

No. 672,465.

Patented Apr. 23, 1901.

G. T. WALKER.

NAIL OR SPIKE.

(Application filed July 3, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

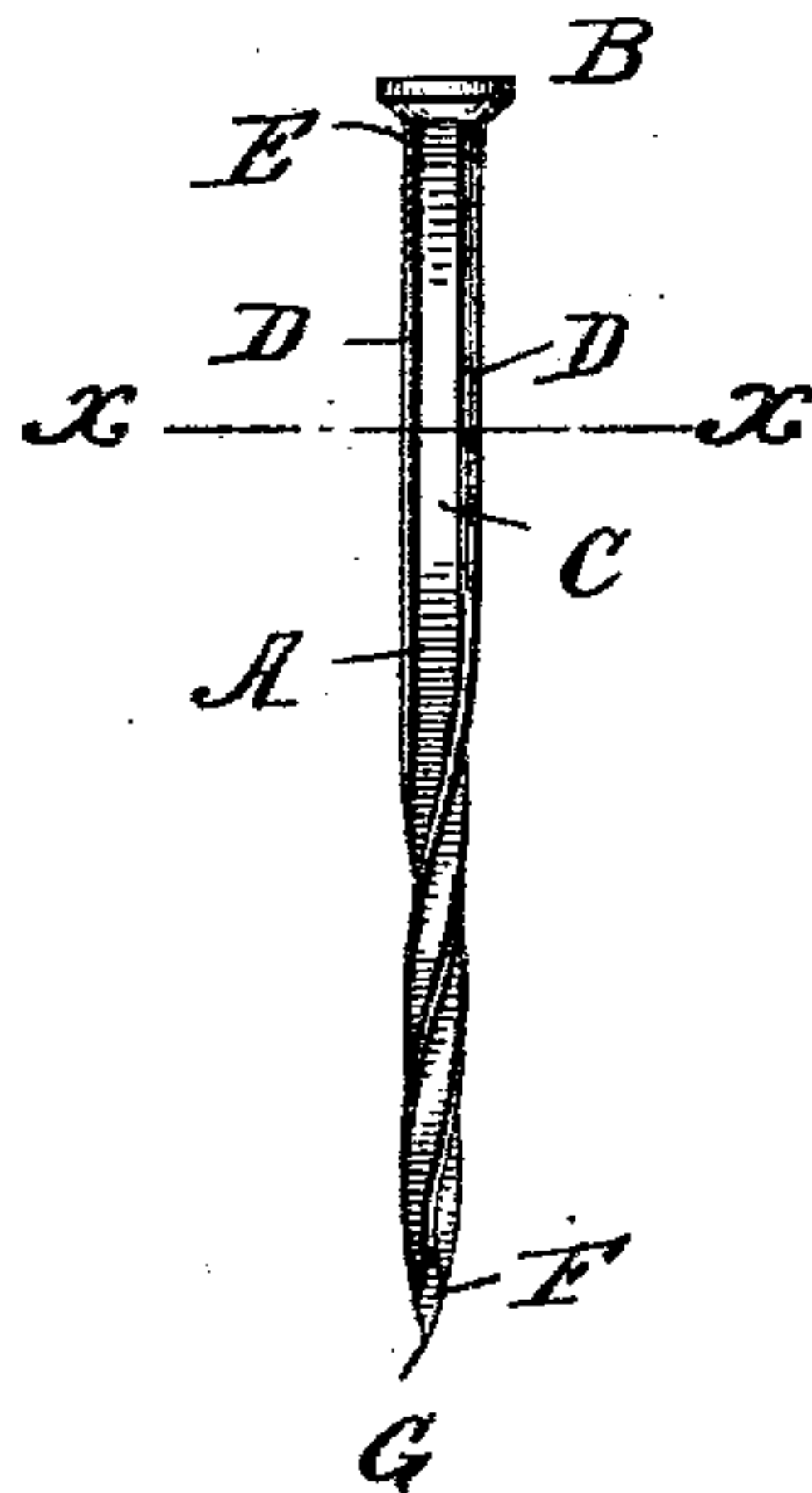


Fig. 3.

