

FASTENER ATTACHING TOOL
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a new and novel fastener attaching tool particularly suited for use in consumer applications such as to recouple detached buttons to clothing, etc.

10 The conventional method of coupling or recoupling buttons to garments or fabrics, either by machine or by hand, is with thread. The button is held in place and a needle containing thread is inserted through each of two, three or more holes in the button and into the material several times until sufficient strands of thread exist to securely hold the button to the material. The thread must then be tied or otherwise fastened so that it will not unravel. In some instances, where it is desired to elevate the button from the material, a pedestal effect is achieved by laterally wrapping the strands with additional thread. The disadvantages to this method of securing buttons to fabric or garments are several. First of all, it is a slow and tedious job and the button can soon become detached if only one of the threads is severed or if the ends of the thread are not secured properly.

15 In the commonly assigned U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,399,432, 3,470,834, and 3,494,004, all of which are incorporated herein by reference, there is described a plastic fastener which may be used instead of thread to couple or to recouple a button to an article of clothing. The fastener typically comprises a flexible filament having a head at one end and a transverse bar at the opposite end. A plurality of such fasteners are typically manufactured as part of a clip in which the fasteners are interconnected in a row to a stringer or runner bar connected to the transverse bars of the fasteners by corresponding necks or connector posts. To sever an individual fastener from the fastener clip and to attach the severed fastener to a desired article (e.g., through a button hole and into an article of clothing), a fastener attaching device is typically used. Such a device typically comprises a casing, a needle projecting from the casing, the needle and the casing having longitudinal bores in alignment with each other, a plunger slidable back and forth within said bores, a handle telescoping over the rear of the casing for sliding said plunger within said bores, and means comprising an indexing wheel for feeding

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fasteners into the device successively with the transverse bars in alignment with said bores ahead of the plunger so that they may be projected through the needle by reciprocating the plunger. Typically, the rear end of the needle is shaped to define a knife edge so that insertion of the transverse bar into the longitudinal bore of the needle using the plunger causes the knife edge of the needle to sever the connector post connecting the fastener to the remainder of the fastener clip.

While the above-described fasteners have been found to be generally satisfactory for attaching buttons to certain articles of clothing, they have not found universal application for the following reasons: First, when placed in direct contact with a person's skin, the transverse bar of the fastener has a tendency to be irritating. This is in part because the above-described severing of the connector post often leaves a burr on the bottom of the transverse bar and is in part because of the somewhat sharp ends and large size of the transverse bar. Second, the fasteners are often too big to be used with many buttons and, therefore, require the use of specially designed buttons having large holes. Third, the fasteners tend to be conspicuous in appearance due to the fact that a separate fastener is used for every button hole, as opposed to being looped between two or more button holes in the same way that thread typically is.



SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a new and novel fastener attaching tool particularly suited for use in consumer applications such as to recouple detached buttons to clothing, etc.

5 It is another object of the present invention to provide a fastener attaching tool as described above which is adapted for use with a new and novel fastener clip, the fastener clip preferably comprising a pair of generally parallel runner bars and one or more fasteners, each fastener comprising a U-shaped filament and a pair of generally parallel transverse bars disposed at opposite ends thereof, the U-shaped filament being disposed in the plane of the pair of generally parallel runner bars and aligned with the longitudinal axes thereof, each of the pair of transverse bars being connected to a corresponding runner bar by a connector post, the connector posts being severably connected to the outer sides of their respective transverse bars.

15 It is still another object of the present invention to provide a fastener attaching tool as described above which lends itself to construction using moldable parts and thus may be mass-produced relatively inexpensively

Additional objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects, features and advantages of the invention may be realized and attained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

20 In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the fastener attaching tool comprises a body, a needle block, a pair of needles, a spring, and an ejector mechanism.

