G. McKAY.

Metallic Strip for Shoe-Nails.

No. 167,349. Patented Aug. 31, 1875.

Fig. 1.

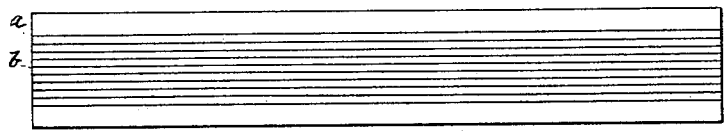


Fig. 2.

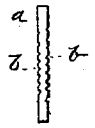


Fig. 3.

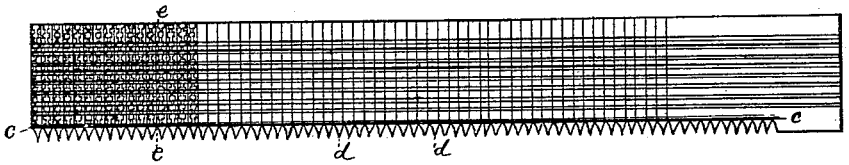
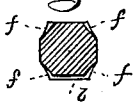


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

L. H. Latimer.

W. J. Pratt.

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per Crosby & Gregory atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GORDON McKAY, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN METALLIC STRIPS FOR SHOE-NAILS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **167,349**, dated August 31, 1875; application filed July 15, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GORDON McKAY, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Metallic Strip for Shoe-Nails, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to a sole-fastening strip, from which nails or fasteners are cut on a nailing-machine; and consists in a sole-fastening strip constructed as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a side view of a sole-fastening strip, shown as provided with the longitudinal grooves. Fig. 2 is a section thereof. Fig. 3 is a view of the strip shown in Figs. 1 and 2, when pointed and irregularly scored in a direction transverse to the length of the strip. Fig. 4 shows a section of an old form of nail, and Fig. 5 a section of a nail cut from this improved strip.

Prior to this invention, a sole-fastening strip of wood has been made with corrugations running in the direction of the length of the strip, and a metal strip has been pointed and serrated across the strip where the cutter was to operate to sever the nails, such serrations roughening the metal between adjacent nails, and leaving small projections from the corners of the nails, as represented by the light or unshaded part of Fig. 4; but such a nail is objectionable, inasmuch as the extreme sides of the nail subjected to the greatest friction against the leather into which it is driven are substantially smooth, and fail to afford the proper amount of resistance as holding-surfaces.

In carrying out this invention, a metallic strip, *a*, of proper length, usually very long, is provided with a number of longitudinal grooves, *b*, preferably on both sides of the strip, (see Figs. 1 and 2.) Such strip is then provided with the depression *c*, and is serrated at one edge, (see Fig. 3,) forming a series of points, *d*, the depression *c*, above or at the base of the points, serving to weaken such points, so that when met by a metallic last or horn in a nailing-machine the points will easily clinch. The strip is then serrated at each side transversely, as at *e e* at the left of Fig. 3, by being passed between jaws, which, as they crease the material forming the strip, also roughen it by causing portions thereof to be alternately depressed and left projecting, (see the left of Fig. 3 and the corners *f f* of Fig. 5,) and a nail severed from this strip will present at its edges serrations *f*, and two sides of the nail will also present grooves *b*, only one groove, *b*, being shown in Fig. 5, as the grooves *b* in the two sides of the strip are not made directly opposite each other. (See Fig. 2.)

The order of the steps mentioned in the manufacture of this strip may be varied.

I claim—

A strip for shoe-nails, pointed and corrugated or grooved longitudinally, as described, to form holding projections *b f* on each nail, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GORDON McKAY.

Witnesses:

WM. A. JONES,

CLARENCE CALDWELL.