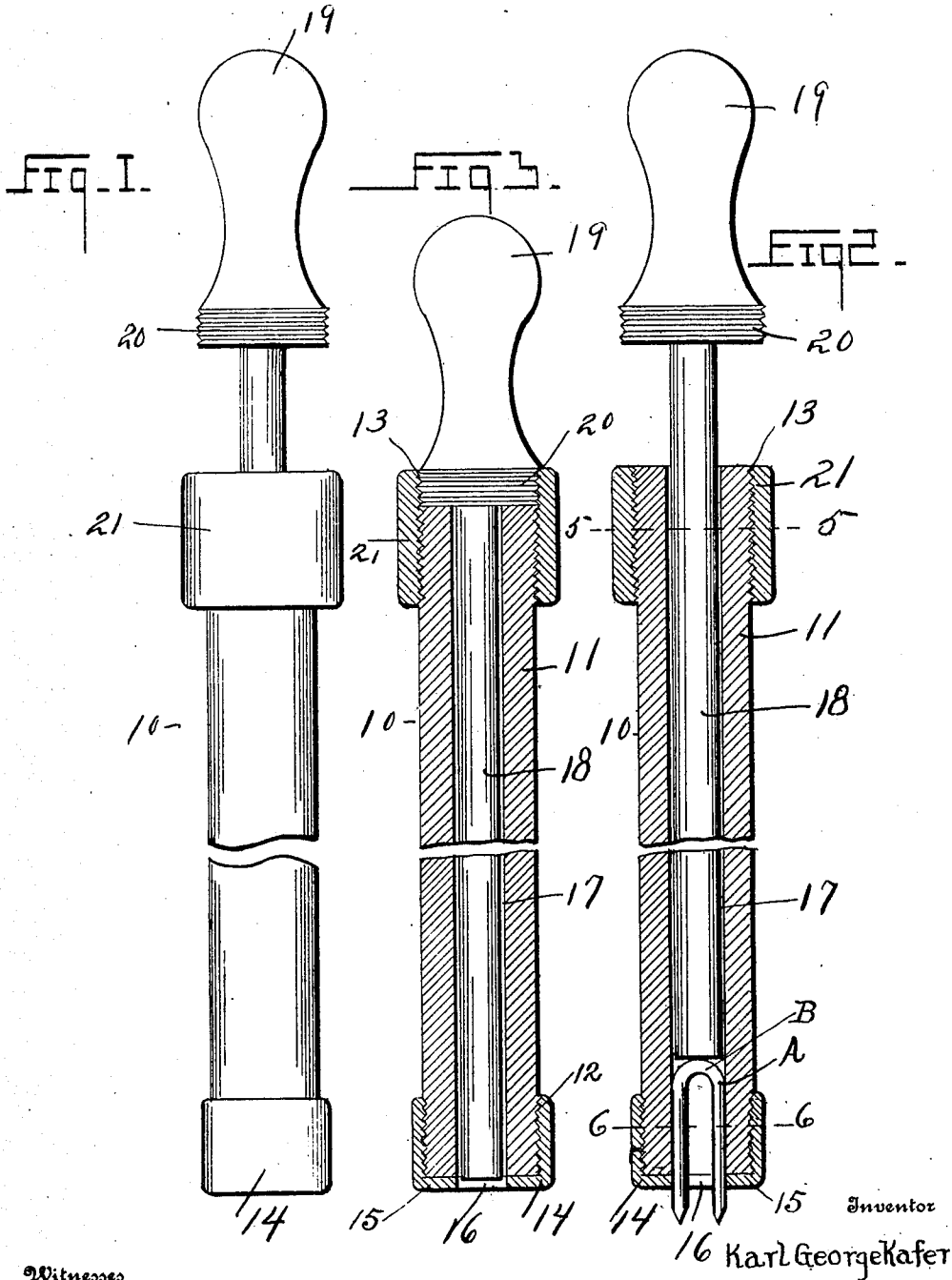


Patented Feb. 23, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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913,014.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 4.

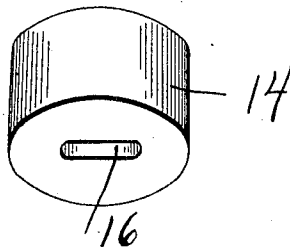


FIG. 5.

