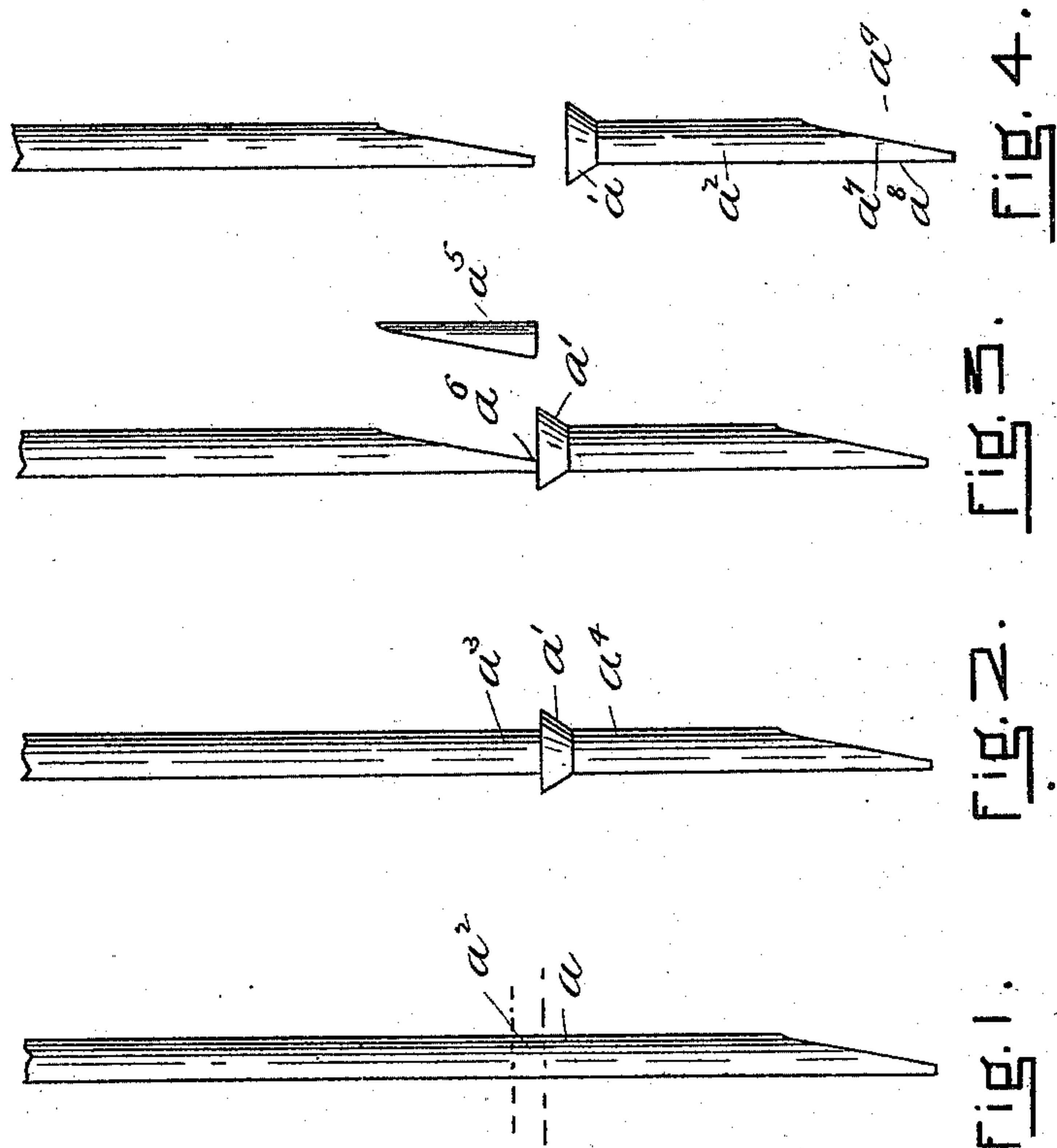


(No Model.)

H. WEEKS.
SOLE NAIL.

No. 572,937.

Patented Dec. 8, 1896.



WITNESSES

J. W. Dolan.
W. W. Faguer.

INVENTOR

Horace Weeks
by his Attys.
Charles & Raymond

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE WEEKS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE SUFFOLK NAILING MACHINE COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

SOLE-NAIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,937, dated December 8, 1896.

Application filed January 5, 1892. Serial No. 417,075. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE WEEKS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Sole-Nails and Methods of Making the Same, 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 explain-
10 ing its nature.

The invention relates to a shoe-nail made of wire having an upset head extending upon all sides of the wire, a shank of the gage of the wire, and a point, one side of which is
15 straight or in line with the side of the shank, and the opposite side of which is inclined or tapered. This nail is made by grasping the wire by jaws or other instrumentalities a suitable distance apart and then bringing them
20 together to upset the section of wire between them, thereby forming a head, and by severing from the side of the wire immediately above the head a long triangular section and then severing the completed headed nail from
25 the remainder of the wire upon the line of the top of the head.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents the wire. Fig. 2 shows the wire with the head upset thereon. Fig. 3 shows the
30 wire with the head upset and the point formed by the removal of a section immediately above the head. Fig. 4 is a view of the complete nail.

The wire a is of a uniform gage throughout.
35 It has the head-forming section a' formed in it by upsetting the section a^2 , the parts a^3 a^4 of the wire immediately above and below the head being held by two pairs of grasping jaws or devices, one pair of which is movable
40 in relation to the other, and one of which may have head-forming dies. The wire is then weakened immediately above the head a' by having a triangular section a^5 removed from its side, preferably while the lower section a^4
45 is held by grasping-jaws and while the section which forms the point is held confined in part in a jaw-recess. This forms the point of the

next nail in order and also weakens the connection between the headed section of the wire and the pointed end of the wire, so that
50 it is easily detachable upon the line a^6 of the upper surface of the head a' . This provides a fastening having an upset head formed from wire of a uniform gage throughout and extending substantially uniformly on all sides
55 of the wire, a relatively long shank a^2 of the gage of the wire, and a cut point a^7 , formed by the continuation a^8 of one side of the wire, and the long bevel a^9 upon the opposite side, produced by the removal of the waste-section
60 a^5 . A nail of this character is desirable because it has the hardened head produced by upsetting the wire under pressure, the stiff tenacious shank of the temper of the original wire, and a cut point, also having the prop-
65 erty of the original wire, and thereby easily clenching or upsetting when brought into contact with a turning-surface, the point of the nail not being hardened or made brittle in the act of forming it, as it is liable to be when
70 swaged or otherwise made by an action which condenses the metal.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent
75 of the United States—

The improved article of manufacture herein described, the same comprising a nail made of wire, having a plain cylindrical shank of the gage of the wire, and a head formed of a
80 section of the wire between two shanks, whereby a section of the wire is caused to extend uniformly from all sides of the shank, and the point of which is formed by the removal of a section of its side at the end of the shank and extending straight across the
85 same, leaving the remainder of the pointed end of the shank the size of the original wire, and giving it a wide, flat, beveled side, as and for the purpose set forth.

HORACE WEEKS.

Witnesses:

F. F. RAYMOND, 2d,
J. M. DOLAN.