

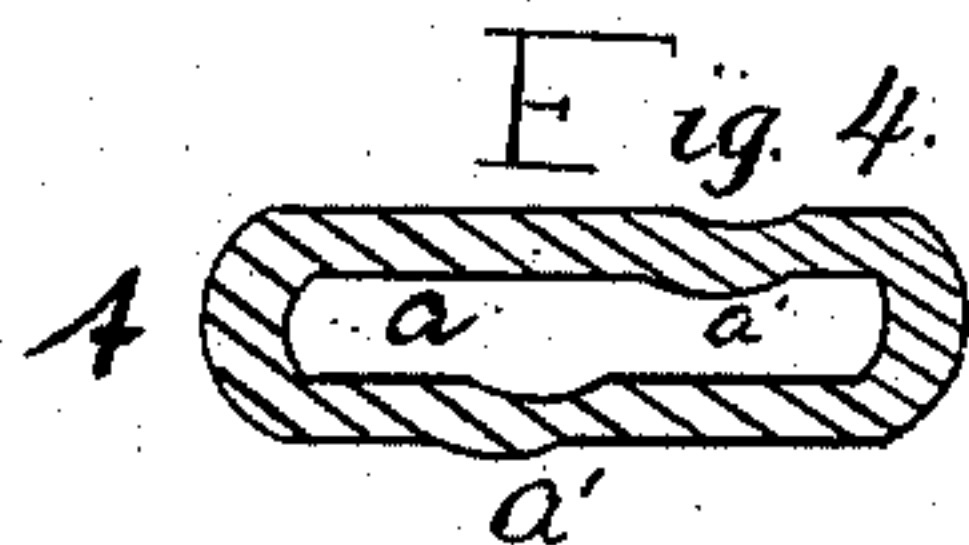
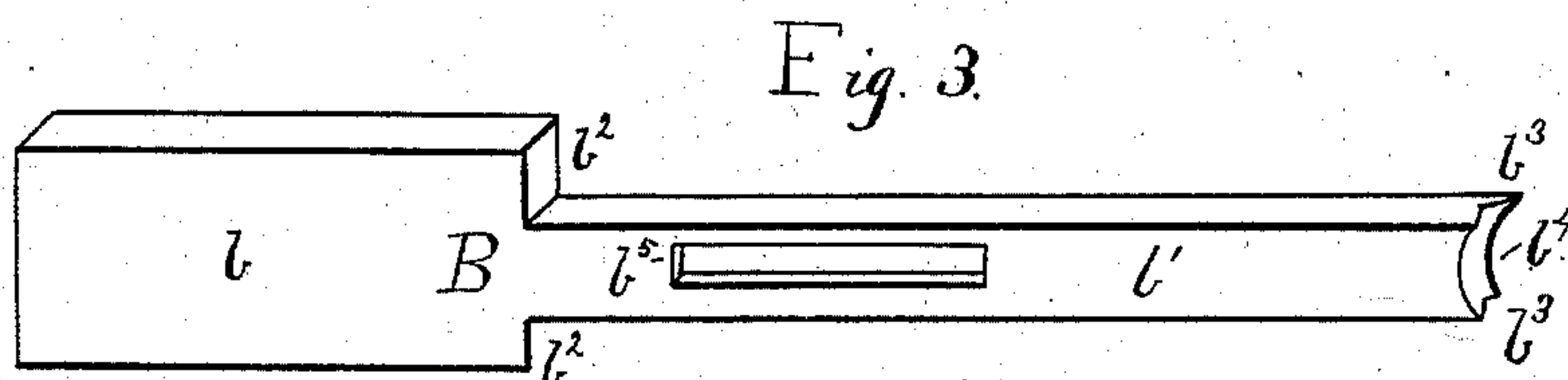
