

(No Model.)

J. & W. M. BRINKERHOFF.

WIRE FENCE NAIL.

No. 268,613.

Patented Dec. 5, 1882.

Fig. 1.

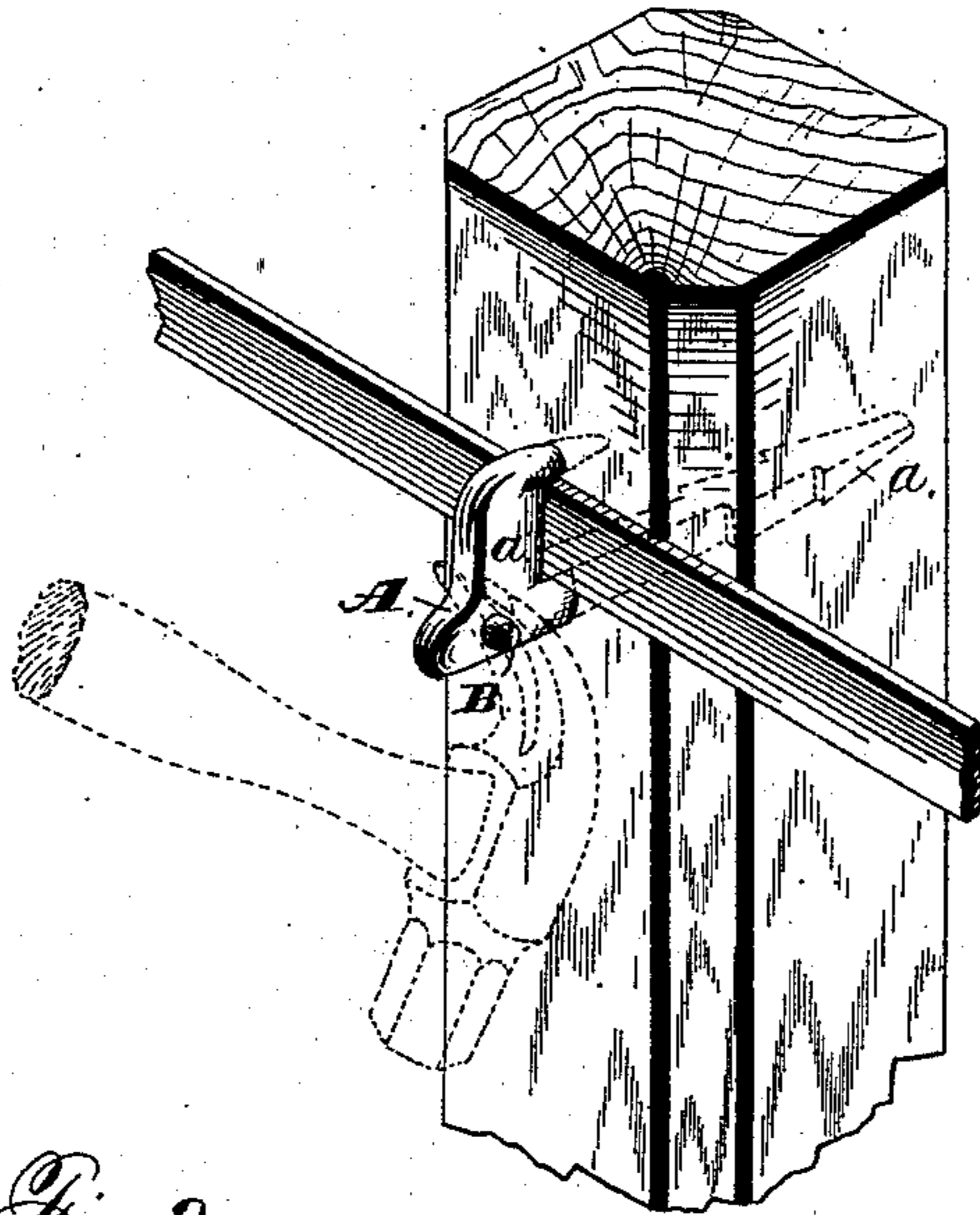


Fig. 2.

