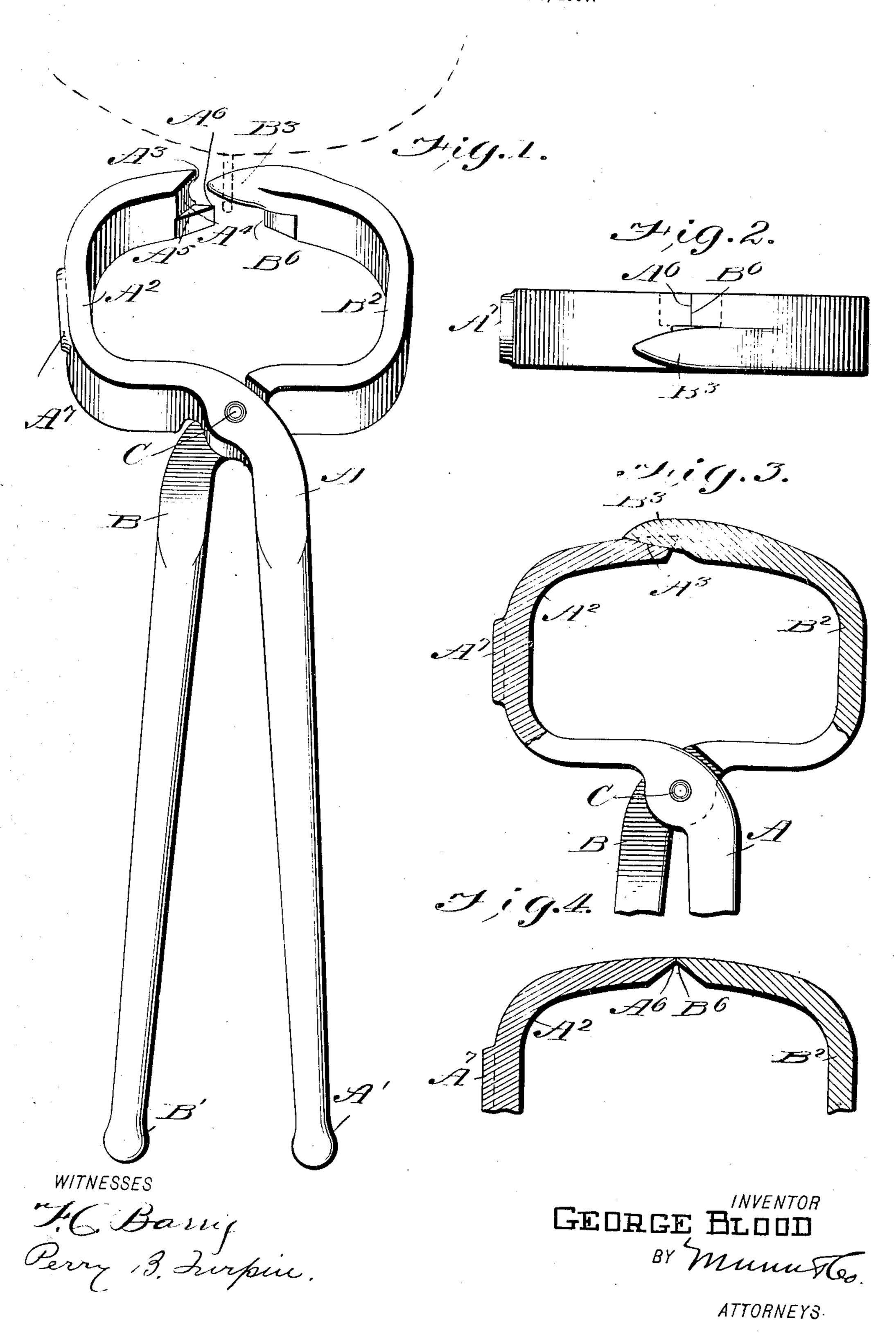
G. BLOOD.

STAPLE PULLER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 6, 1907.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BLOOD, OF WESTHOPE, NORTH DAKOTA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEORGE MEAD, OF WESTHOPE, NORTH DAKOTA.

STAPLE-PULLER.

No. 885,575.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 21, 1908.

Application filed May 6, 1907. Serial No. 372,238.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, George Blood, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Westhope, in the county of Bottineau and 5 State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Staple-Pullers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in staple pullers, especially designed for use in connection with wire fences; and the invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

view of a staple puller embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section drawn through the pulling prong, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section drawn gitudinal section drawn through the cutting

edges. The tool is generally in the form of a pair of pincers having the arms A and B pivoted together at C and formed with the handles A' 25 and B' and the jaws A² and B², as best shown in Fig. 1. The jaw B2 has at its free extremity a tapered prong B³ rounded generally in cross-section and pointed at its end and adapted when forced into a staple to 30 draw the same by a wedging action when the jaws are closed. The opposite jaw A2 is provided in its outer face at its end with a groove A³ coinciding with the prong B³ and receiving the same when the jaws are closed, the end of 35 the jaw A² at the base of the groove A³ forming at A4 a stop against which the staple abuts at its crown when the prong B3 is being forced into the staple to draw the same. The jaw A2 is also provided laterally to the 40 groove A³ with a lug or extension A⁵ against which one of the legs of the staple is pressed when the staple is drawn in such manner as to hold the staple when drawn so it cannot drop out of the puller. This lug or extension A5 is 45 brought to an edge at A and such edge coöp-

erates with the opposing edge B⁶ on the jaw B² and forms in the construction shown a wire cutter which may be operated for any desired purpose.

It will be noticed that the groove A³ is 50 formed in the outer side arm A² so that the prong B³ when closed operates entirely above said arm A² when being forced to position to draw the staple. One of the jaws, it may be the jaw A², as shown, is provided with a hammer-head A¹ which may be utilized for any desired purpose. It will be noticed, especially from Fig. 3, that the prong B³ not only projects longitudinally beyond the cutting edge B³ of the jaw B², but also projects outwardly beyond the outer face of said jaw so that in the operation of drawing staples, the action of the prong will not be interfered with in the slightest by the cutting edges.

What I claim is—
The staple puller substantially as herein described, consisting of a pair of pincers having the opposing jaws, one of which is provided at its free extremity with a cutting edge and laterally thereto in its outer face 70

with a rounded groove for the reception of the prong on the opposing jaw, and the opposing jaw having at its free extremity a cutter coöperating with that on the opposite jaw and also provided alongside of said cutter 75 with a prong projecting longitudinally beyond the cutting edge of its jaw and also projecting outwardly beyond the outer face of said jaw whereby the prong may be introduced in a staple for drawing the same without any interference on the part of the cutting edges and the said prong being tapered longitudinally whereby it may operate with a wedging action in pulling the staple, all as

GEORGE BLOOD.

Witnesses:

C. E. Brace, Clara L. Hancock.

and for the purpose set forth.