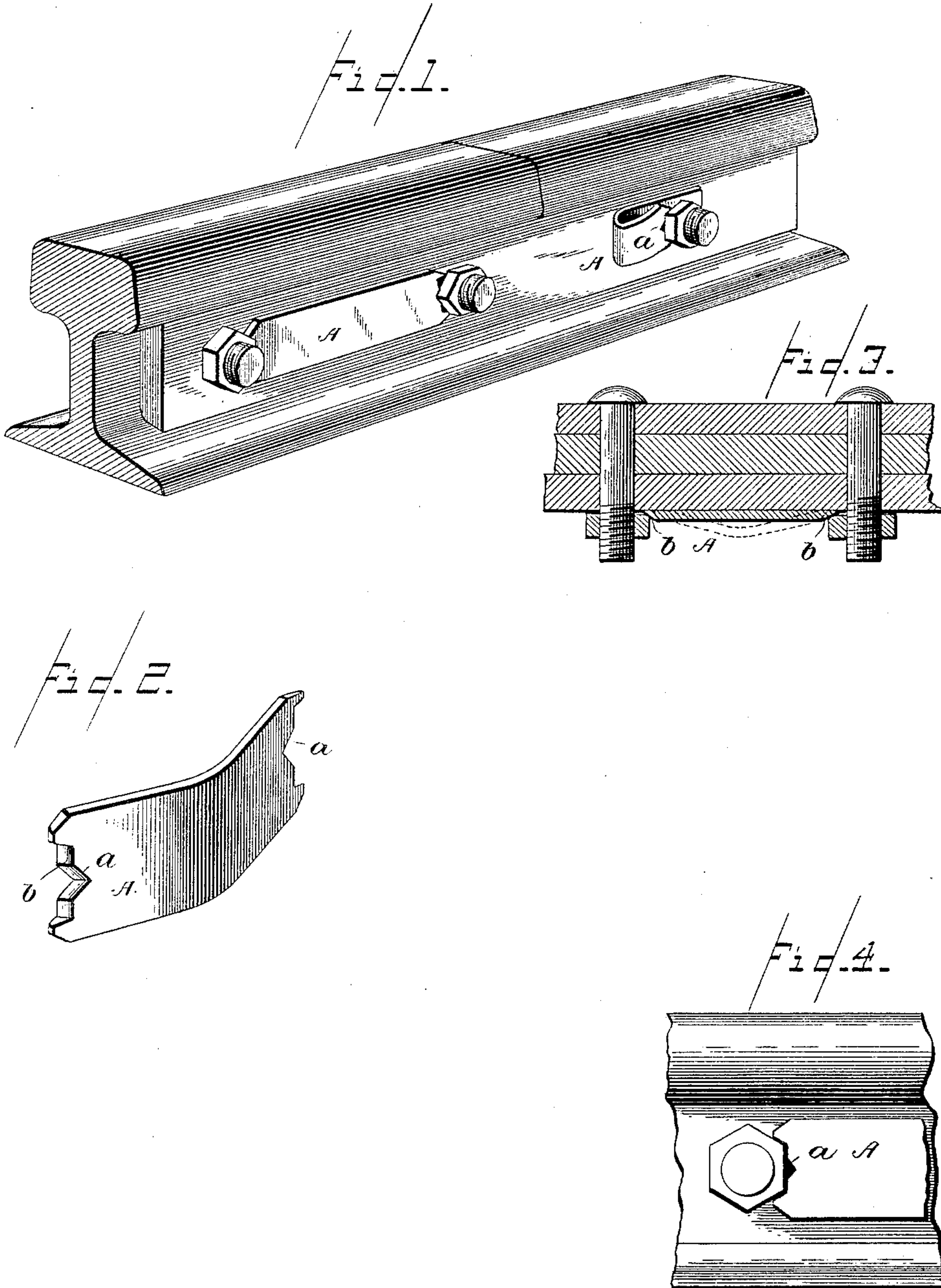


(No Model.)

L. B. PECK & F. L. STERNER.
NUT LOCK.

No. 477,222.

Patented June 21, 1892.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEMAN B. PECK AND FRANK L. STERNER, OF CARDINGTON, OHIO.

NUT-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,222, dated June 21, 1892.

Application filed February 27, 1891. Serial No. 383,092. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEMAN B. PECK and FRANK L. STERNER, citizens of the United States, residing at Cardington, in the county of Morrow 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a nut-lock formed of a single strip of metal, the ends of which are notched for the purpose of bearing against the angular rims of the adjacent nuts and beveled for the purpose of forcing the notched edges beneath the nuts, so as to wedge the latter tightly on their bolts.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows in perspective a jointed railway-rail with the invention applied to the locking of a pair of nuts and a modification of it applied to the locking of a single nut. Fig. 2 shows in perspective the lock bent into a segment of a circle or oval, so that it may be placed between the nuts and hammered flat against the fish-plate in order to lock and wedge the nut, as shown in the preceding figure. Fig. 3 shows in section the lock wedged behind a pair of nuts, and Fig. 4 shows in elevation the locking of a nut by the beveled notches of a lock.

A represents the nut-lock; *a a*, the slants formed in its ends or in one of them, as the case may be, to engage the nut-rim, and *b b* are the bevels formed on the slanted edge or edges to enable the edge of the lock to force its way behind the nut and so to wedge it upon its bolt.

To use the lock, it is applied with its concave side toward the fish-plate between the two nuts to be locked and is then hammered or pressed flat, whereby the beveled edges are forced a little behind the nuts to wedge them upon their bolts, while the slants in the

edges of the lock are an additional security against a turning of the nuts.

In the construction of our nut-locks we use strips of stout and rigid metal only and not spring-plates. In notching the ends or end of each lock we invariably form three notches in each end, shaped and disposed as in Figs. 2, 3, and 4 of the drawings, and in forming the bevels on the sides of each notch we are careful to give each bevel sufficient slope backward to insure an edge sharp enough to penetrate between a nut and its backing without any beveling of the inner face of the nut. These three details of construction constitute part of the invention claimed.

Nut-locks formed of single strips of metal and having angular edges, bolt-eyes, and rectangular teeth are familiar, and such locks, therefore, are not claimed broadly; but

What is claimed by the present specification is the following:

A nut-lock consisting in a strip of stout and rigid metal, the ends of which are so recessed as to form in each end one large and center notch and two smaller notches, each notch presenting the outline of an obtuse angle, the said strip being bent into a curve and the two sides of each notch being slant-beveled from the concave or inner face to the convex or outer face of the strip, so as to form sharp edges at the ends of the concave face of the strip, the said nut-lock being constructed and arranged, as hereinbefore shown and described, for the purpose of engaging with its notches the angled sides of the nuts to which it is applied and forming with its sharpened edges a wedge between the engaged nuts and their seats.

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

LEMAN B. PECK.

FRANK L. STERNER.

Witnesses:

THEO. S. WHITE,

R. F. CHASE.