

J. O. CHARPENTIER.
HAMMER FOR TINSMITHS, &c.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 2, 1909.

958,595.

Patented May 17, 1910.

Fig. 1.

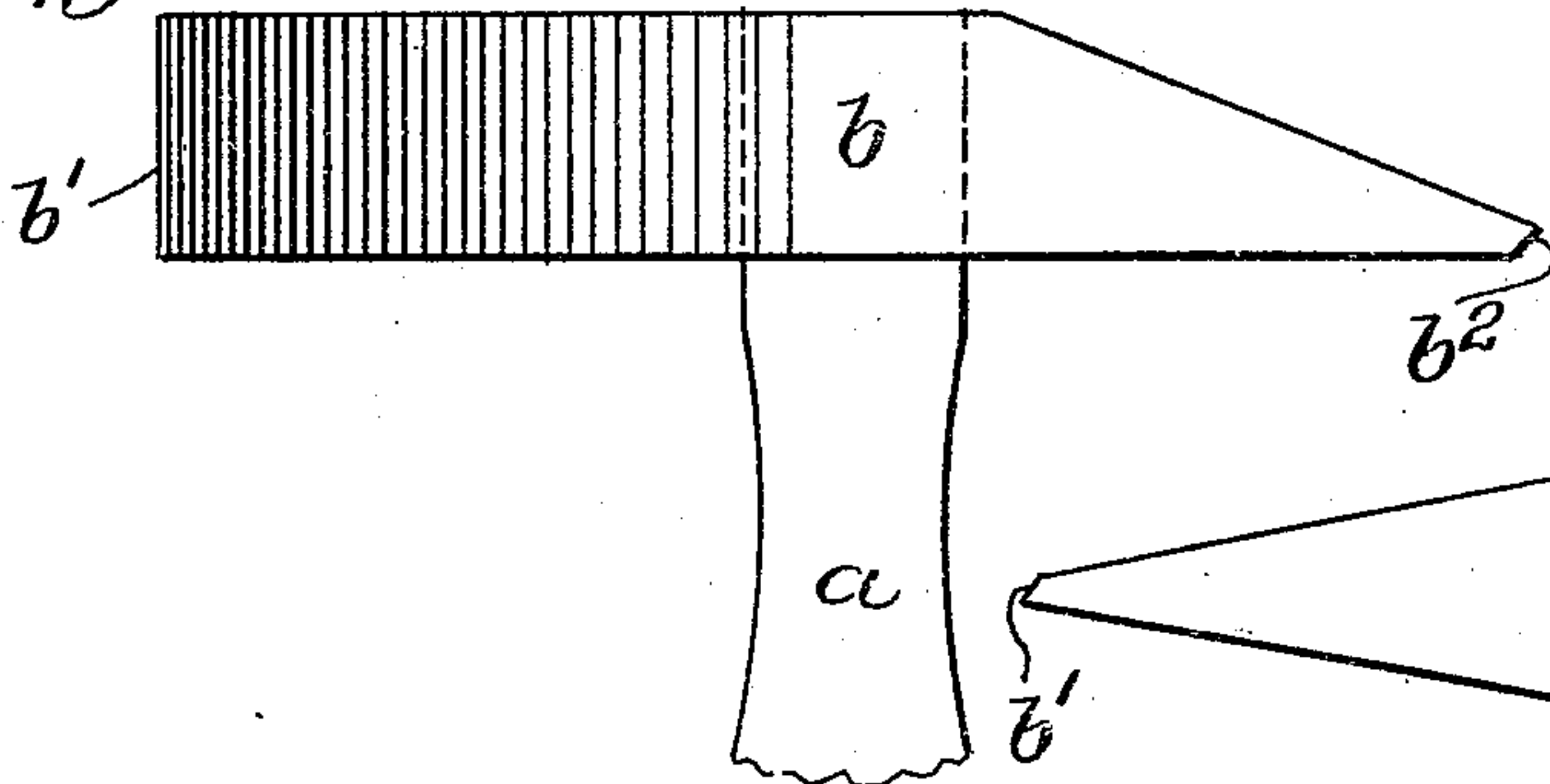


Fig. 2.

