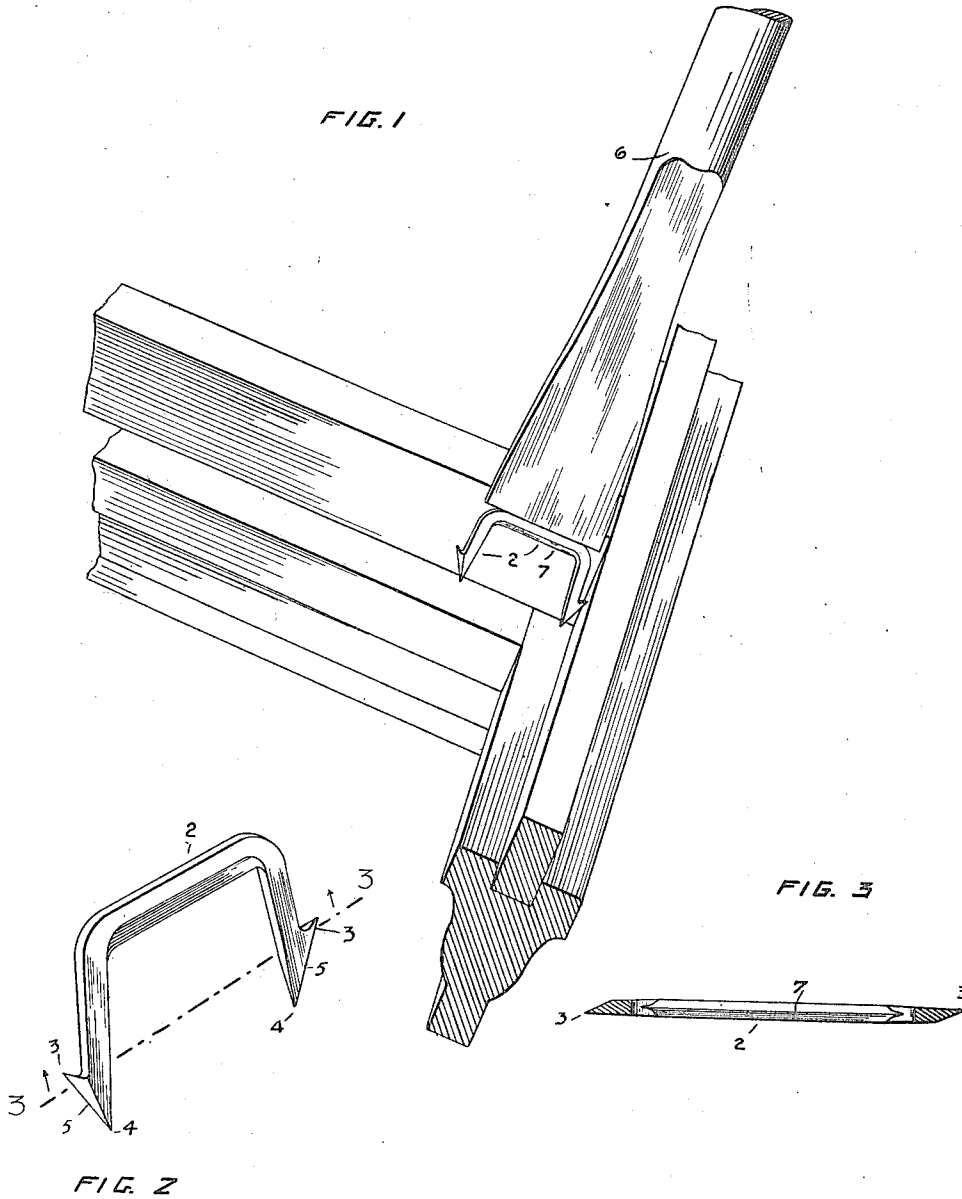


A. H. FEASEY.
STAPLE FOR WINDOW SASHES OR THE LIKE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 10, 1916.

1,206,425.

Patented Nov. 28, 1916.



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STAPLE FOR WINDOW-SASHES OR THE LIKE.

1,206,425.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 28, 1916.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED H. FEASEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Staples for Window-Sashes and the like, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention has for its object the provision of a staple for fastening together the bars of window sashes. At present these bars are secured together with nails. But it is a very difficult matter, on account of the small size of the nail, and the fact that it has to be driven obliquely and in a confined space, to drive it into place without marring the surface of the wood. Hence this nailing has to be very carefully done, and entails much waste of time, thereby unnecessarily increasing the cost of the manufacture of window sashes.

The object of the present invention is to provide means whereby this expense may be greatly reduced.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a broken perspective view of two window sash bars in the position for being joined, and illustrating the mode of use of my improved fastening device; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of said device; Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Referring to the drawing, 1 indicates window sash bars, one of which is grooved at an end to receive a rib of the other. To secure these bars together, I provide a staple 2 of peculiar construction. Each leg of the staple has extending from its outer edge a barb 3, and the leg tapers from said barb to its pointed end 4, and each leg has a sharp outer edge 5 extending from the barb to the point.

By means of a magnetic staple set 6 having a broad thin edge, and applied to the back of the staple, which is, by said magnetic staple set, held close to a face of one bar while it is being driven, the two legs of the staples are driven, one into the aforesaid rib of one bar and the other into a contacting rib of the other bar. When the staple has been driven into the respective bars it is held firmly therein by means of the barbs 3 formed on the outer edges of the legs of the staple. The middle portion of the staple is made with a sharp inner edge 7, to enable it to penetrate the wood of the two bars until

its outer edge is flush with the surfaces. But this I do not claim as my invention. It will be observed that the point of entry of one of said legs into the first-named rib is so close to the outer edge of the rib, that, unless special provision were made to avoid that result, there would be danger of so much of the wood of the rib being cut or broken through between said edge and said point of entry that the juncture would be unduly weakened. It is for this reason that the outer edges of the legs of the staple are made sharp. For, this sharp outer edge facilitates the entry of the leg of the staple into the wood of the rib without danger of cutting through or breaking the fibers of the rib between the point of entry and the outer edge of the rib. The cutting through of said fiber (which is practically necessary in order to enable the leg of the staple to enter the rib) takes place on the inner side of the point of entry only. When the leg of the staple has been driven in past the barb, the fibers which have been bent by the leg of the staple resume approximately their former position, preventing the withdrawing of the leg of the staple from the wood of the bar. A further improvement consists in forming this sharp edge of the leg below the barb oppositely in the two legs. That is to say, the bevel employed to form the sharp edge is on the opposite sides of the staple for the two legs. The result of this construction is that, when the staple is driven into the wood, the two legs of the staple are thereby given a motion transverse to the plane of the staple and in an opposite direction. It will readily be seen that, by this twist, so to speak, which is given to the staple when it is driven into the wood, it is retained in place much more firmly than if its legs remained in the same plane.

I claim:—

1. A staple, each leg of which has a barb extending outwardly from its outer edge, and tapers from the barb to its point, the outer edge of said tapering portion of the leg being sharp.

2. A staple, each leg of which has a barb extending outwardly from its outer edge, and tapers from the barb to its point, the outer edge of said tapering portion of the leg being beveled on opposite sides for the two legs.

ALFRED H. FEASEY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."