



European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets

0 202 103

A1

12

② Application number: 86303617.4

⑤¹ Int. Cl.⁴: **B 25 B 23/04**

②② Date of filing: 13.05.86

③ Priority: 13.05.85 US 733492

④3 Date of publication of application:
20.11.86 Bulletin 86/47

⑧4 Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB IT NL SE

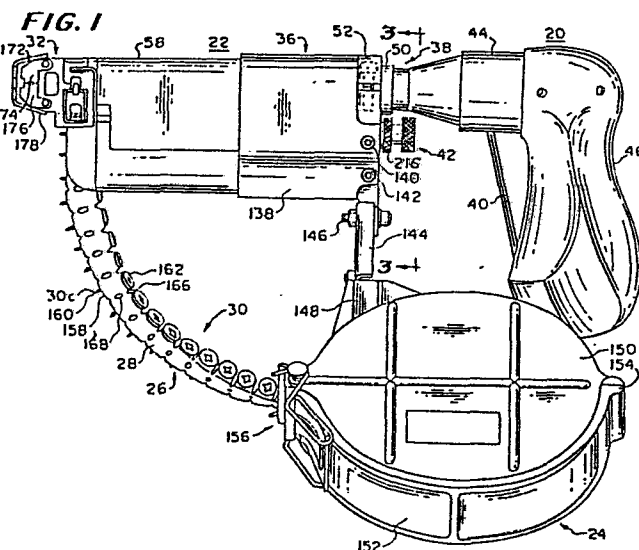
71 Applicant: **DUO-FAST CORPORATION**
3702 N. River Road
Franklin Park, IL 60131(US)

72 Inventor: Geist, Bernard W.
2815 Marion
Melrose Park Illinois 61064(US)

74 Representative: Slight, Geoffrey Charles et al,
Graham Watt & Co. Riverhead
Sevenoaks Kent TN13 2BN(GB)

⑤4 Fastener feeder assembly for use with fastener driver apparatus.

57) A pneumatically operated and controlled faster driving assembly supplies individual screw fasteners (30) which are maintained on a carrier strip (28) in a magazine assembly (24), to a nose assembly (32). When a fastener (30) is positioned in the nose assembly (32), a driver member (34) of a power faster driving tool (20) engages the fastener and positions the fastener such that the fastener extends out from a workpiece engaging surface of the nose assembly (32). When the fastener is driven into the workpiece to a specified depth, a pneumatically operated and controlled driver mechanism (36) moves the faster driving tool (20) away from the workpiece. Thereafter, the faster strip (28) is incrementally advanced by a pneumatically operated feeding mechanism (94) (see Figure 4) so that a next one of the individual fasteners (30) on the strip (28) is positioned within the nose assembly (32) and the driver mechanism (36) moves the faster driving tool (20) toward the fastener (30) so that the fastener is removed from the faster strip (28), positioned so as to be extending out from the nose assembly (32) and ready for driving into the workpiece.



EP 0 202 103 A1

FASTENER FEEDER ASSEMBLY FOR USE WITH
FASTENER DRIVER APPARATUS

The present invention relates to a fastener feeder assembly for use with fastener driver apparatus.

Power tools are used in a number of applications for driving threaded or rotary entry fasteners into a workpiece. For example, drywall panels, metal panels or the like have to be affixed to wood or metal studs or other support elements in constructing internal walls of a building. Rotary entry fasteners, such as screws, can be used to affix such panels to the support elements by driving the fasteners through the panels into the support elements. In many applications, a power screwdriver is used for driving the screws through the panels and into the support elements. These screwdrivers may be electrically or pneumatically powered. In either case, the power screwdriver may include a housing with an integral handle and a rotary driving bit extending from the housing. In a conventional fastener driving operation, the bit is adapted to be mated with a slot structure in the head of the fastener to be driven. As the screwdriver is moved toward the workpiece, the end of the bit becomes disposed in the slot structure of the screw and the screw is rotated and driven into the workpiece. In order to position the fasteners for driving by the bit of the screwdriver, individual fasteners may be manually placed against the workpiece and held there until the screwdriver

- 2 -

bit engages the fastener and the screw beings its penetration into the workpiece. Alternatively, the fastner might be held against the bit by having the driver bit magnetized. Manual handling of individual fasteners in this manner is slow, inconvenient and undesirable.

The Applicants of the present application have developed fastener feeding apparatus to feed and properly position individual fasteners so that they can be driven into a workpiece by a power screwdriver. Two such devices are disclosed in United States Patent Nos. 3,910,324 and 3,930,297. The feeder mechanism disclosed in those patents are of the mechanical type that advance a flexible strip or carrier of fasteners from a housing containing a coiled strip of fasteners. These feeder mechanisms rely on the force exerted by the operator during the driving stroke to feed the fasteners.

The present invention provides a fastener feeder assembly for use with a fastener driving tool having a fastener driver operable along a predetermined path for driving individual fasteners into a workpiece, said assembly comprising a carrier in which said individual fasteners are disposed and a fastener feeding means for feeding said carrier so that said individual fasteners are sequentially fed into said predetermined path and being characterized by mechanical fastener retaining means for releasably retaining an individual fastener in said predetermined path, and control means associated with said fastener feeding means for effecting synchronized operation of the fastener driver of a fastener driving

- 3 -

tool and said fastener feeding means such that, in use of the assembly, the fastener driver removes an individual fastener from the mechanical fastener retaining means and drives said fastener into the workpiece, said fastener feeding means advances said carrier so as to dispose another individual fastener in said predetermined path and said fastener driver removes said another individual fastener from said carrier and places said another individual fastener in said mechanical fastener retaining means.

Typically, a pneumatically controlled and operated fastener feeder and driver apparatus for supplying and positioning fasteners, such as screws having a head and a threaded shank portion may result, so that the fasteners can be driven into a workpiece by the power screwdriver.

Thus, a supply of fasteners in strip form may be maintained in a magazine assembly and individual fasteners may be fed into a nose assembly of the fastener feeder and driver apparatus. When a fastener is positioned in the nose assembly, a portion of the threaded shank of the fastener may conveniently project from the nose assembly so that it can be properly positioned with respect to the workpiece into which the fastener is to be driven. Upon actuation of the power screwdriver, a bit which engages the fastener to be driven pushes and rotates the fastener thereby forcing it into the workpiece. Once the fastener has been inserted into the workpiece to a proper depth, the pneumatically controlled mechanisms of the feeder and driver apparatus may move the fastener driving tool and thereby the bit away from the workpiece, e.g. during a fire mode and

a first portion of a return mode of the feeder and driver assembly. Then, during a second portion of the return mode, the fastener strip may be incrementally advanced by a pneumatically controlled feed mechanism so that a next one of the fasteners on the strip is positioned within the nose assembly. Thereafter the feeder and driver mechanism again moves the fastener driving tool with the bit toward the fastener so that the fastener is removed from the fastener strip and positioned so as to extend out from the nose assembly for driving into the workpiece.

