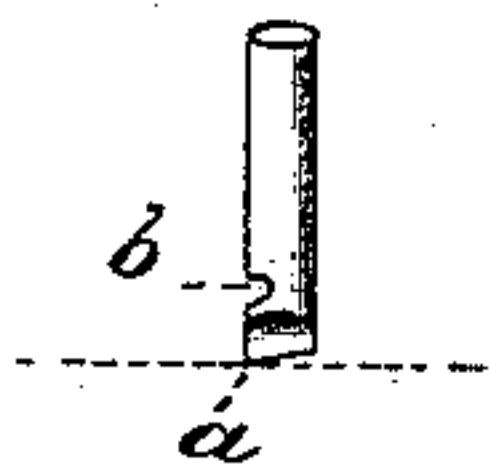


T. T. PROSSER.
SHOE PEGS OR NAILS.

No. 169,839.

Patented Nov. 9, 1875.



Witnesses.
A. Rufpert.
John Eils

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Inventor.
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att

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TREAT T. PROSSER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHOE PEGS OR NAILS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **169,839**, dated November 9, 1875; application filed October 4, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TREAT T. PROSSER, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shoe Pegs or Nails, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to that class of shoe-pegs which are provided with a notch near the point to facilitate the clinching of the point, driving the peg through the leather up against a metallic anvil.

My improvement consists of a chisel-pointed peg or nail, the chisel-edge of which is slightly oblique, and in which the notch is arranged transversely to the chisel-edge at the longest side.

The advantages of this peculiar construction may be briefly stated as follows: Were the chisel-edge square with the nail or peg it would necessitate the use of a deep notch, extending beyond the axis of the nail or peg, to cause the desired clinching, for if the notch were more shallow the point of the peg on striking the anvil would merely upset, not clinch; but by making the chisel-edge a little oblique, with the longest point directly under the notch, the clinching can be effected with certainty and little force by the use of a comparatively shallow notch, which will not materially weaken the point, so that it will not bend before it strikes the anvil, as it would be liable to do did the notch extend more than half-way through it. The point will bend toward the notch, of course, in clinching. It is desirable that the end or point of the peg should bury itself in the insole in clinching. This is greatly facilitated by arranging the

notch transversely to the chisel-edge, because in this way the point, in clinching, presents one of its side edges to the insole, which such edge will readily enter.

In the annexed drawings I have shown headless pegs, one form illustrated being smooth and the other form full of indentations on the surface. The chisel-edge of the point is slightly oblique or beveled, so as to make the nail longest at the side of the corner *a* of the chisel-edge. The notch *b* is directly over this corner *a*, and is arranged transversely to the chisel-edge. These pegs are usually produced by the machine, which drives them, as soon as made, into the boot or shoe to be pegged, by cutting them successively from a coil or length of wire.

In the particular pegging-machine employed by me the notching-tool has a slight lateral motion to give the required obliquity to the chisel-edge in the act of notching the wire. This effect may, however, be produced in other ways.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A peg or nail having a slightly-oblique chisel-edge and a notch near the point, transverse to the chisel-edge and across the longest side, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to the foregoing specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

TREAT T. PROSSER.

Witnesses:

B. EDW. J. EILS,
JOHN EILS.