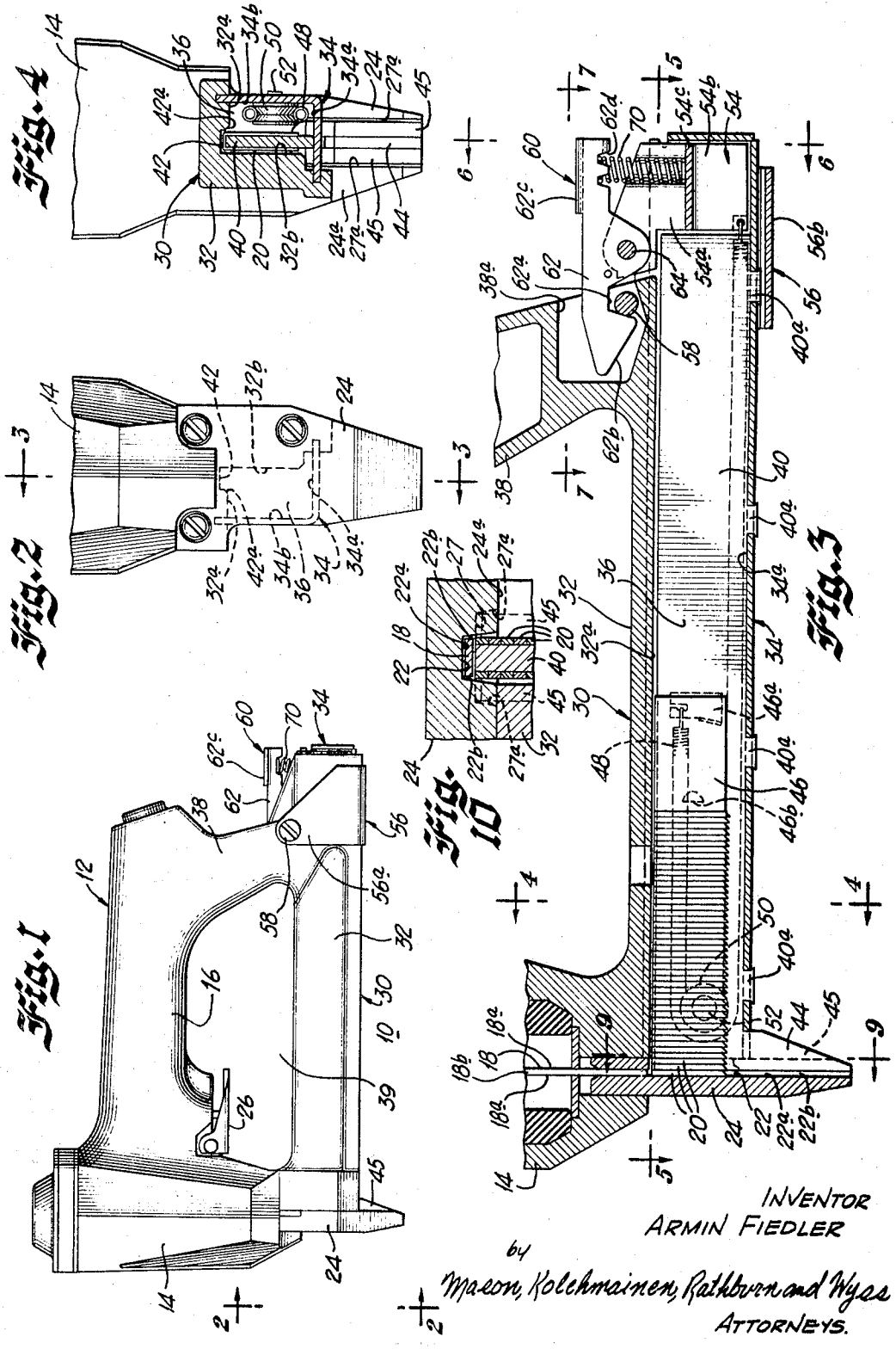
April 8, 1969 A. FIEDLER 3,437,250

FASTENER DRIVING TOOL

Filed April 7, 1966 Sheet 1 of 2



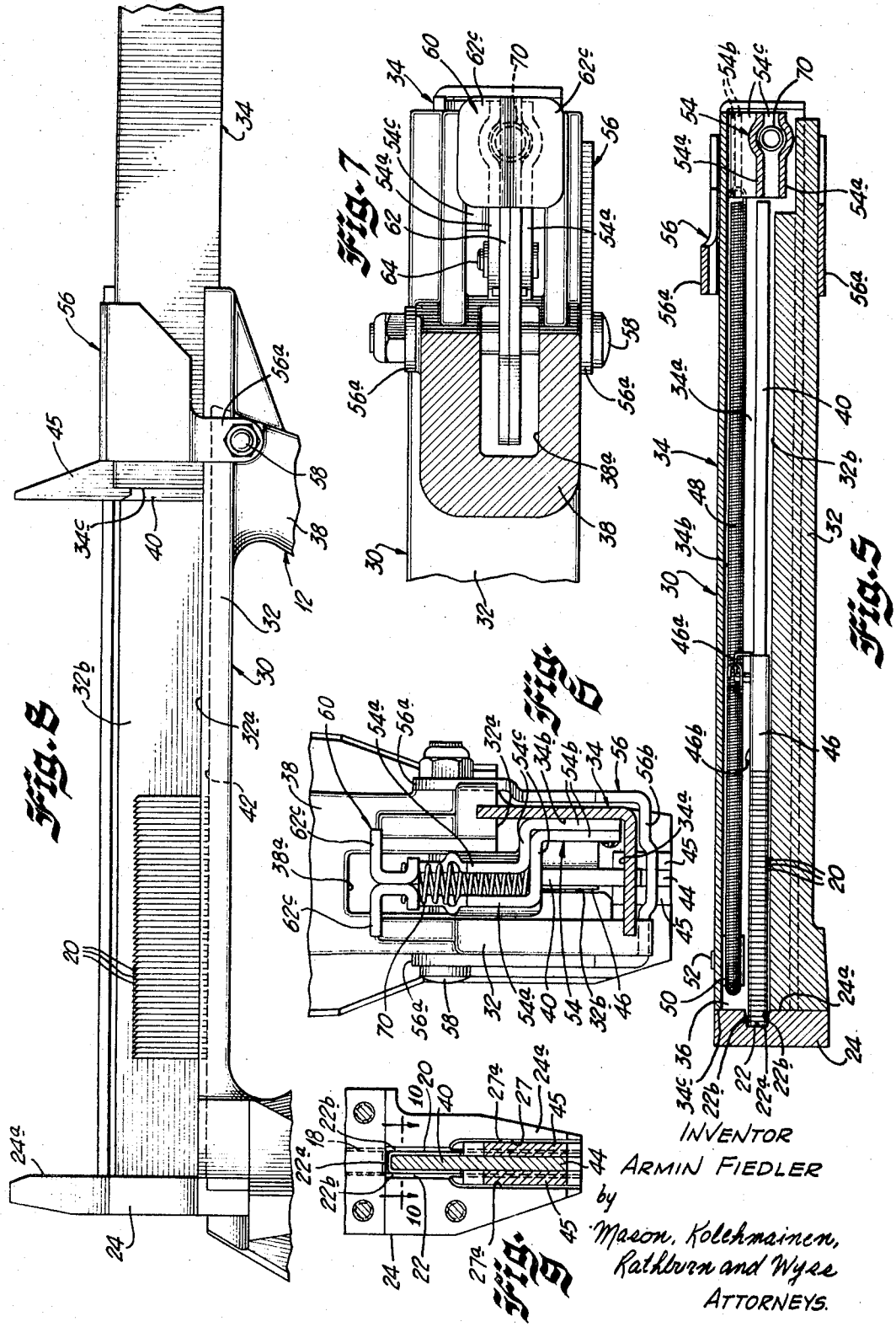
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FASTENER DRIVING TOOL

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A magazine assembly for feeding fasteners into the drive track of a fastener driving tool comprising a housing for holding a supply of fasteners and having a longitudinal axis extending angularly outwardly from the driving axis of the drive track. The housing comprises a fixed wall member including one sidewall parallel to the driving axis and a movable wall member including an opposite sidewall parallel to said one sidewall when in a closed position. The movable wall member is slidable rearwardly away from the drive track to an open position exposing the interior of the housing so that fasteners may be inserted into the housing from one side rather than the ends, top or bottom.

The present invention relates generally to fastener driving tools and, more particularly, to a power actuated, fastener driving tool having a new and improved magazine assembly for holding a supply of fasteners and feeding them into the drive track of the tool for driving.

