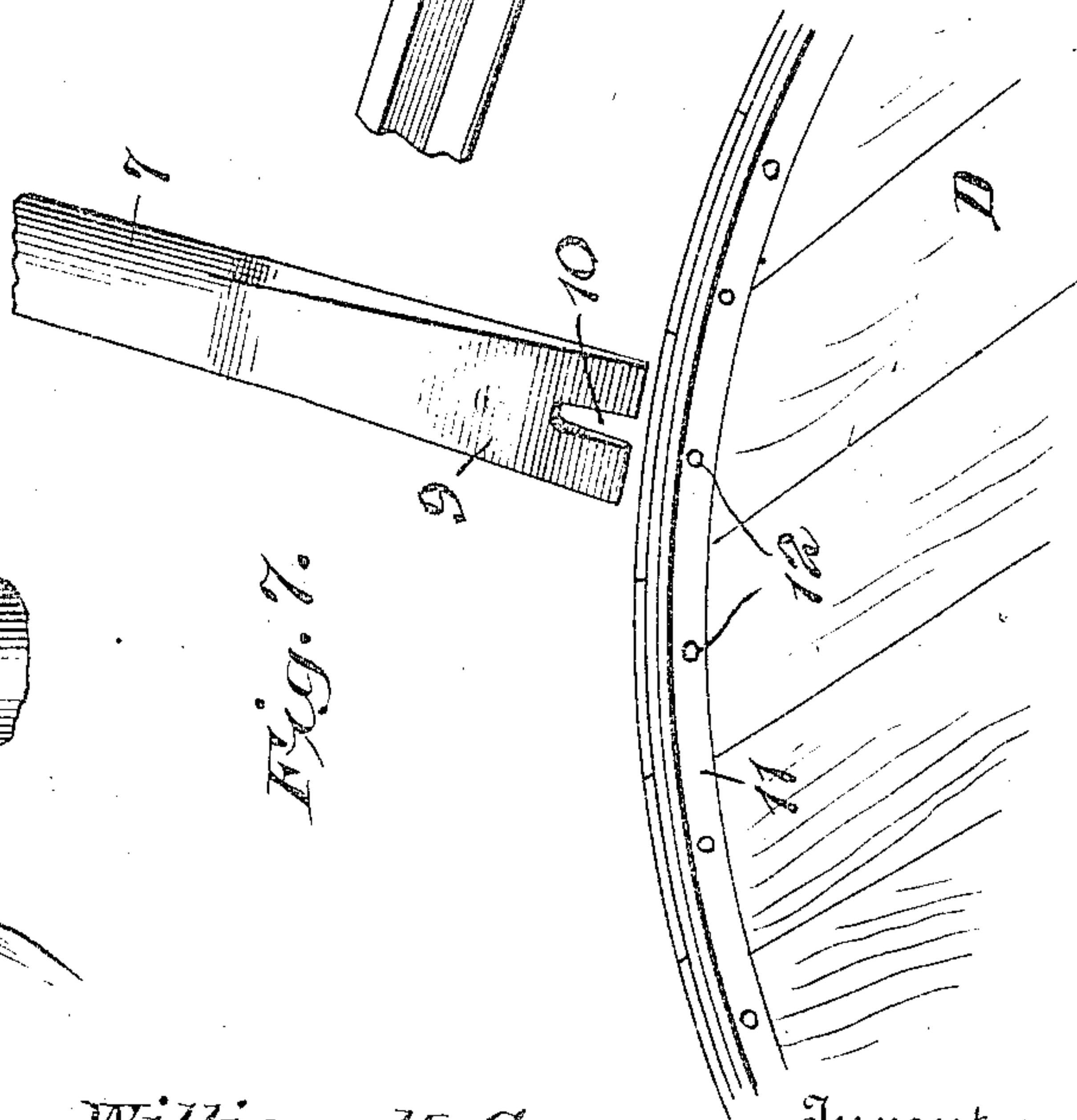


Fig. 7.

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COMBINATION-TOOL.

935,459.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

Application filed March 15, 1909. Serial No. 483,459.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. CARR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Combination-Tool, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combination tool, and the principal objects of the invention are to provide an extremely handy and efficient tool in the form of a hammer, nail pull and rule, the hammer face and claw or nail pull of the tool being arranged at opposite sides of the handle, and the scale constituting the rule extending along the handle from the said hammer face, the relation of the parts being such as to cause the hammer face to be thrown behind one edge of the object to be measured on the scale, whereby the tool can be steadied and the rule more readily held at right angles to the edge of the object. And in conjunction with the tool, which is preferably a single piece structure, such for instance, as a drop forging, are provided adjunctive devices which increase the usefulness of the tool by rendering it adaptable, as a screw driver, pry, pipe wrench, etc.

