

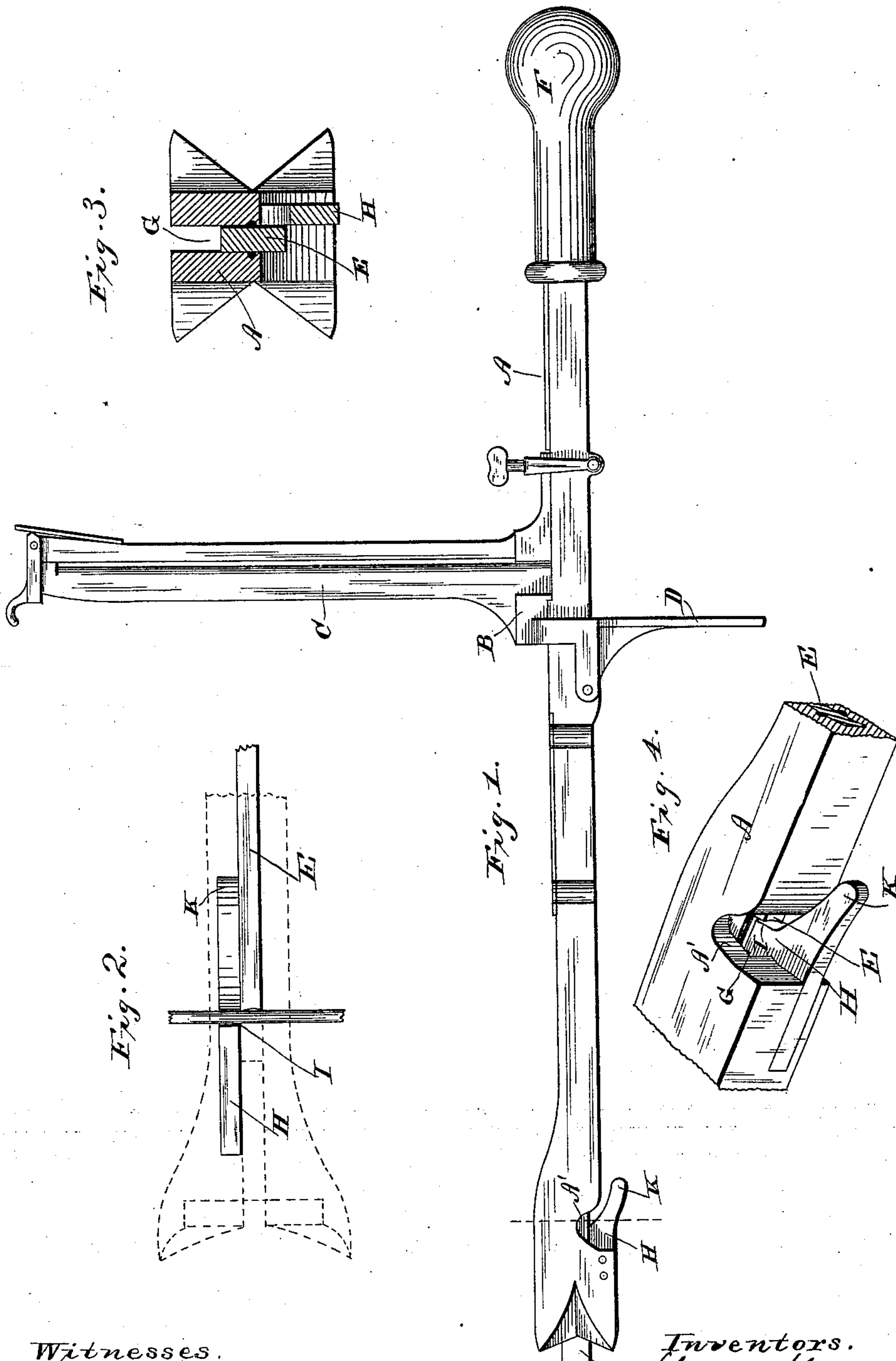
(No Model.)

W. YOUNG & C. M. WETZEL.

IMPLEMENT FOR DRIVING AND CLINCHING STAPLES.

No. 362,346.

