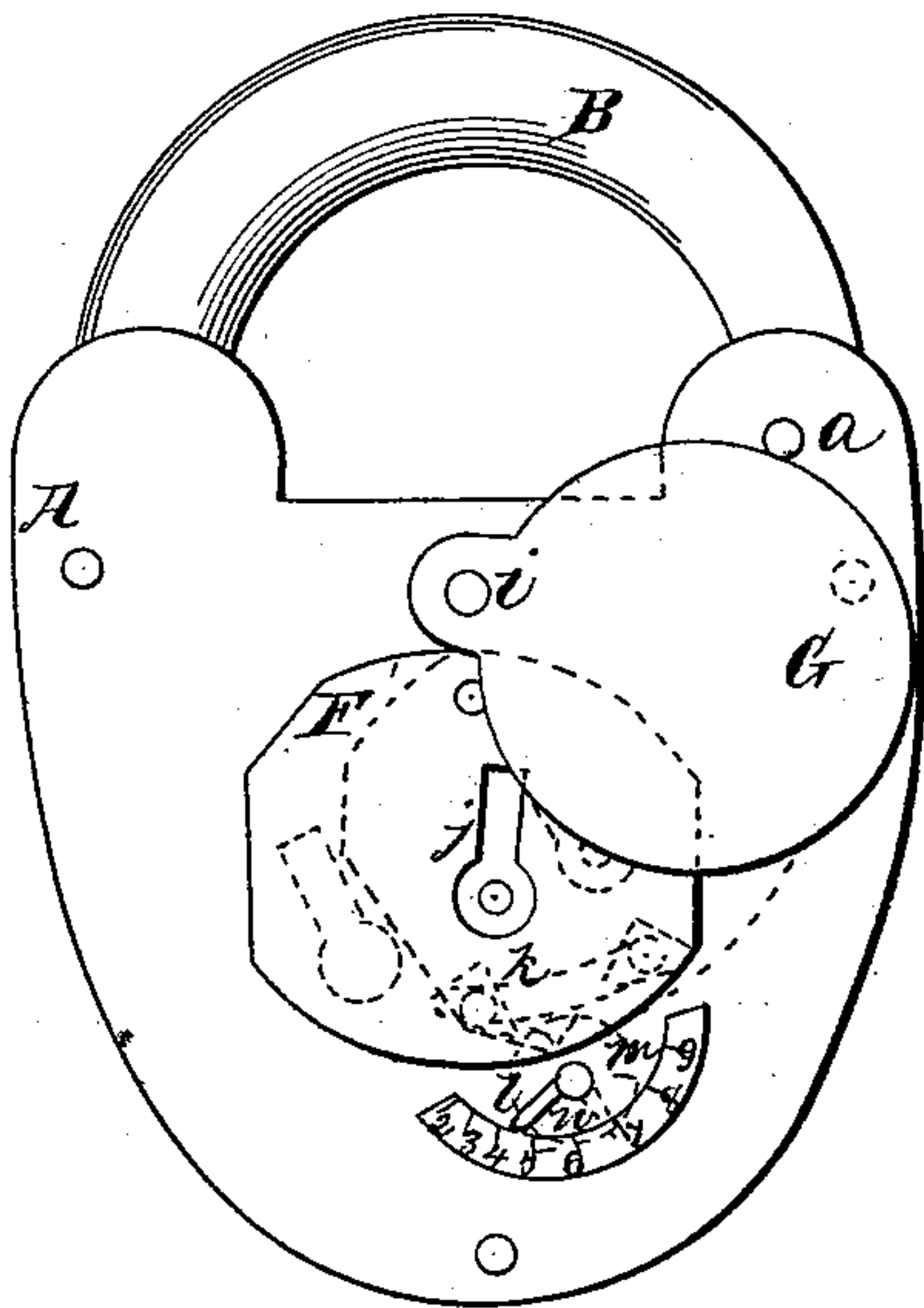


*I. J. Oldis,*  
*Padlock.*

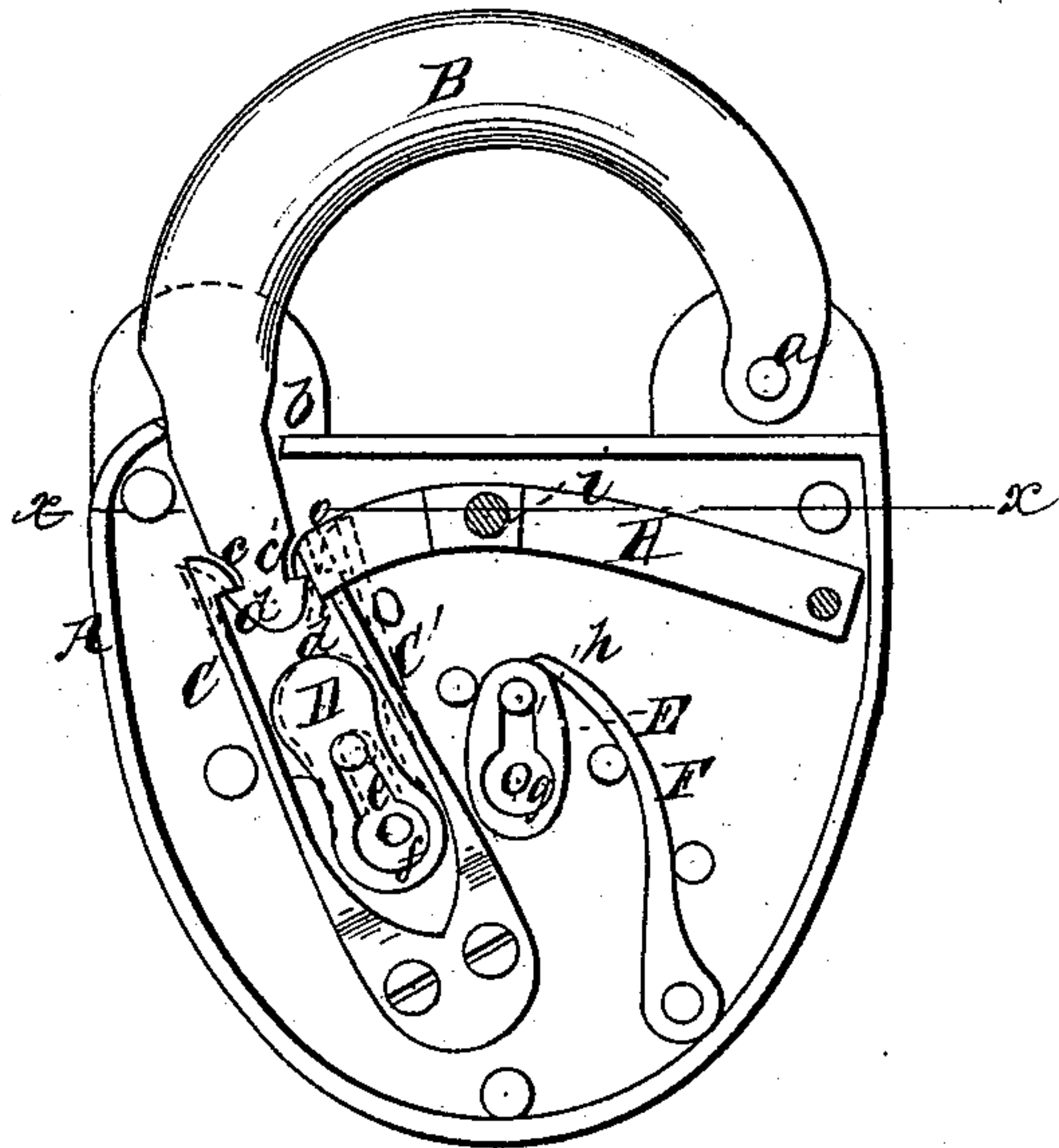
*No 14,030.*

*Patented Jan. 1, 1856.*

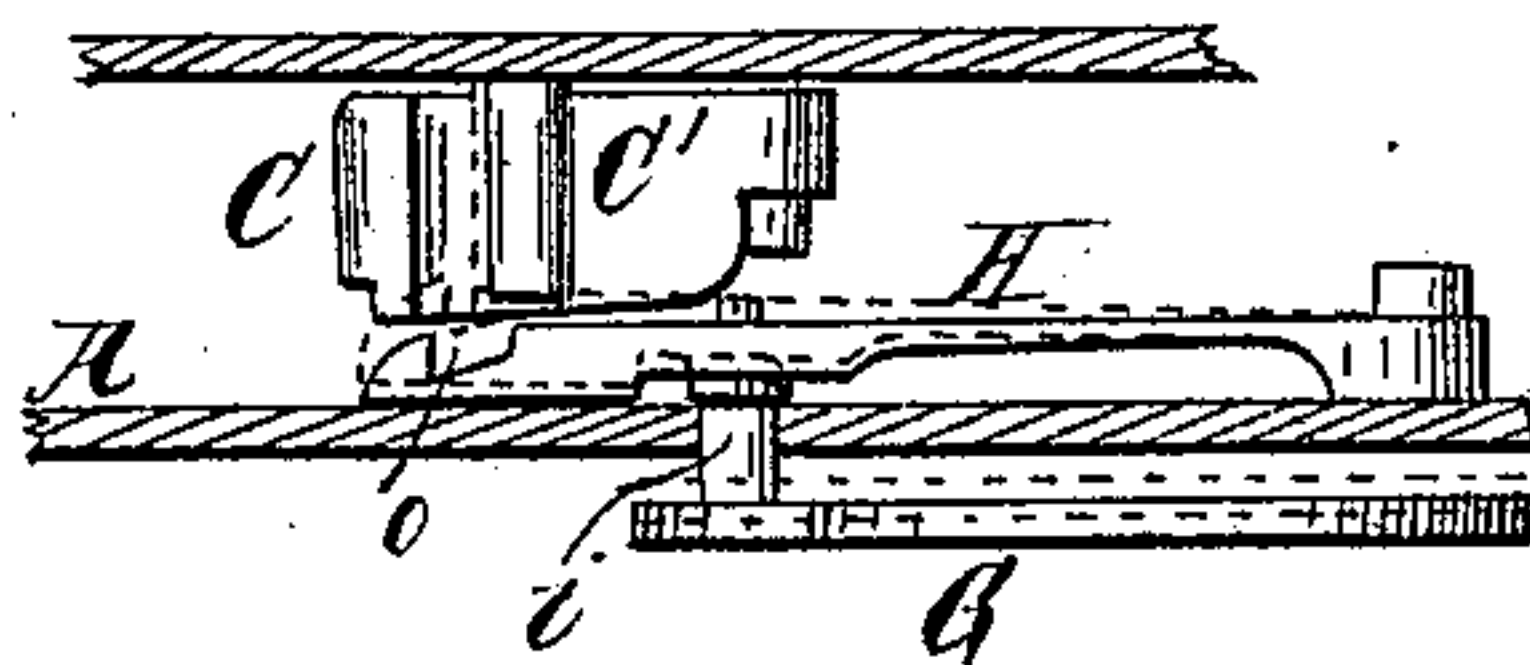
*Fig 1.*



*Fig 2.*



*Fig 3.*





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

I. J. OLDIS, OF WHEELER, NEW YORK.

## PADLOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,030, dated January 1, 1856.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, I. J. OLDIS, of Wheeler, in the county of Steuben and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved

5 Padlock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a front view of my improvement. Fig. 2 is also a front view of ditto, the front plate of the casing being removed, in order to show the interior. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of ditto, (x), (x), Fig. 2 showing the plane of section.