One way of carrying out the present invention will now be described by way of example, and not by way of limitation, with reference to drawings which show one specific embodiment of fastener feeder assembly of the present invention in a fastener driving assembly of the present invention incorporating the fastener feeder assembly and a fastener driving tool having a fastener driver. In the drawings :-

FIG. 1 is a side view of the fastener driving assembly;

FIG. 2 is a front view of the assembly of Fig. 1;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view taken along line 3-3 of Fig. 1;

FIG. 4 is a sectional view taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken along line 5-5 of Fig. 3;

FIG. 6 is a partial sectional view of the assembly of Fig. 1 illustrating the assembly in its static or ready mode;

FIG. 7 is a partial sectional view of the assembly of Fig. 1 illustrating the assembly when a screw is being driven into a workpiece;

5 FIG. 8 is a partial sectional view of the assembly of Fig. 1 illustrating the assembly when another screw is being incrementally advanced into the nose assembly;

10 FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram of the air circuitry for the feeder and driver mechanism portion of the assembly of Fig. 1 in a static or ready mode;

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram of the air circuitry for the feeder and driver mechanism portion of the assembly of Fig. 1 in a fire mode;

15 FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram of the air circuitry for the feeder and driver mechanism portion of the assembly of Fig. 1 during a first portion of a return mode of the assembly; and

20 FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of the air circuitry for the feeder and driver mechanism portion of the assembly of Fig. 1 during the second portion of the return mode of the assembly.

Referring now to the drawings, therein is disclosed a fastener driving assembly including a fastener driving tool 20 having attached thereto a fastener feeder assembly which is generally designated
25 as 22 and which includes a driver mechanism 36. The feeder and driver assembly 22 further includes a magazine assembly 24 in which is housed a fastener strip 26 comprised of a carrier member 28 and a plurality of fasteners 30. The fastener strip 26
30 is fed into a nose assembly 32 of the feeder and driver assembly 22 wherein one of the fasteners 30, such as a fastener 30a (Fig. 6), is positioned so that it can be driven into a workpiece (not shown),

- 6 -

such as a wall panel or the like. The fastener 30a is driven into the workpiece by a driver member or bit 34 which is rotated by the fastener driving tool 20. The pneumatically operated feeder and driver mechanism 36 forming a part of the feeder and driver assembly 22 is attached to a front end 38 of the fastener driving tool 20 and has the nose assembly 32 mounted thereon.

As will be described in more detail hereinafter, the feeder and driver assembly 22 is normally in a standby or static mode as illustrated in FIG. 6 of the drawings with a fastener 30a disposed in and projecting from the nose assembly 32 so as to be in a position to be driven into a workpiece. Upon the actuation of a trigger 40 of the fastener driving tool 20, the bit 34 is rotated and an operator of the tool 20 pushes the fastener driving tool 20 towards the workpiece so that the fastener 30a is forced to the left as illustrated in FIG. 7 of the drawings and is driven into a workpiece. Once the fastener 30a is inserted into the workpiece to a proper depth as determined by an adjustable stop screw 42, the feeder and driver mechanism 36 moves the fastener driving tool 20 and thereby the bit 34 to the right as viewed in FIG. 1 during a fire mode and a first portion of a return mode of the feeder and driver assembly 22. As a result, the bit 34 is returned to the position illustrated in FIG. 8 of the drawings. During a second portion of the return mode, the fastener strip 26 is incrementally advanced so that the next one of the fasteners 30, such as fastener 30b, is positioned in the nose assembly 32 as illustrated in FIG. 8 of the drawings. Thereafter, the feeder and driver mechanism 36 moves the fastener driving tool 20 and thereby the bit 34 toward the fastener 30b whereby the fastener 30b is removed from the fastener strip 26 and advanced to a position illustrated in FIG. 6 with respect to

the fastener 30a. The feeder and driver assembly 22 is again in its static or ready mode so that the fastener 30b can be driven into a workpiece.

5 The fastener driving tool 20 shown in FIG. 1 is a pneumatic power screwdriver and is adapted to drive fasteners, such as the fasteners 30, which in the disclosed embodiment are screws, into drywall panels and the metal or wood studs onto which such panels are mounted. The fastener driving tool 20 includes a housing 44 from which extends a handle portion 46. Air from a pressurized source of air, such as a compressor, is supplied to a pneumatically operated motor (not shown) located in the housing 44 and enables the motor to provide a rotary motion to a bit holder 48 through a clutch 50 when the trigger 40 is depressed. While the disclosed fastener driving tool 20 is pneumatically operated, standard electric screwdrivers can be used as the driving tool in the same manner as the disclosed pneumatically operated screwdriver 20.

20 The front portion 38 of the fastener driving tool 20 is secured to a mounting block 52 forming a part of the feeder and driver mechanism 36, which mounting block 52 has an opening 54 into which the front end 38 of the fastener driving tool 20 can be positioned. Upon being so positioned, a retaining screw 56 compresses the opening 54 so as to hold the front end 38 of the fastener driving tool 20 in the opening 54.

30 The feeder and driver mechanism 36 also has a cylinder housing 58 in which is disposed pneumatic circuitry for controlling the operation of the feeder and driver assembly 22. As can be best seen in FIGS. 4 and 5 of the drawings, the cylinder housing 58 includes guide cylinders 60 and 62. A guide rod 64 is movably mounted within the cylinder 60 by a bearing 35 66 and is attached to the mounting block 52 by a screw

68. Another guide rod 70 is mounted to the mounting block 52 by a screw 72 and moves within the cylinder 62 in the cylinder housing 58. The guide rods 64 and 70 aid in guiding the mounting block 52 as it moves relative to the cylinder housing 58 during the operation of the feeder and driver mechanism 36.

The cylinder housing 58 also includes an extend cylinder 74 in which is movably mounted an extend piston 76 having an O-ring 78 to seal a portion of the cylinder 74. The extend piston 76 is also secured to the mounting block 52 by a screw 80. During the fire mode and a portion of the return mode, the extend piston 76 causes the mounting block 52 to move to the position shown in FIGS. 4 and 5.

The feeder and driver mechanism 36 includes a retract rod 82 which is secured to the mounting block 52 by a screw 84. A retract piston 86 is movably mounted about the retract rod 82 and a piston seal 88 forms a seal about the rod 82. A fastener 90 attached to the end of the retract rod 82 forces the retract piston 86 to move to the right as viewed in FIG. 5 as the retract rod 82 moves in that direction. The retract piston 86 travels within a retract cylinder 92 within the cylinder housing 58. The retract rod 82 pulls the mounting block 52 to its static position during the second portion of the return mode.

A fastener strip feeder mechanism 94 is disposed within the cylinder housing 58. The feeder mechanism 94 includes a pawl cylinder 96 which extends vertically in the cylinder housing 58 and in which is movably mounted a pawl piston 98. A feed pawl 100 is mounted within the pawl piston 98. The movement of the piston 98 within the pawl cylinder 96 is controlled by a feed piston 102 which is movably mounted within a feed cylinder 104. A chain link 106 is secured to the feed piston 102 by a feed pin 108 and a fastener 110. The chain link 106 is attached to a

- 9 -

feed pivot plate 112 which pivots on a pivot 114 within a cavity 116 in the cylinder housing 58. The pivot plate 112 is attached to the pawl piston 98 by another chain link 118. Since the feed piston 102 is secured to the pawl piston 98 by means of the chain links 106 and 118 and the pivot plate 112, movement of the piston 102 from left to right in FIG. 4 translates into an up and down motion of the piston 98 within the feed cylinder 96. As a result, the cylinder housing 58 occupies a minimum amount of space between its front end 120 and its rear end 122 such that the entire length of the feeder and driver assembly 22 is minimized.

The cylinder housing 58 also houses a stop valve 124 disposed within a stop valve cylinder 126. The stop valve 124 is actuated by the stop screw 42 and controls the extent to which the mounting block 52 moves towards the front end 120 of the cylinder housing 58 while one of the fasteners 30 is being driven into a workpiece.

