(No Model.)

W. A. SWEET.

WIRE NAIL.

No. 376,791. Patented Jan. 24, 1888.

Fig. 1.

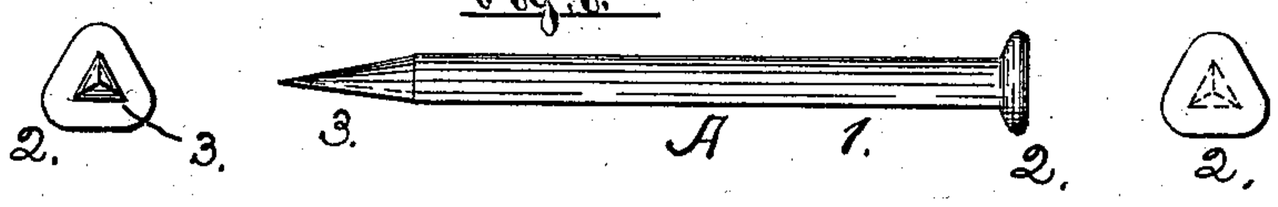


Fig. 2.

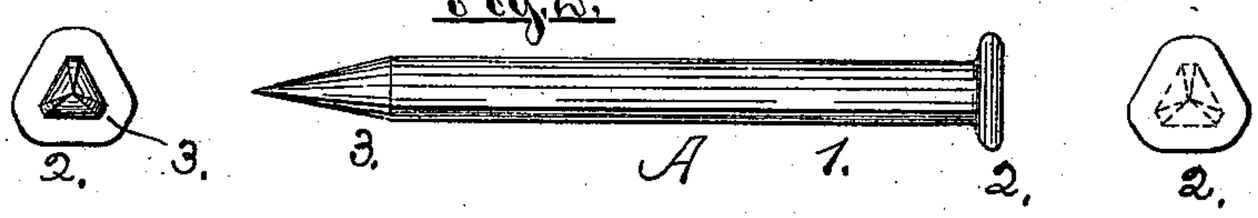


Fig. 3.

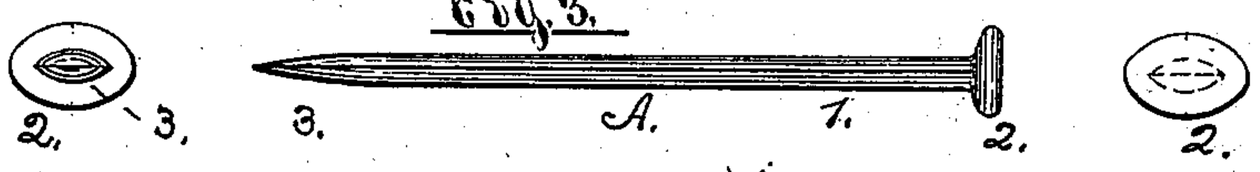


Fig 8

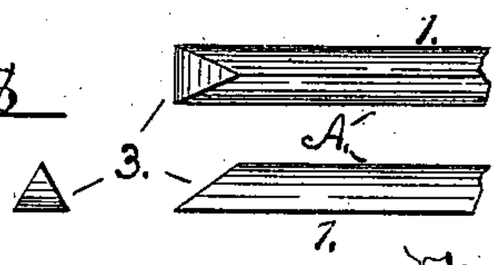


Fig. 9.

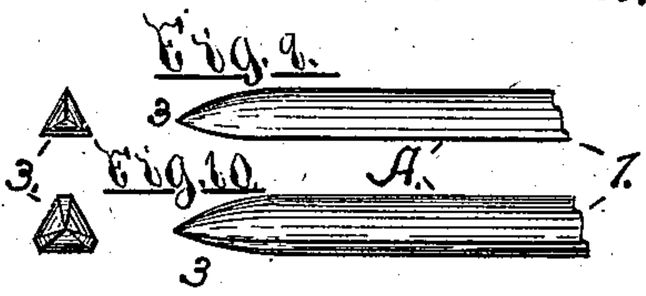


Fig. 10.

Fig. 4.

