

(No Model.)

A. PETERSON.

PADLOCK.

No. 396,596.

Patented Jan. 22, 1889.

Fig. 1.

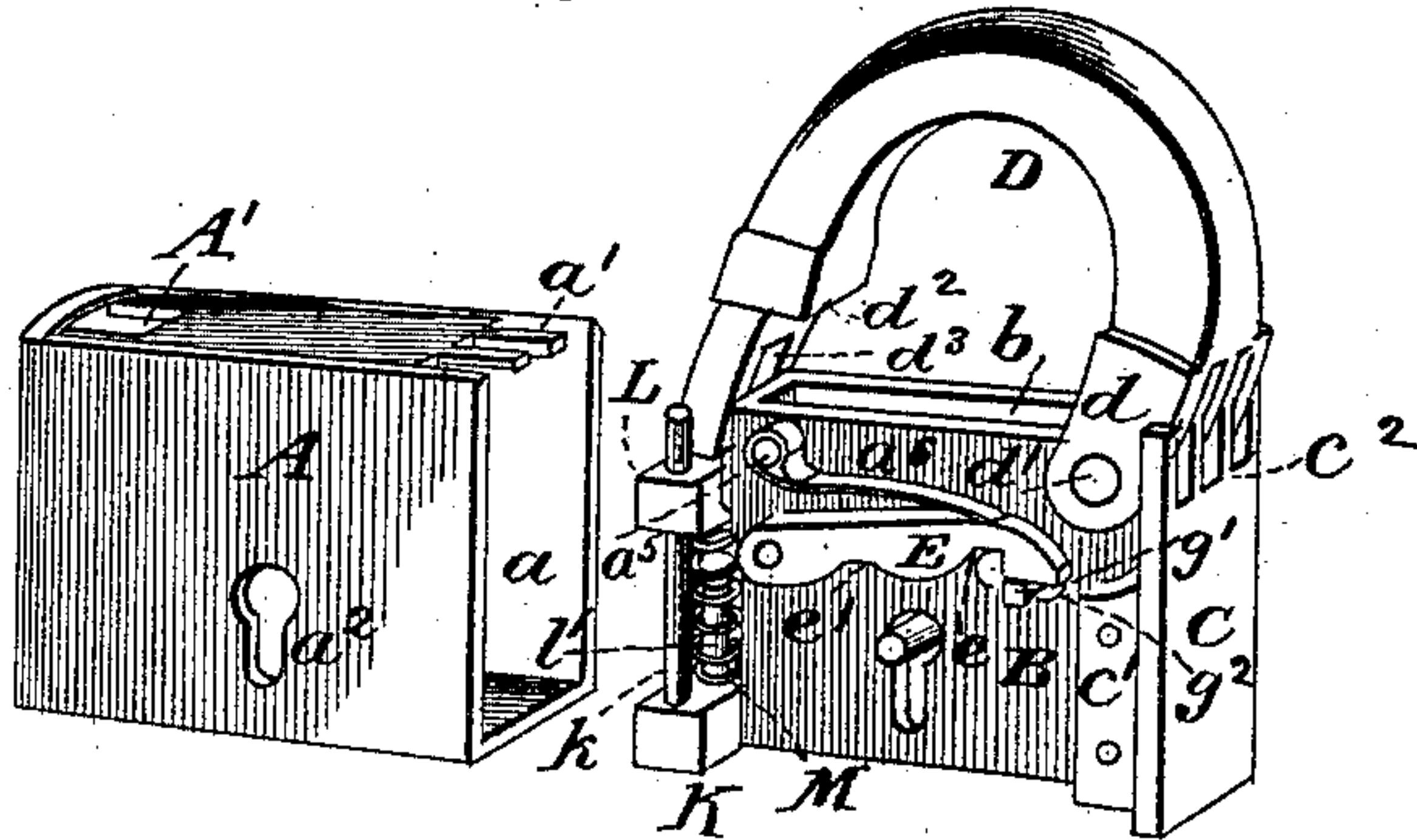


Fig. 2.