One of the problems associated with prior fastener driving tools of this type is the difficulty and safety hazards encountered when reloading the magazine assembly with a new supply or strip of fasteners. In some tools the strips of fasteners are inserted from the rear of the magazine and in others the strips are loaded from the bottom. In power actuated tools, there is always the danger that the trigger or actuating mechanism may be accidentally tripped while the drive track of the tool is pointed toward the operator. This is especially true in tools having bottom loading magazines because the natural tendency of the operator is to orient the tool with drive track pointing directly toward him when inserting a new strip of fasteners from the bottom of the magazine. In tools employing rear loading magazines, the strip of fasteners must be carefully inserted in the rear end of the magazine and then moved forwardly with considerable care in order to prevent the strip from fracturing and/or jamming. Also, after the strip is fully inserted, usually it is necessary to carefully insert a staple follower or pusher before closing the end of the assembly and this whole procedure becomes quite burdensome to an operator in an assembly line position wherein a rapid rate of fastener driving is required.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a new and improved fastener driving tool having a magazine assembly that can be easily, rapidly, and safely reloaded with a new supply of fasteners.

More specifically, it is an object of the present invention to provide a new and improved fastener driving tool having a magazine assembly which can be loaded from one side in a manner that naturally tends to make the operator point the nose of the drive track away from himself while loading.

Another object of the present invention is the provision of a new and improved fastener driving tool employing a magazine assembly which can be rapidly and easily loaded with a new supply of fasteners in a foolproof manner so that jam-ups or clogging of the fasteners in the magazine are not likely.

Another object of the present invention is the provision of a new and improved driving tool employing a novel drive track and driver combination whereby problems

caused by fasteners jamming or hanging up within the drive track are greatly reduced and the fasteners are more easily cleared from the track if a hang-up occurs.

Briefly, the foregoing and other objects of the present invention are accomplished by the provision of a new and improved fastener driving tool having a drive track and a magazine assembly for holding a supply of fasteners and feeding them into the track for driving. The magazine assembly comprises a housing having a forward end in communication with the drive track and extending rearwardly and angularly outward from the longitudinal or driving axis of the track. A supply or strip of fasteners is carried in the housing, and fasteners are fed forwardly into the drive track for downward driving into a workpiece. The housing comprises a fixed member including at least one sidewall generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the drive track and a movable member including an opposite sidewall parallel to the one sidewall. The movable member is slidable relative to the fixed member between a forward closed position and a rearward open or loading position. When the supply of fasteners in the tool is low, the tool is conveniently placed on its side with the nose of the drive track pointed away from the operator of the tool. The movable member of the housing is moved to a rearward, open or loading position exposing the inner surface of the fixed sidewall, and a strip of fasteners may then be conveniently placed in the magazine without the hazard of having the drive track pointed toward the operator. After the new supply of fasteners has been placed in the open magazine assembly, the movable member is moved to a forward, closed position completely enclosing the magazine and, upon closing the housing, the fasteners are automatically biased forwardly toward the drive track.

Another novel aspect of the invention is the construction of the drive track and driver whereby problems arising from jam-ups or wedging of deformed fasteners in the drive track are more easily cleared. The drive track is provided with at least one wall thereof disposed in acute angular relation with a longitudinal corner and an adjacent, facing side of the driver so that if the driver encounters a jammed, wedged fastener in the track, the driver and fastener can deflect toward the wider portion of the track, many times resulting in clearing of the fastener from the track or less damage resulting to the tool because of the hung fastener. Camming action between the driver and track tends to free the driver, and the fastener has a little room to move toward the wider portion of the track so that it is not welded to the driver or a sidewall of the track, as was the case sometimes in previous tools. For a better understanding of the invention, reference should be had to the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a side elevational view of a new and improved fastener driving tool embodying the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary front elevational view looking in the direction of the arrows 2—2 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the tool taken substantially along line 3—3 of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a transverse sectional view through the magazine assembly of the tool taken substantially along line 4—4 of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a horizontal, longitudinal, sectional view of the tool taken substantially along line 5—5 of FIG. 3;

FIG. 6 is a fragmentary rear elevational view of the tool looking in the direction of the arrows 6—6 of FIG. 3;

FIG. 7 is an enlarged fragmentary, horizontal, sectional view taken substantially along the line 7—7 of FIG. 3;

FIG. 8 is a view looking downwardly on the tool of

FIG. 1 when the tool is placed on its side with the nose of the drive track pointed away from the viewer and the magazine assembly is in an open condition for loading with a new supply of fasteners;

FIG. 9 is a fragmentary sectional view of the drive track of the tool taken substantially along line **9—9** of FIG. 3; and

FIG. 10 is a fragmentary, transverse, sectional view of the drive track of the tool taken substantially along line **10—10** of FIG. 9, but illustrating the driver of the tool in a position partway down the drive track on a driving stroke.

