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**Seith et al.**

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(54) **TIRE-WHEEL SEPARATION TOOL**

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**B60C 25/01** (2006.01)  
**B60C 25/02** (2006.01)

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CPC ..... **B60C 25/015** (2013.04); **B60C 25/01** (2013.01); **B60C 25/02** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
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USPC ..... 157/1.17, 1.48  
See application file for complete search history.

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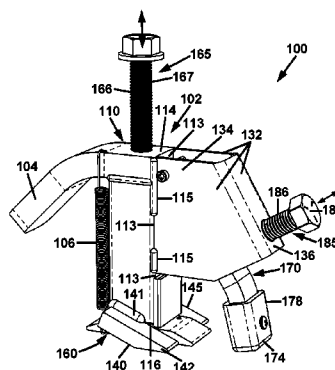
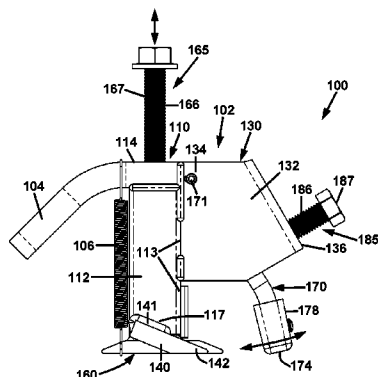
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A tire changing tool comprising a tool body, a ram, a ram actuator, a clamp arm, and a clamp actuator. The tool body is comprised of a housing, a lateral bracket, and first and second holding feet. The ram is comprised of a ram body and a ram base comprised of first and second opposed ram feet. The ram body is removable from an inner cavity of the housing, and is rotatable and replaceable in the inner cavity of the housing. Prior to fitting the tool to the tire and wheel for its intended use, the position of the ram base may selected between a first position in which the first ram foot extends laterally outwardly a first distance between the first and second holding feet, or a second position in which the second ram foot extends laterally outwardly a second distance between the first and second holding feet.

**19 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets**



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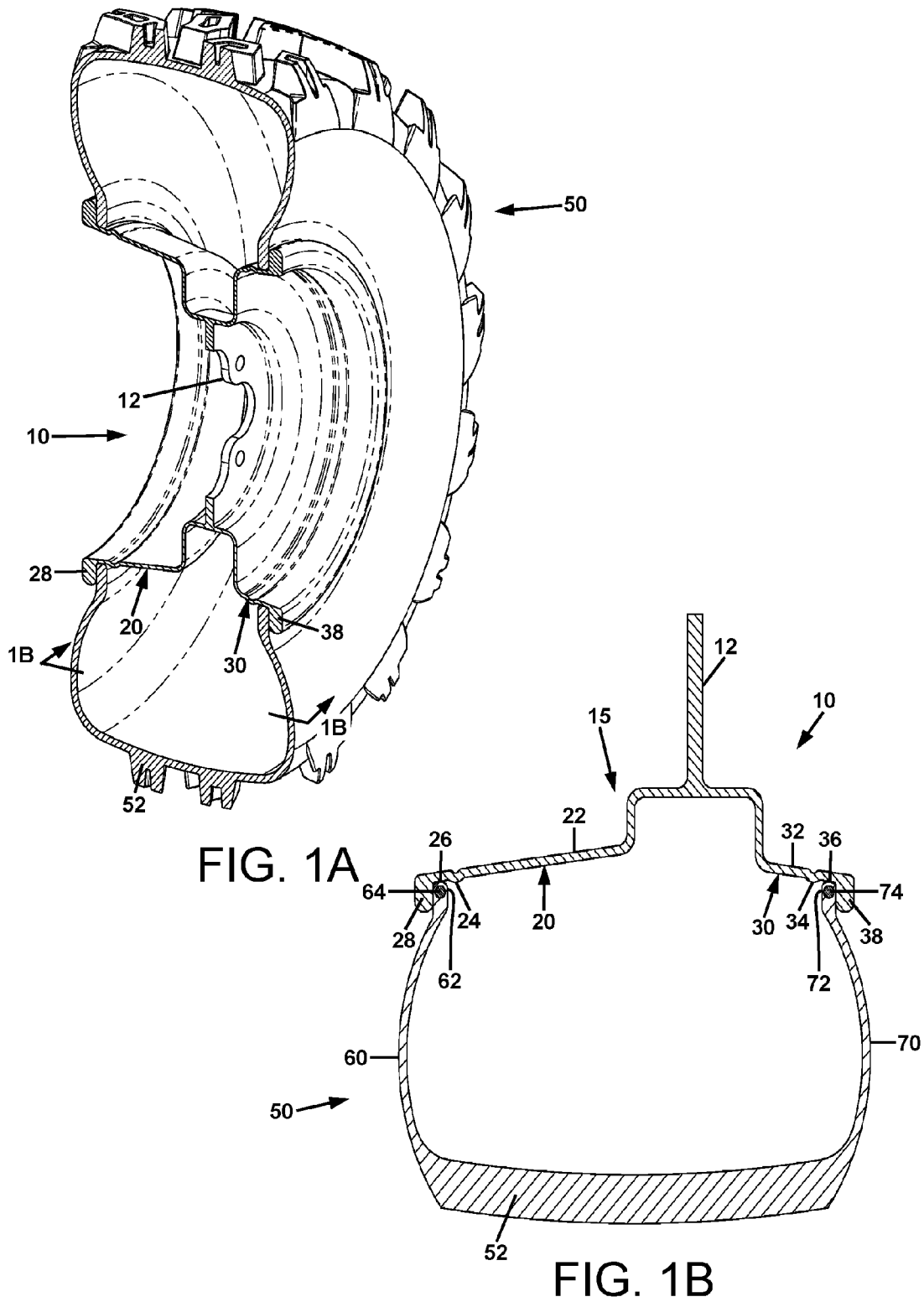
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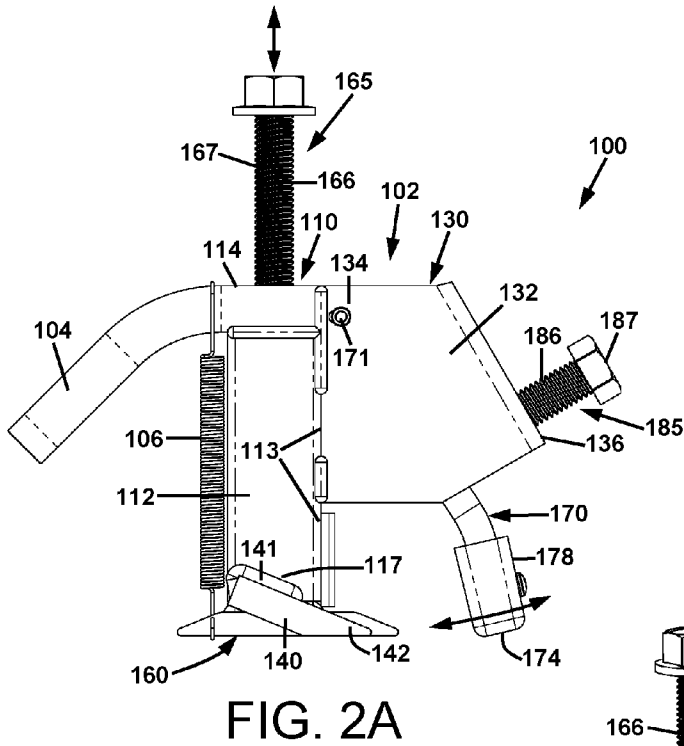


