

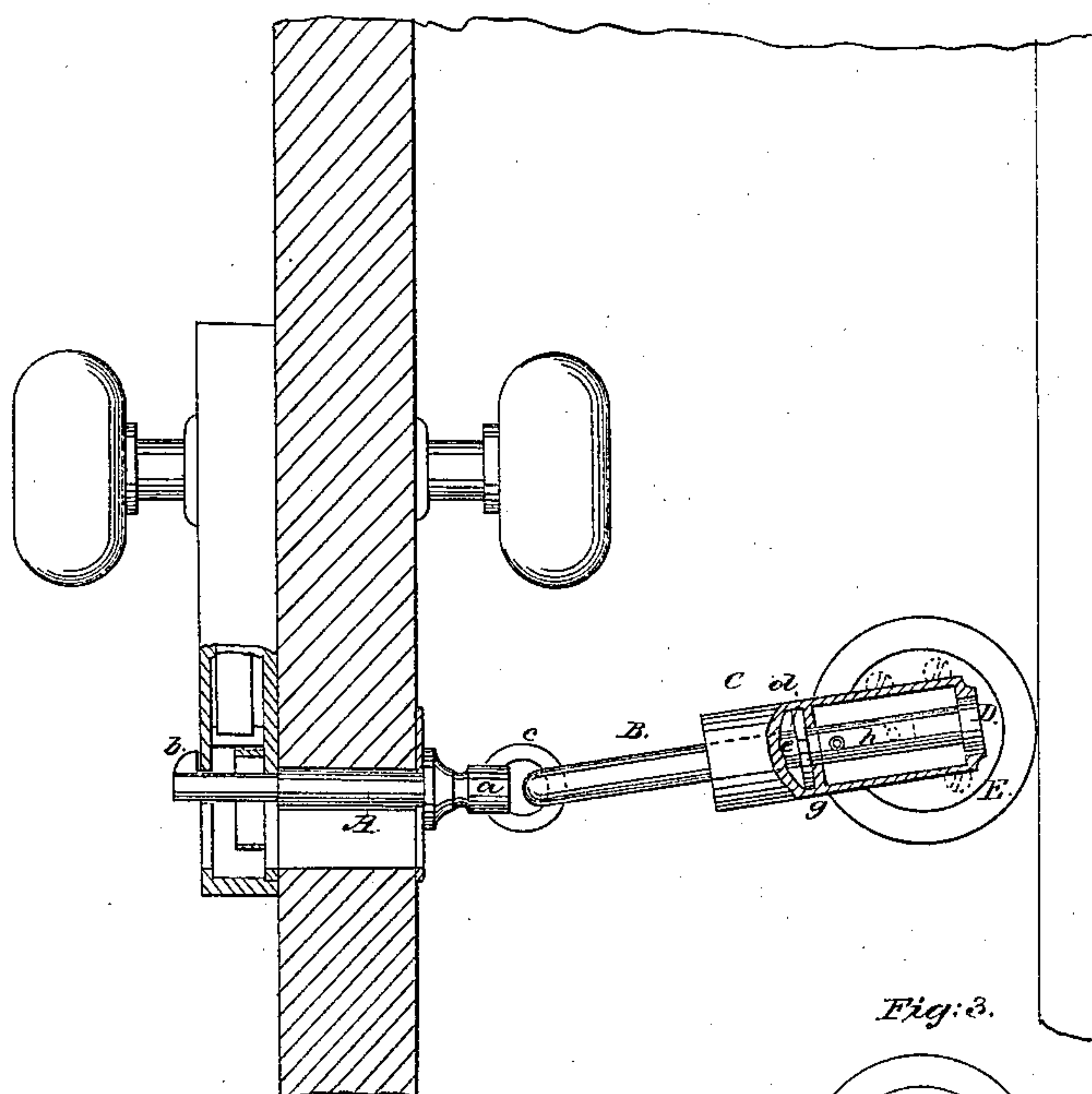
*Ross & Snoehr,*

*Padlock,*

*No 29,406.*

*Patented July 31, 1860.*

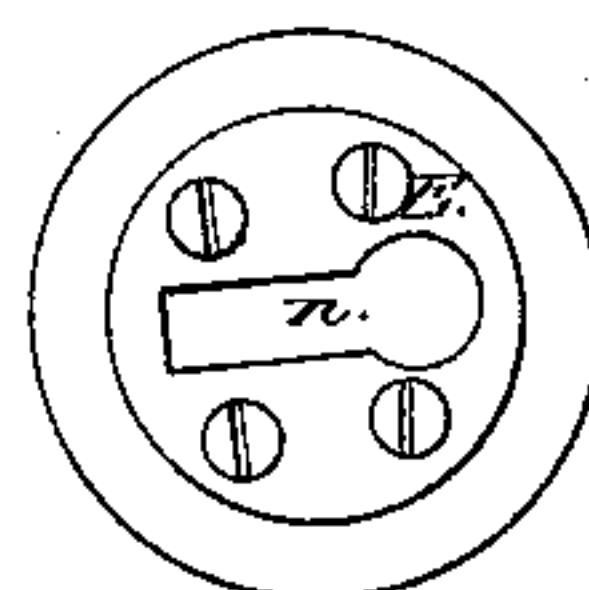
*Fig. 1*



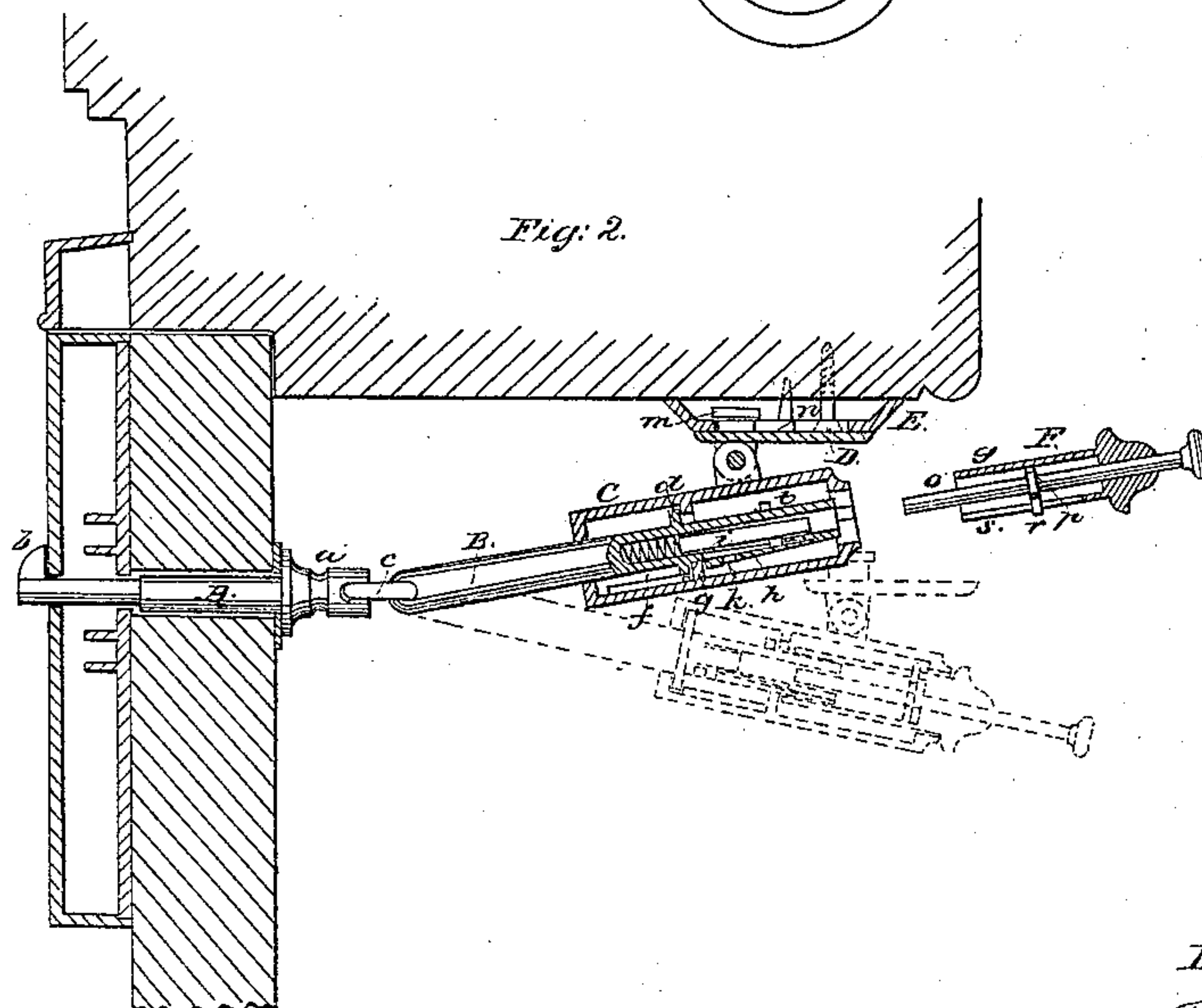
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Witnesses.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED. ROOS AND F. SPOEHR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## PADLOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 29,406, dated July 31, 1860.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, FREDERIK ROOS and FREDERIK SPOEHR, both of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Padlock; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1. represents a sectional elevation of our invention representing the same in its application to a door. Fig. 2. is a horizontal section of the same. Fig. 3. is a detached plan or face view of the locking plate. Fig. 4. is a detached side elevation of the key.