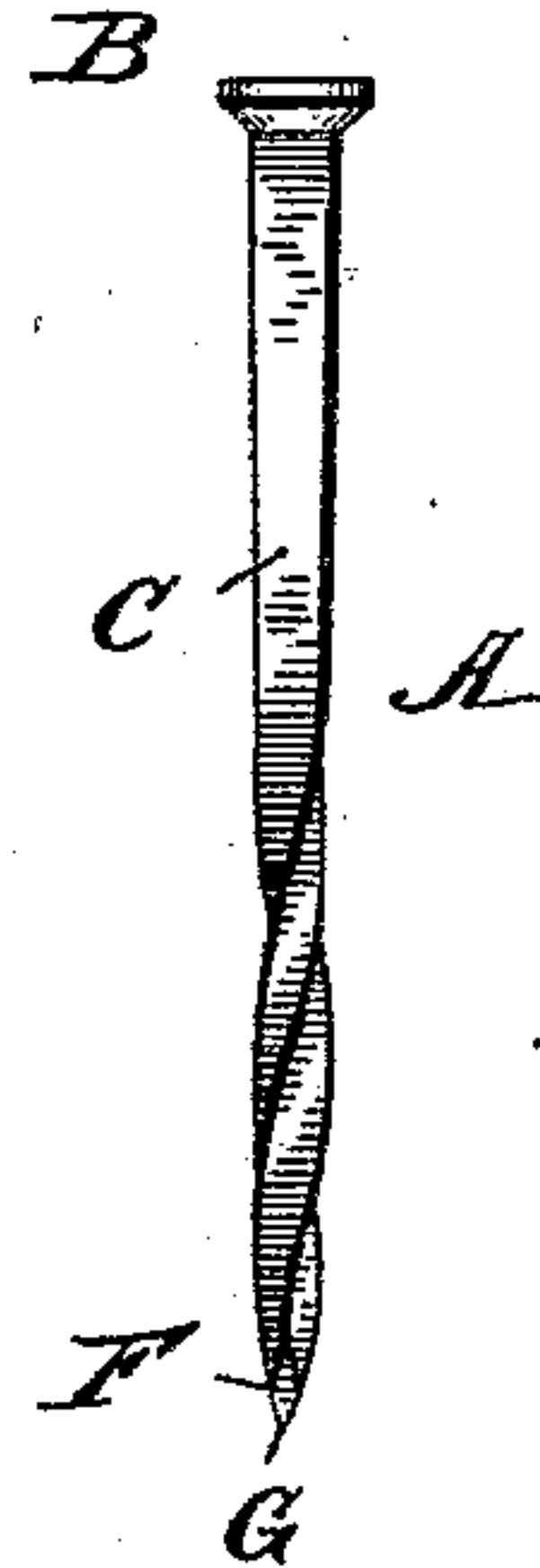


Fig. 2.

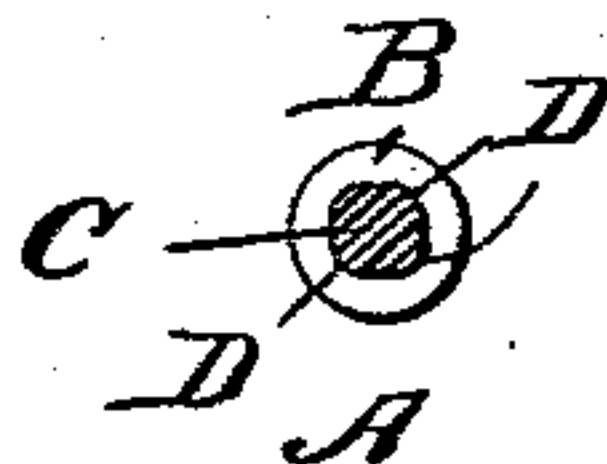
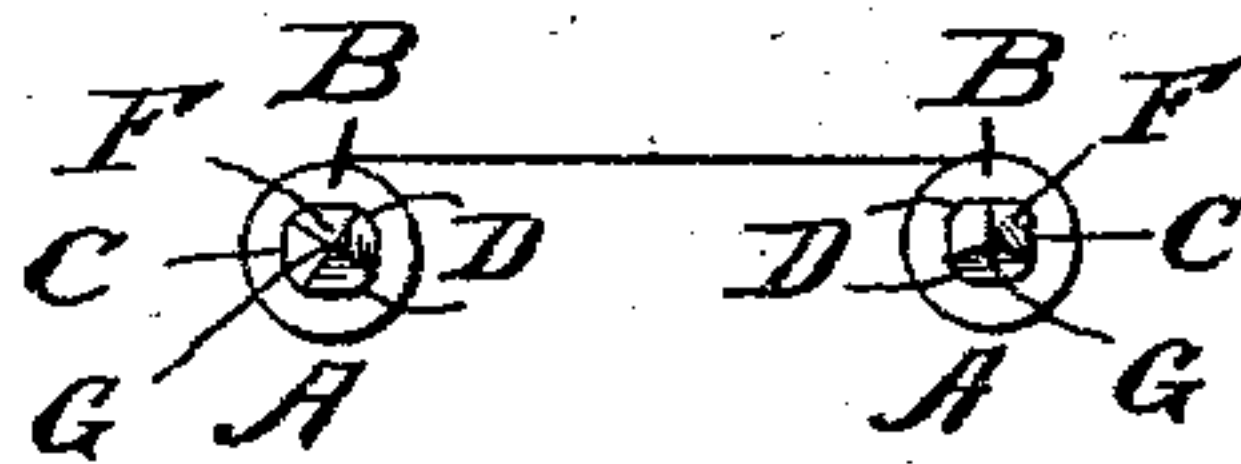


