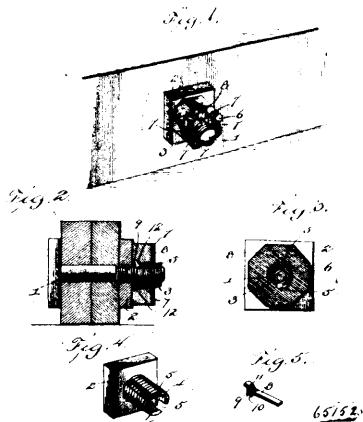


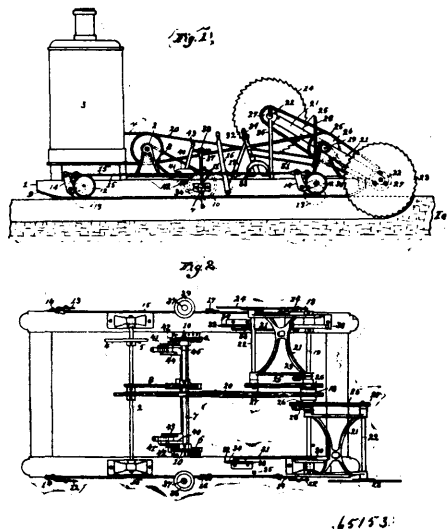
breaded, a clamping nut adapted to be fitted upon the conical extension and clamp the jaws thereof upon the bolt, and locking



means engaging the bolt and the clamping nuts, whereby the latter is prevented from being accidentally turned, substantially as shown and described. 4th. In a nut lock, the combination with a bolt, of a nut having a hollow conical extension split longitudinally forming opposite clamping jaws, the latter being externally and internally threaded, a clamping nut adapted to be fitted upon the conical extension and clamp the jaws thereof upon the bolt, and a locking key adapted to be fitted between respective edges of the jaws of the extension and provided with an engagement with the clamping nut, whereby the latter is prevented from being accidentally turned upon the extension, substantially as shown and described. 5th. In a nut lock, the combination with a bolt, of a nut having a hollow conical extension split longitudinally forming opposite clamping jaws, the latter being externally and internally threaded, a clamping nut having radial grooves provided upon its outer face and intersecting the bore thereof, said clamping nut being adapted to be fitted upon the extension and clamp the jaws upon the bolt, and a locking key adapted to be fitted between respective opposite edges of the jaws, and have its outer end bent into one of the grooves of the clamping nut, whereby the latter may be prevented from being accidentally turned, substantially as shown and described. 6th. In a nut lock, the combination with a bolt, of a nut having a hollow conical extension split longitudinally forming opposite clamping jaws, the latter being externally and internally threaded, a locking key having teeth or threads upon one of its faces and adapted to be fitted between respective opposite edges of the clamping jaws, the teeth being in engagement with the threads of the bolt, and a clamping nut adapted to be fitted upon the clamping jaws and bind the same and the teeth of the key upon the threads of the bolt, to lock the nut and prevent longitudinal displacement of the key, the latter having an engagement with the clamping nut, whereby the latter is prevented from being accidentally turned, substantially as shown and described. 7th. In a nut lock, the combination with a bolt, of a nut having a hollow conical extension split longitudinally forming opposite clamping jaws, the latter being externally and internally threaded, a locking key having teeth or threaded upon one face, and a beveled or rounded portion on its opposite face, the key being adapted to be fitted between respective opposite edges of the spring jaws, having its teeth engaging the threads of the bolt and its beveled or rounded portion projecting beyond the spring jaws, and a clamping nut adapted to be fitted upon the spring jaws to clamp the same upon the bolt, and bind upon the rounded or beveled portion of the key and force the teeth thereof into the threads of the bolt, the key having an engagement with the clamping nut, whereby the latter is prevented from being accidentally loosened, substantially as shown and described. 8th. In a nut lock, the combination with a bolt, of a nut having a hollow conical extension split longitudinally forming opposite spring jaws, the latter being externally and internally threaded, a locking key having teeth or threads upon one face, and a round or beveled offset lug provided upon the opposite face thereof, the key being adapted to be fitted between respective opposite edges of the spring jaws with its teeth in engagement with the threads of the bolt and its lug projecting beyond the exterior of the jaws and engaging against the face of the nut, and a clamping nut having the inner end of its bore enlarged and smooth or unthreaded and adapted to be fitted upon the spring jaws, the unthreaded portion of the bore engaging the rounded or beveled lug of the key, and the latter having an engagement with the clamping nut, whereby the latter is prevented from being loosened, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 65,153. Ice Cutting Machine.

(Machine à couper la glace.)



Charles H. Edmonds, Saugus, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1st December, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 27th September, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In an ice cutting machine, the combination with a frame and associated parts, of a propelling wheel on one side of the frame and a turning post on the other side of the frame, whereby when the turning post is depressed, the propelling wheel will turn the machine around, substantially as described. 2nd. In an ice cutting machine, the combination with a frame and associated parts, of propelling wheels on the sides of the frame, means for raising the propelling wheel of one side independently of the propelling wheel of the other side, turning posts on the side of the frame, and means for depressing the turning post on one side independently of the turning post of the other side, whereby when one turning post is depressed and the propelling wheel on the same side therewith is raised, the propelling wheel on the opposite side will turn the machine around, substantially as described. 3rd. In an ice cutting machine, the combination with a frame and associated parts, of propelling wheels on the sides of the frame, means for raising the propelling wheel of one side independently of the propelling wheel of the other side, turning posts on the sides of the frame, means for depressing the turning post of one side independently of the turning post of the other side, suitable guides on the sides of the frame, and means for raising and lowering the guide of one side independently of the guide of the other side, whereby when the guides are raised, one turning post is depressed and the propelling wheel on the same side therewith is raised, the propelling wheel of the opposite side will turn the machine around, substantially as described. 4th. In an ice cutting machine, the combination with a frame and associated parts, of a pair of propelling wheels, a pair of turning posts, and means for raising one of the propelling wheels out of contact with the ice so that the other shall co-operate with one of the turning posts, to turn the machine around, substantially as described. 5th. In an ice cutting machine, the combination with a frame and associated parts, of a propelling wheel, two pairs of guides mounted upon opposite sides of the frame, two turning posts mounted respectively in line with the pairs of guides adapted to be depressed into the groove in the ice between the guides whereby the machine may be turned around said posts to a position parallel with and opposite to its original position, substantially as described. 6th. In an ice cutting machine, the combination with a frame and associated parts, of a pair of propelling wheels, two pairs of guides mounted upon opposite sides of the frame, two turning posts mounted respectively in line with the pairs of guides and adapted to be depressed into the groove in the ice between the guides, and means for raising one of the propelling wheels out of contact with the ice, whereby the machine may be turned around said posts to a position parallel with and opposite to its original position, substantially as described.

No. 65,154. Barrel Cover. (Couvercle de baril.)

Martin M. Barrett and John Hess, both of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 1st December, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 4th November, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The combination of the cover A, cover retaining spikes B, spike actuating springs J, adapted, by their recoil, to force said spikes outward and in contact with the walls of the retaining receptacle, spike actuating handle K, and flexible connections K, communicating between said spikes and said actuating handle,