25 Each of the pair of needles includes a longitudinally extending slotted bore adapted to receive one of the transverse bars of the fastener, with the adjacent end of the filament extending through the slot in the bore. The needles are mounted in a parallel arrangement in the needle block which, in turn, is removably mounted in a cavity formed in the front end of the body. Each needle has a knife edge



formed on its outer side which is adapted to sever a connector post from its associated transverse bar as the transverse bar is pushed by it.

5 The body is also shaped to include a transverse feed slot down through which the above-described fastener clip is manually inserted. To assist in properly aligning the fastener clip within the feed slot so that the transverse bars of a desired fastener are aligned with the longitudinal bores of the needles, the inner walls of the slot are shaped to include a pair of feed bars which engage corresponding indentations formed on the outer sides of the fastener clip.

10 The ejector mechanism, which is mounted for slidable movement back and forth within the body and is rearwardly biased by the spring, is manually operable from the rear of the body. Actuation of the ejector mechanism is preferably achieved using one's thumb, and the body is provided with a pair of finger openings so that the device may be held and used like a syringe. The ejector mechanism includes a pair of ejector rods which are slidable back and forth within the
15 longitudinal bores of the needles and are used to push the transverse bars through the bores of the needles into a desired article.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the shape of the body and the ejector mechanism and the construction of the spring in the above-described fastener attaching tool are modified.

20 In still another preferred embodiment of the invention the fastener attaching tool comprises a body having an upper part and a lower part, a cap, an ejector mechanism, a spring and a pair of needles. The needles are mounted on the front end of the body, at least one of the needles being pivotally mounted so as to enable the tool to accommodate variations in the spacing between holes in different
25 buttons.

Each needle includes a longitudinally extending slotted bore adapted to receive one of the transverse bars of a fastener to be dispersed.

30 The ejector mechanism is slidably movable back and forth in a longitudinal channel within the body and is rearwardly biased by the spring. The ejector mechanism includes a pair of ejector rods which are slidable back and forth into and within the longitudinal bores of the needles. Forward movement of the ejector



- 5 mechanism in the body is preferably achieved using ones thumb and the body and ejector mechanism are shaped so that the tool may be held and used like a syringe. The ejector mechanism and the body are further shaped so that the ejector mechanism will not automatically retract after it has been pushed by the thumb of the user to its forwardmost position and the pressure by the thumb on the ejector mechanism is removed. The cap is attached to and covers the rear portion of the ejector mechanism.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are hereby incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate the preferred embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings, wherein like reference numerals represent like parts:

Fig. 1 is a front view of one embodiment of a fastener clip for use with a fastener attaching tool constructed according to the teachings of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the fastener clip shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged front perspective view of one of the fasteners shown in Fig. 1 after it has been separated from the remainder of the fastener clip;

Fig. 4 is a top view of one embodiment of a fastener attaching tool constructed according to the teachings of the present invention for attaching an individual fastener from the fastener clip of Fig. 1 to a garment through a pair of button holes in such a way as to attach the button to the garment;

Fig. 5 is a partially exploded top view of the fastener attaching tool shown in Fig. 4 with the body being broken away in part;

Fig. 6 is a section view of the body shown in Fig. 5 taken along line 6-6;

Figs. 7(a) through 7(d) are front, rear, top and right side views, respectively, of the needle block shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is a section view of the body shown in Fig. 5 taken along line 8-8;

Figs. 9(a) through 9(d) are top, right side, left side and rear views, respectively, of one of the needles shown in Fig. 5;

Figs. 10(a) and 10(b) are bottom and right side views, respectively, of the ejector mechanism shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 11 is a top view, broken away in part, of a second embodiment of a fastener attaching tool constructed according to the teachings of the present invention for attaching an individual fastener from the fastener clip of Fig. 1 to a garment through a pair of button holes in such a way as to attach the button to the garment;



Fig. 12 is an enlarged section view of the front end of the fastener attaching tool of Fig. 4 shown with the pair of ejector rods in an advanced position to illustrate how one of the fasteners shown in Fig. 1 may be inserted through a pair of button holes and secured to a garment;

