Jan. 21, 1969 YASUZO HATAZAKI ET AL 3,423,002

ELECTRIC STAPLER APPARATUS

Filed Sept. 20, 1966 Sheet 1 of 4

FIG. 1

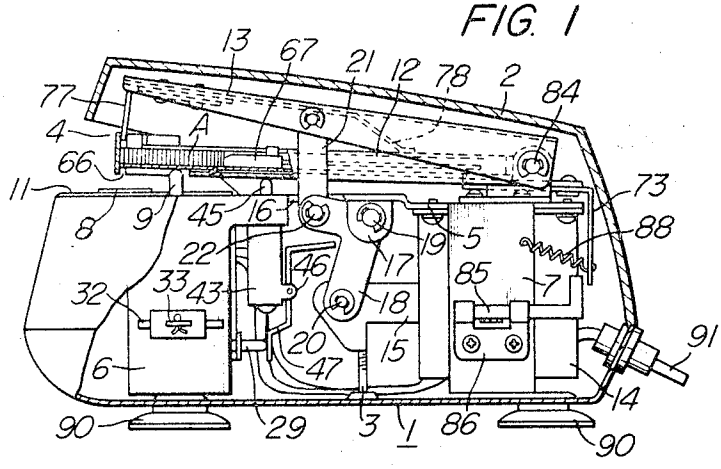


FIG. 2

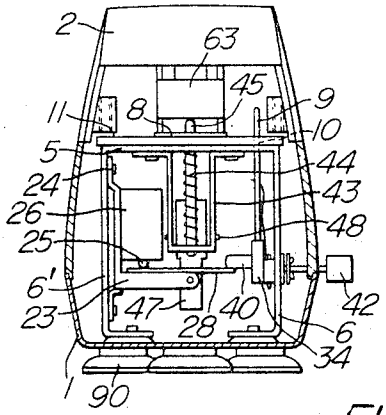


FIG. 4

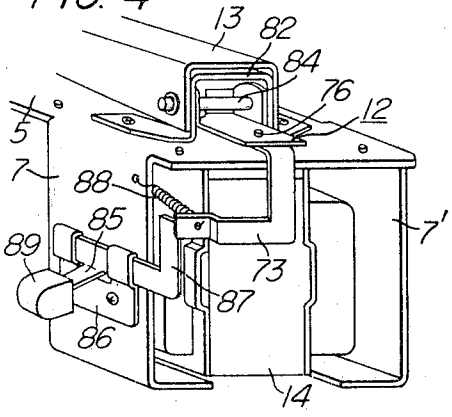
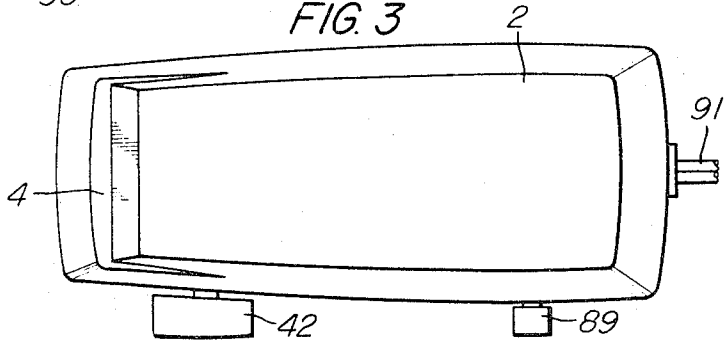


