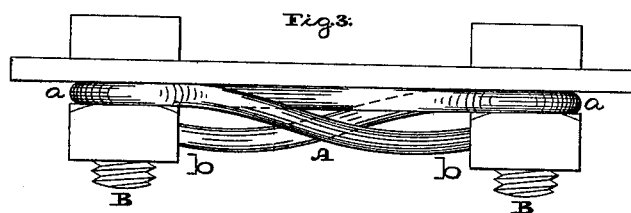
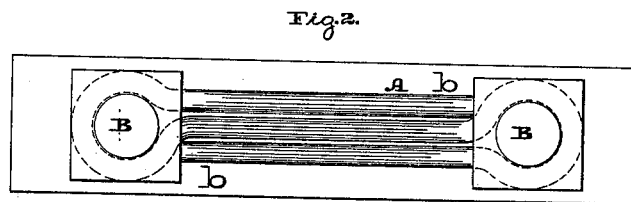
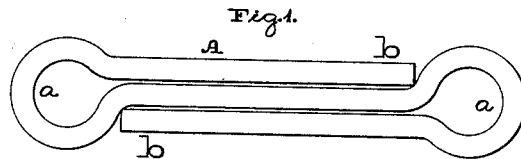


W. DUNN.
Nut-Lock Blank.

No. 219,701.

Patented Sept. 16, 1879.



Witnesses:

R. P. Grant,
W. A. Kitcher

Inventor:

William Dunn,
by John A. Giedenshagen
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM DUNN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO DANIEL B. RUFFNER, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN NUT-LOCK BLANKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,701**, dated September 16, 1879; application filed June 28, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM DUNN, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Nut-Lock Blanks, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of the nut-lock embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the application thereof. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

My invention consists of a nut-lock blank consisting of a rod of inelastic metal bent into eyes to receive the bolt, and having its terminal parts adapted to be bent up after application, so that the tips thereof will press against the nuts and lock them.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the nut-lock blank, which is constructed of a bar, rod, or piece of round or angular metal, preferably wrought or malleable iron, which, at certain intervals, is bent into eyes *a*, and the ends *b* project in opposite directions therefrom and constitute tongues.

The operation is as follows: The bolts B are passed, as usual, through the fish or other plates, rails, or other articles to be bolted and secured, and the eyes *a* are fitted on the bolts. The nuts are then applied, and as the parts of the lock-blank A lie comparatively flat, there is no obstacle to the tightening of the nuts to full extent. The tongues *b* are now turned up so as to abut against what may be termed the inner sides of the nuts, and thus the nuts are locked or fastened.

In order to release the nuts the tongues are forced down to their normal positions, whereby they present no obstruction to the unscrewing of the nuts. Should either nut in being tightened not come around square, the adjacent tongue *b* may be bent over in order to

meet and abut against the side of the nut necessary to lock or fasten it.

It will be seen that by the present construction I produce a lock which is simple, easily applied, and reliable, and formed of a continuous length of metal.

As the square ends of the parts *b b* come directly against the nuts when said parts are bent up to lock said nuts, the turning of said nuts will be resisted by the longitudinal strain of said parts *b b*, and could only be effected by compressing them sufficiently to bend them; but the intermediate parallel part of the rod, which forms the nut-lock, is so arranged as to brace these parts or tongues *b b* at the points where bending might take place. The resistance presented is so considerable that it is practically impossible to dislodge either nut without first forcing the tongue *b*, which bears against it, out of engagement therewith.

The perfectly flat construction of these nut-locks renders them easy of packing for transportation. When applied there is no need of pressing any part of them down during the screwing home of the nut or nuts. Being inelastic, they are easily bent into any shape required, and retain the same. Therefore they do not impede the application or removal of the nuts.

I am aware that spring rods or wires encircling the bolts, and having their elastic tips wrapped partly round the nuts, as shown in Patent No. 168,483, are not new; but they operate on an essentially different principle.

What I claim is—

A nut-lock blank consisting of an inelastic metal bar, like that shown in Fig. 1, having eyes for encircling the bolts and ends *b b*, which are adapted to be bent up so as to bear endwise against the faces of the nuts.

WILLIAM DUNN

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
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