5 Fig. 13 is an enlarged section view similar to Fig. 12 but after the fastener attaching tool has been removed showing how one of the fasteners shown in Fig. 1 is used to attach a button to a garment;

Fig. 14 is a top view of the combination of the button, garment and fastener shown in Fig. 13;

10 Fig. 15 is a top view of a third embodiment of a fastener attaching tool constructed according to the teachings of this invention;

Fig. 16 is a section view of the fastener attaching tool shown in Fig. 15 taken along line 16-16;

15 Figs. 17 through 20 are top, side, front section and rear views, respectively, of the upper part of the body of the tool in Fig. 15;

Figs. 21A and 21B are top and rear end views, respectively, of the lower part of the body of the tool in Fig. 15;

Fig. 22 is a fragmentary plan view of the nose end of the fastener attaching tool shown in Fig. 15 with the upper part of the body removed;

20 Fig. 23 is a fragmentary side view of the nose end of the fastener attaching tool shown in Fig. 15 with the upper part of the body removed;

Fig. 24 is a front end view of the upper part of the body shown in Fig. 15;

Fig. 25 is a plan view of the ejector mechanism shown in the fastener attaching tool in Fig. 15;

25 Figs. 26 through 29 are plan, side, back and front views, respectively, of one of the needles in the fastener attaching tool in Fig. 15; and

Fig. 30 is a section view of the front end of the lower part of the body in the fastener attaching tool taken along lines 30-30 in Fig. 15 and the needles mounted thereon;



Figs. 31 and 32 are fragmentary views showing the lower post on the ejector block and the lower part of the body when the ejector block is in its forwardmost and intermediate positions, respectively, relative to the lower part of the body; and

5 Fig. 33 is a fragmentary view of a modification of the arrangement for mounting the needles.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to the drawings and in particular to Figs. 1 and 2, there are shown front and bottom views, respectively, of a fastener clip for use with a fastener attaching tool constructed according to the teachings of the present invention, the fastener clip being represented generally by reference numeral 11.

Clip 11 is a unitary structure preferably molded from polyurethane or similar materials. Clip 11 comprises five identical fasteners 13, the number of fasteners being illustrative only. Each fastener 13 includes a flexible U-shaped filament 15 and a pair of transverse bars or feet 17-1 and 17-2 disposed at opposite ends thereof. To maximize the strength of the fastener, filament 15 is preferably rectangular in cross-section and has a non-uniform thickness, i.e., the arcuate region 16 has a thickness t_1 greater than the thickness t_2 at the ends. Feet 17-1 and 17-2 are appropriately dimensioned so that they may be inserted into a desired garment through a pair of button holes of conventional size and thereafter be retained by the underside of the garment.

Clip 11 also comprises a pair of runner bars 19-1 and 19-2, the top ends of which are joined to form a handle 21. The outer edges of runner bars 19-1 and 19-2 are provided with indentations 24 which, as will be seen below, assist in properly feeding clip 11 into a fastener attaching tool.

Each fastener 13 is connected to runner bars 19-1 and 19-2 by severable connector posts 23-1 and 23-2, respectively. For reasons to be discussed below, connector posts 23-1 and 23-2 are connected to the outer sides 25-1 and 25-2 of feet 17-1 and 17-2, respectively.

In order that fastener 13 may be used with garments in which feet 17-1 and 17-2 may be placed in direct contact with a person's skin, fastener clip 11 includes the following features which are designed to minimize irritation of a person's skin. First, as noted above, connector posts 23-1 and 23-2 are connected to the outer sides 25-1 and 25-2 of feet 17-1 and 17-2. In this manner, when posts 23-1 and 23-2 are severed, burrs 27-1 and 27-2 (see Fig. 3) are left on outer sides 25-1 and 25-2, where they are not as likely to come into contact with a person's skin as they would be if they were left on the bottom surface of feet 17-1 and 17-2. Second,



