

(No Model.)

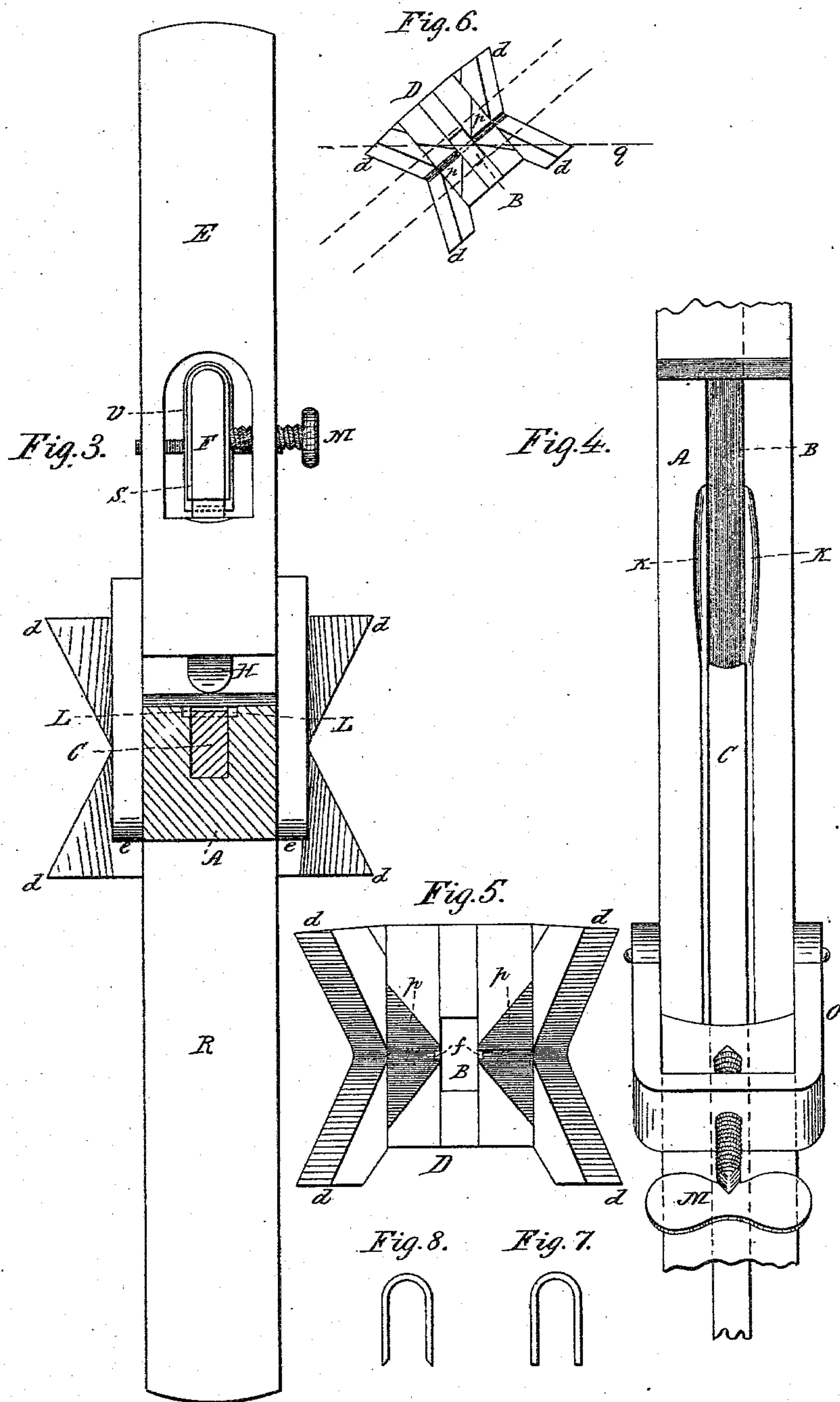
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. YOUNG, M. NEIL & C. M. WETZEL.

IMPLEMENT FOR DRIVING STAPLES.

No. 288,191.

