

B. T. NICHOLS.

Nails.

No. 141,810.

Patented August 12, 1873.

FIG. 1.

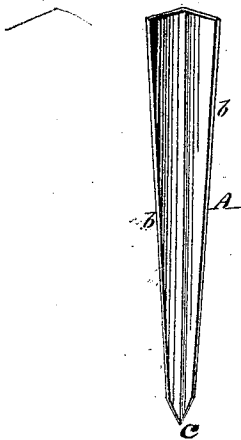


FIG. 5.

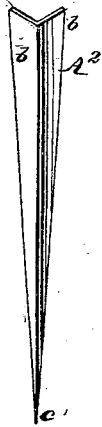


FIG. 2.

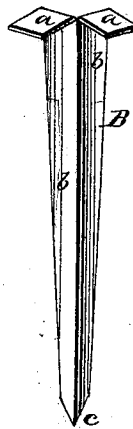


FIG. 3.

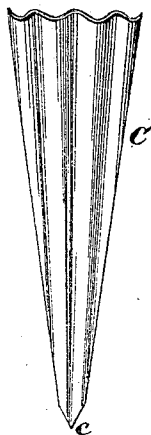
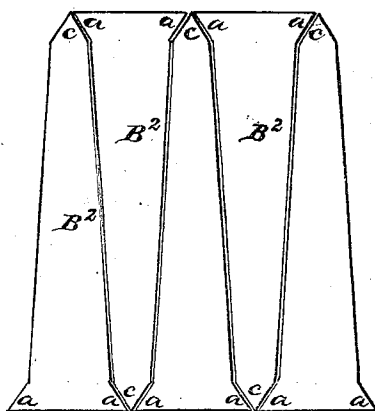


FIG. 4.



FIG. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BARAK T. NICHOLS, OF ROSELLE, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN NAILS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 141,810, dated August 12, 1873; application filed July 5, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BARAK T. NICHOLS, of Roselle, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Nails and Spikes, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to nails and spikes for general employment, adapted to be more cheaply manufactured than those now in use; also, to be lighter than ordinary nails and spikes of the same size, and from their peculiar form to be stronger than ordinary nails and spikes of the same weight; also, to cause less displacement of the material into which they are driven than ordinary nails and spikes, and thus to be less liable to split the material and adapted to hold more strongly. The improved nail or spike is made of sheet metal, with or without a head, and is stiffened by longitudinal corrugations or depressions. The invention admits of a variety of modifications.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a headless nail or spike, of a preferred form, illustrating this invention. Fig. 2 is a different view of a similar form of nail or spike provided with a head. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a corrugated blank; Fig. 4, a like view of a tubular corrugated nail or spike formed therefrom. Fig. 5 is a perspective view illustrating a modification of the form shown in Fig. 1 adapted to be cut without waste of stock. Fig. 6 is a diagram illustrating a mode of cutting headed nails or spikes without waste.

In carrying out this invention, nails and spikes of different sizes and of various shapes may be produced to provide for special applications of the same, and to meet the demands of taste or fancy. It has not been deemed nec-

essary to illustrate more than three forms in the drawing, to which reference is made.

A A², Figs. 1 and 5, represent headless nails or spikes in the shape of a diagonally-divided hollow square in transverse section. B B², Figs. 2 and 6, represent nails or spikes of like shape provided with heads *a*. C, Fig. 4, represents a nail or spike in the form of a longitudinally-corrugated tube. Fig. 3 represents the corrugated blank of this form. The improved nail or spike in each of the illustrations tapers to a proper entering point, *c*. The heads *a* of the nails or spikes B B² are formed, in the first instance, Fig. 2, by turning the upper ends of the sides *b* outward at about right angles thereto; in the second instance, Fig. 6, the metal removed in giving the points the preferred shape illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 is utilized to form heads. This modification and the headless nail A², with a uniform or direct taper, illustrate modes of forming the improved nails or spikes so as to avoid any waste of stock.

The material employed is sheet metal of any suitable kind, such as iron, brass, zinc, or copper.

The object of the transverse bend or bends in each of the various forms is to stiffen the nail or spike, or to give it lateral strength or rigidity. The improved nails and spikes may be manufactured by any approved process.

The following is claimed as new:

A nail or spike formed of sheet metal, and grooved, ridged, or corrugated longitudinally to stiffen it, substantially as herein described, as a new article of manufacture.

Witnesses: BARAK T. NICHOLS.

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