The cylinder housing 58 in addition has a channel 128 through which the driver bit 34 extends (FIG. 5). The driver bit 34 is held in the bit holder 48. A spring 130 is disposed about the bit holder 48 between the cylinder housing 58 and the mounting block 52. The spring 130 is compressed as the mounting block 52 is moved towards the front end 120 of the cylinder housing 58 during the installation of one of the fasteners 30 and assists in returning the mounting block 52 to the position shown in FIGS. 4 and 5 of the drawings during the fire mode and the first portion of the return mode.

A cover plate 132 is secured to the rear end 122 of the cylinder housing 58 by fasteners 134 and 136. In order that personnel are not exposed during the operation of the fastener feeder and driver assembly 22 to the rods 64 and 70, the pistons 82 and

76 and the bit holder 48, the feeder and driver assembly 22 includes a guard 138 which is attached to the mounting block 52 by screws 140 and 142 and moves about the cylinder housing 58 when the mounting block 52 moves relative to the cylinder housing 58 during the operation of the feeder and driver assembly 22.

The magazine assembly 24 is maintained relative to the driving tool 20 by securing it to the mounting block 52 by means of a downwardly projecting leg 144 which is secured to the mounting block 52 by a fastener 146. The leg 144 is attached to a socket 148 projecting from a housing 150 of the magazine assembly 24. The housing 150 preferably is formed of a relatively lightweight, yet strong material such as a suitable plastic or the like. The housing 150 is generally circular in outline so that it can receive the fastener strip 26 when it is rolled into a coil. In this connection, a lower peripheral wall 152 of the housing 150 may be swung about a hinge 154 and is latched in a closed position by a latch assembly 156. When the latch 156 is released, the door 152 can be swung about the hinge 154 so that the inner part of the housing 150 is accessible and can be filled with a coiled fastener strip 26. When the door 152 is again secured in its closed position as shown in FIG. 1 of the drawings, a portion of the fastener strip 26 is fed out of the housing 150 to the nose assembly 32. The portion of the fastener strip 26 extending between the housing 150 and the nose assembly 32 is twisted through a substantial angle so that there is no interference between the fastener strip 26 and a workpiece and the fastener strip 26 can flex as the driving tool 20 and the magazine assembly 24 moves relative to the nose assembly 32.

As illustrated in connection with fasteners 30a, 30b and 30c, each fastener 30 includes a shank portion 158, at least a portion of which is threaded,

- 11 -

a tip 160 at the entry end of the shank portion 158 and a head 162 at the opposite end of the shank 158. The head 162 is provided with a drive slot structure which is complementary to a tip portion 164 of the driver bit 34. When the tip portion 164 of the bit 34 is inserted into the complementary drive slot of the head 162, the rotation of the driver bit 34 causes the fastener 30 to be rotated in accordance with known practices.

10 The fastener strip 26 is of the type disclosed in United States Patent No. 3,885,669, assigned to the Applicants of the present application. The fastener strip 26 includes the carrier member 28 which is in the form of an elongated strip of flexible plastic material. The carrier member 28 is continuous throughout the length of the fastener strip 26 and, as illustrated in connection with the fastener 30c in Fig. 1, includes a tab 166 which extends from one side of the carrier strip 28 and which is designed to receive the fastener 30c in a slot located in the tab 166 such that the fastener 30c is frictionally retained therein with the shank portion 158 of the fastener 30c extending generally parallel to the plane of the carrier member 28. The fastener strip 26 can be provided with a tab extending from the other end of the carrier member 28 in order that the fasteners 30 are more securely affixed to the fastener strip 26. The carrier member 28 also is provided with a series of openings 168, one of which openings is longitudinally placed along the carrier member 28 between each of the tabs 166. The openings 168 are adapted to receive the feed pawl 100 in order for the fastener strip 26 to be incrementally advanced during the operation of the feeder and driver assembly 22.

35 As previously indicated, the feeder and driver mechanism 36 which forms a part of the feeder

- 12 -

and driver assembly 22 is a pneumatically operated mechanism. Pressurized air from an air reservoir, such as a compressor or the like, is supplied to a port 170 on the lower portion of the cylinder housing 58 via an appropriate hose or the like (not shown).

The operation of the pneumatically operated feeder and driver mechanism 36 will become more apparent with reference to FIGS. 9-12 which disclose in schematic form the pneumatic circuitry for the feeder and driver mechanism 36 during various modes or phases of the operation of the feeder and driver assembly 22.

More specifically, and with reference to FIG. 9 of the drawings, the feeder and driver assembly 22 is shown therein in its static or ready mode so that one of the fasteners, such as the fastener 30a shown in FIG. 6, is ready for being driven into a workpiece. In this regard, the fastener 30a is held in a nose chuck 172 consisting of jaws 174 and 176. The jaws 174 and 176 are biased to hold the fastener 30a as shown in FIG. 6 so that the fastener 30a has a portion of its shank 158 extending out from a nose guard 178. When the feeder and driver assembly 22 is in the static mode disclosed in FIGS. 6 and 9 of the drawings, the bit 34 has its tip portion 164 inserted into the head 162 of the fastener 30a. Advantageously, since the top 160 of the fastener 30a extends out from the workpiece engaging surface of the nose guard 178 prior to being driven into a workpiece, the fastener 30a may be positioned within a pilot hole in the workpiece into which it is to be driven or against the workpiece, if no pilot hole is formed therein, prior to the fastener 30a being rotated and driven by the bit 34. It is noted that when the fastener 30a has been positioned as shown in FIG. 6, the fastener 30a has been removed from the fastener strip 26 as will be discussed in more detail below.

When the feeder and driven assembly 22 is in its static mode as illustrated schematically in FIG. 9, reservoir air (i.e., pressurized air) is supplied through an air duct 180 to the portion of the cylinder 104 between an O-ring 182 sealing the cylinder 104 and O-ring 184 on the feed piston 102. The reservoir air is also supplied through a duct 186 to the portion of the cylinder 126 between O-rings 188 and 190 on the stop valve 124 and from there through another duct 192 to the portion of the feed cylinder 104 between an O-ring 194 on the feed piston 102 and an O-ring 195 which seals the cylinder 104 along the cover plate 132. That portion of the feed cylinder 104 is connected via a duct 196 to the retract cylinder 92 so that reservoir air is supplied to the retract cylinder 92 between the piston seal 88 and the retract piston 86.

Air vents 198, 200, and 202 are provided in the cylinder housing 58 to connect various portions of the pneumatic circuitry to atmosphere. In the static mode illustrated in FIG. 9, the air vent 198 vents that portion of the stop valve cylinder 126 between the O-ring 190 and an O-ring 204 to atmosphere. Since that portion of the stop valve cylinder 126 between the O-rings 190 and 204 is connected to the extend cylinder 74 by a duct 206, the portion of the extend cylinder 74 to the left, as viewed in FIG. 9, of the O-ring 78 on the extend piston 76 is at atmospheric pressure. The air vent 200 connects the portion of the stop valve cylinder 126 to the left, as viewed in FIG. 9, of the O-ring 188 to atmosphere. A duct 208 connects that portion of the stop valve cylinder 126 and therefore the vent 200 to the portion of the extend cylinder 74 to the right of the O-ring 78. Consequently, the entire extend piston cylinder 74 is at atmospheric pressure. The air vent 202 is coupled to the feed piston cylinder 104 between

- 14 -

the O-rings 184 and 194 resulting in that portion of the piston cylinder 104 being maintained at atmospheric pressure.

