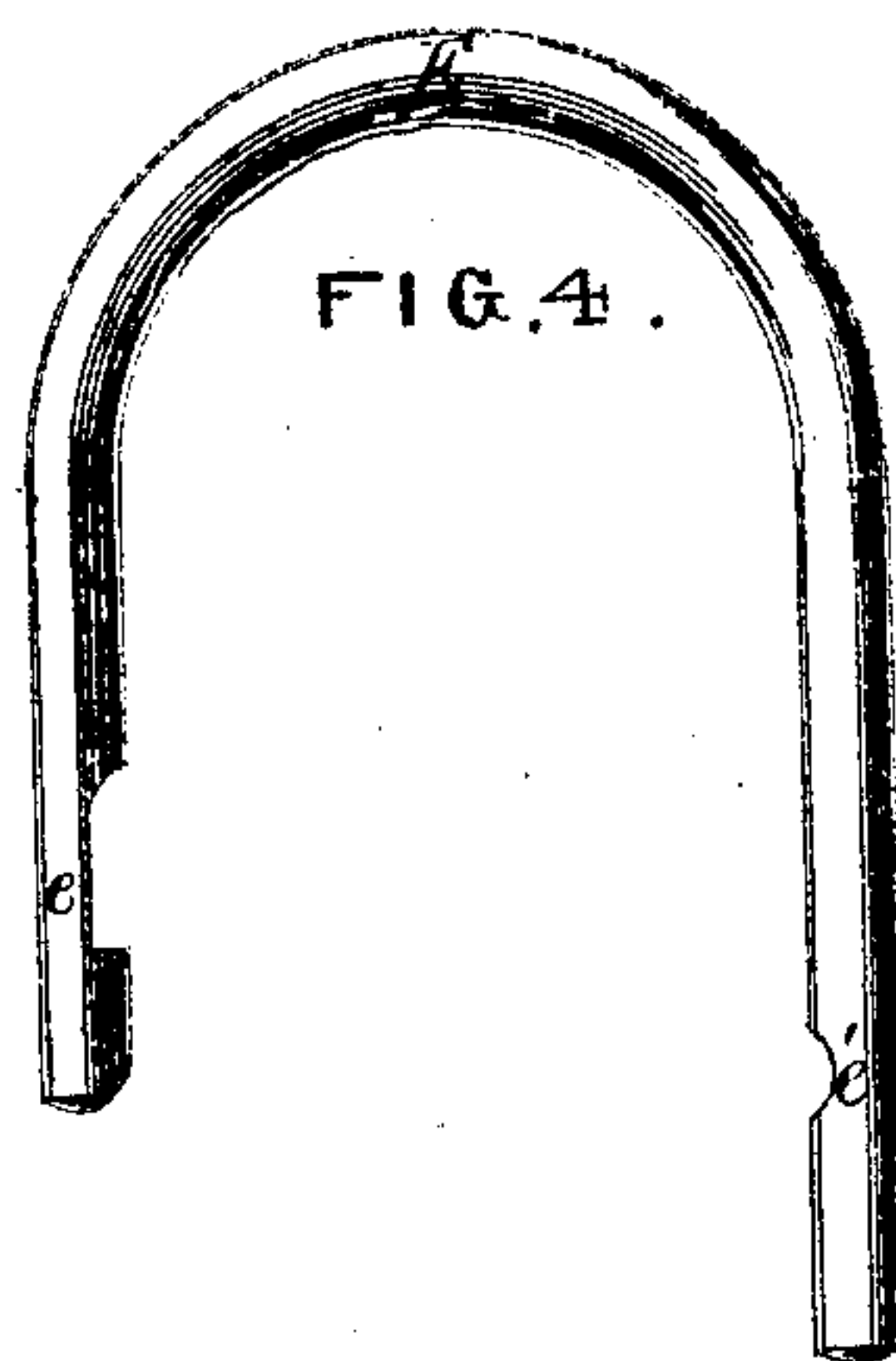