Similar letters of reference in all the figures indicate corresponding parts.

Our invention relates to an improvement in such padlocks which are used to fasten doors from the outside as an additional security to the ordinary lock and our invention consists, first, in the employment for the purpose of retaining the padlock to the door of a hooked pin passing through the keyhole of the ordinary lock and catching on the inner side of the lock, so that by applying the padlock an additional fastening for the door is provided and at the same time it is rendered impossible to insert the key of the ordinary lock before the padlock is removed; second, in the arrangement, in combination with a stationary locking plate, of a sliding barrel which is retained on a hollow stem, connecting with the aforesaid hooked pin, by means of a spring catch in such a manner, that it is rendered impossible to remove said hooked pin from the keyhole in the door, until the sliding barrel is released by a suitable key and allowed to slide on the hollow stem in order to free itself from the stationary locking plate; third, in arranging in the interior of the hollow stem, on which said barrel slides, a spring dog which, when allowed to follow the action of its spring, prevents the spring catch releasing the barrel until the same by forcing it back with a suitable pin is brought in such a position, that the spring catch can be compressed and made to free the barrel; fourth, in the combination with said dog and spring catch of a pin sliding in the head of a hollow tube and forming the key of our padlock in such a manner, that the pin serves to force back the dog to the re-

quired distance, when, by sliding down the hollow tube, the spring catch is depressed and the sliding barrel released.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will proceed to describe its construction and operation with reference to the drawing.

The pin A consists of a stem with a flanged head *a* on one end and a hook *b* on the other. It is made of such a thickness, that it can be passed through the keyhole of an ordinary lock, and its length is such, that when the head *a* strikes the plate on the outside of the door, the hook *b* passes clear through to the inside of the door. If the pin is now turned up or sidewise as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. in the drawing, the hook catches on the inside of the lock plate and it is retained in the lock until turned back again in line with the keyhole, this being the only position in which the hooked pin can pass in and out.

The head *a* of the pin is secured by means of a ring *c* to a stem B which forms the guide for the sliding barrel C. Said stem is provided with a ring *d* which is firmly secured to it at about the middle of its length and which is provided with a notch *e* that fits over a key *f* in the inside of the barrel C. The stem B therefore can be inserted into the barrel C in one direction only and when the barrel is on, it is not allowed to turn.