FIG. 3



ELECTRIC STAPLER APPARATUS

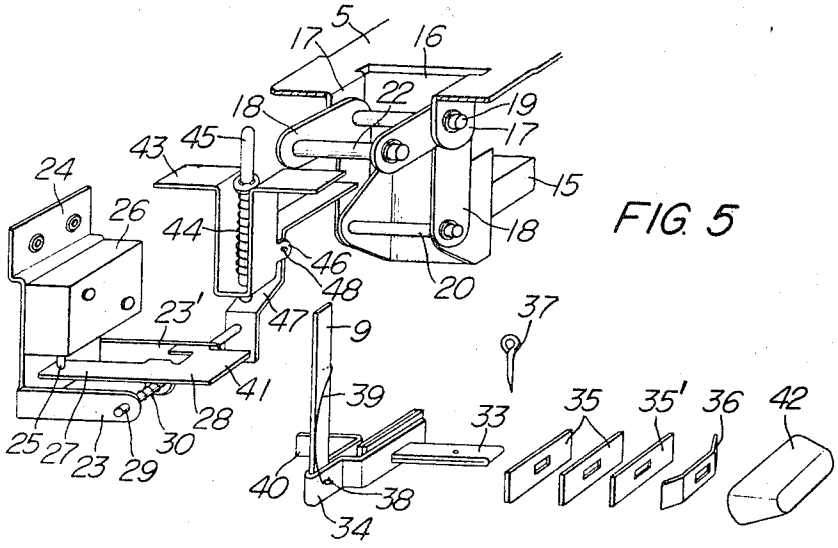


FIG. 5

FIG. 7

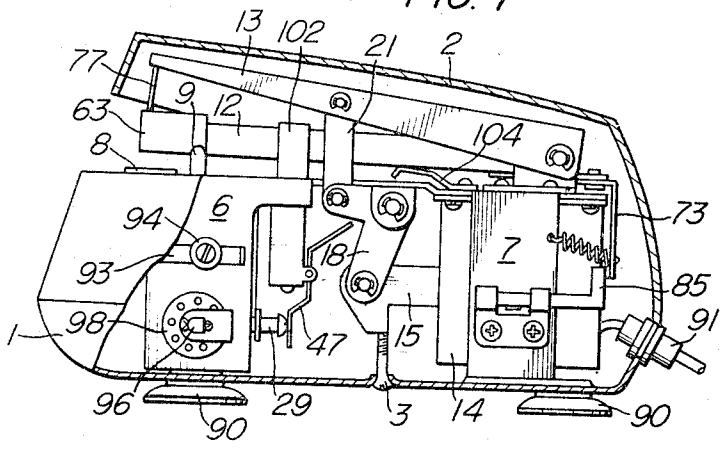
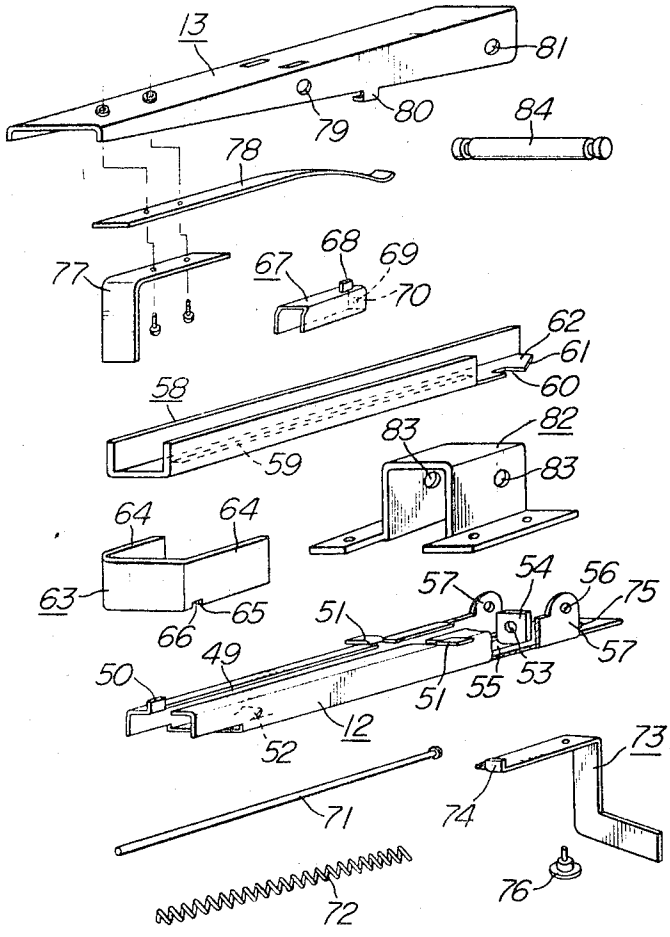


FIG. 6


13
81
79
80
84
78
77
67
68
69
70
62
61
60
58
59
82
83
83
64
64
63
65
66
57
54
56
75
51
57
49
50
51
55
53
12
52
73
71
74
72
76