Patented Nov. 6, 1883.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPLEMENT FOR DRIVING STAPLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 288,191, dated November 6, 1883.

Application filed April 23, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WESLEY YOUNG, MICHAEL NEIL, and CHARLES M. WETZEL, all of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and Improved Implement for Driving Staples; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention has for its object to provide an improved implement for driving the staples used to secure the wires to their supports in the construction of wire fences and wired hedge-fences; and it consists in certain novelties of construction and combinations of parts, which we will first describe and then point out particularly in the claims at the end of this specification.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of our improved implement. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view taken on the line *x x*, Fig. 1, the staple holding and feeding devices being turned back, as shown in dotted lines on said Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail view, showing a plan of the stock of the instrument at the point where the staples are fed into it. Fig. 5 is a view of the discharge end of the implement. Fig. 6 shows the position of the end of the implement when applying a staple to a hedge-plant. Figs. 7 and 8 are views of different forms of staples.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures denote the same parts.

A represents the body or stock of the implement, consisting of a bar of metal, preferably about two feet in length, and having a recess or groove, B, preferably rectangular in form, extending from end to end of the bar and adapted to receive a sliding plunger or driving-rod, C, as shown in the several figures. The outer end of the stock A is provided with an enlarged head, D, having, preferably, four outwardly-flaring prongs or points, *d d d d*, which embrace and hold onto the post or plant

into which the staple or staples are to be driven, and serve to steady the implement in position while in use, and also having projections *p p*, between which the wire is held in applying the staple.

Hinged to the stock A is the staple holder and feeder, consisting of a base-piece, E, hinged at *e*, and carrying a fixed bar, F, extending at substantially right angles therefrom, upon which a quantity of staples, S, are adapted to be slipped, and carrying also another bar or keeper, G, hinged to it at *g*, and adapted, when closed up against a projection, *f*, on the fixed bar F, to stand parallel to the edge of said bar F, but at a distance therefrom slightly greater than the thickness of the back of the staples, so as to prevent the lateral displacement of the staples and insure their being fed regularly along the bar F without obstruction. A catch, H, pivoted to the keeper-bar G is adapted to swing over and embrace the upper end of the feed-bar F and secure the bars together, and a spring, I, bearing upon said catch, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, operates to hold the catch either open or closed, as shown in Fig. 1. Any other suitable means for locking the bars may be employed, if desired. The lower end of the feed-bar F terminates about on a level with the top of the main stock A, directly over the middle of the longitudinal groove or channel B, and that portion of the stock A on which a staple would rest, if slid down the feed-bar F, is cut away, as shown at K K in Fig. 4, so as to permit a staple fed down the bar F to rest upon the bottoms of opposite grooves, L L, extending from back of the cut-away portions K K, diagonally down opposite sides of the plunger-channel B to the discharge end or head of the implement, where they terminate at about the middle of the plunger-channel, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 5. From this construction it is evident that when the plunger or drive-rod is drawn back of the cut-away portion K K, the lowest staple on the feed-bar F will drop down into the grooves or channels L L, and when the plunger is moved forward again its end will strike the back of the staple and force the latter along down, diagonally, in said grooves and out the discharge



4. In a staple-driver, the combination, with the stock, having plunger and staple slots, and the plunger, of a staple-feed bar, arranged above the entrance to the staple-slots, and connected to a hinged support which permits it to be thrown back to expose the entrance to the staple-slots, substantially as described.
5. The combination, with the feed-bar, of the base-piece, the keeper-bar hinged to the base-piece, the catch pivoted to the keeper-bar and adapted to swing over and embrace the upper end of the feed-bar, and the spring bearing upon said catch, substantially as described.
6. The combination, with the stock, of the hinged base-piece, carrying the feed-bar and the keeper, and the means for locking the base-piece to the stock, substantially as described.
7. In a staple-driver, the combination, with the stock and the plunger operating therein, of the laterally-projecting arm constituting a bearing for the operator's leg, substantially as described.
8. The combination, with the stock, of the hinged base, the feed-bar fixed to the base, the feed-bar keeper, and the set-screw for impinging upon the feed-bar or upon one of the lower staples thereon, and thus enable the base-piece to be swung back without permitting any of the staples on the feed-bar to slide off, substantially as described.

