J. E. MAYNADIER.

SHOE NAIL.

No. 264,953. Patented Sept. 26, 1882.

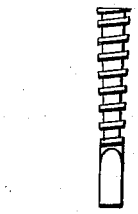
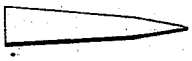


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



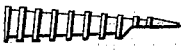
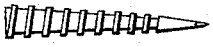


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

Wm. A. Copeland.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. MAYNADIER, OF TAUNTON, ASSIGNOR TO EPHRAIM L. WIRES AND JOSEPH M. ESTABROOK, OF MILFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHOE-NAIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,953, dated September 26, 1882.

Application filed November 28, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. MAYNADIER, of Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Nail, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows two views of the best form of my improved nail. Fig. 2 shows two views of my nail with a smooth body. Fig. 3 shows three views of it with a modified clinching-point. Fig. 4 shows two of my nails made from nail-plate.

My improved nail consists of two parts—a clinching-point and a conical body—the purpose being to make the body of the nail very stiff by making it tapering on all sides or conical, and thus making it certain that it will not cripple or bend in the leather when driven against an iron or metal plated last, and also to make a nail which will not work inward in the wear of the shoe. The stiffness of the body also makes it certain that the point, or that part of the nail which passes through the insole, will clinch properly and take a firm hold of the insole. This is of very great importance in a shoe-nail, and so is the prevention of crippling or the bending of the body, or that part of the nail which extends from the outer surface of the outsole to the inner surface of the insole.

A truncated cone or pyramid is the worst possible form for clinching or bending, and a wedge of the proper taper is the best possible form for clinching, and it is the combination of these two forms, one for the body and the other for the point of the nail, that constitutes the best form of my invention.

A variety of good clinching-points are well known, either of which will give a strong hook-clinch and leave the insole smooth.

In Fig. 1 the point, or that part below the dotted line *x x*, is a slim wedge, cylindrical at its junction with the body, this nail having been made from wire by first forming a blank which was a cone above the line *x x* and a cylinder below that line, and then milling the point. In Figs. 2 and 3 the points are formed by milling, as in Fig. 1, but are of a different shape for purposes too well known to need description here. The nail shown in Fig. 4 is formed from nail-plate, the blank being first cut and afterward shaped.

For a nail for fastening the soles to boots and shoes I prefer to make my nails without a laterally-projecting head, as the conical body does not require such a head; but, as is obvious, such a head of any of the well-known forms can be formed on my nails, if desired.

I am aware of Patent No. 172,361 to E. L. Wires. This does not show a conical body, the whole nail being a cylindrical wedge, or the point of my nail magnified.

I am also aware of Patent No. 206,515 to E. L. Wires, which shows a flat-sided point and a body provided with shoulders.

I am also aware of Patent No. 190,575 to L. Goddu, which has a point tapering on four sides.

What I claim as my invention is—

The improved nail, having a conical body, smooth or corrugated, and a cylindrical wedge-point with two parallel sides, substantially as described.

J. E. MAYNADIER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. F. SLEEPER,

J. R. SNOW.