With these objects in view and others, as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention comprises the various novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be more fully described hereinafter and set forth with particularity in the claims appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate one embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tool showing the same in use as a rule. Fig. 2 is a side view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line 3—3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar section on line 4—4. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the tool used as a pipe wrench. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary side elevation showing the tool as a nail pull, a portion of the nail-engaging claw being broken away. Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective view of a modified form of handle for the tool especially useful for prying purposes, as in the opening of a barrel. Fig. 8 is a detail view of the hammer face end of the head showing the position of the tool, as in Fig. 1.

Similar reference characters are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the views.

The tool comprises a head A which is relatively flat in the plane of the handle B, and one end of the head is formed into a claw 1 which expands outwardly and has an inwardly-extending longitudinal recess 2 for affording effective engagement with the nails intended to be drawn. The claw overhangs the portion of the handle adjacent the head A so as to cooperate with the adjacent face of the handle to form a V-shaped recess or mouth 3. Either of the jaws of this mouth formed by the claw 1 and the handle B may be provided with serrations 4 for engagement with a pipe, as indicated in Fig. 5, for adapting the tool as a wrench. When the pipe is in engagement with the serrations, the opposite side will bear against the inner face of the claw to constitute an abutment so that the pipe can be tightly gripped for turning the same.

The end of the head opposite from the claw 1 is enlarged into a circular hammer face 5 which is arranged with its axis at right angles to the handle, so that the inner or under surface *a* will be disposed at ninety degrees to the adjacent side face *b* of the handle or steel of the tool, the purpose of which will be more apparent by reference to Figs. 1 to 3. On one of the flat faces of the handle B is arranged a scale 6. When the tool is to be used as a rule, it is placed on the board or object on which measurements are to be laid out, in the manner shown in Fig. 1, so that the under side *a* of the hammer face will bear against one edge of the board C. This will throw the handle at right angles to such edge, so that measurements can be marked off by means of the scale 6. It will be noted that the claw 1 of the hammer rests by one of its corners against the board so as to thereby throw the face end of the hammer head downwardly behind the edge of the board. This position is clearly shown in Fig. 3, wherein the line *c* represents the top surface of the board.

The portion of the handle opposite from the head A is rounded at 7 so as to form a convenient grip when using the tool as a hammer, pipe wrench, nail pull or the like, and the extremity of the handle is formed into a screw driver blade 8, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5, or it may be formed as a pry blade 9, as shown in Fig. 7, the latter form being particularly useful for a barrel opener. For this purpose, the blade has a longitudinal recess 10 to constitute claws which can

be inserted between the barrel-head retaining ring 11 of the barrel D, Fig. 7, and span the fastening nails 12 for said ring in order to effectively draw the same. The screw driver blade 8 may be enlarged at opposite points, as indicated at 13; Fig. 1, for the purpose of preventing the tool from slipping out of the hand when used as a hammer. The screw driver blade is flattened in a plane at right angles to the flattened portion of the handle, and one advantage of this is that when the tool is positioned as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the grip end of the handle will rest at one of the points 13 on the board, thereby raising the grip end of the handle and at the same time throwing the face portion 5 of the hammer head A behind the edge of the board to be marked off with reference to the scale. It will, therefore, be seen that the tool will have three points of contact with the board, namely, the point 13 at the end of the handle, the point 14 at one of the corners of the claw 1, and the point 15 at the edge of the inner end of the handle adjacent the head A. By arranging the points 13 and 14 below the plane of the flat face of the handle presented to the board C, the hammer face 5 will be more nearly in a tangential relation to the edge of the board against which the hammer face is presented, as shown in Fig. 8. When the tool is to be used as a screw driver or pry, the head A will be gripped as a handle for one hand, while the other hand may grip the parts 7 adjacent the blade so as to apply powerful pressure to the tool. In using the tool as a nail pull, as shown in Fig. 6, the rounded portion 16 of the hammer head constitutes a fulcrum on which the tool will rock in the operation of extracting the nail.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the device which I now consider to be the best embodiment

thereof, I desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claims appended hereto.

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

1. A combination tool comprising a handle, a head secured thereto formed with a claw at one end and a hammer face at the opposite end and projecting at right angles to the handle, and a scale extending longitudinally of the handle and beginning at the said head, the claw expanding outwardly and serving to throw the hammer face behind one edge of an object to be measured on the scale when the tool is placed with the claw and handle thereof resting on the object.

2. A combination tool comprising a flattened handle, a head shaped into a claw and a hammer face disposed respectively at opposite sides of the handle, said hammer face being enlarged to project above and below the planes coincident to the flat faces of the handle, the inner surface of the hammer face being disposed at right angles to the length of the handle, a scale on one of the flat faces of the handle and having one end coincident with the said inner surface, the claw of the head expanding outwardly whereby its opposite corners are disposed above and below the planes coincident with the flat faces of the handle, and a blade on the grip end of the handle and expanded in a plane at right angles to the flat faces of the handle to form projections extending outwardly from the handle and cooperating with the corners of the claw to support the tool on a piece of work to be laid out with the hammer face tilted behind one edge of the work.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. CARR.

Witnesses:

ALFRED DRESSER,
BART. J. GOODWIN.