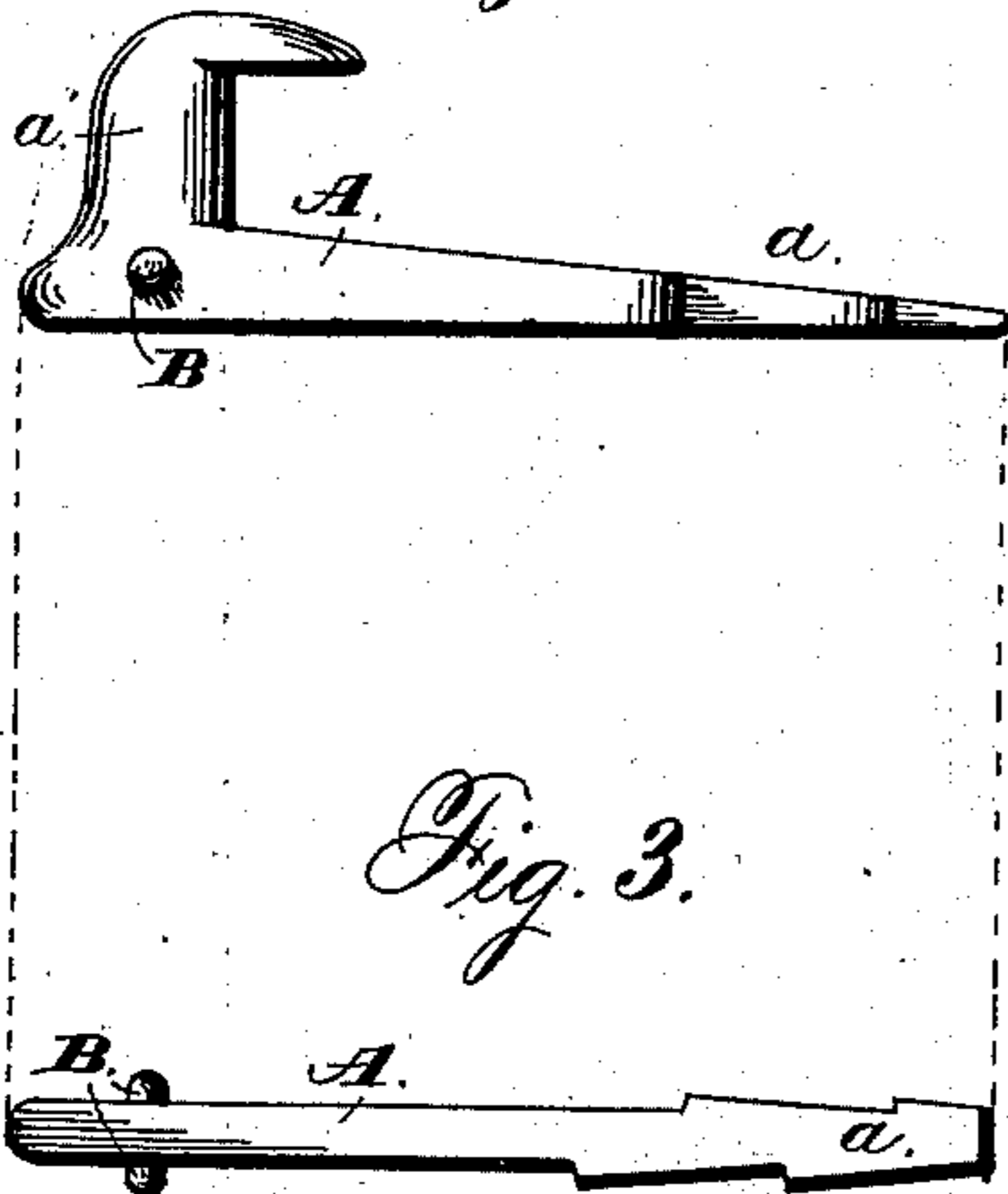


Fig. 4.