5 In the static mode, the retract rod 82 positions the mounting block 52 as illustrated in FIG. 9 of the drawings due to the fact that reservoir air supplied to the cylinder 92 forces the retract piston 86 against a spacer 210. In addition, the feed piston 102 positions the pawl piston 98 and consequently the
10 feed pawl 100 in the position shown in FIG. 9 such that one of the fasteners 30 will be in alignment with the driver bit 34. The feed piston 102 is placed in this position due to the fact that reservoir air supplied to the larger diameter of the feed piston
15 102 between the O-rings 194 and 195 overcomes the force exerted by the reservoir air that is supplied to the smaller diameter portion of the feed piston 102 between the O-rings 182 and 184. Since the entire extend cylinder 74 is vented to atmosphere, the extend
20 piston 76 is allowed to move within the cylinder 74 as the mounting block 52 is moved to the left in FIG. 9 by the retract piston 82. The stop valve 12^h is in its ready mode as shown in FIG. 9 due to the presence of reservoir air between the O-rings 188 and 190.

25 When the feeder and driver assembly 22 is in its static mode, an operator can drive a fastener, such as the fastener 30a shown in FIG. 6, into a workpiece. This is accomplished by the operator actuating the trigger 40 so that the fastener driver tool 20
30 rotates the bit holder 48 which in turn causes the driver bit 34 to rotate. The operator then pushes against the handle 46 of the fastener driving tool 22 causing the mounting block 52 to move toward the workpiece. This movement of the mounting block 52 forces
35 the bit holder 48 and the bit 34 to push against the fastener 30a and the fastener 30a is thereby installed into the workpiece. During this process, the fastener

30a forces open the jaws 174 and 176 of the nose chuck 172 as illustrated in FIG. 7 of the drawings. Once the fastener 30a has been driven into the workpiece an appropriate distance, an end 212 of the stop screw 42 engages a stem 214 of the stop valve 24 projecting through the cover plate 132. As a result, the stop valve 24 is moved to the position shown in FIG. 10 of the drawings initiating what can be termed the fire mode of the feeder and driver assembly 22.

The stop screw 42 can be adjusted relative to the mounting block 52 and locked in place by a lock nut 216. Consequently, the stop valve 124 acts as a depth control to determine the depth to which one of the fasteners 30 will be driven into a workpiece. More specifically, the location of the mounting block 52 when the fire mode is initiated as illustrated in FIG. 10 of the drawings determines the extent to which the bit 34 has driven a fastener, such as the fastener 30a in FIG. 7, out from the nose assembly 32 into a workpiece. If the stop screw 42 is adjusted so that the end 212 of the stop screw 42 is further to the left as viewed in FIG. 9, the end 212 will engage the stem 214 when the mounting block 52 is further to the right as viewed in FIG. 9. In this event, the fasteners 30 being driven into a workpiece will not be driven into the workpiece as deep as when the stop screw 42 is adjusted so that the tip 212 of the stop screw 42 is further to the right as viewed in FIG. 9.

When the stop valve 124 is moved towards the position shown in FIG. 10 of the drawing, the O-ring 188 passes the air vent 200 such that the duct 192 is vented to atmosphere resulting in the venting to atmosphere of the portion of the feed cylinder 104 between the O-ring 194 and the piston seal 195. Since reservoir air is still supplied through the duct 180 to the feed piston 104 between the O-rings 182 and

- 16 -

184, the feed piston 102 will move in the direction indicated by the arrows in FIG. 10 of the drawings. This movement of the feed piston 102 causes the feed pivot plate 112 to pivot about the pivot 114 pulling, via the chain link 118, the pawl piston 98 downwardly, as viewed in FIG. 10, in the feed cylinder 96. When the pawl piston 98 moves in this manner, the feed pawl 100 moves downwardly as viewed in FIGS. 1 and 10 along the carrier member 28 of the fastener strip 26 that is held against the feed pawl 100 in the nose assembly 32. However, since the feed pawl 100 has a cam surface 218 which permits the pawl 100 to slip past the opening 168 in the carrier member 28 when the feed piston 98 is moved as illustrated in FIG. 10, the feed pawl 100 does not move the fastener strip 26.

As the feed piston 102 moves to the right as viewed in FIG. 10, the O-ring 194 passes the air duct 196 so that the air duct 196 becomes vented to atmosphere because it is now connected to the air vent 202. Consequently, the retract cylinder 92 between the retract piston 86 and the piston seal 88 is placed at atmospheric pressure so that the retract piston 86 can be moved towards the piston seal 88. The movement of the stop valve 124 also results in the movement of the O-ring 190 past the duct 186 so that reservoir air is now supplied to the stop valve cylinder 126 between the O-rings 190 and 204. Reservoir air is also supplied via duct 206 to the extend cylinder 74 to the left of O-ring 78 as viewed in FIG. 10. Since the extend cylinder 74 to the right of the O-ring 78 is maintained at atmospheric pressure, via an opening in the cover plate 132 about the extend cylinder 74, the extend piston 76 is forced to the right as viewed in FIG. 10 of the drawings. The movement of the extend piston 76 in this manner forces the mounting block 52 to the right as viewed in FIG.

- 17 -

10. This movement of the mounting block 52 is guided by the guide rods 64 and 70.

5 The mounting block 52 continues to move to the right. FIG. 11 of the drawings schematically illustrates the feeder and driver mechanism 36 at a point in time during what can be termed a first portion of the return mode of the feeder and driver assembly 22. During this portion of the return mode, reservoir air continues to be supplied to the extend
10 cylinder 74 forcing the extend piston 76 further to the right as viewed in FIG. 11. As the mounting block 52 moves to the right as viewed in FIG. 11, the fastener 90 on the retract rod 82 engages the retract piston 86 and moves it away from the spacer 210 so as to move it toward the piston seal 88 as illustrated
15 in FIG. 11 of the drawings. During this portion of the return mode of the feeder and driver assembly 22, the feed piston 102 is maintained in the position shown in FIG. 11 so that the feed pawl 100 is in its lowered position illustrated in FIG. 11 and is in
20 alignment with the next one of the openings 168 in the carrier member 28 of the fastener strip 26 so that it will be in a position to incrementally advance the carrier member 28 when the feeder and driver assembly 22 enters the second portion of its
25 return mode. The stop valve 124 remains in its depressed or actuated position due to the fact that reservoir air continues to be supplied to the stop valve cylinder 126 between O-rings 190 and 204 and the remaining portions of the stop valve cylinder 126
30 are maintained at atmospheric pressure. It is noted that at the point in time during the return mode illustrated in FIG. 11, the O-ring 78 on the extend piston 76 is still to the left of the duct 208. As the extend piston 76 is forced further to the right as view-
35 ed in FIG. 11, the O-ring 78 will move past the duct 208 resulting in the feeder and driver assembly 22

- 18 -

transferring into the second portion of its return mode.

As the extend piston 76 moves to the right as viewed in FIGS. 11 and 12 of the drawings and the O-ring 78 passes the duct 208, reservoir air in the extend cylinder 74 is communicated via duct 208 to the portion of the stop valve cylinder 126 to the left of O-ring 188. The stop valve 124 is thereby forced toward the right in FIG. 12 to its ready position illustrated in FIG. 12. When the stop valve 124 has been so moved, the portion of the stop valve cylinder 126 to the left of O-ring 188 is vented to atmosphere because it is now in communication with the air vent 200. In addition, the portion of the extend cylinder 74 to the left of the O-ring 78 is also vented to atmosphere because it is coupled to the air vent 200 through the lefthand portion of the stop valve cylinder 126 and the duct 208. Since no reservoir air is supplied to the extend cylinder 74, the extend piston 76 will cease moving to the right as viewed in FIG. 12 such that the mounting block 52 no longer will be moved in that direction. At this point in time, the bit holder 130 has also been retracted to the right in FIG. 12 so that the bit 34 is positioned as illustrated in FIG. 8 of the drawings.

