Oct. 20, 1931. E. C. PITCHER 1,828,067

METHOD OF IMBEDDING STAPLES

Filed July 9, 1928

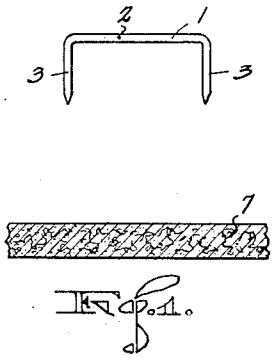


Fig. 1.

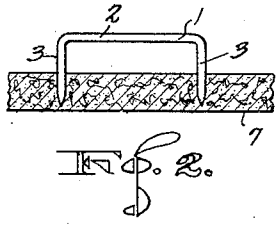


Fig. 2.

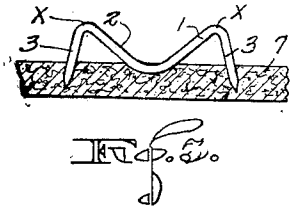


Fig. 3.

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Patented Oct. 20, 1931 1,828,067

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METHOD OF IMBEDDING STAPLES

Application filed July 9, 1928. Serial No. 291,266.

My invention relates to an improved method of imbedding staples, and it consists in the combinations, constructions and arrangements hereinafter described and claimed.

Up to the present time, it has been impossible to secure a staple in fiber-board unless the staple is driven entirely through the board and has its ends bent over or clinched. I have found that a staple having parallel legs can be driven into the board the desired distance, and then this staple can be locked in place if the center of the staple is struck so as to bend this portion and cause the legs to swing out laterally and bind themselves in the fiber-board. In other words, the legs when so bent act as a wedge and the staple will withstand considerable pulling pressure before it will give way.

An object is to form a base for the purpose of holding plaster or stucco to the board, the staples acting as keys for securing the stucco to the board.

The bending of the central portion of the staple downwardly not only swings the legs into a wedge-shaped position, but also brings the central portion into contact with the top of the fiber-board, and this prevents the staple from being moved further into the fiber or soft wood.

Other objects and advantages will appear as the specification proceeds, and the novel features will be particularly pointed out in what I hereinafter claim.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this application, in which

Figures 1, 2 and 3 are schematic views showing how the staple is driven into the fiber-board and secured in place.

In carrying out my invention, I make use of a staple indicated generally at 1 in Figures 1, 2 and 3. This staple has a cross-piece 2 and legs 3. The legs normally extend parallel with respect to each other.

The staple 1 shown in Figure 1 is initially forced into a board 7 and will assume the position shown in Figure 2 after this operation.

Figure 3 shows how the cross-piece 2 is bent until the central portion thereof contacts with the top of the fiber-board 7. This movement will cause the upper ends of the legs 3—3 to move in at the points X and to move outwardly at their extremities, which latter movement causes the extremities to force their way in a lateral direction into the fiber-board 7. The legs will assume the position shown in Figure 3, and will act as a wedge for preventing the ready withdrawal of the staple from the board. Considerable force is needed for withdrawing the staple, whereas if the legs extended into the board as shown in Figure 2, a far less force could remove the staple.

I claim:

1. The herein described method of securing a staple in a member, which consists in partially embedding the legs of the staple in the member, and then flaring the legs outwardly at an angle.

2. The herein described method of securing a staple to a member, which consists in partially embedding the legs of the staple in the member, and striking the center of the staple for causing the legs to spread and become wedged in the member and the center to contact with the top of the member.

3. The herein described method of securing a staple to a member, which consists in partially embedding the legs of the staple in the member, and striking the center of the staple for causing the legs to spread and become wedged in the member.

4. The herein described method of securing a staple in a supporting member, which consists in driving the staple legs into the member and then flaring the legs at an angle so as to become wedged in the member.

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