

J. K. STOCKTON.
Wood-Screws.

No. 138,592.

Patented May 6, 1873.

Fig. 1.

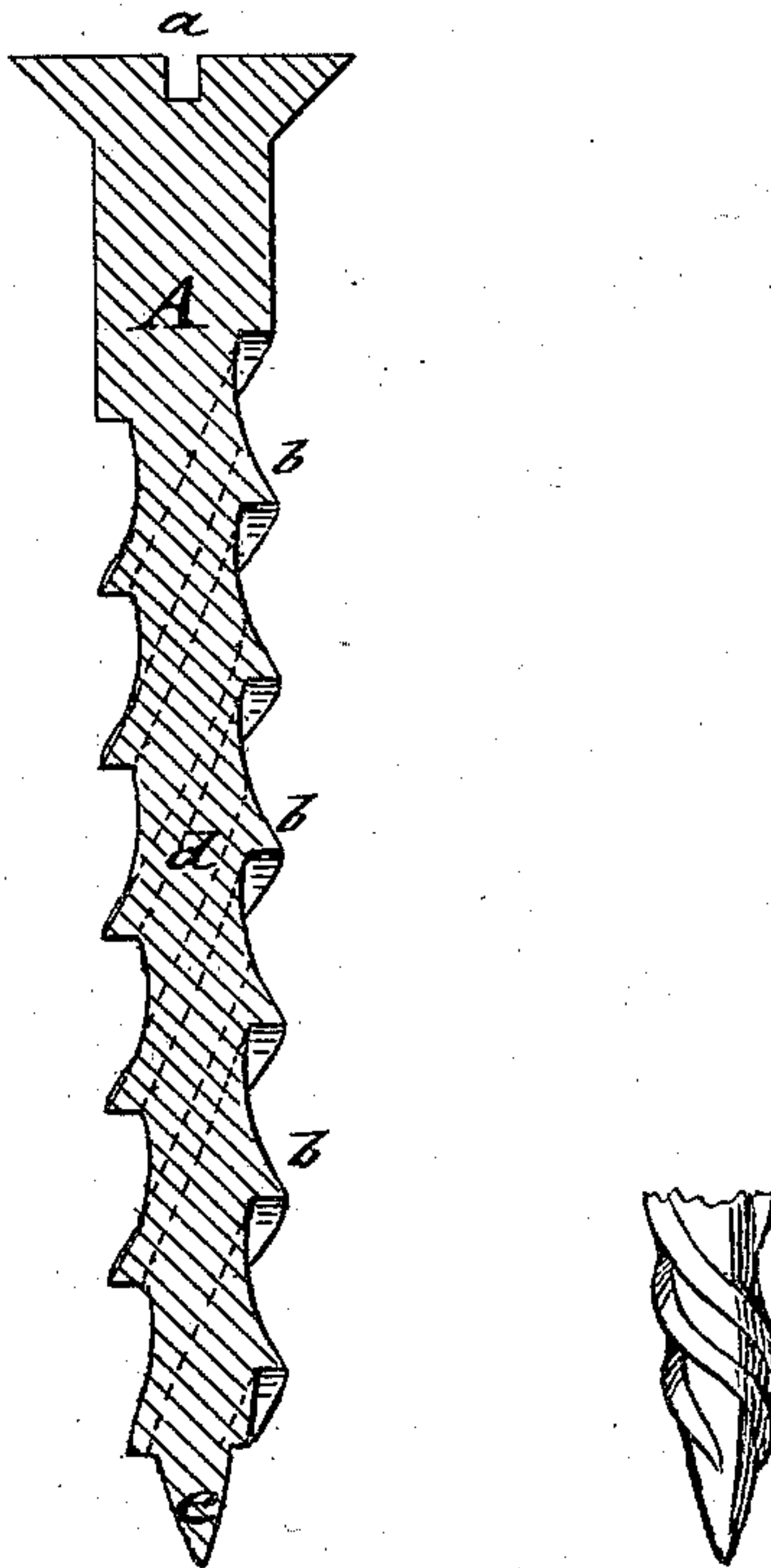
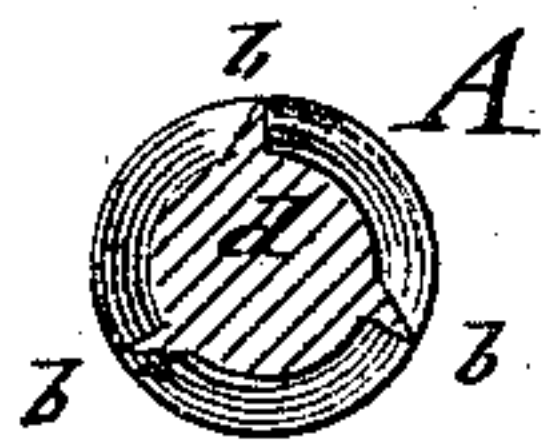


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN WOOD-SCREWS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **138,592**, dated May 6, 1873; application filed April 12, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES K. STOCKTON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Wood-Screw, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of my improved wood-screw; and Fig. 2, a horizontal section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of my invention is to furnish to workers in wood and the public generally a strong and effective wood-screw, which may be driven into the wood like a nail by the hammer, and withdrawn by the screw-driver like a common screw. The wood is penetrated, thereby cutting the fibers, so that a rigid wedge-like adhesion of the same is produced around the body of the screw. My invention consists of a triple-threaded screw with conical point, each thread being triangular in section, the lower side being perpendicular to the core, the upper side slanting downward.

In the drawing, A represents the wood-screw of the usual material, and provided with a common screw-head, *a*. Three triangular threads, *b*, are cut around the cylindrical core *d*, each thread being of the shape of a right-

angle triangle, with the hypotenuse slanting downward, the shorter side being placed under at a right angle to the core. The threads *b* are tapering off at the pointed end *e*, of conical shape, which forms the entering part of the screw. Screw A is driven into the wood by the blows of the hammer, the threads *b* cutting their way in the axis of the screw without deviating from the direction imparted, penetrating even the hardest parts of the wood. The force of the concussion gives a turn to the screw resembling the motion of a ball in the grooves of a rifle. The fibers of the wood close like wedges into the recesses between the threads, offering a powerful resistance to strain upon the screw, but releasing the same by turning in the opposite direction.

The advantages of a reliable hammer-driving screw are obvious, and will readily be appreciated by the trade.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The hammer-driving screw A, having triple triangular threads, slanting and rectangular to the core, with conical point, substantially as and for the purpose described,

Witnesses: JAMES K. STOCKTON.

PAUL GOEPEL,
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