FIG. 2A

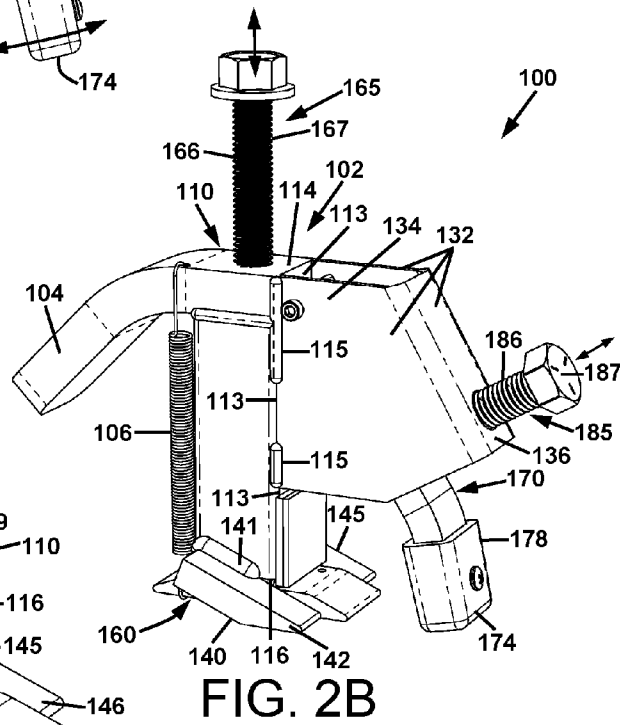


FIG. 2B

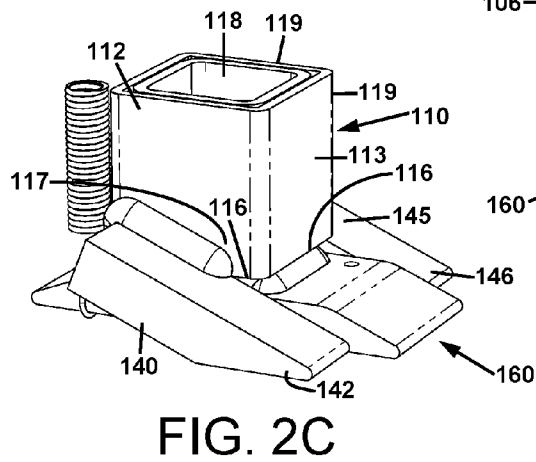


FIG. 2C

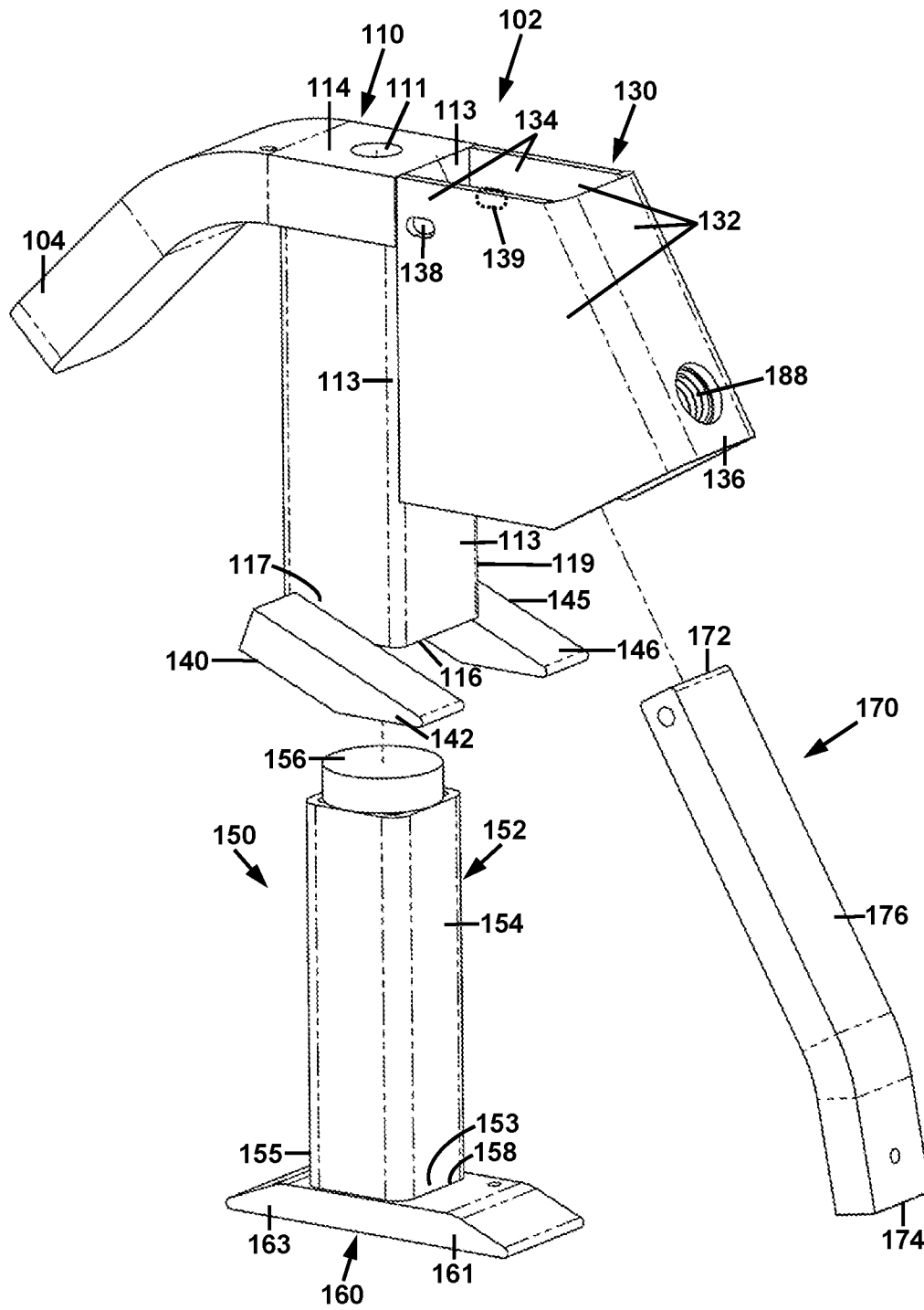


FIG. 2D

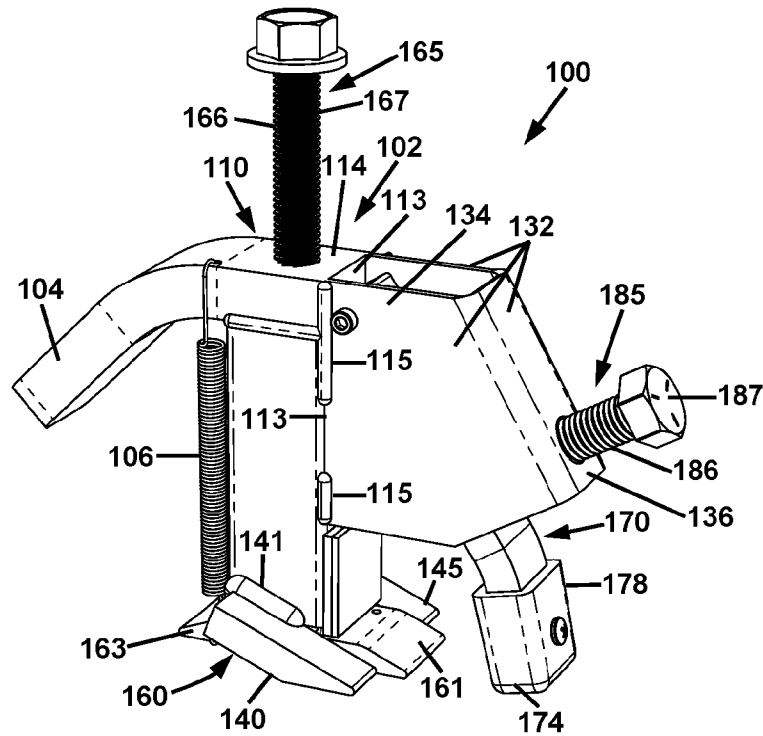


FIG. 3A

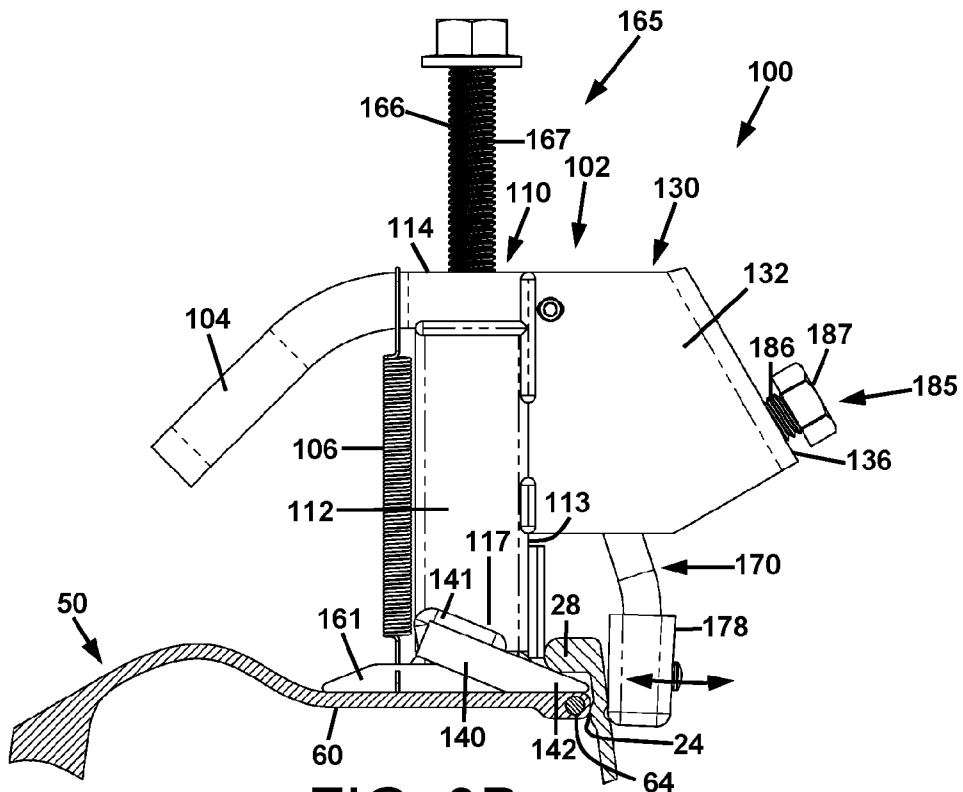


FIG. 3B

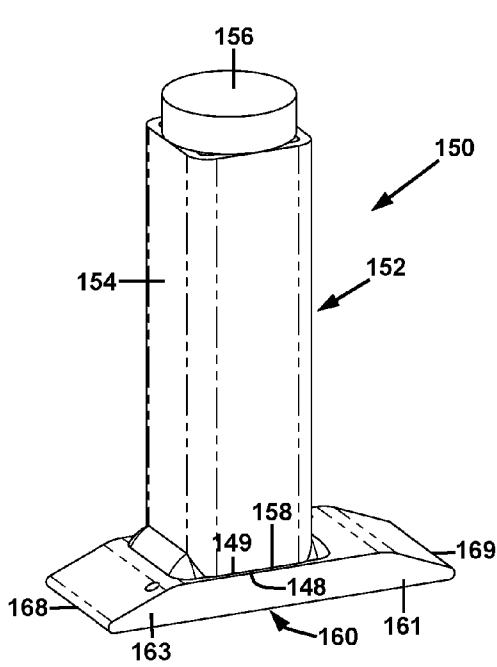


FIG. 4A

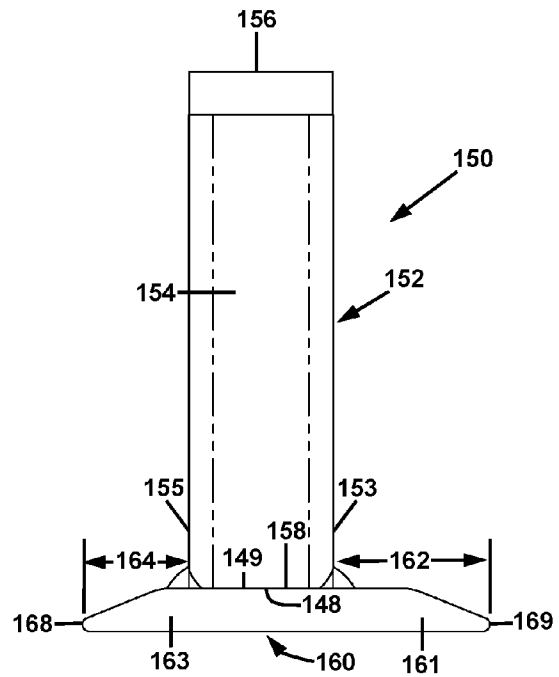


FIG. 4B

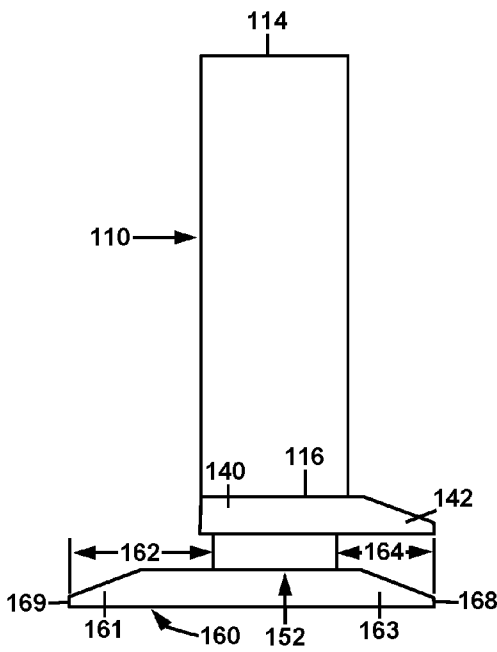


FIG. 4C

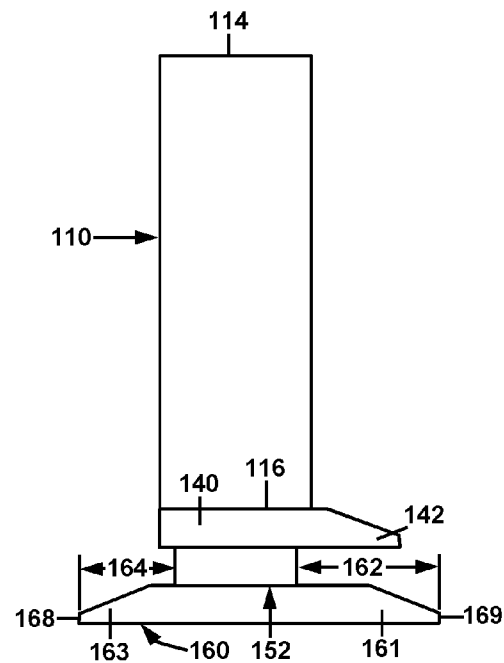


FIG. 4D

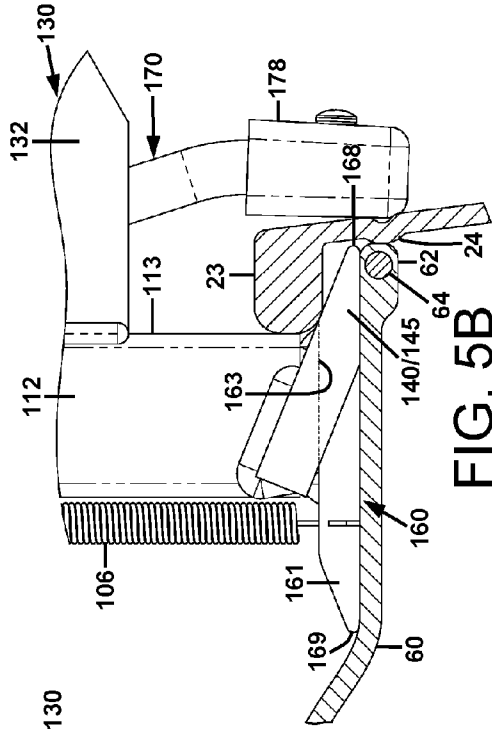


FIG. 5B

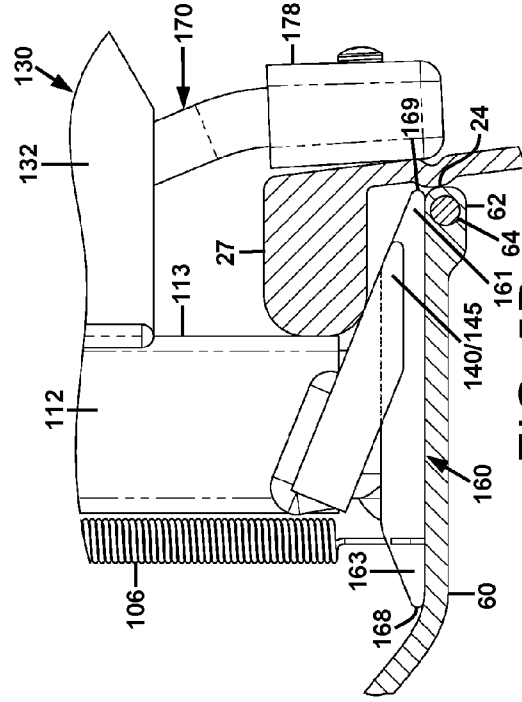


FIG. 5D

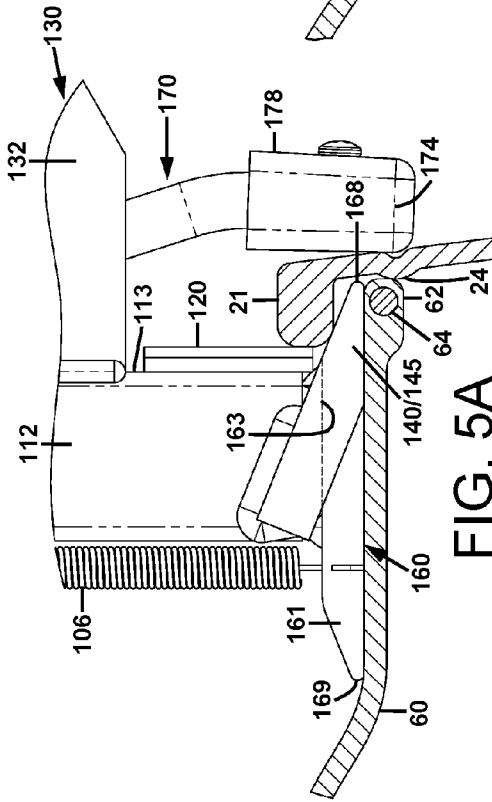


FIG. 5A

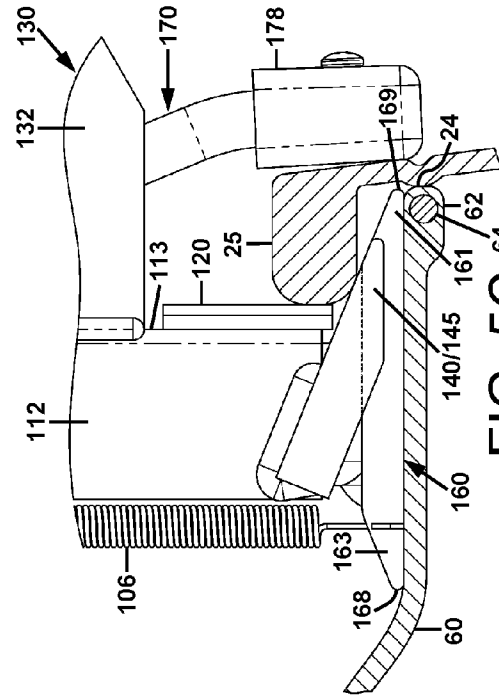


FIG. 5C



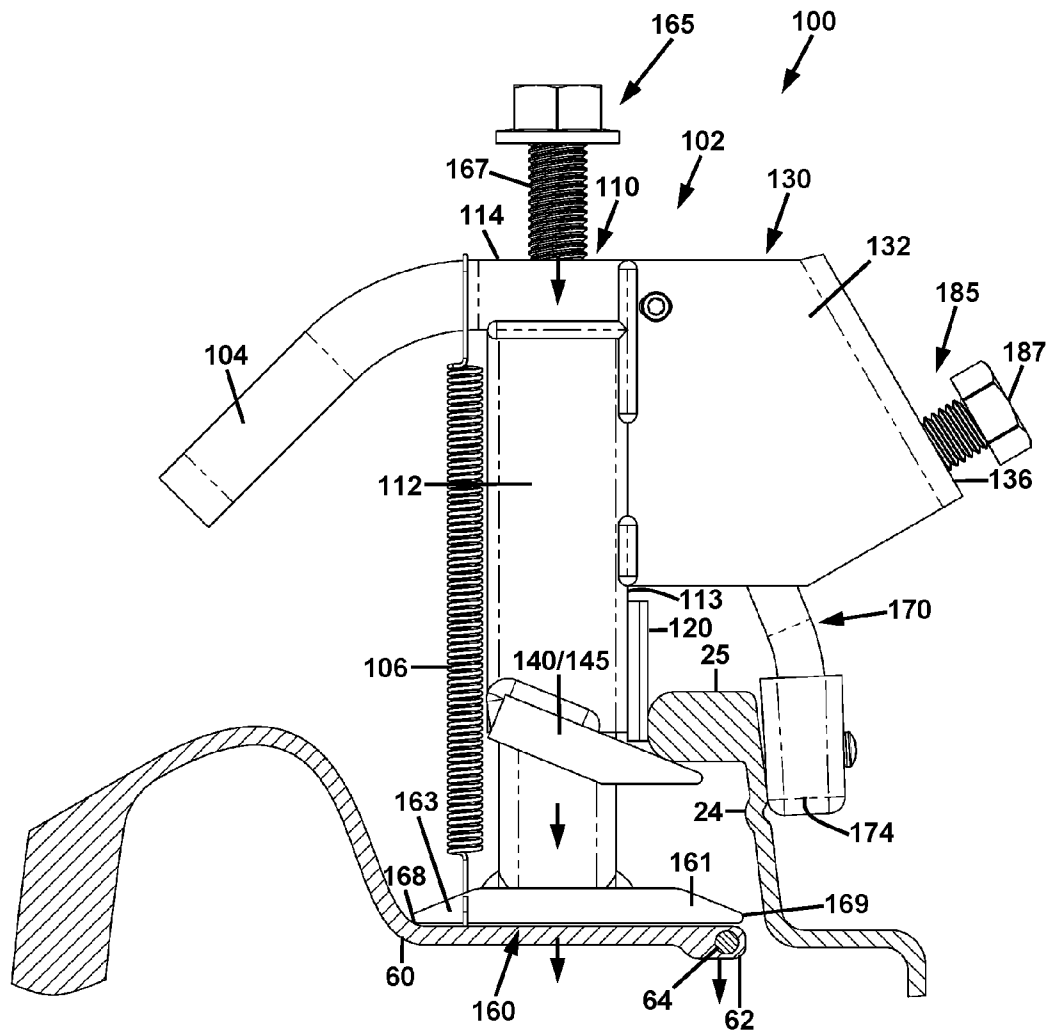


FIG. 6

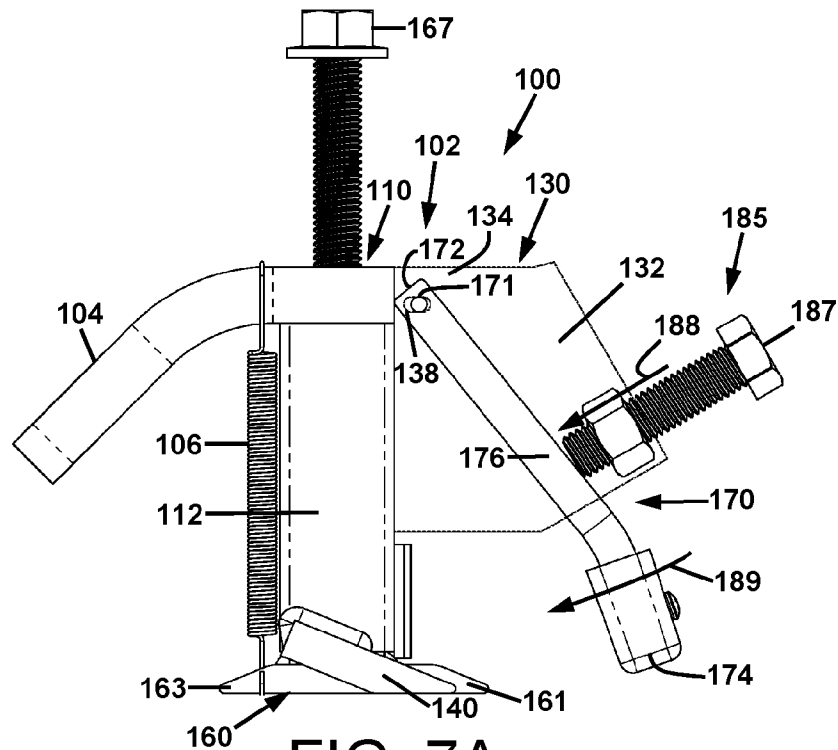


FIG. 7A

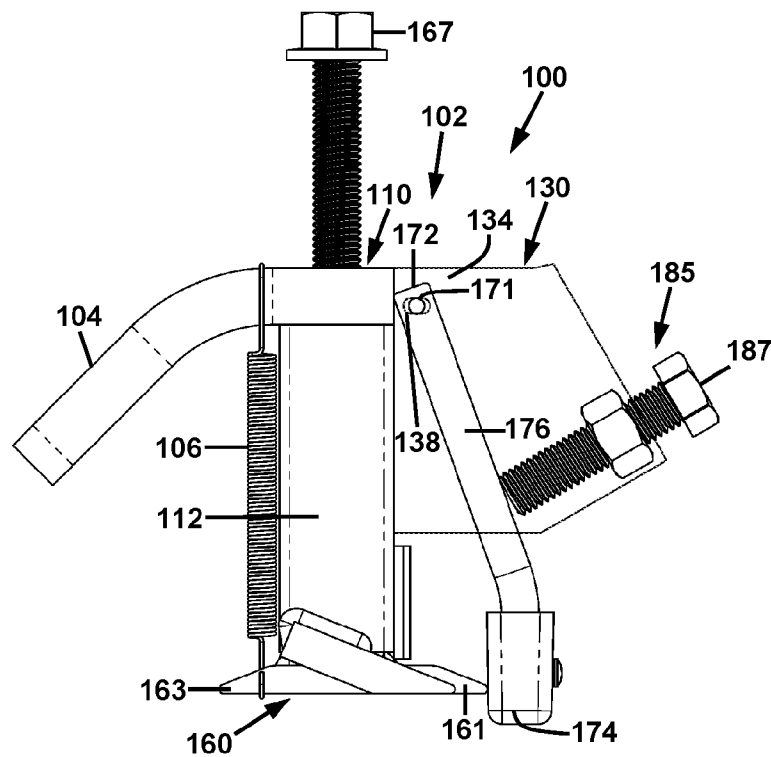


FIG. 7B

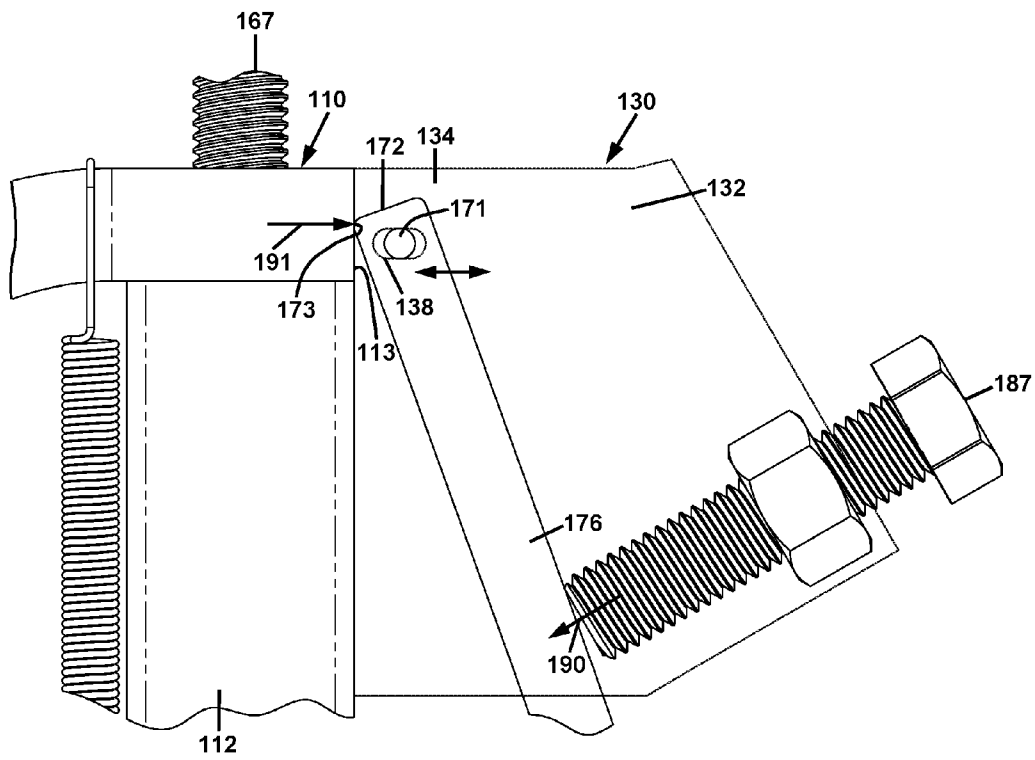


FIG. 7C

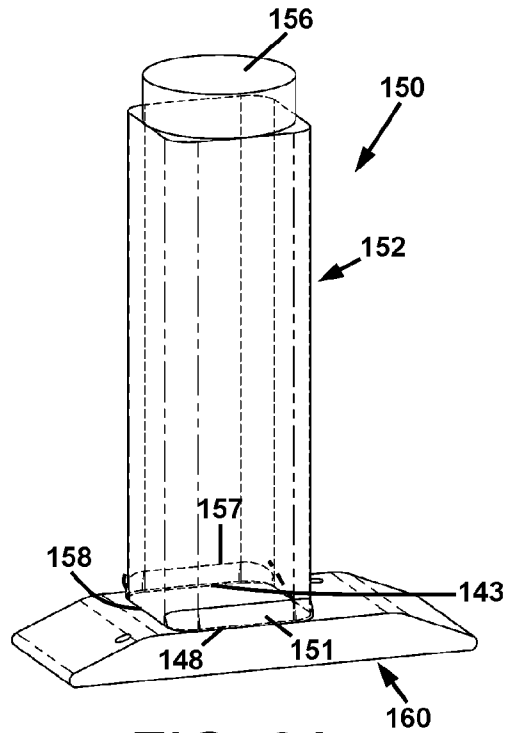