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ELECTRIC STAPLER APPARATUS

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FIG. 8

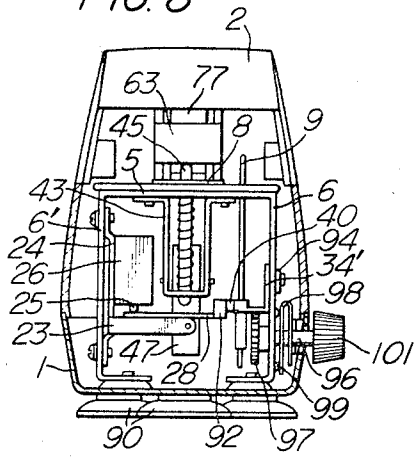


FIG. 9

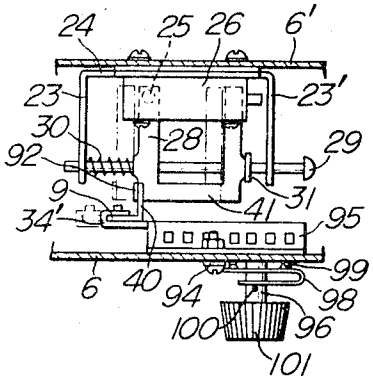


FIG. 10

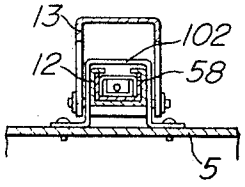


FIG. 11

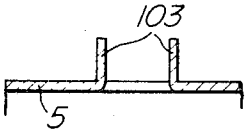


FIG. 12

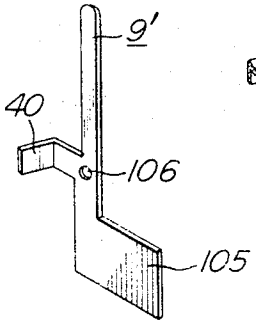


FIG. 13

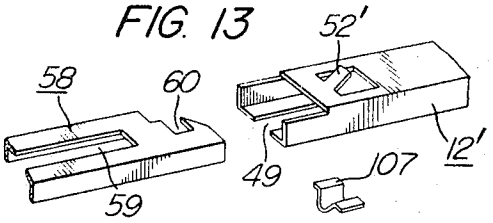
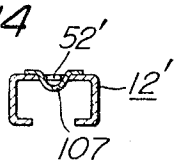


FIG. 14



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3,423,002

ELECTRIC STAPLER APPARATUS

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U.S. Cl. 227—131 4 Claims
Int. Cl. B27f 7/08

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An electric stapler actuated by a microswitch which is closed by insertion of the papers to be stapled and including means to control the positioning of the staples in the paper and means to disable the stapler when recharging it with staples.

The present invention relates to an electric stapler apparatus of the type in which electromagnetic force of an electromagnet is utilized for driving a staple into sheets of paper to be fastened together.

In more detail, the present invention relates to an improvement in the electric stapler apparatus of the type specified, in which a staple driving lever is operated by energy produced by the excitation of an electromagnet upon closure of a microswitch by means of a switch lever which is operated by the sheets of paper to be stapled together, said microswitch being opened upon completion of the operation of said staple driving lever.

The present invention has for its object the provision of an electric stapler apparatus in which a switch actuating member, having a sliding surface for the sliding movement of an arm of a switch lever thereon on one side and an arm for actuating a microswitch on the other side thereof, is pivotally disposed between the switch lever and the microswitch. The switch actuating member is normally biased so as to keep the sliding surface in contact with the arm of the switch lever, so that, even when the switch lever is displaced in accordance with the position of the sheets of paper to be stapled, the microswitch is always actuated positively upon engagement of the sheets of paper with the switch lever and thus it is possible to obtain a positive stapling operation.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an electric stapler apparatus in which the staple position in the sheets of paper to be fastened together can be adjusted only by the displacement of a switch lever, without requiring the displacement of the switch element, so that a trouble-free operation of the switch element can be obtained.

Still another object of the invention is to provide an electric stapler apparatus in which a microswitch is opened concurrently with the driving of a staple by the relative movement of a pin for mounting the switch actuating member with the operation of a staple driving lever and, therefore, it is possible to staple sheets of paper together quickly and continuously.

Still another object of the invention is to provide an electric stapler apparatus in which a switch actuating member may be displaced to a non-actuating position by a switch lever, so that an inadvertent operation of the staple driving lever, possibly resulting in injury of finger tips of the operator, can be avoided even when the switch lever is actuated by mistake during the staple re-supply operation.

Still another object of the invention is to provide an

electric stapler apparatus which is small in size, rigid in construction and low in cost.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a side elevation of an electric stapler apparatus embodying the present invention, with a portion broken away to show the important portions thereof;

FIGURE 2 is a front elevation in section of the important portions shown in FIG. 1;

FIGURE 3 is a top plan view of the apparatus;

FIGURE 4 is a perspective view showing the rear portion of the apparatus with the top cover and the bottom cover removed;

FIGURE 5 is an exploded perspective view of the parts in the important portion of the apparatus;

FIGURE 6 is an exploded perspective view of a staple driving lever and a staple magazine;

FIGURE 7 is a side elevation similar to FIG. 1 of another embodiment of the invention, with a portion broken away to show the important portions thereof;

FIGURE 8 is a front elevation in section of the important portions shown in FIG. 7;

FIGURE 9 is a top elevation of the important portions shown in FIG. 7;

FIGURE 10 is a front elevation in section of the staple magazine;

FIGURE 11 is a front elevation of the important portions of another embodiment of the base member;

FIGURE 12 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the switch lever;

FIGURE 13 is an exploded perspective view in the inverted position of another embodiment of the staple guide case; and

FIGURE 14 is a cross sectional view of the staple guide case shown in FIG. 13.

