(No Model.)

# G. W. JACKMAN.

## SCREW.

No. 306,492. Patented Oct. 14, 1884.

FIG. 2

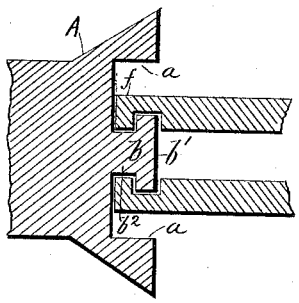



FIG. 3

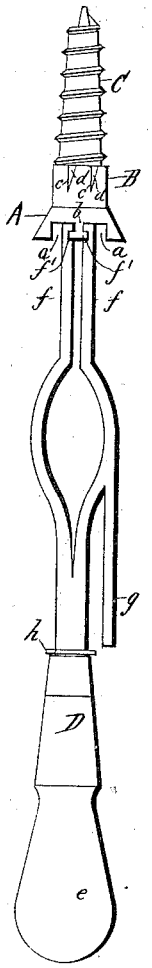



FIG. 4

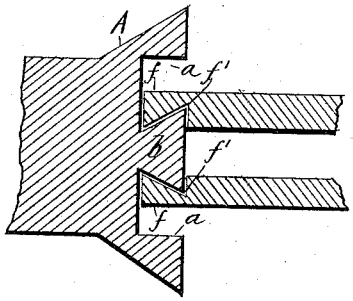
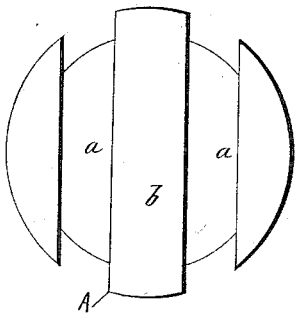



FIG. 1




Witnesses:
John Buckler,
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Inventor
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. JACKMAN, OF LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## SCREW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,492, dated October 14, 1884.

Application filed February 16, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. JACKMAN, of the village of Littleton, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wood-Screws, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to the means by which screws may be grasped and held by the screw-driver; and it consists of a screw having two nicks of sufficient depth across the head of the screw, contiguous to each other, and widened at the bottom, each in the direction of the other, so as to leave intact an intermediate portion of the screw-head extending across the latter through its greatest diameter, and forming a spine wider at its crown than at its base, in such manner that the jaws of the screw-driver may be inserted into the nicks and closed upon the spine.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 represents the upper surface of the head of the screw, the same being indicated by the letter A, the nicks by the letters *a a*, and the spine by the letter *b*.

Fig. 2 represents a section of the head of the screw transverse to the spine and nicks, and shows the spine engaged by the jaws of the screw-driver, A indicating the screw-head, *a a* the nicks, *b* the spine, of which *b'* is the crown, and $b^2$ the base, and *c c* the jaws of the screw-driver.

Fig. 3 represents an entire screw and screw-driver, the former being grasped by the latter. In this figure, A indicates the head of the screw, B, the blank, and C the threaded portion. *a a* are the nicks, and *b* the spine. D indicates the screw-driver, of which *e* is the handle, *f f* the jaws, *f' f'* notches in the extremities thereof, *g* a lever for opening the jaws, and *h* a slide for confining the end of the lever.

Fig. 4 represents a like section of the screw-head as that shown in Fig. 2, but with a different mode of widening the nicks at the bottom, and thereby diminishing the thickness of the base of the spine, and also with the extremities of the jaws of the screw-driver made to correspond with these variations in the nicks and spine. In this figure, *a a* indicate the nicks, *b* the spine, *b'* its crown, and $b^2$ its base, and *f f* the extremities of the jaws of the screw-driver.

It will be observed that Figs. 2 and 3 represent the spine as being diminished in thickness at its base by rectangular cuts into its sides; but this mode of accomplishing the desired end, which is that of giving a firm hold to the screw-driver upon the spine, is not essential; but this may be accomplished in the way indicated in Fig. 4, or by corrugating the sides of the spine, or in any other convenient way. The essential thing is such a construction of the spine, substantially as indicated, as to give the required tenacity and firmness to the hold of the screw-driver.

The advantages claimed for this invention are, in part, the greater facility thereby offered for grasping, holding, and controlling the screw and forcing it into position, and the diminution of the liability of the head of the screw to break by bringing the greater part of the strain of driving upon the spine, which by its formation and position is best capable of bearing it, while at the same time a part of the strain is distributed to the portions of the screw-head outside the nicks, thus giving four bearings to the screw-driver.

What is claimed as new and patentable in this invention is—

A screw having two nicks, *a a*, in the head, and a spine, *b*, all substantially as described.

GEORGE W. JACKMAN.

Witnesses:

EDWARD JORDAN,

JAMES HILLHOUSE.