

L. R. BLAKE.
Nails for Shoemaking.

No. 165,470.

Patented July 13, 1875.



Witnesses.
M. W. Spothingham.
L. H. Leatimer.

Inventor
Lyman B. Blake.
per Crosby & Gould
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LYMAN R. BLAKE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN NAILS FOR SHOEMAKING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **165,470**, dated July 13, 1875; application filed March 6, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LYMAN R. BLAKE, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improved Nail for Uniting the Soles and Uppers of Boots and Shoes; 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.

My invention relates to the construction of a nail designed particularly for use in sole-nailing machines, and to insure the clinching of the nail-points. For this purpose I form in the nail-shank, just above the point, a notch, which notch is not sufficiently deep to cause the point to turn, or prevent its proper passage through the parts to be united, but does so weaken the shank at the point as to cause the point to bend over as soon as it strikes the metal face of the last. My invention consists in the nail so made.

The wire or blank from which the nails are severed one by one may be notched, or each nail may be notched at the time it is severed.

The drawing represents, enlarged, a nail embodying the invention.

a denotes the nail-shank; *b*, the point thereof, and *c* the notch.

It will be obvious that when the nail-point strikes the metal face of the last it will turn toward the notch, and, having once started in this direction, will continue to bend, and will thereby be clinched against the adjacent surface of the sole. It will also be obvious that when the blank is notched in the machine that severs the nails from the blank the nail-points will all turn to clinch in the same direction.

The point of the nail is beveled at two opposite sides, or at least so that its entering or cutting point or edge shall be in line with the axis of the nail, and thus be driven in a straight line, and so that the clinching of the tip shall alone cause the bending, and that the bending shall always be in the same direction.

I claim—

A headless nail having, in combination with a tapering point, a single notch, substantially as and located as described.

LYMAN R. BLAKE.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS GOULD,
M. W. FROTHINGHAM.