Description will now be given below in further detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. Reference numeral **1** indicates a bottom cover formed by sheet metal to which a top cover **2** is firmly connected by a bolt **3**. In the front portion of the top cover **2** is a gap **4** for the insertion of sheets of paper to be fastened together. A base member **5** has a pair of legs **6**, **6'** and another pair of legs **7**, **7'** extending downward from both sides of the front and rear portions thereof respectively, the lower portions of said legs **6**, **6'** and **7**, **7'** being bent inwardly to be fixed to the interior of the bottom cover **1**. At the front end portion of the base member **5** are provided a staple clinching anvil **8** within the gap **4** and a plate member **11** which has formed therein a slot **10** for the fore-and-aft sliding movement of a switch lever **9** therein, said switch lever protruding from said plate member into the gap **4**. A staple guide case **12** is pivotally connected at one end to the rear end portion of the base member **5** integrally with a staple driving lever **13**, the forward end of said staple guide case being spaced apart from the staple clinching anvil **8**.

Reference numeral **14** indicates an electromagnet which is fixed to the undersurface of the rear end portion of the base member **5** and the armature **15** of said electromagnet, which is projecting forwardly of said electromagnet, is adapted to be pulled backward upon excitation of an exciting coil. The base member **5** has an opening **16** formed substantially in the middle thereof and a pair of ears **17**, **17** are extending downward from both sides of said opening **16** as shown in FIG. 5. A bell crank **18** is pivotally connected at the middle portion thereof to the ears **17**, **17** by means of a pin **19** and one end of the bell crank **18** is pivoted to the forward end extremity of the

armature 15 of the electromagnet 14 by means of a pin 20, while the other end thereof is pivotally mounted on the lower opposite ends of rocking levers 21 by means of a pin 22. The rocking levers 21 in turn are pivotally connected at their upper opposite ends to the staple driving lever 13.

A fixture 24 having a pair of opposite arms 23, 23' is fixed to the front leg 6' of the base member 5, to which a change-over microswitch 26 is mounted, said microswitch having a depending pin 25 at the bottom thereof. On the arms 23, 23' of the fixture 24 there is mounted a switch actuating member 28 by means of a pin 29 for pivotal movement about said pin. The switch actuating member carries an arm 27 for depressing the aforementioned depending button 25 and is constantly urged rearwardly by a spring 30 so as to locate the end extremity of the arm 27 below the depending button 25 and to rotate said switch actuating member counterclockwise. The pin 29 is mounted in the arms 23, 23' in such a manner that it is movable longitudinally, so that, when the pin is moved forward, the switch actuating member 28 is also moved forward against the force of the spring 30 by means of a stopper 31 which is mounted on said pin as shown in FIG. 9.

On the other hand, the leg 6 of the base member 5 is formed with a horizontal slot 32 through which a stapling position adjusting member 33 extends loosely. The inner end of the stapling position adjusting member 33 is fixed interior of the leg 6 to a retaining plate 34, while the outer end thereof, extending outwardly of the leg 6, has synthetic resin or rubber washers 35, a stopper 35' and a tightening leaf spring 36, fitted thereon and secured by means of a split cotter pin 37. The adjusting member 33 is slidable within the slot 32 in the fore-and-aft direction. The switch lever 9 is pivotally connected at its lower end to the retaining plate 34 by a pin 38 and is normally held in a vertical position by a spring 39. When the switch lever 9 is tilted rearwardly by a force applied to its top end, an arm 40 which is formed integrally with said switch lever 9 depresses the sliding surface 41 of the switch actuating member 28, with the result that the end extremity of the arm 27 is moved upward to depress the depending button 25 of the microswitch 26. Reference numeral 42 indicates a knob for the adjusting member 33. The switch lever 9 extends through a slot 10 formed in the plate member 11, which is mounted on the base member 5, with the top end portion projecting into the gap 4.

