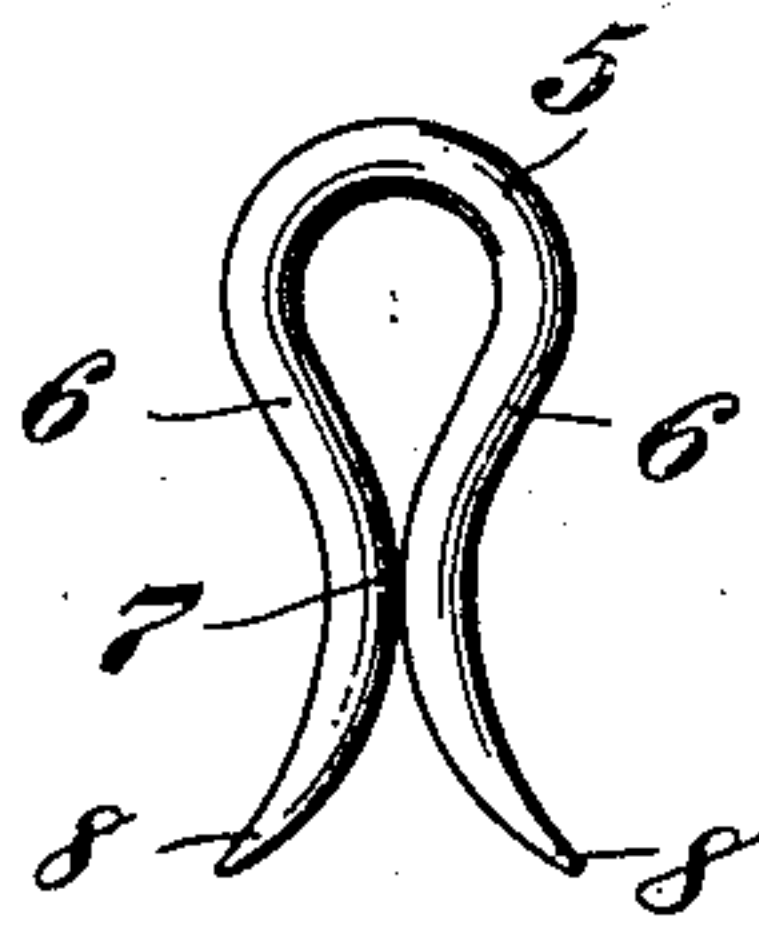


W. H. PAGE.  
WIRE STAPLE.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 3, 1907.

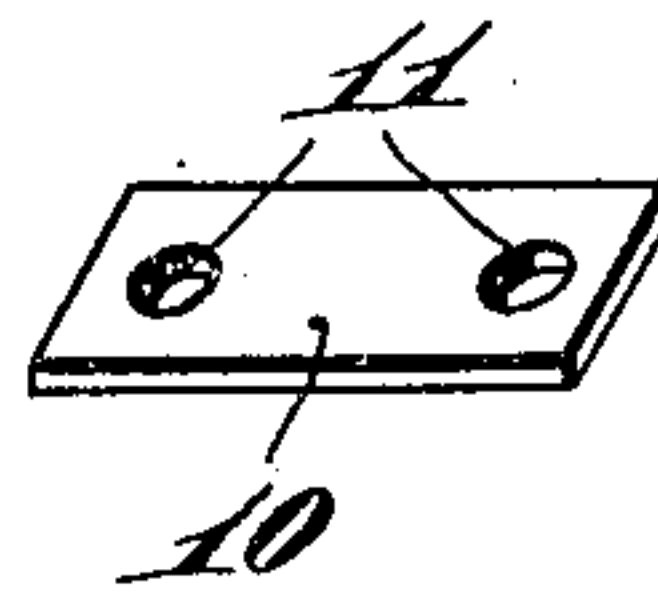
919,631.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.

