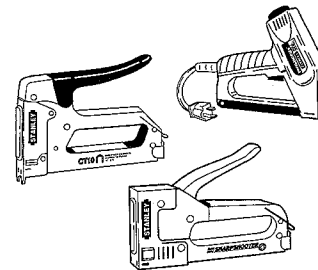


# Facts, Guides And Tips About STAPLING

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Includes  
3 STAPLING PROJECTS

- Insulation
- Upholstering
- Screening

## General Stapling Tips

- Use the shortest staple leg possible for your application. This is one case where "the more the better" does not always hold true.
- Use the most comfortable tool possible for your application. Think about the 100th staple you have to drive, not the first one.
- Very long extension cords can reduce the power of electric staple guns.
- Always use the handle lock after using your staple gun to prevent accidental firing.
- Look for convenient 5000 pack staples for better value on high volume applications.

## What kind of stapling tool do I need?

There are many different stapling tools that can be purchased. Some are more specialized to make certain jobs easier. The following Stanley tools provide quality and durability to handle almost any stapling job.

### MANUAL HEAVY DUTY STAPLE GUN

The manual staple gun is the most popular and versatile of all stapling tools. It can handle almost any stapling application for the professional, serious do-it-yourselfer, Craft & Hobby enthusiast or home owner. *Important features: Easy squeeze, anti-jam stapling, easy staple loading and handle lock.*

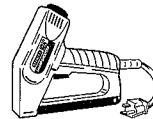
**Uses Heavy Duty staples.**



Sharpshooter  
Model TR100

### ELECTRIC STAPLE GUN

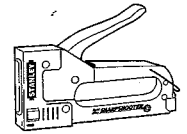
The electric staple gun is excellent for repetitive stapling projects where it may be easier to pull a trigger than squeeze a handle. It is especially useful for Craft and Hobby projects such as picture framing or working with fabrics. *Important features: Ability to fire brad nails as well as staples, HI/Lo power switch, and easy staple loading.* **Uses Heavy Duty Staples.**



Electric Sharpshooter  
Model TR500

### LIGHT DUTY STAPLE GUN

This smaller, lighter staple gun fires light duty or "fine wire" staples. It is excellent for use in decorating, household repairs or light upholstery. *Important features: Durable chrome finish, easy staple clearing, handle lock.*



Light Duty Sharpshooter  
Model TR45

**Uses Light Duty Staples.**

### HEAVY DUTY HAMMER TACKER

A hammer tacker is a rugged tool used for high volume, fast, repetitive stapling projects such as roofing, carpeting and insulation.

*Important features: Full, comfortable rubber handle grip, balanced weight (not too heavy), loads two full sticks of staples.*

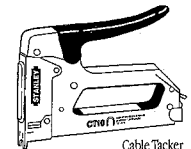
**Uses Heavy Duty Staples.**



Sharpshooter  
Hammer Tacker  
Model PHT150

### CABLE TACKER

Cable tackers use cable staples which have a rounded crown to run low voltage wiring such as telephone wire, television/cable wires, and holiday lights. *Important features: Wire guide, curved driver and handle lock.* **Uses Cable Staples.**



Cable Tacker  
Model CT10

## What size staple should I use?

### LIGHT DUTY STAPLE PROJECTS

1/4"

5/16"

- Shelf Lining
- Window Shades
- Displays
- Light Fabrics
- Wall Decorations

### HEAVY DUTY STAPLE PROJECTS

1/4"

5/16"

- Shelf Lining
- Window Screens
- Window Shades
- Displays
- Light Fabrics
- Leatherette
- Upholstery Webbing
- Wall Decorations

3/8"

1/2"

9/16"

- Weatherstripping
- Canvas/Plastic Sheeting
- Insulation
- Wire Mesh
- Roofing Paper
- Moisture Wraps
- Carpet Underlayment
- Porch Screens
- Felt Stripping
- Fiberglass
- Picture Frames
- Fencing/Trellises
- Insulation Board
- Metal Lathing
- Roof Covering
- Cornices
- Ceiling Tile

### CABLE STAPLE PROJECTS

- Telephone Wiring
- Holiday Lights
- Cable TV Wiring
- Antenna Wiring

# Project #1 Insulation

You can lower your heating or cooling costs by insulating your home. Insulation manufacturers supply a variety of products for different applications, insulating walls, roofs, floors, etc. Here are some tips on installing insulation in a sloped roof.

## Tools needed:

Stanley Heavy Duty Sharpshooter™ Staple Gun  
Heavy Duty Sharpshooter™ staples 3/8"  
Stanley Utility Knife

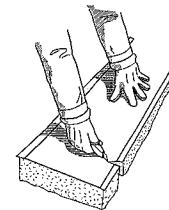
1. Check roof timbers for pest damage or signs of rot so they can be treated before installing insulation. Repair any leaks.