Referring now to the drawings, therein is illustrated a fastener driving tool **10** embodying the present invention and including a body **12** with a downwardly extending forward or head portion **14** for holding the drive mechanism of the tool (not shown) and a rearwardly extending handle portion **16**. The drive mechanism may be either pneumatically or electrically powered and it includes a reciprocally movable driver **18** (FIG. 3) which is movable downwardly on a driving stroke to drive fasteners, such as the staples **20**, or the like, which are fed into a drive track or slideway **22**. The drive track **22** comprises a downwardly extending slot formed in a removable nosepiece **24** which depends downwardly from the lower end of the head portion **14**. Driving strokes are initiated by the operator of the tool by depressing a trigger member **26** which is pivotally mounted on the underside of the handle **16**. When operating the tool **10**, the handle **16** is grasped by the operator and the tool is positioned with the lower end of the nosepiece **24** against or near a workpiece. The trigger **26** is depressed, actuating the driver **18** to move downwardly in the slideway **22** and drive a staple **20** into the workpiece. After a driving stroke, the driver **18** moves upwardly to the position shown in FIG. 3 in preparation for the next driving stroke and another staple is automatically fed into position in the drive track.

A supply or strip of staples **20** is housed in a magazine assembly **30** having a forward end in communication with the drive track **22** and extending angularly and rearwardly with respect to the longitudinal or driving axis of the track. The magazine assembly forms a housing or enclosure for the supply of staples and feeds the staples forwardly, one at a time, into the slideway after each return or upward stroke of the driver. The housing of the magazine is formed by a fixed wall member **32** and a sliding wall member **34**. both of generally L-shaped cross section and slidably engaged with one another to form a generally rectangular cross-sectioned enclosure or guideway **36** for the staples (FIG. 4). Preferably, the fixed wall member **32** is integrally formed with the tool body **12** and the forward end thereof joins the lower end of the head portion **14**. The rear end of the fixed wall member and the rear end of the body handle **16** are integrally connected by an intermediate leg or handle butt portion **38**, leaving an open space **39** in the tool body to accommodate the hand of the operator when grasping the tool.

The staple guideway **36** is defined by a top wall **32***a* and one sidewall **32***b*, which comprise inner wall surfaces on the fixed wall member **32**. These walls are perpendicular to each other and the sidewall **32***b* is generally parallel to the longitudinal or driving axis of the drive track **22**. The sliding wall member **34** includes an inner bottom wall surface **34***a* opposite and parallel to the top wall **32***a* and an inner sidewall surface **34***b* which is opposite and parallel to the fixed sidewall **32***a*. The fixed wall member **32** is provided with a pair of longitudinally extending slots opening on the top and sidewall surfaces **32***a* and **32***b*, respectively, to slidably receive the outer longitudinal edges of the sliding wall member **34**, as best shown in FIGS. 2 and 4. The sliding wall member **34** is slidable toward and away from the drive track **22** between a forward position (FIGS. 1 and 3) wherein the housing is completely closed and a rearward or open position (FIG. 8) to permit loading of a new strip of staples **20** into the magazine assembly.

The forward end of the magazine housing and staple guideway **36** is open to permit the staples to be fed, one at a time, into the drive track **22**. The strip of staples **20** is guided during forward movement in the magazine housing by an upstanding, longitudinally extending guide rail **40** which is secured to the bottom wall **34***a* of the sliding wall member **34**. As illustrated in FIG. 3, the guide rail **40** includes several depending lugs or tabs **40***a* which extend through openings formed in the bottom wall **34***a* and the tabs are deformed on the underside of the bottom wall to hold the guide rail rigidly in place in an upright position. Forward movement of the strip of staples in the magazine is also guided by the fixed sidewall surface **32***b* which is spaced from the guide rail **40** to permit legs of the staples **20** to slide therebetween. The fixed top wall **32***a* also aids in guiding the staples during forward movement in the magazine assembly and is provided with a longitudinally extending recess **42** which accommodates the upper or bight portion of the staples. The upper edge of the guide rail **40** extends upwardly a short distance into the open mouth of the recess **42** in the top wall so that the staples are secured against vertical or lateral movements on the guide rail but may move freely in a direction longitudinally along the guide rail and into the drive track at the forward end. The intersecting corner or edge between the recess **42** and the top wall surface **32***a* is chamfered or beveled as at **42***a* to provide for easier insertion of a strip of staples into the magazine assembly.