Patented May 3, 1887.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WESLEY YOUNG AND CHARLES M. WETZEL, OF DAYTON, OHIO; SAID
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IMPLEMENT FOR DRIVING AND CLINCHING STAPLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,346, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed November 23, 1886. Serial No. 219,670. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WESLEY YOUNG and CHARLES M. WETZEL, both of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Implements for Driving and Clinching 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.
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This invention relates to improvements in wire-cutting devices, adapted particularly for
15 application to implements for driving staples—such, for instance, as shown in Patent No. 317,480, granted May 5, 1885, to Wesley Young; and it consists in certain novelties of construction, all of which will be hereinafter pointed
20 out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the patented staple-driver, showing the application of our invention thereto. Fig. 2 is a plan view of
25 the cutting devices, and Figs. 3 and 4 detail views of the same.

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

We have preferably shown the invention applied to the patented implement referred to, and design it particularly for application thereto; but it is obvious that a device possessing its characteristics could be employed or a special construction of device provided, if desired.
30

A represents the stock of the implement; B, the base-piece secured thereon; C, the feed-bar carried thereby, on which the staples to be driven are placed; D, the arm constituting the bearing for the operator's leg when operating
40 the driver; E, the driving-plunger, and F the weighted handle for the same, all said parts being constructed as shown in the prior patent referred to, except in the particulars hereinafter mentioned.

45 The lower part of the stock is cut away or provided with the open-sided recess at A', so as to expose the side of the longitudinal slot G, in which the plunger E operates. The side of this recess is open, and it extends transversely across the slot in which the plunger
50 operates, so as to permit access to it from the

front, and a cutting-jaw, H, of steel or other suitable material, is secured to the stock in any preferred manner, as shown. The side of this cutting-jaw is arranged flush with the side
55 of the plunger-slot, so as not to obstruct the free play of the plunger, and its cutting-edge I is arranged so as to co-operate with the end of the plunger to sever a wire or wires placed between them. To facilitate the entrance of
60 the wire to the cutting-jaws formed by the plunger and plate or side of the recess, the jaw H is provided with an extension, K, which projects over the recess and serves to direct and guide the wire up to the recess or cut-
65 away portion A', as will be readily understood. The face of the cutting-edge is preferably beveled slightly, and by filing it from time to time it may be kept sharp. But one edge of the
70 plunger end, of course, co-operates with the edge of the cutter H at a time, though the plunger can be withdrawn from the stock and turned over before being reinserted therein, so as to bring the other edge of its end into
75 play; and when either or both become dull they can be readily resharpened.

To sever a wire introduced in the open-sided recess A', as described, it is only necessary to draw back the plunger and then force it sharply forward, the end crowding the wire
80 against the side of the recess formed by the cutter and severing it, and so admirably do the cutters work that a large wire may be severed with the greatest ease.

This cutting device applied to a staple-
85 driver used extensively in making wire fences is found particularly advantageous, as it enables a workman to carry on the work of fence-making, cutting the wires when necessary and driving staples with the greatest facility.
90

Of course we do not desire to be limited to the application of the invention to a staple-driver, as any device possessing its characteristics might be employed without departing
95 from the spirit of our invention.

What we claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the stock having the plunger-slot, of a transverse open-sided recess intersecting the plunger-slot and extending on both sides of the same, the cutting-jaw
100 arranged on one side said recess, and the co-operating plunger, whereby a piece of wire

may be inserted in the open side of the recess and by a stroke of the plunger severed, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the stock having
5 the plunger-slot, of a transverse open-sided recess intersecting the plunger-slot and extending on both sides of the same, the cutter arranged on one side of the recess, having the extension for facilitating the entrance of the
10 wire, and the co-operating plunger adapted to reciprocate in the plunger-slot, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a staple-driver consisting of a stock having a longitudinal

slot and a driving-plunger operating therein, 15
of a transverse open-sided recess intersecting the plunger-slot and extending on both sides thereof, whereby a wire may be placed in the recess and severed by a reciprocation of the plunger, the end of the latter and the side of 20
the recess co-operating as cutters, substantially as described.

WESLEY YOUNG.

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Witnesses:

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