feet 17-1 and 17-2 have a length which is comparatively small, i.e., approximately 2 mm as compared to 6 mm for the transverse bars of existing like fasteners, and an overall size that is comparable to that of a knot of a thread used to secure a button to a piece of fabric. Consequently, feet 17-1 and 17-2 have relatively little surface area which may come into contact with a person's skin. Third, the top surfaces 29-1 and 29-2 of feet 17-1 and 17-2, respectively, are generally flat to give feet 17-1 and 17-2 a low profile and to keep feet 17-1 and 17-2 from rocking relative to the underside of a garment to which fastener 13 has been attached (see Fig. 13). Fourth, feet 17-1 and 17-2 have rounded ends 31-1/31-2 and 33-1/33-2, respectively.

To use fastener 13 to couple a button to a garment, an individual fastener 13 is first detached from fastener clip 11 by severing connector posts 23-1 and 23-2. Feet 17-1 and 17-2 of the severed fastener 13 are then inserted first through a corresponding pair of button holes and then through the desired garment. Both the severing and inserting steps may be done manually or with the aid of an appropriate fastener attaching tool.

Referring now to Figs. 4 and 5, there is shown one embodiment of a fastener attaching tool suitable for use with fastener clip 11 in the above-described manner, the fastener attaching tool being represented generally by reference numeral 51.

Tool 51 includes a body 53, a needle block 55, a pair of needles 57-1 and 57-2, a spring 59, and an ejector mechanism 61.

Body 53 is a unitary structure preferably molded from a lightweight durable plastic. Body 53 is shaped to define a pair of transverse openings 63-1 and 63-2 which are provided so that a user may operate tool 51 like a syringe by placing the index and middle fingers through openings 63-1 and 63-2 while actuating ejector mechanism 61 with the thumb. Body 53 is also provided with a transversely extending feed slot 64 down through which fastener clip 11 may be inserted in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of body 53. As can be seen best in Fig. 6, slot 64 is shaped to include a pair of feed bars 64-1 and 64-2 which, as will



be discussed below in greater detail, are used to engage indentations 24 on runner bars 19-1 and 19-2, respectively, to properly align fastener clip 11 within tool 51.

5 Needle block 55, which is removably mounted in a cavity 65 formed in body 53 and accessible from the front end thereof, is shown in greater detail in Figs. 7(a) through 7(d). As can be seen therein, block 55 is a generally rectangular unitary structure having a pair of generally cylindrically shaped grooves 67-1 and 67-2 adapted to receive needles 57-1 and 57-2, respectively. Block 55 is retained within opening 65 by means of a plurality of outwardly biasing tabs 69-1 through 69-3 which snap into place in corresponding slots 71-1 through 71-3 (see Fig. 8) in cavity 65.

10 Block 55 is also preferably molded from a lightweight durable plastic.

Needle 57-1, which is a mirror image of needle 57-2 reflected along its longitudinal axis, is shown in greater detail in Figs. 9(a) through 9(d). As can be seen therein, needle 57-1 is a unitary structure shaped to include a generally cylindrical slotted bore 73-1. Bore 73-1 has a cross-sectional diameter slightly larger than that of foot 17-1 of fastener 13. The forward end 75-1 of needle 57-1 is pointed to permit its insertion through garments and button holes of conventional size. The rearward end 77-1 of needle 57-1 is open and is appropriately dimensioned to permit an ejector rod, which is described below, to be pushed into bore 73-1 with the adjacent end of filament 15 extending through the slot of bore 73-1. Needle 57-1 is retained within groove 67-1 of block 55 by means of a downwardly-angled fin 79-1 which engages a corresponding slot 81-1 in groove 67-1 (see Figs. 7(b) and 7(c)).