FIG. 8A

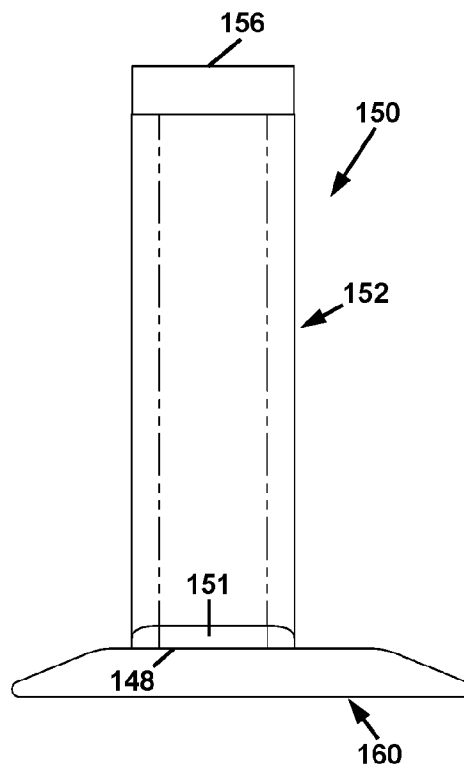


FIG. 8B

## TIRE-WHEEL SEPARATION TOOL

## BACKGROUND

## 1. Technical Field

Tools for separating tires from wheels, and in particular, tools for forcing the separation of the bead portion of a tire from the bead-retaining portion of a wheel.

## 2. Description of Related Art

For well over a half century, tubeless pneumatic tires have been fitted directly to wheel rims, without the need for an inflatable inner tube that serves to contain pressurized air within the tire. FIGS. 1A and 1B schematically depict a typical pneumatic tubeless tire fitted to a wheel without the need for an inner tube. The wheel **10** is formed of a suitable structural material such as metal, composite, or high strength plastic, and is comprised of a mounting disk **12** and a rim section **15**. The mounting disk **12** typically includes a center hole, and a plurality of holes arrayed on a bolt circle around the center hole for receiving wheel studs on a wheel hub (not shown). Other mounting disk arrangements for joining the wheel **10** to a wheel hub are well known and need not be described here.

The rim section **15** is comprised of a first rim member **20** and a second rim member **30**. The first rim member **20** is comprised of a rim body **22**, a bead seat **26**, and a flange **28**. The first rim member may also include a bead retainer **24**. In like manner, the second rim member **30** is comprised of a rim body **32**, a bead seat **36**, a flange **38**, and optionally, a bead retainer **34**. The widths of the rim bodies **22** and **32** may differ, so as to provide an offset of the mounting disc **12** between the flanges **28** and **38**, which provides additional space within the rim body **22** to accommodate brake drums, discs, calipers, and other vehicle components.