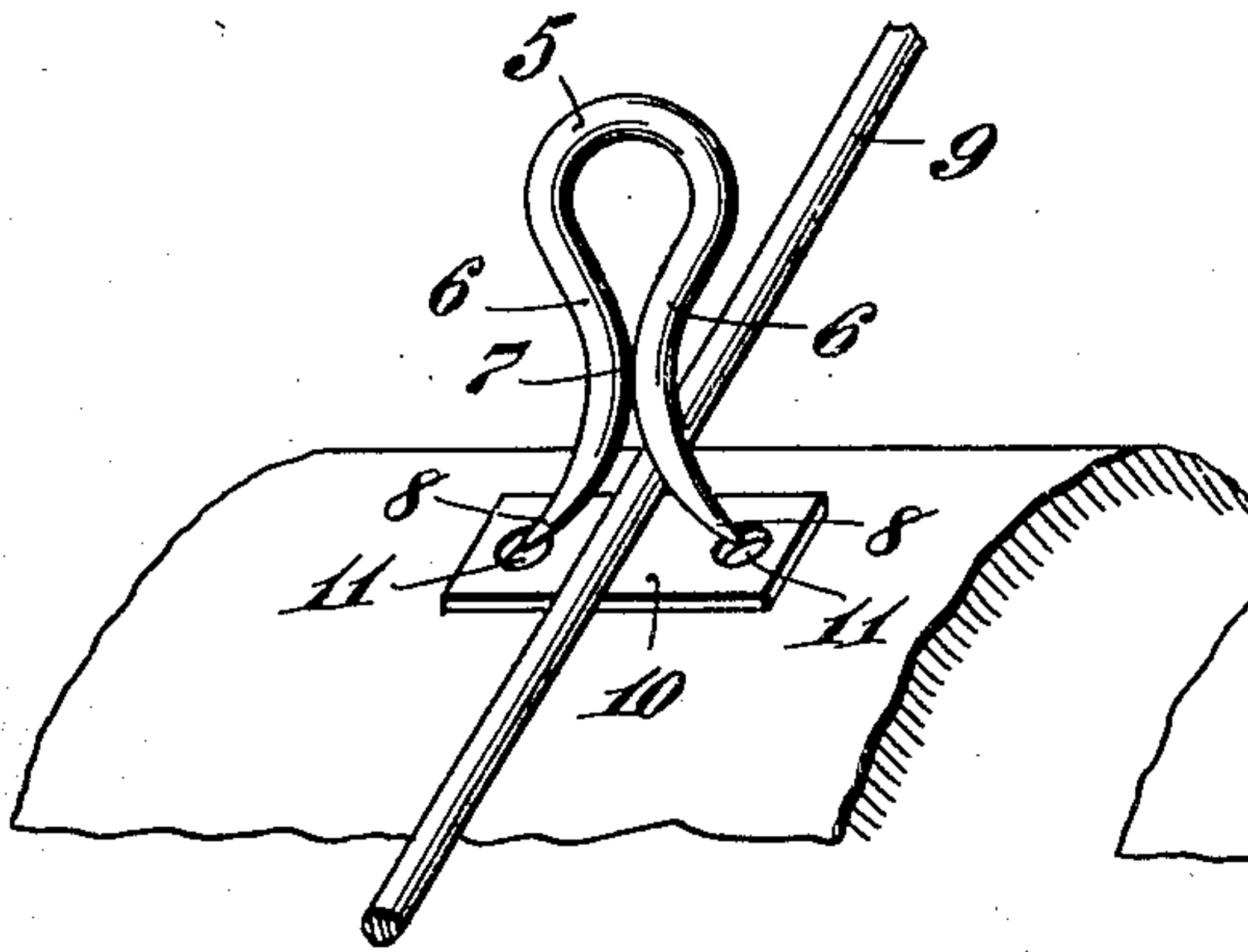
*Fig. 1*



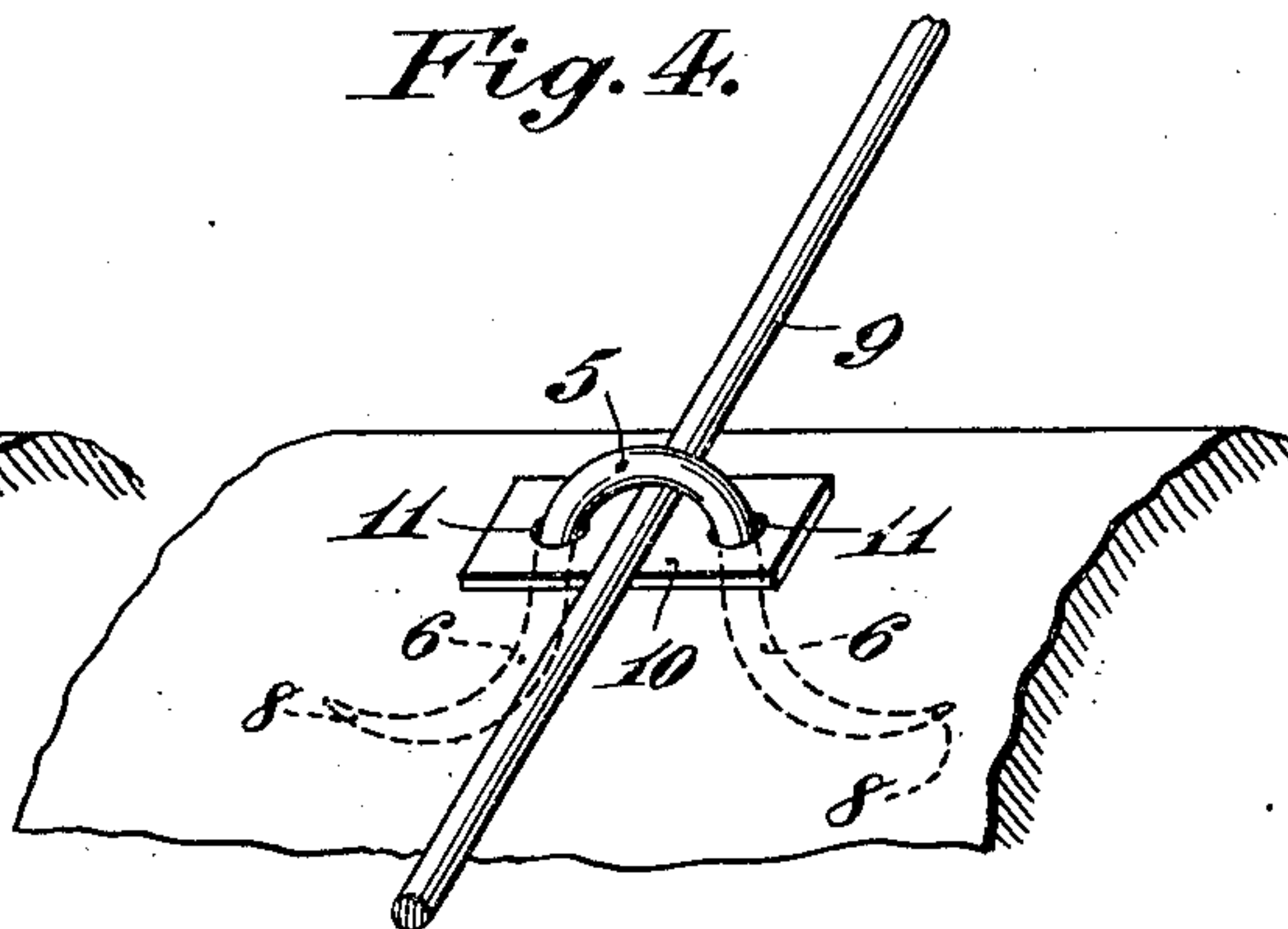
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



WITNESSES:

*Geo. C. Wobensmith*  
*Not a witness*

INVENTOR

*William Hansell Page,*

BY

*George W. Jacobson*

ATTORNEY.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HANSELL PAGE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## WIRE STAPLE.

No. 919,631.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

Application filed October 3, 1907. Serial No. 395,769.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HANSELL PAGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Wire Staple, for which I have not taken out patent in any country, and of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description and specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a wire staple which shall be readily driven and the prongs of which in the driving shall take curved outward courses, forming two hooks, and creating a clenching engagement with the material into which the staple is driven.

My invention also comprises an improved guide plate to be used in connection with said staple to facilitate in its driving and also in the efficient engagement of the wire or rod to be held in place between said staple and metal plate.

Figure 1, is an elevation of my improved staple. Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the plate adapted to be used therewith. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of the staple and plate in the initial position just before driving, a section of wire is also shown therewith. Fig. 4, is a similar view, with the parts in final position.