The forward end of the guide rail **40** is provided with a downwardly depending wedge-shaped segment **44** which forms a portion of the rear wall of the drive track **22**, and the wedge-shaped segment **44** is stiffened by a pair of gussets **45** (FIGS. 4 and 8) secured to opposite sides of the segment. The forward edges of the wedge-shaped segment **44** and the gussets **45** form the rear wall of the drive track when the magazine housing **30** is in a forward or closed position, as shown in FIGS. 3, 5, and 10. When the magazine is in the closed position, a forward end **34***c* of the sliding wall member **34** abuts a rear face **24***a* of the nosepiece **24**, as best shown in FIG. 5; however, the forward edge portions of the segment **44** and gussets **45** project forwardly beyond the face **24***a* into an enlarged recess **27** formed in the rear face of the nosepiece adjacent the lower end of the drive track, as best illustrated in FIGS. 9 and 10. The recess **27** includes a pair of outwardly diverging opposite sidewalls **27***a* (FIG. 10) which are engaged by the forward outer corners of the gussets **45** when the magazine is fully closed, and this engagement serves to insure that the forward end of the magazine assembly is accurately centered and aligned with the nosepiece **24**. When the sliding wall member is retracted to the open position (FIG. 8) for reloading, the drive track **22** is opened and, should a staple become wedged or jammed in the drive track at any time, it can be easily cleared and removed by opening the magazine assembly, as described.

The strips of staples **20** positioned on the guide rail **40** are biased toward the forward end of the magazine assembly **30** by means of a pusher **46** slidably mounted on the guide rail and connected to an elongated biasing spring **48**. One end of the spring **48** is connected to a laterally extending lug **46***a* at the rear end of the pusher and the spring extends forwardly thereof for engagement around an idler pulley **50** mounted at the forward end of the sliding wall member **34** on an axle **52**. The axle **52** comprises a rivet, or the like, extending from the sidewall **34***b* of the sliding wall member **34**, and the pulley **50** is mounted for free rotation thereon. The spring **48** also extends rearwardly from the pulley to the rear end of the magazine assembly where the other end of the spring is connected to a bracket assembly **54**. The

length of the spring **48** is such that even when the forward edge of the pusher is even with, or slightly forward of, the forward end of the guide rail **40**, there is some tension in the spring. This insures that a forward force is always maintained on the strip of staples on the guide rail when the magazine assembly is closed, regardless of the number of staples in the strip. The pusher **46** is prevented from extending forwardly into the drive track **22** by means of a small lug or projection **46***b* on one side of the pusher which comes in contact with the rear face of the nosepiece **24** when the pusher is in a full forward position. When the magazine is opened by rearward movement of the sliding wall member **34**, the pusher moves forward to a position wherein the forward end thereof is slightly beyond the forward end of the guide rail **40**. This position is maintained as long as the magazine is open and the pusher is not engaging any staples by the action of the spring **48**.

In order to limit the rearward sliding travel of the sliding wall member **34** so that it does not become disengaged from the fixed wall member **32**, U-shaped stop member **56** is mounted on the tool body **12** adjacent the rear end of the magazine assembly **30**. The stop member **56** includes a pair of spaced-apart, upstanding legs **56***a* which are secured to the body **12** by a bolt **58** extending through the handle butt portion **38**. The legs **56***a* are integrally joined by a lower bight portion **56***b* which underlies the sliding bottom wall **34***a* of the magazine assembly, as best shown in FIG. 6, and is engageable with the segment **44** to limit rearward travel of the sliding member **34**. If it is desired to completely disassembly the magazine assembly **30**, the stop member **56** is disassembled from the tool body **12** by removing the bolt **58**, and the sliding wall member **34** and parts carried thereon can then be withdrawn rearwardly from the tool and separated completely from the fixed wall member **32**.

In addition to its function in holding the stop member **56** in place, the bolt **58** also serves as a locking pin for a latching assembly **60** adjacent the rear end of the sliding wall member **34**. The bolt **58** extends through a recess **38***a* formed in the handle butt portion **38** to accommodate the forward end of a pivotally mounted latch member **62**. The latch member **62** is supported on a pivot pin **64** which, in turn, is supported on a pair of spaced-apart, upstanding legs **54***a* of the bracket **54**, as best shown in FIGS. 3 and 6.