25 The left side of needle 57-1 (viewing needle 57-1 from its rearward end 77-1 as opposed to its forward end 75-1) is shaped to define a knife 83-1. As will be described below in greater detail, knife 83-1 is used to sever the connecting post 23-1 connecting a desired fastener 13 to runner bar 19-1. (A corresponding knife edge formed on the right side of needle 57-2 is similarly used to sever the connecting post 23-2 connecting the same fastener to runner bar 19-2.)

30 Needles 57-1 and 57-2 are preferably cut and stamped from sheet metal. Ejector mechanism 61, which is shown in greater detail in Figs. 10(a) and 10(b),



is slidably mounted within a longitudinally extending channel 89 formed in body 53 and accessible from the rear end thereof. As can be seen therein, mechanism 61 comprises an elongated generally rectangular ejector block 91 having a front portion 91-1 of comparatively smaller cross-section and a rear portion 91-2 of comparatively larger cross-section. A pair of ejector rods 93-1 and 93-2 are fixedly mounted on the forward end of front portion 91-1. As will hereinafter be described in greater detail, ejector rods 93-1 and 93-2 are appropriately dimensioned and properly positioned so that, as ejector block 91 moves through channel 89, the front ends of ejector rods 93-1 and 93-2 cause feet 17-1 and 17-2 of a fastener 13 which is properly disposed within slot 64 to be loaded onto needles 57-1 and 57-2 and thereafter to be ejected therefrom. A disc-shaped base 95 is fixedly mounted on the rearward end of rear portion 91-2 to facilitate manipulation of mechanism 61.

Ejector rods 93-1 and 93-2 are preferably made of metal, and the remainder of ejector mechanism 61 is preferably molded from lightweight durable plastic.

Longitudinal movement of mechanism 61 within channel 89 is restricted by base 95 and by a pair of integrally formed posts 97-1 and 97-2 disposed on the top and bottom surfaces, respectively, of rear portion 91-2 which travel in corresponding guide slots 99-1 and 99-2 (see Fig. 5) formed in body 53. Posts 97-1 and 97-2 are made to be depressible inwardly to permit insertion of block 91 into channel 89. Spring 59, which engages the front of channel 89 at one end and the forward end of rear portion 91-2 at the opposite end, biases ejector mechanism 61 towards the rear of channel 89.

A fastener dispensing tool similar in construction to tool 51 is shown in Fig. 11, the tool being represented generally by reference numeral 101. The differences between tool 101 and tool 51 are few, the principal differences being the shape of body 103, the lack of a base 95 in tool 101, and the construction of spring 105. Tool 101 is operated in the same way as tool 51.

In use, a desired fastener clip 11 is loaded into tool 51 by grasping handle 21 and pushing the clip down through slot 64 until the indentations 24 on runner bars 19-1 and 19-2 corresponding to a desired fastener 13 are engaged by bars



64-1 and 64-2. With this done, feet 17-1 and 17-2 of the desired fastener 13 are positioned in the bores 73-1 and 73-2 of needles 57-1 and 57-2.

To attach a button to a piece of fabric using the fastener loaded in the above manner, the tips 75-1 and 75-2 of needles 57-1 and 57-2, respectively, are inserted first through a pair of holes in the button and then through the piece of fabric. Ejector mechanism 61 is then advanced through channel 89 towards the front of body 53 by pushing ejector mechanism 61 forward, preferably with the user's thumb. The initial advancement of ejector mechanism 61 causes ejector rods 93-1 and 93-2 move into bores 73-1 and 73-2. As the advancement of ejector mechanism 61 continues, ejector rods 93-1 and 93-2 push feet 17-1 and 17-2 past knife edges 83-1 and 83-2 of needles 57-1 and 57-2, causing connector posts 23-1 and 23-2 to be severed thereby. Finally, as the advancement of ejector mechanism 61 terminates, ejector rods 93-1 and 93-2 cause feet 17-1 and 17-2 to be ejected from the front ends of needles 57-1 and 57-2. Ejector mechanism 61 is then allowed to retract and needles 57-1 and 57-2 are withdrawn.