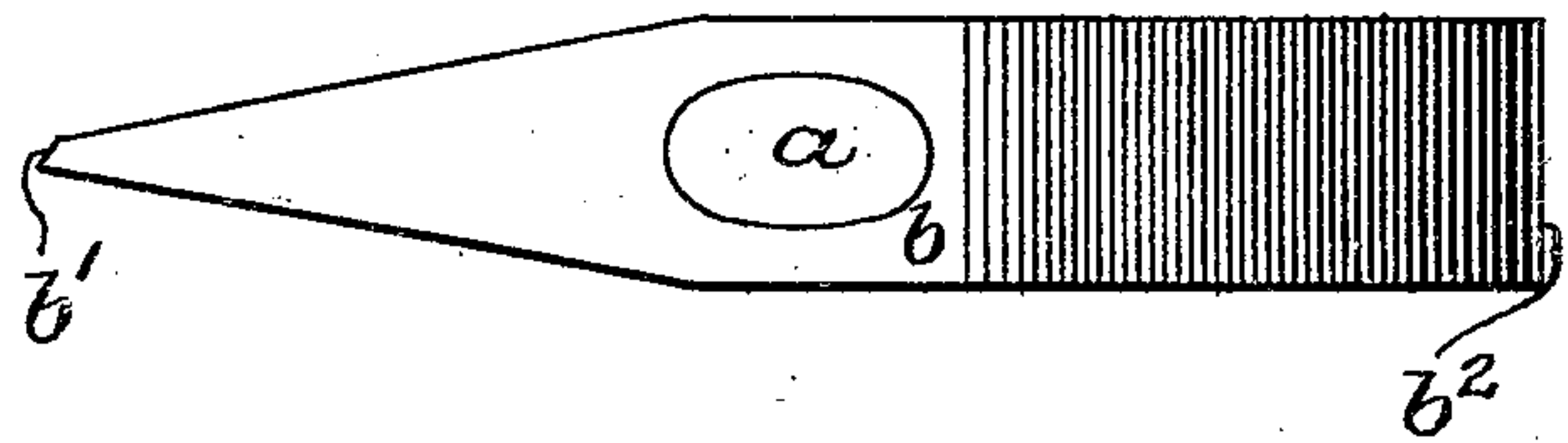


Fig. 3.

