

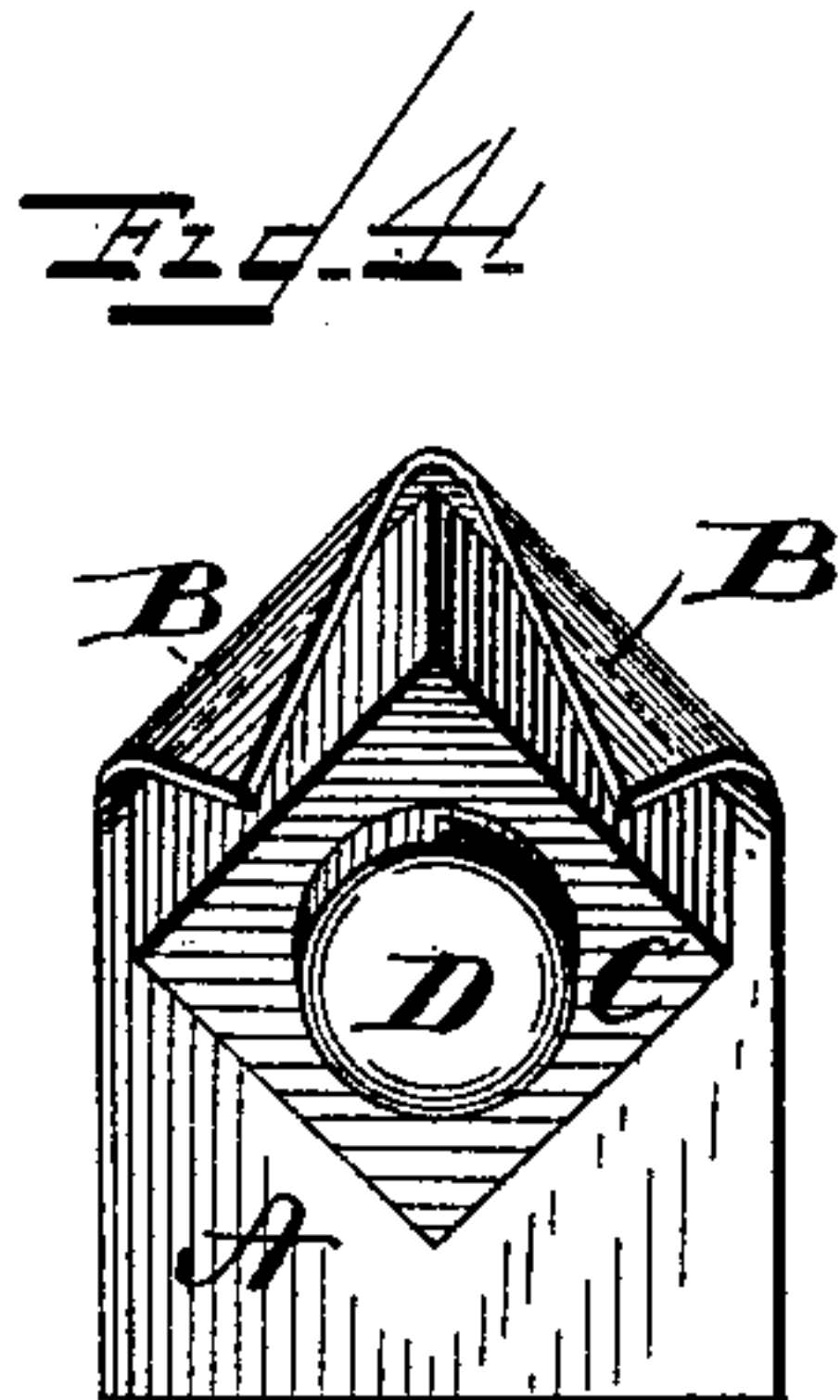
