

(No Model.)

P. A. COUPAL.
METALLIC FASTENING FOR BOOTS OR SHOES AND METHOD OF
MAKING SAME.

No. 538,322.

Patented Apr. 30, 1895.

FIG. 1.

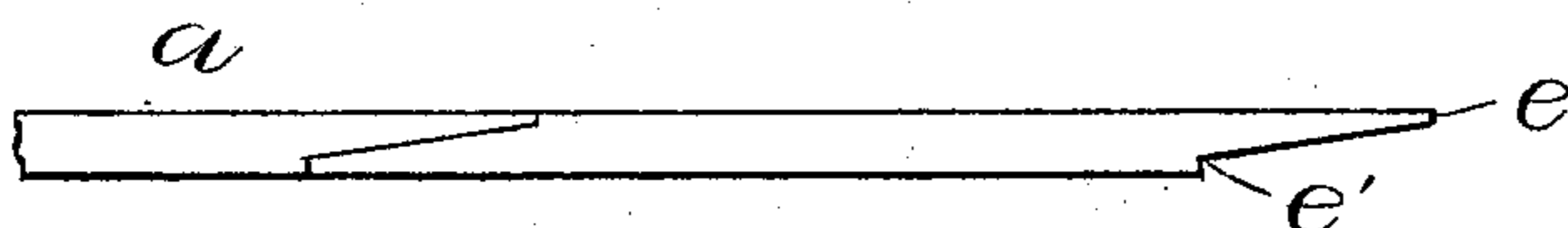


FIG. 2.

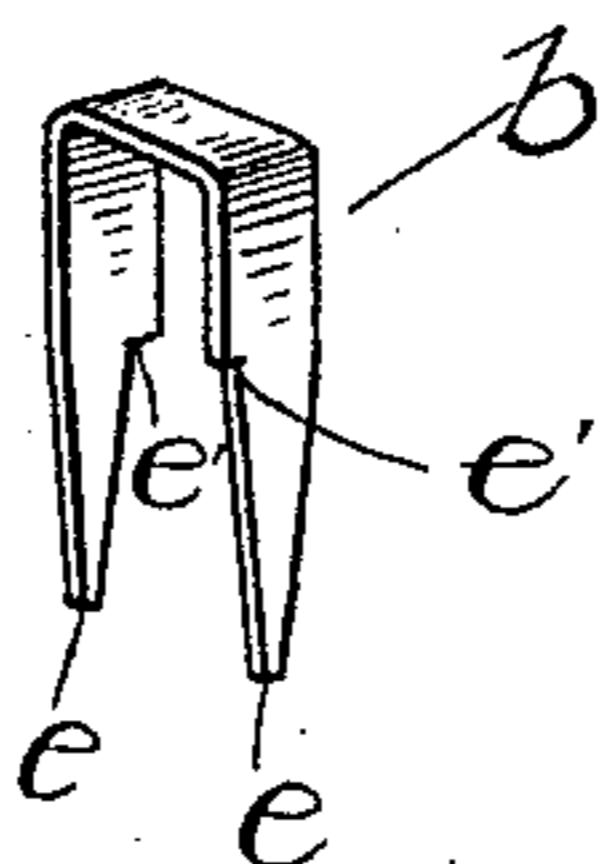
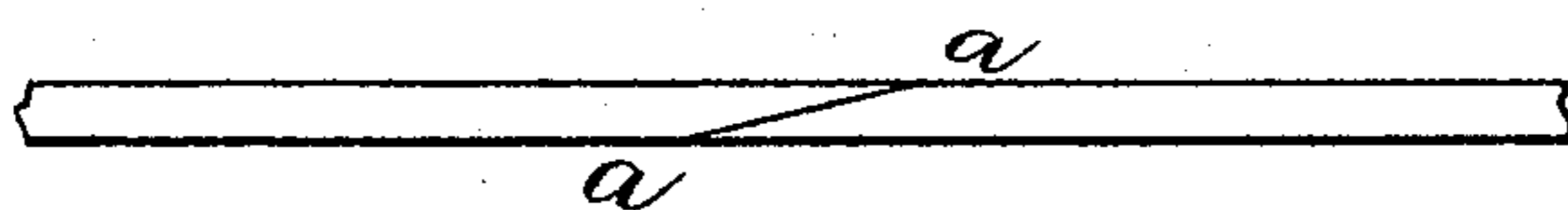


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES.