The key *f*, extends down to a flange *g* in the interior of the barrel and a hole in the center of this flange allows that portion of the stem B, which is beyond the ring *d*, to pass. A spring catch *h* at this end of the stem catches under the flange *g* in the barrel and the barrel is now firmly locked between the ring *d* and the spring catch *h* as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The stem B is hollow and a dog *i* in its interior is acted upon by the spring *j* in such a manner, that when left to itself said dog assumes a position as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The spring catch *h* is thereby prevented from being forced back far enough to release the flange in the interior of the barrel, until the dog is forced back so as to come opposite a hole *k* in the catch. In this position, which is shown in red outlines in Fig. 2, the catch can be compressed and the barrel C is now free to slide on the stem B until the ring *d* strikes the head of the barrel as shown in Fig. 2, in red.

The barrel C connects by means of a hinge



7 with a plate D from the under side of  
 which a nose *m* projects which can be in-  
 serted into an aperture *n* in the stationary  
 locking plate E. This plate is firmly se-  
 5 cured to the door frame outside the door or  
 to the wall as clearly shown in blue lines in  
 Figs. 1 and 2, and the nose *m* is of such a  
 form, that it passes freely through the  
 round part of the aperture *n*, but when  
 10 moved out into the flat portion of said aper-  
 ture, the nose is retained. The distance at  
 which the locking plate is secured, depends  
 upon the length of the stem B and of the  
 barrel C, and if it is desired to fasten the  
 15 door by means of our device, the hooked pin  
 A is passed through the keyhole and turned,  
 until the hook catches on the inside of the  
 door or lock, and the nose *m* is inserted into  
 the aperture *n* and the barrel C is now  
 20 moved up on the stem B until the catch *h*  
 catches under the flange *g* and retains the  
 barrel. By this time the nose has arrived in  
 the flat portion of the aperture *n* in the  
 locking plate and the whole is now firmly  
 25 retained.

In order to open our lock, the key F has to  
 be inserted into the hollow end of the stem  
 B. This key consists of two parts namely  
 the pin *o* with a ring *p* and the hollow tube  
 30 *q* the head of which forms the guide for the  
 stem and the ring *p* fits nicely into the in-  
 terior of the tube. A nose *r* projects from  
 the ring *p* through a slot *s* in the side of the  
 tube *q*. If the pin *o* of the key is forced  
 35 into the hollow part of the stem B, the dog *i*  
 is forced back and if now the tubular por-  
 tion *q* of the key is pressed over the spring  
 catch *h*, the latter is compelled to release the  
 flange *g* in the interior of the barrel and the  
 40 barrel is free to move in a longitudinal di-  
 rection. During this operation the tube *q*  
 is guided in its motion on the stem B by a

pin *t* projecting from the side of said stem  
 opposite to the catch *h* as clearly shown in  
 Fig. 2. After the barrel has thus been re- 45  
 leased from the spring catch *h*, it is moved  
 in a longitudinal direction until the nose *m*  
 on the hinged plate D is brought opposite to  
 the round portion of the aperture *n* in the  
 locking plate E. In this position it can be 50  
 withdrawn and the hooked pin A can now  
 be turned and removed from the keyhole of  
 the lock in the door.

This device makes a simple and safe fas-  
 tening to a door it being impossible to use 55  
 the key of the ordinary lock before our de-  
 vice is removed.

Having thus fully described our inven-  
 tion, what we claim as new and desire to 60  
 secure by Letters Patent is—

1. The employment, for the purpose of  
 retaining the padlock to a door, of a hooked  
 pin A passing through the keyhole of the  
 ordinary lock and catching on the inner  
 side of the same substantially as and for 65  
 the purpose specified.

2. The arrangement and combination of  
 the hooked pin A, sliding barrel C, locking  
 plate E, hollow stem B and spring catch *h*  
 constructed and operating substantially in 70  
 the manner and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination with the hollow stem  
 B and spring catch *h* of a spring dog *i* ar-  
 ranged substantially as and for the purpose  
 described. 75

4. The arrangement of a pin *o* sliding in  
 a hollow tube *q* in combination with the dog  
*i* and catch *h* constructed and operating as  
 and for the purpose specified.

FRED. ROOS.  
 FR. SPOEHR.

Witnesses:

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 N. JARUS, Jr.