The tire **50** is comprised of a tread section **52**, a first sidewall **60**, a first bead **62** containing a first bead bundle **64**, and a second bead **72** containing a second bead bundle **74**. (For the sake of simplicity of illustration, tread is not shown in tread section **52** in FIG. 1B.) When fitting the tire **50** to wheel **10**, the first bead **62** and bead bundle **64** are sufficiently elastic so as to enable stretching of them (using tools) over flange **28** of wheel **10**. In like manner, second bead **72** and bead bundle **74** are stretched over flange **38** of wheel **10**. When compressed air is delivered into the tire **50** through a valve stem (not shown) fitted in wheel **10**, the beads **62** and **72** are forced laterally outwardly along rim bodies **22** and **32**, and “snap into position” over respective bead retainers **24** and **34**. The beads **62** and **72** thus seat in sealing contact with bead seats **26** and **36**. The bead bundles **64** and **74** are typically of a material that is less elastic than the rubber of the tire, such as steel wires, and are thus under high tension. This tension provides a tight seal of the tire beads **62** and **72** to the bead seats **26** and **36** of the wheel, thus obviating the need to use a tube within the tire, as was done prior to the 1960s.

This tension in the bead bundles **64** and **74**, particularly in combination with the bead retention features **24** and **34**, also makes it particularly difficult to unseat the tire beads from the bead seats, and remove the tire **50** from the wheel **10** when the need arises due to tread wear or puncturing of the tire. Modern tire changing equipment is effective for changing tires on typically sized car and truck wheels. However, such equipment is not capable of changing tires on rims which have pronounced bead retainers such as all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). Additionally, because of the stressful conditions in off-road use, ATV and other off-road wheels have particularly

pronounced bead retention features that protrude from the rim bodies and serve to hold the tire bead in place in the event of loss of air pressure.

The need for changing ATV tires often arises “in the field,” away from a well-equipped tire store or vehicle service center that has expensive and complex pneumatic and hydraulic tools for changing a tire. Such tools are not available in remote locations where ATVs are used and may suddenly need tire service. Moreover, changing ATV/UTV tires is extremely difficult to do with existing hand operated tire changing tools available to the typical consumer. The bead retention features make changing the tire very difficult with conventional hand tools (such as hammers, pry bars, etc.), or existing hand operated tire changing tools, since the tire beads must be stretched over the retention features to remove the tire from the wheel. As a result, many “do-it yourself” (DIY) mechanics are forced to struggle with dangerous, damaging, and ineffective methods of breaking ATV tire beads, or they must resort to paying large service fees to get tires changed at dealerships or service stations.

Existing tire changing tools available for this task have flaws compared to an ideal solution. They do not work well on relatively small ATV wheels, and/or the tools are large and not portable, and/or they are complicated and difficult to use, and/or they cause damage to the wheels, and/or they are prohibitively expensive due to their complex construction.

Additionally, there is considerable variation in the dimensions of wheels and tires used on ATVs and other small vehicles. Referring again to FIG. 1B, the depths of the flanges **28** and **38** of the wheel **10** may vary widely among wheel manufacturers, and the shapes of the tire sidewalls **60** and **70** may also vary, depending on the width of the wheel **10** on which the tire **50** is mounted. In a tire changing tool, this variability must be accommodated. If the variability is not accommodated, I.e., if a “one size fits all” bead breaking tool is used on a wheel and tire of an incompatible size, damage to the wheel in the form of a gouge, crack, or other defect will likely result. The wheel may be rendered unusable, because it will not seal properly to a new tire.

Accordingly, there remains a need for a tire changing tool, which can separate the bead portion of a tire from the bead-retaining portion of a wheel, and which is simple, inexpensive, safe to use, portable, and effective across a range of tire and wheel geometries.

## SUMMARY

In accordance with the present disclosure, a tire changing tool is provided which meets this need. The tire changing tool includes certain features that enable custom sizing of the tool to match the tire and wheel to be separated. The tire changing tool may also include features that improve its strength and reliability.

More specifically, a tire changing tool is provided comprising a tool body, a ram, a ram actuator, a clamp arm, and a clamp actuator. The tool body is comprised of a housing, a lateral bracket, and first and second holding feet. The housing is comprised of a side wall having an upper end and a lower end, and surrounding an inner cavity of a defined cross-sectional shape. The lateral bracket is joined to a first portion of the side wall of the housing and is comprised of a bracket wall including an upper region. The first holding foot is joined to a second portion of the side wall of the housing proximate to the lower end of the housing and comprises a wedge portion extending laterally outwardly from the second portion of the side wall past the first portion of the side wall of the housing and beneath the lateral bracket. In like manner, the

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second holding foot is joined to a third portion of the side wall of the housing proximate to the lower end of the housing, and comprises a wedge portion extending laterally outwardly from the second portion of the side wall past the first portion of the side wall of the housing and beneath the lateral bracket. In use of the tool on a tire and wheel, the wedge portions of the first and second holding feet and ram base are forced between a bead of the tire and a flange of the wheel to form a gap between the bead and flange.

The ram is comprised of a ram body and a ram base. The ram body has a side wall, an upper end, and a lower end, and is disposed in the inner cavity of the housing, with a cross-sectional shape corresponding to the cross-sectional shape of the housing, so as to be slidable within the cavity of the housing. The ram base is joined to the lower end of the ram body and comprises a first ram foot extending laterally outwardly a first distance past a first portion of the side wall of the ram body, and a second ram foot extending laterally outwardly a second distance past a second portion of the side wall of the ram body opposed to the first portion of the side wall of the ram body. In use of the tool on a tire and wheel, the ram base contacts the side wall of the tire.

The ram body is removable from the inner cavity of the housing, and is rotatable and replaceable in the inner cavity of the housing. Thus prior to fitting the tool to the tire and wheel, the position of the ram base may be selected between a first position in which the first ram foot extends laterally outwardly the first distance between the first and second holding feet of the tool body, or a second position in which the second ram foot extends laterally outwardly the second distance between the first and second holding feet of the tool body. By selecting which ram foot extends between the first and second holding feet of the tool body, damage to the bead seat, rim member and/or the rim body by the edge of the ram foot may be avoided, as will be explained in detail subsequently.

The ram actuator is connected to the upper end of the housing and is comprised of a ram rod engaged with the upper end of the ram body. In use of the tool on a tire and wheel, the ram actuator is operated so as to displace the ram body downwardly within the inner cavity of the housing and to displace the ram base downwardly away from the lower end of the housing, thus displacing the tire sidewall downwardly, and causing the tire bead to slide downwardly over the bead retainer ridge of the wheel. In certain embodiments, the ram rod of the ram actuator may be a bolt threadably engaged with the upper end of the housing. In such embodiments, rotation of the bolt in a first direction causes a distal end of the bolt to contact the upper end of the ram body and displace the ram base downwardly away from the lower end of the housing and to drive the tire sidewall and tire bead downwardly over the bead retainer ridge of the wheel.

The clamp arm is comprised of an upper end pivotably joined to the upper region of the lateral bracket, and a lower end pivotable from a first position distal from the first and second holding feet of the tool body to a second position proximal to the first and second holding feet. The clamp actuator is connected to a lower portion of the lateral bracket and comprises a clamp rod engaged with a central region of the clamp arm. At the beginning of use of the tool on a tire and wheel, the wedge portions of the first and second holding feet and ram base are forced between the bead of the tire and the flange of the wheel using the clamp actuator. The clamp actuator is operated so as to pivot the lower end of the clamp arm from an open position distal from the first and second holding feet to a clamping position proximal to the first and second holding feet. In certain embodiments, the clamp rod of the clamp actuator may be a bolt threadably engaged with the

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bracket wall of the lateral bracket. In such embodiments, rotation of the bolt in a first direction causes a distal end of the bolt to contact the central region of the clamp arm and pivot the lower end of clamp arm toward the first and second holding feet.

In certain embodiments, the tool may be further comprised of a spacer plate disposed on the side wall of the housing beneath the lateral bracket. The spacer plate is contactable with the flange of the wheel so as to limit the distance that the wedge portions of the first and second holding feet and the edge of the ram foot between them extend between the bead of the tire and the flange of the wheel when the tool is in use on the tire and wheel. In that manner, damage to the bead seat, rim member and/or the rim body by the edge of the ram foot is avoided, as will be explained in detail subsequently.

In certain embodiments, the upper end of the clamp arm of the tool is pivotably joined to the upper region of the lateral bracket by a pin extending laterally through the upper end of the clamp arm, and comprising a first pin end disposed in a first slot in the bracket wall, and a second pin end disposed in a second slot in the bracket wall. The use of a pivot pin in a pair of supporting slots is advantageous, as it results in less stress on the pivot pin during use of the tool, as will be explained subsequently.

In certain embodiments, the ram base may be joined to the lower end of the ram body by a pair of welds consisting of a first longitudinal weld joining a first upper lateral edge of the ram base to a first lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body, and a second longitudinal weld joining a second upper lateral edge of the ram base to a second lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body. The first upper lateral edge of the ram base is opposed to the second upper lateral edge of the ram base, and the first lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body is opposed to the second lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body. In such an embodiment, no transverse welds across the ram base are used to join it to the ram body. Such a weld configuration is advantageous in providing a strong bond of the ram base to the ram body, while enabling the full range of motion of the ram body within the tool housing, as will be described subsequently.

In an alternative embodiment of the tire tool, the ram may be provided with a ram base comprising an adjustable ram foot. In such an embodiment, the ram base is comprised of a ram foot actuator engaged with the ram foot and operable to adjust the distance the ram foot extends laterally between the first and second hold feet of the tool.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present disclosure will be provided with reference to the following drawings, in which like numerals refer to like elements, and in which:

FIG. 1A is a cutaway illustration of a tubeless tire fitted to a wheel, the beads of the tire being separable from the rim body of the wheel using the tire tool of the present disclosure;

FIG. 1B is a detailed cross sectional view of the tire and wheel taken along line 1B-1B of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 2A is a side elevation view of the tire tool of the present disclosure;

FIG. 2B is an upper perspective view of the tire tool of FIG. 2A;

FIG. 2C is a detailed perspective view depicting a cutaway of the tool body and a pair of holding feet joined to the housing of the tire tool;

FIG. 2D is an exploded perspective view of several major components of the tire tool of FIGS. 2A and 2B;

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FIG. 3A is an upper perspective view of the tire tool as shown in FIG. 2B, with the “long ram foot” of the tool engageable between the flange of a wheel and a tire bead;

FIG. 3B is side elevation view of the tire tool in the configuration shown in FIG. 3A, but with the holding feet and “short ram foot” of the tool forced between a tire bead and a rim flange, and ready to drive the tire sidewall and bead downwardly over the bead retainer of the wheel;

FIGS. 4A and 4B are respective upper perspective and side elevation views of a ram of the tool, showing the base having opposed first and second ram feet extending beyond the side wall of the ram body to different extents;

FIG. 4C is a schematic view of the ram of FIGS. 4A and 4B shown inserted into the tool body in a first position with the short ram foot being engageable between the tire bead and rim flange;

FIG. 4D is a schematic view of the ram of FIGS. 4A and 4B shown inserted into the tool body in a second position rotated 180 degrees from the position of FIG. 4C, with the long ram foot being engageable between the tire bead and rim flange;

FIGS. 5A-5D are side elevation views of the tire tool set up in different configurations that accommodate tires fitted to wheels having different flange depths;

FIG. 6 is a side elevation view of the tire tool in the configuration shown in FIG. 5C, but with the ram deployed downwardly and having driven a tire bead over a bead retainer of the wheel;

FIG. 7A is a side cross-sectional view of the tool depicting the clamp arm pivotably joined to the lateral bracket of the tool at a horizontal slot, and in the open position;

FIG. 7B is a side cross-sectional view of the tool as shown in FIG. 7A, but with the clamp arm pivoted to the clamping position;

FIG. 7C is a detailed view of the clamp arm as shown in FIG. 7B, depicting the position of the upper end of the clamp arm forced against the housing of the tool; and

FIGS. 8A and 8B are respective upper perspective and side elevation views of a ram of the tool, showing the base of the ram joined to the lower end of the ram body by longitudinal welds along opposed upper edges of the ram base.

