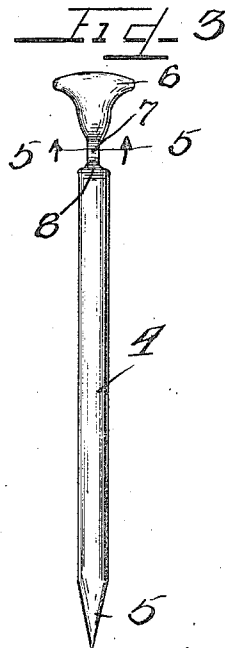
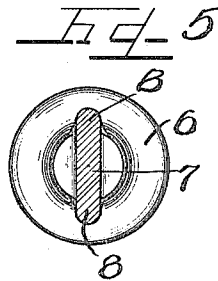
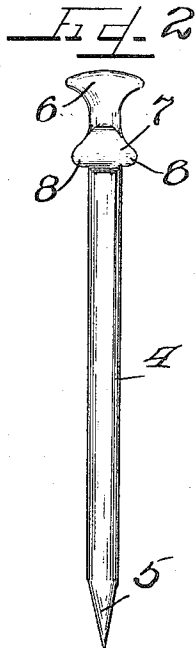
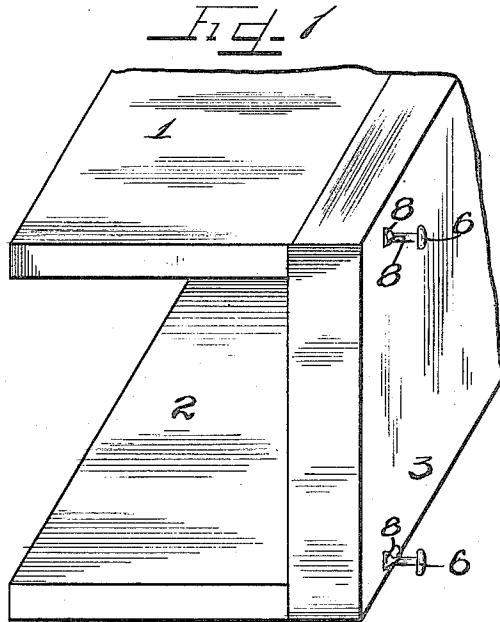


W. A. COLLINGS.
DOUBLE HEADED NAIL.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 1, 1916.

1,242,924.

Patented Oct. 16, 1917.



WITNESSES

J. J. John
Charles [Signature]

INVENTOR

William A. Collings
Charles [Signature]
ATTY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ARTHUR COLLINGS, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

DOUBLE-HEADED NAIL.

1,242,924.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 16, 1917.

Application filed July 1, 1916. Serial No. 107,022.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. COLLINGS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Double-Headed Nails; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the numerals of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

In concrete construction work molds or forms constructed of lumber are used to receive and hold the liquid mass of concrete until the concrete sets or hardens. These forms are only temporary structures and the boards of which the forms are constructed are usually nailed together with ordinary nails, which are driven into the wood work with the heads of the nails hammered down into the wood, to prevent the forms from breaking apart. After the concrete has set sufficiently the forms are removed, but due to the fact that the heads of the nails are driven into the wood it is very difficult to remove the nails without damage being done to the forms, which frequently have to be broken and even smashed to pieces in their removal thus causing a considerable waste of material and loss of time. Reinforcing bands are also often used with ordinary nails to prevent the heads of the nails from being driven into the woodwork, but this practice has not proved practical in the construction of concrete forms.

This invention relates to an improved type of nail having a double head, the lower or secondary head adapted to prevent the nail from being driven its full length into the woodwork, and the upper head affording a means for the removal of the nail without injury to the structure, thus permitting the re-use of the nail, and resulting further in a saving in material as well as time.

It is an object of this invention to construct a double headed nail adapted for use in the construction of wooden forms for concrete work, or other construction work adapted to be readily detached therefrom to permit the form to be removed or dismembered without injury thereto.

The invention (in a preferred form) is illustrated in the drawings and hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of a conventional concrete form, the members of which are secured together by nails embodying the principles of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of a preferred form of nail embodying the principles of my invention.

Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of the nail turned through an angle of ninety degrees from that shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a top plan view thereof.

Fig. 5 is a section taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

As shown in the drawings:

Fig. 1, shows a wooden form for concrete turned over on its side and comprising side members 1 and 2, connected together by a bottom member 3, which is secured to said side members by nails, each having a long straight body or shank 4, the lower end of which is pointed as designated by the numeral 5. Integrally formed on the upper end of said shank is a circular upper or main head 6, and also integrally formed at the upper end of the shank a short distance below the main head 6, is a lower or secondary head consisting of a flattened neck 7, having integral oppositely disposed ears or projections 8, projecting beyond the periphery of the shank of the nail.

When the double headed nail is used in the construction of a form for concrete shown in Fig. 1, or in any other structure the shank 4, is driven into the bottom member 3, and the side member 1, or side member 2, as the case may be, until the ears 8, contact the outer surface of the bottom member 3, which prevents the nail from further penetrating the form, thus leaving the upper end or main head of the nail projecting from the surface of the material into which the nail is driven. When it is desired to withdraw the nail the claw of a hammer or bar may be engaged on each side of the flattened neck 7, and by forcing the claw beneath the main head 6, the nail may be pulled out of the form without injury to the form or to the nail.

I am aware that the various details of construction may be varied through a wide range without departing from the principles of this invention, and I therefore do not propose limiting the patent granted other-

wise than necessitated by the prior art and the scope of the appended claim.

I claim as my invention.

In a nail of the class described, a shank
5 tapered at one end to afford a point, an
upper main head integrally formed on the
upper end of said shank, and a lower sec-
ondary head integrally formed on said
shank a short distance below said upper
10 head and comprising a flattened neck and

oppositely disposed integral ears thereon projecting beyond the sides of said shank.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM ARTHUR COLLINGS.

Witnesses:

GEO. HEIDENREICH,

W. E. EVANS.