

Saladee & Armstrong,

Padlock.

N<sup>o</sup> 56,451.

Patented July 17, 1866.

Fig. 2.

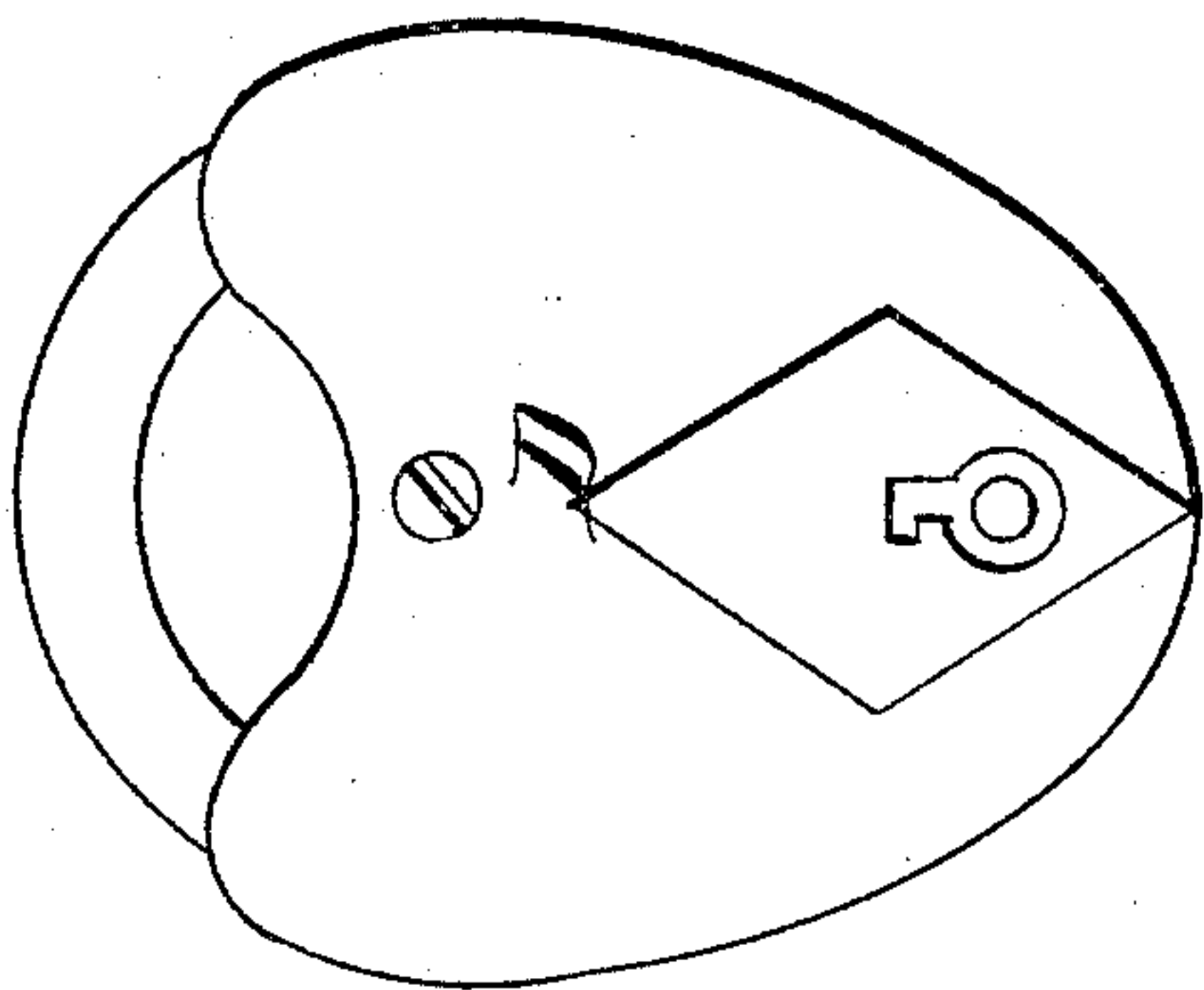


Fig. 1.

