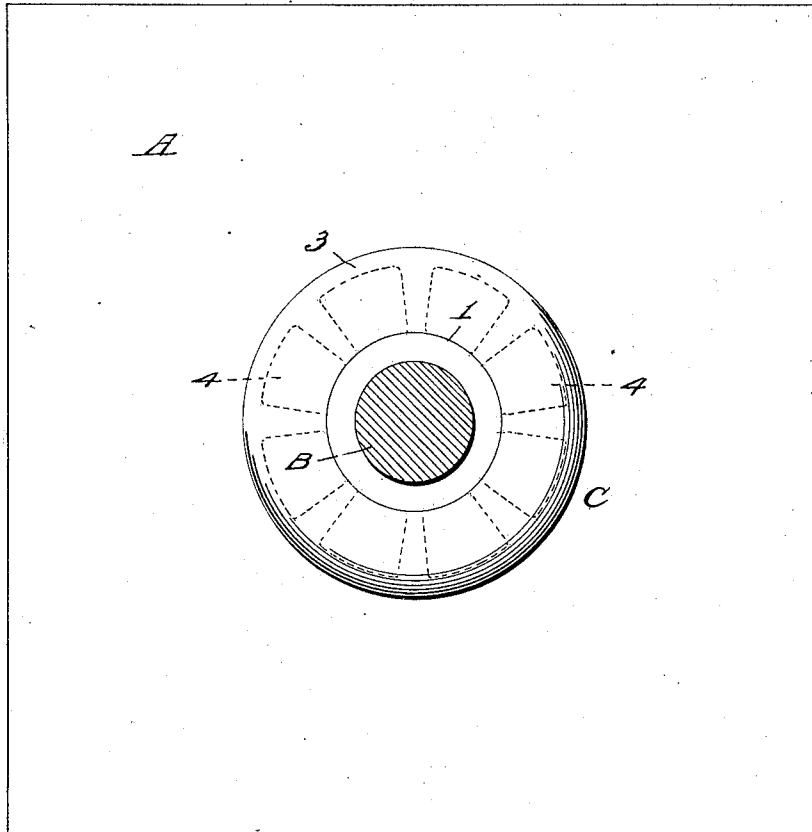
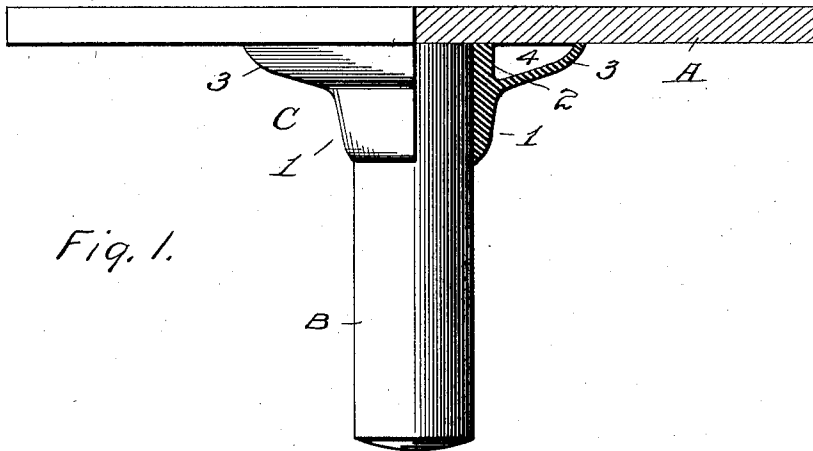


J. N. CLEARY.
 PLASTERER'S NON-CALLOUS HAWK BEARING.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1913.

1,059,035.

Patented Apr. 15, 1913.



WITNESSES

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PLASTERER'S NON-CALLOUS HAWK-BEARING.

1,059,035.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 15, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH N. CLEARY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Trenton, in the county of Mercer and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plasterers' Non-Callous Hawk-Bearings, of which the following is a specification.

The plasterer's tool, commonly known as a "hawk", is a light flat board or plate about ten or twelve inches square which is provided on the under side with a short straight handle at right angles to the board. This hawk is carried usually in the left hand of the plasterer with the plate or table surface horizontal and carrying piled up on the same the body of mortar which is taken from time to time on the trowel and applied to the wall. The mortar being a rather heavy material, the weight on the table of the hawk forces the table down against the knuckles of the forefinger and thumb and the almost constant movement of the plasterer's body when at work and the many awkward positions which he has to assume and maintain in reaching to his work causes the table surface to rub against the knuckles of the hand supporting the hawk, forming hard calli on the hand and sometimes sores, as the rubbing of lime into the skin is very irritating.