In front of the opening 16 in the base member 5, there is provided a U-shaped fixture 43 and a push-rod 45 is mounted therein. The push-rod 45 is biased upwardly by means of a spring 44 and its top end projects from the top surface of the base member 5 to bias the staple guide case 12 upwardly so as to maintain a predetermined space between the staple guide case 12 and the staple clinching anvil 8. The fixture 43 has a pair of ears 46 formed at the rear end thereof, and a pressing plate 47 connected to said ears by means of a pin 48. One end of the pressing plate 47 is abutting against the rear end of the pin 29, while the other end thereof is located below the pin 22.

Now, the staple guide case 12 and the staple driving lever 13 will be described hereinbelow with particular reference to FIG. 6. The staple guide case 12 has a guide groove 49 formed in the top surface, a projection 50 formed at the forward end extremity and a pair of laterally extending lugs 51, 51 formed in the middle portion thereof. The bottom plate of the staple guide case 12 is cut away at its front end and a cut bent lub 52 is provided rearwardly of said cutaway portion of the bottom plate. In the rear portion of the bottom plate there is formed an opening 55 by cutting and bending upwardly a piece 54. Piece 54 is formed with a through-hole 53. Also provided at the rear portion of the staple guide case are upwardly extending ears 57, 57, in which holes 56, 56 are formed respectively for receiving a pin therein.

A U-shaped staple magazine 58 has a slot 59 formed in the center of the bottom plate thereof for engagement with the aforementioned cut bent lug 52 of the staple guide case 12. A side wall of the staple magazine is cut away at the rear end portion and the bottom plate adjacent that portion is provided with a notch 60 and a projection 62 having a slanting surface 61. Reference numeral 63 indicates a U-shaped front cover for the staple magazine 58. The lower portions of the opposite arms 64, 64 of said cover are flexed inwardly, defining a space 66 in front of the flexed portions 65, which space is just wide enough to allow a staple to pass therethrough. The cover 63 is fixed to the front end of the staple magazine by riveting the flexed portions in such a manner as to form a space, corresponding to the aforementioned space 66, between it and the front end of the staple magazine to provide for the passage of a staple therethrough.

Reference numeral 67 indicates an inverted U-shaped staple follower which is provided with a cut bent lug 68 projecting from the top surface and an end wall 70 having a through-hole 69 formed therein. Reference numeral 71 indicates a shaft for a coiled spring 72 and 73 indicates a lever by means of which the staple magazine 58 is secured interior of the staple guide case 12 through the engagement of a lug 74, provided at the forward tip end of said lever, with the notch 60 in the staple magazine 58.

In assembly the component parts described above, the staple magazine 58, with the cover 63 fixed thereto and the staple follower 67 fitted therein, is inserted into the staple guide case 12 from the front end, and the shaft 71 is inserted through the hole 53 in the cut bent lug 54. After mounting the coiled spring 72 on said shaft 71, the forward tip end of the shaft is loosely engaged with the through-hole 69 in the staple follower 67. The staple follower 67, therefore, is urged forwardly by the elastic force of the spring 72 and the staple magazine 58 is pushed forward by the staple follower. However, since in this case the lug 74 of the lever 73, which is pivoted to the rear portion of the staple guide case 12 by a rivet 76 fitted in a hole, comes in engagement with the notch 60 in the staple magazine 58 through the opening 55, the staple magazine 58 can be secured within the staple guide case 12.

The staple driving lever 13 has a L-shaped staple driver 77 and a leaf spring 78, integrally connected to the front portion thereof, holes 79 formed substantially in the middle portion to provide for pivotal connection of the rocking levers 21 therewith, a pair of lugs 80, 80 also provided substantially in the middle portion, and a pair of holes 81, 81 formed in the rear end portion, said leaf spring 78 having its rear end portion bent downwardly. The staple driving lever 13 is mounted to the base member 5, together with the staple guide case 12, for pivotal movement with respect to each other by a pin 84 extending through holes 83 in a frame member 82, which is fixed to the top surface in the rear portion of the base member, and the aforementioned holes 81, with the downwardly bent rear end portion of the leaf spring 78 in abutment against the top surface of the staple guide case 12 and the lugs 80, 80 in engagement with the lugs 51, 51 of the staple guide case 12 respectively.