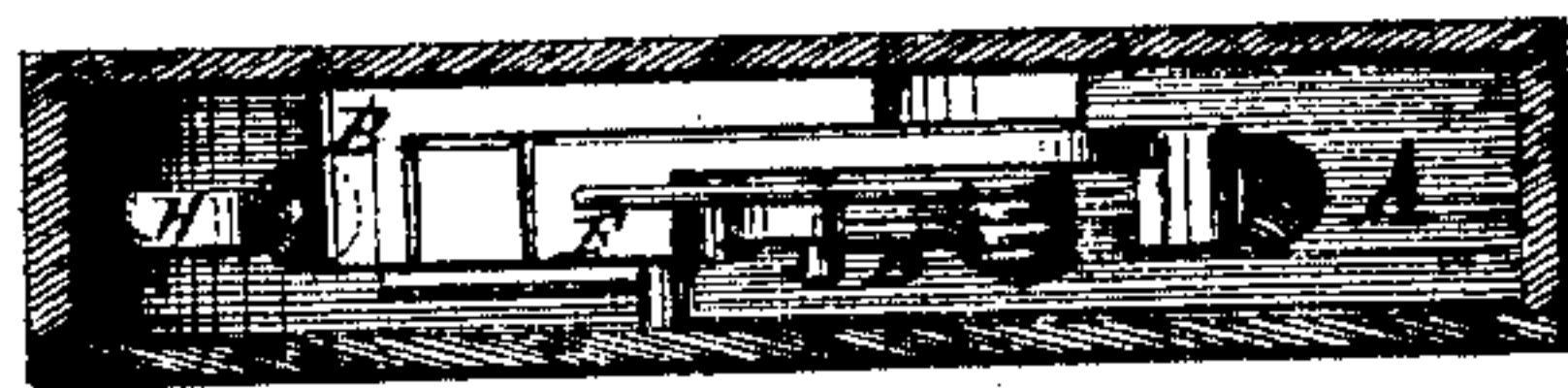
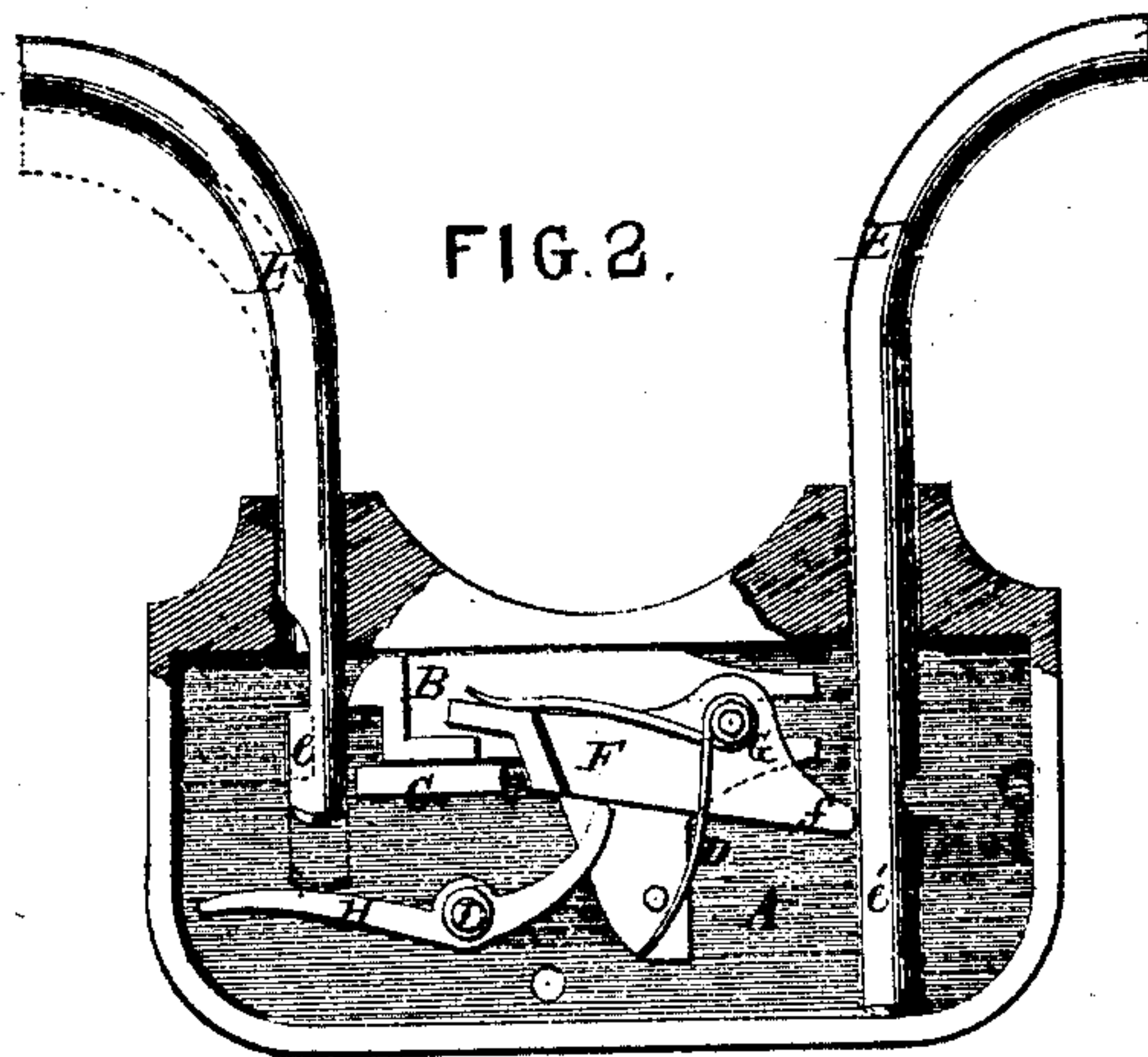