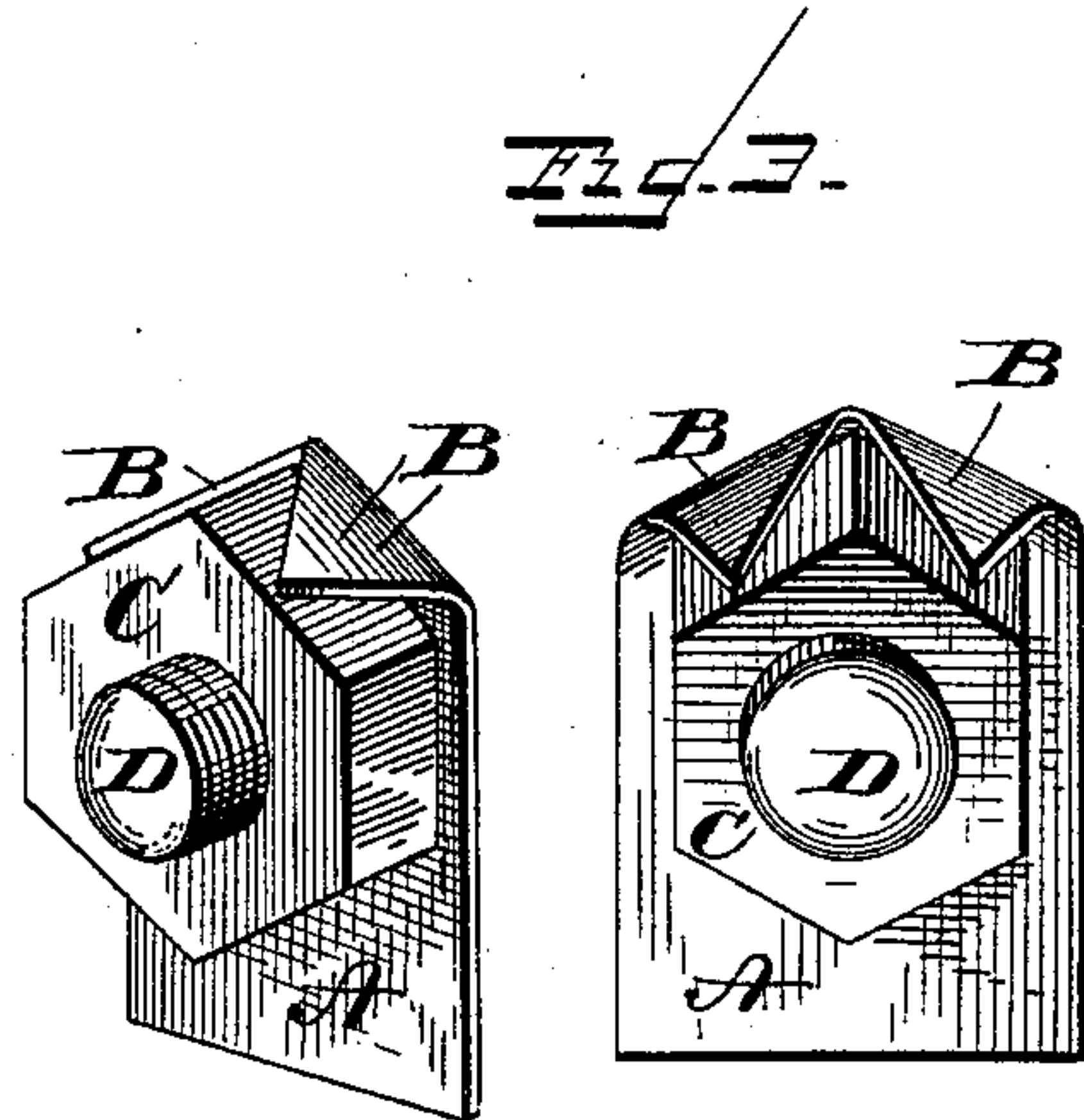
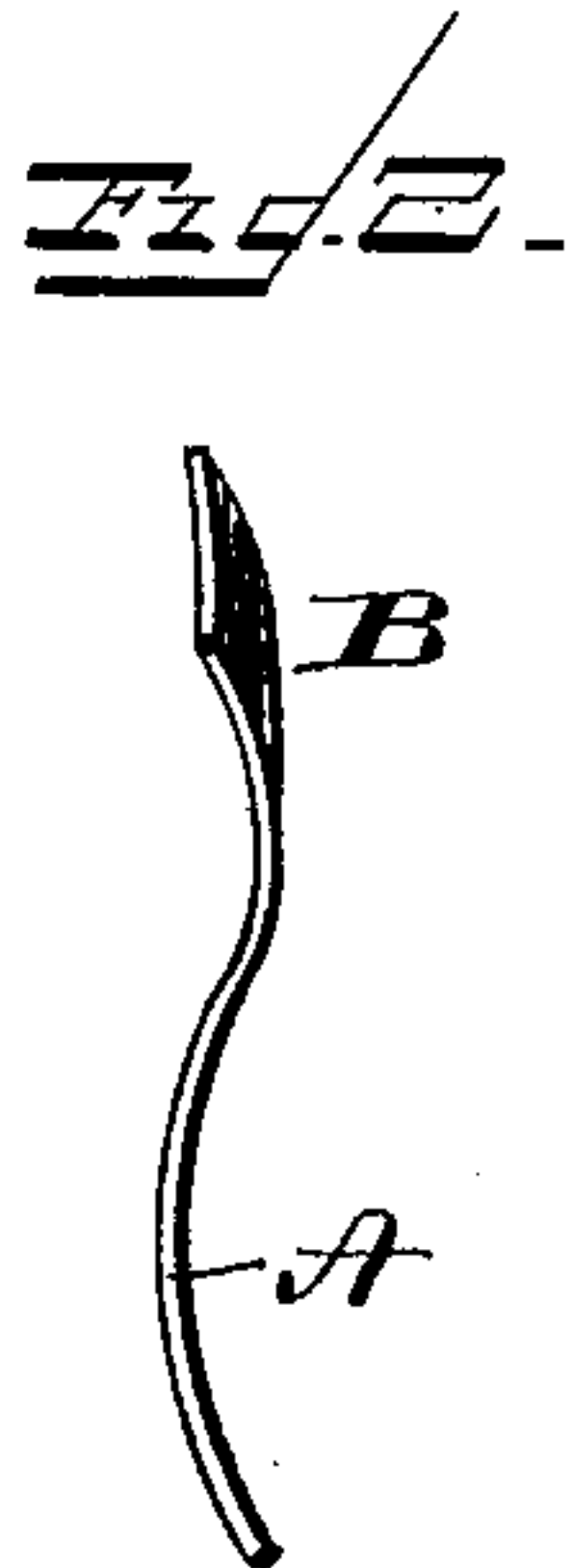
