W. A. ROGERS.

Nail-Blank or Strip for Pegging-Machines.

No. 161,280. Patented March 23, 1875.

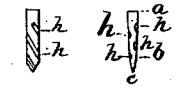

FIG. 6. FIG. 5.

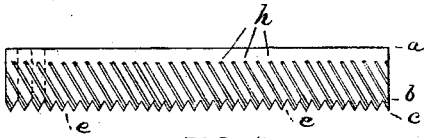

FIG. 4.

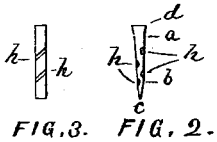

FIG. 3. FIG. 2.

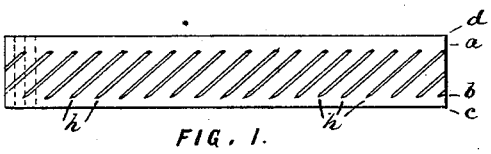

FIG. 1.

WITNESSES.

Wm. P. Edwards

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD A. ROGERS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN CABLE-SCREW-WIRE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN NAIL BLANKS OR STRIPS FOR PEGGING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **161,280**, dated March 23, 1875; application filed October 5, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD A. ROGERS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Nail Blanks or Strips, of which the following is a specification:

The invention herein relates to metallic strips for nail-blanks, from which nails may be cut and driven successively, as said blanks are fed into a machine designed for the purpose, to secure the soles of boots and shoes to their uppers.

Such nail-blanks have been made of both wood and metal ribbons, with their opposite sides tapering transversely, grooved parallel with their edges, and having its thin edge brought to a sharp edge by a double bevel. The parallel grooves, while serving to lessen the tendency of the peg to work out, form edges at right angle to the length of the peg when cut, and, besides offering greater resistance to the entrance of the peg, tend to cut the leather and leave it in a sort of fibrous condition against the sides of the peg. Moreover, the longitudinal grooves serve to weaken the peg and render it liable to snap off at the grooves when struck by the punch.

The improvement claimed consists in providing the nail blank or strip with grooves or corrugations, extending obliquely across one or both sides of the strip from near its thick to its sharp edge, the object and advantage of which is to cause the peg to enter the leather more easily, avoid cutting it, and leaving the leather in solid and firm condition against the grooved sides of the peg, and embedded within its grooves, which take in the leather like the action of an inclined plane as the peg is driven home, for the better holding of the sole; and of a new article of manufacture, consisting of a nail blank or strip having oblique side grooves, tapering sides, and a beveled and serrated edge, from which to produce shoe-pegs whose points are beveled on their four sides, one of which coincides, or nearly so, with the oblique grooves.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a view of a portion of a nail blank or strip provided with oblique grooves on its side; Fig. 2, a cross-section of the same; Fig. 3, a side view of a peg cut from the blank shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a view of a nail blank or strip provided with the oblique side grooves, and with its thin edge notched; Fig. 5, a section of the same, and Fig. 6 a side view of a peg cut from the notched-edge blank.

The blanks are made by rolling, or otherwise, in long strips, and fed to the shoe-nailing machine, and at the proper points there is cut from its ends a peg, which is driven into the sole by suitable mechanism.

The blank, from *a* to *b*, is made slightly tapering, while from *b* to *c* a more abrupt bevel or taper is formed upon each side, terminating in a sharp edge. The upper edge of the strip is thickened up to form a slight head. Oblique grooves *h* are formed on one or both sides of the blank, extending from the head ridge *a* to the bevel *b* of the thin edge. They are sufficiently close together to leave, when cut into pegs, two or more oblique grooves on each side of the pegs. These grooves are formed with the blank, and at such angles as will produce the best results in allowing the peg to enter freely and without cutting the leather, the grooves receiving the leather like the action of inclined planes, and thereby holding more firmly. In connection with these oblique grooves, the sharp edge of the blank is formed with a series of V-shaped notches, *e*, at distances apart equal to the desired width of the nails to be cut therefrom, as indicated in Figs. 4 and 6. The blank may be made with the oblique grooves and the double-bevel knife-edge *c*, as in Fig. 1, and produce a good result; but I prefer to combine with the oblique grooves the V-notched edge, as I obtain thereby pegs having points beveled on their four sides. One of such bevels coincides, or nearly so, with the oblique direction of the said grooves, to produce the best effect in facilitating the entrance of the pegs into the leather. The notched edge is formed with the formation of the oblique grooves.

I claim—

1. A metallic nail blank or strip provided with grooves or corrugations *h*, extending obliquely across one or both sides of the blank,

from the base *a* of its thick edge to the ridge *b* of its thin edge, substantially as and to obtain the advantages stated.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a metallic nail blank or strip having oblique side grooves, tapering sides, and a beveled and serrated edge, from which to produce shoe-pegs embracing the characteristics herein stated.

Executed at Boston this 3d day of October, 1874.

WILLARD A. ROGERS.

Witnesses:
WM. P. EDWARDS,
L. A. WOOD.