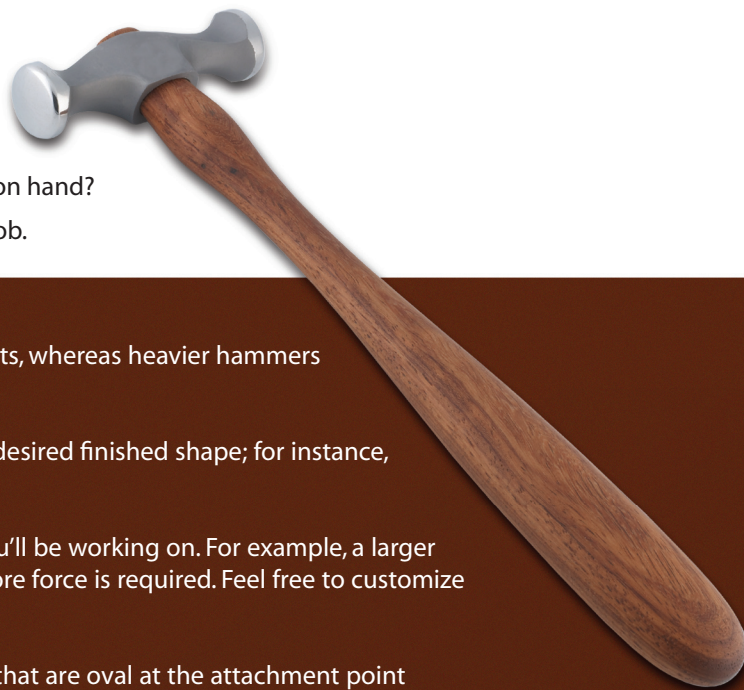


Choosing the Right Hammer



It's hammer time! What are the basic hammers every shop needs on hand? Here are some tips on how to choose the right hammer for each job.

When selecting a hammer, consider the following points:

- **Weight**—lighter hammers are used for thin metal and small parts, whereas heavier hammers are best for thicker, larger pieces.
- **Shape**—the shape of the hammer should correspond with the desired finished shape; for instance, a domed shape is difficult to create with a flat hammer face.
- **Handle**—think comfort first, then consider the particular job you'll be working on. For example, a larger head and larger handle are best for forging and raising since more force is required. Feel free to customize your hammer handle by reshaping and sanding it.
- **Head**—select a hard steel head that will stay polished. Handles that are oval at the attachment point are ideal to keep the heads from twisting free and getting loose.
- **Maintenance**—seal the connection between the head and the handle with lacquer or wood oil to prevent loose heads due to expanding and contracting wood. Retighten a loose head by forcing the head back down on the handle and re-driving the pin down further. Coat the end of the handle with an epoxy to prevent it from drying out. Keep steel heads scratch- and dent-free to prevent marring the metal you're working with.

Rawhide Mallet (112-212)

- A basic hammer for your bench, rawhide mallets won't score or mar the metal you're working with. Made from the highest grade water-buffalo hide, they are ideal for forming.



Brass-Head Mallet (112-025)

- Another must-have addition to your hammer collection, a brass-head mallet is best used for stamping and heavy work. The head of the mallet is softer, so it won't destroy steel tools. Use when stamping, dapping, chasing and using disc cutters.



GersonHammer™ (112-112)

- This hammer has a special non-hardened steel head that won't slip off the tool as you strike, allowing for balanced, precise results. Great for stamping!



Fretz Texturing Hammer (112-308)

- Textured to produce a "raw silk" effect on either curved or flat metal, this texturing hammer made by silversmith Bill Fretz creates a fun, textured finish.



Fretz Jeweler's Planishing Hammer with Plastic Inserts (112-466)

- Wields the power of an all-metal head, but with the fine touch of a plastic face that won't mar the metal you're working with. This hammer is ideal for smoothing out and planishing because one side is flat and the other is convex.