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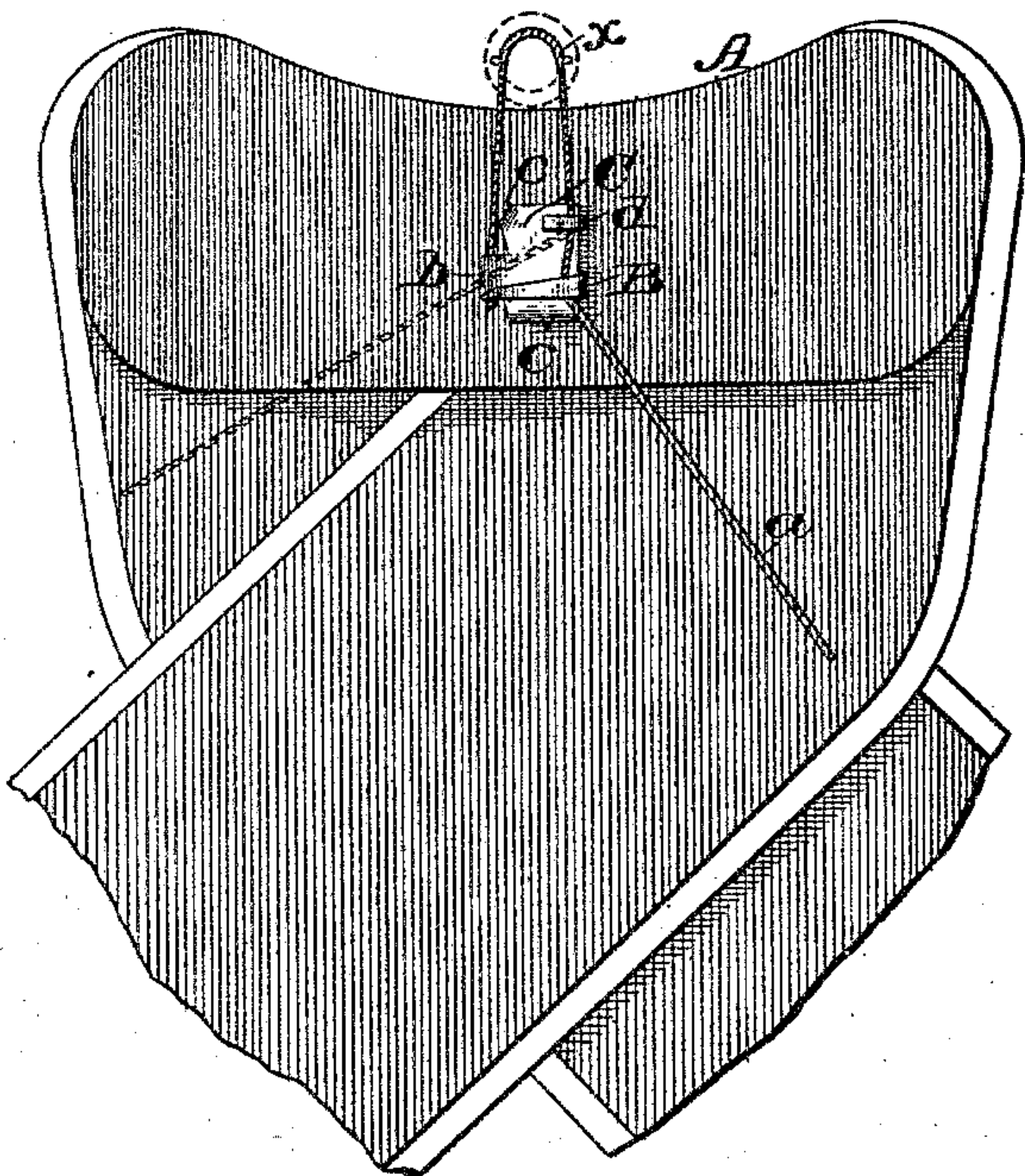
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W. C. CROSS.  
NECKTIE.

