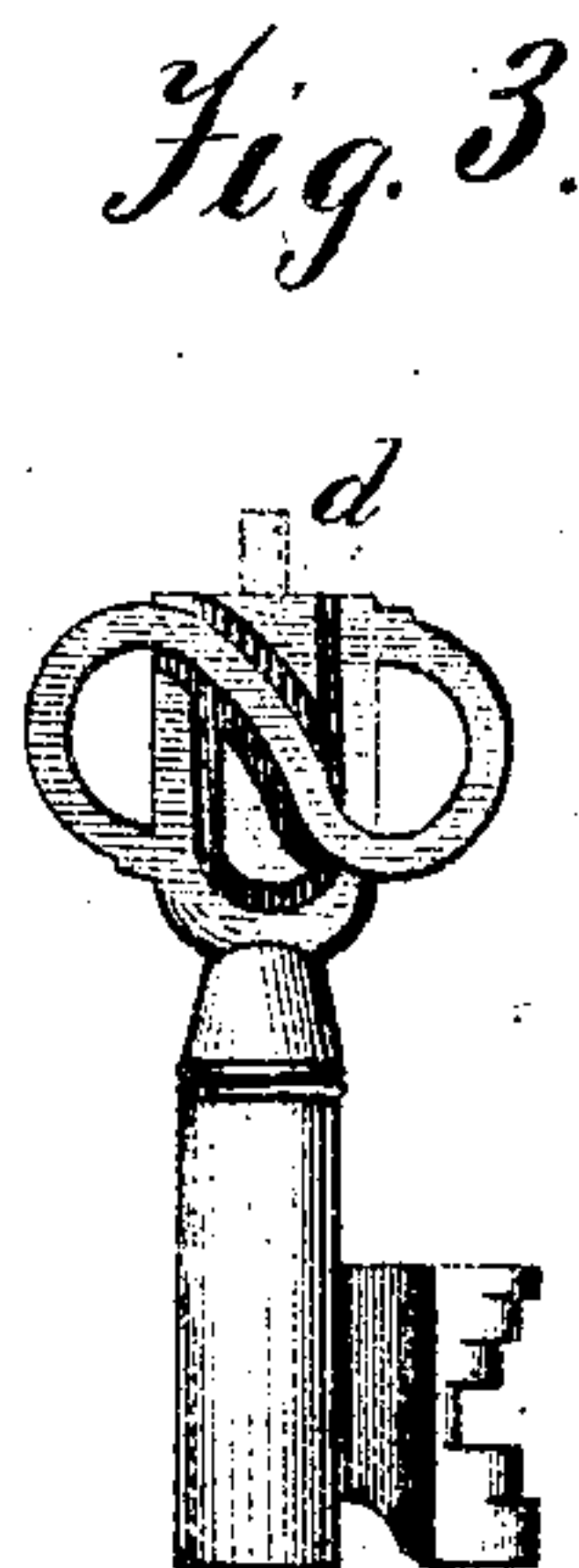
