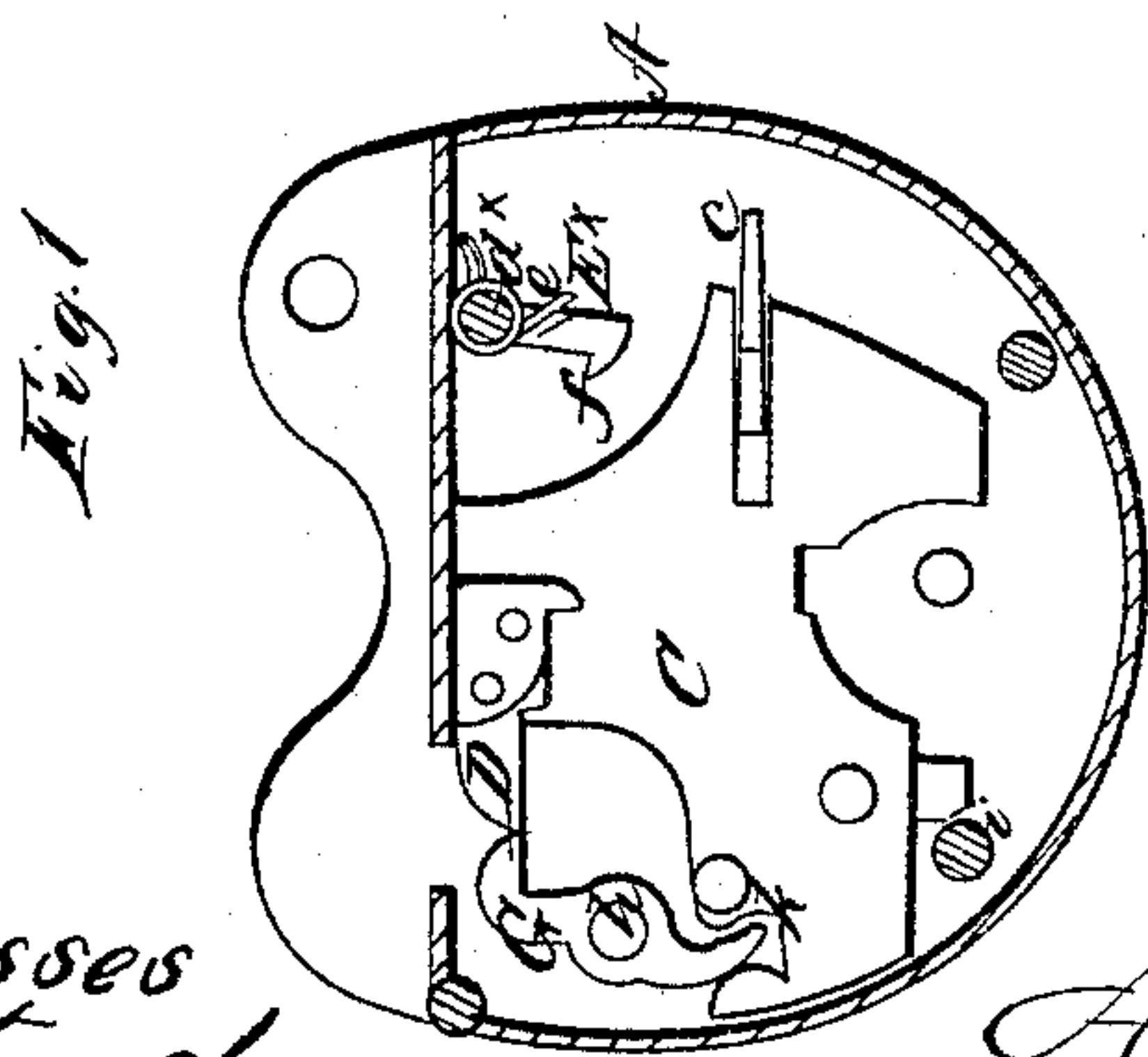
