T. F. BOYLE.

TAMPER HANDLE CLUTCH.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1910.

1,019,742.

Patented Mar. 5, 1912.

Fig. 1.

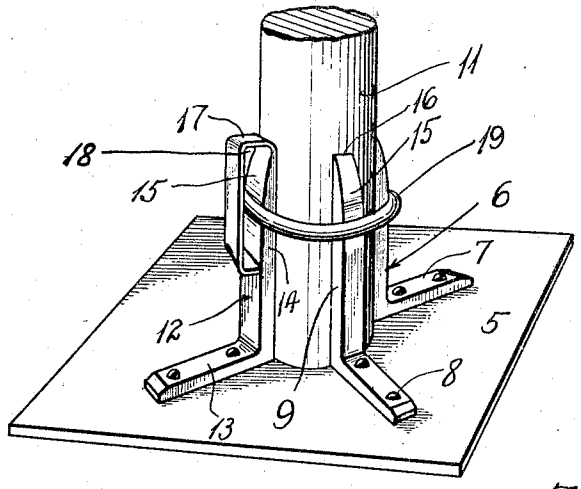


Fig. 2.

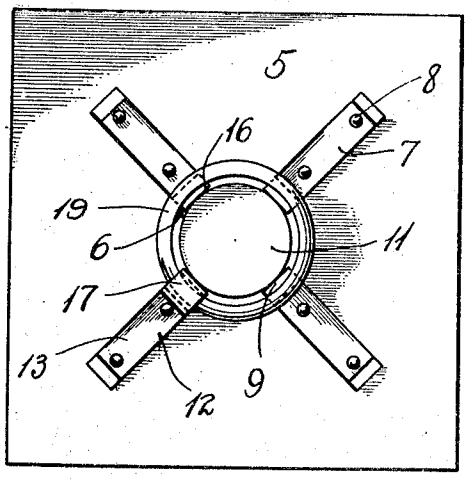


Fig. 3.

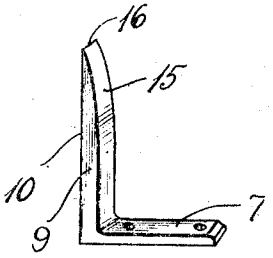
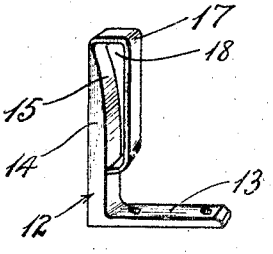


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TAMPER-HANDLE CLUTCH.

1,019,742. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 5, 1912.

Application filed September 13, 1910. Serial No. 581,879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS F. BOYLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tamper-Handle Clutches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tampers such as used by workmen in laying concrete or any similar operation.

The object of the invention is to produce a tamper having improved means for securing the handle to the blade or plate of the tamper so as to enable the handle to be readily changed or replaced when broken and to construct the device so as to enable broken handles such as the handles of shovels to be readily attached to the blade without necessitating the driving of fastening devices into the handle. The means for attaching the handle to the plate is constructed so that it can be readily disconnected when it is desired to substitute another handle of the same or different length or strength, or when desired to permit the handle to be temporarily removed from the plate; and this arrangement facilitates the transportation of the tamper from place to place.

In the drawing forming a part of the annexed specification, Figure 1 is a perspective of a tamper constructed according to my invention, the upper portion of the handle being broken away. Fig. 2 is a plan of the tamper with the handle in position. Fig. 3 is a perspective showing one of the jaws of the clamping device which secures the handle to the plate and presenting the jaw as removed. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 but showing one of the jaws having a special construction for a purpose which will appear more fully hereinafter.

Referring more particularly to the parts 5 represents the body or plate of the tamper which is of rectangular or square form as shown. When the tamper is to be used on concrete I form this plate of wrought iron or steel for I have discovered that the concrete will not adhere to the plate of this material as it will adhere to cast iron, which is the material generally adopted for this purpose. Near the middle of the plate I provide a plurality of circumferential jaws 6, which jaws have horizontal feet 7 which are attached to the plate by suitable rivets 8 as indicated, and these jaws also comprise upwardly extending spurs 9 which present flat inner faces 10. I provide three of the jaws 6 arranged as shown in Fig. 2 on the three sides of the handle 11 and on the fourth side of the handle I provide a special jaw 12, the construction of which is clearly shown in Fig. 4. This special jaw is formed with a foot 13 similar to the foot 7 which is riveted to the plate and is formed with an upwardly extending spur 14 similar to the spurs 9. These spurs are all provided with inclined or curved surfaces 15 on their outer sides so that the spurs 9 taper toward their upper edges 16. The jaw 12 however is formed at its upper end with an extension or tongue 17 which is bent outwardly and then downwardly so as to form vertically elongated eye or loop 18. This eye or loop 18 affords means for retaining a clamping ring 19 which is adapted to be forced down on the inclined faces 15 so as to force the jaws inwardly to clamp the handle as will be readily understood from inspection of Fig. 1. In this connection it should be understood that the spurs 9 and 14 have a certain amount of resiliency which permits them to be sprung inwardly. The lower end of the handle is cut off squarely and seats against the upper side of the plate as shown. When the handle is placed in position between the jaws the ring 19 is driven down so as to jam it on the jaws and it will be evident that the jaws and the ring form a clamp securely holding the handle of the tamper to the plate thereof. If it is desired to remove the handle, this can be readily accomplished by driving the ring upwardly toward the small ends of the spurs and attention is called to the fact that when the handle is removed the ring 19 is held by the special jaw 12 so as to prevent its becoming detached or lost.

It will be evident that with the tamper constructed as described the handle can be readily placed in position or removed. The fact that the handle can be readily removed renders it possible to disengage the handle from the body of the tamper when it is to be moved from one place to another where concrete is being laid.

Special attention is called to the material out of which the plate is made when the device is used in laying concrete and to the fact that the concrete will not adhere to the materials, wrought iron or steel, as it would

to cast iron. It follows of course that the lower face of the tamper maintains itself clean and this makes the device more efficient in use.

What I claim is:—

A tamping tool, comprising a rectangular metallic tamping plate, a plurality of upwardly extending jaws secured at right angles to one face of said plate, said jaws being arranged circumferentially so as to form a handle socket, the upper ends of all of said jaws being tapered to form spurs, one of said jaws having an elongated eye or loop formed integrally therewith and extending substantially the length of the tapered portion of the spur for the reception of a clamping ring, a tool handle formed so as to enter said socket, and a clamping ring passing through said eye or loop and adapted to slide substantially the length of the loop, said ring engaging said jaws to hold said handle in rigid engagement with said tamping plate.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 7th day of September, 1910.

THOMAS F. BOYLE.

Witnesses:

F. M. SMITH,

HORACE G. THURSBY.