2. Estimate the square footage of the area being insulated to purchase the right amount of insulation.

3. Wear old clothes with long sleeves, safety glasses, a paper respirator, gloves when installing insulation.

4. The maximum thickness of insulation you are able to use depends on the depth of the ceiling joists and the space required for ventilation (1-1/2").

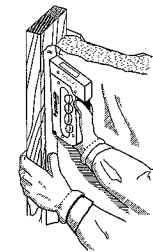
5. First install Styrofoam® inserts such as Permavents® between the joists. Staple the Permavents on both sides to the roof sheathing. These provide adequate ventilation by maintaining at least a 1-1/2" space between the roof and the insulation.



6. Working one section at a time, cut the roll of insulation to the proper length.

7. Install insulation with paper facing (vapor barrier)

toward living space. The facing has a tab overhang on each side. Staple the tabs to the inside surface of the joists.



## Project #2 Upholstering

### Reupholstering a Seat Cover:

Whether repairing a bit of loose upholstery or recovering an entire chair, heavy duty staples are almost always used to fasten upholstery materials to wooden furniture frames. You'd benefit from taking a class or picking up a book to help with an elaborate project, but here are some tips on recovering the vinyl seat of a chair.

#### You'll need:

TR100 Heavy Duty Sharpshooter™ Staple Gun or  
TRE500 Electric Staple/Nail Gun  
1/4" or 3/8" staples (depending on thickness of fabric)  
Staple Remover or Screwdriver  
Fabric, Scissors

1. Take an instant photo of the seat from the bottom for later reference. Note any special folds at the corners and take photos of these. Plan to fit the new cover in the same way.

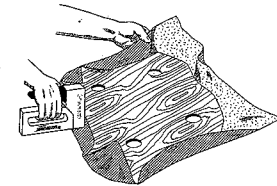
2. Remove the old cover carefully, taking out all tacks and staples. Use the old cover as a pattern to cut a new piece of material in to approximately the same shape, but at least 2" bigger all around.



3. Smooth out or replace any lumpy padding.

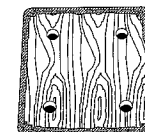
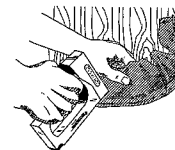
4. Lay the new cover in place making sure all sides have the same amount of surplus material.

5. Staple the center of the four sides, stretching the material evenly as you go. Be careful not to pull any padding over the edge of the base, this will result in an uneven, lumpy look.



6. Referring back to your instant photo, determine how you will gather or fold the fabric for stapling on the corners. Here's one way for rounded corners: pull the fabric toward the center of the seat, staple the fabric, make many small tucks and place staples close together.

7. Staple the remaining sides, place staples close together and gently stretch fabric as you go.

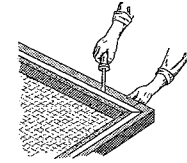


8. Trim excess fabric.

## Project #3 Screening

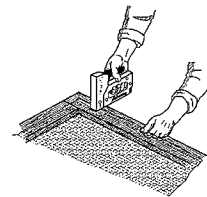
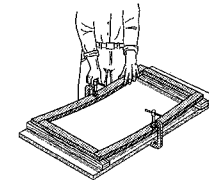
Replacing window or door screens in older style wood frames is an easy project. You'll need a heavy duty staple gun like the TR100 Heavy Duty Sharpshooter™, 1/4" heavy duty staples, a screwdriver or utility bar, metal or fiberglass screening, a utility knife, 2 C-clamps, a work surface to clamp the frame to, and brad nails.

1. Lay the window or door on a flat work surface. Use a screwdriver or utility bar to carefully pry off old molding. If the moldings are split or rotted, replace them. The old moldings can be used as patterns for cutting the new ones (most home centers sell molding by the foot). Take off the old staples with a screwdriver or staple remover, and remove the old screen.

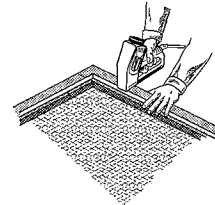


2. Measure and cut the new screen so that at least one inch will extend beyond the molding on each side. Screening can be cut with scissors or a utility knife.

3. Place 2 x 4 blocks under the ends of the frame. Bow the frame, using C-clamps placed at the midpoint of each of the sides. Old frames can be brittle, so it's important to tighten the clamps slowly to avoid breaking the frame.



4. Lay the screen over the frame and align the weave. Staple the screening to the frame at one end. Drive a staple every 3 or 4 inches. Move to the opposite end and staple in the same fashion, pulling the screen straight and taut as you go. Release the C-clamps to pull the screen tight. Staple the screen on one side, then the other.



5. Replace the molding with small finish nails every 6 inches. Trim the excess screening with a utility knife.