Oct. 16, 1962 W. G. STREMMEL 3,058,632

EXTENSION ACCESSORY FOR CAULKIN TUBE

Filed May 17, 1957 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

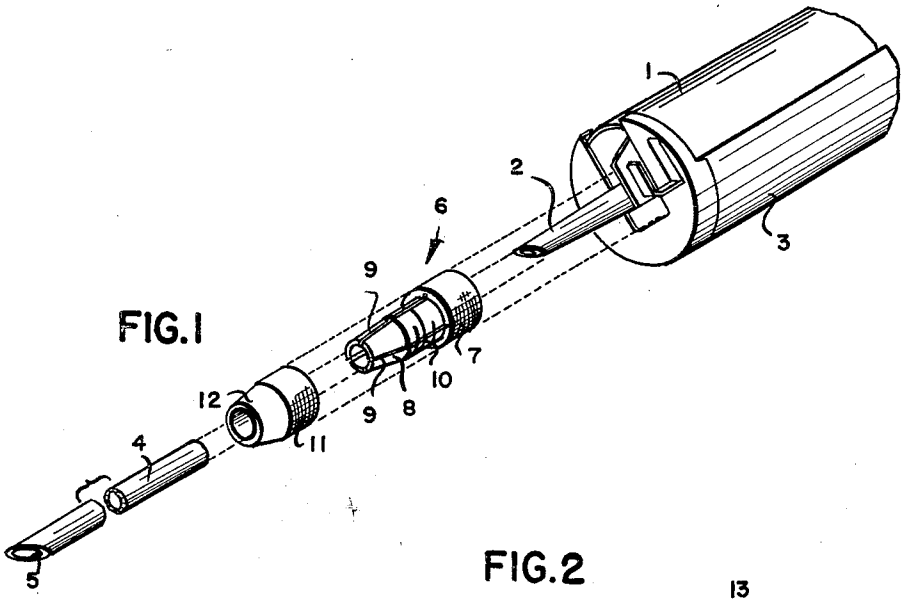


FIG.1

FIG.2

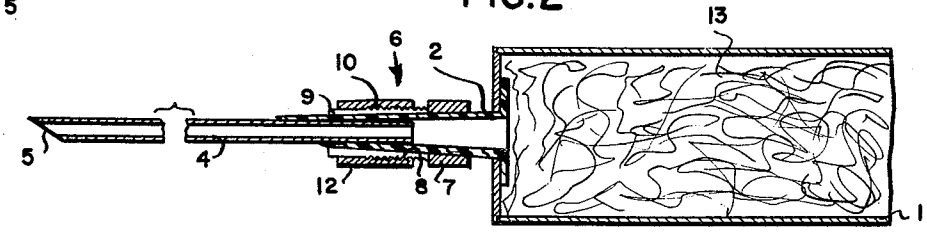


FIG.3

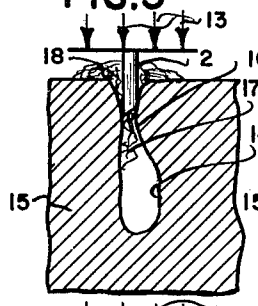


FIG.4

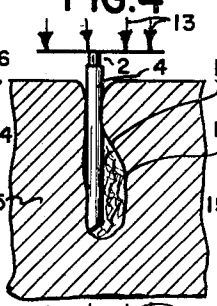


FIG.5

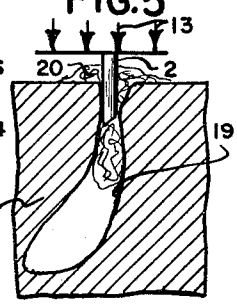
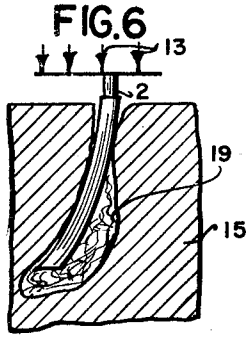


FIG.6



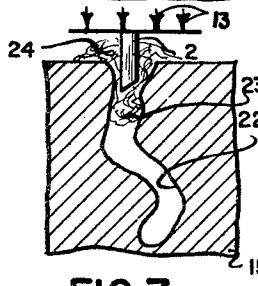


FIG.7

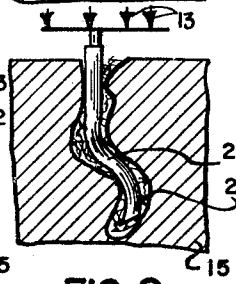


FIG.8

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EXTENSION ACCESSORY FOR CAULKIN TUBE