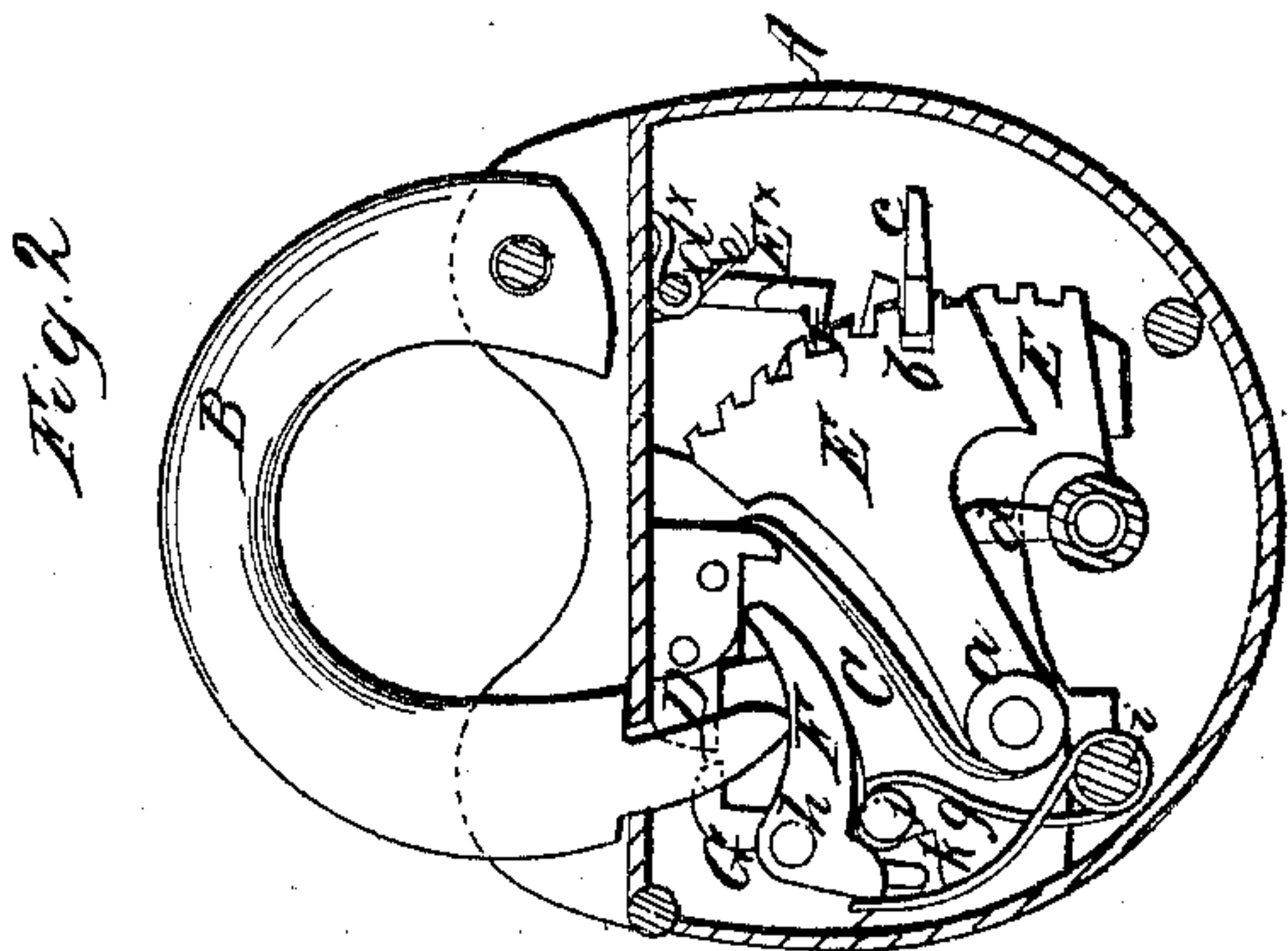