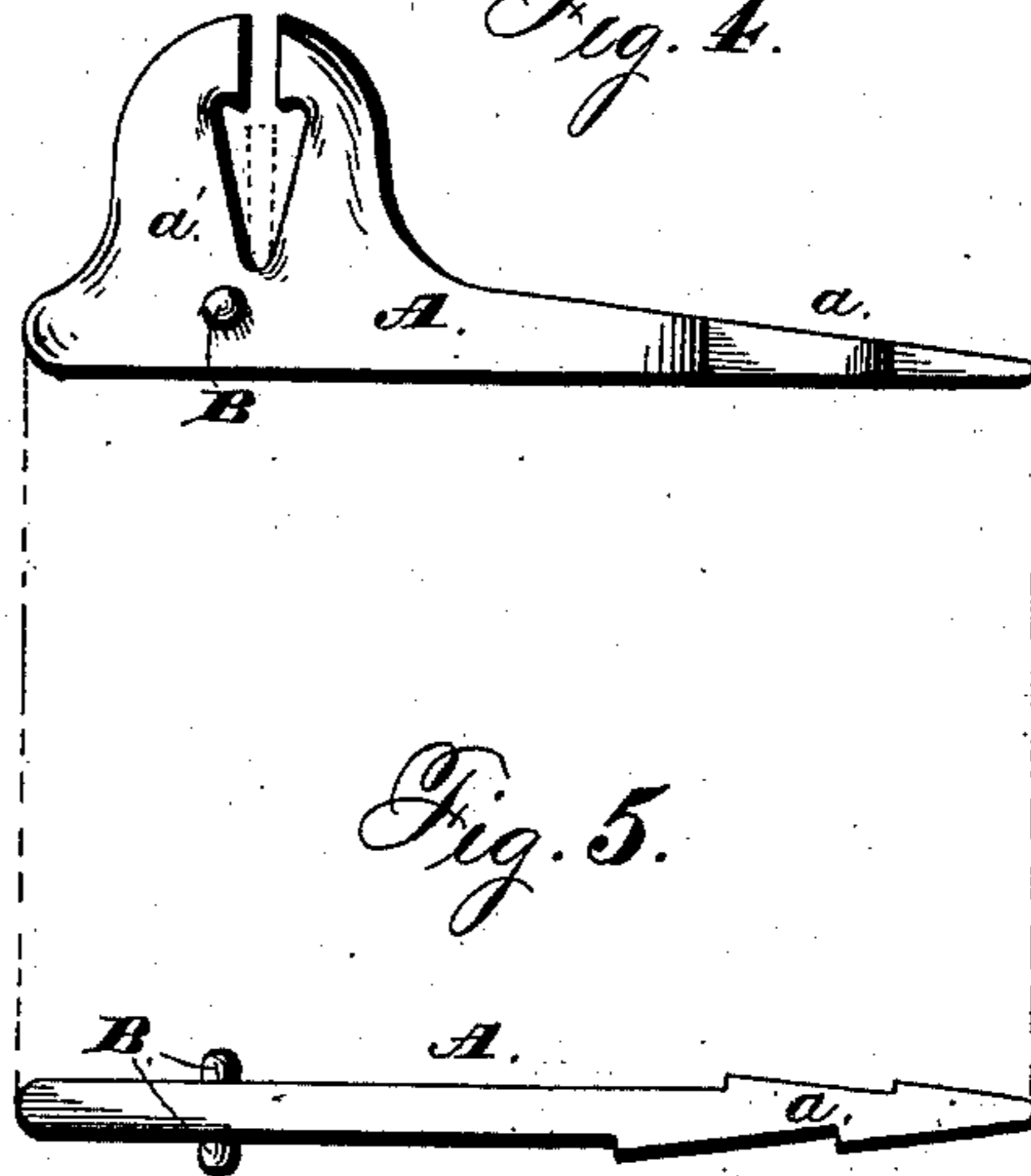


Fig. 3.

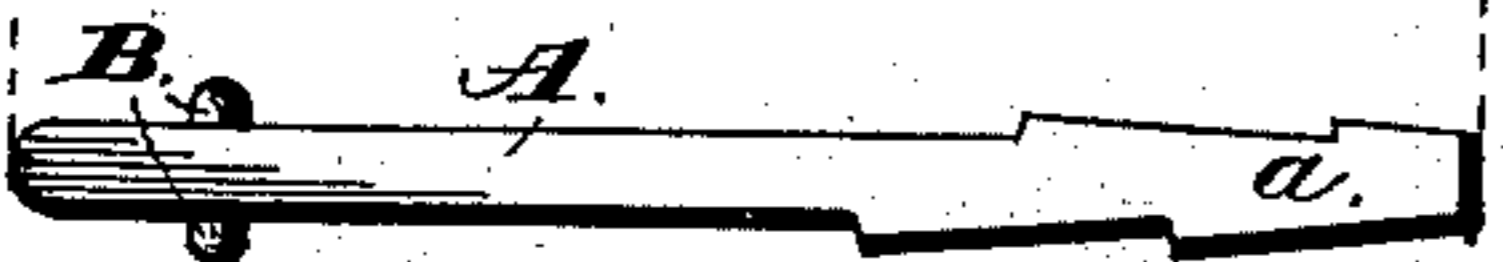


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES
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JACOB BRINKERHOFF AND WARREN M. BRINKERHOFF, OF AUBURN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO THE WASHBURN & MOEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

WIRE-FENCE NAIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 268,613, dated December 5, 1882.