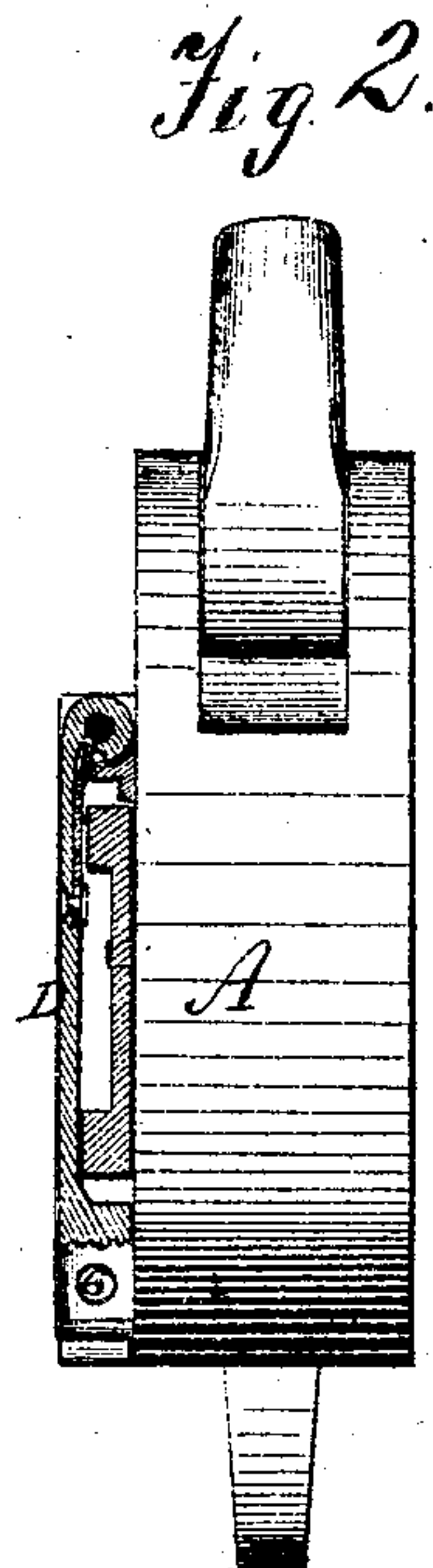
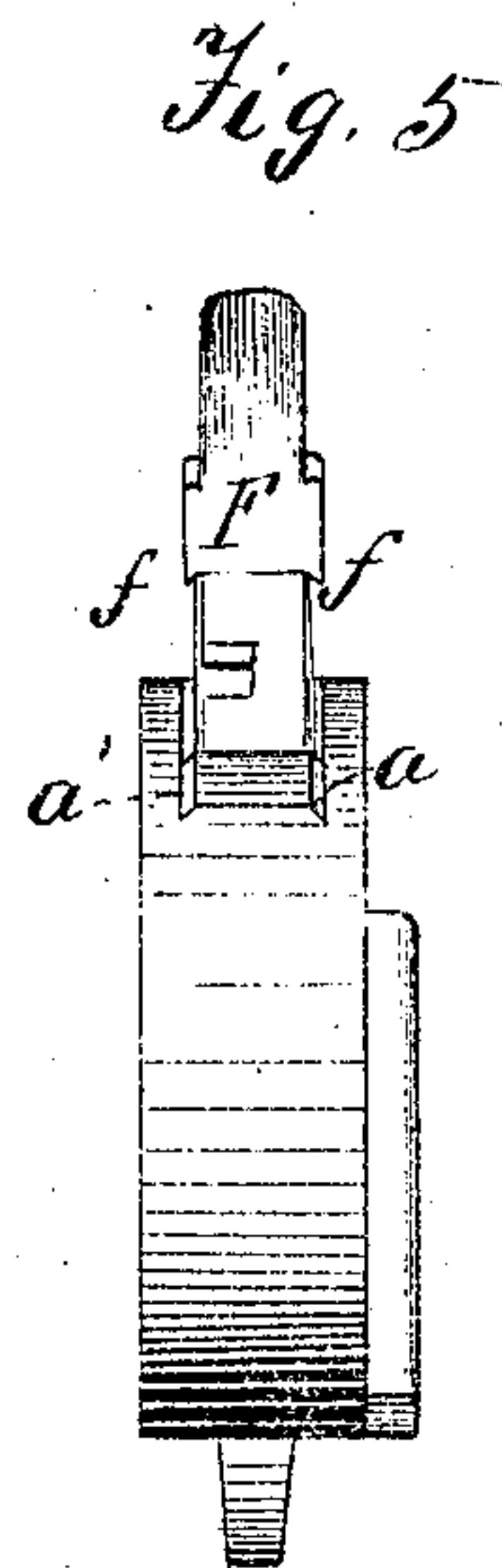
