

(Model.)

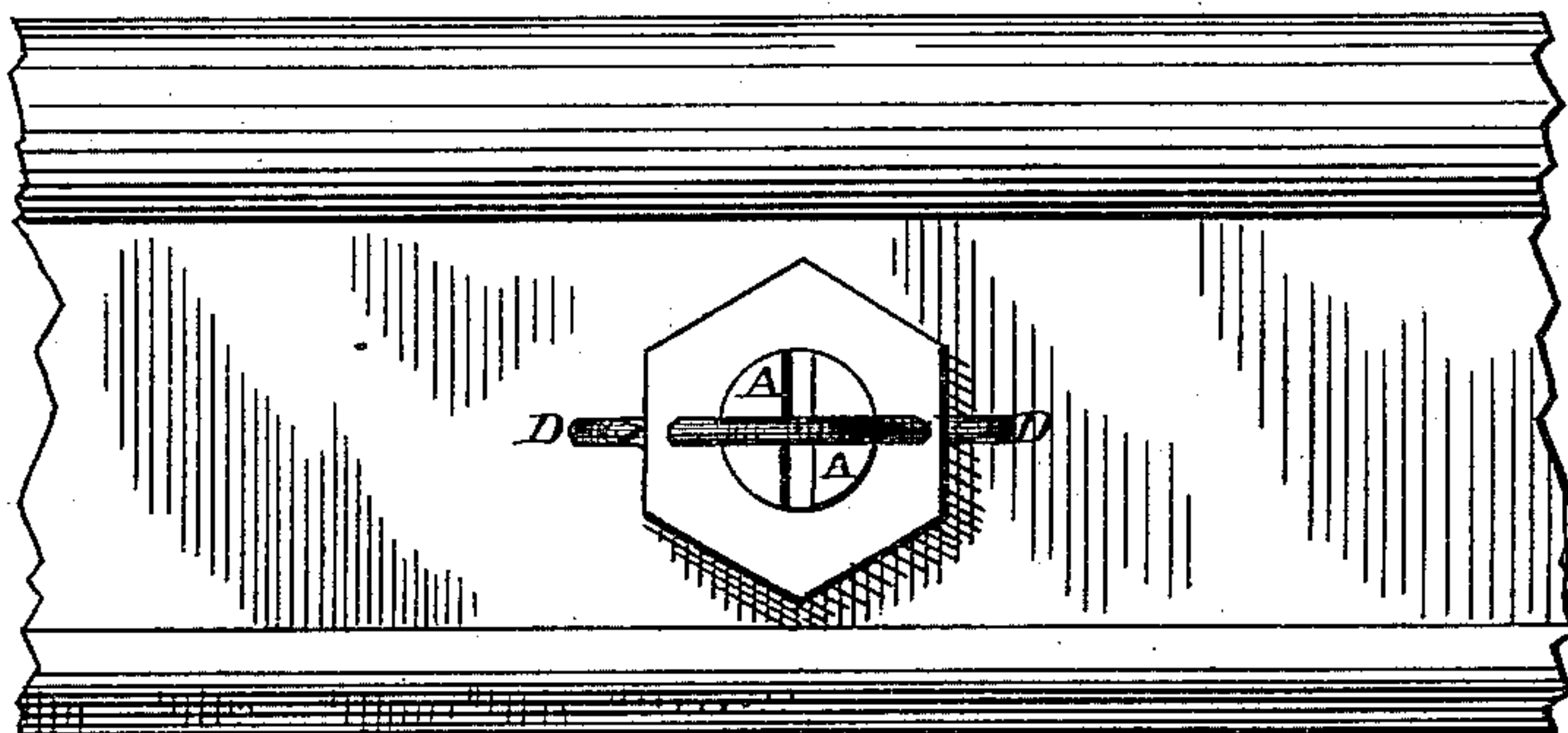
J. BREEN & E. BAKER.

NUT LOCK.

