

A. C. LESCHANDER.
STAPLE.
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1,311,903.

Patented Aug. 5, 1919.

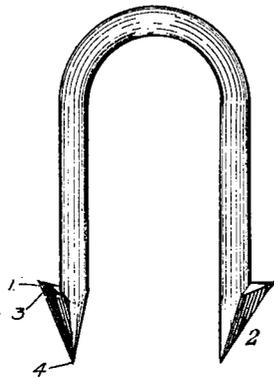


FIG. 1.

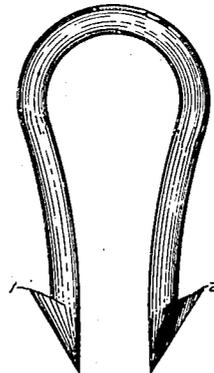


FIG. 2.

Witness:
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INVENTOR

BY
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STAPLE.

1,311,903.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUSTIN C. LESCHANDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Port Blakeley, in the county of Kitsap and State of Washington, have invented a new and useful Staple, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in staples, for the purposes for which staples are generally used—for instance, for fastening wire to fence posts, etc., and the object of my improvement is to provide a staple, which, when driven in place, will not work its way out, nor can it be easily removed. I attain these objects by the staple illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 shows the staple. Fig. 2 shows the shape of the staple after being driven.

Each leg of the staple is provided with a barb as shown, 1 and 2 in Fig. 1, said barb extending outwardly from the end of each leg and being crosswise from the outer side of the staple leg, there being but a single edge from the barb to the point of the staple leg (3 and 4 in Fig. 1). Said barb and said edge on each leg are directly opposite and in the same relative position on each leg of the staple; that is if a straight line were drawn from 1 to 2 in Fig. 1, it would pass directly through the center of each leg of the staple, or if a straight line were drawn from any point on the edge (from 3 to 4) to a corresponding point on the edge from the barb to the point on the other staple leg, it would pass directly through the center of each staple leg.

In driving the staple the force of the blows, and the resistance of the substance into which the staple is driven, exerts pressure along the edges of the barbs "1" and "2", Fig. 1, causing the legs of the staple to bend in substantially as is shown in Fig.

"2", thus giving the staple a more secure hold on the wood or other substance while at the same time the legs are not twisted but remain in the same plane. This gives the staple a secure hold, and at the same time makes the driving of the staple easier than if there was a twist to said barbs or legs. Cedar wood is commonly used for fence posts, and being a straight grained wood, the ordinary staple, through action of animals rubbing against the wire, the action of the elements and other causes, commonly becomes loose, falls out and allows the wires to drop down, necessitating continual repairs. This improved staple can be easily driven, and by reason of the barbs as shown, and the fact that the legs of the staple, upon the staple being driven, bend in substantially as shown in Fig. 2, the staple is held secure and in place. It is apparent that this bending of the legs and the resistance of the barbs would make the staple hard to remove, holding it in place much more effectively than the ordinary and common staple would be held. It is an inexpensive staple to manufacture, each barb having a single, unsharpened edge, and it is a staple that can be used for all the purposes for which ordinary staples are adapted.

I claim:

A staple, each leg of which is provided with a projection centrally located on the outer side near the point and terminating at the point, the apex of the projection lying in the plane of the longitudinal axes of the legs of the staple, said projections adapted to bend the legs inwardly, in the plane thereof, when the staple is driven.

AUSTIN C. LESCHANDER.

Witnesses:

W. W. DEARBORN,
F. L. KEATING.