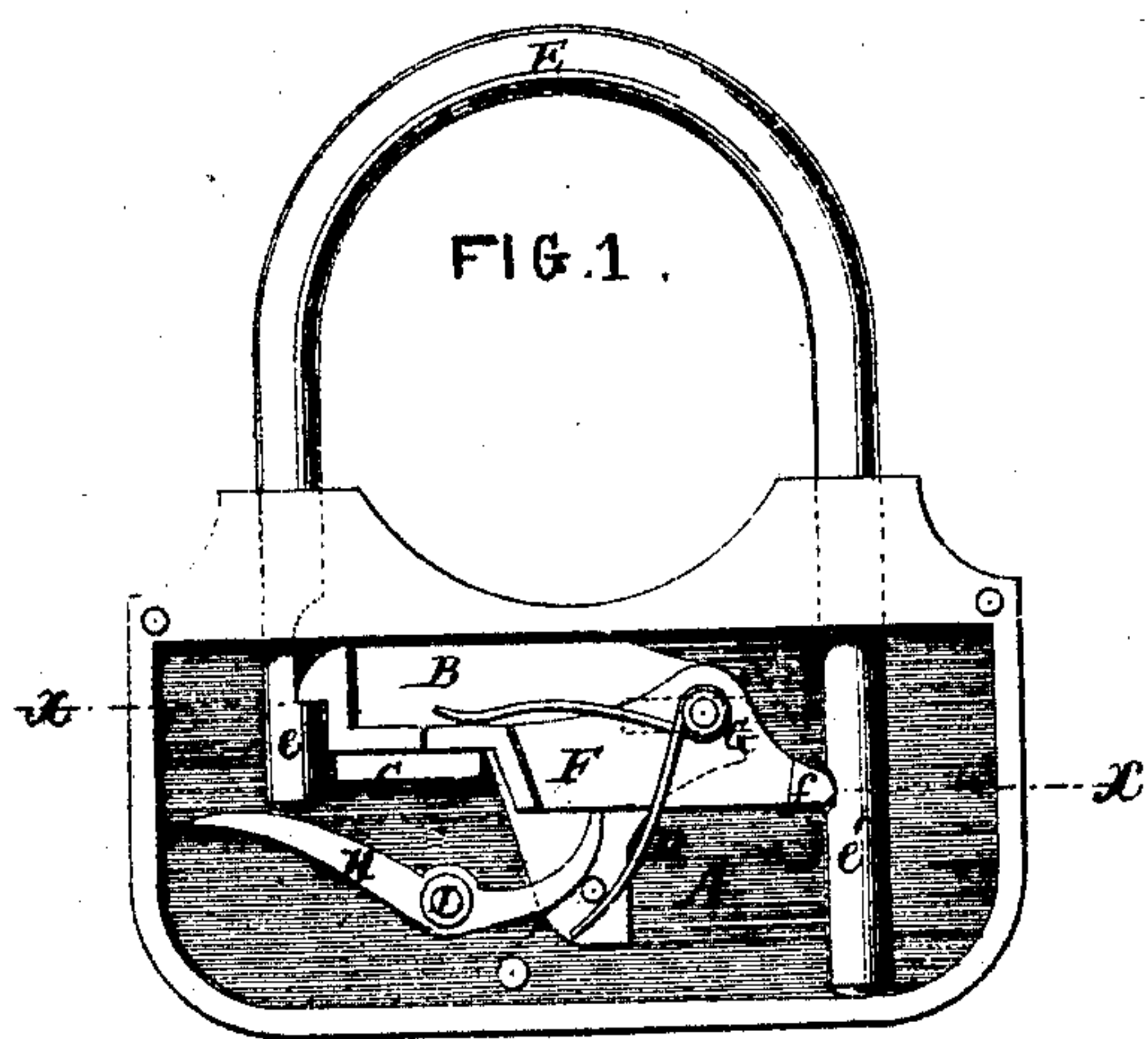


