

G. STACY.

Art of Making Chisel-Pointed Nails.

No. 165,380.

Patented July 6, 1875.

FIG. 1

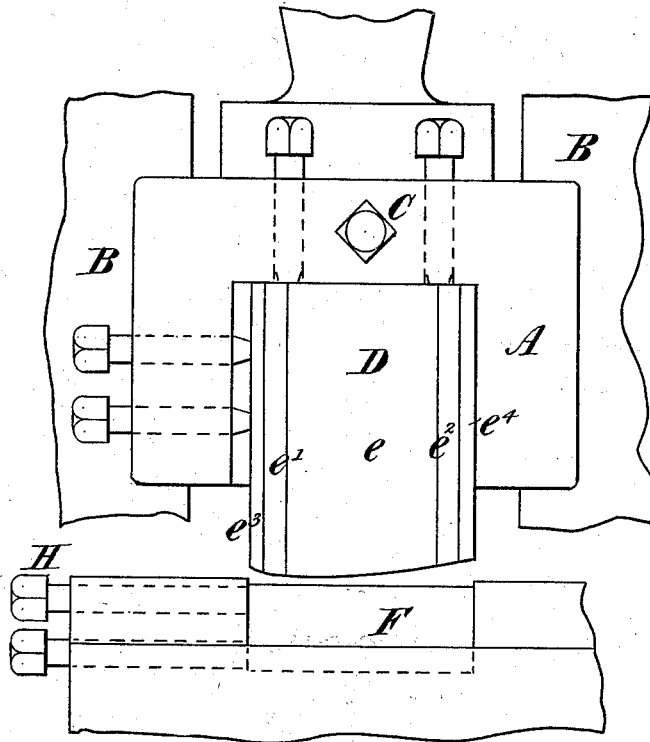


FIG. 3.

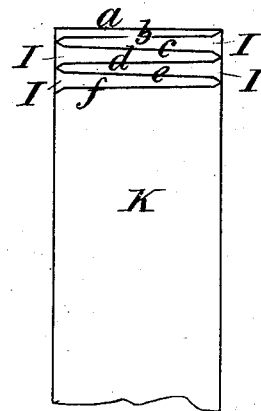
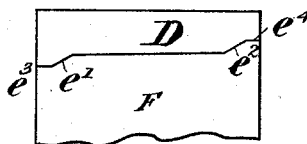


FIG. 2



Witnesses

Thos. M. Lyndes
R. C. Bellond

Inventor

George Stacy
By his attorneys
Dyer, Beadle & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE STACY, OF MONTREAL, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS HIS RIGHT TO HENRY MULHOLLAND AND HARLEY D. COWLES, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ART OF MAKING CHISEL-POINTED NAILS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **165,380**, dated July 6, 1875; application filed October 10, 1873.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, GEORGE STACY, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Chisel-Pointed Nails; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention comprises an improvement in the art of manufacturing chisel-pointed nails by means of a single pair of cutting-dies, which can be substituted for the dies of an ordinary nail-cutting machine. These dies, having the configuration and structure hereinafter set forth, operate upon a square-edged nail-plate, that is turned over after each cut, to be again operated on by the same dies. By this mode of proceeding, I manufacture chisel-pointed nails, one at each movement of the dies, which require no heading or further finishing, which are produced with great certainty, without creating waste or scrap, and without the employment of complicated or cumbrous machinery.

The manner in which my improvement in the art of manufacturing said nails is to be carried into effect will be understood by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which I have represented those mechanical parts which are particularly required in the practice of my invention.

In the drawings hereunto annexed, where similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 represents a view of part of the machine, showing the holding of the dies. Fig. 2 represents a plan of cutting-edges of cutting and bed die for cutting chisel-pointed nails. Fig. 3 represents the finishing chisel-pointed nail as cut from plate.

Letter A is the holder, of suitable size for holding the cutting-die. This is caused to move up and down to work with the bed-die, and is guided by any suitable guides, B. In A is secured, by a set-screw, C, or in any other usual way, the cutting-die D. All so far described may be arranged as in any of the nail-machines at present in use, and the action of raising the cutting-die D and holder A may be caused by any of the arrangements

at present adapted for that purpose. The cutting-die D is of the configuration shown more particularly in Fig. 2, having inclined front e and bevels e^1 and e^2 , and straight surfaces e^3 and e^4 , the head and point of the nail being cut by the bevels e^1 and e^2 ; or the bevels e^1 and e^2 may be extended throughout the whole width of the space occupied by them, and the surfaces e^3 and e^4 , if desired. F is the bed-die, of corresponding configuration to D, but having its beveled sides set the opposite way. This will be at once understood by Fig. 2. The die F is secured to the bed G in any ordinary and suitable manner, or by set-screws H. Any ordinary and suitable stop will be arranged in the usual manner for gaging the proper amount of plate that is introduced at each cut of the machine. Fig. 3 shows the nail I, the plate from which they are cut, and the manner of cutting them. When the end of the plate K, which is of equal width and thickness throughout, is introduced between the cutters D and F, the cut b is made, the piece a being waste. The plate is then turned over and the cut c is made, cutting off the first nail. In succession, the cuts d , e , and f (and so on) are made, the plate being turned over each time, a nail being cut at each stroke, and no waste occurring between the nails. The bed-die must be provided with any ordinary side stop or gage, to cause the plate K, when turned over in the operation of cutting nails, to come to the proper lateral position on the bed-die; otherwise the action will be very uncertain. The width of the plate K will, when made for cutting the nail I, (shown in Fig. 3,) be equal to or a little less than the width of the surfaces e , e^1 , and e^2 ; but I do not confine myself to this, as it may be made a little wider, and extend upon the surfaces e^3 and e^4 .

Having described my invention, I desire to state, in conclusion, that I do not claim, broadly, cutting-dies having cutting-edges of the outline herein shown; nor do I claim, broadly, turning over a nail-plate after each cut, for the purpose of reversing the position of its cut edge with respect to the cutting mechanism; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The described improvement in the art of manufacturing chisel-pointed nails, which consists in operating, in the manner described, with a pair of cutting-dies of the structure and configuration herein specified, upon a

square-edged nail-plate that is turned over after each cut, to be again operated on by the same dies, as and for the purposes set forth.
GEORGE STACY.

Witnesses:

FRA. HY. REYNOLDS,
R. A. KELLOND.