The bracket **54** comprises a pair of generally Z-shaped members (FIG. 6) having lower leg portions **54***b* joined together and to the sidewall **34***b* of sliding wall member **34** by spot welding or other means. The Z-shaped members also include horizontally extending middle portions **54***c* and the upper spaced-apart legs **54***a*. The latch member **62** is formed by a pair of identical parts preferably spot welded together after they are stamped out of sheet material and bent to shape. The forward end of the latch member is provided with a downwardly opening recess **62***a* for engagement with the latch bolt **58** and an inclined, forward camming surface **62***b*, which rides upwardly over the latch bolt during closure of the magazine assembly. The rear end of the latch member includes a pair of outwardly extending ears **62***c* which form a handle or push buttonlike area so that an operator may depress the rear end of the latching member and release it from engagement with the latch bolt **58**. The latch member is biased toward a latch position by means of an upstanding latch spring **70** which bears upwardly against the rear end portion of the latch member. The latch spring **70** is held in position between opposed facing indentations formed in the upstanding legs **54***a* of the Z-shaped bracket assembly **54**. The lower end of the latch spring bears against the middle portion **54***c* of one member forming the bracket **54**, and the upper end of the spring is received in a recess **62***d* formed in the under edge of the latching member **62**.

When it is desired to open the magazine assembly **30**, the tool **10** is placed on its side with the nosepiece **24** pointing away from the operator for safety reasons, as shown in FIG. 8. When in this position, should the trigger **26** be accidentally depressed, the staples would fire in a direction away from rather than directly toward the operator. The latch **62** is then depressed to release the forward end thereof from engagement with the latch bolt **58**, and the sliding wall member **34** can then be withdrawn rearwardly of the fixed wall member **32** until the segment **44** strikes the bottom or bight **56***b* of the stop member. As the sliding wall member **34** is moved rearwardly with respect to the fixed wall member **32**, the guide rail **40** is also moved rearwardly, and any staples in the magazine at this time remain in their previous position resting on the fixed sidewall **32***b*. The pusher **46** moves to its full forward position on the guide rail **40** until the tension in the spring **48** is relieved somewhat.

Additional staples can now be loaded into the magazine assembly **30** from the open side directly in view of the operator. A new strip of staples **20** is laid against the fixed wall **32***b* behind the strip already in the magazine. The new strip is orientated with legs or pointed ends of the staples extending away from the operator, and the strip is moved toward the operator so that the bight portion of the staples extends into the slot **42** in the fixed upper wall **32***a* of the magazine assembly. After the new strip has been positioned in this manner, the sliding wall member **34** is moved forwardly to the closed position (FIG. 3) and is latched in place by the latch **62** and latch pin **58**. During this forward movement, the guide rail **40** slides between the legs of the strips of staples and the pusher **46** engages the rearwardmost staple in the strips, urging the strips forwardly toward the drive track **22**. The recess **42** in the top wall **32***a* aids in maintaining the strips of staples in position during closing movement of the sliding wall member **34**. Because the staples are stationary and the guide rail and pusher move during closing of the magazine assembly, there is little chance of a jam-up or rupturing of the strip occurring.

As the sliding wall member **34** approaches the closed position, the forward surface **62***b* of the latch member **62** engages the latch bolt **58** and cams the forward end of the latch member upward until the recess **62***a* is adjacent the latch bolt, and at this point the latch member moves to the latching position, as shown in FIG. 3, under the influence of the latch spring **70**. When in a latched position, the spring **70** urges the latch member **62** to pivot in a counterclockwise direction about the mounting pin **64**. The counterclockwise bias on the latch member tends to force the sliding wall member **34** forwardly because of the slope on the forward surface of the recess **62***a* which engages the latch bolt **58**. Accordingly, the sliding wall member **34** and the components carried thereon are continuously urged in a forward direction when the latch member **62** is in a latched condition.

Another aspect of the invention is the new and unique construction of the drive track and driver of the tool to reduce tool damage caused by a wedged fastener and facilitate clearing thereof after a hang-up has occurred. As illustrated in FIGS. 9 and 10, the drive track **22** comprises a slot or track formed in the rear face of the nose piece **24** and a rear wall of the track is formed by the forward faces of the segment **44** and gussets **45** of the magazine assembly **30** when in a forward, closed position. The slot or track includes a forward wall or face **22***a* parallel to the rear wall of the track and a pair of opposite sidewalls or faces **22***b* which diverge outwardly away from each other at obtuse angles with respect to the front face **22***a*. Accordingly, the drive track **22** is somewhat trapezoidal in cross section, and is wider at the rear wall than it is at the front wall **22***a*. The driver **18**, which slides in the drive track **22**, preferably is rectangular in cross section and includes a pair of wide faces or sides **18***a* (FIGS. 3 and 10), parallel with the forward and rear walls of the drive track, and a pair of narrow

