

(No Model.)

S. GREEN.
NUT LOCK.

No. 465,760.

Patented Dec. 22, 1891.

Fig. 1.

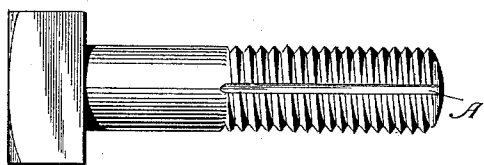


Fig. 2.

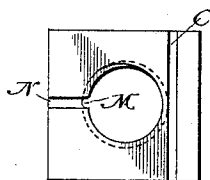


Fig. 3.

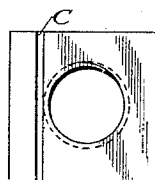


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

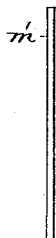
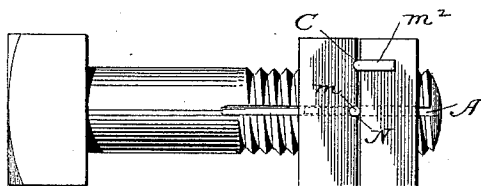


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Witnesses:

W. L. Hardie

W. H. Purvis

Inventor:

S. Green

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STITH GREEN, OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

NUT-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,760, dated December 22, 1891.

Application filed July 3, 1891. Serial No. 398,442. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STITH GREEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Nut-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in nut-locks for screw-bolts; and the objects of my improvement are, first, to prevent nuts from jarring and losing off screw-bolts; second, to accomplish this without the use of spring-keys, which are objectionable; third, to provide an easy and speedy way of removing the keys (when necessary to unlock the nut) without damage to any of the parts, so that they may be repeatedly used. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a bolt with uniform continuous threads on its shank end as far as necessary. A A is a groove extending across the threads of said bolt and parallel with its axis and forming, in conjunction with a corresponding groove across the threads of the base-nut, Fig. 2, a key-seat for one arm of key *m*, Fig. 4.

Fig. 2 is a view of the outer face of the base-nut with the groove M across its threads, and N is a continuation of said groove, extending from the threads to the periphery of the nut, forming, with groove A A on the bolt, a seat for a key in the shape of key *m*, Fig. 4. C C in Figs. 2 and 3 are coinciding grooves across the opposing faces of the two nuts, forming a key-seat for key *m'*, Fig. 5.

Fig. 3 is the outer or "guard" nut, so called, because a part of its purpose is to guard key *m* from working out.

Fig. 4 shows shape of key *m*. Fig. 6 shows the key after being inserted where it belongs, with the ends turned down to prevent it from

coming out. The purpose of key *m*² is to lock the outer or guard nut to the base-nut.

c, Fig. 7, is one end of key *m*². To loosen the nuts, straighten one end of key *m*² and withdraw it, and the guard-nut will be unlocked from the base-nut and will come off. Then withdraw key *m* and the base-nut will be unlocked from the bolt. To adjust the bolt to nice work there should be across the threads of the bolt several such grooves as A A or as M N in the base-nut, and there should also be several such grooves as C C across the inner face of the guard-nut, Fig. 3, and key-seats will then be readily formed by a slight turn of the nuts or either of them. The keys are easily made of common wire of the proper size.

I am aware that prior to my invention nut-locks have been made with grooves and keys across threads of bolt and nut, and in cases where two nuts are used with corresponding grooves across the opposing faces of the nuts, and I do not claim such combinations, broadly; but

What I do claim by my invention is—

In a nut-lock, the combination of a screw-threaded bolt having a longitudinal groove across its threads and a nut with a groove across its threads, a groove leading therefrom across its top face and another groove across its top, a second nut having a corresponding groove across its base, and two keys, one of proper shape to fit the longitudinal grooves in the bolt and first nut and the groove leading therefrom, and the other key to fit the crosswise grooves and having its ends bent to prevent it from working out, substantially as specified.

STITH GREEN.

Witnesses:

C. L. GASTON,
W. B. HINES.