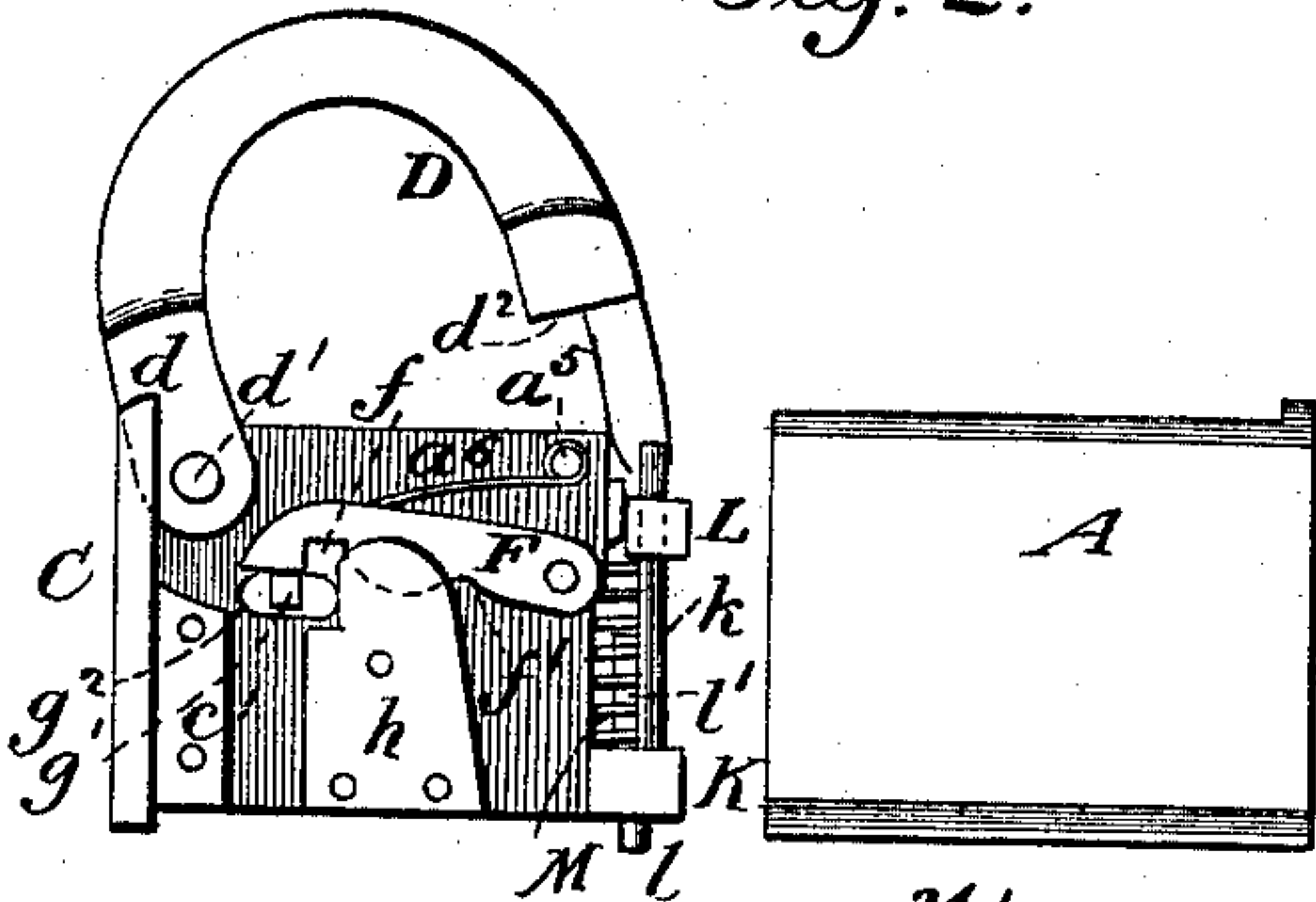


Fig. 3.

