

(No Model.)

J. W. G. SMITH.

NAIL.

No. 309,414.

Patented Dec. 16, 1884.

Fig. 1

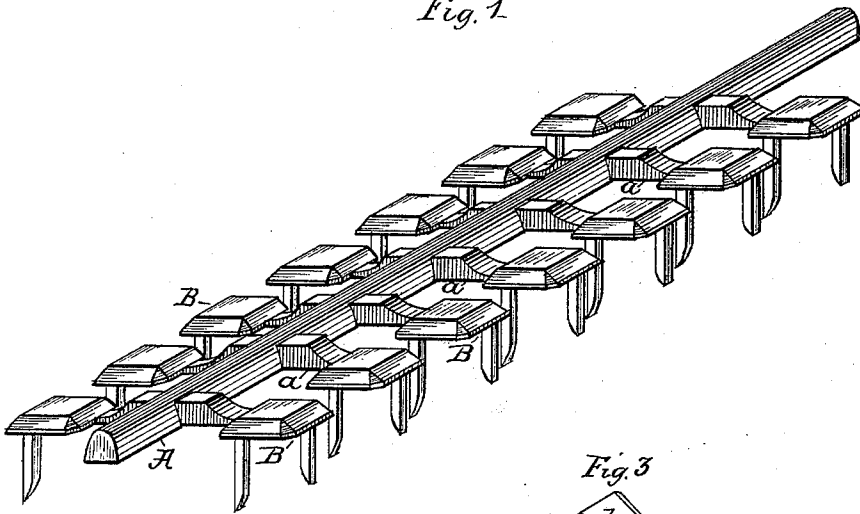


Fig. 3

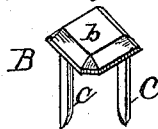
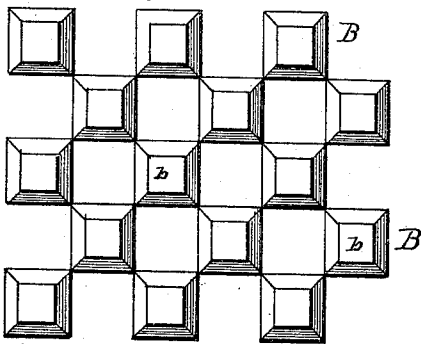


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

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NAIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 309,414, dated December 16, 1884.

Application filed March 20, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. G. SMITH, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Nails, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to manufacture cheap and effective hob-nails; and the invention consists in casting said nails connected together in a particular way, and in
10 the peculiar form of the nail itself.

Heretofore nails have been cast either singly or with their heads joined to form a continuous and unbroken sheet. To cast the nails
15 singly consumes too much time in forming the molds, and to cast them with the heads joined in an unbroken and continuous sheet leaves the heads when broken apart ragged around
20 their entire edge, so that considerable labor must be expended in finishing up said heads. Finally, hob-nails with but a single point work out of the leather when the latter has been exposed to wear any length of time. To
25 overcome these difficulties I cast the nails with their heads connected together only at certain points, leaving nearly the whole of the edges free. I thus avoid the necessity of afterward finishing up said edges. I also construct each nail with two points outwardly
30 beveled at their ends, so that when driven into the leather said points clinch and remain firmly embedded.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1
35 represents a perspective view of two rows of nails connected to an intermediate gate; Fig. 2, a top view of several rows of nails connected at the extreme corners of the head, and Fig. 3 a perspective view of a single nail.

40 Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the different views.

A represents an ordinary gate, connected by offsets *a* with the heads of two rows of nails, B. Said nails are provided with the ordinary
45 thick beveled or conical heads *b*, and have two points, C. These points are situated at a greater or less distance apart, and have their extremities beveled outwardly in opposite
50 directions. The function subserved by the beveled extremities is to spread the points when the nail is driven into the leather. In Fig. 2 the nails are shown cast together without the intermediate gate and offsets. This is accomplished by casting said nails with their heads
55 connected at the extreme corners.

It will be seen that in either of the above cases the nails, after being separated, have
60 almost the whole of the edges of their heads smooth, and consequently require little or no finishing.

I am aware that hob-nails have been made with two shanks to one head; that the shanks have been tapered from the head to the point, and that they have been cast in sheets or groups with the edges or sides of the heads
65 connected together; but

What I claim as new is—

1. A hob-nail having two opposite shanks beveled on the inside of the points in opposite
70 directions, whereby said points may be spread divergently, and thus be tightly held, substantially as described.

2. A group or sheet of cast hob-nails connected only at their angular points or corners,
75 substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN W. G. SMITH.

Witnesses:

J. S. COOK,
JAMES M. COOK.