

(No Model.)

M. HAUPREICHT.
SPIKE.

No. 461,477.

Patented Oct. 20, 1891.

Fig: 1.

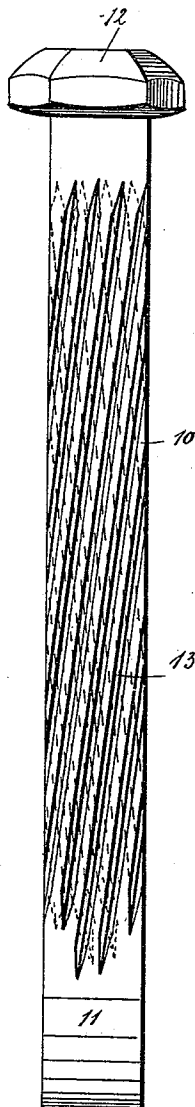


Fig: 2.

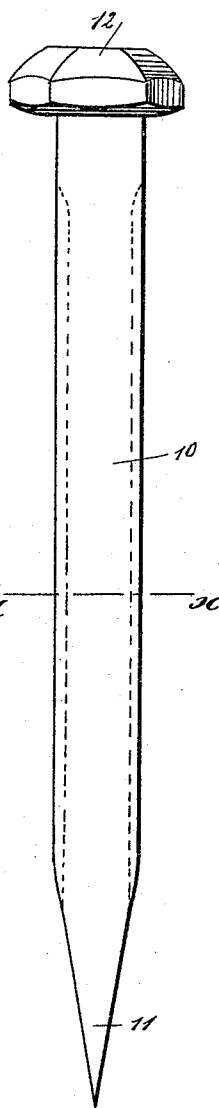
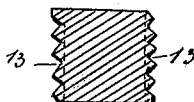


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES:

Enas. Nida
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

M. Hauptrecht

BY

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATHIAS HAUPREICHT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SPIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,477, dated October 20, 1891.

Application filed October 8, 1889. Renewed March 25, 1891. Serial No. 386,379. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATHIAS HAUPREICHT, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Spikes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in dock-spikes and in ship, bridge, trestle, and railway-rail fastenings, and has for its object to provide a spike so constructed that when the spike is driven into wood the fibers of the wood will be crowded into the spike to such an extent as to offer a maximum resistance to its withdrawal.

The invention consists in a spike, nail, or similar article constructed as hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the spike. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, and Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line *x x* of Fig. 2.

The body of the spike 10 is polygonal in cross-section, preferably rectangular, and is provided with a pointed or wedge-shaped bottom or lower end 11 and a head 12 of any desired contour. In the front and rear faces of the body a series of diagonal grooves 13 are preferably produced, the grooves upon one side being inclined in an opposite direction to the grooves upon the other face, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

The number of grooves employed may be regulated by the length and width of the spike—as, for instance, but one groove may be used; but the preferred number is two or more, ordinarily three. In lieu of forming a spike with a number of diagonal grooves in its opposite faces the spike may be formed with one or more diagonal grooves in one or more of its faces.

I desire it to be distinctly understood that I contemplate producing the grooves arranged as above in the sides of any article to be driven partaking of the nature of a spike—as, for instance, nails, ship-bolts, &c.

In producing a straight longitudinal groove in the face of a spike, when it is driven the fibers of the wood are crowded therein, and the grip or tenacity is greater than when a plain surface is employed, and when the groove or grooves is formed diagonally in the spike the grip of the same is materially increased over a straight groove; but when the grooves are run diagonally in opposite directions upon opposite sides of the spike the fibers are not only firmly compressed in the grooves, but the compressed fibers upon one side of the spike act in the capacity of a wedge against those at the opposite side, and a maximum resistance is thereby obtained against the withdrawal of the spike.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a spike polygonal in cross-section and provided with diagonal unconnected grooves in opposite faces, substantially as shown and described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a spike or similar article diagonally grooved in opposite faces, the inclination of grooving in one face being opposite to the inclination of the grooving in the opposed faces, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

MATHIAS HAUPREICHT.

Witnesses:

CHARLES PERRY,
JOHN ROONEY.