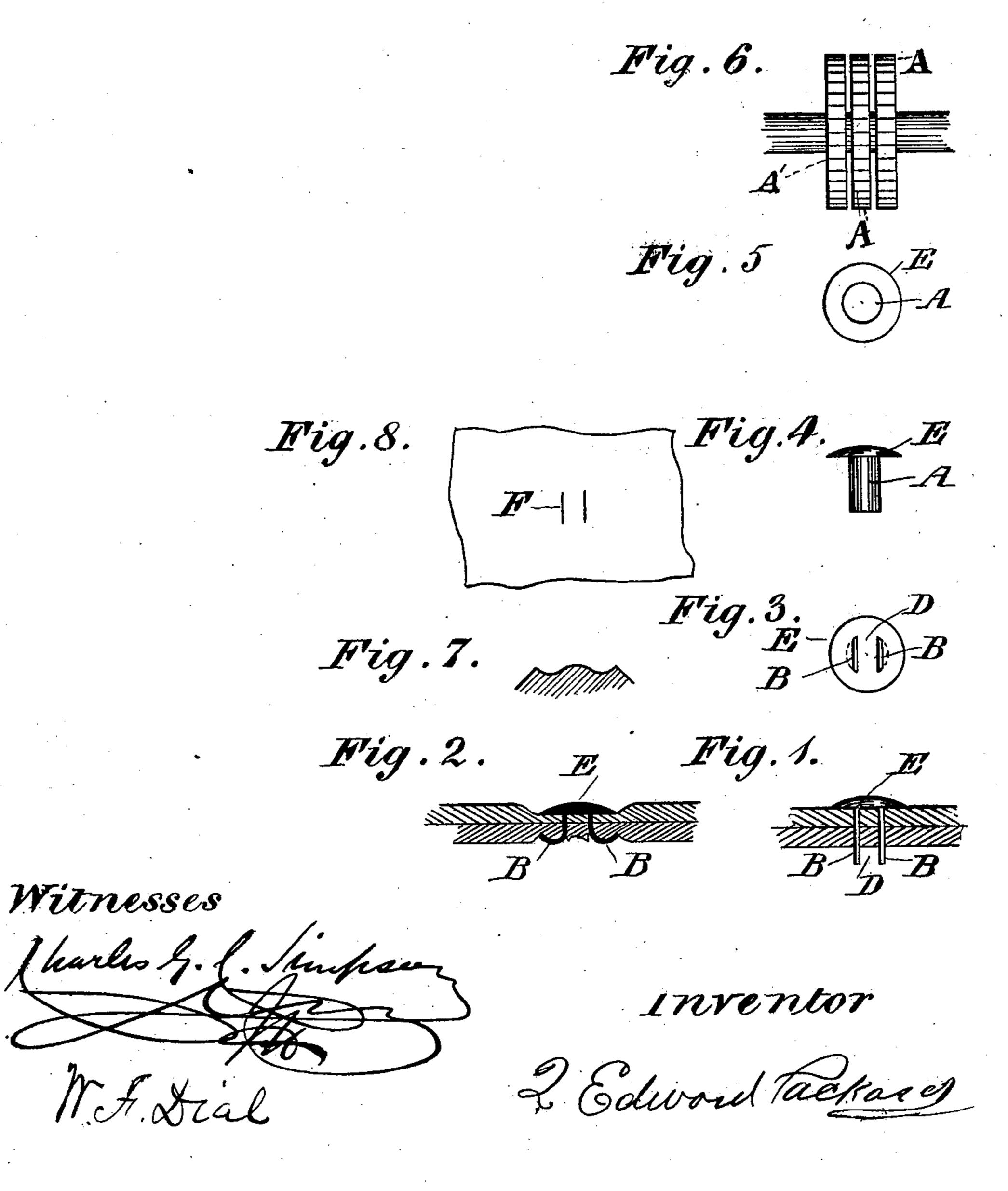
Q. E. PACKARD. Rivet.

No. 243,679.

Patented June 28, 1881.



United States Patent Office.

QUINCY E. PACKARD, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

RIVET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,679, dated June 28, 1881.

Application filed June 26, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, QUINCY EDWARD PACK-ARD, of the city and district of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, merchant, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rivets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention has reference to the construction of rivets for holding the seams (and other
portions without seams, if required) of leather,
fabrics, and other similar substances together.
It is arranged to obviate the necessity of punching a hole first to put the rivet into and that
of, by punching said hole, removing a portion
of the material. It also gives a better form
of rivet for clinching, and one that may be inserted and clinched in one stroke of a press or
die.

In the drawings hereunto annexed similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention as it is passed through two plies of material, but not clinched. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1 clinched. Fig. 3 is a plan of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the rivet as first formed. Fig. 5 is a plan of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 shows the milling-tool by which the rivets shown in Figs. 4 and 5 are reduced to that 30 shown in Figs. 1 and 3. Fig. 7 shows the formation of the surface of clinching-tool. Fig. 8 shows the holes made by the rivet in the material it is used in or to attach.

Letter A, Figs. 4 and 5, is a rivet of ordinary configuration made solid and in one piece, having a head, E, as shown, or other desired configuration. The body of this rivet A is cut by the milling-tool A', (shown in Fig. 6.) This consists of the cutters of circular-saw configuration, and by the two spaces between the three cutters, when it operates on the rivet, which it is caused to do in any ordinary manner, it leaves the two fastening-prongs B concentrically arranged in relation to the solid flanged head E by the center cutter removing

the center portion of the rivet and forming the slot or cut D. At the same time the outer cutters remove the outer portion of the body of the rivet beyond the prongs B, indicated by dotted arcs of the circle. (See Fig. 3.)

The rivets thus formed are applied to the material preferably by a press of similar construction to those at present in use for similar purposes, the bed-die of which is, in this case, formed into the clinching-tool. The upper die 55 or plunger of the press is provided with a suitable concavity for coming down on the head E when the ends of the projections B are held or placed on the material at the position they are to pass through it, the force of the press 60 forcing down the rivet until the ends of B are clinched, as shown in Fig. 2.

Thus it will be seen that only two small openings, F, as shown in Fig. 8, are formed in the material, and that no portion is actually 65 removed or cut out, so that when the rivets are removed (if required) the material will be all there and have only two small slits in it, which is a great advantage in very many cases, besides that already described of having a self-younching or self entering and clinching rivet, all of which are accomplished in one stroke of the machine or press. &c.

What I claim, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. As an improved article, a rivet having a solid flanged head, provided with fastening-prongs concentrically arranged in relation to the head of the rivet, substantially as shown and described.

2. That improvement in the art of manufacturing rivets consisting in cutting out or removing portions of the solid shank of a rivet, leaving a solid head with attaching-prongs, all substantially as shown and described.

Q. EDWARD PACKARD.

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Witnesses:
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W. F. DIAL.