15 Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I

20 will proceed to describe it.  
A, represents the casing of the lock constructed in the usual form, and B, represents the bow or shackle, one end of which is attached by a bolt (a), to the upper part

25 of the casing as usual, and the other end passes through a slot (b), in the upper part of the casing. The end of the bow or shackle which passes into the casing has two notches (c), (c'), cut in it at opposite sides, see

30 Fig. 2.  
C, C' represent two springs which are attached to the inner surface of the back side of the casing A. These springs have small lips (d), (d'), on their upper ends,

35 which lips catch into the notches (c), (c'), in the end of the bow or shackle B, and secure the end of the bow or shackle within the casing. When the lips (d), (d'), are in the notches (c), (c'), the lock is in a

40 locked state.  
Between the two springs, C, C', there is placed a lever D. This lever D, is short, and has a recess (e), made in its outer surface, to receive the end of the key. The

45 lever D, is fitted upon a pin (f), attached to the back plate of the casing.  
E, represents a lever, which is fitted on a pin (g), attached to the center of the back plate of the casing. The outer surface

50 of the lever, E, has a recess (h), made in it to receive the end of the key. F, is a spring which bears against the lever, E, at one side as shown in Fig. 2.

55 F', is a plate the upper end of which works upon a pivot (i), which passes through the front plate of the casing A.

This plate has an aperture (j), made through it, to allow the key to pass through into the key hole in the front plate of the casing. The lower end of the plate, F, has a pro-

60 jection (k,) attached to its inner side, which projection works in a curved slot in the front plate of the casing.  
To the inner side of the front plate of the casing there is attached a circular disk

65 (l), which has a notch (m), cut in its periphery, see dotted lines Fig. 1. The pin or axis of this disk passes through the front plate and has an index point (n), attached to it. On the pivot (i) there is hung a plate,

70 G, which works over the plate, F'.  
H, is a spring catch attached to the inner surface of the front plate of the casing, A. The catch of the spring designated by (o), is directly in front of the upper end of the

75 spring, C', as shown in Fig. 2. The front plate of the casing, A, has two key holes made through it, one of which is opposite the lever D, and the other opposite the

80 lever E.  
When the lock is in a locked state the lips (d) (d') on the springs C, C', are in the notches (c) (c') in the end of the bow or shackle, B, and the plate, F', is so placed,

85 that its aperture (j), is directly in line with the center key hole in the front plate of the casing and the lever E.  
A person unacquainted with the lock would insert the key through the aperture (j), into the recess (h), in the lever, E, and

90 would turn the lever, E. This however would have no effect upon the working parts of the lock and is intended merely to deceive and prevent the true key hole from being

95 discovered. In order to unlock the lock the plate, F', is turned, or moved, and the true key hole is exposed which is in line with the lever, D, the plate, F', being moved

100 till its aperture (j), is in line with the lever and key hole. In order however to move the plate F', the disk (l), must be turned, so

as to throw the notch (n), free from the projection (k), on the lower part of the plate. This is done by turning the index

105 point (n). The key is then inserted into the recess (e), in the lever, D, and the key is turned to the right and the lip (d'), of the spring, C', will be thrown from the

notch (c') in the end of the bow, or shackle, and by pressing the pivot (i), inward, the

110 lip (o), on the spring, H, will catch over the upper end of the spring, C', and hold

the lip ( $d'$ ) free or clear from the notch ( $c'$ ). The key is then turned in the opposite direction, and the lip ( $d$ ) on the spring, C, will be thrown from the other notch ( $c$ ) 5 and the bow or shackle may be turned on the pivot or bolt ( $a$ ), and its end thrown out from the casing, A.

The above described lock is simple and efficient. It is burglar proof, can be cheaply 10 manufactured, and is not liable to get out of repair.

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

Use of spring catch H, and lever D, arranged and operating in connection with the lips  $d-d$  and springs C, C as set forth. 15

I. J. OLDIS.

Witnesses:

A. D. READ,

L. S. ROBISON.