This invention is designed to provide a simple, cheap and practical device for relieving these conditions, and it consists in what may be termed a "non-callous hawk bearing" made in the form of a contractile sleeve of soft rubber which embraces the handle of the hawk immediately adjacent to and beneath the table of the hawk and has an outspreading elastic flange bearing, of the same material, which extends out beneath the hawk table and is preferably of a cellular character, and which forms a cushion between the table and the knuckles of the operator's hand, as will be hereinafter more fully described with reference to the drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of a hawk with the invention shown applied, the left hand side being in side elevation and the right hand side in section through the table and the bearing, and Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the under side of the hawk, with the handle in cross section.

In the drawing A represents the table

surface of the hawk, on which the mortar is carried. This table surface may be made either of a wooden board, a metal plate, or any other material. To the middle of the lower portion of the same is attached at right angles the usual short handle B which may be connected in any suitable way.

C is the non-callous bearing. This is made preferably of soft rubber with a sleeve portion 1, 2 and an outwardly spreading flange portion 3. The sleeve portion 1, 2 is made with a slightly smaller interior diameter than the diameter of the hawk handle, so that the sleeve has to be slightly expanded to slip it on the handle and up to place beneath the table, and when in this position it contracts sufficiently to hug the handle tightly and hold itself in place without any other special fastening. The flanged portion 3 is of a shallow cup shape and extends out in circular form a distance of from one to two inches from the handle. The hollowed-out upper portion of the flange may be a continuous circular chamber, if desired, but it is preferred to make it of a cellular character formed by a circular series of cells 4 separated by partition walls, as this keeps it from being too soft and flabby and collapsing under the weight of the mortar to too great an extent. At the same time the cup-shaped form of the upper part or flange renders it soft or yielding. This cup-shaped form also has other important advantages. First, the outer edge of the flange 3 extends up to the maximum height of the sleeve and always fits snug and close up to the bottom surface of the hawk table, so that no plaster or dirt can get in between it and the hawk table and thus destroy the cushion effect; and, secondly, the top part of the sleeve 2 is by the cup shape of the flange made thin enough to readily expand and contract in fitting it on the hawk handle, which it would not do if the whole flange were made solid without air cushions. This construction gives by easy expansion or distention a range of adjustment to hawk handles of different sizes, or which are worn from use, so as to make my bearing universally applicable and always hugs the handle and holds itself in place without dropping down. The outer edge of the flange 3, it will be seen, is at the maximum height of the bearing, while the inner edge of the flange joins

the sleeve portion at a point below the upper edge of the sleeve, thus permitting the above results to be obtained. When this elastic bearing is in place around the handle and in contact with the lower surface of the table of the hawk, the hand of the plasterer in grasping the handle close up to the table has interposed between it and the table of the hawk the elastic cushion formed by the cellular flange 3, which relieves the hand of the severe pressure and friction of a hard surface and fully relieves the objection heretofore named.

This invention is very simple and cheap, fits any hawk and is, therefore, universally applicable to all makes of hawks, can be made in sizes to fit varying handles, and can be easily and quickly applied by the plasterer himself.

I claim:

1. A hand bearing for a plasterer's hawk, consisting of a contractile tubular sleeve adapted to fit over the handle and formed with a spreading elastic flange adapted to extend beneath the hawk table, the outer edge of the flange being of the maximum height of the sleeve and joining the sleeve below its upper edge.

2. A hand bearing for a plasterer's hawk, consisting of a tubular elastic sleeve adapted to fit over the handle and provided with a spreading elastic and cellular flange adapted to extend beneath the hawk table.

3. A hand bearing for a plasterer's hawk, consisting of a tubular sleeve adapted to fit over the handle and formed with a spreading elastic flange adapted to extend beneath the hawk table, said sleeve and flange being made integral and of soft rubber, the sleeve being made expansible and contractible to enable it to grip the handle and hold itself in place and the upper surface of the flange being chambered.

4. A hand bearing for a plasterer's hawk, consisting of a tubular sleeve adapted to fit over the handle and formed with a spreading elastic flange adapted to extend beneath the hawk table, said elastic flange being made integral with the sleeve and of cellular construction.

5. A hawk for plasterers' use, comprising a table surface, a handle at right angles to the same, and a hand bearing secured to the handle immediately below the table and consisting of a contractile sleeve embracing the handle, and an elastic flange made integral with the sleeve and extending out from the sleeve and bearing against the under side of the table.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH N. CLEARY.

Witnesses:

HENRY GUENTHER,
F. J. VOLZ.