UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TUCK POINTER'S HAWK

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3 Claims. (Cl. 72--135)

This invention relates to a hawk and more particularly refers to a new and improved hawk usable by tuck pointers and others doing similar work in the building industry.

One object of this invention is to provide a tuck pointer's hawk which is of light weight construction and carried without unduly tiring the individual working with the hawk.

Another object of this invention is to provide a more compact hawk which may be readily packed in a tool kit.

Another object of this invention is to provide a hawk which may more readily and easily be gripped, thereby facilitating working with the hawk.

A further object of this invention is to provide a rigid and durable hawk of inexpensive construction.

Other objects and advantages of the invention relate to various details of construction and novel arrangements of the parts as will be more fully set forth in the detailed description to follow:

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front perspective view of the hawk.

Figure 2 is a front elevational view of the hawk.

Figure 3 is a sectional view of the hawk taken on line 3--3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is an inverted perspective view of the hawk showing in detail the supporting members and the handle by which the hawk is gripped.

Figure 5 is a bottom view of the hawk.

Figure 6 is a bottom view of an alternative method of construction of the hawk.

Referring to Figure 1 of the drawing, I designates the upper surface or body portion of the hawk. Extending vertically downward and adjacent opposite edges on the body portion 1 of the hawk are two legs or flanges 2 and 3 preferably formed from the unitary piece of sheet metal of which the body portion 1 is constructed and bent in such manner as to resemble a U-shaped form. Overlaps 4 and 5 are continuations of the legs 2 and 3 and bent so they rest parallel and adjacent the bottom body 1 of which they are welded. Both ends of each leg are tapered as shown at points 6, 7, and 8 of Figure 1 thereby decreasing the weight of the hawk and eliminating sharp corners. The top surface of the body 1 is preferably slightly roughened to assist in the adherence to the hawk of plaster or other building materials used. The hawk is preferably made of sheet aluminum of approximately 20 gauge. Although I do not intend to limit myself to any specific size I have found in practice that a hawk having surface dimensions of 10' x 10' to be a convenient size for a tuck pointer's hawk. For particular applications the hawk may be modified to a rectangular or circular shape.

Figure 2 illustrates the unitary construction of body 1, legs 2 and 3 and overlaps 4 and 5, which latter are welded to the bottom body as indicated by the X's and designated 10 and 11. A circular hollow handle 12 also made of sheet aluminum is welded to the legs 2 and 3 at points 13 and 14. The handle 12 is disposed in the center of and at right angles to the legs. The handle is approximately 1 1/2" in diameter. The legs 2 and 3 are approximately 2" in height. The handle 12 extends approximately 3/4" below the bottom of the legs, thus leaving sufficient free space between the upper portion of the handle 12 and the bottom surface of body 1 in order that the fingers of an individual may pass therethrough.

Figure 3 taken on line 3--3 of Figure 2, shows the body 1, leg 2 and tapered portion 5 and 7 of leg 2 as well as hollow handle 12 attached to leg 2 by means of welds 13.

In the perspective view illustrated in Fig. 4, the details of the construction are more readily apparent. The body 1, legs 2 and 3 and overlaps 4 and 5 are shaped of a single piece of sheet aluminum and make for a strong, rigid construction. The hawk is further reinforced by the welding of hollow handle 12 at points 13 and 14. Legs 2 and 3 are tapered at ends, 6, 7 and 8, respectively.

Figure 5 is a bottom view of the hawk showing body 1, legs 2 and 3 with their respective tapered ends 6, 7 and 8. The overlaps 4 and 5 are spot welded to the bottom side of the body 1 at points 10 and 11. Hollow handle 12 is attached transversely to the legs 2 and 3 at points 13 and 14.

Figure 6 illustrates an alternative method of construction of the hawk, the primary distinction being that the handle is disposed diagonally across the bottom of the hawk. The body plate 16 has extending from opposite sides the two legs 17 and 18 beveled at corners 19, 20 and 21, respectively. Overlaps 22 and 24 are welded to the body plate 16 at points 25 and 28. The hollow tubular handle 27 is affixed to the legs of the hawk by welds 26 and 28.

While I have shown and described a few embodiments of my invention, this is illustrative only, and in no way limits the scope of my in-
My invention is limited solely by and in the following claims, in which I wish to claim all novel features inherent therein.

I claim:

1. A tuck pointer's hawk comprising a body plate, two U-shaped legs formed from a continuation of opposite sides of said body plate, two overlaps consisting of extensions of said legs, said overlaps being parallel and adjacent and attached to the under side of said body plate, and a hollow tubular handle secured at its ends to said legs.

2. A tuck pointer's hawk comprising a metallic body plate having a roughened upper surface, two U-shaped legs having beveled ends formed from a continuation of opposite sides of said body plate, two overlaps consisting of extensions of said legs, said overlaps being parallel and adjacent and attached to the under side of said body plate, and a hollow tubular handle secured at its ends to said legs.

3. A hawk comprising a body plate having a roughened upper surface, two legs formed from a continuation of opposite sides of said body plate and secured to said body plate, and a hollow handle secured at its ends to said legs.

PALMER J. MORSET

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