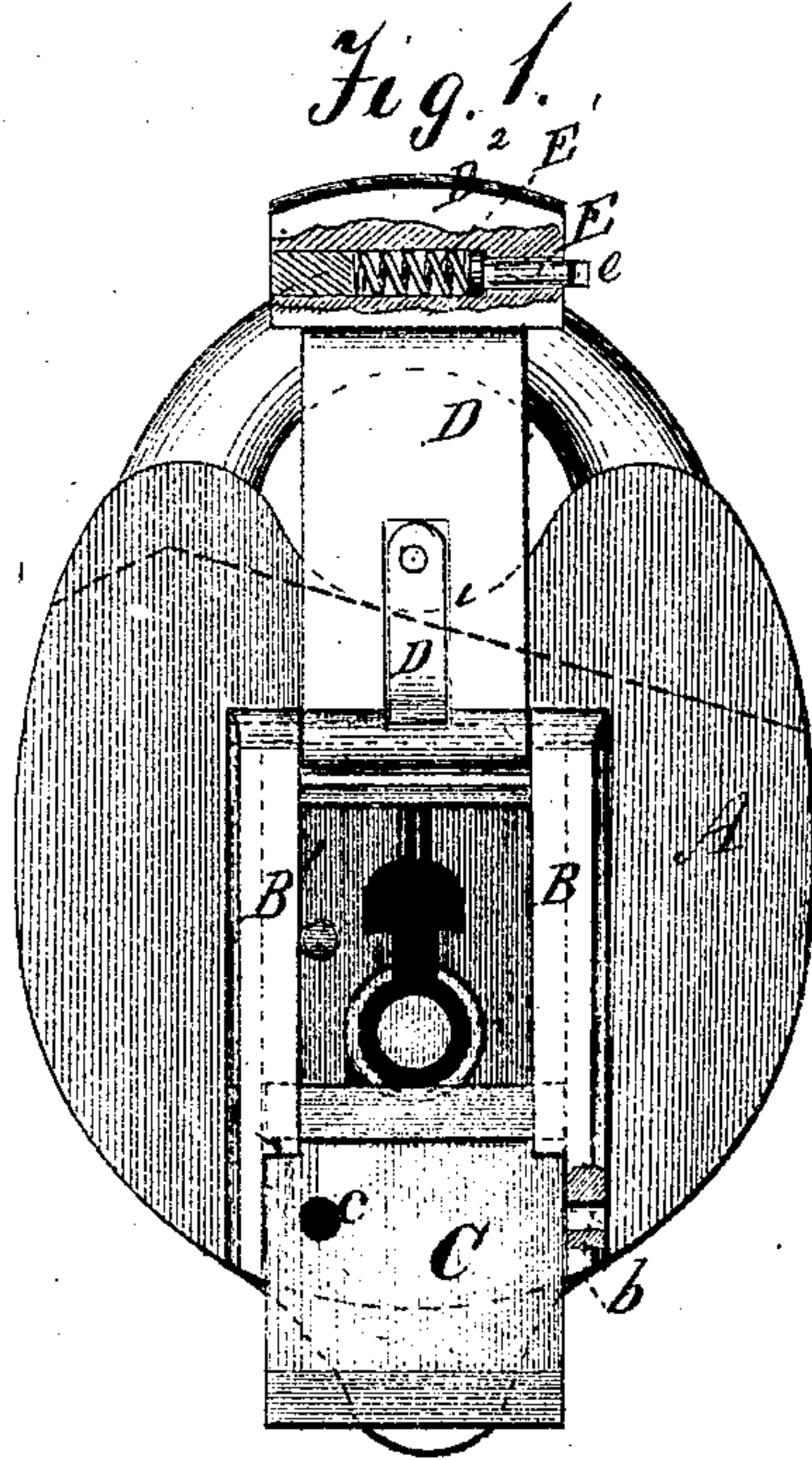