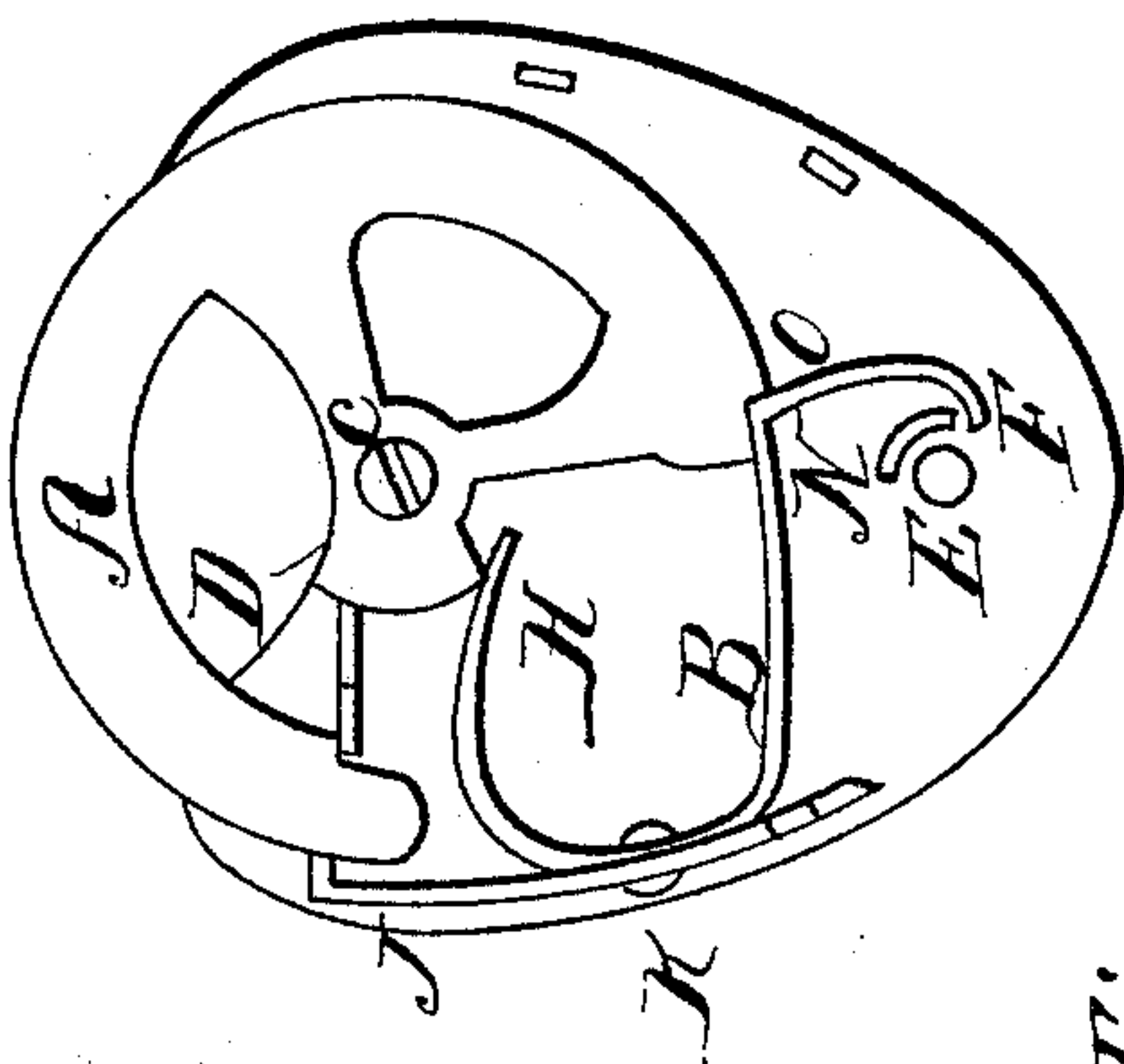


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 56,451, dated July 17, 1866.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CYRUS W. SALADEE and WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, of Newark, county of Licking, State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Constructing Padlocks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of our invention consists, first, in the application of a wheel-hasps swinging upon a pivot at or near the center of the lock; second, in the peculiar manner shown and described of locking the wheel-hasps and of turning it back when unlocked; and, third, in the peculiar manner shown and described of turning the wheel-hasps back to its point of locking.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the lock with cover removed, showing the complete working parts of the same. Fig. 2 is a complete front view of the lock, showing the end of the slotted pivot C D, upon which the hasp revolves. Fig. 3 is a view of the spring B of the lock shown in Fig. 1 before it is bent into shape, showing the hole for the rivet *k* and the split by which is formed the two prongs B' B'. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the wheel-hasps A, showing the pivots C and C' and the slot D in the top of said pivot.