An operating member 85 is mounted to the side surface of the leg 7 of the base member 5 and is laterally slidably held thereon by a retainer 86. The upwardly flexed portion 87 thereof is in contact with the end portion of the lever 73 which is constantly biased clockwise by a spring 88. When the operating member 85 is moved rearward by means of a knob 89 against the contractive force of the spring 88, the lever 73 swings about the rivet 76 counterclockwise and thereby the lug 74 at the tip end of the lever 73 is disengaged from the notch 60 in the staple magazine 58, permitting the staple magazine 58 to project forward beyond the staple guide case 12 under the influence of the spring 72. Thus, it is possible to resupply staples in the magazine 58. In this case, separation of the staple magazine 58 from the staple guide case 12

can be prevented by the engagement of the rear end of the slot **59** in the former with the lug **52** of the latter.

Rubber suction cups **90** are fixed to the bottom surface of the bottom cover **1**. The exciting coil of the electromagnet **14** is connected to a power source through the microswitch **26** by a lead wire **91** which extends outwardly from the rear end portion of the bottom cover **1**.

The electric stapler apparatus of the invention described above operates in the manner described below.

Upon inserting sheets of paper to be fastened into the gap **4** provided in the front portion of the top cover **2**, with the forward ends of the sheets striking the switch lever **9** backwardly, the arm **40** of said switch lever **9** depresses the sliding surface **41** of the switch actuating member **28**, so that the arm **27** of said switch actuating member **28** is moved upwardly to push the button **25** of the microswitch **26**, placing said microswitch in the closed position. The closure of the microswitch results in the electromagnet **14** being energized to pull the armature **15** backward. The staple driving lever **13**, which is connected to the armature by way of the bell crank **18** and the rocking levers **21**, therefore, is moved downward.

Consequently, the staple guide case **12** is depressed by the leaf spring **78** against the force of the spring **44** which is biasing the push-rod **45** upwardly and thus the staple magazine **58**, provided in the front portion of the staple guide case **12**, is brought in contact with the sheets of paper on the staple clinching anvil **8**. Immediately thereafter, the staple at the forward end extremity of the stick of staples in the staple magazine **58** is driven into the sheets of paper by the staple driver to fasten the same.

As the staple driver **77** moves downward to its lowest position to complete the driving of the staple into the sheets of paper, the pin **22** mounted to the bell crank **18** also moves downward, depressing the rear end portion of the pressing plate **47** to cause said plate to rotate clockwise. The rotation of the pressing plate **47** presses the pin **29** forward by its front end and the switch actuating member **28** is also moved forward together with said pin, carrying the arm **27** forwardly away from the button **25** of the microswitch and thus the engagement of the arm with the button is released. As a result, the electromagnet **14** is deenergized and the armature **15** is returned to its original position, which in turn causes the staple driving lever **13** to return to its original position. Simultaneously the staple guide case **12** is returned to its original position by being pushed upwardly by the pushrod **45**.

In describing another embodiment shown in FIGS. 7 through 11, the switch actuating member **28** is provided with a projection **92** at the forward end extremity of the sliding surface **41** thereof, so that when the switch lever **9** is moved forward, the switch actuating member **28** is also moved forward to the position indicated by the chain lines in FIG. 9, due to the engagement of the arm **40** of said switch lever with said projection **92**. Such an arrangement is advantageous in eliminating an accidental injury of finger tips which may occur when the switch lever **9** is inadvertently struck by the finger tip, during re-supply of staples in the staple magazine **58** or in the other cases, actuating the electromagnet **14**. Because, if in this case the switch actuating member **28** has previously been displaced forwardly of its normal operative position into a position in which the arm **27** of said switch actuating member **28** is not engageable with the button **25** of the microswitch, in the manner described, there is no possibility of the microswitch **26** being closed even when the lever **9** is struck inadvertently, and thus an accidental injury can be avoided. A retaining plate **34'** for the switch lever **9** is mounted on the side surface of the leg **6** of base member **5** by means of a bolt which is extending through a slot **93** formed in said leg and a slide washer **94**, for sliding movement in said slot in the fore-and-aft direction, and this retaining plate is provided with a rack **95** at its bottom. An operating rod **96** extending through the leg **6** is provided with a pinion **97** at its tip end which is adapted to mesh with the aforementioned rack **95**. A leaf spring **98** is fitted on the operating rod **96** and secured in position by a split cotter pin **100**, with recesses formed peripherally thereof engaging with projections **99** provided on the exterior side surface of the leg **6**. Such being the arrangement, the switch lever **9** is moved in the fore-and-aft direction as the operating rod **96** is rotated by a knob **101**.

For the purpose of preventing a lateral displacement of the staple guide case **12** at the time of driving a staple into the sheets of paper, an inverted U-shaped fixture **102** is secured to the top surface of the base member **5**, covering the rear end portion of said staple guide case. Alternatively, a pair of upwardly projecting ears **103, 103** may be provided on the top surface of the base member in the manner shown in FIG. 11 to achieve the same purpose.