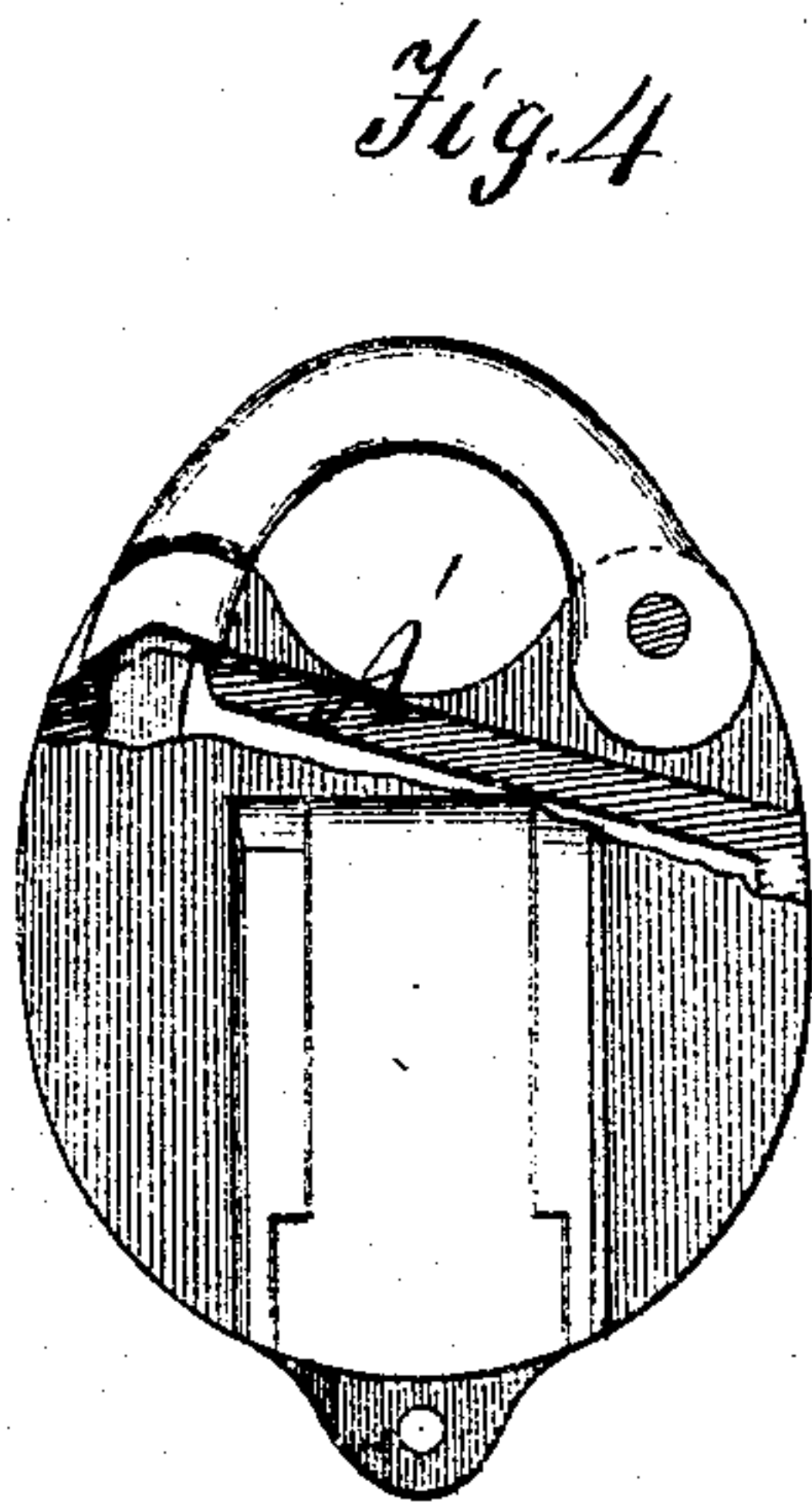


