

No. 652,380.

Patented June 26, 1900.

H. WEEKS.  
SHOE NAIL.

(Application filed May 4, 1891.)

(No Model.)

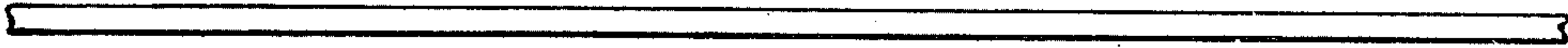


FIG. 1.

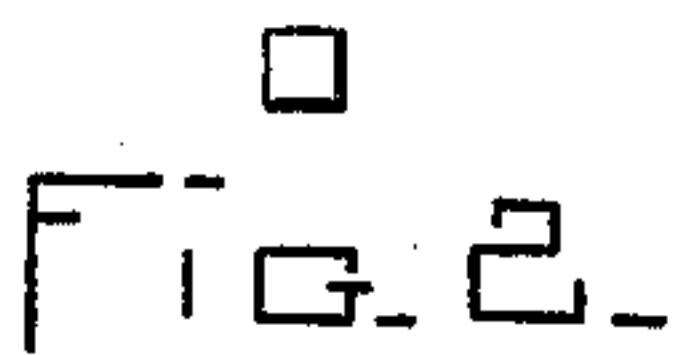


FIG. 2.

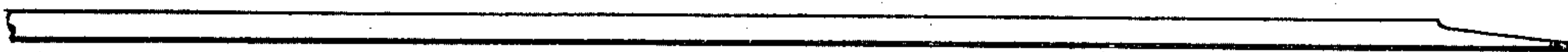


FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

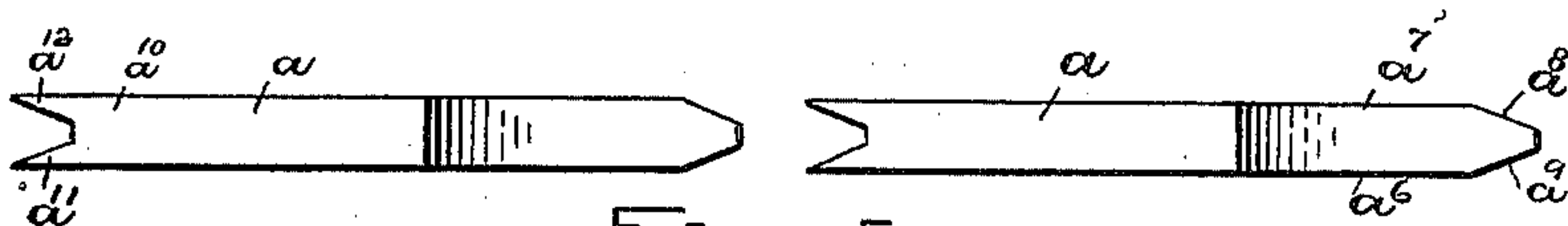


FIG. 5.

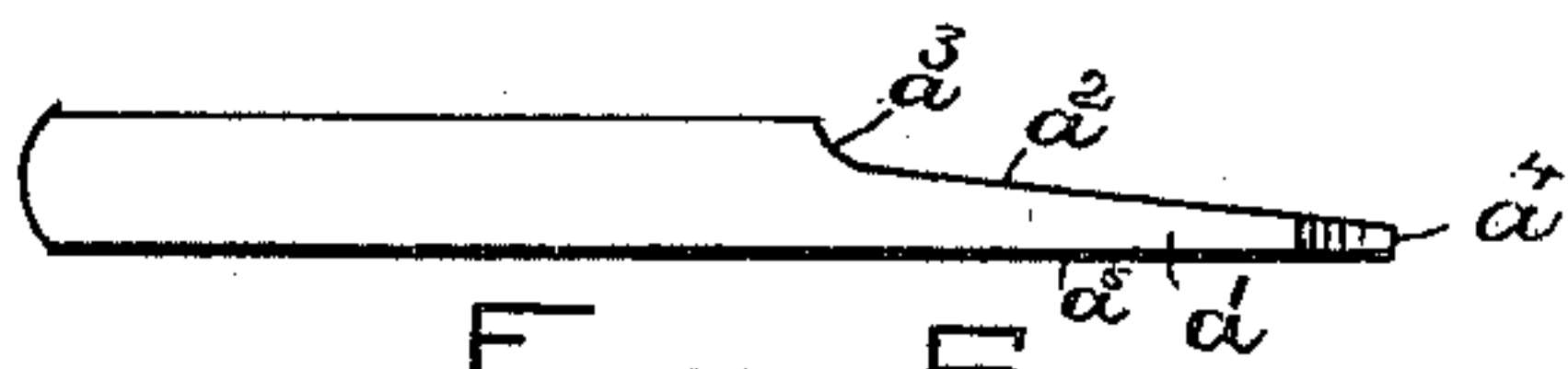


FIG. 6.

