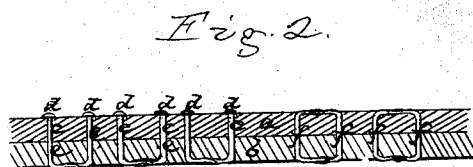
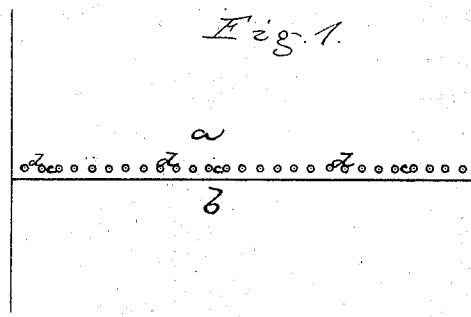


S. W. SHOREY.
Seams for Leather Work.

No. 139,429.

Patented May 27, 1873.



Witnesses.
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L. H. Catimer.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL W. SHOREY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEAMS FOR LEATHER-WORK.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **139,429**, dated May 27, 1873; application filed November 2, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL W. SHOREY, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Seam for Leather-Work; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

United States Letters Patent No. 131,308, dated September 10, 1872, have been granted for my invention, consisting in a seam for leather-work, made up of metal staples, the points of each staple being twisted together to secure them. In my present invention I dispense with the use of staples, and employ, instead of staples, wires or nails, and the points of adjacent nails I twist together. The fastenings may be composed of headed nails or may be cut (as they are driven) from continuous wires, as in sole-nailing machines, and when cut from wire adjacent points may be twisted together on both sides of the work.

My invention consists in a seam, the fastenings of which are composed of a series of single nails, alternate points of the series being twisted together to clinch the nails.

The drawing represents a seam embodying the invention.

Figure 1 shows a view of the outer side of the work. Fig. 2 is a section, (enlarged.)

a b denote the two pieces united by the fastenings. *c c* denote the nails. Each nail *c* has a head, *d*, that holds against the outer face of the work, and a shank, *e*, that passes through the work, and the points of adjacent nails (in pairs) are twisted together and flattened against the inner face of the work, the points of the first two nails being thus connected, then two points of the next two, and so on. *f f* denote nails cut from wire in the machine that drives them, and therefore headless. In these nails the points at both sides of the work are similarly connected or twisted and clinched against the surface of the leather. The seam thus made is very strong, and is, in some respects, preferable to the staple seam, beside being much more easily formed.

I claim—

A seam for leather-work, consisting of the series of single nails having adjacent points held by twisting them together, substantially as described.

S. W. SHOREY.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS GOULD,
M. W. FROTHINGHAM.