O. D. Madge.
Seal Lock.

PATENTED JUL 11 1871

116972



Witnesses.

A. Ruppert.
J. W. Master.

Inventor
O. D. Madge
Edson Butters
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR D. MADGE, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,972, dated July 11, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR D. MADGE, of Washington, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, have invented a certain Improvement in Seal-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation, showing the boss on the end of the hinged guard-plate, as well as a portion of one of the sides of the seal-plate in section, to expose the spring-bolt in the former and the aperture in the latter for the reception of the projecting end of such bolt. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a view of the key used in connection with this lock. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the lock on a reduced scale, and representing it partly in section to show the construction of the upper edge of the case and of the shoulder on the hasp or staple. Fig. 5 is a side elevation drawn on the same scale as Fig. 4.

The same letters are used in all the figures in the designation of identical parts.

This invention relates to that class of seal-locks in which the key-hole is covered with a sliding plate which carries a glass seal and is retained in place in such a manner that the seal must first be broken before the plate can be released and slid to expose the key-hole for the purpose of opening the lock. My improvement consists in a peculiar construction of the shoulder on the staple or hasp, together with that of the edge-plate of the case against which it abuts when locked, for the purpose of more effectually excluding moisture and rain from the interior mechanism of the lock.

The case A of the lock is constructed around the key-hole with a rectangular frame or escutcheon in the vertical bars B and B', of which the plate C, receiving the glass seal, is arranged to slide in the ordinary manner, the plate C being provided with the aperture *c*, which is entered by the spring-stud *a*, when they are made to coincide by sliding the plate over the key-hole. D refers to the hinged guard-plate, which is pivoted upon a pin between the upper ends of the bars

B and B' and provided with a spring, D¹, by the action of which it is thrown open when its free end is released from the case. This plate fits snugly between the bars of the escutcheon and terminates in a transverse boss, D², which, in shutting it down, closes up the space in the escutcheon below the seal-plate C. In one end of this boss a hole is bored for the reception of a bolt, E, which, bearing with its head against a spiral spring, E', in a cavity of the boss, projects a short distance through the latter, as seen in Fig. 1. The projecting end of the bolt is beveled on its under side at *e* to provide for its automatic retraction on being brought into contact with the bar B. An aperture, *b*, is bored through this bar, into which the bolt is projected by the reaction of the spring E' in closing the guard-plate down. The bolt can be retracted out of the aperture *b* to open the guard-plate by means of the point *d* on the bow of the key, but is effectually protected against accidental retraction during transit, in which respect it is an essential improvement over the manner heretofore employed of fastening the guard-plate. The top-edge plate A' of the case is inclined toward each end from the center of the aperture through which the staple passes, and the shoulder of the staple abutting against this plate is of A-shape at the surface of contact. The aperture does not extend entirely across the space between the back and face-plate of the case, but a little metal is left on each side of it, which is beveled, as best seen in Fig. 5, forming shallow grooves, through which moisture or rain running down the sides of the staple or the plates of the case is conducted away from the aperture. These grooves are marked *a'*; and it will be observed, by reference to Fig. 5, that the shoulder F of the staple is beveled at *f f* to adapt it for entering said grooves.

The shoulder of the staple thus overhangs the aperture upon all sides, and, as the moisture falls upon inclined surfaces upon every side of such aperture, it will be conducted away and not enter the interior of the lock-case.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The plate A', which inclines from the center

of the aperture for the staple toward each end and has grooves *a' a'* at the sides of such aperture, in connection with a staple the shoulders *F f* of which overhang the aperture upon every side, and are formed substantially as described, all for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my

invention I have hereunto signed my name this 27th day of May, A. D. 1871, in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OSCAR D. MADGE.

Witnesses:

JNO. JOY EDSON,
CHS. P. WANNALL.