

E. B. STIMPSON.
RIVET.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 23, 1906.

1,013,625.

Patented Jan. 2, 1912.

Fig. 1.

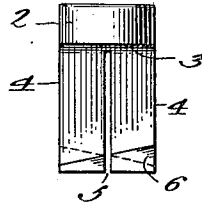


Fig. 2.

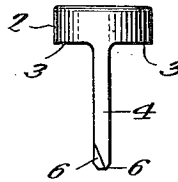
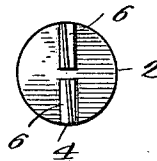


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN BALL STIMPSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO EDWIN B. STIMPSON COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

RIVET.

1,013,625.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 2, 1912.

Application filed October 23, 1906. Serial No. 340,179.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN BALL STIMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rivets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to rivets with prongs which spread upon setting the rivet in the material and the improvement resides in the improved beveling of the tips of the prongs which is entirely effective for the purpose of producing spreading as the rivet is set and at the same time is a cheap, advantageous way of attaining this result.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a form of rivet embodying the improvement, Fig. 2 is a side elevation, and Fig. 3 is an underneath plan view of the rivet of Fig. 1.

I will now describe my invention with particular reference to the device of the drawings, reserving it to the claims to point out the novel features and to define the scope of the invention, it being understood that the claims will be given due range of equivalents.

The exact form of the rivet shown is not essential to the invention, since the improvement is applicable to rivets generally, wherein the prong portion is intended to be divided, either before or during the setting of the rivet, into a plurality of prongs which spread during the setting operation.

In the rivet shown, 2 is the head, 4 the prongs and 3 the portion of the head which overhangs the prongs. The prongs are disposed abreast and edge to edge and have oblique bevels 6 across the faces of their entering extremities. These bevels may be described more exactly by imagining a rectangle to inclose the cross-sections of the prongs at their entering extremities, and by further imagining that the bevels 6 are pro-

duced by oblique cuts across non-adjacent corners of the rectangle. To state it differently, the cuts are across non-adjacent corners of the combined cross-section of the prongs. Each of the oblique cuts may be continued across both prongs, which is the case in the rivet shown in the drawing. This, however, is not essential since obviously each cut may be confined to one prong. The result of the construction is that each prong has a suitably strong bevel at its entering extremity, which is on an opposite face from the corresponding bevel on the other prong, with the result that these bevels oppositely deflect the prongs as they enter the material.

The oblique bevels 6 are most easily produced and consequently my improved deflecting-prong rivets can be more cheaply manufactured than the usual deflecting-prong rivet wherein the bevels are not across the corners of the combined cross-section of the prongs, but extend in substantial parallelism with the sides of such cross-section.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A rivet having a plurality of clenching prongs disposed abreast and edge to edge, the entering extremities of which are beveled by oblique cuts across non-adjacent corners of the combined cross-section of all the prongs.

2. A rivet having a plurality of clenching prongs disposed abreast and edge to edge, the entering extremities of which are beveled by oblique cuts across non-adjacent corners of the combined cross-section of all the prongs, said cuts extending across all of the prongs.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name this 22nd day of Oct., 1906, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN BALL STIMPSON.

Witnesses:

HENRY CONNETT,
WILLIAM J. FIRTH.