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FIG.9

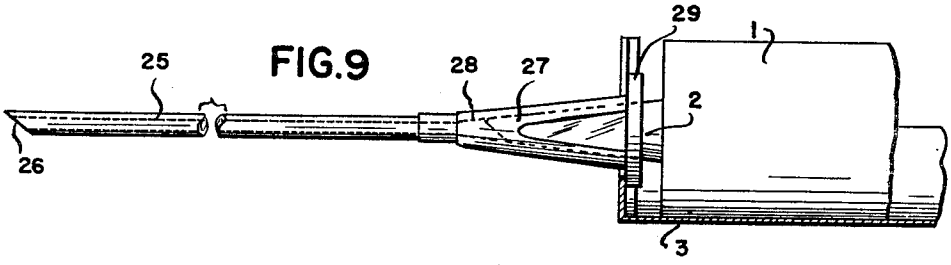


FIG.10

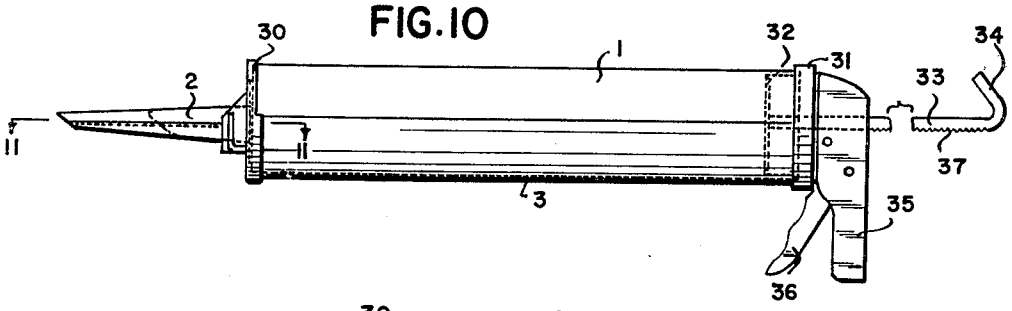


FIG. 11

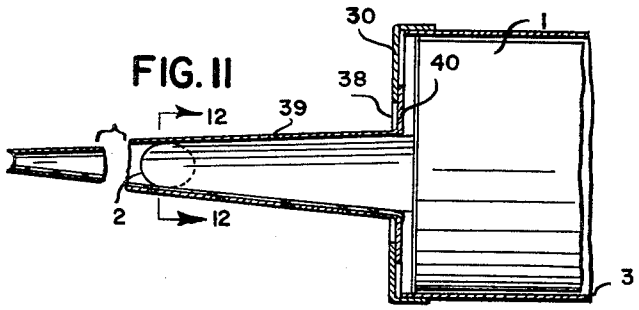
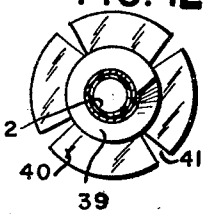


FIG.-12



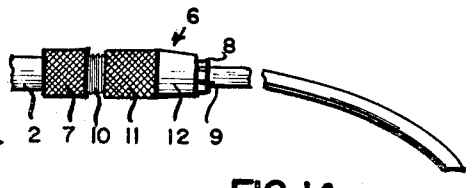


FIG.14

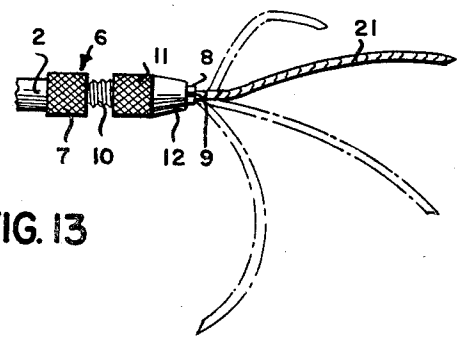


FIG. 13

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3,058,632
EXTENSION ACCESSORY FOR CAULKING TUBE

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Filed May 17, 1957, Ser. No. 659,849
12 Claims. (Cl. 222—567)

The present invention relates to crack or crevice filling devices which employ a caulking tube and gun.