faces or sides **18***b*, perpendicular or normal thereto. As shown in FIG. 10, the narrow sides **18***b* of the driver are in acute, angular relation with the sidewalls **22***b* of the drive track and, in a tool built in accordance with the invention, these angles were approximately eight degrees. The driver **18** is dimensioned in cross section so that its wider sides **18***a* are slightly less in width than the front wall **22***a* of the drive track, and the narrower sides **18***b* of the driver are slightly less in width than the distance between the front and rear walls of the drive track. This provides for easy sliding movement of the driver **18** in the track **22** under normal conditions, although the clearance between the driver and drive track, as illustrated in FIG. 10, is somewhat exaggerated for clarity.

In prior high-powered tools of the general type as that of the present invention, when a fastener becomes wedged in the drive track, the energy delivered by the driver on a driving stroke is sometimes high enough to actually weld the wedged fastener to the driver or gouge a wall of the track. When driving U-shaped staples, the crown or bight of a wedged staple is sometimes deformed to the extent that it wedges tightly between the drive track wall and driver and is difficult to clear. In many cases, the driver must be removed and replaced, and this is also true of the drive track itself when it has been excessively damaged because of the wedged fastener.

In the tool of the present invention, many of these problems are reduced or eliminated by the unique construction of the driver and drive track. Should a fastener **20** become wedged or hung up in the drive track **22**, the driver **18** will tend to bend or buckle around a transverse axis as it encounters the wedged fastener on a driving stroke. When this occurs, the lower end of the driver, if deflected against one or the other of the diverging sidewalls, is cammed by the wall toward the wider portion of the drive track. Because of the diverging sidewalls, the fasteners also can move more easily toward the wider portion of the track and hang-ups are less likely to occur wherein the fastener becomes welded to the driver or wedged between the blade and the walls of the drive track.

Because the forward wall **22***a* of the drive track is still only slightly larger than the width of the fasteners and the driver **18**, good guiding action on the fastener during a driving stroke is not sacrificed by making the rear wall of the drive track slightly wider because of the divergent opposing sidewalls **22***b*. The diverging sidewalls **22***b* function as camming surfaces to move the driver **18** toward the wider rear wall of the drive track and, additionally, provide for increased clearance between the narrow sides **18***b* of the driver and the drive track sidewall to reduce the possibility of fasteners becoming jammed in the track.

The unique construction of the drive track and driver of the tool greatly reduces the number of hung-up fasteners encountered during normal operation and, in addition, reduces the possibility of damage to the tool should a fastener hang-up occur. This is a distinct and time-saving advantage over previous tools and provides for increased utility of the tool. In addition, the tool provides for easy and rapid side loading of the magazine with fasteners in a manner that is safe to the operator, as previously pointed out. Because of these features, the tool is extremely useful where high production rates are required and is simple in operation, economical to manufacture, and foolproof in operation.

While there has been illustrated and described a single embodiment of the present invention, it will be appreciated that numerous changes and modifications will occur to those skilled in the art, and it is intended in the appended claims to cover all those changes and modifications which fall within the true spirit and scope of the present invention.

What is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A magazine assembly for feeding fasteners into the drive track of a fastener driving tool, said magazine assembly comprising a housing for holding a supply of fasteners and having a longitudinal axis extending angularly outwardly from the driving axis of said drive track, said housing comprising a fixed wall member including one sidewall parallel to said driving axis and a movable wall member including an opposite sidewall parallel to said one sidewall when in a closed position and movable to an open position permitting the insertion of fasteners into said housing from the opposite side thereof.

2. The magazine assembly of claim **1** wherein said movable wall member is longitudinally slidable relative to said fixed member between a forward closed position toward said drive track and a rearward open position away from said drive track.

3. The magazine assembly of claim **2** wherein said fixed wall member includes a wall portion generally normal to said one sidewall and said movable wall member includes an opposite wall portion generally normal to said opposite wall.

4. The magazine assembly of claim **2** wherein said fixed wall member and said movable wall member are generally L-shaped in transverse cross section and are in direct, longitudinal, sliding engagement with each other.

5. The magazine assembly of claim **3** wherein the wall portion of said fixe wall member forms a top wall of said housing remote from the lower end of said drive track and the wall portion of said movable wall member includes a bottom wall of said housing opposite said top wall.