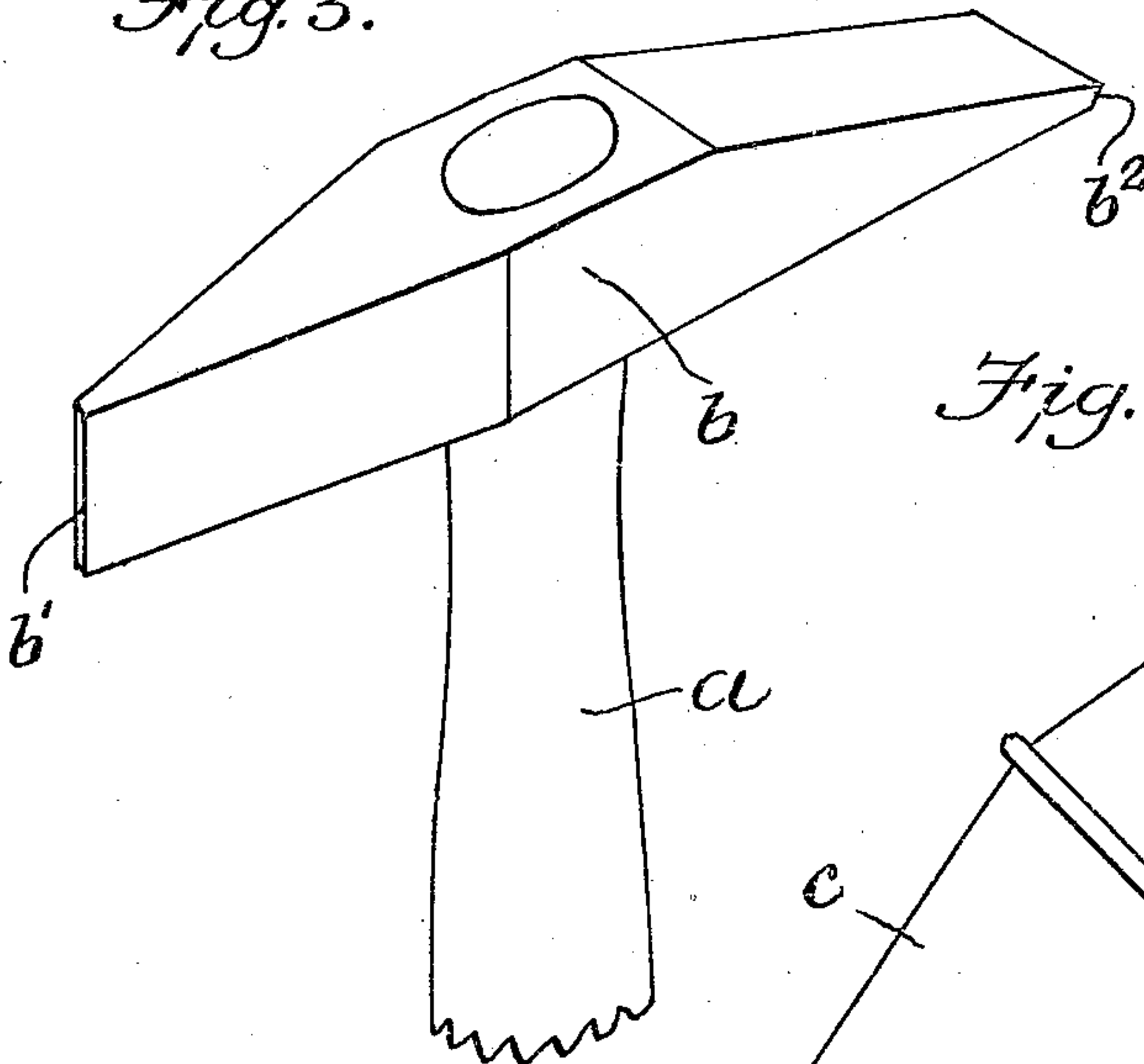
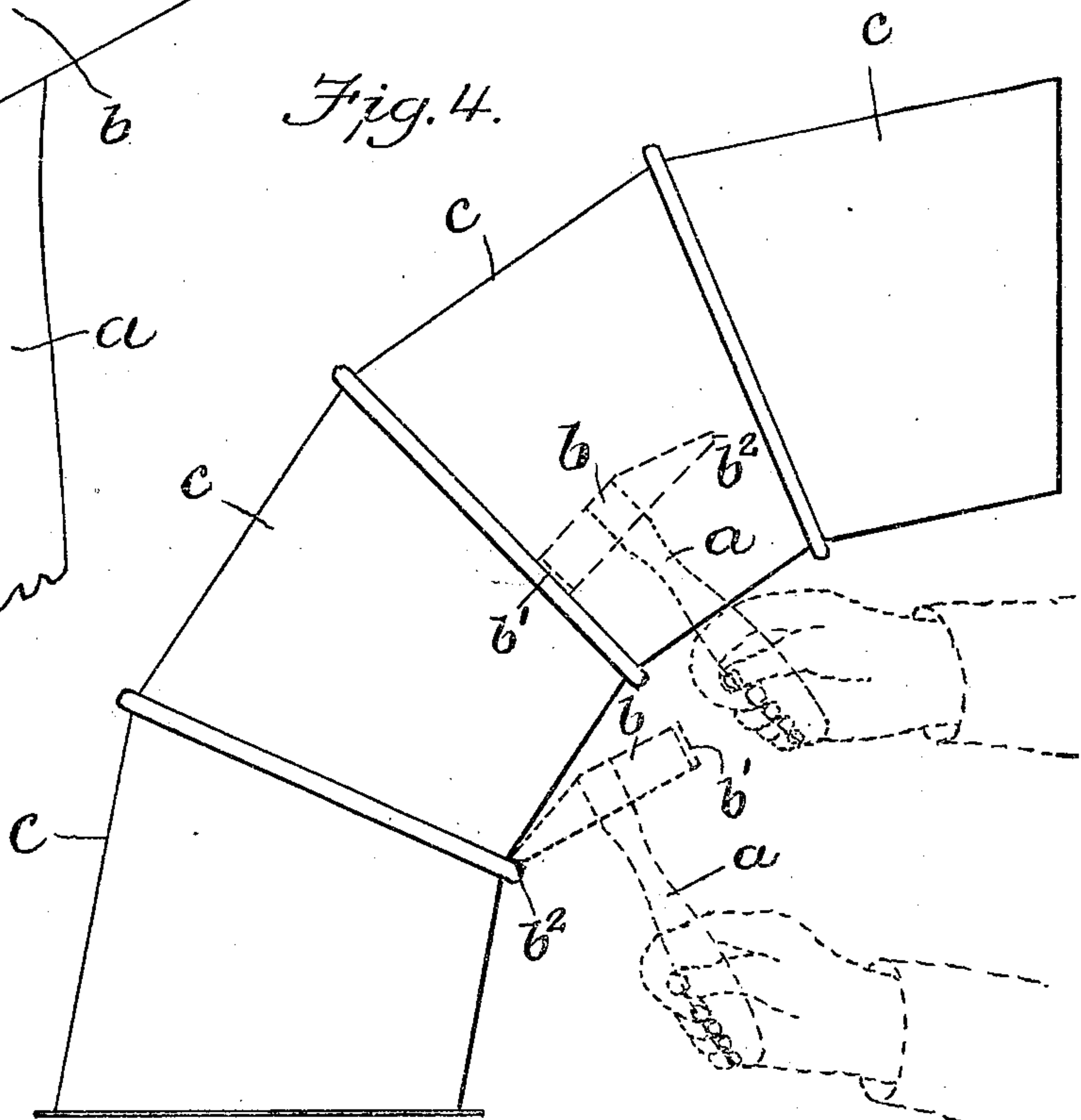


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH O. CHARPENTIER, OF CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HAMMER FOR TINSMITHS, &c.