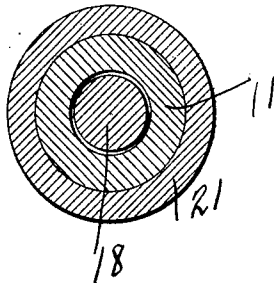
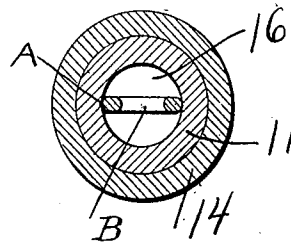


FIG. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KARL GEORGE KAUFER, OF EUREKA, SOUTH DAKOTA.

STAPLE-DRIVER.

No. 913,014.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.

Application filed May 29, 1908. Serial No. 435,743.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KARL GEORGE KAUFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Eureka, in the county of McPherson and State of South Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Staple-Drivers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to fence constructing tools, and has for an object to provide a tool adapted for use in stapling fence wires to posts.

A further object of this invention is to provide a device of the above described character which may be made principally from pipe sections, boiler tubes or the like whereby it may be manufactured at a relatively low figure.

A further object of this invention is to provide a durable, simple and effective tool which will conveniently serve to hold the staple in a position to be driven without having to hold the same with the fingers.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description and it will be understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the present invention, Fig. 2 is a central sectional view through the same, Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing the device in its locked position, Fig. 4 is an inverted perspective view of the cap, Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2, Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 2.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, there is shown a staple driver comprising an elongated pipe section 11 having an externally threaded lower end 12 and an externally threaded upper end 13. The externally threaded end 12 thus receives an internally threaded cap 14 having a head 15 which is provided with a staple receiving slot 16. The pipe section 11 is thus arranged to receive a driver 17 comprising an elongated rod 18 of substantially the same length of the pipe section 11, but which is somewhat smaller than the diameter

of the passage formed in the pipe section. The rod 18, at its upper end, is provided with a weighted handle 19, and at the lower end, the handle is provided with a threaded portion 20 arranged to aline with the threaded portion 13 of the pipe section 11 as will be hereinafter described. The threaded portion 13 of the pipe section 11 thus receives an internally threaded sleeve 21. In use, it will thus be seen that a staple A as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings may be inserted in the slot 16 formed in the cap 14 whereby its closed end B is disposed within the pipe section 11. Upon reciprocating the driver or rod 18 within the pipe section 11 it is obvious that the lower end of the driver or rod will come in contact with the closed end of the staple A whereby it may be conveniently and effectively driven into a fence post as will be readily understood. While the device is especially adapted for use as a fence constructing tool it will be seen that it may be put to various other uses and may be conveniently used as a tool for driving staples in matting or the like. When the tool is not in use, the driver or rod 18 may be moved within the pipe section to bring its threaded portion 20 in juxtaposition to the threaded portion 13 of the pipe section, whereby the sleeve 21 may be revolved to bring a portion of its threaded portion in engagement with the threaded portion 20 of the handle 19 to hold the driver or rod 18 within the pipe section 11 against casual displacement.

A device as herein set forth and described is extremely simple and it is obvious that it is constructed in a manner whereby old pipe sections or abandoned boiler flues may be used to produce the tool.

What is claimed is:

1. In a staple driver, the combination with a member having a passage formed therethrough, said member being externally threaded at its upper portion, of a driving rod slidably engaged within the passage, an externally threaded head carried by the upper end of the driving rod, and an internally threaded cap engaged with the thread of the hollow member and arranged for operation to engage the threads of the head.

2. A staple driver comprising a pipe section having externally threaded upper and lower ends, a cap engaged with the lower externally threaded end of the pipe section

and having a staple receiving slot formed therein, a sliding driver located within the pipe section, a weighted handle carried by the driver and having an externally threaded portion, and an internally threaded cap engaged with the externally threaded portion at the upper end of the pipe section and arranged for operation to engage the threaded

portion of the handle to hold the driver locked at times within the pipe section.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

KARL GEORGE KAFER.

Witnesses:

ANDREW OTTENBACHER,
J. W. L. WITTMAYER.