

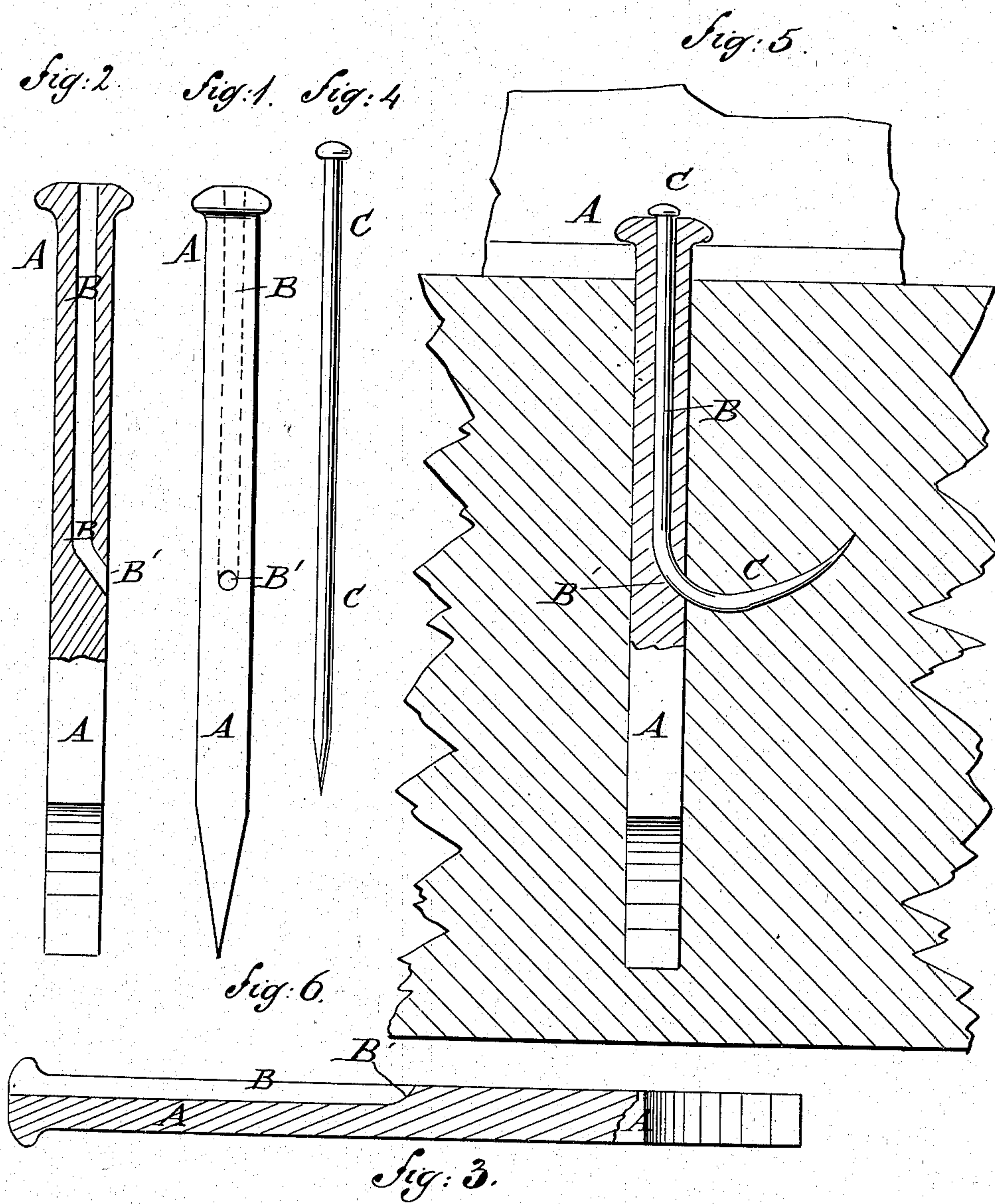
(No Model.)

A. WAKEMAN, Jr.

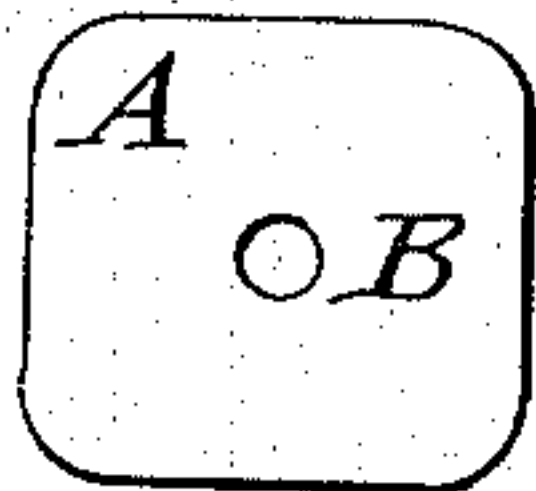
SPIKE.

No. 276,511.

Patented Apr. 24, 1883.



WITNESSES:
Chas. Nida
C. Sedgwick



INVENTOR:
A. Wakeman Jr.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, JR., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SPIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 276,511, dated April 24, 1883.

Application filed September 12, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAM WAKEMAN, Jr., of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spike-Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of one of my improved spikes. Fig. 2 is a partly sectional side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the anchor-pin. Fig. 5 is a sectional side elevation of the spike, showing the locking-pin in place. Fig. 6 is a sectional side elevation of the spike, showing a modification.

The object of this invention is to prevent spikes from working out of the timber into which they are driven.

A represents a spike, which is made with a head and a tapered point in the ordinary manner. Through the spike A is formed a longitudinal perforation or recess, B, extending from the head of the spike for about half its length, and then passing out through one side of the spike in an inclined direction, as shown at B' in Figs. 1 and 2. The recess B can be

made in the form of a tube, as in Fig. 2, or in the form of a groove extending from the head to the middle part of the spike and having its lower part inclined outward, as shown at B' in Fig. 6. After the spike A has been driven into its place, an anchor-pin, C, is driven into the perforation or recess B in the spike A. When the point of the anchor-pin C strikes the laterally-inclined lower part or bottom, B', of the recess B, it is bent outwardly, so that as it enters the timber it will be curved outwardly, as shown in Fig. 5. The pin C is made with a head and with a tapered point, as shown in Fig. 4, so that its point will be turned to one side easily. With this construction the spike A will be firmly locked in the timber.

I am aware that it is not new to make a spike with a side groove extending down some distance from the head and then connecting with a diagonal hole through the body; but

What I do claim as new and of my invention is—

A spike made with a hole extending through the head down through the body to a diagonal or curved outlet, B', as shown and described.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, JR.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. GRAHAM,
C. SEDGWICK.