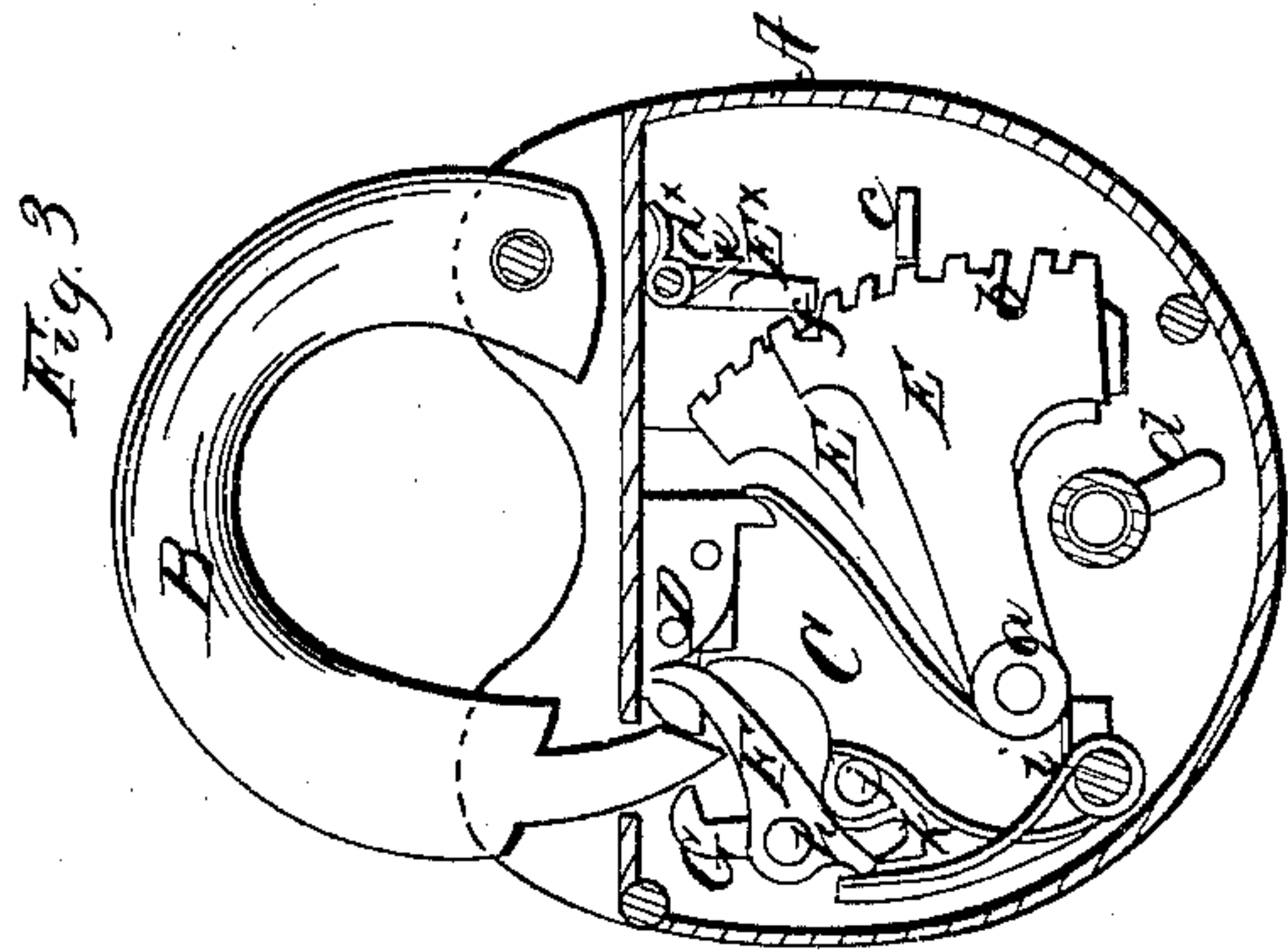


