

Hammers and Mallets

Woodworking's original blunt instrument has evolved into a wide range of specialized tools

BY MARIO RODRIGUEZ



16-OZ. STRAIGHT-CLAW HAMMER ▶

This hammer is great for heavy work in the shop: assembling large-scale dovetails, driving lag bolts before wrenching them and setting the pronged drive center for a lathe into a blank. The head and handle are one piece, making this hammer a favorite among the pros because of its indestructible nature. At 21 years, this is my oldest hammer.



◀ 20-OZ. STRAIGHT-CLAW HAMMER

I use this heavy bruiser for construction and installation. The weight and length of this hammer are sufficient to drive an 8d common nail in two blows. The straight claw is useful for chipping stuff out of corners as well as for prying things apart. I prefer a fiberglass handle for a tight and permanent fit with the head; the rubber sheath gives a nonslip grip.



12-OZ. BALL-PEIN HAMMER ▶

A small-scale, machine-shop staple comes in handy in my woodshop. There is always some bit of metal needing to be coaxed into place or straightened out. This hammer also does more mundane duty, such as tamping down paint-can lids.



◀ JAPANESE HAMMER

This hammer is useful for setting the irons in Japanese planes, and for woodworking in tight corners. The head is of cast steel with a handle fitted through the eye and held tightly with wedges.

Fine woodworking is usually characterized by the careful cutting and fitting of joints that then slide together with only hand pressure. However, sometimes a little coercion is the most efficient response to a stubborn joint. In my shop I employ a variety of hammers and mallets to help me in a multitude of tasks: interior demolition and disassembly of existing work, dry-fitting of carcasses, built-in installations and adjustment of tools such as the blades on molding planes. My favorite hammers and mallets are laid out here, along with explanations of what I use them for. □

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◀ CROSS-PEIN HAMMERS ▶

Also known as a Warrington hammer, this style is considered a versatile shop hammer, as evidenced by the wide range of sizes it comes in. I use the 3½-oz. hammer (right) for delicate tasks such as nailing brads in picture frames, while the 12-oz. size (left) does universal duty. The tapered pein—the end of the head opposite the main striking head—can be used for starting small nails with less chance of hitting your fingers.



◀ 6-OZ. TACK HAMMER ▶

When I picked up this hammer almost 20 years ago at a five-and-dime store, I replaced the original, flimsy lauan handle with a hickory one. Now I love the feel of this tool. It is perfect for restoration work such as setting small, solid-wood patches and inlays. I also use it for setting wedges into joints and for adjusting blades and cutters on my antique planes.



◀ LAMINATED MALLET ▶

The head on this mallet comprises $\frac{1}{16}$ -in.-thick layers of laminated beech, making it stronger, heavier and less prone to splitting than a solid-wood mallet. The face of this mallet is designed to strike the work at a more efficient angle than a square-headed mallet would.



◀ LIGNUM VITAE CARVER'S MALLET ▶

I use this when cutting mortises and carving. Unlike the square mallet, the round shape of this tool allows me to pick it up without having to orient its face to the work. I bought this mallet for \$2 because of its crooked handle, but I wouldn't part with it for \$20.



◀ DEADBLOW HAMMER ▶

This rubber mallet features a hollow head filled with lead shot that delivers a solid blow without damaging the work. It doesn't have much visual or tactile appeal, but it's good for assembling large carcasses.



◀ BRASS-HEADED MALLET ▶

This mallet definitely punches above its weight. I use this compact tool mostly for carving because its ergonomic shape reduces fatigue. An added bonus of its small size is that it takes up less space in a tool bag.