958,595.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 17, 1910.

Application filed December 2, 1909. Serial No. 531,008.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH O. CHARPENTIER, of Concord, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hammers for Tinsmiths, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates chiefly to hammers used in forming seams in connecting circular sheet metal bodies, such as the sections of a sheet metal pipe elbow and the like. A hammer of this character is usually provided with a single peen having a narrow elongated face formed to hammer down a
15 flange or lip forming a part of a seam connecting two sheet metal parts. Heretofore a hammer of this class has been provided with only one of such peens, so that a workman in hammering down a circular flange
20 has to change the position of the handle relatively to the circle, and hold the handle at all times substantially radial to the center of the circle. The most effective and convenient way to manipulate the hammer is
25 to swing it directly forward from the operator's body in striking the blow, but when the hammer has but a single peen, it becomes necessary for the operator at times to swing the hammer in a direction at right angles to
30 a forward movement from the operator's body, this requiring a twisting movement of the operator's arm and impairing the accuracy of the blow.

The invention consists in a hammer having
35 ing two peens projecting from opposite sides of the handle, each peen having a narrow elongated end face, the elongation of one of said faces being lengthwise of the handle, while the elongation of the other face is
40 crosswise of the handle, the relative arrangement of the peens being such that the operator may apply a blow to different parts of a circular flange or body by a movement of his arm forward from his body, and without
45 a twisting or lateral movement of his arm.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification,—Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a hammer embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents an end elevation of the same. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view; and Fig. 4 represents a side view of a sheet metal elbow, the hammer being shown in dotted lines applied to
55 two different parts of the elbow.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings,—*a* represents the handle, and *b* the head of a hammer embodying my invention. The head is formed to project
60 equally from opposite sides of the handle, and each of its arms is tapered and terminates in a narrow elongated end face or peen, one of which is elongated in a direction at right angles to the direction of elongation of the other, as shown most clearly
65 in Fig. 3, where one of the peens is lettered *b'* and the other *b*². The peen *b'* is elongated in a direction substantially parallel with or lengthwise of the handle, while the
70 peen *b*² is elongated in a direction crosswise of the handle. The faces *b'*, *b*² are preferably beveled, so that each forms an acute angled edge by its junction with one of the sides of the arm on which it is
75 formed.

The operation of the described hammer is illustrated in Fig. 4, which represents a sheet metal elbow composed of tubular sections *c*, each having flanges so formed that
80 a flange on one section is adapted to overlap and be hammered down upon a flange upon the next section, thus forming a seam. The operator, who is supposed to be standing at the right of the elbow while hammering a
85 portion of a flange on the side of the elbow nearest his body, uses the peen *b*². When the seaming operation has progressed around to one or the other of the sides of the elbow farther from the operator's body, the
90 operator reverses the hammer and brings the peen *b'* into action. The operator is therefore enabled to hammer around somewhat more than one-quarter of a complete circle without materially changing the direction in which the hammer is swung, the
95 operator being at all times enabled to swing forward from his body in striking the blow without a twisting movement of his arm, whether the hammer is acting on the portion of the flange nearest his body, or one of the side portions farther from his body.
100

The bevel or inclinations of the face or peen *b'*, as here shown, is adapted for use by a right handed operator. In a hammer
105 intended for use by a left handed operator, the face or peen *b'* should have an opposite bevel or inclination.

I claim:

A tinsmith's hammer comprising a han- 110

dle and a head secured thereto and having
a straight rear face, the front face being
beveled from the handle to one edge to form
an elongated peen extended transversely of
5 the handle, the side faces of said head being
both beveled from the handle to the other
edge to form an elongated peen extending
lengthwise of the handle, whereby the appli-
cation of the hammer to the different parts
10 of a circular flange or body is facilitated,

the edge of the transverse peen being bev-
eled from the front to the rear, the edge of
the other peen being also beveled away from
the face intended to be adjacent the work.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my 15
signature, in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH O. CHARPENTIER.

Witnesses:

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