When a crack or crevice develops in a wall, particularly one made of concrete block, unless the fracture is immediately attended to, there is apt to develop at positions remote from the surface of the block, large and bulbous openings or chambers which constitute a hidden and perhaps dangerous weakness in the wall, of which the only visible indication is a fairly small crack entering the wall surface.

In the ordinary caulking apparatus which includes a pressure-imparting gun and a caulking tube, the nozzle of the tube, which is normally made of plastic material, is too short to reach that portion of the crack or crevice far removed from the surface. When the nozzle is applied to the entrance of the crack, under these circumstances, the compound enters the crack only to a limited distance and practically none of the compound reaches the bulbous extension of the crack which may be positioned deep in the block and represent a greater hazard in collecting moisture and freezing than the readily accessible portion of the crack.

Again, some of the crevices between door frame, window frame and adjacent wall surfaces may also be deep and extend in tortuous paths so as to be completely inaccessible to the nozzle that is normally attached to a caulking compound tube and, again, the compound cannot reach the furthermost portions of the cracks even when considerable pressure is applied by the gun to the caulking tube.

It has been further found that when additional pressure is applied to the caulking compound tube by the gun in an attempt to cause the compound to be ejected from the nozzle at a greater force and therefore travel farther along the crack, considerable back pressure is developed within the expelled compound so that instead of reaching into the deep recesses of the cracks or crevices, the excess compound tends to move rearwardly back to the entrance of the crevice and there collect as a mound of compound where, obviously, its usefulness in closing the entire length of the crack is wasted.

It is therefore apparent that for many types of cracks, particularly those of a deep and tortuous character, the ordinary form of caulking compound tube and its gun is completely inadequate.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide an improved tool or accessory for a standard form of caulking tube by which the contents of the latter can be deposited under the normal pressure of a typical gun in crevices and out of the way places that are beyond the reach of the normally expelled caulking compound, thereby increasing the usefulness of the tube and its pressure gun.

Another object is to provide an improved tool or accessory for a caulking tube by which the contents of the tube are caused to be deposited at positions far remote from the tube and under conditions as will prevent the expelled compound from being forced backward through the crack toward the gun.

Still another object is to provide an improved combined directing and positioning tool for use with a standard form of caulking tube and in which the tool feeds the proper amount of caulking compound to a position in the crack or crevice which may be far removed from the gun in order to completely fill the far reaches of the crack or

crevice before the entrance portions are filled and thereby reduce the tendency to leave any surplus compound around the entrance to the crack or crevice.

Another object is to provide an improved combined caulking tube and compound directing tool and in which the latter can be detachably secured to the caulking tube to provide proper placement of the compound in the far reaches of a crack or crevice and the tool can be removed, if desired, to use the ordinary nozzle on the caulking tube to plug up the more readily accessible portions of the crack.

The more general object of the invention is to provide in a caulking tube and gun combination a compound directing and placement tool by which the caulking compound can be delivered through any length of crack or crevice, and of any shape, regardless of how tortuous, and deposited in controlled amounts at the exact place to be caulked.

The invention will be better understood when reference is made to the following description and the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of one form of my improved tool or caulking tube accessory by which the effectiveness of the latter is vastly increased; the accessory is shown in exploded form with the parts ready to be placed in position and clamped to the nozzle of the caulking tube;

FIGURE 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the directing and positioning tool shown in FIGURE 1, and depicting the manner in which the tool is secured to the nozzle end of the caulking tube;

FIGURE 3 represents a diagrammatic view showing the manner in which the caulking tube nozzle of standard shape and size attempts unsuccessfully to fill up a large crevice or crack in a wall;

FIGURE 4 is a view similar to FIGURE 3 but depicting the improvement obtained under the same circumstances by the use of the improved accessory;

FIGURE 5 illustratively depicts how inadequate the short form of nozzle is in attempting to fill a large curvilinear crevice or crack;

FIGURE 6 illustrates the manner in which a special form of improved accessory can be used to advantage in such case;

FIGURE 7 depicts the complete inoperativeness of a typical form of nozzle on a caulking tube when used in connection with a zig zag crevice and compare this performance with a tube that is equipped with the improved flexible type of conduit accessory shown in FIGURE 8;

FIGURE 8 is a diagrammatic view, similar to FIGURE 7, of a zig zag form of crevice showing the application of the improved accessory in flexible form to a crevice of this particular shape;