Provided in the rear portion of the base member **5** is a leaf spring **104** which serves to constantly urge the staple guide case **12** upwardly in cooperation with the pin **45**.

FIG. 12 shows a modified form of the switch lever, in which the switch lever **9'** is provided with a weight **105** extending forward from the bottom end portion thereof. This weight **105** serves to return the switch lever to its original position from the rearwardly tilted position after the sheets of paper have been stapled and removed from the stapler. This return movement of the switch lever **9'** will be further accelerated by the provision, in addition to the aforementioned weight **105**, of the spring **39** as used in the previous embodiment. The switch lever **9'** is connected to the retaining plate **34** by means of a hole **106** formed therein.

FIGS. 13 and 14 show an improved type of the stopper to be provided on the staple guide case **12**, which, in the embodiment shown in FIG. 6, is served by the cut bent lug **52**. In this improved type of the stopper, a U-shaped stopper member **107** is mounted over a cut bent lug **52'** provided on the bottom surface in front portion of the guide case **12'**. As described previously, the cut bent lug **52'** serves to prevent the staple magazine **58** from jumping out forward from the staple guide case **12'** during resupply of staples in the staple magazine by the engagement with the rear end of the slot **59** in the staple magazine **58**, but repeated engagements with the rear end of the slot **59** for staple resupply operation result in deformation of the lug **52** and finally render said lug unserviceable as a stopper. Such a deformation of the cut bent lug **52** can be prevented by the stopper member **107**.

The electric stapler apparatus according to the present invention, which, as described hereinabove, comprises a switch lever adapted to be actuated by sheets of paper to be stapled together, a microswitch, a pin movable in the fore-and-aft direction and a switch actuating plate having a sliding surface on one side for the sliding of an arm of said switch lever thereon and an arm on the other side for depressing a button of said microswitch and pivotally mounted on said pin, said pin normally being urged so as to keep said sliding surface in contact with the arm of said switch lever, is advantageous in that the stapling position in sheets of paper to be fastened together may be adjusted optionally by displacing the switch lever with the arm thereof sliding on the sliding surface of the switch actuating member, and further in that the stapling operation can be performed repeatedly quickly because the staple driving lever is returned to its original position concurrently with the completion of the stapling operation due to the arrangement such that, upon completion of the downward movement of the staple driving lever, the aforementioned pin is pushed forwardly by a member associating the armature of the electromagnet with the staple driving lever, whereby the arm of the switch actuating member is moved away from the position opposite the button of the microswitch, bringing the microswitch into the open state.

Another advantage of the electric stapler apparatus of the invention is that an accidental injury of finger tips possibly caused by inadvertent actuation of the staple driving lever during staple resupply operation or in the other cases where actuation of the staple driving lever is not desired, can be prevented, because such an inadvertent actuation of the staple driving lever can be avoided by previously displacing the switch actuating member to a position in which it is not engageable with the button of the microswitch even if said switch lever is pressed.

Still further advantage of the electric stapler apparatus of the invention is that, since the adjustment of stapling position may be effected only by the displacement of the switch lever, without requiring adjustment of the switch element, it is operated with less trouble and has a long service life.

Still further advantages of the electric stapler apparatus are that the whole structure of the stapler apparatus can be reduced in size, particularly in height, and can be made rigid, due to such arrangement in which the staple driving lever and staple guide case are mounted on the top of the base member which has a pair of legs at each of the front and rear end thereof, while the switch element and electromagnet are disposed below said base member and the downward movement of the staple driving lever is effected by the horizontal movement of the armature of the electromagnet, and that, since a heat possibly generated in the exciting coil of the electromagnet can be intercepted by the base member, it is possible to use plastic materials for the top cover.

Other advantages of the present invention will be appreciated from the description herein with reference to the embodiments.