The present invention will be described in connection with certain preferred embodiments. However, it is to be understood that there is no intent to limit the invention to the embodiments described. On the contrary, the intent is to cover all alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

For a general understanding of the present invention, reference is made to the drawings. In the drawings, like reference numerals have been used throughout to designate identical elements. The drawings are to be considered exemplary, and are for purposes of illustration only. The dimensions, positions, order and relative sizes reflected in the drawings attached hereto may be identified with the adjectives “top,” “upper,” “bottom,” “lower,” “left,” “right,” “inner,” “outer,” etc. These adjectives are provided in the context of the orientations shown in the drawings, which is arbitrary. The description and drawings are not to be construed as limiting the tire tool invention to use in a particular spatial orientation. The instant tire tool may be used in orientations other than those shown and described herein.

It is also to be understood that any connection references used herein (e.g., attached, coupled, connected, and joined) are to be construed broadly and may include intermediate

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members between a collection of elements and relative movement between elements unless otherwise indicated. As such, connection references do not necessarily imply that two elements are directly connected and in fixed relation to each other.

Turning now to FIGS. 2A-2D, one embodiment of the instant tire tool is depicted in various views as described previously. The tire tool 100 is comprised of a tool body 102, a ram 150, a ram actuator 165, a clamp arm 170, and a clamp actuator 185. The tool body 102 is comprised of a housing 110, a lateral bracket 130, and first and second holding feet 140 and 145. The housing 110 is comprised of a side wall 112 having an upper end 114 and a lower end 116, the side wall 112 surrounding an inner cavity 118 of a defined cross-sectional shape. The lateral bracket 130 is joined to a first portion 113 of the side wall of the housing, such as by welds 115, and is comprised of a bracket wall 132 including an upper region 134.

The first holding foot 140 is joined by suitable means such as weld 141 to a second portion 117 of the side wall 112 of the housing 110 proximate to the lower end 116 of the housing 110, and comprises a wedge portion 142 extending laterally outwardly from the second portion 117 of the side wall 112 past the first portion 113 of the side wall 112 of the housing 110 and beneath the lateral bracket 130. In like manner, the second holding foot 145 is joined to a third portion 119 of the side wall 112 of the housing 110 proximate to the lower end 116 of the housing 110, and comprises a wedge portion 146 extending laterally outwardly from the third portion 119 of the side wall 112 past the first portion 113 of the side wall 112 and beneath the lateral bracket 130. In use of the tool on a tire 50 and wheel 10 of FIG. 1A, as depicted in FIG. 3B, the wedge portions 142 and 146 of the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 are forced between a bead 62 of the tire 50 and a flange 28 of the wheel 10 to form a gap between the bead 62 and flange 28. In an alternative embodiment (not shown), the holding feet 140 and 145 may have an upward arcuate shape, rather than trapezoidal as depicted in FIG. 2C.

The ram 150 is comprised of a ram body 152 and a ram base 160. The ram body 152 has a side wall 154, an upper end 156, and a lower end 158, and is disposed in the inner cavity 118 of the housing 110. The ram body 152 has a cross-sectional shape corresponding to the cross-sectional shape of the cavity 118 of the housing 110, so as to be slidable within the cavity 118 of the housing 110, but not rotatable therein. In the embodiments depicted in the various FIGS., the ram body 152 has a square cross-section, and the cavity 118 also has a square cross-section so as to permit axial sliding of the ram body 152 in the cavity 118 while preventing rotation of the ram body 152 in the cavity 118. Other cross-sectional shapes are contemplated, including but not limited to rectangular shapes, other polygonal shapes, and matched cylindrical shapes that include a key extending from the ram body 152 fitted to a corresponding key slot in the cavity 118.

Referring in particular to FIGS. 2D, 4A, and 4B, the ram base 160 is joined to the lower end of the ram body 152 and comprises a first ram foot 161 extending laterally outwardly a first distance 162 past a first portion 153 of the side wall 154 of the ram body 152, and a second ram foot 163 extending laterally outwardly a second distance 164 past a second portion 155 of the side wall 154 of the ram body 152 that is opposed to the first portion 153 of the side wall 154 of the ram body 152. In use of the tool 100 on a tire 50 and wheel 10 as depicted in FIG. 3B and FIGS. 5A-5D, the ram base 160 contacts the side wall 60 of the tire 50.

The ram body 152 is removable from the inner cavity 118 of the housing 110, and is rotatable and replaceable in the

inner cavity 118 of the housing 110. Thus prior to fitting the tool 100 to the tire 50 and wheel 10, the ram base 160 may be disposed in a first position in which the first ram foot 161 extends laterally outwardly the first distance 162 between the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 of the tool body 102. This first position of the ram base 160 relative to the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 is depicted in FIGS. 2A-2D and FIG. 4D.

Alternatively, as depicted in FIGS. 3B and 4C, the ram body 152 may be rotated 180 degrees such that the ram base 160 is disposed in a second position in which the second ram foot 163 extends laterally outwardly the second distance 164 between the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 of the tool body 102. By selecting which ram foot 161 or 163 extends between the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 of the tool body 102, damage to the bead seat, rim member and/or the rim body by the edge of the ram foot may be avoided, as will be explained in detail subsequently.

Referring again to FIGS. 2A-2D, the ram actuator 165 is connected to the upper end 114 of the housing 110, and is comprised of a ram rod 166 engaged with the upper end 156 of the ram body 152. In use of the tool 100 on a tire 50 and wheel 10, the ram actuator 165 is operated so as to displace the ram body 152 downwardly within the inner cavity 118 of the housing 110, and to displace the ram base 160 downwardly away from the lower end 116 of the housing 110, thus displacing the tire sidewall 60 downwardly, and causing the tire bead 62 to slide downwardly over the bead retainer ridge 24 of the wheel 10. This will be explained in further detail subsequently.

In certain embodiments, the ram rod 166 of the ram actuator 165 may be a bolt 167 threadably engaged with the upper end 114 of the housing 110. The upper end 114 of the housing 110 may include tapped threads 111, or a nut (not shown) welded thereto for threaded engagement with the bolt 167. In such embodiments, rotation of the bolt 167 in a first direction causes a distal end of the bolt 167 to contact the upper end 156 of the ram body 152 and displace the ram base 160 downwardly away from the lower end 116 of the housing 110 and to drive the tire sidewall 60 and tire bead 62 downwardly over the bead retainer ridge 24 of the wheel 10.

The clamp arm 170 is comprised of an upper end 172 pivotably joined to the upper region 134 of the lateral bracket 130, and a lower end 174 pivotable from a first position distal from the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 of the tool body 102 as shown in FIGS. 2A, 2B, and 3A, to a second position proximal to the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 as shown in FIG. 3B and FIGS. 5A-5D. The clamp actuator 185 is connected to a lower portion 136 of the lateral bracket 130 and comprises a clamp rod 186 engaged with a central region 176 of the clamp arm 170. At the beginning of use of the tool 100 on a tire 50 and wheel 10, the wedge portions 142 and 146 of the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 and the ram foot 161 or 163 are forced between the bead 62 of the tire 50 and the flange 28 of the wheel 10 using the clamp actuator. The clamp actuator 185 is operated so as to pivot the lower end 174 of the clamp arm 170 from an open position distal from the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 to a clamping position proximal to the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 of the tool body. The clamping action of the clamp arm 170 forces the wedge portions 142 and 146 of the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 and the ram foot 161 or 163 between the bead 62 of the tire 50 and the flange 28 of the wheel 10. Additionally, the clamping action of the clamp arm 170 also operates to align the tool 100 so that the ram body 152 is substantially perpendicular to the side wall 60 of the tire 50. In that manner, optimal driving of

the tire sidewall 60 downwardly, and displacement of the bead 62 over the bead retainer 24 is attained.

In certain embodiments, the clamp rod 186 of the clamp actuator 185 may be a bolt 187 threadably engaged with the lower portion 136 of the lateral bracket 130. The lower portion 136 may include tapped threads (not shown), or a nut 188 welded thereto for threaded engagement with the bolt 187. In such embodiments, rotation of the bolt 187 in a first direction causes a distal end of the bolt 187 to contact the central region 176 of the clamp arm 170 and pivot the lower end 174 of clamp arm 170 toward the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 of the tool body 102.

The use of the tire tool 100 in separating the bead 62 of a tire 50 from a wheel 10 will now be described, with reference in particular to FIGS. 5A-5D and FIG. 6. FIGS. 5A-5D are side elevation views of the tire tool 100 set up in different configurations that accommodate tires fitted to wheels having different flange depths. Looking at FIGS. 5A-5D in sequence, it can be seen that the tire is mounted on wheels having different dimensions. In particular, the flanges 21, 23, 25, and 27 increase in size. Using a "one size fits all" tire tool that has no adjustment capability to accommodate different wheel flange sizes causes operational problems. One problem is that if the ram foot of the tire tool 100 is too short, then it will not extend sufficiently into the gap that is formed between the tire side wall 60 and the flange when the hold feet 140 and 145 of the tool 100 are forced between them at the start of tool use. More specifically, if the ram foot is too short, it will not extend sufficiently to be directly above the bead bundle 64 of the tire, and thus will not be effective in forcing the bead 62 downwardly over the bead retainer 24 of the wheel 10. On the other hand, if the ram foot is too long, it will extend to a point where it is in contact with the bead seat 26 and/or bead retainer 24 of the wheel 10. In that case, when the ram 150 of the tool 100 is actuated downwardly to drive the bead 62 over the bead retainer 24, the ram foot will scrape along the bead seat and/or bead retainer surface and damage them. Even a small scrape can damage these surfaces to a point where the next tire to be fitted to the wheel will not seal properly, rendering the wheel in need of repair, or even useless if the damage is severe.