The staple 5 has its prongs 6 first converging about midway and nearly meeting at 7, and then diverging to their extremities 8 in arcs of circles of substantially the same diameters. By this construction it is obvious that when the staple is driven the points will follow in directions substantially similar to their outward contour, that is they will continue to curve first outwardly and then upwardly, substantially as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 4, forming a most efficient clenching engagement with the wood or other material into which the staple is driven. Such

a structure is particularly important when a wire such as 9 is to be held in position by the staple, since the same may be efficiently locked between the staple 5 and plate 10; it being impossible for the staple to be withdrawn from the wood, a perfect grip of the wire is maintained. This is only an example of one of the uses of the staple that cannot in the slightest degree be withdrawn after being driven and clenched as above described.

The plate 10 is provided with apertures 11 to receive the prongs of the staple, and serves as a guide for the same as the staple is driven, and also to form a vise or lock for a body such as the wire 9 between the plate and the staple.

What I claim as my invention is,

1. A staple consisting of a single strand of wire from the loop of which the prongs incline toward each other until they meet or nearly meet about midway their extensions then diverge with curved equal bend to their extreme end points.

2. A wire staple consisting of a single strand of wire having its prongs converging about midway their extensions and then diverging in substantial arcs of circles to the extreme end points thereof.

3. The combination of a staple consisting of a single strand of wire having its prongs converging about midway their extensions and then diverging in substantial arcs of circles to the extreme end points thereof, with a metal plate having apertures for receiving and guiding the spread of said prongs.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM HANSELL PAGE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

JOHN A. BARRY,  
LETTIE B. KIRK.