R. THOMPSON.

PAD-LOCK.

No. 191,195. Patented May 22, 1877.

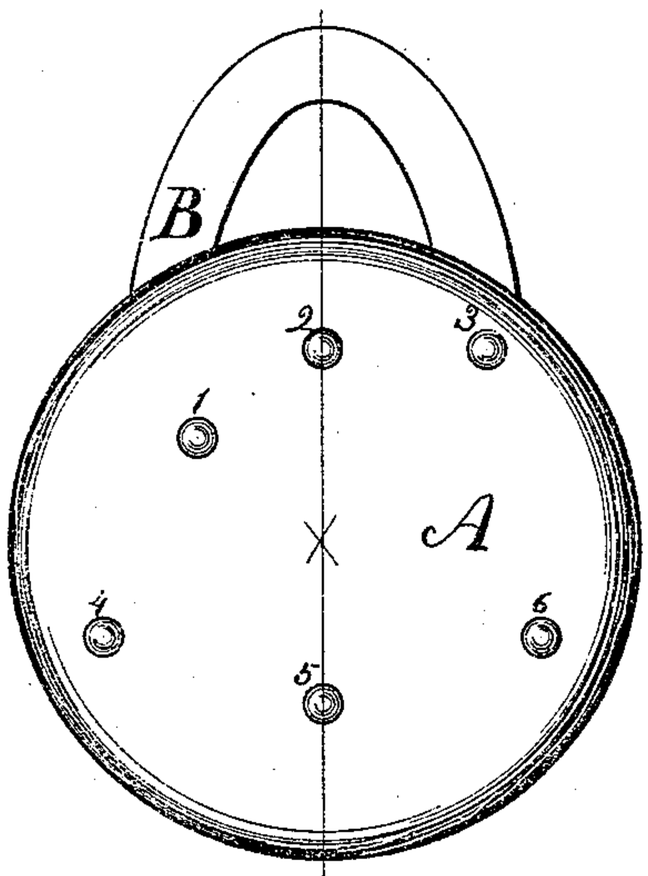


Fig. 1.

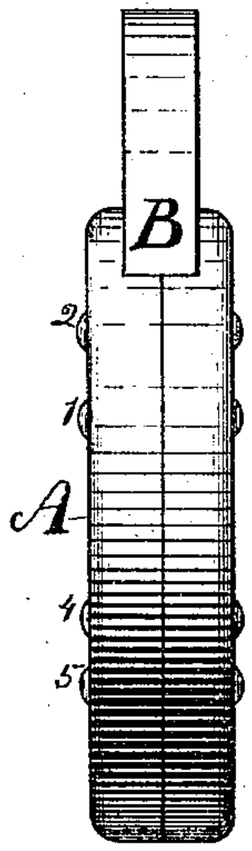


Fig. 2.