The tire tool 100 is provided with features that solve these problems, such that prior to ram actuation, the ram foot of the tool is in proper vertical alignment with the tire bead while not being in contact with the wheel. Referring to FIGS. 5A-5D, in each of the instances of use of the tire tool 100, the use of the tool begins by forcing the hold feet 140/145 between the tire side wall 60 and the wheel flange. The tire is first deflated, and the initial positioning of the hold feet 140/145 occurs by hand. The tool 100 may be provided with a leverage handle 104 for gripping with the user's hand (not shown) to facilitate engaging the hold feet 140/145. The clamp actuator 185 is then operated to pivot the clamp arm 170 to the closed position shown in FIGS. 5A-5D and FIG. 6, thereby forcing the first and second holding feet 140 and 145 and the ram base 160 completely between the tire side wall 60 and the wheel flange, and also clamping the tool 100 in a fixed position so that the ram 150 can be operated without any movement of the tool body 110. The lower end 174 of the clamp arm 170 may be provided with a compliant cap 178 to prevent damage to the exterior surface of the wheel 10. The clamp actuator 185 may be a bolt 187 as shown in FIGS. 2A-2B and 3A-3B, in which case, the bolt 187 may be rotated with pliers, a bar wrench, ratchet wrench, or pneumatic socket wrench.

Referring to FIG. 5A, the tire tool 100 is fitted to a wheel having a relatively small flange 21. The ram 150 is disposed in the cavity 118 of the body 110 in the position depicted in FIG. 4C, with the shorter ram foot 163 extending between the hold



feet **140** and **145** into the gap between the flange **21** and the tire side wall **60**. Additionally, the tool **100** is further comprised of a spacer plate **120** disposed on the side wall **113** of the housing **110** beneath the lateral bracket **130**. The spacer plate **120** acts as a shim, contacting the flange **21** of the wheel so as to limit the distance that the first and second holding feet **140** and **145** and the outer edge **168** of the ram foot **163** extend between the bead **62** of the tire **50** and the flange **21** of the wheel **10**. In particular, it can be seen that the outer edge **168** of the ram foot **163** extends just beyond the bead bundle **64** of the tire **50**, but does not touch the wheel. In that manner, damage to the wheel when the ram **150** is actuated downwardly to unseat the bead **62** is prevented. The spacer **120** can be magnetically attached to the top portion of the clamp arm when not being used.

Referring to FIG. **5B**, the tire tool **100** is fitted to a wheel having a slightly larger flange **23**. Again, the ram **150** is disposed in the cavity **118** of the body **110** in the position depicted in FIG. **4C**, with the shorter ram foot **163** extending between the hold feet **140** and **145** into the gap between the flange **23** and the tire side wall **60**. However, because of the larger size of the flange, the spacer **120** is not needed. Again, it can be seen that in this configuration with this particular sized flange **23**, the outer edge **168** of the ram foot **163** extends just beyond the bead bundle **64** of the tire **50**, but does not touch the wheel.

Referring to FIG. **5C**, the tire tool **100** is fitted to a wheel having a relatively large flange **25**. The ram **150** is disposed in the cavity **118** of the body **110** in the position depicted in FIG. **4D**, with the longer ram foot **161** extending between the hold feet **140** and **145** into the gap between the flange **25** and the tire side wall **60**. Additionally, the spacer plate **120** of the tool **100** is disposed on the side wall **113** of the housing **110**, contacting the flange **21** of the wheel so as to limit the distance that the outer edge **169** of the ram foot **161** extends between the bead **62** of the tire **50** and the flange **25**. Again, it can be seen that the outer edge **169** of the ram foot **161** extends just beyond the bead bundle **64** of the tire **50**, but does not touch the wheel.

Referring to FIG. **5D**, the tire tool **100** is fitted to a wheel having an even larger flange **27**. Again, the ram **150** is disposed in the cavity **118** of the body **110** in the position depicted in FIG. **4D**, with the longer ram foot **161** extending between the hold feet **140** and **145** into the gap between the flange **27** and the tire side wall **60**. Because of the larger size of the flange, and with the longer ram foot **161** in use, the spacer **120** is not needed. Again, it can be seen that in this configuration, the outer edge **169** of the ram foot **161** extends just beyond the bead bundle **64** of the tire **50**, but does not touch the wheel.

FIG. **6** depicts a side elevation view of the tire tool **100** in the configuration shown in FIG. **5C**, but with the ram **150** deployed downwardly by the actuator **165** and having driven the tire bead **62** over the bead retainer **24** of the wheel. It can be seen that the outer edge **169** of the ram foot **161** has moved downwardly without contacting and damaging the wheel **10**.

To release the tool **100** from the tire **50** and wheel **10**, the actuators **165** and **185** are retracted. A spring **106** may be joined to the body **110** and the ram **150** to assist in retraction of the ram **150** within the cavity **118** of the body **110**. To complete the separation of the bead **62** from the wheel **10**, the tool may be moved to a different circumferential location on the wheel **10** and tire **50**, and the process repeated. Typically, three to four iterations of tool operation are sufficient to fully unseat the tire bead **62** from the wheel **10**.

In certain embodiments, the upper end **172** of the clamp arm **170** of the tool is pivotally joined to the upper region **134**

of the lateral bracket **130** in a manner that results in less stress on a pivot pin of the clamp arm **170** during use of the tool **100**. Referring to FIGS. **7A-7C**, a pivot pin extends laterally through the upper end **172** of the clamp arm **170**, and is comprised of a first pin end **171** disposed in a first slot **138** in the bracket wall, and a second pin end (not shown) disposed in a second slot **139** (FIG. **2D**) in the bracket wall. The pivot pin may be a simple cylindrical pin that is press fit into the clamp arm **170**, or the pivot pin may be a bolt and nut assembly with the shank of the bolt functioning as the pivot section.

When the clamp actuator bolt **187** is screwed into the lateral bracket **130** as indicated by arrow **188**, the lower end **174** of the clamp arm pivots as indicated by arcuate arrow **189** to the clamping position. (For the sake of simplicity of illustration in FIG. **7B**, a flange of a wheel is not shown being clamped in FIG. **7B**.) Referring to FIG. **7C**, significant force indicated by arrow **190** is applied to the clamp arm **170** by the bolt **187** when it reaches the clamping position against the wheel flange and stops pivoting. An opposing force occurs by the wheel flange against the lower end **174** of the clamp arm **170**. An opposing force also occurs at the upper end **172** of the clamp arm. If the pivot pin were engaged in corresponding circular holes instead of slots **138** and **139**, then the opposing force at the upper end **172** of the clamp arm would have to be provided by the pin. Instead, by using slots **138** and **139** to carry the pin, the pin and upper end **172** of the clamp arm **170** are free to move laterally, such that the corner **173** of the clamp arm **170** contacts the side wall **113** of the tool body **110**. The side wall **113** provides the opposing force as indicated by arrow **191**, and thus excessive stress on the pivot pin that could shear it is avoided. The pivot pin functions only as a pivot member, and not a supporting member to the clamp arm **170**.

FIGS. **8A** and **8B** depict a ram **150** of the tool **100** having a particular construction in which the base **160** of the ram **150** is joined to the lower end **158** of the ram body **152** by longitudinal welds along opposed upper edges of the ram base **160**.

The ram base **160** is joined to the lower end **158** of the ram body **152** by a first longitudinal weld **151** joining a first upper lateral edge **148** of the ram base **160** to a first lower lateral edge **149** of the lower end **158** of the ram body **152** (see also FIGS. **4A** and **4B**), and a second longitudinal weld **157** joining a second upper lateral edge **143** of the ram base to a second lower lateral edge of the lower end **158** of the ram body **152**. The first upper lateral edge **148** of the ram base **160** is opposed to the second upper lateral edge **143** of the ram base **160**, and the first lower lateral edge **149** of the lower end **158** of the ram body **152** is opposed to the second lower lateral edge of the lower end **158** of the ram body **152**. In the embodiment of FIGS. **8A** and **8B**, no transverse welds across the ram base **160** are used to join it to the ram body **152**. Such a weld configuration is advantageous in providing a strong bond of the ram base **160** to the ram body **152**, while enabling the full range of motion of the ram body **152** within the tool housing **110**.

The various components of the tire tool **10** are made of structurally strong and rigid materials. Suitable materials include steel, aluminum, and composite materials.

It is therefore apparent that there has been provided, in accordance with the present disclosure, a tool and an associated method for separating the bead portion of a tire from the bead-retaining portion of a wheel. Having thus described the basic concept of the invention, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the foregoing detailed disclosure is intended to be presented by way of example only, and is not limiting. Various alterations, improvements, and modifications will occur to those skilled in the art, though not

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expressly stated herein. These alterations, improvements, and modifications are intended to be suggested hereby, and are within the spirit and scope of the invention. Additionally, the recited order of processing elements or sequences, or the use of numbers, letters, or other designations therefore, is not intended to limit the claimed processes to any order except as may be expressly stated in the claims.