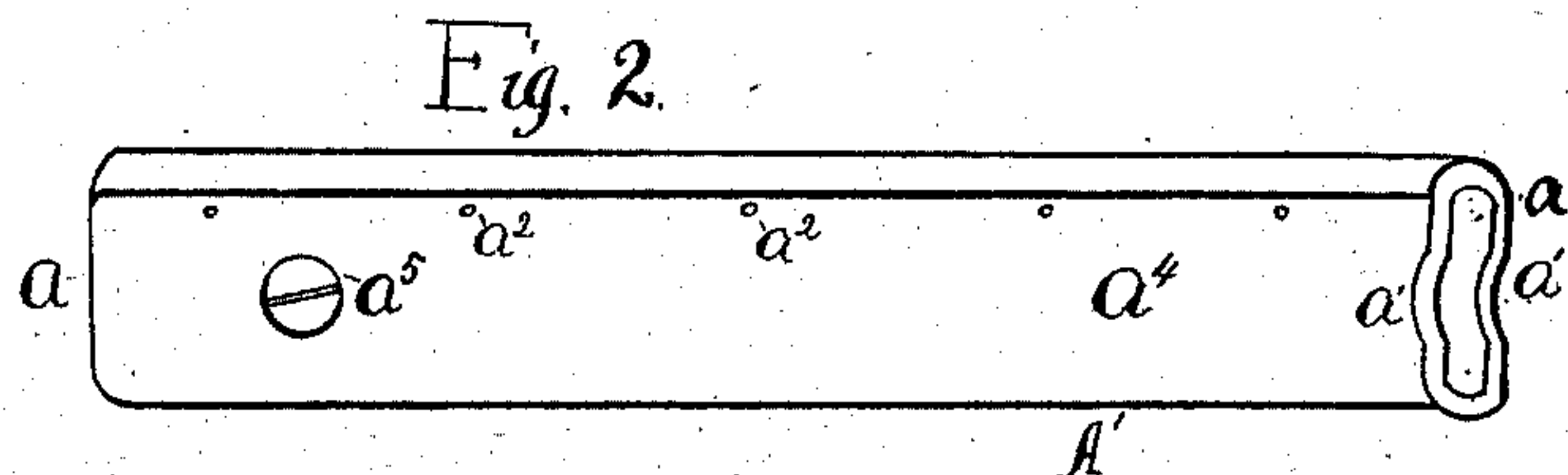
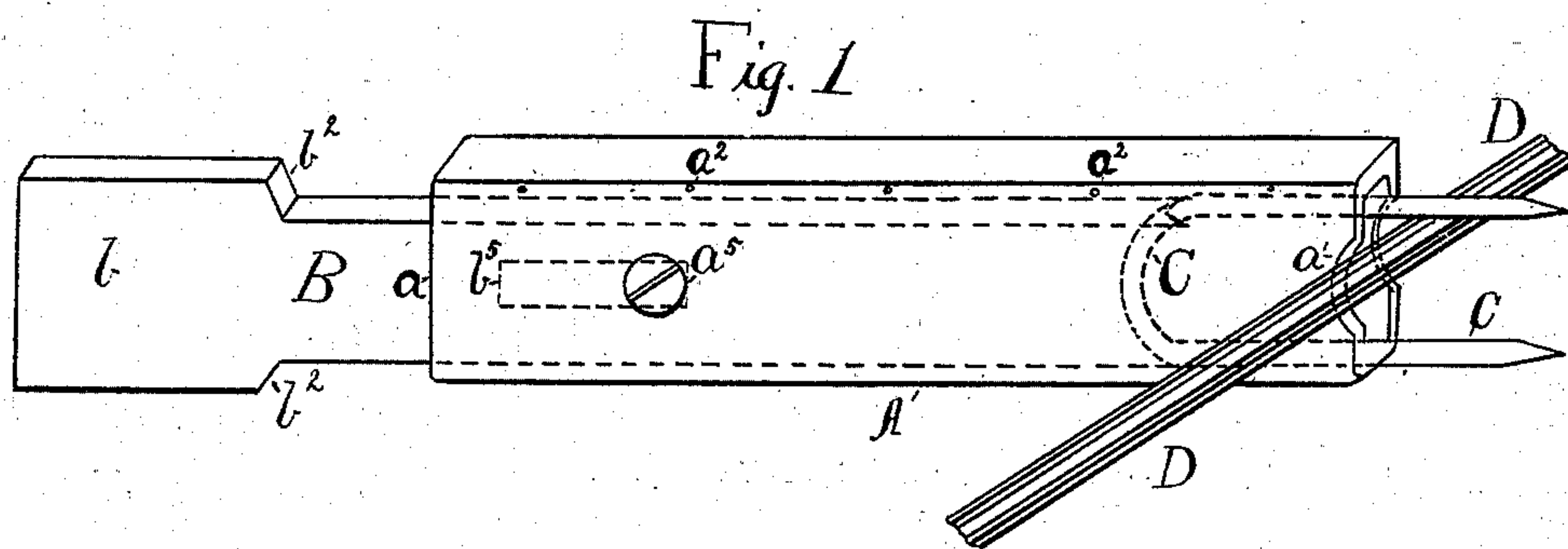
(Model.)