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE T. WALKER, OF GRAFTON, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

NAIL OR SPIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 672,465, dated April 23, 1901.

Application filed July 3, 1900. Serial No. 22,405. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE T. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grafton, in the county of Sierra and Territory of New Mexico, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nails or Spikes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to nails and spikes, and has for its object to provide a nail whose holding power is greater in proportion to its length and cross-section than the ordinary nail or spike. With this object in view I have provided a nail or spike which is simple in its construction, cheap to manufacture, and above all practical and efficient.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a nail constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section through the same along the line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a modification showing the nail without the serrations near the head and with sharp corners. Fig. 4 is an end view of the nail, showing the point having three or four faces.

The same letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several figures, in which—

A is the nail, provided with the ordinary head B, the sides C being preferably square, although said sides may be fluted, concave, hexagonal, or of any desired form. D represents the rounded corners formed by said sides, each corner being an arc of a circle whose diameter is equal to the cross-section of the nail, as shown in Fig. 2.

E represents the serrations on the rounded corners D, directly under the head B and extending a short distance down the shank.

Between the central portion of the nail and the point the shank is given one or more half-turns, as shown in Fig. 1. The point of said nail is provided with three or, preferably, four faces F, which meet to form the point G, the rounded corners D running into said faces for a purpose which will be hereinafter fully described.

Having thus specifically set forth the sev-

eral parts of my invention, the method of manufacture and the operation are as follows: The wire is drawn preferably square, but, as aforesaid, may be fluted, hexagonal, or concave, the corners being left rounded, as described: It is then passed when cold through the cutting, heading, and twisting machine. Cut nails may be treated in like manner, except that the twisting may be done when the plate has been heated for the purpose of "bluing" the nail or when the plate is cold and the bluing given at the last operation, as is the common practice.

I will now describe the purpose of the rounded corners.

In those twisted nails or spikes wherein the corners are sharp the nail in twisting into the wood breaks the fiber, and thus defeats a close fit. I have overcome this difficulty by rounding the corners, so that the entire nail may fit the fiber of the wood snugly, and thus greatly increase its holding power.

At the point of the nail the corners are formed into flat faces, so that as the nail enters the wood the fiber engaged by the corners will not be broken, and thus insure a snug contact, and thereby increase the holding power of the nail.

Having thus fully set forth my invention, I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the exact construction herein set forth, as various slight changes might be made therein by those skilled in the art which would fall within the limit and scope of my invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A nail or spike having a series of flat sides its entire length, rounded corners, the upper portion of the shank being straight, the lower portion having one or more half-turns, the rounded corners of said shank forming faces at the end thereof in such a manner that the nail will enter without breaking the fiber of the wood, substantially as described.

2. A nail or spike having a series of flat sides its entire length, rounded corners, serrations on said corners the upper portion of the shank being straight, the lower portion

having one or more half-turns, the rounded
corners of said shank forming faces at the
end thereof, the whole combined in such a
manner that the nail will enter without break-
5 ing the fiber of the wood, and capable of be-
ing drawn in the same manner as a straight
nail, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE T. WALKER.

Witnesses:

FRANK H. WINSTON,
JACOB M. BLUN.