H. Jackson,

Padlock.

N^o 65,388.

Patented June 4, 1867.



Witnesses
Theo. Tusch
Wm. Truwin

Inventor
Henry Jackson
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Att'y

United States Patent Office.

HENRY JACKSON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 65,388, dated June 4, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, HENRY JACKSON, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Lock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to a new and improved lock of that class in which the tumbler or tumblers are attached to a sliding-bolt; and has for its object the prevention of the picking of the lock by obtaining a pressure of the tumblers against the stump, and thereby ascertaining the precise position of the slots in the tumblers, a practice now very successfully adopted by burglars in picking tumbler-locks.

The invention has further for its object the obtaining of a firmer or stronger bolt than hitherto, an important feature when the invention is applied to padlocks. In the accompanying sheet of drawings—

Figure 1 is an internal view of a padlock constructed according to my invention, and having a portion of the working parts removed.

Figure 2, an internal view of the same, showing all the working parts, with the tumblers in proper position to admit of the bolt being shoved back and the lock unlocked.

Figure 3, an internal view of the same, showing the tumblers raised, but not in such a position as to admit of the bolt being shoved back and the lock unlocked.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A represents the case of a padlock, and B the bow or shackle thereof. These parts may be of usual construction, and therefore do not require a special description. C represents a sliding-plate, fitted within the case A, and having a projection, D, on its upper end, which serves as the bolt, the latter passing into the eye of the shackle when the latter is pressed down into the case A, as will be understood by referring to fig. 2. To the sliding-plate C tumblers E are pivoted, one or more, as shown at *a* in figs. 2 and 3, the outer edges of the tumblers being of segment form, serrated or notched, and having each a slot, *b*, made in them, to admit, when the slots are brought in line with a stump, *c*, of the bolt D, being shoved back and the lock unlocked. It will be seen, by referring to figs. 2 and 3, that in order to unlock the lock it is necessary to bring the slots *b* of the tumblers in line with each other and with the stump *c*. When the lock is legitimately opened, the bits *d* of the key adjust the tumblers in proper position, so as to bring the slots *b* in line with the stump *c*. But in picking a lock of this class the tumblers are operated separately, (raised,) and then, by moving the sliding-plate C, pressed against the stump *c*, and moved or adjusted until, by a delicate sense of feeling, which a burglar acquires by practice, the position of the several slots *b* is ascertained, and a key may then be readily made to open the lock. This is the common way of picking or opening tumbler locks.

I prevent this as follows: E^x is what may be termed a guard, fitted on a pin, *d*^x, and having a spring, *e*, bearing against it, said spring having a tendency to keep the lower hooked end *f* of the guard pressed towards the serrated edges of the tumblers. This guard E^x has such a position relatively with the tumblers, that when the plate C is pressed towards the stump *c*, the hooked end *f* of E^x will engage with the serrated edges of the tumblers before said edges come in contact with the stump *c*, and will effectually lock the same so that the tumblers cannot be moved up or down until the plate C is allowed to return under the action of its spring *g*. This will be fully understood by referring to fig. 3, in which the tumblers, thus locked, are indicated in red. Thus, by this simple means, the lock is rendered burglar-proof, so far as picking or being illegitimately opened by obtaining a pressure of the tumblers against the stump is concerned.

It will of course be seen that when the lock is opened legitimately, or by means of its proper key, the guard E^x yields, or is moved back under the pressure of the tumblers, as the plate C is moved back. The guard therefore does not interfere in the least with the unlocking of the lock in a legitimate way. F is an arm, which is fitted loosely on a fixed pin, *h*, in the lock, and has the spring *g* acting upon it in such a manner as to have a tendency to raise the outer end of the arm, and keep it in contact with the bolt D, when the lock is in a locked state, and in contact with the upper part of the lock-case, when the bolt is drawn out from the eye of the bow or shackle and the lock is in an unlocked state. (See figs. 2 and 3.) The spring *g* is a double one; that is to say, it is bent or doubled, and fitted on a fixed pin, *i*, and has one end bearing against a pin, *j*, on

plate C, and the other end bearing against the lower end of the arm F below the pin *h*, as shown in figs. 2 and 3. By this arrangement the spring *g* is made to perform a double function, to wit, actuate the arm F and the plate C. The arm F holds the bolt D back when the lock is in an unlocked state, and when the bow or shackle B is pressed down into the lock-case the arm F is, under the action of the bow or shackle, forced down so as to liberate the bolt and admit of it, under the action of spring *g* upon plate C, being forced into the eye of the bow or shackle. This arm admits of a strong and durable bolt, D, being employed which will not be liable to get out of repair. I would remark that, in addition to the bolt D, a hook or curved bar, G, which is fitted on the same pin *h* as the arm F, is made to enter the eye of the bow or shackle. This hook or curved bar G has its lower end fitted in a notch, *h*, in the plate C, and is consequently operated therefrom. The hook or curved bar is old, however, having been previously used, and therefore forms no part of this invention.

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

1. The guard E^x, in combination with the tumblers E and plate C, all arranged to operate in the manner substantially as and for the purpose set forth.
2. The arm F, in combination with the bolt D, arranged to operate in the manner substantially as and for the purpose specified.

HENRY JACKSON.

Witnesses:

WM. F. McNAMARA,
ALEX. F. ROBERTS.