J. D. VAN BIBBER.

FENCE STAPLE DRIVER.

No. 293,287.

Patented Feb. 12, 1884.



Witnesses.

Gertrude Haseltine.
Henry L. Young

Inventor.

James D. Van Bibber
Per. Seward A. Haseltine
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES D. VAN BIBBER, OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.

FENCE-STAPLE DRIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 293,287, dated February 12, 1884.

Application filed November 5, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES D. VAN BIBBER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Greene and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Staple Drivers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to certain improvements in that class of devices for driving staples having a hollow handle with a recess at one end for temporarily holding the staple, and a plunger curved at one end to fit the bow of the staple in such manner that the staple may be driven by the plunger; and it has for its objects to provide an easy, convenient, sure, and rapid means of driving staples for wire fence, and at the same time to provide a device by which an inexperienced hand may drive staples without injury to himself, and also avoid breaking and spoiling the wire for the fence and the staples. These objects I attain by means of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing the entire device. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are detailed views.

30 A is a holder. It may be composed of one or more pieces folded and riveted or welded together, and thus forming a hole or hollow, a , extending through it; of sufficient size to admit the staples desired to be driven. I prefer to use one piece of steel folded to form the barrel a^1 , and riveted, as at a^2 , the better to receive the blow by the shoulders of the driver-head when the staples are driven to the desired depth, as cast-iron would break and wrought-iron would soon batter and prevent the free movement of the driver as I construct it. In the front end are made notches or scallops $a' a'$, of sufficient depth to receive the wire D D. These notches may be made directly opposite to each other horizontally when in use, or diagonally across, the better to receive a double-twisted wire, and thus while the wire is received into the notches the largest possible surface is left at the front end of the barrel a^1 , to rest against the post, so that the holder will not be driven into the post. Therefore by this construction the staples cannot be driven

so deep as to cut or break the fence-wire, as is the case with other staple-drivers, and herein is one of the great advantages of my improved holder. This holder may be made of any convenient size and length.

B is a driver, preferably made of steel. It has a rod, b' , made to closely fit hole or hollow a , so as to easily work back and forth. The front end of the rod is made concave two ways—vertically, b^3 , and horizontally, b^4 —so as to closely fit the head of the staple C. On the back end of this driver is a head, b , made any desired size, and with shoulders $b^2 b^2$, which strike against the back end of the holder, permitting the front end of the rod nearly to reach the front end of the holder, leaving a space of sufficient size to receive the diameter of the wire of which the staples are made, thus preventing the spoiling of staples when driven by preventing further strokes of the driver, and also obviate the cutting and cracking of the fence-wire; and herein is one of the great advantages of the novel construction of my driver B, having a head, b , with shoulders $b^2 b^2$, for stopping said driver when the staples are driven the desired distance. This object is also assisted by the large surface at the front end of the holder, as above described.

I have also used a device for stopping the driver when it drops back a certain distance, so that it cannot drop out. This consists of a set-screw, a^5 , in the holder and a short slot or groove, b^5 , in the driver, so that when the set-screw is down the driver can work back and forth only the desired distance. Other devices may be used.

The device is operated thus: A staple, C, to be driven is placed in the front part of the holder, which is then placed against the post, the wire falling into the notches $a' a'$. By a blow on the head b the staple is driven to its place so tightly as to avoid the necessity of stretchers, and there the driver is automatically arrested, as above set forth. As described, the inner side of the holder and the front end of the driver support all the outer sides and edges of the staple until it enters the wood. Therefore there is no waste of staples by breaking and bending, as heretofore. As the holder is made of sufficient length to enable it to be easily clasped by the hand, and the head large

enough to be easily struck with a hammer, or of sufficient size to serve as a weight to drive the staples, in the latter case the holder and the slot in the rod of driver are each made 5 much longer to give the driver greater force. Thus there is no danger of pounding the fingers, as in other staple-drivers heretofore made.

I am aware that it is not new in staple- 10 drivers to make a frame having a plunger that consists simply of a shank, the upper end of which receives the blow of the hammer, and the other end having a head to receive and fit the staple to be driven. I do not therefore 15 claim such construction, broadly.

I am aware that a staple-driver consisting of a hollow handle provided with a recess at its lower end for the reception of a staple, and having a movable plunger curved at its lower end 20 to fit the bow of the staple and adapted to force the staple out of the holder into the object into which it is to be driven, is old, and this I do not claim.

Having thus described the construction, 25 use, and operation of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a fence-staple driver, the combination 30 of a holder, A, having recesses *a' a'* at its forward end to straddle the fence-wire, and the shouldered driver B, having its driving end curved and recessed to fit the bow of the staple,

the whole arranged so that the forward end of the driver will stop short of the fence-wire to be secured by the staple, in order not to injure 35 the same, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, in a fence-staple driver, of the holder recessed on opposite sides at the forward end in a diagonal direction, and provided with a shouldered plunger curved and 40 recessed at its forward end to fit the bow of the staple, and adapted to be operated substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

3. In a fence-staple driver, the combination 45 of a holder, A, having recesses *a' a'* at its forward end to straddle the fence-wire, and provided with a slot on one side to receive an adjusting-screw, and the shouldered driver B, having its driving end recessed to fit the bow 50 of the staple, and provided with an adjusting-screw working in said slot in the side of the holder, the whole so arranged and combined that the forward movement of the driver is limited by the shoulders and the backward 55 movement limited by the adjusting-screw, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES D. VAN BIBBER.

Witnesses:

A. A. RENSCHAW,
S. HEFFERNAN.