We claim:

1. A tool for separating a tire from a wheel, the tool comprising:

a) a tool body comprised of:

a housing comprised of a side wall having an upper end and a lower end, and surrounding an inner cavity of a defined cross-sectional shape;

a lateral bracket joined to a first portion of the side wall of the housing and comprising a bracket wall including an upper region;

a first holding foot joined to a second portion of the side wall of the housing proximate to the lower end of the housing and comprising a wedge portion extending laterally outwardly from the second portion of the side wall past the first portion of the side wall of the housing and beneath the lateral bracket; and

a second holding foot joined to a third portion of the side wall of the housing proximate to the lower end of the housing, and comprising a wedge portion extending laterally outwardly from the second portion of the side wall past the first portion of the side wall of the housing and beneath the lateral bracket, wherein the wedge portions of the first and second holding feet are forcible between a bead of the tire and a flange of the wheel to form a gap between the bead and flange;

b) a ram comprising:

a ram body having a side wall, an upper end, and a lower end, the ram body disposed in the inner cavity of the housing and having a cross-sectional shape corresponding to the cross-sectional shape of the housing, so as to be slidable within the cavity of the housing; and

a ram base contactable with a side wall of the tire, the ram base joined to the lower end of the ram body and comprising a first ram foot extending laterally outwardly a first distance past a first portion of the side wall of the ram body, and a second ram foot extending laterally outwardly a second distance past a second portion of the side wall of the ram body opposed to the first portion of the side wall of the ram body;

wherein the ram body is removable from the inner cavity of the housing, rotatable, and replaceable in the inner cavity of the housing in a first position in which the first ram foot extends laterally outwardly the first distance between the first and second holding feet of the tool body, and replaceable in the inner cavity of the housing in a second position in which the second ram foot extends laterally outwardly the second distance between the first and second holding feet of the tool body;

c) a ram actuator connected to the upper end of the housing and comprising a ram rod engaged with the upper end of the ram body, and operable so as to displace the ram body downwardly within the inner cavity of the housing and to displace the ram base downwardly away from the lower end of the housing;

d) a clamp arm comprising an upper end pivotably joined to the upper region of the lateral bracket, and a lower end pivotable from an open position distal from the first and

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second holding feet of the tool body to a clamping position proximal to the first and second holding feet of the tool body; and

e) a clamp actuator connected to a lower portion of the lateral bracket and comprising a clamp rod engaged with a central region of the clamp arm, and operable so as to pivot the lower end of the clamp arm from the open position distal to the clamping position.

2. The tool of claim 1, further comprising a spacer plate disposed on the side wall of the housing beneath the lateral bracket, the spacer plate contactable with the flange of the wheel so as to limit the distance that the wedge portions of the first and second holding feet extend between the bead of the tire and the flange of the wheel when the tool is in use on the tire and wheel.

3. The tool of claim 1, wherein the upper end of the clamp arm is pivotably joined to the upper region of the lateral bracket by a pin extending laterally through the upper end of the clamp arm, and comprising a first pin end disposed in a first slot in the bracket wall, and a second pin end disposed in a second slot in the bracket wall.

4. The tool of claim 1, wherein the ram rod of the ram actuator is a bolt threadably engaged with the upper end of the housing, and wherein rotation of the bolt in a first direction causes a distal end of the bolt to contact the upper end of the ram body and displace the ram base downwardly away from the lower end of the housing.

5. The tool of claim 1, wherein the clamp rod of the clamp actuator is a bolt threadably engaged with the bracket wall of the lateral bracket, and wherein rotation of the bolt in a first direction causes a distal end of the bolt to contact the central region of the clamp arm and pivot the lower end of clamp arm toward the first and second holding feet of the tool body.

6. The tool of claim 1, wherein the ram base is joined to the lower end of the ram body by a pair of welds consisting of a first longitudinal weld joining a first upper lateral edge of the ram base to a first lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body, and a second longitudinal weld joining a second upper lateral edge of the ram base to a second lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body, the first upper lateral edge of the ram base opposed to the second upper lateral edge of the ram base, and the first lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body opposed to the second lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body.

7. A tool for separating a tire from a wheel, the tool comprising:

a) a tool body comprised of:

a housing comprised of a side wall having an upper end and a lower end, and surrounding an inner cavity of a defined cross-sectional shape; and

a lateral bracket joined to a first portion of the side wall of the housing and comprising a bracket wall including an upper region;

a first holding foot joined to a second portion of the side wall of the housing proximate to the lower end of the housing and comprising a wedge portion extending laterally outwardly from the second portion of the side wall past the first portion of the side wall of the housing and beneath the lateral bracket;

a second holding foot joined to a third portion of the side wall of the housing proximate to the lower end of the housing, and comprising a wedge portion extending laterally outwardly from the second portion of the side wall past the first portion of the side wall of the housing and beneath the lateral bracket, wherein the wedge portions of the first and second holding feet are

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forcible between a bead of the tire and a flange of the wheel to form a gap between the bead and flange;

## b) a ram comprising:

a ram body having a side wall, an upper end, and a lower end, the ram body disposed in the inner cavity of the housing and having a cross-sectional shape corresponding to the cross-sectional shape of the housing, so as to be slidable within the cavity of the housing;

a ram base contactable with a side wall of the tire, the ram base joined to the lower end of the ram body by a pair of welds consisting of a first longitudinal weld joining a first upper lateral edge of the ram base to a first lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body, and a second longitudinal weld joining a second upper lateral edge of the ram base to a second lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body, the first upper lateral edge of the ram base opposed to the second upper lateral edge of the ram base, and the first lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body opposed to the second lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body;

c) a ram actuator joined to the upper end of the housing and comprising a ram rod engaged with the upper end of the ram body, and operable so as to displace the ram body downwardly within the inner cavity of the housing and to displace the ram base downwardly away from the lower end of the housing;

d) a clamp arm comprising an upper end pivotably joined to the upper region of the lateral bracket, and a lower end pivotable from an open position distal from the first and second holding feet of the tool body to a clamping position proximal to the first and second holding feet of the tool body; and

e) a clamp actuator joined to a lower portion of the lateral bracket and comprising a clamp rod engaged with a central region of the clamp arm, and operable so as to pivot the lower end of the clamp arm from the open position distal to the clamping position.

8. The tool of claim 7, wherein the ram base is comprised of a first ram foot extending laterally outwardly a first distance past a first portion of the side wall of the ram body, and a second ram foot extending laterally outwardly a second distance past a second portion of the side wall of the ram body opposed to the first portion of the side wall of the ram body.

9. The tool of claim 7, further comprising a spacer plate disposed on the side wall of the housing beneath the lateral bracket, the spacer plate contactable with the flange of the wheel so as to limit the distance that the wedge portions of the first and second holding feet extend between the bead of the tire and the flange of the wheel when the tool is in use on the tire and wheel.

10. The tool of claim 7, wherein the upper end of the clamp arm is pivotably joined to the upper region of the lateral bracket by a pin extending laterally through the upper end of the clamp arm, and comprising a first pin end disposed in a first slot in the bracket wall, and a second pin end disposed in a second slot in the bracket wall.

11. The tool of claim 7, wherein the ram rod of the ram actuator is a bolt threadably engaged with the upper end of the housing, and wherein rotation of the bolt in a first direction causes a distal end of the bolt to contact the upper end of the ram body and displace the ram base downwardly away from the lower end of the housing.

12. The tool of claim 7, wherein the clamp rod of the clamp actuator is a bolt threadably engaged with the bracket wall of the lateral bracket, and wherein rotation of the bolt in a first direction causes a distal end of the bolt to contact the central

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region of the clamp arm and pivot the lower end of clamp arm toward the first and second holding feet of the tool body.

13. A tool for separating a tire from a wheel, the tool comprising:

## a) a tool body comprised of:

a housing comprised of a side wall having an upper end and a lower end, and surrounding an inner cavity of a defined cross-sectional shape;

a lateral bracket joined to a first portion of the side wall of the housing and comprising a bracket wall including an upper region;

a first holding foot joined to a second portion of the side wall of the housing proximate to the lower end of the housing and comprising a wedge portion extending laterally outwardly from the second portion of the side wall past the first portion of the side wall of the housing and beneath the lateral bracket; and

a second holding foot joined to a third portion of the side wall of the housing proximate to the lower end of the housing, and comprising a wedge portion extending laterally outwardly from the second portion of the side wall past the first portion of the side wall of the housing and beneath the lateral bracket, wherein the wedge portions of the first and second holding feet are forcible between a bead of the tire and a flange of the wheel to form a gap between the bead and flange;

## b) a ram comprising:

a ram body having a side wall, an upper end, and a lower end, the ram body disposed in the inner cavity of the housing and having a cross-sectional shape corresponding to the cross-sectional shape of the housing, so as to be slidable within the cavity of the housing; and

a ram base contactable with a side wall of the tire, the ram base joined to the lower end of the ram body and comprising a first ram foot extending laterally outwardly a first distance past a first portion of the side wall of the ram body between the first and second holding feet of the tool body;

c) a ram actuator connected to the upper end of the housing and comprising a ram rod engaged with the upper end of the ram body, and operable so as to displace the ram body downwardly within the inner cavity of the housing and to displace the ram base downwardly away from the lower end of the housing;

## d) a clamp arm comprising:

an upper end pivotably joined to the upper region of the lateral bracket by a pin extending laterally through the upper end of the clamp arm and comprising a first pin end disposed in a first slot in the bracket wall and a second pin end disposed in a second slot in the bracket wall; and

a lower end pivotable from an open position distal from the first and second holding feet of the tool body to a clamping position proximal to the first and second holding feet of the tool body; and

e) a clamp actuator connected to a lower portion of the lateral bracket and comprising a clamp rod engaged with a central region of the clamp arm, and operable so as to pivot the lower end of the clamp arm from the open position distal to the clamping position.

14. The tool of claim 13, wherein when the clamp arm actuator operates to pivot the lower end of the clamp arm from the open position to the clamping position, the first and second pin ends of the clamp arm move laterally in the respective

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first and second slots in the bracket wall, causing the upper end of the clamp arm to contact the first portion of the side wall of the housing.

**15.** The tool of claim **13**, wherein the ram base is comprised of a first ram foot extending laterally outwardly a first distance past a first portion of the side wall of the ram body, and a second ram foot extending laterally outwardly a second distance past a second portion of the side wall of the ram body opposed to the first portion of the side wall of the ram body.

**16.** The tool of claim **13**, further comprising a spacer plate disposed on the side wall of the housing beneath the lateral bracket, the spacer plate contactable with the flange of the wheel so as to limit the distance that the wedge portions of the first and second holding feet extend between the bead of the tire and the flange of the wheel when the tool is in use on the tire and wheel.

**17.** The tool of claim **13**, wherein the ram rod of the ram actuator is a bolt threadably engaged with the upper end of the housing, and wherein rotation of the bolt in a first direction causes a distal end of the bolt to contact the upper end of the ram body and displace the ram base downwardly away from the lower end of the housing.

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**18.** The tool of claim **13**, wherein the clamp rod of the clamp actuator is a bolt threadably engaged with the bracket wall of the lateral bracket, and wherein rotation of the bolt in a first direction causes a distal end of the bolt to contact the central region of the clamp arm and pivot the lower end of clamp arm toward the first and second holding feet of the tool body.

**19.** The tool of claim **13**, wherein the ram base is joined to the lower end of the ram body by a pair of welds consisting of a first longitudinal weld joining a first upper lateral edge of the ram base to a first lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body, and a second longitudinal weld joining a second upper lateral edge of the ram base to a second lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body, the first upper lateral edge of the ram base opposed to the second upper lateral edge of the ram base, and the first lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body opposed to the second lower lateral edge of the lower end of the ram body.

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