Once the stop valve 124 is returned to its ready position illustrated in FIG. 12, reservoir air that is being supplied via the duct 186 to the stop valve cylinder 126 between the O-ring 188 and 190 is now supplied to the duct 192 because the duct 186 is now in communication with the portion of the stop valve cylinder 126 between the O-rings 188 and 190. Consequently, reservoir air is supplied to the feed piston cylinder 104 between the O-rings 194 and 195. Since the feed piston 102 has a larger diameter in the area of the O-ring 194 as compared to the diameter of the feed piston between the O-rings 182 and 184,

- 19 -

the feed piston 104 is forced to move to the left as viewed in FIG. 12 of the drawings. This results in the movement of the feed assembly 94 such that the pivot plate 112 is pivoted about the pivot 114 as shown by the arrow on the pivot plate 112 in FIG. 12. The feed piston 98 moves upwardly in the feed cylinder 96 so that feed pawl 100 also is moved upwardly in FIG. 12 to the position shown in FIG. 12. The movement of the feed pawl 100 in this manner results in the cam surface 218 engaging one of the openings 168 in the carrier member 28 of the fastener strip 26 and the fastener strip 26 is incrementally advanced upwardly as viewed in FIG. 1 of the drawings. The incremental advance of the fastener strip 26 in this manner results in the next one of the fasteners 30 to be positioned in alignment with the bit 34 as illustrated in FIG. 8 of the drawing.

As the feed piston 104 is moved in this manner, the O-ring 194 passes the duct 196 and reservoir air is supplied from the feed cylinder 104 through the duct 196 to the retract cylinder 92 between the retract piston 86 and the piston seal 88. The supplying of reservoir air to the retract cylinder 92 in this manner forces the retract piston 86 to move to the left as viewed in FIG. 12 and the retract piston 86 engages the fastener 90 forcing the retract rod 82 to also move towards the left as viewed in FIG. 12 of the drawing. Movement of the retract rod 82 forces the mounting block 52 to also move to the left as viewed in FIG. 12.

The movement of the mounting block 52 is not inhibited by the extend piston 76 because the extend cylinder 74 is maintained at atmospheric pressure since the air vent 198 is now coupled to the lefthand portion of the extend cylinder 74 through the duct 206. As the mounting block 52 moves to the left in FIG. 12 toward its static or ready position

as illustrated in FIG. 9 of the drawings, the bit holder 130 and therefore the bit 34 are moved toward the fastener 30b as shown in FIG. 8 which has been positioned in the nose assembly 32 in alignment with the bit 34 by the incremental advance of the carrier member 28 of the fastener strip 26 due to the movement of the feed pawl 100.

The mounting block 52 will proceed to move toward the rear end 122 of the cylinder housing 58 due to the continued supplying of reservoir air to the retract cylinder 92 between the retract piston 86 and the piston seal 88. The mounting block 52 will come to its static or ready position as illustrated in FIG. 9 when the retract piston 86 engages the spacer 210. Prior to the mounting block 52 being positioned as illustrated in FIG. 9 of the drawings, the tip 164 of the bit 34 will engage the head 162 of the fastener 30b forcing the fastener 30b to be removed from the slot in the tab 166 on the carrier member 28 in which the fastener 30b is held. The fastener 30b is then forced between the nose jaws 174 and 176 until it reaches the position illustrated in connection with the fastener 30a in FIG. 6 of the drawings. The bit 34 and the fastener 30b will be positioned as shown in FIG. 6 when the mounting block 52 is positioned as shown in FIG. 9 with the retract piston 86 against the spacer 210. At this point in the operation of the feeder and driver assembly 22, the feeder and driver assembly 22 is now in its static or ready position to again be actuated by an operator installing the next screw 30b into a workpiece.

Since the fastener driving tool 20 and the feeder and driver mechanism 36 can be operated by pressurized air supplied by a portable compressor or the like, the feeder and driver assembly 22 can be utilized at a construction site or any other location where a source of pressurized air is available. More-

over, the feeder and driver assembly 22 can be made relatively lightweight and not cumbersome as compared to a mechanism which would require an electric motor or the like to operate the feeder and driver mechanism.

5

CLAIMS:

1. A fastener feeder assembly for use with a fastener driving tool having a fastener driver operable along a predetermined path for driving individual
5 fasteners into a workpiece, said assembly comprising:
a carrier in which said individual fasteners are disposed and
a fastener feeding means for feeding said carrier so that said individual fasteners are sequentially fed into
10 said predetermined path and being characterized by
mechanical fastener retaining means for releasably retaining an individual fastener in said predetermined path and
control means associated with said fastener feeding
15 means for effecting synchronized operation of the fastener driver of a fastener driving tool and said fastener feeding means such that, in use of the assembly, the fastener driver removes an individual fastener from the mechanical fastener retaining means and drives said
20 fastener into the workpiece, said fastener feeding means advances said carrier so as to dispose another individual fastener in said predetermined path and said fastener driver removes said another individual fastener from said carrier and places said another individual fastener
25 in said mechanical fastener retaining means.
2. The fastener feeding assembly as set forth in claim 1 wherein said fastener feeder means includes pneumatically controlled feeding means for incrementally advancing said carrier and said control means includes
30 pneumatically operated extend and retract means to control the movement of the fastener driver along said predetermined path.
3. the fastener feeding assembly as set forth in claim 2 wherein said pneumatically controlled
35 feeding means includes a feed piston movable in a direction parallel to said predetermined path, a pawl

piston having a pawl to engage said carrier and movable in a direction generally transverse to said predetermined path and linking means linking said feed piston to said pawl piston.

5 4. The fastener feeder as set forth in claim 2 or 3 including adjustable stop means to control the movement of said fastener driver as said fastener driver drives said individual fasteners into said workpiece.

10 5. A fastener driving assembly for driving individual fasteners having a first end portion into an opening in a workpiece, said individual fasteners being mounted on a carrier, said fastener driving assembly comprising:

15 a housing,
 a fastener driving means movable with respect to said housing through a first path to drive one of said individual fasteners into the workpiece,

 fastener feeding means on said housing for
20 advancing said carrier along a second path intersecting said first path so as to position one of said individual fasteners in said first path,

 retaining means mounted on said housing for releasably retaining said one of said individual fasteners in said first path and offset from said second
25 path, said retaining means retaining said one of said individual fasteners such that said first end portion projects from said housing to permit insertion of said first end portion into the opening in the work-
30 piece while said one of said individual fasteners is retained in said retaining means, and

 control means for operating said fastener driving means and said fastener feeding means to feed successive individual fasteners from the carrier to