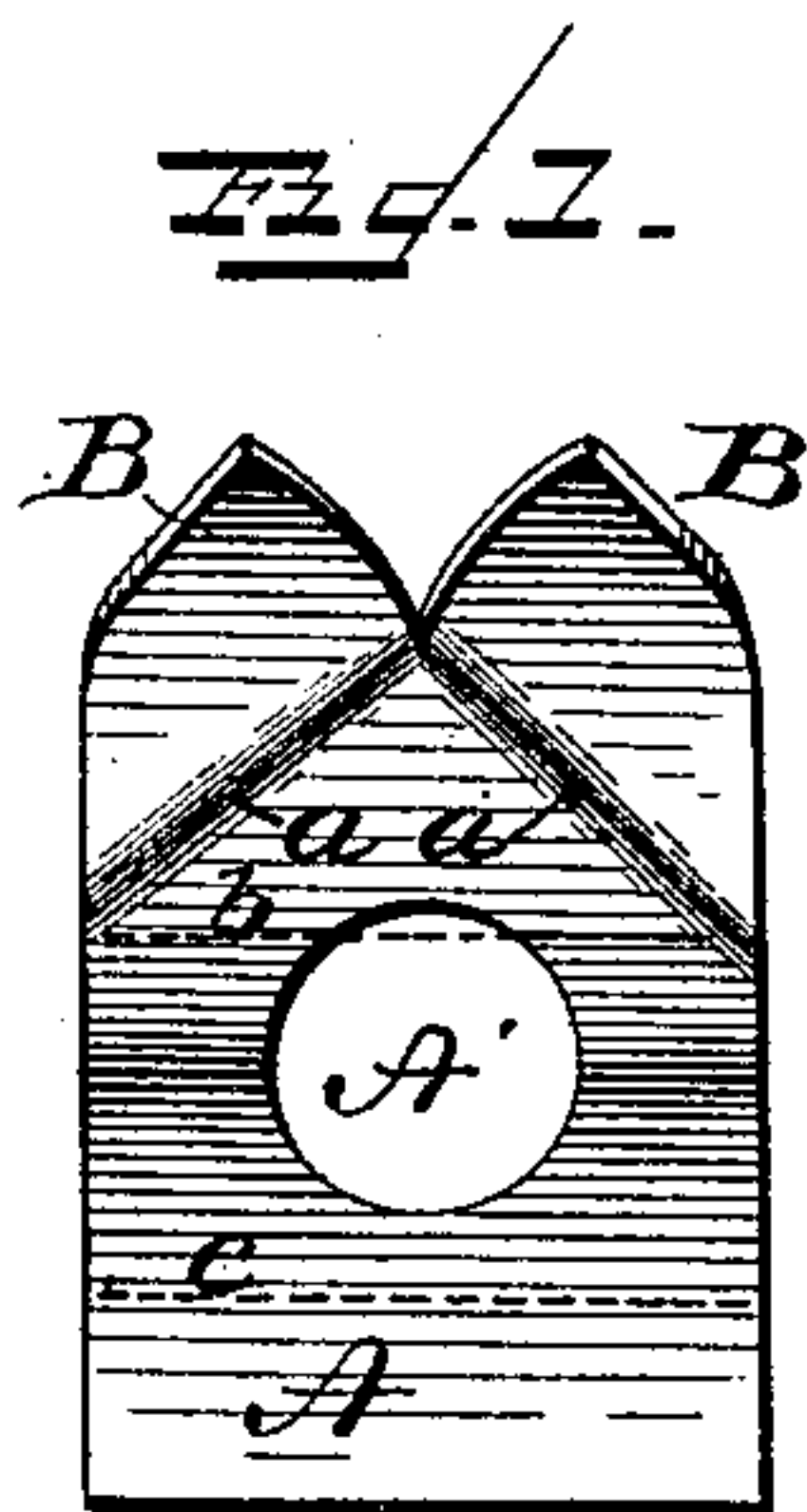
(No Model.)