Fig. 12 shows a fastener 13 being inserted through a pair of button holes B_1 and B_2 and into a piece of fabric F using tool 51.

Referring now to Figs. 13 and 14, there are shown section and top views, respectively, of a button B which has been coupled to a piece of fabric F using fastener 13. As seen best in Fig. 13, the advantages resulting from gating fastener 13 to runner bars 19-1 and 19-2 on the outer sides of feet 17-1 and 17-2 are substantial as burrs 27-1 and 27-2 are not left on the bottoms of feet 17-1 and 17-2 where they are most likely to irritate a person's skin. The consequences of making the top surfaces of feet 17-1 and 17-2 flat, as opposed to curved, to give feet 17-1 and 17-2 a low profile and to keep feet 17-1 and 17-2 from rocking in the directions indicated by arrows C and D can also be seen in Fig. 13. As seen best in Fig. 14, another benefit to fastener 13 is that, by having filament 15 extend between button holes B_1 and B_2 in a looped fashion, it creates the appearance that thread, as opposed to a plastic fastener, is being used to secure the button to the fabric.



After a fastener 13 has been dispensed from tool 51 and ejector mechanism 61 returned to its home position, fastener clip 11 is pushed down in tool 51 so that the feet of the next fastener to be dispensed are aligned with the needles.

Referring now to Figs. 15 and 16 there are shown plan and section views of a third embodiment of a fastener attaching tool constructed according to this invention, the fastener attaching tool being identified by reference numeral 121.

Fastener attaching tool 121 includes a body 123 having an upper part 125 and a lower part 127, a pair of needles 129 and 131, an ejector mechanism 133, a spring 135 and an end cap 137.

Upper part 125 of body 123, see also Fig. 17, is shaped to include a longitudinal slot 139. Lower part 127 of body 123, see also Fig. 21, is shaped to include a longitudinal slot 141 and a transversely extending feed slot 143 down through which a fastener clip 11 may be inserted. Lower part 127 is further shaped to include a pair of finger rests 145 and 147.

Upper part 125 and lower part 127 are both preferably molded from a lightweight durable plastic. Upper part 125 is mounted on lower part 127 and is secured in place thereon by three hooked shaped flexible tabs 149, 151 and 153 on upper part 125, see also Figs. 18-20, which grip onto notches 155, 157 and 159, respectively, formed in lower part 127, see Fig. 21A.

Upper part 125 and lower part 127 are shaped so as to cooperatively define a longitudinal channel 161 extending inward from the rear end 163 of body 123.

Needles 129 and 131 are mounted on the front end 165 of body 123. In order to enable fastener attaching tool 121 to accommodate variations in the spacing between holes in different buttons, i.e. to enable the needles to be inserted into holes which may be spaced apart different distances, needles 129 and 131 are pivotally mounted in body 123. Needle 129, which is shown in detail in Figs. 26 through 29, includes a tab 167 at its rear end which includes a mounting hole 169. Needle 129 is pivotally mounted on body 123 by a mounting pin 171 which is press fit into a hole 174 in lower part 127 and which extends up through mounting hole 169. Needle 131 is a mirror image of needle 129 and is mounted in a similar manner on a mounting pin 173 which is press fit into lower part 127. The shape



and size of the two longitudinal extending openings 175 and 177 in the front end of lower part 127 limit the size of the arc (α) through which each needle 129, 131 can pivot (from side to side) to preferably about $3^\circ \pm$ about 1° . Needles 129 and 131 include a knife edge 179 similar in shape and function to knife edge 83-1 of needle 57-1. Needles 129 and 131 are preferably cut and stamped from sheet metal.