We claim having attained two very important features in our invention of this lock.

The lock end of the hasp to ordinary padlocks is held in the lock by tumblers or lock-bars passing through the eye of the same, and hence all strain or surging upon the hasp is directly upon the tumbler or lock-bar and the internal machinery of the lock; but by the use of a wheel-hasps substantially as here shown this difficulty is overcome, and no amount of strain or pulling upon the hasp can in any wise affect the internal arrangement of the lock, be that what it may, as all strain upon our wheel-hasps comes directly upon the center pin or pivot, C. So perfect, indeed, is this principle of a wheel-hasps that the ordinary lock-plates, tumblers, or bars, which in all common padlocks are made to lock into the front end of the hasp, are entirely dispensed with, as the front end of the wheel-hasps has no need of locking whatever.

The other great point we attain is that of divesting the lock of all machinery except the single spring B, from the peculiar form and application of which the wheel is safely locked and thrown around to release the staple, on which it may hang when unlocked, thus making, in this extremely simple manner, a self-acting, safe, and durable spring-padlock.

The wheel-hasps A we form by casting of malleable iron or other suitable metal, or by stamping the same from plates of metal. The diameter of this hasp will, of course, vary with the different sizes of locks to which it is applied. The form of the hasp is to be substantially as shown in the drawings, Fig. 1.

The center pin or pivot, C, Figs. 1 and 4, we secure rigidly in its position to the hasp, either by casting it solid with the hasp, or by any other convenient method of doing the same, in such manner that it shall revolve with the wheel-hasps. In the top of this center pin or pivot, C, we cut the slot D, for the purpose hereinafter specified; but should it be found desirable this center pin may pass through the plates of the lock and the hasp in such manner as to hold it with the plates and allow the hasps A to work loosely thereon.

We next take a strip of thin steel of the dimensions shown by Fig. 3, and split it through the center about half-way its length, so as to form two prongs, B' B', and pierce through it the hole for the rivet *k*, and bend it into the form shown by spring B, Fig. 1, in such manner that the upper end shall rest against the shoulder H of the hasps A, and the other end to form the shoulder N and hook F, the shoulder N of the spring to fit and snap into the notch O of the hasps. The spring B is now secured to the rim J of the lock by means of rivet *k*.

The lock being now substantially completed, its operation is as follows: The key, being inserted into the lock, is turned to the right, until it comes in contact with the hook end F of the spring B, when the spring is drawn down out of the notch O, at which instant the upper end of the spring, bearing against the shoulder H, throws the wheel-hasps around far enough to admit of any ordinary ring or staple to pass in or out of the open space at D, Fig. 1.

The hasps may be turned back again to its locking-point with the hand; but this is done



with less exertion by providing the top end of the key with a narrow point to fit into the slot D of the pivot C. (See Fig. 2.) Thus, being unlocked, remove the key, and with the opposite end take hold of the pivot C in the slot D and turn to the left, as if drawing out a screw, until the hasp has reached the locking-point at N.

In place of this slot D, the rivet may be square at that end, and the key to have on its upper end a corresponding indentation, wherewith to take hold of the pivot.

Now, as to the picking of the lock: The spring B being split, as shown, thereby forming virtually two springs at the locking-point of the hasp, they are so guarded by the use of the ordinary wards in the top and bottom of the lock that but one of these prongs can be reached with a sharp-pointed instrument, and the other being sufficient to hold the hasp in position, the lock is not opened.

Now, what we claim as new of our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The wheel-hasp A, or its equivalent, constructed and operating in the manner and for the purpose substantially as shown and described.

2. The center pin or pivot, C, in combination with the wheel-hasp A, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as shown and described.

3. The shoulder H, or its equivalent, in combination with the hasp A and spring B, or its equivalent, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as shown and described.

4. Locking the wheel-hasp A by taking hold of notch O or its equivalent, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as shown and described.

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