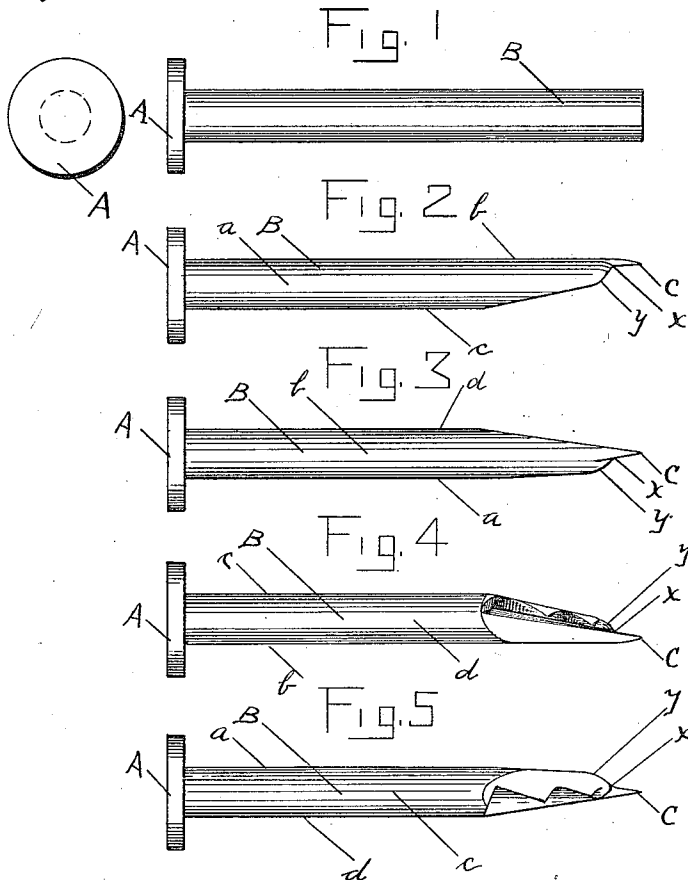


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WIRE TACK.
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1,042,301.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WIRE TACK.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES ALFRED WELCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Taunton, in the county of Bristol and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wire Tacks, of which the following description, together with the drawings filed therewith, forms a specification.

10 The object of my invention is to supply a wire tack or brad that may readily be placed in position for the blow of the driving tool by means of very slight pressure, as of the thumb or fingers of the operator, without
15 any blow whatever of the driving tool or similar instrument, no matter how tough or hard the material to be pierced.

As heretofore made, wire tacks and brads have been too blunt to be readily stuck into
20 leather, hard wood, and similar hard or tough substances, but have been liable to fall out unless tapped by the driving tool or unless unusually great pressure has been employed. This quality of easy fixation is of
25 prime importance in industries, such as last-ing, where tacks must be driven into leather or other tough or hard substances very rapidly, and a very fine, splinter-like point, such as is found on ordinary cut tacks, is
30 necessary to give the required sharpness. I have provided such a point on my tack, by a simple change in the method of making wire tacks, brads, and nails now in use. I have further provided novel means for re-
35 taining the tack in the material after being driven, as I will set forth below.

I will now describe my tack, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which similar characters of reference indi-
40 cate similar parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 shows a piece of the wire, with head formed thereon, from which the tacks are made, the small figure at the left of same being an end view; Fig. 2 is a view of one
45 side of a finished tack; Fig. 3 is a view at right angles to that shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a view of the opposite side of the view shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 5 is a view of the opposite side to that in Fig. 3.

The tack itself has the usual round shank 50 B and head A, but has a very slender, splinter-shaped point C at its extremity, quite short, and resembling a blade protruding from its scabbard. This point is extremely sharp, and as fine as that of a 55 needle, the wire being torn, rather than cut, off by the upper jaw, which is made to take out an extra large piece of metal at the point. At the point *x*, at the base of the mosquito bill point C, there is a quick en- 60 largement *y*, and from *y* the lines of the point of the tack slope, more or less regularly, to the shank B.

In Figs. 2 and 4, the lower side *b* is shown as slightly raised at the extreme point, 65 which is done by slightly curving the end of the groove in the lower jaw upward at its end.

In Figs. 4 and 5 may be seen ragged longitudinal projections *z*, *z* and the chan- 70 nel *m*. The projections *z*, *z* are formed by nicking the edge of the upper jaw, and the channel *m* is formed by the wire being torn away as the upper jaw passes over it, the projections slightly overhanging the chan- 75 nel *m*. The object of the projections and channel is to afford means to hold the tack in the material, when driven, and the bend- ing of the point is to prevent the point of the tack from taking an oblique course 80 through the material, which it would tend to do if one side of it were vertical and the other oblique.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Let- 85 ters Patent, is—

As an article of manufacture, a tack made from round wire, said wire being sheared to a point in a single plane surface diagonal to its axis, said plane surface having longi- 90 tudinal projections and a longitudinal channel, therein, as and for the purpose described.

J. ALFRED WELCH.

Witnesses:

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