FIGURE 9 is an elevational view of another embodiment of the improved directing and depositing tool, and in which the attachment between the tool and the caulking compound tube is obtained from the clamping effects of the gun;

FIGURE 10 represents an elevational view of a typical caulking gun and showing the caulking tube in place, fitted with a form of the improved accessory shown in FIGURE 11 and illustrating the manner in which the accessory can be clamped in position by the gun;

FIGURE 11 is an enlarged partial longitudinal sectional view of the improved accessory taken along line 11—11 in FIGURE 10;

FIGURE 12 shows an end elevational view of the improved accessory looking at about the position of line 12—12 in FIGURE 11 in the direction of the arrows;

FIGURE 13 illustrates still another form that the improved tool, or accessory can take, and in particular

shows the extension portion of the tool as being highly flexible; while

FIGURE 14 is an elevational view of the improved directing and positioning tool of the character shown in FIGURE 1, but depicting its adaptability to a curved shape.

Referring more particularly to FIGURES 1 and 2, reference character **1** designates a typical caulking tube, usually made of cardboard with metal ends, and having at one end a pressable piston (not shown) and at the other end a nozzle **2** approximately 2" long and normally made of a slightly flexible plastic material as will resist fracture. The tube **1** is shown as resting within the casing **3** of a typical form of pressure gun which, by means of a swingable lever (not shown in FIGS. 1 and 2), can cause pressure to be exerted against the piston-like end of the caulking tube and thus place the compound under pressure. The latter is therefore ejected from the nozzle **2**.

As explained hereinbefore, this nozzle is too short and does not have a sufficient degree of flexibility to reach the ends of deep-seated cracks and under normal conditions, the best that the typical nozzle can do when used in connection with a typical caulking tube and gun is merely to fill up the crack or crevice to a very limited depth, leaving the deeper portions of the crevice completely unfilled and therefore in a condition to attract moisture and eventually cause extreme damage to the wall, concrete block or construction joints.

In addition to this disadvantage, the short nozzle, normally provided on standard caulking tubes, is very wasteful of the compound if greater than normal pressure is exerted by the gun in an attempt to force the compound deeper within the crevice or crack. In this case, a considerable back-pressure is developed by the deposited compound within the crack to cause any additional compound to flow rearwardly toward the gun and out of the crack where it deposits on the outside surface of the wall.

In accordance with my invention, I have provided an improved form of directing and depositing tool to carry caulking compound from the typical nozzle of a tube to the outermost end of the crevice so that any back-pressure developed within the ejected material will simply serve to close up the far reaches of the crevice and little of none will travel back as far as the entrance of the crevice.

This improved tool comprises a conduit **4** of any desired length and of a suitable material such as non-corrodible material (brass, aluminum), or plastic, and having a uniform outside and inside diameter throughout its length. It is therefore easy to clean and to get rid of any compound left in the interior after completion of the job.

The depositing end of the conduit is tapered as indicated at **5**, and the conduit has an outside diameter as snugly but slidably to be received by the entrance end of the nozzle **2** which is shown in FIGURE 2 as of a tapered configuration.

In order to secure detachably the conduit within the nozzle **2**, I provide a fitting **6** made of metal or plastic which has a tapered bore as will snugly but slidably fit over the tapered nozzle **2**. This fitting is provided with a knurled head **7** at one end which is integrally joined to a sleeve-like extension **8** having four or more longitudinal slots **9** (FIG. 1) which extend the whole length of the sleeve, as far as the knurled head **7**.

Screw threads **10** are provided along the sleeve **8** for receiving a sleeve-like nut **11** having a tapered end portion **12**. The latter is bored to a smaller internal diameter than the knurled nut portion so that as the latter is threaded on to the sleeve **8**, the tapered end portion of the nut applies radial inward pressure against the four segments of the sleeve **8**, thereby causing them to contract by closing the portions at the slots **9**. This action effectively reduces the internal diameter of the sleeve **8** so that the latter becomes rigidly clamped to the outer surface of the nozzle **2**.

Since this clamping effect is provided in a circular direction, there is no danger of collapsing the nozzle **2**, even though the latter may be made of fairly thin plastic material. The conduit **4** is contained within the nozzle and the fit between the conduit and the interior surface is sufficiently tight that any compression on the nozzle exerted by the nut **11** in the manner described hereinbefore, will cause the conduit to be held rigidly but detachably within the nozzle and there is not the slightest opportunity for any leak of the compound between the conduit and the nozzle.

