

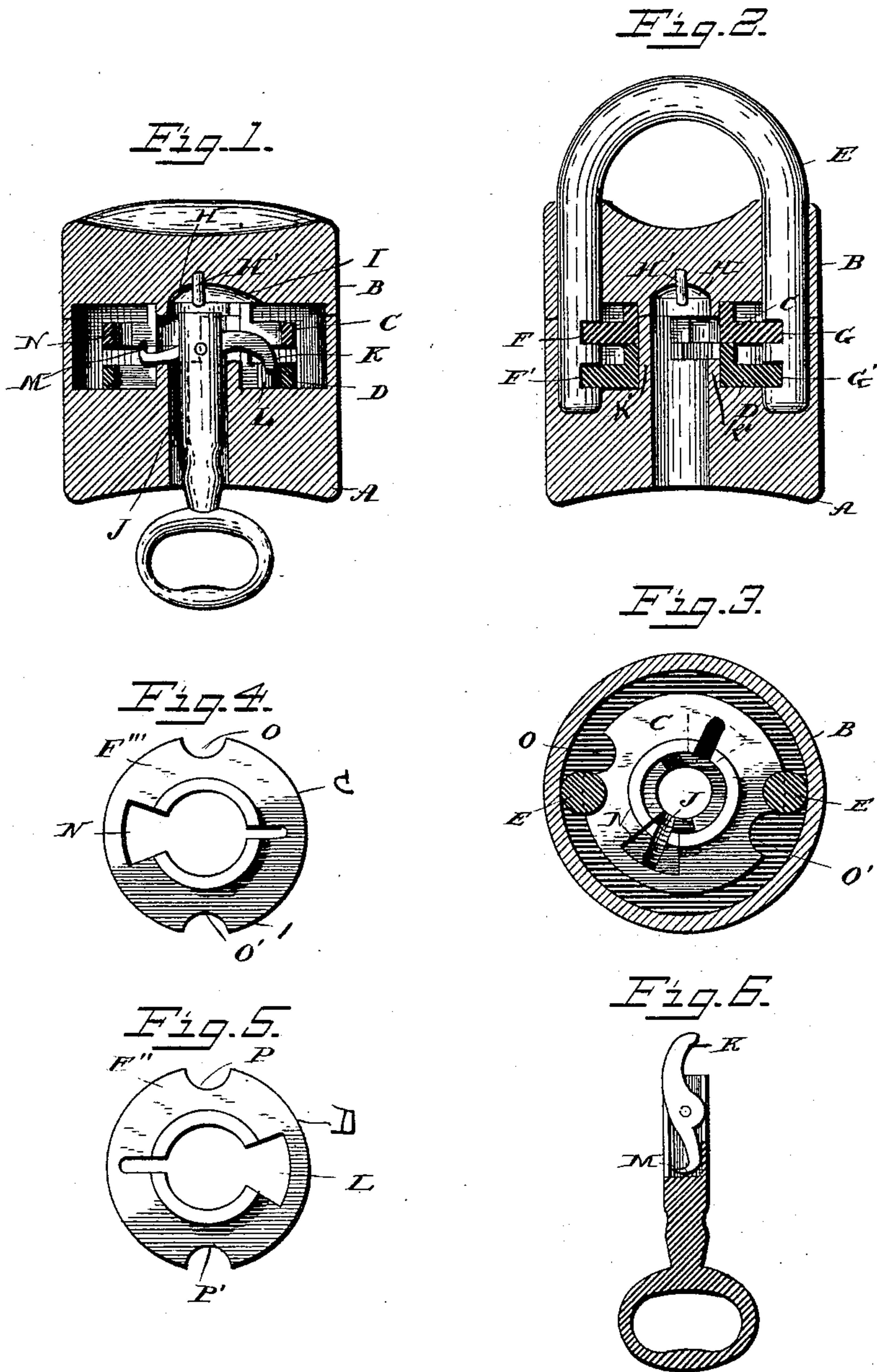
(No Model.)

W. H. FILER.

PADLOCK.

No. 366,387.

Patented July 12, 1887.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PADLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 366,387, dated July 12, 1887.

Application filed April 15, 1887. Serial No. 235,706. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. FILER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grove City, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Padlocks; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in padlocks, and it has for its object to provide a cheap, simple, and durable lock which shall be burglar-proof. As ordinarily made, the cheap form of padlocks can quickly and readily be picked by almost any burglar, and those locks which are constructed with the object of having them burglar-proof are too expensive to be within reach of the majority of the people.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and on which similar letters of reference indicate the same or corresponding features, Figure 1 represents a sectional view through the padlock with the key therein, and showing the tumblers in such relation as to allow the hasp to be withdrawn. Fig. 2 is a view showing the tumblers and the hasp engaged or in locked position. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view looking down upon the tumblers as they appear in locked position. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views of the tumblers, and Fig. 6 is a sectional view of the key, showing the same as it appears just previous to entering the padlock.

The frame of the lock is made preferably of iron, and is of the usual form of what is known as "padlocks;" and it consists of two portions or shells, A and B, fastened together in any approved manner.

Extending through the upper shell, and held in place when locked by the tumblers C and D, is the hasp E, the same being of the shape of an inverted U, and having the inner edges of its ends provided with notches F F' and G G', in which notches the peripheries of the

tumblers extend when the same are in locked position. The upper shell, B, of the lock at its center is slightly recessed, as at H, and on one side has extending therefrom a groove, I, and the center of the recess H is provided with a round-headed pin, H'. The lower shell, A, has the key-passage recessed on one side, as indicated at J by the dotted line and the shaded line, (see Fig. 1,) the purpose of which is to allow the point M of the key to rise up and assume proper locking position. When the lock is locked, the tumblers occupy positions as follows: The tumbler shown in Fig. 5 is placed over the extended walls of the key-passage, so that the point F'' will occupy the notch F' in the hasp, as seen in Fig. 2, and the tumbler shown in Fig. 4 is placed over the above-mentioned tumbler, so that the point marked F''' will occupy the notch F in the hasp, as seen in Fig. 2, and looking down upon the tumblers (the top being removed) they will appear as seen in Fig. 3. The key occupying the position shown in Fig. 6 is then inserted, the point K of the tongue strikes the curved recess in the upper shell, and the tongue assumes the position shown in Fig. 1, the point K falling through the upper tumbler and engaging the notch L in the lower tumbler, and the point M extending up through the lower tumbler and engaging the notch N in the upper tumbler. The key is then given a partial rotation, and when the kerfs O O' and P P' register with the legs of the hasp the lock is unlocked and the hasp can be withdrawn, though it will be found impossible to withdraw the key, for that portion of the tongue which carries the point M having traveled beyond the slot J, there is no outlet or groove in which it can slide back to and within the body of the key. As soon, however, as the lock is locked again, the tongue comes again to the slot J and falls within the body of the key, when the key can be withdrawn.

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

In a padlock, the combination, with the lower shell having an annular recess for the reception of the tumblers, passages for the

hasp, and a key-passage, the tumblers fitting  
over said key - passage, and an upper shell  
having a centrally-recessed portion and a pin  
projecting therefrom, of a key slotted for a  
5 portion of its length, and a tongue pivoted  
therein, said tongue being adapted to strike  
against the pin and fall in operative position  
upon the tumblers.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in  
presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. FILER.

Witnesses:

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