6. The magazine assembly of claim **5** wherein said top wall is formed with a longitudinally extending recess on the inner surface thereof, said recess defining the upper wall of a fastener guideway extending longitudinally in said housing and communicating at its forward end with said drive track.

7. The magazine assembly of claim **6** including a fastener guide rail carried by said movable wall member and extending longitudinally in said housing, said guide rail having an upper portion extending into said recess to define a portion of said fastener guideway therebetween.

8. The magazine assembly of claim **7** including pusher means slidably mounted on said guide rail and biasing means between said guide rail and said opposite sidewall connected with said pusher means for biasing fasteners into said drive track.

9. A magazine assembly for feeding fasteners into the drive track of a fastener driving tool, said magazine assembly including a housing for holding a supply of fasteners and extending angularly outwardly with respect to the longitudinal axis of said drive track, said housing comprising a fixed wall member including one sidewall and a top wall, and a movable wall member slidably mounted on said fixed member including an opposite sidewall parallel to said one sidewall and to said axis of said drive track.

10. The magazine assembly of claim **9** wherein said top wall includes a longitudinally extending recess formed on the inner surface thereof defining the upper surface of a fastener guideway extending longitudinally of said housing.

11. The magazine assembly of claim **10** including a fastener guiding rail secured to said movable wall member, said rail including an upper portion extending into said recess but spaced from said upper surface of said guideway.

12. The magazine assembly of claim **11** including pusher means slidably mounted on said guide rail and biasing means extending between said guide rail and said opposite sidewall for biasing said pusher means toward said drive track.

13. A fastener driving tool comprising a drive track and a driver slidably disposed therein to move along the longitudinal axis of said track for driving a fastener, said driver including a longitudinally extending corner formed

by the intersection of a pair of sides thereof, said drive track including at least one wall disposed to face one side and said corner of said driver, said one side of said driver and said one wall of said drive track disposed to lie in planes in angular relation with respect to one another.

14. The fastener driving tool of claim **13** wherein said drive track includes a second wall intersecting said one wall and lying in obtuse angular relation with said one wall.

15. The fastener driving tool of claim **14** wherein the other side of said driver is disposed to slide in parallel facing relation with said second wall of said drive track.

16. The fastener driving tool of claim **13** wherein said drive track is trapezoidal in transverse cross section and said driver is rectangular in cross section, said drive track including a third wall opposite said one wall, said one wall and said third wall disposed in outwardly divergent planes and in acute angular relation to respective opposite sides of said driver.

17. The fastener driving tool of claim **13** wherein said drive track includes a second intersecting wall with the included angle between said second wall and said one wall being an obtuse angle, the other side of said driver disposed in facing relation with said second wall and said driver being laterally deflectable to engage the corner thereof with said one wall of said drive track camming said driver away from said second wall.

18. A fastener driving tool comprising structure defining a drive track and a driver slidably mounted therein, a magazine assembly slidable toward and away from said drive track to feed fasteners thereto for driving by said driver, slot means defined in said structure facing a forward end of said magazine assembly and including a pair of opposing diverging surfaces extending outwardly toward said magazine assembly, and centering means adjacent the forward end of said magazine assembly and slidable therewith into projecting engagement against said divergent surfaces of said slot means for accurately aligning said magazine assembly and said drive track.

19. A magazine assembly for feeding fasteners into the drive track of a driving tool comprising a housing for said fasteners having a longitudinal axis extending angularly outward from the axis of said drive track, said housing comprising a fixed wall member and a movable wall member longitudinally slidable thereon toward and away from said drive track between a closed and an open position for loading fasteners therein, one of said wall members defining a longitudinal groove forming spaced, parallel side portions of different depth and a surface between said side portions forming one interior wall of a guideway for said fasteners.

20. The magazine assembly of claim **19** wherein said other wall member includes a pair of adjacent wall portions angularly intersecting one another and one of said wall portions is spaced opposite the deeper of the side portions of said one wall member.

21. The magazine assembly of claim **20** wherein the other of said wall portions of said other wall member is spaced opopsite said surface between said side portions on said one wall member.

22. The magazine assembly of claim **19** wherein the longitudinal edge portion of at least one wall member is slidably disposed within longitudinal recess means in the other.

23. The magazine assembly of claim **21** including guide rail means for supporting a row of fasteners and mounted on said other wall portion of said other wall member, said guide rail means projecting into said groove between said spaced, parallel side portions on said one wall member.

24. The magazine assembly of claim **23** including pusher means slidably disposed on said guide rail means and biased forwardly thereon to advance fasteners toward said drive track.

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