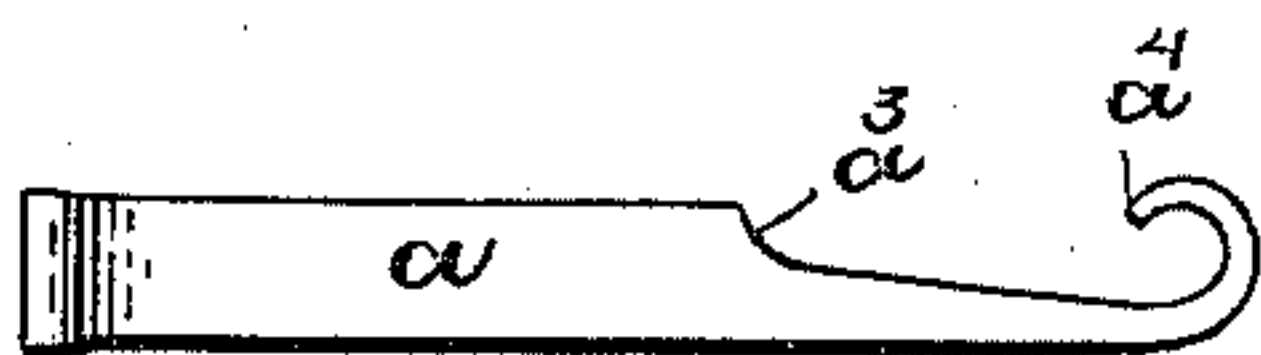


FIG. 7.

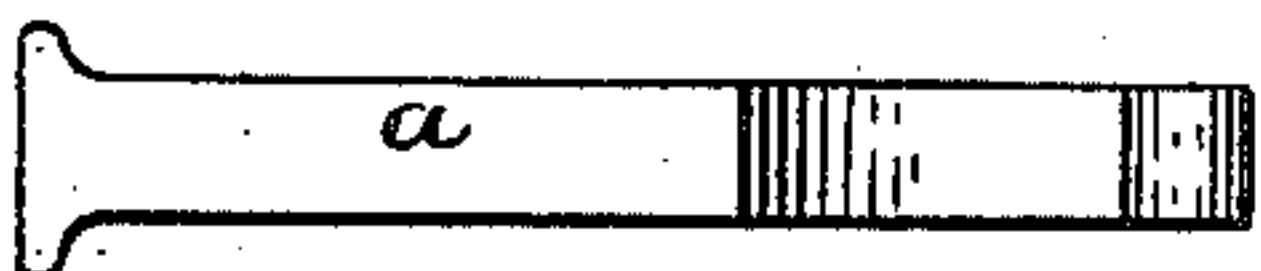


FIG. 8.

WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

## SHOE-NAIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,380, dated June 26, 1900.

Application filed May 4, 1891. Serial No. 391,520. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HORACE WEEKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shoe-Nails, 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.

The invention relates to a shoe-nail made from wire, having a point-forming section made up of a comparatively-long bevel starting from a shoulder and extending to the point end of the nail and two short bevels extending from opposite sides of the beveled end of the nail to the point, and which also has a head-forming section provided by a V-shaped notch cut across the head end to leave head-forming extensions, which are turned outward laterally in the act of driving to form a head. This nail preferably is made by first forming upon the end of a suitable wire the long bevel and by then removing or cutting the nail from the wire in a manner to provide the head-forming notch and extension and at the same time the short tapering surfaces of the point.

In the drawings I have shown the nail as made from wire square in cross-section.

Figure 1 is a view of such wire. Fig. 2 is an end view thereof. Fig. 3 represents the end of the wire as provided with the point. Fig. 4 is a view of the wire shown in Fig. 3 turned a quarter. Fig. 5 is a view, enlarged, of two complete nails. Fig. 6 is a view of one of said nails turned quarter around. Fig. 7 is a view of the nail as driven, showing the clench-point and the head; and Fig. 8 is another view of the said driven nail.

$a$  is the shank of the nail. It is of the gage of the wire from which it is made, and it is of any desired length.

$a'$  is the point. It is formed by the long beveled cut  $a^2$ , extending from the curved shoulder  $a^3$  to the point end  $a^4$ . This tapering surface is upon one side of the nail only,

the other side  $a^5$  and the edges  $a^6$   $a^7$  being straight continuations of the shank, excepting that each of the edges  $a^6$   $a^7$  near the point end  $a^4$  have the two short tapering surfaces  $a^8$   $a^9$ . The head  $a^{10}$  has the two sections  $a^{11}$   $a^{12}$  straight upon their outer edges and inclined upon their inner edges and formed by a notch cut across the end of the nail. These sections  $a^{11}$   $a^{12}$  are, in the act of driving the nail, turned laterally from the shank of the nail. (See Figs. 7 and 8.) In order that there may be as little waste as possible, the nail is severed from the wire in a manner to simultaneously form the head-forming sections  $a^{11}$   $a^{12}$  upon one nail and the point-forming bevels  $a^9$  of the next nail in order and without waste.

A nail of this description is easily made, drives well, and forms a good clench and a sufficient head.

I am aware of the patents to Harvey, No. 377,452, dated February 7, 1888, for a wire screw-nail, and to Thayer, No. 387,380, dated August 7, 1888, for a flat-pointed nail or tack, and I do not claim anything therein shown and described.

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

The improved shoe-nail herein described, the same having a shank with flat sides and square in cross-section, a recess extending across the head-forming end of the shank having inclined sides and a flat bottom, a point-forming section extending from the other end of the shank having three flat sides in continuation of the flat sides of the shank and a long flat surface extending across the median line of the shank to very nearly the other or short flat side of the shank, the bevel-surface forming a long eccentric point, the extreme end of which is tapered upon two sides to the taper or bevel of the sides of the head-forming recess, as and for the purposes set forth.

HORACE WEEKS.

Witnesses:

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J. M. DOLAN.