J. N. CRABB.

NUT LOCK.

No. 391,028.

Patented Oct. 16, 1888.



WITNESSES.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES N. CRABB, OF RICHMOND, INDIANA.

NUT-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 391,028, dated October 16, 1888.

Application filed November 8, 1887. Serial No. 254,661. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES N. CRABB, of Richmond, in the county of Wayne and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nut-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in nut-locks, and it is applicable to all nuts that are liable to be loosened from concussion or other causes.

The object of my invention is to lock nuts upon bolts as against working loose or off when exposed to jarring action or concussion; and the nature of my invention consists of a plate of metal stamped, struck up, or formed from a single piece, one of its edges having two triangular points or lockers, the points of which are deflected in the opposite direction, beginning at line *a*, from that part beginning at line *b*, and the opposite end marked *c* in the same circle, as *b*, but in the opposite direction, from which it will be apparent that by a slight blow from the wrench used to set the nut home the points or lockers may be driven into position flat against two sides of the nut, thereby doing away with the use of edged or other tools heretofore used; it being understood that the plate at the opposite end from that of the triangular points or lockers may be of any desired length to rest against a shoulder or turn down over a corner of the object being bolted.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a face view of the locking-plate, the lines *a*, *b*, and *c* indicating the boundaries of the inclinations. Fig. 2 is an edge view showing the circular form. Fig. 3 is a perspective view with a hexagon-shaped nut in position, showing the triangular points or lockers flattened against two sides of the nut, or in proper position. Fig. 4 illustrates the use of the lockers in connection with a square or four-sided nut.

A represents a blank stamped, struck up, or formed from a single piece of metal, with an orifice, A'.

B represents the triangular points or lockers for clamping or embracing the sides of the

nut when in position. The locker or plate, as illustrated in Fig. 2, is formed on the arc of a circle from the central orifice each way to the line *a*, from which point it is deflected in a reverse direction.

C is the nut, and D the bolt.

In the operation it will be seen that in driving the nut home it presses the locking-plate down and the triangular points or lockers up sufficiently to admit of being driven flat against the sides of the nut with the wrench now being used, thereby doing away with the use of edged or other tools, necessitating the use of the wrench only for driving the nut home and locking, which is a very important feature.

I am aware that the use of locking-plates with their edges turned against the nut is not broadly new, and therefore do not wish to be understood as claiming such.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a nut-lock consisting of a piece of metal having an opening for the passage of a bolt therethrough, and provided at one edge with two triangular points adjacent to each other, the portion of the plate having the perforation for the bolt being bowed upwardly, and said triangular points being also bent upwardly, forming a reversely curved or bent extension of the plate, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a nut-lock consisting of a piece of metal having an opening for the passage of a bolt therethrough, and provided at one side with two triangular points adjacent to each other, the plate and its attached triangular points forming a body having reverse curves or bends, and said triangular points being bent on lines at right angles to each other, said lines being also inclined to the longitudinal axis of the plate, substantially as described.

JAMES N. CRABB.

Witnesses:

WILDY CRABB,
WEBSTER PARRY.