M. V. Jackson
A. D. Harrison

INVENTOR:

P. A. Coupal
by M. B. Brown & Co.
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER A. COUPAL, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

METALLIC FASTENING FOR BOOTS OR SHOES AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,322, dated April 30, 1895.

Application filed November 11, 1893. Serial No. 490,615. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER A. COUPAL, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Metallic Fastenings for Boots or Shoes and the Method of Making the Same, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to staples employed
10 for securing together the parts of a boot or shoe bottom and particularly to staples which are made from a continuous wire and driven by an organized sole fastening machine.

The object of the invention is, first, to enable a staple of this class to be driven into
15 the boot or shoe bottom without liability of glancing or deviating from its proper course while being driven, and, secondly, to prevent the arms or prongs of the staple from working
20 their way inwardly into the interior of the boot or shoe in case the neck of the staple connecting said prongs becomes worn away so that the prongs are disconnected.

To these ends the invention consists in the
25 improved staple and the improved method of making the same which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification—Figure 1 represents
30 a plan view of a piece of wire showing the improved method of cutting the same into staple lengths. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of a completed staple embodying the improvement. Fig. 3 represents a view of a piece of
35 wire showing the ordinary method of cutting the same into staple blanks.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings *a* represents a piece of wire
40 from which a sole fastening staple *b* may be made.

The wire is supplied in coils to a machine organized to cut the wire into lengths or blanks, bend said blanks into staple form, and
45 drive the staples into the work. A suitable machine for this purpose is shown in Letters Patent of the United States, No. 493,910, dated March 21, 1893. In said machine cutters are employed which sever the wire diagonally on
50 the line *a a* Fig. 3, and thus form a blank

sharply pointed at its ends. A staple made from said blank is objectionable, first, because the sharp points of the prongs are liable to catch on the sides of the holes pricked for their reception in the stock, and thus cause
55 the prongs to be bent or deflected from the proper course when being driven, and, secondly, because the gradually tapered sides of the prongs do not offer sufficient resistance to prevent the prongs from working their way
60 inwardly into the interior of the boot or shoe in case the neck or head of the staple becomes worn through so that the prongs are disconnected. I overcome these objections by cutting the wire as indicated in Fig. 1 so
65 as to form a neck or head portion and blunt faces *e e* on the ends of blanks and shoulders *e' e'* on the sides thereof as shown in Fig. 2. The blunt ends cannot engage the sides of the holes in the stock and therefore prevent lia-
70 bility of the deflection of the prongs when they are being driven. The shoulders *e' e'* give the prongs sufficient resistance or bearing on the stock into which the prongs are driven to prevent liability of the prongs work-
75 ing inward in case of the wearing away of the head or neck of the staple.

In forming the staple, the blank is first cut from the wire, said blank having the shoulders, *e' e'*, and the blunt points, *e e*. The
80 blank is next bent at a point between the shoulders to form the staple, then preferably one of the prongs is bent, so that both prongs shall occupy the same plane. See Fig. 2.

I claim—

1. A staple fastener for boots or shoes comprising in its construction a neck or head, prongs arranged to lie in the same plane and provided with tapering extremities and blunt
85 ends and shoulders upon said prongs between the head and ends and at a distance from the ends approximately equal to the length of the taper, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The described improvement in the meth-
95 od of making staples, the same consisting in so cutting the wire from which the staples are made as to form blunt faces at the ends of the blank and shoulders on the sides thereof, the cut which forms a blunt face forming a shoul-
100

der on the contiguous staple, bending the wire
at a point between the shoulders to form the
staple, and then bending one prong to make
it occupy the same plane as the other prong,
5 substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
name to this specification, in the presence of

two subscribing witnesses, this 15th day of
June, A. D. 1893.

PETER A. COUPAL.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,
A. D. HARRISON.