It is apparent that while I have shown the conduit **4** as being of a rectilinear shape, it may take a curvilinear direction, as indicated in FIGURE 14, in case the place of deposit of the compound is not only far removed from the position of the gun, but also can be reached only through a crevice or other passageway of curvilinear shape. By unloosening the nut **11**, the conduit **4** can be readily withdrawn from the nozzle because the quadrants of the sleeve **8** have sprung open slightly when the compressional stress exerted by the nut **11** is relieved. Thus, various shapes and lengths of conduit **4** can be received by the nozzle **2** and detachably clamped into position by the chuck mechanism **6**.

As pressure is applied by the gun **3**, the caulking compound **13** contained within the tube **1** is forced outwardly through the nozzle **2** and thence through the conduit **4**, without the slightest leakage taking place between the end of the nozzle and the conduit, for reasons stated hereinbefore, and the compound is carried through any depth of crevice and there deposited at the farthermost end of the crevice. Any back-pressure developed by the deposited compound upon further working of the gun **3** would simply cause the compound to move rearwardly and eventually to fill the entire crack or crevice from the end of the same to the beginning.

The versatility and usefulness of the detachably applied accessory **4** and its clamping facility are depicted in FIGURES 3 to 6. FIGURE 3 shows a nozzle **2** of standard size and length being applied to a relatively large bulbous form of crevice **14** in a wall **15**. This crevice, as is often the case, has a neck **16** near the entrance. The nozzle **2** is inserted into the crevice as far as possible, which in any case, could not normally be more than 1½" and perhaps even less if the crevice were of a curvilinear zig zag or other irregular shape.

When pressure is applied to the compound **13**, as indicated in FIGURE 3 by arrows, the compound is expelled to only a very limited distance beyond the mouth of the nozzle, due to the fact that it loses its internal pressure.

The viscosity of the compound, i.e. lack of free flowing, is such that it sets up its own barricade to any considerable movement except under extreme pressure, with the result that a gob **17** of the compound extends beyond the end of the nozzle, but certainly not far enough to completely fill the bulbous crack **14**. If further pressure is exerted on the compound by the gun, the mass **17** of the compound forms a virtual wall or barricade so that the additional pressure causes excess compound to flow backwards out of the crevice and perhaps form a mound **18** on the surface of the wall, which represents waste because this material cannot normally be returned to the caulking tube.

FIGURE 4 shows a crevice of similar shape and size as in FIGURE 1, but depicts the manner in which applicant's improved directing and depositing tool **4** which is contained within the nozzle **2** and detachably secured thereto, can be advantageously used to fill up the entire space which constitutes the whole length and breadth of the crevice. There is little or no excess compound left at the position where the nozzle and the contained tool enters the crevice because the place of deposit of the compound has been definitely controlled by the tool **4** and

the pressure initiated by the gun has been carried to that remote position.

FIGURE 5 shows the application of the short nozzle that is normally provided with an ordinary caulking tube to a crevice **19** that enters the wall in a curvilinear direction. The very curvature of the crevice at the end of the short nozzle increases the resistance of the compound to further flow, and as extra force is applied by the gun, excess compound is driven outwardly toward the gun and collects in a mound **20**. As in the case of the crevice **14** in FIGURE 3, the large curvilinear crevice becomes substantially devoid of the compound and is therefore in a position to collect moisture and to contribute greatly to any weakness of the wall.

On the other hand, in FIGURE 6 a similarly shaped crevice is illustrated in the manner in which applicant's improved curvilinear form of tool which is detachably secured to the nozzle is depicted. In this case, the compound is transmitted by the conduit to a position practically at the end of the crevice and the spewing out of the compound will not only fill the furthermost portion of the recess but, by the built-up pressure, will serve to fill up the space above the end of the conduit until the entire crevice is full to practically the entrance. Little or no excess compound will form at the side of the wall where the crevice enters, and to that extent my improved applicator or accessory tends to be economical in the use of the compound.

FIGURE 13 shows still another form that the improved directing and depositing tool can take in that instead of having a rigid conduit **4**, the latter can be constituted of a hollow flexible cable **21** and thus can be bent to any desired shape. The hollow cable can terminate at the holding end in a rigid tube as would be slidably received by the tapered nozzle of the caulking tube and detachably held to the nozzle by means of a compression chuck **6** of the character described hereinbefore.