What is claimed is:

1. An electric stapler apparatus, comprising a base member having a staple clinching anvil mounted on the top surface and an opening formed substantially in the middle portion thereof; a staple driving lever and a staple guide case, each having one end thereof pivotally connected to the top surface of the rear end portion of said base member and normally held in such positions that the other end extremities thereof are spaced apart and arranged above said staple clinching anvil forming a gap therebetween; an electromagnet fixed to the undersurface of the rear end portion of said base member; coupling means for coupling the armature of said electromagnet with said staple driving lever through said opening in the base member such that said staple driving lever is moved downward upon exciting said electromagnet; a microswitch having a depending bottom at the bottom and fixed to the undersurface of the front portion of said base member; a switch lever disposed on one side of said microswitch for pivotal movement with its top end projecting on one side of said staple clinching anvil and adapted to be pivoted rearwardly by sheets of paper to be fastened; a pin disposed between said switch lever and said microswitch and displaceable in the fore-and-aft direction and normally being urged rearwardly; a switch actuating member having a sliding surface on one side for the sliding movement of an arm provided at the lower portion of said switch lever thereon and an arm on the other side for depressing said depending button of the microswitch, and mounted on said pin for pivotal movement thereabout, said switch actuating member normally being urged such that the sliding surface thereof is in contact with the arm of the switch lever; and a member adapted to press said switch actuating member forward together with said pin upon completion of the downward movement of said staple driving lever.

2. An electric stapler apparatus according to claim 1, in which said switch actuating member is provided with a projection at the forward end extremity of the sliding surface thereof, manual means to move said switch lever forwardly and rearwardly to engage with said projection thereby moving said switch actuating member to disengage said arm from said microswitch thus preventing unintentional stapling.

3. An electric stapler apparatus, comprising a base member having a pair of legs at each of the front and rear portions, a staple clinching anvil mounted on the top surface and an opening formed substantially in the middle portion thereof; a staple guide case comprising a guide groove formed in the top surface, a projection provided at the front end extremity of said guide groove, lugs laterally extending from both sides in the middle portion, a cutaway portion formed in the front end portion of the bottom, a cut bent lug provided in rear of said cutaway portion and an opening formed in the rear portion of the bottom thereof; a staple magazine having a U-shaped cross section and slidably inserted into said staple guide case, said staple magazine comprising a front end cover closing the front end thereof, a slot formed in the front end extremity of the bottom thereof for driving a staple therethrough, an elongate groove formed centrally of the bottom for engagement with said cut bent lug of the staple guide case, a notch formed in the rear portion of the bottom and having the open end thereof facing to a side and a projection having a slanting surface formed in rear of said notch; an inverted U-shaped staple follower slidably inserted into said staple magazine and provided with a projection on the top surface thereof which slides in said guide groove in the staple guide case and engages the projection provided at the forward end of said guide groove; a spring to urge said staple follower forward within said staple guide case; a staple driving lever comprising a pair of lugs formed substantially centrally thereof for engagement with said laterally extending lugs of the staple guide case, and a leaf spring having one end thereof being in contact with the top surface of said staple guide case and a L-shaped staple driver, secured to the front portion thereof, said staple driving lever being pivotally connected at one end to the rear portion of said base member together with said staple guide case; a spring loaded member extending through said base member to urge the front end of said staple guide case upwardly; a lever pivotally connected to the rear portion of said staple guide case and having one end being biased by a spring fixed to the base member so that a projection provided at the other end engages said notch of the staple magazine; an operating rod to cause a swinging motion of said lever against the contractive force of said spring so as to release said projection from engagement with said notch of the staple magazine; an electromagnet fixed to the undersurface of the rear portion of the base member with the horizontally rockable armature projecting forwardly thereof; a bell crank having the central portion thereof pivotally conected to ears extending from said opening in the base member and the opposite ends thereof piovtally connected to the opposite ends of rocking levers which are pivotally connected at the other opposite ends to substantially the center of said staple driving lever; a microswitch having a depending button at the bottom thereof and fixed to one of the front legs of the base member; a switch lever pivotally mounted to the other front leg of the base member and having a tip end projecting on a side of said staple clinching anvil for being pivoted rearwardly by sheets of paper to be fastened; a pin mounted in two opposite arms projecting below said microswitch for movement in the fore-and-aft direction and normally being urged rearwardly; a switch actuating member having a sliding surface on one side for engagement by an arm provided at the lower portion of said switch lever and an arm on the other side for depressing said depending button of the microswitch, and mounted on said pin for pivotal movement thereabout, said switch actuating member normally being urged such that the sliding surface thereof is in contact with the arm of the switch lever; and a pressing plate pivotally mounted below the base member and having one end being in contact with the rear end of said pin and the other end being located

below a pin which connects said bell crank with said rocking levers, so that, when said staple driving lever has completed its downward movement, it is pivoted by said second pin to thereby press said first pin to move it forward along with said switch actuating member.

4. An electric stapler apparatus according to claim 3, in that a frame member is provided on the top surface of the base member to prevent lateral displacement of the staple guide case and a weight is provided at the lower portion of the switch lever to bring said switch lever to its original position after having been actuated by sheets of paper to be fastened.

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