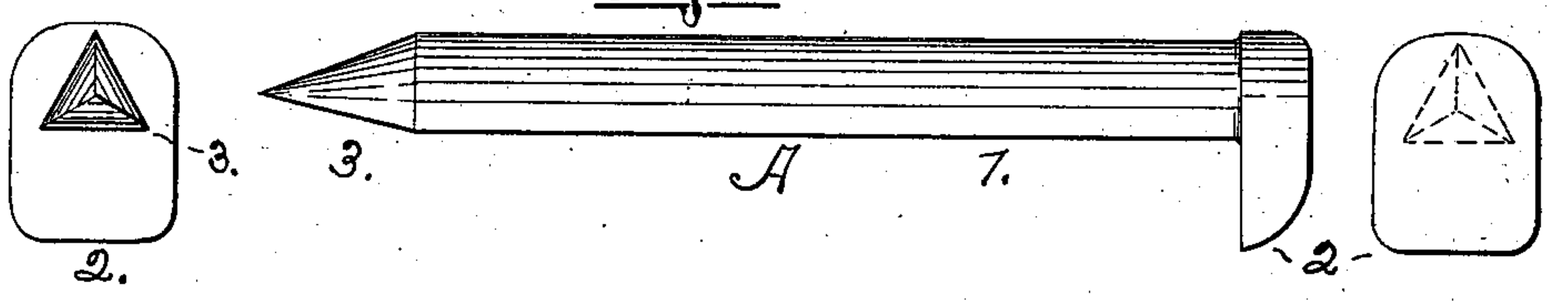


Fig. 5.

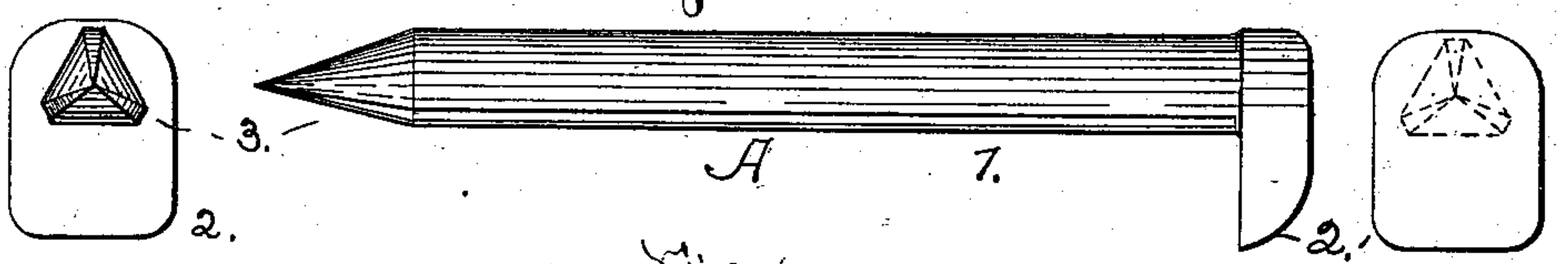


Fig. 6.

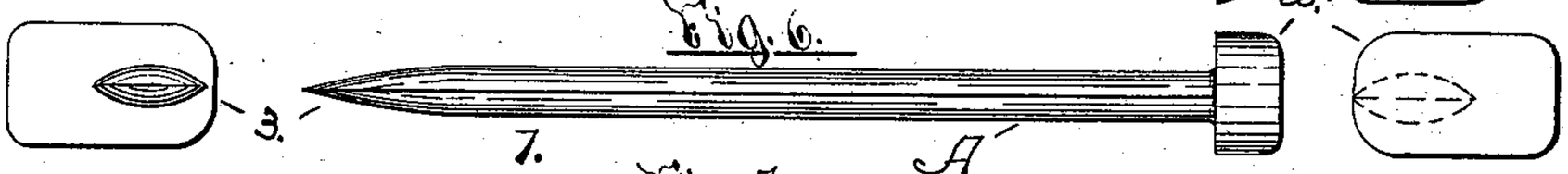
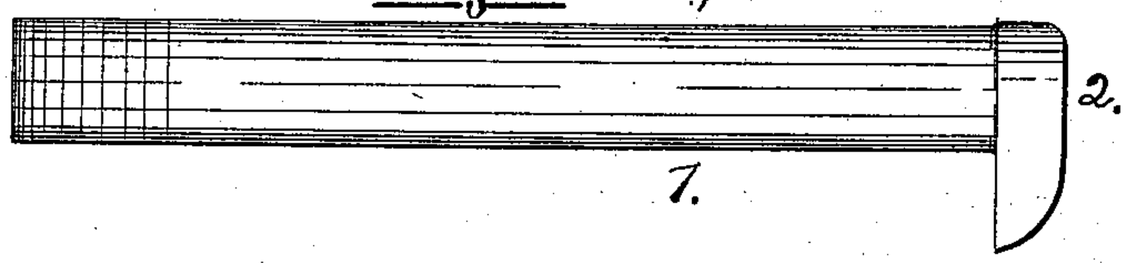