Reference is now made to FIGURE 7 which shows the application of the short rigid nozzle supplied with a typical caulking tube to the entrance of a crevice **22** which has a general zig zag shape, i.e. extends first in one direction and then abruptly changes to another direction. This type of crevice is one that is ordinarily found in concrete walls as the crevice appears to extend in directions where there is the greatest weakness in the concrete. As typified in FIGURE 7, the nozzle **2** can only be inserted to a very limited depth which does not even begin to fill up the major portion of the crevice on account of the contraction exemplified at **23**, and any increased pressure at the gun in an attempt to effect deeper penetration will simply cause the compound to flow rearwardly and form the mound **24**.

On the other hand, the use of my hollow flexible cable form of accessory, as shown in FIGURE 8, follows the crevice all the way down to practically its lowest depth. The pressure of the gun is conveyed hydraulically through the compound in the cable and compound under pressure is spewed toward the lower surface of the crevice, first filling the lower portions thereof and then, by the use of back pressure, causing the upper parts of the crevice to be likewise sealed. Inasmuch as the point of deposition and the transmission of pressure to that point are under the control of the operator, the amount of compound entering the crevice can be very carefully gauged so that little or no compound will find its way out of the entrance to the crevice.

In the case of the short form of nozzle as shown in FIGURE 7, the control of the composition is completely lost because in this case the operator relies merely upon changes in pressure to distribute the composition, which is not sufficient in the absence also of controlling the place of deposition to which the pressure is applied.

In FIGURE 9 I have shown still another embodiment which my invention may take. In this FIGURE, the applicator or combined deposition and directing tool may take the form of a hollow rod **25** of metal or plastic material having a tapered end **26**, as described hereinbefore. This rod is joined, preferably integrally, to a tapered portion **27** having a tapered bore **28** to match the taper of the nozzle normally found on the present-day caulking tubes, and there is flange **29** provided at the end of the tapered portion **27**.

The gun **3** as shown in FIGURE 10, has metal end caps **30**, **31**, the cap **31** being open from the inside edge in order to receive a piston **32** which is carried on a rod **33** having an end hook **34**. The gun is provided with a hollow handle **35** which pivotally carries a lever **36**. The upper end of the lever, that portion within the handle, terminates in a series of teeth which are adapted to mesh with the teeth **37** provided at the lower side of the rod **33**. Thus, by drawing the lever toward the handle **35**, the rod **33** is caused to move inwardly and in this manner push the piston **32** to the left.

There is a ratchet arrangement (not shown) within the handle so that the lever **36** can be released without withdrawing the rod **33** so that a periodic movement of the lever **36**, back and forth, will cause the piston **32** to move intermittently to the left. The rod **33** is adapted to be rotated by the hook **34** and thus to remove the teeth **37** out of engagement with the teeth on the lever **36**, when desired, as when retracting the piston to its right-hand position preparatory to inserting a caulking tube within the gun. The piston **32** contacts a movable disc provided in the caulking tube and thus pressure is exerted on the compound to force the same through the nozzle **2**.

At the other end of the gun, the end cap **30** abuts the end of the caulking tube so as to prevent the latter from moving in the longitudinal direction when pressure is applied to the piston **32**. The flange **29** of the tapered head portion of the improved accessory is adapted to be fitted between the end cap and the left-hand end of the tube, because the cap is provided with a vertical slot **38** for loosely receiving the head portion **27**.

Thus, as the lever **36** is swung back and forth against the handle **35** and pressure is exercised at the piston **32**, not only on the compound contained in the tube but also on the tube itself, the latter tends to press the flange **29** against the end cap **30** of the gun and when the head portion **27** has been fitted over the nozzle **2** of the tube, a tight contact is established between the improved applicator and the nozzle so that the compound leaving the tube under pressure will be forced through the nozzle and then through the bore of the rod **25**.

The applicator accessory can be readily removed from the gun by relieving the pressure on the caulking tube, i.e. by turning and withdrawing the rod **33**, at which time the caulking tube can be removed from the gun together with the accessory, and the latter then pulled longitudinally away from the nozzle.

It is apparent that instead of the rod **25** being made of rigid metal or plastic, it can if desired be formed of hollow flexible tubing as shown in FIGURE 13 and, furthermore, the rod can be given any shape, i.e. curved in the manner shown in FIGURE 14, so as to adapt the tool to any shape, direction and depth of the crevice to be filled with the compound.

