

(No Model.)

E. WOODWARD & G. W. COPELAND.

TACK STRIP.

No. 312,691.

Patented Feb. 24, 1885.

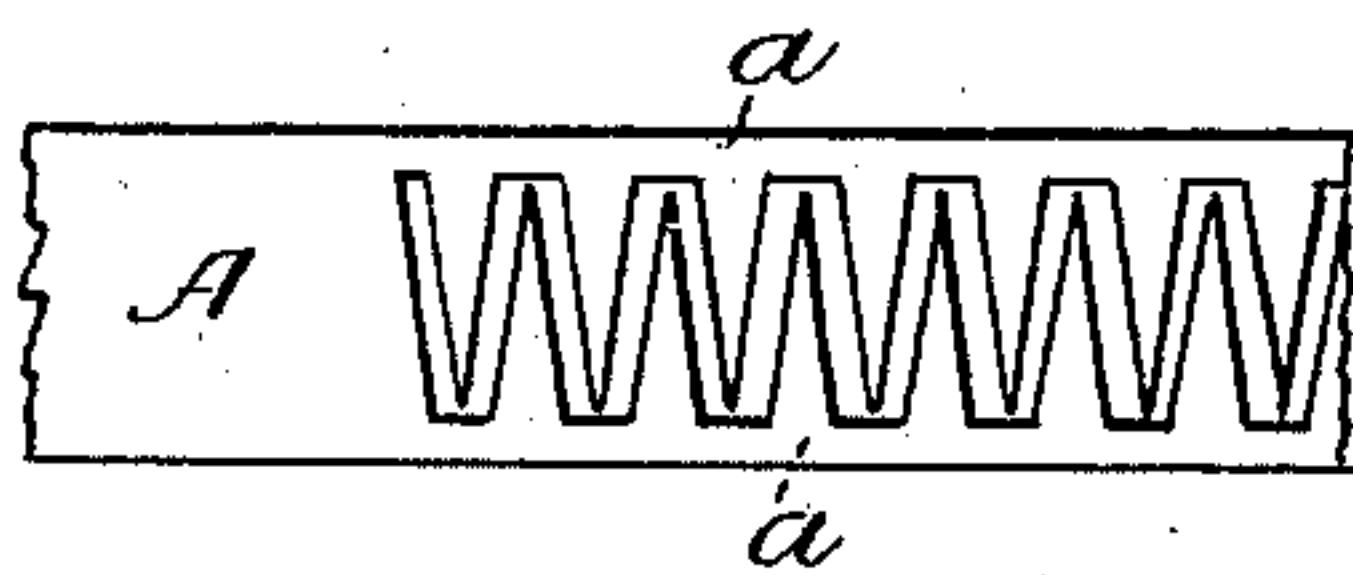


Fig. 1.