*** continued ***

set of 3 inserts

choosing the right hammer, continued

Pear-Shaped Plastic-Head Mallet (112-235)

- The pear-shaped mallet is perfect for forming and stretching sheet metal— plus it won't mar the surface of the metal you're working with. Use the small end of the pear shape for dishing out smaller vessels and the wider end for a deeper dish out.



Yellow Plastic-Head Mallet (112-231)

- The yellow plastic-head mallet has a harder, heavier plastic compared to other plastic used for mallets. Because it is long-wearing, it's a great investment for your workbench.



European Deadblow Mallet (112-242)

- This easy-to-replace nylon head contains a system of discs that help stop recoil—the added weight makes it easier to form metal.



Chasing Hammer (112-225)

- Chasing hammers are ideal for stamping or planishing metal. They have slightly convex shapes and smooth faces for striking; the handles allow energy to channel more effectively through so you have more control and the large ball end adds balance to your hammering.



GRS Chasing Hammer Set (112-239)

- Heat-treated, high-alloy tool steel is finished with a black oxidation and provides excellent balance and offers more sizes for precise control of your forming.



Peddinghaus Planishing Hammer (112-402)

- Easily harden and smooth platinum, gold, silver, brass and other metals.



Ball Peen Hammer, 2-oz Head (112-205)

- Constructed of a forged steel head with a hardwood handle, this hammer is used for flattening, shaping or removing dents.



Peddinghaus Raising Hammer (112-409)

- Designed to create seamless forms in metal without thinning, raising hammers are ideal for thick metal and large sheets.



Peddinghaus Embossing Hammer (112-405)

- The two bowed faces on these high-quality hammers make them perfect for embossing tight spaces on sheet.



choosing the right hammer, continued

Peddinghaus Goldsmith's Hammer (112-403)

- With one side flat and the other a cross-peen, this well-balanced, highly polished hammer is perfect for riveting and basic forming and shaping.



Fretz Silversmith's Hammer Assortment (112-459)

- This quality set features five of the most in-demand Fretz hammers, including one planishing, two raising and two embossing hammers.



Other items shown during Hammer Time!

Ring Mandrel (112-366)

- Use tapered ring mandrels to form, size and shape rings.



Premium Steel Bench Block (115-315)

- Any bench block will do, just keep it polished! Steel bench blocks are the ideal surface for flattening, laying out or chasing work.



8" Sandbag (112-503)

- Sandbags conform to the contour of your workpiece to provide a malleable base or work surface for forming, chasing, stamping or engraving.



Copper Disc, Dead Soft (132-251)

- Ideal for enameling and for use in the Bonny Doon hydraulic press.



choosing the right hammer, continued

How to Choose Hammers

Peddinghaus hammers are among the highest quality, most reliable hammers on the market. Balanced heads allow for easy, accurate swings and smooth, curved handles offer a comfortable grip. Fretz hammers are built to last with exceptional toughness, impressive durability and effective ergonomics.

Which Hammer Do You Need?

- **Riveting**—used for forming metal and for riveting. With one round face and one chiseled face.
- **Ball peen**—a popular hammer commonly used for shaping and flattening metal and for removing dents. With one round flat face and one round half-domed face.
- **Embossing**—also known as repoussé, embossing works the metal from the back to form three-dimensional shapes. These hammers have two high-domed round faces.
- **Forming**—used to move heavy-gauge metal while retaining much of the weight of the original metal. Substantial weight with a slightly rounded face.
- **Raising**—for creating a seamless form without thinning the metal. With two rectangular faces.
- **Planishing**—used for hardening metal and for smoothing the surface of gold, silver, brass, stainless steel and other metals.
- **Chasing**—a multi-purpose hammer for chasing, chiseling, riveting or peening. With one flat face and one round face.
- **Mallet**—useful for forming, bending and shaping without scratching or marring surfaces. With soft faces (brass, rawhide, nylon or plastic).



Products. Service. Know-how.

Sharing your passion for making jewelry.

800.545.6566 riogrande.com