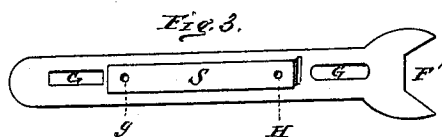
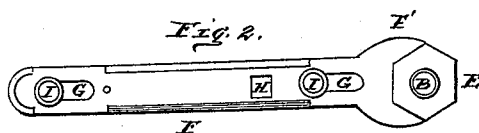
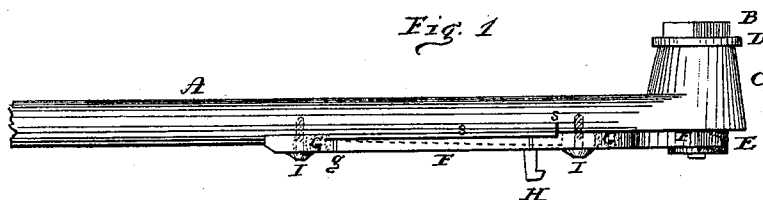


D. Z. LANTZ.
Nut-Locks.

No. 150,166.

Patented April 28, 1874.



WITNESSES.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID Z. LANTZ, OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN NUT-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **150,166**, dated April 28, 1874; application filed March 27, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID Z. LANTZ, residing in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, have made certain Improvements on Pitman-Connection for Harvesting-Machines, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to pitman-connection on harvesting-machines, in which the nut on the bolt has to be frequently removed; and has for its object to provide a means that will lock the nut and hold it firmly, and yet so as to be readily unlocked, and not require the hand to hold it out of the way when the nut is being removed, as when a spring-pawl is used to act against notches in the nut, or the like.

The accompanying drawings, with the letters of reference marked thereon, and a brief explanation, will enable any one skilled in the art to make and use this sliding spring-catch wrench.

Figure 1 is a part of a pitman, showing the attached wrench beneath. Fig. 2 is the outer face of the wrench or nut-holder. Fig. 3 is the inner face of the same, to show the spring set in. Fig. 1 shows an ordinary pitman, A, in part, with its socket-head *c* for the headed bolt B, with its dished or convex washer D, and an ordinary six-cornered nut, E, below.

My improvement consists in the construction and application of the wrench F with its triple-sided jaw F'. This wrench has slots G G for the headed pins I I, connected to the pitman through said slots, and by which the wrench F can be slid back and forth, so as to embrace the nut E on three sides by its head F'. This wrench is cut out on the under side

for a flat spring, S, which has a catch, *s*, on the end, to lock into a groove in the pitman when the wrench is pushed forward against the nut. In order to disengage this catch *s* on the spring, a lifter, H, is connected to the forward portion of the spring near the catch, and passes freely through the wrench to the outside, as shown.

For the purpose of unlocking the nut, it is only necessary to pull on the lifter H. This lifts the spring-catch *s* out of its notch in the pitman, and allows the wrench to be slid back from contact with the nut by means of the headed pins and slot arrangement—combining the two. This motion is easily performed, without wear or liability to get out of repair, and provides a certain and reliable lock for the nut, which is so apt to become loose and lost.

I am aware that a kind of spring pawl or click has been used, but the objection is that, in order to remove the nut, the spring must be held back. I am aware that there are numerous devices for locking nuts; but I am not aware that a wrench was ever combined with a pitman substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified and shown; therefore

What I claim is—

In combination with a pitman, A, having headed pins I I, the bar F F', with its slots G G, spring S *s*, and lifter H, the whole constructed and operated substantially in the manner and for the purpose mentioned.

DAVID Z. LANTZ.

Witnesses:

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