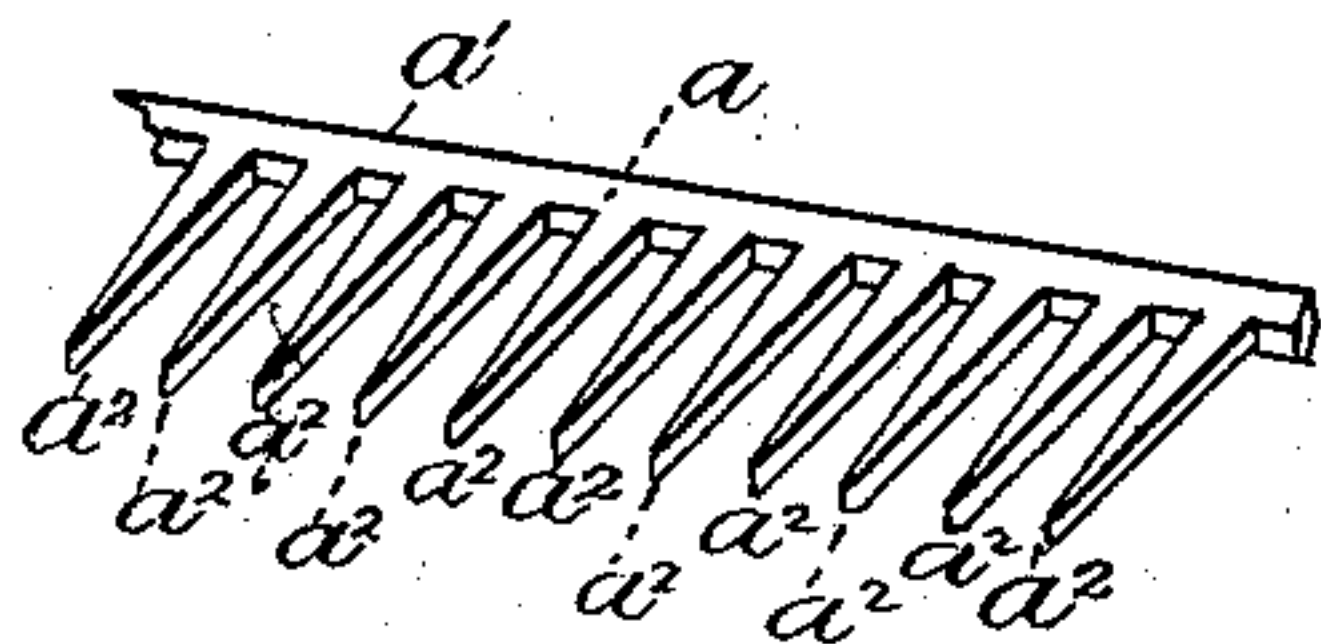


Fig. 2.

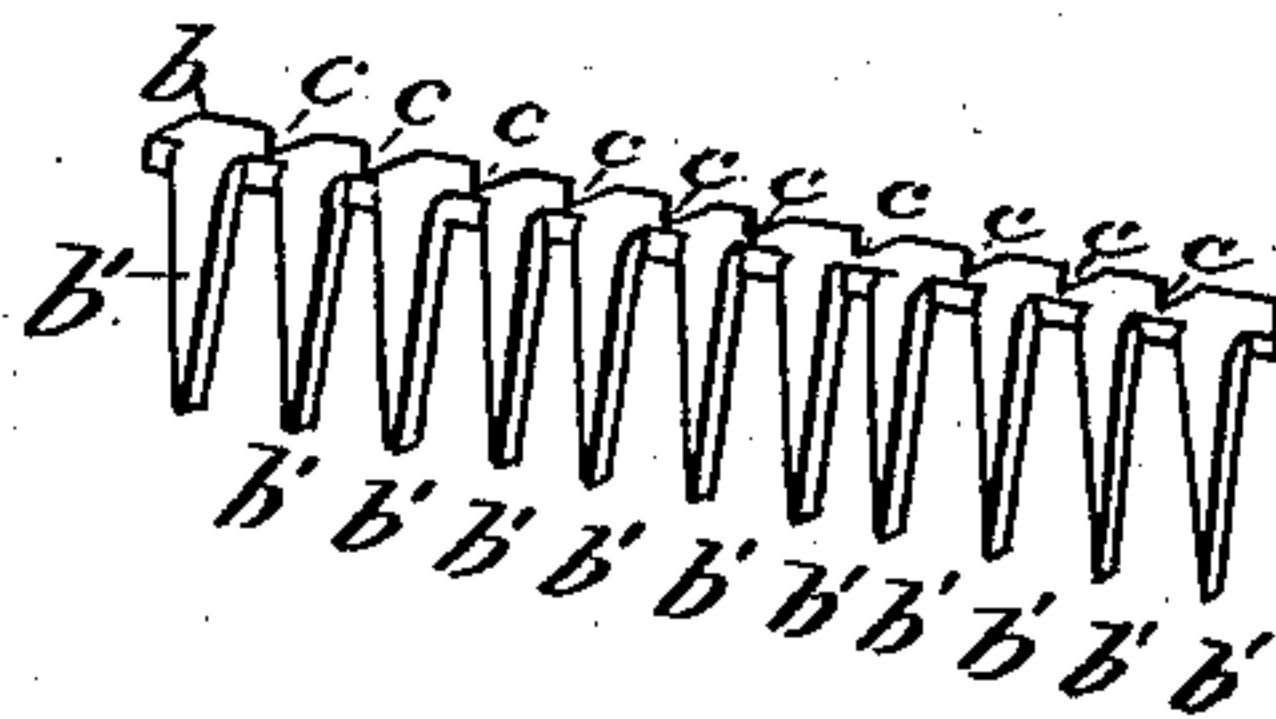


Fig. 3.