Ejector mechanism 133 is slidably mounted within channel 161 formed in body 123 and is accessible from the rear end of body 123. As can be seen therein, mechanism 133 comprises an elongated generally rectangular ejector block 183 having a front portion 185 of comparatively smaller cross-section and a rear portion 187 of comparatively larger cross-section. A pair of ejector rods 189 and 191 are press fit into holes formed on front portion 185. As will hereinafter be described in greater detail, ejector rods 189 and 191 are appropriately dimensioned and properly positioned so that, as ejector block 183 moves through channel 161, the front ends of ejector rods 189 and 191 cause feet 17-1 and 17-2 of a fastener 13 which has been loaded into the bores or needles 129 and 131 to be ejected therefrom. A base 193 is integrally formed on the rearward end or rear portion 187 to facilitate manipulation of mechanism 133.

Ejector rods 189 and 191 are preferably made of metal, and the remainder of ejector mechanism 133 is preferably molded from light weight durable plastic.

Longitudinal movement of mechanism 133 within channel 161 is restricted by base 193 and by a pair of integrally formed posts 195 and 197 disposed on the top and bottom surfaces, respectively, of rear portion 187 which travel in slots 139 and 141 formed in body 123.

Spring 135, which engages the front of channel 161 at one end and forward end of rear portion 181 at the opposite end, biases ejector mechanism 131 towards the rear of channel 161.

End cap 137 is attached to ejector mechanism 133 using posts 195 and 197.

In using tool 121, a clip 11 is pushed down into slot 143 so that a fastener 13 to be dispensed has its feet in the bores in the needles. Ejector mechanism 133 is then pushed manually to its forwardmost position in channel 161 by the user



(pushing cap 137) causing the fastener to be pushed out through the front tips of the needles. Forward pressure on ejector mechanism 133 by the user is then removed and tool 121 withdrawn.

5 In order to prevent ejector mechanism 133 from automatically returning to its rearwardmost position from its forwardmost position, and possibly carrying with it a fastener already dispensed when forward pressure by the user on ejector mechanism 133 is removed, a pair of flexible fingers 199 and 201 are formed on the sidewall of slots 139 and 141. Flexible fingers 199 and 201 cooperate with post 197 on block 183 of ejector mechanism 133 to hold ejector mechanism 133
10 in its forwardmost position (see Fig. 31) even though rearwardly biased by spring 135. Ejector mechanism 133 is moved back to its rearward position by the user applying rearward pressure to it, i.e. physically pushing it past fingers 199 and 201.

Instead of both needles being pivotally mounted, one needle may be pivotally mounted and the other needle mounted so that it cannot pivot. An
15 example of a pair of such needles and the mounting arrangement is shown in Fig. 33. As can be seen, needle 201 is pivotally mounted on cylindrical pin 205 while needle 207 has a slotted opening 208 which fits onto a correspondingly shaped opening in pin 209 so that needle 207 cannot pivot about pin 209. Pin 205 and projection 209 are integrally formed on needle block 211.

20 Also, instead of the needles having mounting holes and being mounted on pins in the body, the needles themselves could have pins and be mounted in holes formed in the body.

The embodiments of the present invention recited herein are intended to be merely exemplary and those skilled in the art will be able to make numerous
25 variations and modifications to it without departing from the spirit of the present invention. All such variations and modifications are intended to be within the scope of the present invention as defined by the claims appended hereto.





WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A fastener attaching tool for attaching a fastener to a desired article, the fastener comprising a flexible filament and a pair of transverse bars disposed at opposite ends thereof, said fastener attaching tool comprising:

- 5 a) a body having a longitudinal channel;
- b) a pair of needles projecting forward from the front end of the body, at least one of said needles being pivotally mounted on said body, each of said needles having a front end adapted for insertion into the article and a longitudinally extending bore appropriately dimensioned to permit one of the transverse bars of
- 10 the fastener to slide therethrough, said longitudinally extending bore being slotted to permit the end of the filament adjacent to the transverse bar to extend therethrough; and

 c) an ejector mechanism slidably mounted in said channel, said ejector mechanism including a pair of ejector rods slidable back and forth through

15 said pair of needles for pushing the transverse bars of the fastener into and through said longitudinally extending bores into the desired article.