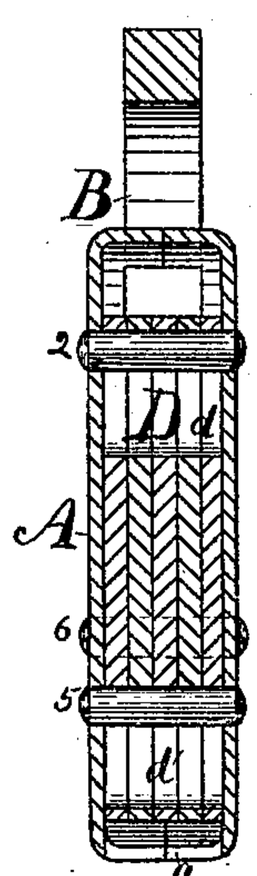
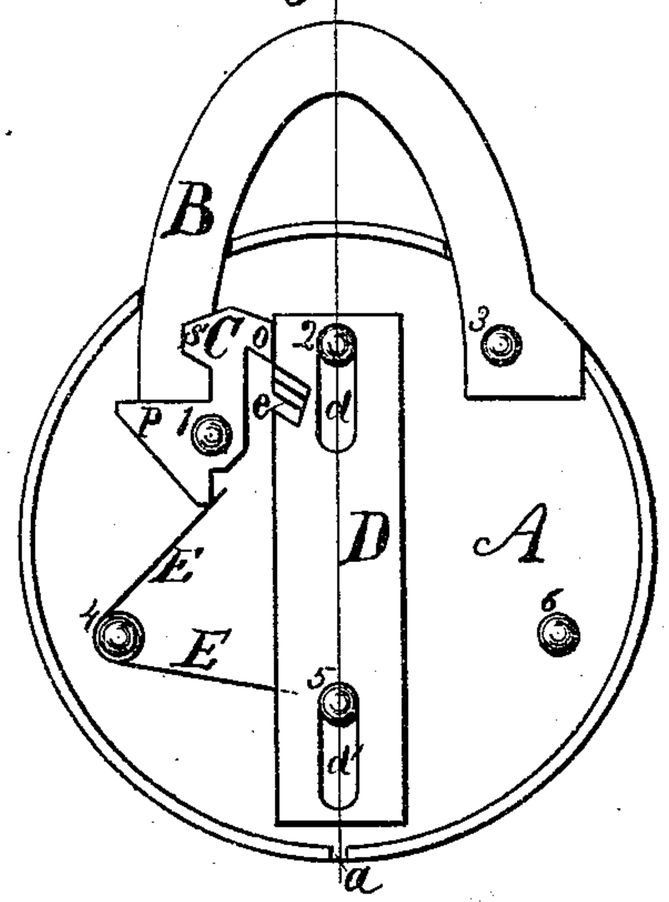


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



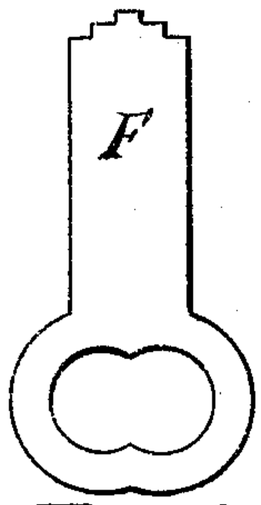
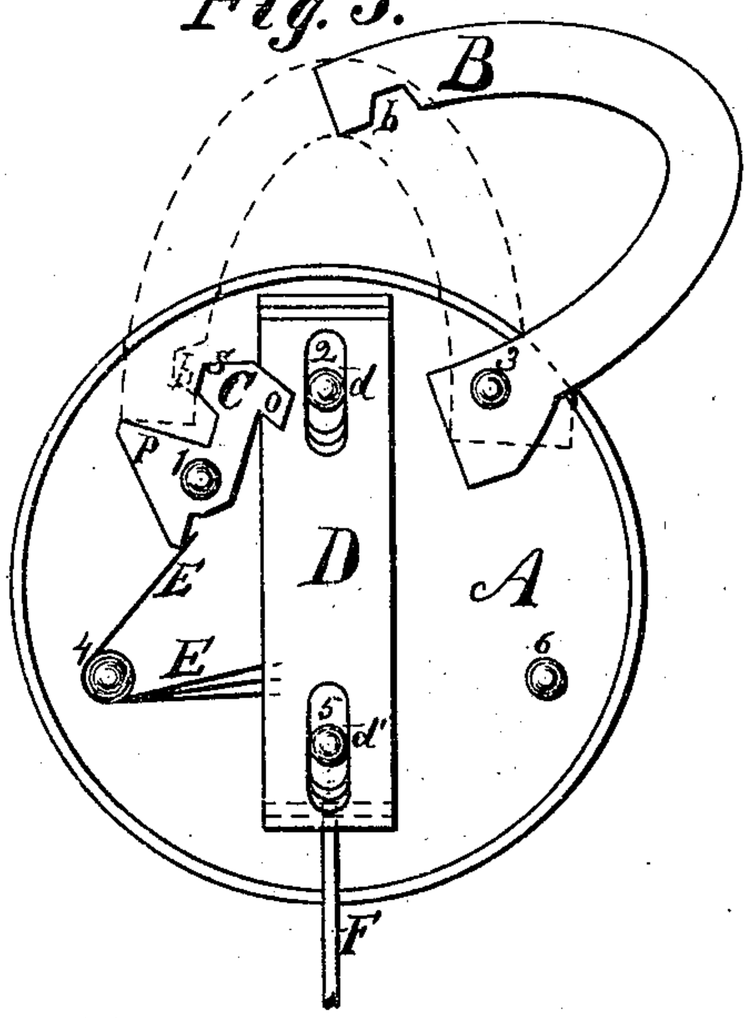


