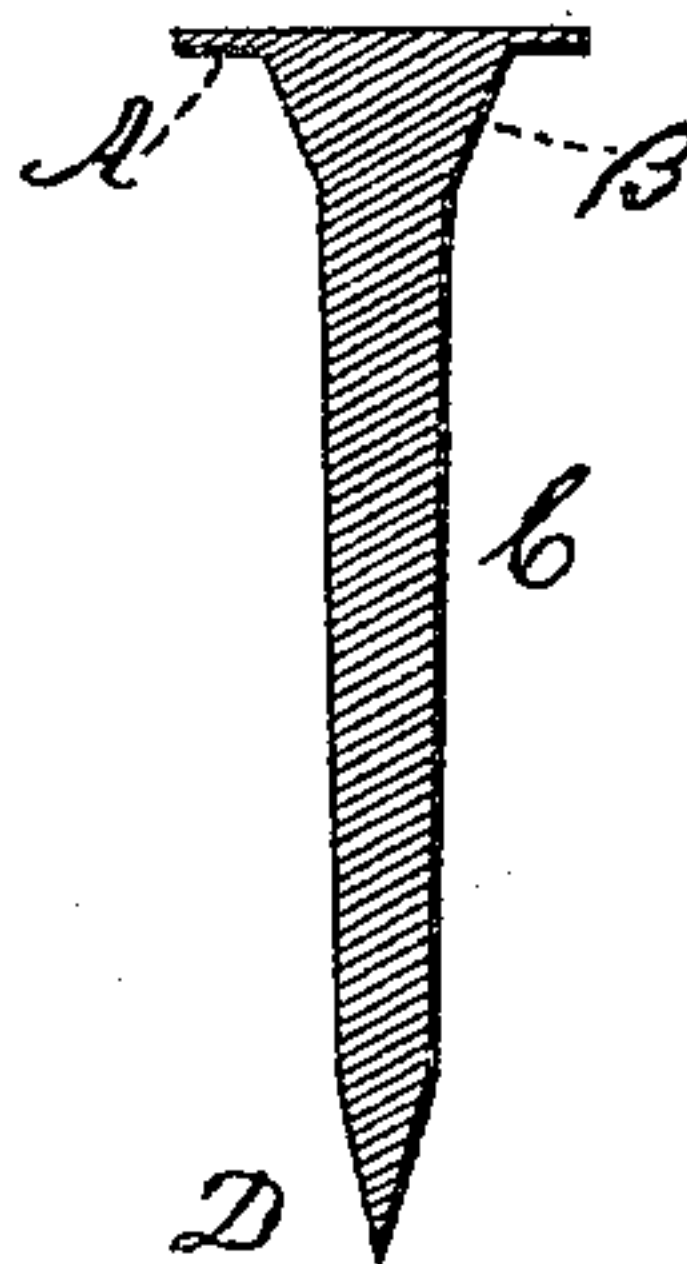


E. P. FARNUM.  
Rivet.

No. 232,252.

Patented Sept. 14, 1880.



*Witnesses*

*S. G. Lane*  
*S. G. Wallace*

*Inventor*

*Edward P. Farnum.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD P. FARNUM, OF CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## RIVET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,252, dated September 14, 1880.

Application filed January 31, 1880.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD P. FARNUM, of Concord, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and Improved Rivet; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

The object of my invention is to provide a rivet to be used in the making and mending of belting and hose, and for other purposes to which it is adapted. To this end I provide a rivet having a tapering point and a tapering shank. The latter terminates above in a thickened or strengthening portion, to which a flange is attached.

In order that others skilled in the art may make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

In the drawing the figure represents an enlarged vertical section of my rivet.

D is the tapering point, which may be varied as practical use dictates. C is the shank. Said shank should taper substantially as shown, and be of sufficient length to allow the rivet to pass through the material used, and, further, to allow of the point being turned up and clinched. I cause the upper portion of the shank to terminate in a sloping or wedge-shaped strengthening portion, B.

A represents the flange, which is circular, projecting from the circumference of B.

Instead of making the thickened portion B and the flange A circular, I may dispense with the flange entirely and make the portion B in the shape of an oblong thickened head, or countersunk.

My device is to be used in connection with

a clincher, which forms the subject of a separate application for Letters Patent.

The operation of my device is as follows: The parts to be joined are placed one over the other upon the clincher, having peculiarly-constructed cells. The rivets are then driven, the said cells receiving and turning the points back into the leather or material used. This process is known as "blind-riveting."

It will be seen that by using my rivet the material is not weakened, as is the case where ordinary rivets are used, there being no holes to be punched out. Again, my joint will be stronger, as more rivets can be used.

Care should be taken to have the points so constructed that they can be turned back far enough by the clincher to take advantage of the strength of the shank. By strengthening the shank at B there will be no danger of the rivet breaking when in place, as the strain comes upon that part, nor will the rivet pull out, as the flange A, which also represents the head, prevents.

The rivet may be made of copper or any suitable material. When made of iron it should be tinned to prevent corrosion.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is—

The herein-described rivet having the tapering point D, the slightly-tapering shank C, the strengthening portion B, and the flange A, substantially as set forth.

EDWARD P. FARNUM.

Witnesses:

S. G. LANE,  
S. Y. WALLACE.