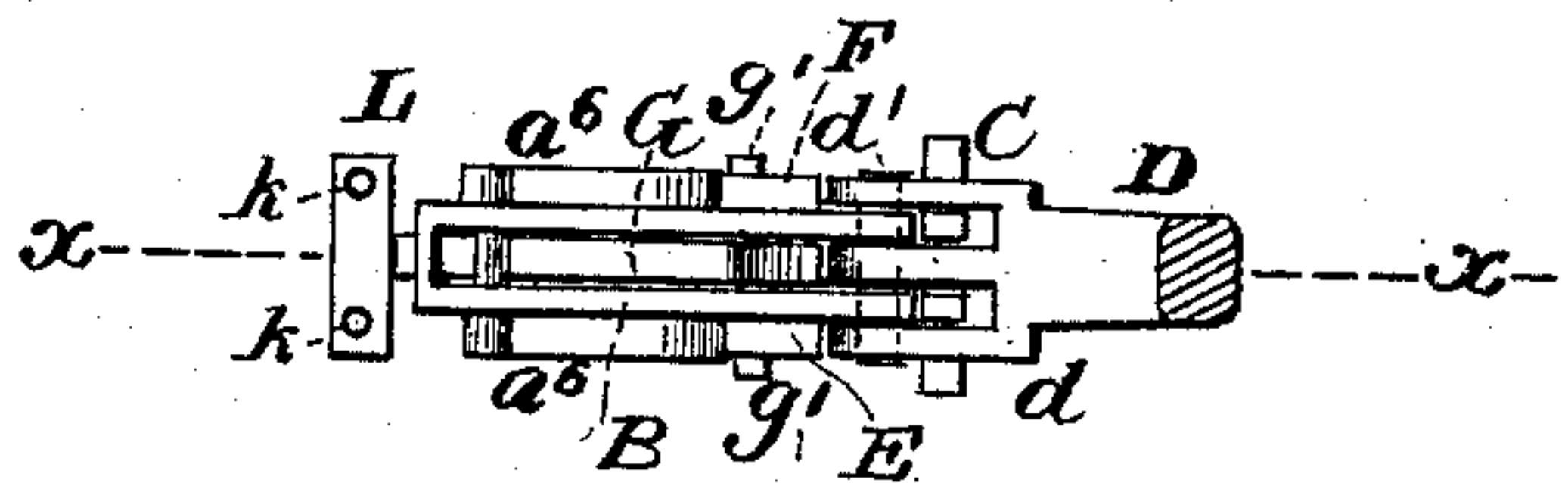


Fig. 4.

