No. 726,624. PATENTED APR. 28, 1903.

M. BODLEY.

TAPPET FOR USE IN STAMP BATTERIES OR THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 2, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

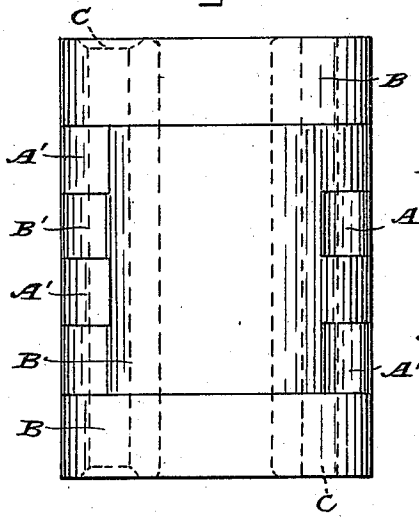


Fig. 2.

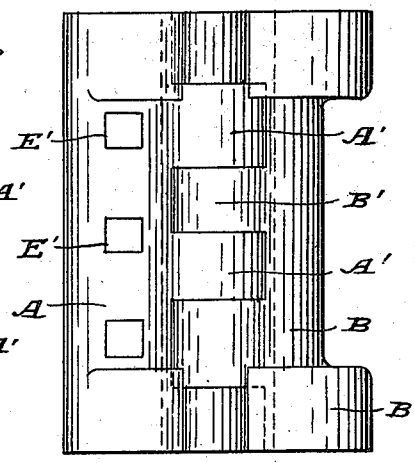


Fig. 3.

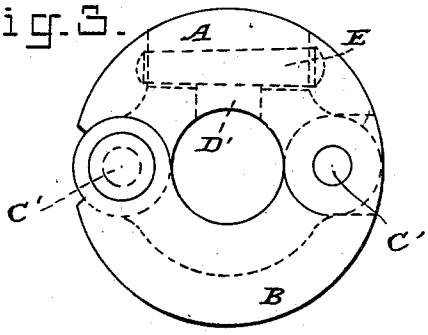


Fig. 4.

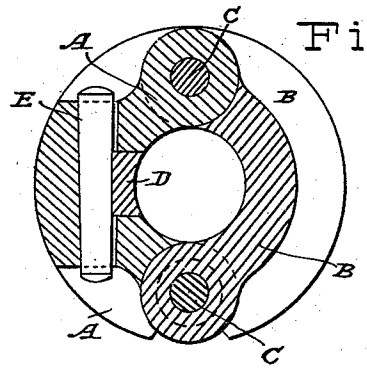
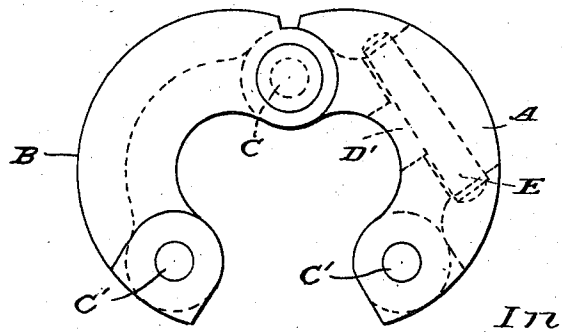


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
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MARK BODLEY, OF JOHANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

TAPPET FOR USE IN STAMP-BATTERIES OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,624, dated April 28, 1903.

Application filed September 2, 1902. Serial No. 121,825. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARK BODLEY, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and a resident of Johannesburg, in the Colony of the Transvaal, South Africa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tappets, of which the following is a specification.

The only tappets at present in use on the Witwatersrand and elsewhere are cast in one piece and slipped over the stem of the stamp, to which they are secured by the usual arrangement of gib and cotter. In practice it is found that the concussion resulting from the constant impact of the shoes upon the ore causes a swelling or distension of that part of the stem which is embraced by the tappet to take place, and in consequence of this swelling it becomes extremely difficult and sometimes impossible to remove the tappet from a broken or useless stem. The difficulty is also frequently enhanced by other causes, such as the operator missing the cotter and striking the stem with his hammer when securing the tappet in position, thereby causing the stem to bur. This defect in the existing forms of tappet is therefore the direct cause of much needless expense and loss of time, and it is to remedy the same that the present invention is specially designed.

My improved tappet is split or divided longitudinally and joined together by suitable hinges, so that the parts are capable of being as readily removed by merely driving out the cotter and withdrawing one of the hinge-pins as the tappet is of being rapidly secured to the stem of a stamp which is already in position.

My invention will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the tappet when closed, showing the hinges or knuckle-joints on both sides. Fig. 2 is another elevation with knuckle-joint in front and apertures through shoulder on left into which cotters are inserted to force the gib and inner surface of the tappet to grip the stem of the stamp. Fig. 3 is a plan of the tappet. Fig. 4 is a cross-section through the same, showing one of the cotters driven into position on the left; and Fig. 5 is a plan of the tappet when open, having one of the hinge-pins withdrawn for the purpose.

A and B are respectively the two halves of the tappet, joined together by hinges A′ and B′, having inserted therein hinge-pins C through the holes C′.

D is the gib, placed in the recess D′, and E represents the cotters, driven into the side of the tappet through the apertures E′ to press against the gib, and thus secure the tappet to the stem of the stamp.

In operation the two halves of the tappet are first joined together by means of one of the hinge-joints. The gib is then placed in position in its recess, and the tappet is closed around the stem of the stamp, when the remaining hinge-pin is driven in, thus firmly uniting the two parts. Finally, the cotters are driven into the respective openings intended to receive them. The stamp is then ready for use.

To separate and detach the parts the procedure is of course reversed.

I do not necessarily confine myself to the use of hinged joints for which dovetails or the like may obviously, though with less advantage, be substituted; but the joints referred to previously are those which will in practice best answer my purpose.

Having now accurately and particularly described my said invention and the manner in which the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A tappet comprising two members hinged together at one side and having means for connecting the edges at the opposite side, and means for keying said tappet to a shaft, substantially as described.

2. A tappet comprising two members hinged at one side and adapted to embrace a shaft, the edges of said members on the opposite side having overlapping portions provided with alining openings, a fastening-rod passing through said openings, and suitable means operating through an opening in the side of one of said members for keying the tappet to a shaft, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

MARK BODLEY.

Witnesses:
C. ADRIEN,
WM. D. GORDON.