2. The fastener attaching tool as claimed in claim 1 wherein both of said pair of needles are pivotally mounted on said body.

3. A fastener attaching tool for attaching a fastener to a desired article, the fastener comprising a flexible filament and a transverse bar disposed at one end thereof, the transverse bar being severably connected on its side to a runner bar by a connector post, said fastener attaching tool comprising:

20 a) a body;

 b) a needle projecting from the front of the body, said needle having

25 a front end adapted for insertion into the article, a longitudinally extending bore appropriately dimensioned to permit the transverse bar of the fastener to slide thereacross, said longitudinally extending bore being slotted to permit the end of the filament adjacent to the transverse bar to extend therethrough, and a knife edge appropriately positioned to the side of said longitudinally extending bore to

30 cut the connector post as the transverse bar passes by; and





c) an ejector mechanism manually movable back and forth through said needle for pushing the transverse bar of the fastener into and through said longitudinally extending bore into the desired article, and

d) a spring for pushing said ejector mechanism rearwardly,

5 e) said body and said ejector mechanism being shaped to prevent automatic rearward movement of said ejector mechanism from its forwardmost position when forward pressure on said ejector mechanism is removed.

4. The fastener attaching tool as claimed in claim 3 wherein said mechanism is manually operable from the rear of said body.

10 5. A tool for dispensing individual fasteners from a fastener clip into a desired article, the fastener clip comprising a pair of generally parallel runner bars and one or more fasteners, each fastener comprising a flexible filament and a pair of transverse bars disposed at opposite ends thereof, the flexible filament being disposed in the plane of the pair of generally parallel runner bars, each of the pair
15 of transverse bars being connected to a corresponding runner bar by a connector post, the connector posts being severably connected to the outer sides of their respective transverse bars, said tool comprising:

a) a body;

20 b) a pair of needles projecting from the front of the body, at least one of said needles being pivotally mounted each of said needles having a front end adapted for insertion into the article, a longitudinally extending bore appropriately dimensioned to permit one of the transverse bars of the fastener to slide thereacross, said longitudinally extending bore being slotted to permit the end of the filament adjacent to the transverse bar to extend therethrough, and a knife
25 edge appropriately positioned on the outer side of said needle to cut the connector post as the transverse bar passes by; and

c) a pair of ejector rods slidable back and forth through said needle for pushing the transverse bars of the fastener into and through said longitudinally extending bores of said needles into the desired article.

30 6. The tool as claimed in claim 5 wherein said ejector rods are manually accessible and actuatable from the rear of said body.





7. The tool as claimed in claim 6 wherein said body has a slot extending downwardly from its top behind said needles through which the fastener clip may be inserted for positioning the transverse bars of a desired fastener directly behind said longitudinally extending bores of said needles.

5 8. The fastener attaching tool as claimed in claim 7 wherein said slot and the pair of runner bars are provided with cooperative registration elements for assisting proper alignment of the transverse bars with said longitudinally extending bores of said needles.

10 9. The fastener attaching tool as claimed in claim 8 wherein said cooperative registration elements include indentations on the outer sides of the runner bars and bars formed on the corresponding inside walls of said slot.

10. A fastener attaching tool comprising:

15 a. an elongated body having a front end, a rear end and a longitudinal slot extending inward from said rear end.

 b. a pair of needles pivotally mounted on the front end of the elongated body,

 c. an ejector mechanism slidably mounted in said longitudinal slot for movement between a forwardmost position and a rearwardmost position for pushing a fastener to be dispensed through both of said needles, and

20 d. a spring for pushing said ejector mechanism rearwardly,
 e. means for preventing automatic rearward movement of said ejector mechanism from its forwardmost position to its rearwardmost position.

11. The fastener attaching tool of claim 10 and further including a cap attached to said ejector mechanism.

25 12. The fastener attaching tool of claim 11 and wherein the body comprises an upper part and a lower part, the lower part being attached to the upper part.