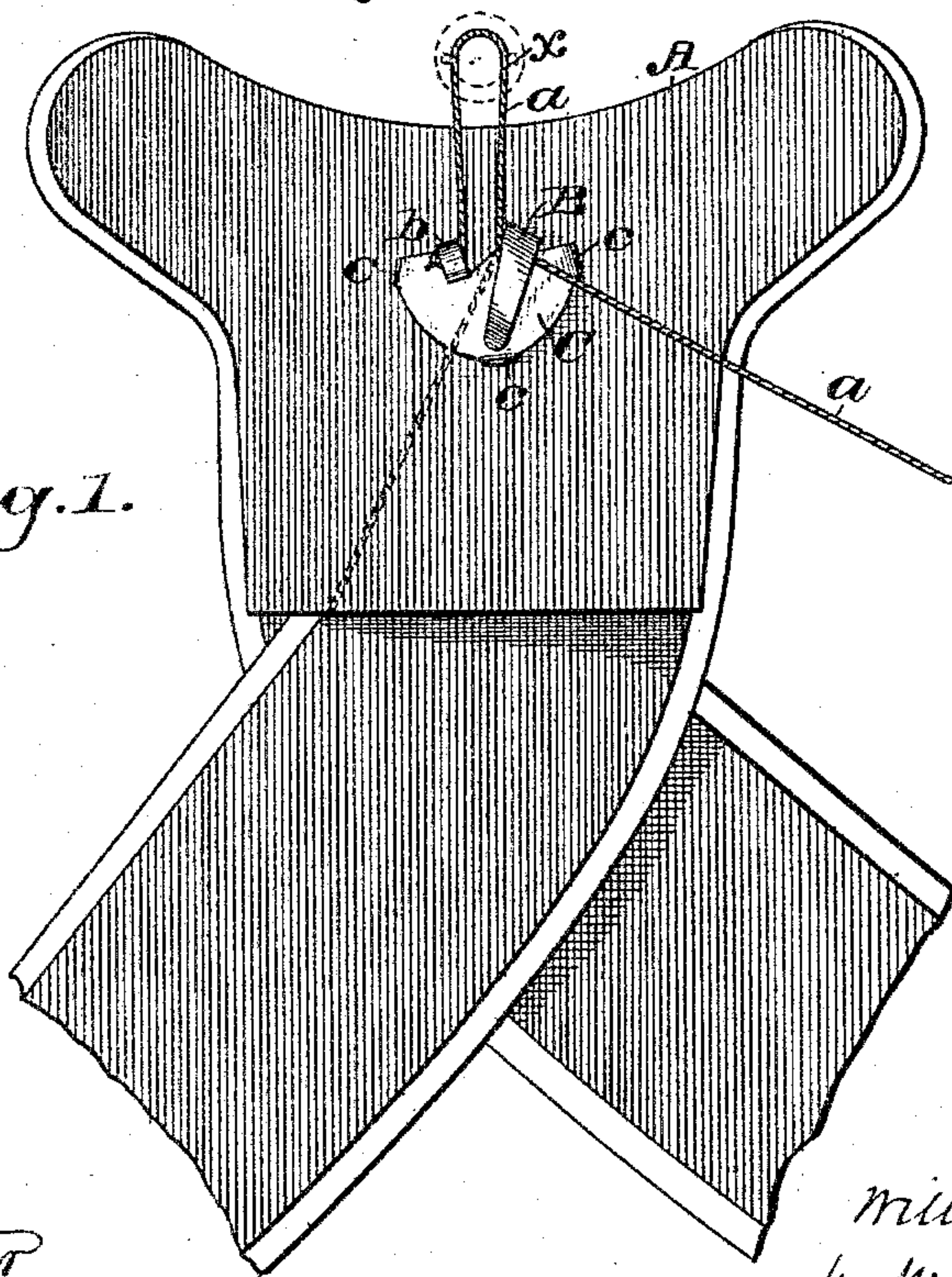
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*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 1.*



WITNESSES

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