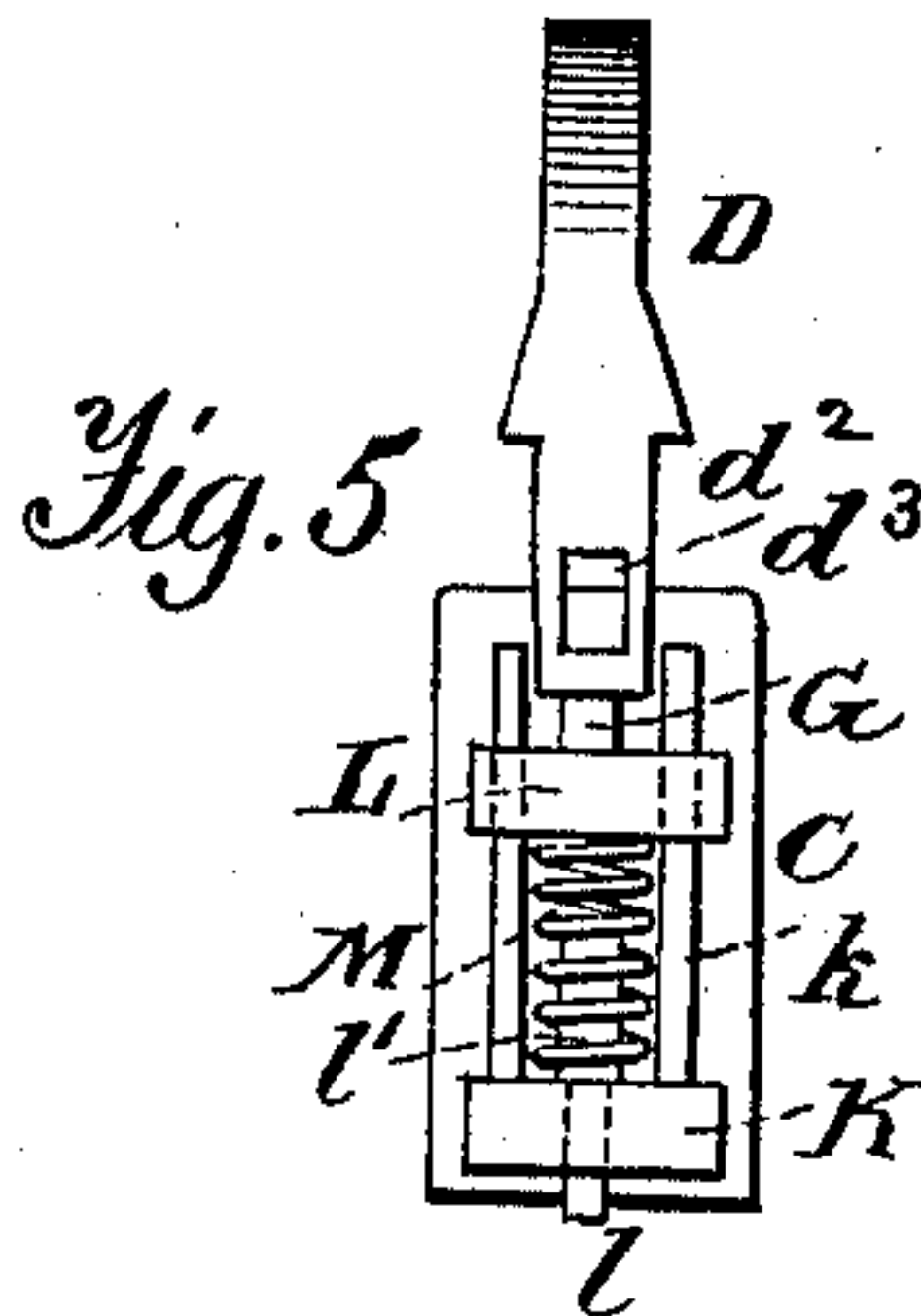
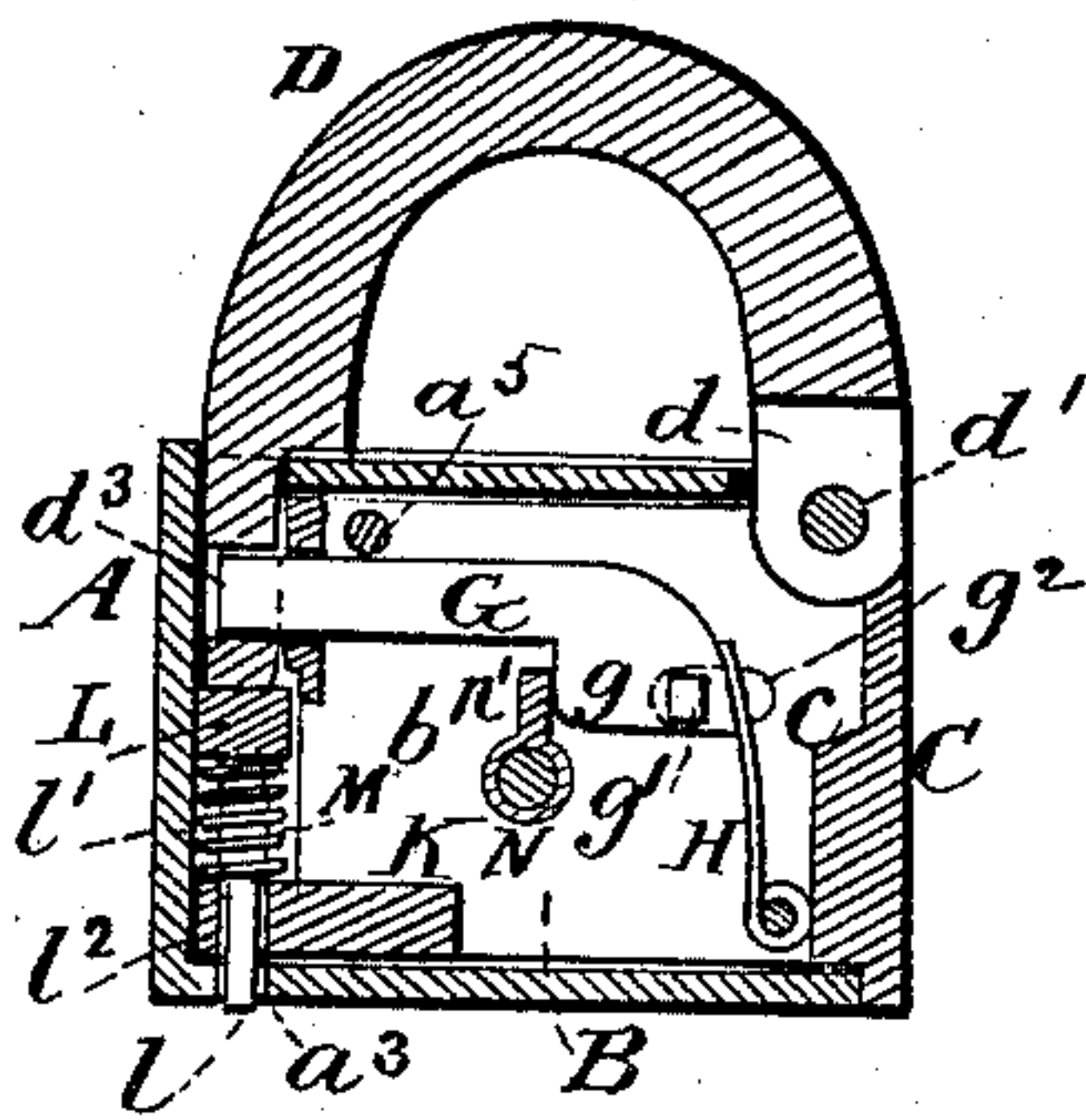
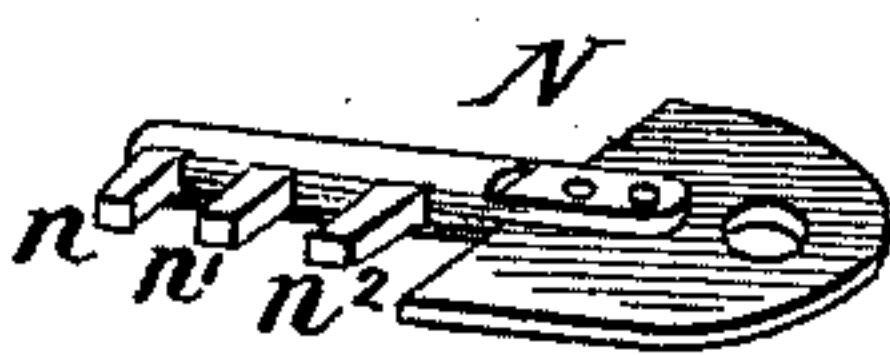