Application filed June 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JACOB BRINKERHOFF and WARREN M. BRINKERHOFF, citizens of the United States, residing at Auburn, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Devices for Securing Fencing Material to its Support, of which the following is a specification.

Heretofore great difficulty has been experienced in withdrawing staples from the fence-posts in which they have been driven in order to support and hold the metal fencing material thereon, for the reason that they are not adapted to be conveniently engaged by the claw of a hammer or other analogous tool without the slipping of the latter during the act of drawing the staple.

The object of our invention is to obviate such defect in the construction of fence-staples, and to produce a staple which can be engaged and firmly gripped by the claw of a hammer or other tool and readily withdrawn from the bed into which it has been driven. This object we attain by providing the fence-staple with a teat or stud on one or on opposite sides of the head at a point distant from the extremity of the head, so that the claw of the tool can be engaged with the fence-staple under said teat or stud, and the tool then operated so that the claw shall bear outwardly against the teat or stud, and thereby be prevented from slipping while drawing out the staple.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a flat metal fence-rail, held against a post by means of our improved fence-staple, said figure also representing in dotted lines a claw-hammer in the act of drawing out the staple from the post. Figs. 2 and 3 respectively illustrate side and edge views of the staple provided with our improvement. Figs. 4 and 5 respectively illustrate side and edge views of another form of fence-staple having our improvements applied thereto.

In these several figures, A indicates the fence-staple, preferably provided with a notched or barbed shank, *a*, and with a head, *a'*, for supporting and connecting the strand or strands

of a fence to its post, the sides of the head being substantially flat surfaces.

The feature constituting our improvement consists in forming a teat or stud, B, on one or both sides of the head of the staple at a point distant from the extremity of the head in such a manner that the same serves as an obstruction or stop for the claw of a hammer, whereby the staple can be readily withdrawn from the bed or post into which it has been driven. The head of the nail, as shown, is comparatively thin, with its sides parallel with each other, so that the claws of the hammer act solely on the teat or teats, stud or studs, on said plain sides at a point distant from the extremity of the head, for if the head were of a tapering or beveled form, to serve as an obstruction for the claws of a hammer to act upon, the head would become wedged between the jaws and there "cling" after extracted from its seat in a fence-post, and considerable difficulty be experienced in detaching it from the jaws, and, further, the surface of the head be marred.

It will be seen from Fig. 1 that when the staple is to be withdrawn from the post in which it has been driven the claw of the hammer or other tool can be engaged with the staple, the prongs or jaws of the claw embracing the sides of the staple and passing between the teat or stud B thereon and the post. Hence when the hammer is operated as a lever, with the post for its fulcrum, and the claw moved outwardly or away from the post, the jaws of said hammer will bear against the teat or teats, stud or studs, on the staple, and thus be prevented from slipping, and enable the operator to draw out the staple.

In the two forms of fence staples herein shown the head of one is made hook-shaped, while the other has at its head a pair of jaws, between which the wire or flat metal strip is received. The head of either form of staple is substantially flat, and the teats or studs are located on either or both of said flat sides of the head at a point distant from the extremity of the head.

A fence-staple constructed in accordance

with our improvement is of great value in attaching wire or metal rails to fence-posts, since when all or any part of a long line of fencing is to be removed the staples can be readily
5 withdrawn from the posts.

Having thus described our improvement, what we claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture, the staple herein shown for supporting and con-
10 fining metal fencing material to fence-posts, formed with a shank, *a*, and the head *a'*, said

head having flat sides with a teat or stud thereon located at a point distant from the extremity of the head, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set
15 our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

WARREN M. BRINKERHOFF.

Witnesses:

WALTER F. BROOKS,

O. F. MANN.