

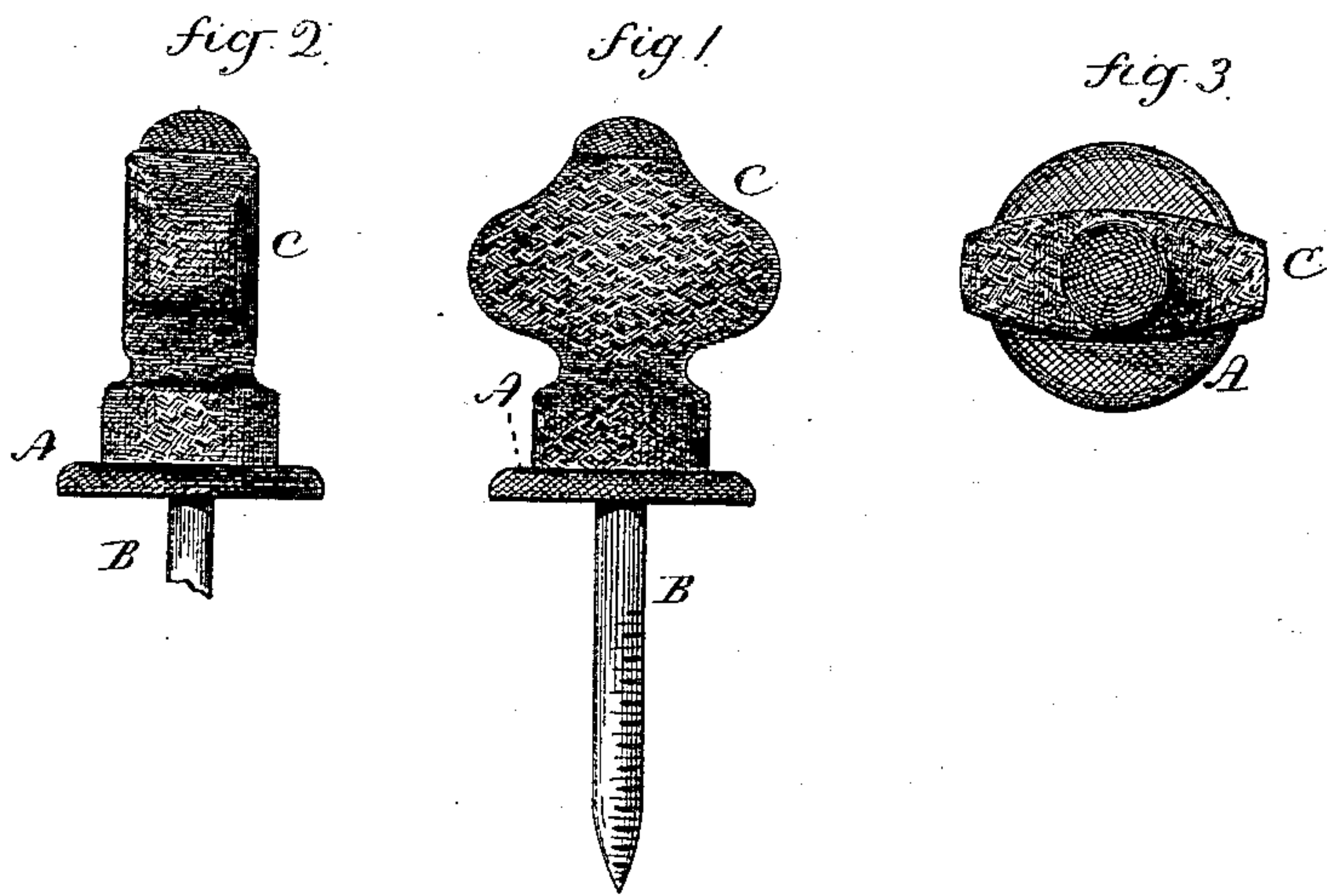
(No Model.)

G. ROGERS.

COFFIN SCREW.

No. 277,348.

Patented May 8, 1883.



Witnesses.
J. H. Hummer
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT ROGERS, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO C. ROGERS & BROS., OF SAME PLACE.

COFFIN-SCREW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,348, dated May 8, 1883.

Application filed February 19, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT ROGERS, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Coffin-Screws; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, an edge view; Fig. 3, a top view.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of coffin-screws the head of which is made from a wood (or similar material) body, covered with a fabric braided directly upon the head. Usually these heads are round in transverse section, or in some cases a portion has been made polygonal. The round head is difficult to turn because of the inability to grasp the head with sufficient strength to drive the screw, and in so turning the head the fabric frequently slips upon the surface of the wood, displacing the braided material, so as to deface and injure the head; hence in some cases that part of the head to which the fingers are applied is made polygonal, and so as to present sharp angles against which the finger may be applied; but in this case the same difficulty applies, as also a serious difficulty in making a nicely-finished braided surface.

The object of my invention is to produce a screw-head of wood which shall be convenient to grasp between the thumb and finger, avoid the slipping of the fabric upon the material, and also avoid the angles of the polygonal shape as heretofore produced.

To this end my invention consists in making the head substantially elliptical in transverse section, as more fully hereinafter described.

The base A of the head I make of the usual circular form, and secure therein the screw B, also in the usual manner. The body part C of the head I make elliptical in transverse section, as seen in Fig. 3. This shape is best produced by turning the body round in transverse section and then cutting away opposite sides into the required elliptical shape, and so as to avoid angles. I then cover this head by the braiding-machine in the usual manner of braiding fabrics upon irregular-shaped bodies. This peculiar shape of the head gives a varied appearance to the braided surface, because the height of the flat sides is much shorter than that of the curved ends; hence the braid will be coarse on the ends and finer on the sides—that is to say, the angle of the layers will be greater on the ends than on the elliptical surfaces, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2; but, aside from this variety produced in braiding, the shape enables the grasping of the head at points upon opposite sides distant from the center so great that a sufficient purchase is produced to enable the screw to be readily turned into the wood, and without the liability of the covering slipping, which it frequently will do on the round or polygonal-shaped heads, or on heads which present perfectly flat surfaces to the thumb and finger.

I claim—

The herein-described coffin-screw, consisting of the wood (or other material) head, the body of the head elliptical in transverse section and inclosed by a braided covering, substantially as described.

GILBERT ROGERS.

Witnesses:

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