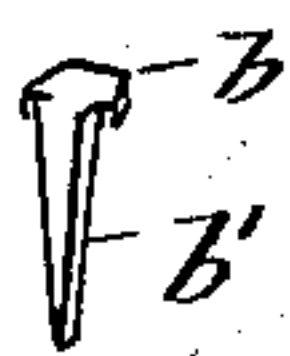


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

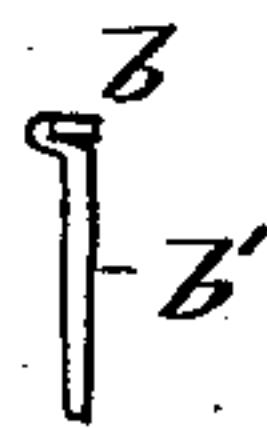


Fig. 6.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TACK-STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 312,691, dated February 24, 1885.

Application filed December 24, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ERASTUS WOODWARD, of Somerville, and GEORGE W. COPELAND, of Malden, both in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tack-Strips and Method of Making, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a blank or nail-plate and two partially-formed tack-strips. Fig. 2 represents in perspective a tack-strip. Fig. 3 represents the shanks of the tacks bent at right angle to the head-connecting portion. Fig. 4 represents in perspective a tack severed therefrom. Fig. 5 is an end elevation thereof. Fig. 6 is an end elevation of a tack-strip, showing the shank brought under the head portion of the strip.

The invention is an improvement upon that described in Letters Patent No. 183,616, granted Erastus Woodward, dated October 24, 1876; and it consists in a tack-strip having notches in the head-forming portion of the strip between the shanks of each tack, which serve two purposes—first, in providing means whereby the tack-strip can be easily and surely fed by means of a reciprocating pawl or other device of similar construction made to enter the notches and engage the strip, and, second, in providing a construction whereby the tacks may be easily severed from the tack-strip.

The invention also relates to the method of forming a strip whether provided with notches or not.

We use in making the tack-strip shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the mechanism described in said Patent No. 183,616, Fig. 3, and we either bend the shanks of the tack-strip at the same time or in the same machine that we employ for making the strip or by another machine as a subsequent operation, at substantially right angles to the head-connecting portion, so that the shanks bear the relation to the head-connecting portion shown in Fig. 3. When the head-connecting portion is provided with notches, they may be formed therein either during the punching operation or by a subsequent operation, as may be desired.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a

portion of a nail-plate; a , tack-strips made therefrom, in which a' is the head-connecting portion, and a'' the shank. After the tack-strip has been submitted to the operation by which the shank of the tacks are bent at right angles to the head-connecting portion the side of the tack-strip shown in Fig. 2 becomes the head, as shown in Fig. 3, so that instead of obtaining a narrow head, which is the result of the first form of tack-strip described in Patent No. 183,616, we are enabled to get a head of any desired width, its extent being varied by the width of the uncut portion of the nail-plate. The tack-strip thus formed will have the head-connecting part b and shank b' , as in Fig. 3. c represents the notches cut into the side of the head-connecting portion for the purposes above described. The shank of the tack may be bent in relation to the head, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, or they may be further bent to bring the head centrally above them to the shape shown in Fig. 6.

Of course, aside from varying the size of the head by the uncut margin of the nail-plate, it can be varied by making the distance between the shanks greater by cutting out larger pieces or forming wider slots therein.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. A tack-strip cut from a flat plate and having the portion which constitutes the connected heads bent at a right angle to the shanks of the tacks, all substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A tack-strip having the head-forming portion b bent at right angles to the shanks, the shanks b' and the notches c in one edge of the head-forming portion, all substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. The method of making a tack-strip, consisting in forming from a flat plate a comb or strip of connected nails, and then in forming a continuous head thereon by turning the connecting edge of the strip at a right angle to the shank, all substantially as and for the purposes described.

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