0202103

- 24 -

**the retaining means and to drive individual fasteners
into the workpiece.**

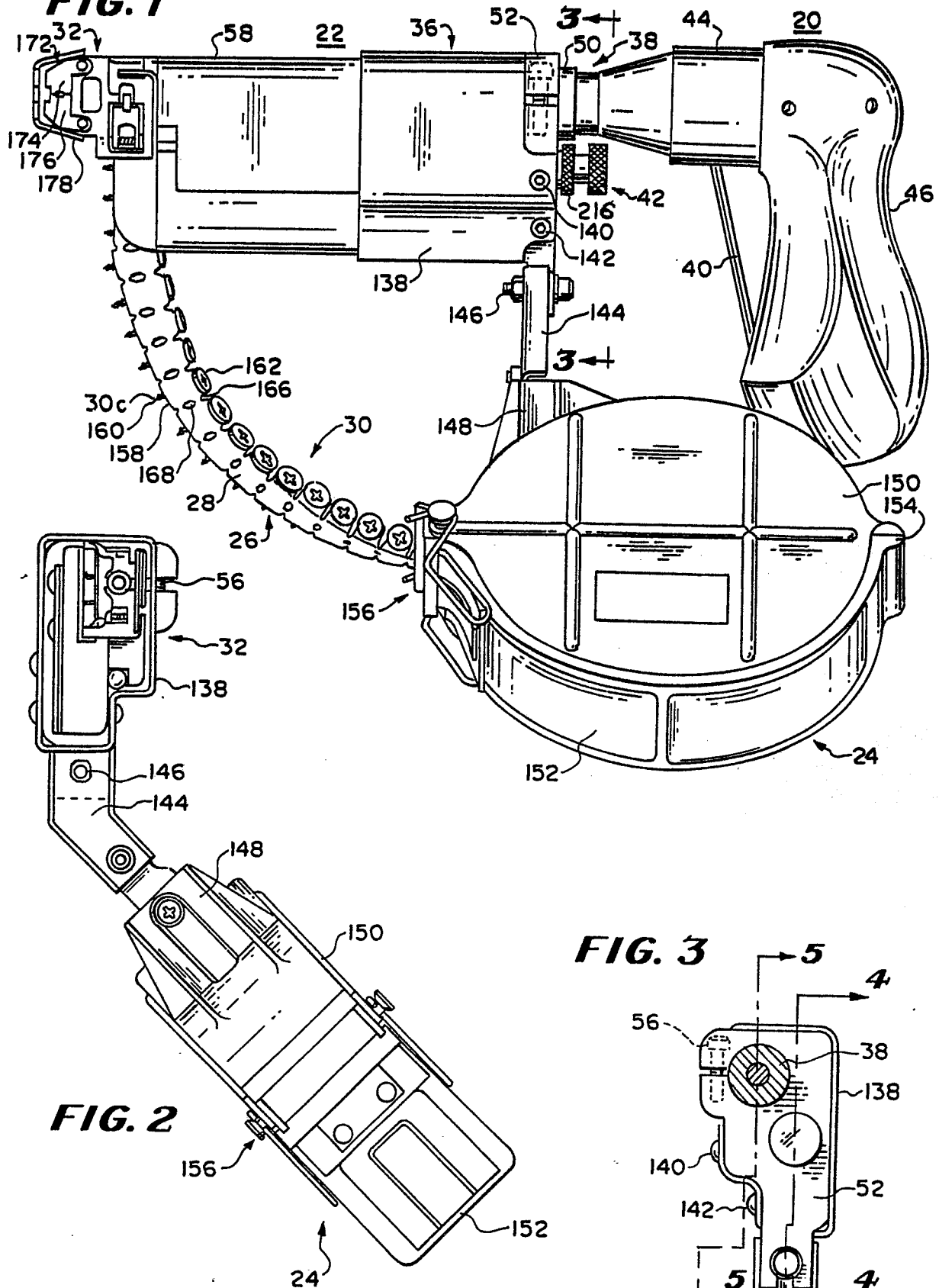
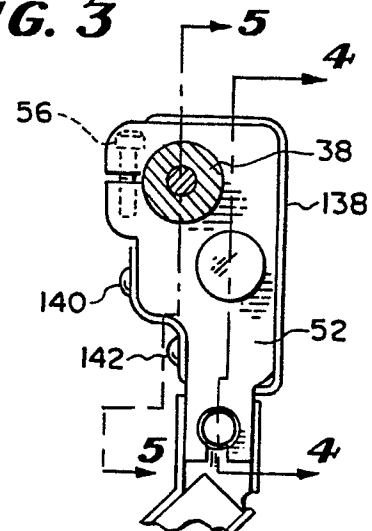
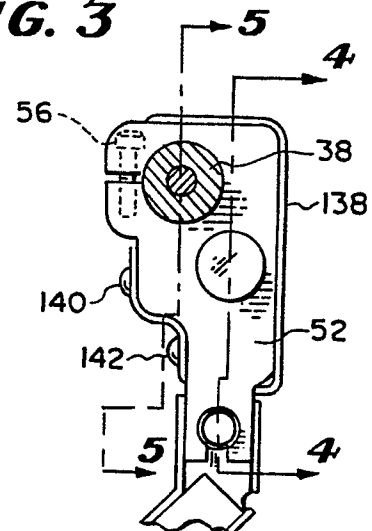
FIG. 1**FIG. 2****FIG. 3**