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.
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PADLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,596, dated January 22, 1889.

Application filed June 28, 1888. Serial No. 278,485. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED PETERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Padlocks; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in padlocks, and has for its object to improve upon previous constructions of this character and to increase their efficiency and durability.

The novelty resides in the peculiar combinations and in the construction, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly defined in the claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the case with the operating parts removed, but in their relative position. Fig. 2 is a reversed view of the operating parts removed from the case. Fig. 3 is a top plan. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the line $x x$ of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an end view of the parts shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a perspective detail more particularly hereinafter referred to.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A represents a rectangular case open at one of its ends, as shown at a , and its upper side formed at one end with an opening, A' , to receive the free end of the hasp, and at the other end with notches a' to receive projections of the hasp, as will hereinafter appear. This case is also provided upon one side with a key-hole, a^2 , and upon its bottom or under side with a hole, a^3 , beneath the opening A' , for a purpose hereinafter stated.

The operating parts are carried by the frame B, rectangular in shape, with a space, b , between its sides.

C is a plate having a projection, c , fitting in the space b of the frame B, and with flanges e' , embracing the sides of the frame and se-

cured thereto in any suitable manner. The upper end of the plate C is notched, as shown at c^2 , to receive the portion d of the hasp D, which is pivoted on the transverse pin d' to the frame B, and at its free end is provided with shoulder d^2 and opening d^3 to receive the bolt, hereinafter described.

Pivoted to the frame B upon one side is the tumbler E, formed near its free end with a notch, e , and F is a similar tumbler pivoted on the other side of the frame and formed with notch f near its free end. Near the upper side of the frame B is a transverse pin, a^5 , to which are secured the springs a^6 , one on each side of the frame, and bearing one on each of the tumblers to normally keep them depressed. Each of the tumblers is provided upon its under side with a curved or inclined recess, $e' f'$, to receive the nibs on the key.

The locking-bolt G works in guides in the frame B and between the side walls thereof, and is formed upon its underside with a notch, g , to receive the central nib of the key. This bolt is provided with a transverse pin, g' , which works through slots g^2 in the frame and engages the notches of the tumblers.

H is a flat spring confined within the walls of the frame B and acting on the inner end of the locking-bolt to keep the same projected. A lug, h , serves as a guide for the tumblers F.

K is a piece secured to and projecting beyond the end of the frame B and provided with the vertical guide-rods k .

L is a bar movable vertically on said rods, and between this bar and the bottom of the piece K is a coiled spring, M. Working loosely within this spring is a pin, l , formed with a shoulder, l' , and working loosely through an opening, l^2 , in the piece K and designed to engage the hole in the bottom of the case A and hold the parts in place therein.

N is the key, provided with three nibs, $n n' n^2$, to engage the tumblers and locking-bolt.

The operation is simple and so apparent that a description thereof is not deemed necessary.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the case formed with hole a^3 , of the frame carrying the operating parts of the lock, and the movable spring-actuated pin carried by said frame and

adapted to engage said hole and hold the parts in place in said frame, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with the case and the
5 removable frame, of the tumblers pivoted to said frame, the locking-bolt movable lengthwise in said frame, and the transverse pin carried by said locking-bolt and projecting be-

neath said tumblers, substantially as shown and described. 10

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

ALFRED PETERSON.

Witnesses:

E. H. HOBE,

A. C. SLOAN.