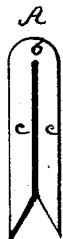
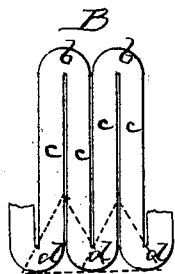
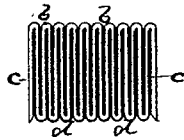


C. KENISTON.

Metal-Fastening Materials for Leather Work.

No. 145,658.

Patented Dec. 16, 1873.



Witnesses,
M. W. Frothingham.
L. H. Lottimer.

Inventor,
Charles Keniston,
By his Attys.
Crosby & Gould

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES KENISTON, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN METAL FASTENING MATERIALS FOR LEATHER-WORK.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **145,658**, dated December 16, 1873; application filed November 12, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES KENISTON, of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Metal Fastening Material for Leather-Work, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

United States Letters Patent No. 142,026, dated August 19, 1873, have been granted to me for an improved seam for leather-work, in which seam the fastenings are formed of staples, having side-pointed shanks that, standing closely together, spread as the staple is driven into the leather, the invention covered by such patent consisting in leather-work having its parts united by these peculiarly-formed staples.

My present invention relates particularly to a blank or ribbon for making these staples. This ribbon is made of a continuous length of wire bent at regular intervals and by semicircular and alternately-reversed bends, the adjacent lengths thus bent closely meeting, and the whole forming a band or ribbon approximating in width to the length each staple is to have, and composed, in effect, of a series of connected staples, a perfect staple with the side-pointed shanks, or one perfect point for each of two adjacent shanks, being formed by cutting off or through the end bend on one side or edge of the ribbon. The invention consists primarily in this staple-forming ribbon.

The drawing represents a view of a piece of this ribbon or blank.

The blank is formed by bending the ribbon regularly, as shown in the drawing, the bends

on one edge forming the heads *b* of the staples, of which *c* denotes the straight shanks, and the opposite bends *d* forming the connections between the staples, by properly removing which connections the separate staples are formed, each with the side points, as seen at A, where the wire being enlarged the dotted lines clearly represent the removed connections. Each of these connecting-bends may in turn be cut away by the movements of a properly-shaped cutter, and the blank is intended for use in a machine, and in connection with a mechanism for driving the staples. For compactness and strength, the wire is bent in the shortest possible bends, or so that the adjacent shanks of each staple-forming part are in juxtaposition, lying in fact one against the other; and in the separate staple (seen at B) this feature adds greatly to the strength of the staple, as the material in the head that receives the blow of the driver is, for the most part, directly over or in line with the two shanks or prongs, and the prongs, by their close contact, support each other and the head, the length of head being the diameters of the two shanks.

The wire may be either round in section, or half-round, or elliptical, lenticular, or prismatic, as may prove best adapted for particular purposes.

I claim—

1. The staple-forming blank, formed substantially as described.
2. The staple having the abutting, or approximately-abutting, shanks, united by a head equal in length to the thickness of the two shanks, as shown at B.

CHARLES KENISTON.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS GOULD,
M. W. FROTHINGHAM.