Instead of forming the applicator out of solid metal or plastic described in connection with FIGURE 9, I may, for commercial reasons form the tool out of sheet metal as shown in FIGURES 11 and 12. In this case, the metal member **39** is cut and rolled to a tapered form as will snugly fit over the tapered nozzle of the caulking tube, and the flange **40** may be formed at the same time and out of the same piece of material from which the portion **39** is formed, the entire operation being done on a sheet-cutting and forming machine which would leave pie-shaped slots **41** between the remaining segmental portions.

If desired, the flange can be formed as a separate piece and welded or soldered edgewise to the conical portion **39**, the latter being peened over, if desired, to obtain greater

rigidity. As described in connection with FIGURE 9, the flange **40** is rigidly held between the caulking tube **1** and the end cap **30** of the gun so that the directing and depositioning portion of the applicator makes firm contact with the nozzle of the tube and yet can be readily removed therefrom when desired, as when it is necessary to clean the same.

As a practical matter, I have found that from the cleaning standpoint, i.e. the removal of compound after the job is finished, is somewhat easier in the case of the hollow tube modification such as shown in FIGURES 1 and 2 where the bore is perfectly straight. However, even in the tapered bore type of applicator, such as shown in FIGURES 9 and 11, the cleaning operation is not too difficult.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that I have disclosed a new form of tool constituting an accessory for a caulking gun combination which has increased the use of the gun and the caulking tube very extensively in that any depth and shape of crevice can be completely filled with the compound and quick changes as to the shape of the applicator or accessory can be made on the job to adapt the place of deposition of the compound to the far reaches of the crevice and to carry the pressure of the gun to that point, thereby insuring complete filling of the crevice with the compound.

If desired, the hollow rod portion can be bent to any longitudinal shape and can have any cross-sectional shape at the tip and, finally, can be made flexible so that a caulker's outfit would include a whole range of these applicators from which he would select the one most suited to the particular job at hand.

This accessory can be made inexpensively, particularly the construction shown in FIGURE 11, out of sheet steel, and a completely tight fit assured between the applicator and the nozzle of the tube by the pressure exercised at the gun, so that there would be no leakage of the compound at any point.

It will be understood that various modifications and arrangements in structure could be made without departing from the spirit of my invention and, accordingly, I desire to comprehend such modifications and substitutions of equivalents as may be considered to come within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. In combination, a hollow caulking gun, a caulking tube carried within said gun, said gun having end pieces, one of which has an opening, a nozzle secured at one end to the caulking tube and terminating at the other end in a tapered portion, said nozzle extending through said opening, a conduit member detachably secured to said nozzle to constitute an extension thereof and means for applying a compressive force to a portion of said conduit member in order to clamp the latter to said nozzle.

2. In combination, a hollow caulking gun, a caulking tube carried within said gun, said gun having end pieces, one of which has an opening, a nozzle of flexible material secured at one end to the caulking tube and terminating at the other end in a tapered portion, a conduit member of smaller diameter than the nozzle and snugly but slidably fitted therein, and clamping means surrounding the nozzle for compressing the nozzle against the conduit member contained therein, whereby the conduit member provides a detachable extension of any desired length for the nozzle.

3. In combination, a hollow caulking gun having end pieces, one of which has an opening, a caulking tube contained within said gun and having a round tubular nozzle of a pliable character which extends through said opening, said nozzle having a taper along its length with the largest diameter nearest said tube and terminating at the smallest end in a tapered portion, a metal conduit member of uniform diameter fitted snugly but slidably within the nozzle at the end remote from said tube and of smallest diameter, and means for applying an inwardly peripheral pressure to the nozzle in order to detachably secure the conduit member within the nozzle.

4. In combination, a hollow caulking gun, a caulking tube carried within said gun, said gun having end pieces, one of which has an opening, a nozzle secured to one end of the caulking tube and terminating at the other end in a tapered portion, said nozzle having a tapered periphery along its length and extending through said opening, a conduit member constituted of a tube of uniform diameter and having a flared-out end portion with an interior of conical shape having a taper corresponding to the external taper of the nozzle, said last mentioned end portion being provided with a flange which fits over the nozzle at a position nearest the caulking tube and is adapted to be clamped by compression between said tube and the end piece that has the opening therein when pressure is applied to the caulking tube and the nozzle is caused to enter the interior of the flared-out end portion of the conduit member.