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.



Witnesses;

Phila. McBeese.

James Gilbert.

Inventor;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROSEWELL THOMPSON, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO NATHAN G. MILLER, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,195**, dated May 22, 1877; application filed January 6, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROSEWELL THOMPSON, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and valuable Improvements in Padlocks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification.

This invention relates to that class of locks known as "self-locking padlocks;" and my improvement consists in providing parallel tumblers, arranged to slide vertically at or near the center of the case, so as to be operated by a sheet-metal key inserted into an aperture at the bottom of the case, and constructed with slots near each of the ends, so as to pass over and be retained in position by two of the rivets, which secure the plates of the lock-case together, and with notches in one of the sides to receive the projection on the catch which locks the hasp, the operation of which, in connection with said catch and hasp, will be hereinafter fully described with reference to the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are exterior views of my improved padlock. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the same through the line *x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an interior view of the lock, showing the parts in position as when the hasp is locked. Fig. 5 is also an interior view of the same, but with the parts in position as when the hasp is unlocked. Fig. 6 is a view of a properly-fitted key.

I will now describe the construction and operation of my improved padlock with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the lock-case, constructed of two plates of metal, drawn up in such a form as to meet at the center of the edge, in the manner shown in Figs. 2 and 3. B is the hasp, pivoted at one end to one of the rivets which pass through and secure said plates together. C is the catch, also pivoted to one of the rivets which secure the plates. At D are the tumblers, having slots *d d'* near the ends, so as to pass over and be retained in position by two of the rivets which pass through and secure the plates. At E are springs, wound at about the center around one of the rivets which secure the plates together. The lower ends of the springs enter into and actuate the tumblers, and the upper ends press against and actuate the catch. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are the rivets which secure the plates together which form the lock-case. F is the key for actuating the tumblers. The case has an aperture, *a*, at the bottom, opposite the ends of the tumblers, to receive the sheet-metal key F.

I will now describe the operation of my improved padlock with reference to the accompanying drawings.

When it is desired to unlock the hasp the end of the key F is inserted into the aperture *a*, against the lower ends of the tumblers, which causes the notches *e* in said tumblers to coincide in position, and when said tumblers are raised sufficiently high the projection *o* on the catch C will enter said notches, in the manner shown in Fig. 5, by force of the spring E, which action removes the projection S of the catch from the opening *b* in the hasp, and at the same time forces the end of the latter from the case by the momentum imparted to it by the projection P on said catch, the catch being retained in the position shown in Fig. 5 until the hasp is again locked.

When it is desired to lock the hasp the end of the same is forced against the projection P on the catch, in the manner shown in the broken lines of Fig. 5, which action causes the projection S on said catch to enter the opening *b* in said hasp, and removes the projection *o* from the notches in the tumblers, and allowing the portion of the latter above the notches to fall behind said projection by force of the springs E, in the manner shown in Fig. 4, which retains the catch in position and securely locks the hasp within the case.

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

In combination with the lock-case A, hasp B, and catch C, the parallel tumblers D, constructed with the slots *d* and *d'*, so as to pass over and be retained in position by the rivets 2 and 5 of said case, and with the notches *e* in one of the sides of the same, to receive the projection *o* of said catch when the hasp is unlocked, and arranged to operate in locking and unlocking said hasp, substantially as shown and specified.

ROSEWELL THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

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