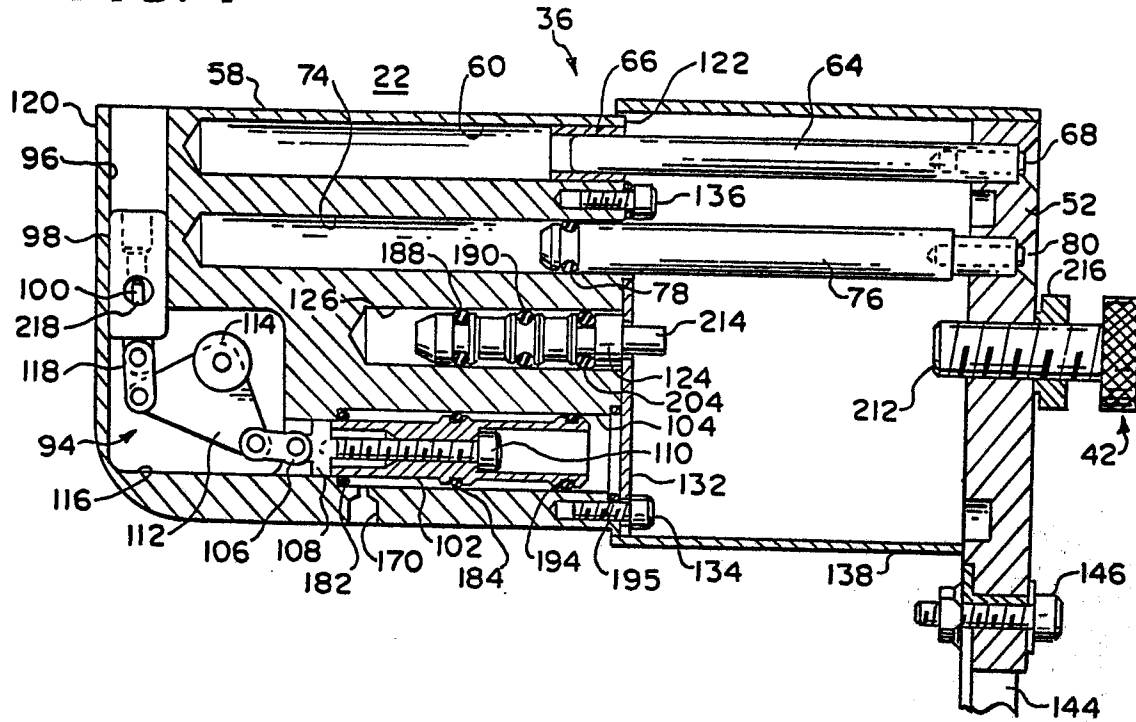
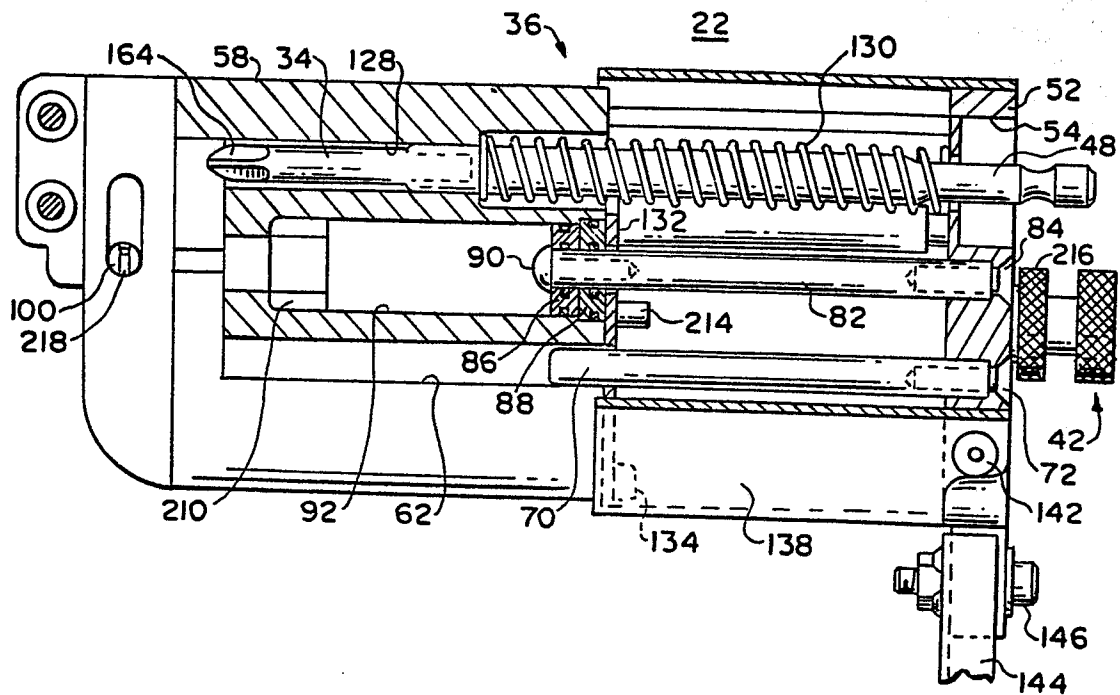
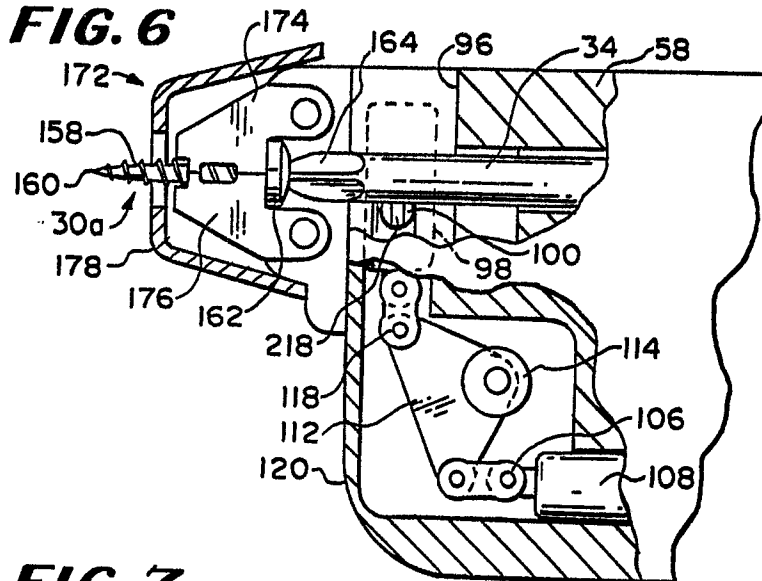
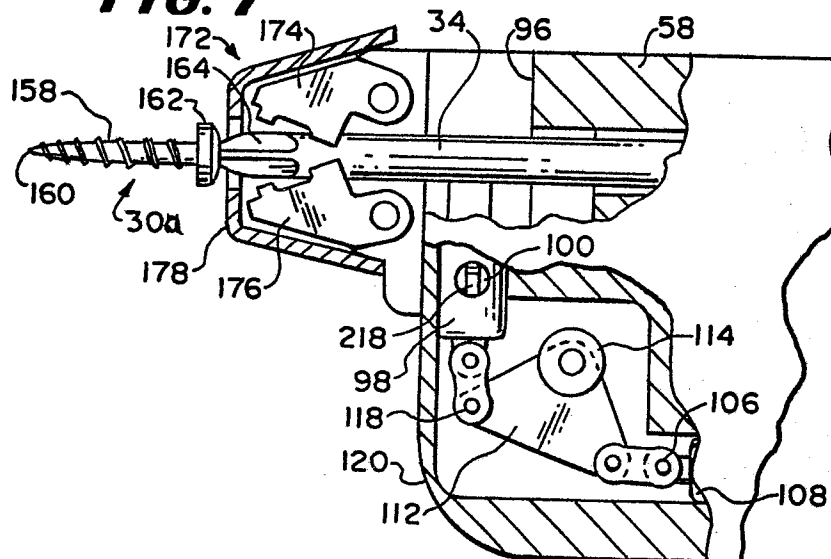
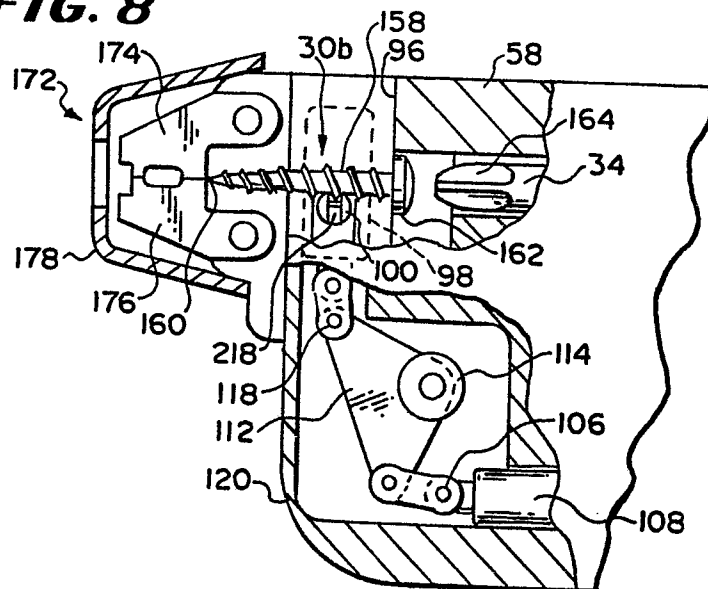
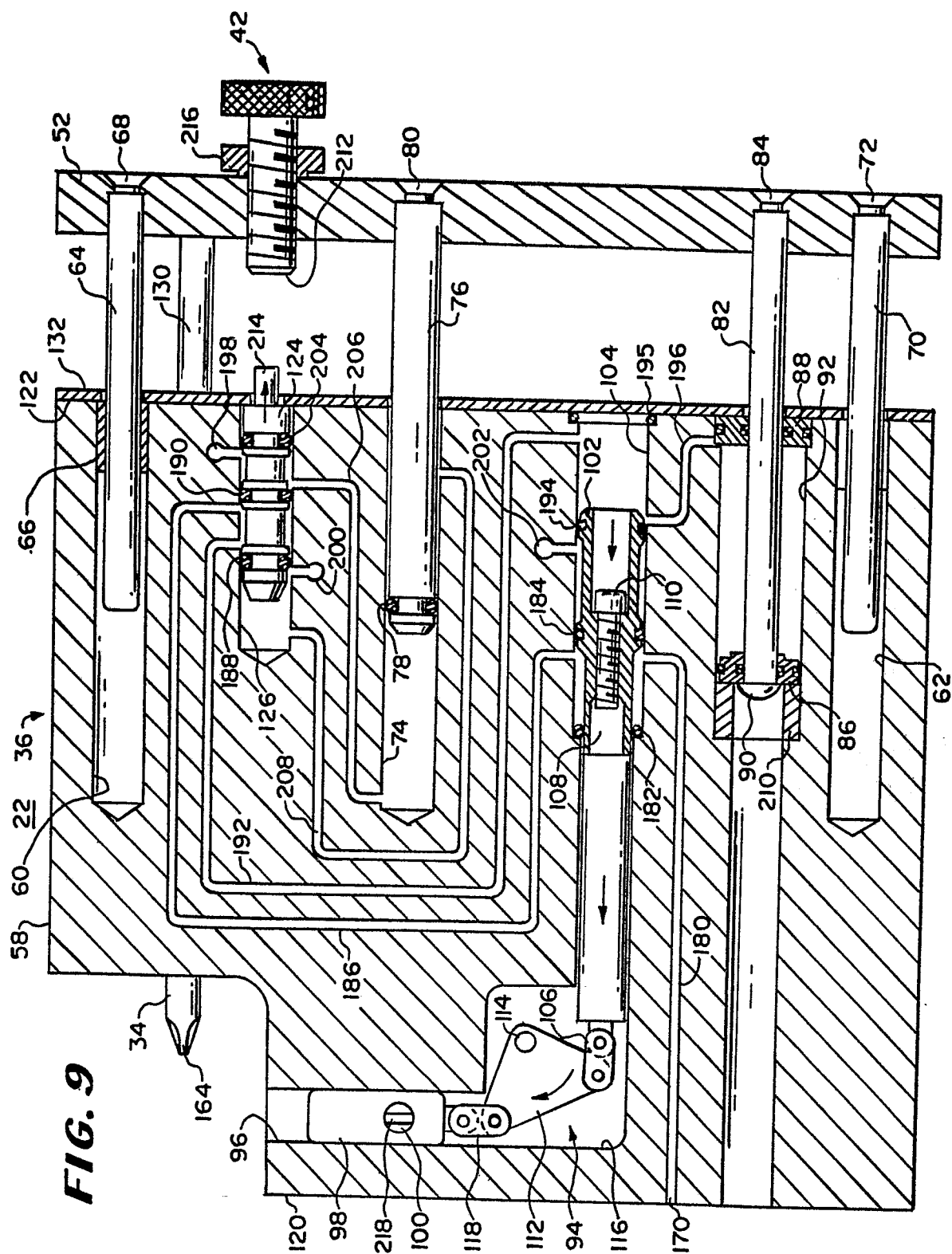
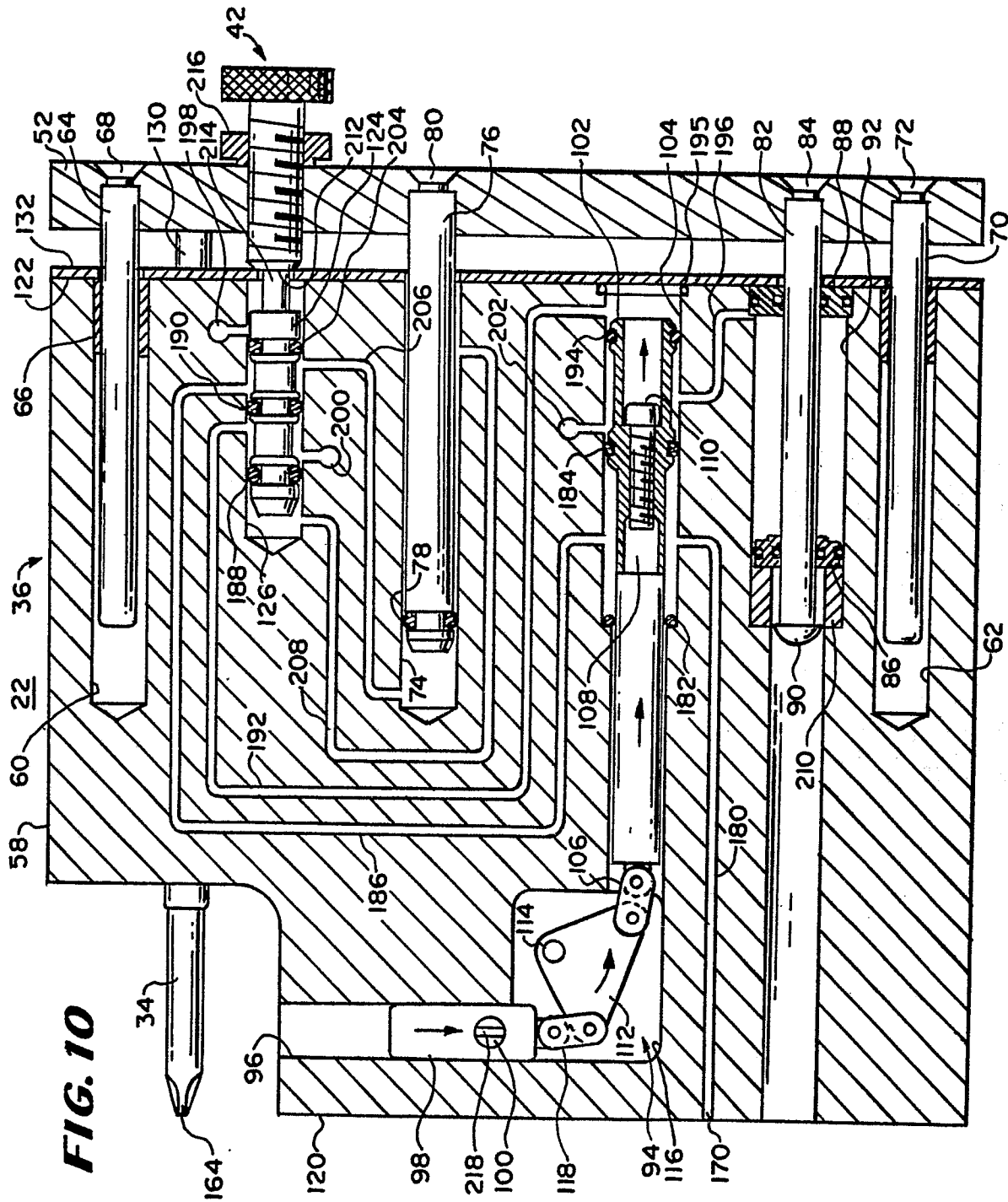
FIG. 4**FIG. 5**

FIG. 6**FIG. 7****FIG. 8**







EP 86303617.4

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A	GB - A - 1 268 717 (ATLAS COPCO) * Fig. 5,6 * --	1	B 25 B 23/04
A	DE - A1 - 3 347 323 (MURO...) * Fig. 1 * ----		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			B 25 B 23/00 B 25 C 1/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 21-08-1986	Examiner BENCZE
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	