Fig. 7



Witnesses.
C. A. Smith
Matthew Cunningham

Inventor.
W. A. Sweet

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. SWEET, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

WIRE NAIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 376,791, dated January 24, 1888.

Application filed September 27, 1886. Serial No. 214,673. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. SWEET, of Syracuse, county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, a citizen of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Nails or Spikes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, end view of point and of head of a three-sided nail. Fig. 2 are like views of a three-sided and blunt-edged nail. Fig. 3 are like views of an oval nail. Fig. 4 are like views of a three-sided railroad-spike. Fig. 5 are like views of a three-sided blunt-edged railroad-spike. Figs. 6 and 7 are like views of an oval-bodied railroad-spike. Fig. 8 are details of a three sided nail or spike with chisel-point. Fig. 9 are details of a three-sided curved-line or wedge-pointed nail or spike. Fig. 10 are details of a blunt-edged three-sided curved-line or wedge-pointed nail or spike.

The object of my invention is to produce a new and improved style or class of nails or spikes; and it relates, generally, to that classification commonly distinguished as "wire nails." The peculiarly strong feature of it is, that I produce a nail from wire which, from its peculiar form, possesses the one particular attribute and property not possessed by any other wire nail, to my knowledge, which is most desirable and essential in a nail, in that my nail, although straight-sided, will "draw" in the same manner and substantially to the same extent as the common wire nail.

A is my nail or spike, constructed with a body, 1, head 2, and point 3. The body of this nail or spike in its general form is triangular in cross-section. This triangularity may be varied as to the width of the three main faces—that is to say, they may all be of equal width, or two may be equal and the third one either wider or narrower than the others, or all three may be of unequal width; also, these faces may meet each other with a sharp edge; or, as shown in Fig. 2, they may meet abruptly, forming a blunt edge, thus forming a triangular nail with three main sides or faces connected together by three auxiliary faces, which may be either straight or curved. The main faces of the nail may also be either straight or curved; also, the meeting edges, whether sharp or blunt, may be plain and smooth or corrugated with rough or smooth indentations, or with teeth, either sharp or blunt, standing at any desired angle of presentation, and these corrugations or teeth may extend for any desired distance. The heads of the nails are also of general triangular form and outline, corresponding generally to the triangularity of the body.

The heads of the railroad-spikes illustrated are usually made of the ordinary form, with the projecting lip to lap onto the flange of the rail. The points are in general construction adapted to present upon one, two, or three sides (or more) a triangular, or substantially triangular, face or faces to enter the wood, lying at any desired angle to the body face or faces; also, these triangular point-faces may be straight-sided, or may have one straight and two of them curved, or all three may be curved; also, the general line or direction of any or all of these point-faces may be either straight or curved, as it extends back from the point or apex of the point to the body. When the lines of the point-faces are curved all in the same curve from the apex of the point back to the body, the meeting lines of these faces, forming the edges of the point, will also be curved, and when so constructed I create what I term a "curved-line pyramidal point," to distinguish it from a point in which the pyramidal faces are plane and their meeting edges straight. Fig. 10 illustrates this curved-line pyramidal point; also, the points may be pyramidal, as shown in Fig. 2, or wedging, as shown in Figs. 6, 9, and 10, or chisel-shaped, as shown in Fig. 8.

In Figs. 3, 6, and 7 I show a nail or spike constructed with a body oval or elliptical in cross-section, to which I apply my principle of triangularity in the faces of the point.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A nail constructed with a three-cornered body and a three-cornered head, substantially as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 17th day of September, 1886.

WILLIAM A. SWEET.

In presence of—

C. W. SMITH,

SAML. D. GILSON.