WILSON BOHANNAN.

# KEYLESS LOCK.

PATENTED FEB 28 1871

112211



WITNESSES.

WITNESSES.  
Wm. H. Brereton Jr.

Gas. L. Ewin

INVENTOR.

Wilson Bohannan  
By Knights Bros  
Attys.



# United States Patent Office.

WILSON BOHANNAN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN SEAL-LOCK COMPANY, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Letters Patent No. 112,211, dated February 28, 1871.

## IMPROVEMENT IN KEYLESS PADLOCKS.

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

I, WILSON BOHANNAN, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, have invented a new and improved Keyless Lock, of which the following is a specification.

### *Nature and Objects of the Invention.*

My improvement relates to the class of locks which are constructed with one or more spring-catches adapted to engage a shackle, which, when thus secured, cannot be removed without cutting it or breaking open the lock.

My invention consists in adapting a tumbler to such a keyless lock so as to prevent the retraction or working back of the principal bolt by accident or by improper means, in connection with devices to provide for the retraction of the tumbler by the manipulation of either end of the shackle when the latter has been cut.

### *Description of the Accompanying Drawing.*

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved lock with the face-plate removed, and with the parts in their locked condition.

Figure 2 is a front view, partly in section, showing the ends of the shackle separated and reversed ready to be withdrawn, the tumbler being retracted.

Figure 3 is a horizontal section at *x x*, fig. 1.

Figure 4 is a view of the shackle detached.

### *General Description.*

A is the casing of the lock, which is preferably of cast metal, and is provided with a cap or face-plate, not here shown, to be permanently secured to the body of the case in any usual and efficient manner, which will prevent the removal of the said face-plate without detection.

B is a sliding bolt, guided by a stump, C, and pressed forward by a spring, D, so as to engage with the end *e* of the shackle E, which is suitably notched to receive the said bolt, as is represented.

F is a tumbler, pivoted on a stud, G, and adapted to fit or engage behind the bolt B when the parts are in the locked condition represented in fig. 1, so that the bolt cannot possibly release the shackle until the tumbler has been retracted.

The spring D may be mounted on the same stud G which forms the pivot of the tumbler F, the upper or horizontal part of the said spring serving to press down the nose or forward end of the tumbler.

The heel of the tumbler, when the parts are in the positions shown in fig. 1, engages within a notch in the end *e'* of the shackle E.

H is a dog, pivoted on a stud, I, and employed to

throw up the tumbler when, after the shackle has been cut, its shorter end *e* is pressed down upon the tail of the said dog.

The longer end *e'* of the shackle, by resting upon the base of the casing, prevents any such pressure upon the tail of the dog until the shackle has been cut.

The shackles may of course be provided with seals or stamped with any private mark or device, so as to prevent the proper one being removed and another put in its place by an unauthorized party without detection.

The modes of providing for the identification of a lock or any part thereof are so various and many of them so well known that I deem it needless to specify or describe any.

The notch in the end *e* of the shackle is formed with a square bottom, so as to engage the bolt with greater security.

The notch or recess in the end *e'* is curved, to permit the movement of the tumbler when acted on by the dog H.

### *Operation.*

The shackle having been applied to the fastening of a mail-bag, or any other object which it may be desired to secure, is slipped into the sockets in the head of the lock-case, being made to fit the same not too closely, but with sufficient accuracy to prevent undue lateral movement, and to prevent the short end being forced in while attached to the longer end.

The longer end *e'* entering first presses down the heel of the tumbler F, raising the nose out of the way of the bolt B, so that the latter is readily pressed back by the end *e*.

As soon as the notches in the respective ends of the shackle come opposite the bolt B, and the heel of the tumbler, these parts fall into the said notches, locking all immovably in position as illustrated in fig. 1.

When the lock is to be taken off the shackle is cut, the short end being then detached from the longer one can be pressed down onto the tail of the dog, the effect of which is to throw up the tumbler F and release the bolt B.

The end *e* may then be easily turned to the position shown in fig. 2, by which it presses back the bolt and becomes released therefrom.

The longer end *e'* may be turned independently of the end *e* or dog H, and by its own pressure forces back the tumbler and releases itself therefrom.

I have thus provided means whereby each end can

be withdrawn independently of the other, but while the shackle remains intact it is held with much greater security than is possible with simple spring-catches.

*Claims.*

I claim as my invention—

1. The tumbler F, constructed with a projecting heel, *f*, and so constructed and applied that it may be retracted by the action of the end *e'* of the shackle, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. The combination of the shackle E, bolt B, tumbler F, and dog H, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

To the above specification of my improved keyless lock I have signed my hand this 11th day of January, 1871.

WILSON BOHANNAN.

Witnesses:

OCTAVIUS KNIGHT,  
H. C. ELLIOTT.