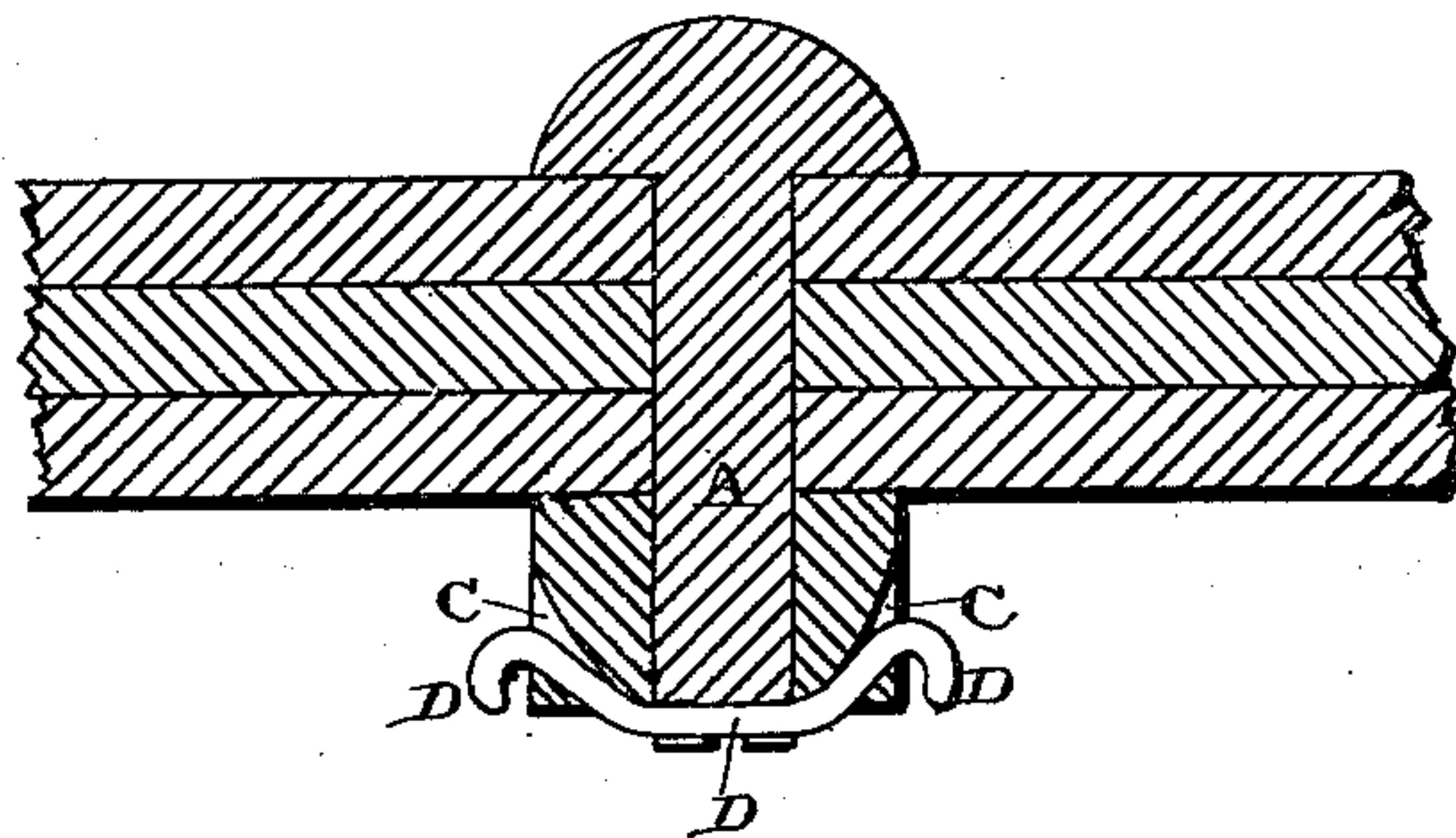
No. 259,469.

Patented June 13, 1882.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Witnesses.*

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*per*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BREEN AND EDGAR BAKER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## NUT-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,469, dated June 13, 1882.

Application filed April 11, 1882. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN BREEN and EDGAR BAKER, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nut-Locks; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in nut-locks; and it consists in the combination of a bolt having a slight notch or groove made in one end, with a nut having two diagonal holes made through opposite edges, and a wire which has its end passed outward through the holes in the edge of the nut, and which catches in the notch in the end of the bolt, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of our invention is to produce a cheap, simple, and effective nut-lock in which the nut is locked in place by means of a wire without weakening either the bolt or the nut, as is always the case where holes and slots are made through the parts.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our invention complete. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken through the wire.

A represents the bolt, which has two or more notches or recesses cut in its end, and which are made at right angles to each other. Through opposite edges of the outer side of the nut are made the two diagonal holes C, through which the ends of the wire D are passed. This wire is first bent into a U shape, so that its ends will straddle over the outer end of the bolt and catch within the outer ends of the diagonal

holes made through the nuts. When this wire is forced inward its central part settles or is forced into the notch or recess in the end of the bolt which is in a line with the two diagonal holes, while the ends of the wire are forced on through the holes in the nut and are forced outward in such a manner that they can be readily bent backward upon themselves. By this means the wire is locked securely in place at the same time that it locks the nut to the bolt in such a manner that the nut cannot turn until the wire has been removed.

The great advantage of our lock consists in the fact that neither the bolt nor the nut is weakened to any perceptible degree, while the device is exceedingly simple and durable, and is adapted for all kinds of work.

We are aware that grooves and holes have been cut in both the nut and the bolt, and that rods have been passed through for the purpose of locking the two parts together; but these not only weaken both the nut and the bolt, but are expensive to make.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

The combination of the bolt A, having a recess in its end, a nut having diagonal openings C through opposite sides, and the locking-wire D, which has its ends passed through the holes and its central portion held by the recess in the end of the bolt, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN BREEN.  
EDGAR BAKER.

Witnesses:

WM. K. KIDD,  
W. F. HOPPENSACK.