5. An accessory for a culking gun, said gun having end caps for positioning a caulking tube provided with a peripherally tapered nozzle which terminates in a tapered end portion, said accessory being constituted of a conduit member of uniform diameter and terminating at one end in a tapered portion and at the other end in a flared-out portion with a tapered interior comparable to the taper on said nozzle, a flange on the flared-out portion which is adapted to be clamped by compression between one of said caps and the caulking tube when pressure is applied to said tube.

6. An accessory for a caulking gun, said gun having end caps for positioning a caulking tube provided with a peripherally tapered nozzle which terminates in a tapered end portion, said accessory being constituted of a conduit member of uniform diameter and terminating at one end in a tapered portion, the opposite end of said member being adapted to snugly but slidably fit within the said nozzle of the caulking tube, and a clamping device formed of a plurality of segmental portions separated from one another but adapted to be brought together into a circular clamping ring when inward peripheral pressure is applied, said conduit member and nozzle being positioned within said ring, and means for applying said pressure in order to compress the nozzle about the end of the conduit member that is fitted within said nozzle.

7. An accessory for a caulking gun, said gun having end caps for positioning a caulking tube provided with a peripherally tapered nozzle of pliable character which terminates in a tapered end portion, said accessory being constituted of a metal conduit member of uniform diameter and terminating at one end in a tapered portion, the opposite end of said member being adapted to snugly but slidably fit within said nozzle of the caulking tube, and a clamping device forming part of said accessory and adapted to compress the said nozzle about the end of the conduit member that is fitted within said nozzle, said clamping device being constituted of a screw-type chuck forming part of said accessory and which surrounds the said nozzle and has a threaded nut which upon turning exercises inward radial pressure on the nozzle and causes the latter to compress against the conduit member.

8. An accessory for a caulking gun, said gun having end caps for positioning a caulking tube provided with a peripherally tapered nozzle which terminates in a tapered end portion, said accessory being constituted of a conduit member tapered throughout its length and terminating at the end of the largest size in a flange, the taper of said member over a portion of its length being comparable to the taper of said tapered nozzle so that the conduit member can fit snugly over said nozzle when in position, said flange being adapted to be clamped between one of said caps and the caulking tube when pressure is applied to said tube.

9. An accessory for a caulking gun, said gun having end caps for positioning a caulking tube provided with a flexible peripherally tapered nozzle which terminates in a tapered end portion, said accessory being constituted of a metal conduit member tapered from one end to the other and terminating in a flange at the larger end, the interior taper of said member being comparable to the outside taper of said nozzle so that when the metal member is snugly fitted over the tapered nozzle, said member serves to reinforce the nozzle and render the same relatively stiff, said conduit member being detachably secured to said nozzle at the position of said flange, said flange being adapted to be clamped between one of said caps and the caulking tube when said member is positioned on the nozzle and pressure is applied to said tube.

10. In a device of the character described, a caulking gun including a main body portion having a flange on its front end provided with a slot, a caulking tube contiguous to said main body portion and including a cylindrical casing and an end wall, a hollow nozzle extending forwardly from said end wall, an extension member including a rounded support member contiguous to said end wall, a tube extending from said support member and surrounding said nozzle, said tube being longer than said nozzle, said tube having a tapered formation so that the outer portion of the tube is less diameter than the other end portion thereof.

11. In a device of the character described, a caulking gun including a main body portion having a flange on its front end provided with a slot, a caulking tube contiguous to said main body portion and including a cylindrical casing and an end wall, a hollow nozzle extending forwardly from said end wall, an extension member including a rounded support member contiguous to said end wall, a tube extending from said support member and surrounding said nozzle, said tube being longer than said nozzle, said tube having a tapered formation so that the outer portion of the tube is less diameter than the other end portion thereof, said extension being fabricated of a single piece of yieldable material.

12. In a device of the character described, a caulking gun including a main body portion having a flange on its front end provided with a slot, a caulking tube contiguous to said main body portion and including a cylindrical casing and an end wall, a hollow nozzle extending forwardly from said end wall, an extension member including a support member contiguous to said end wall, a tube extending from said support member and surrounding said nozzle, said tube being longer than said nozzle, said tube having a tapered formation so that the outer portion of the tube is less diameter than the other end portion thereof.

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