

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. RUECKERT.  
PADLOCK.

No. 410,027.

Patented Aug. 27, 1889.

Fig. 1.

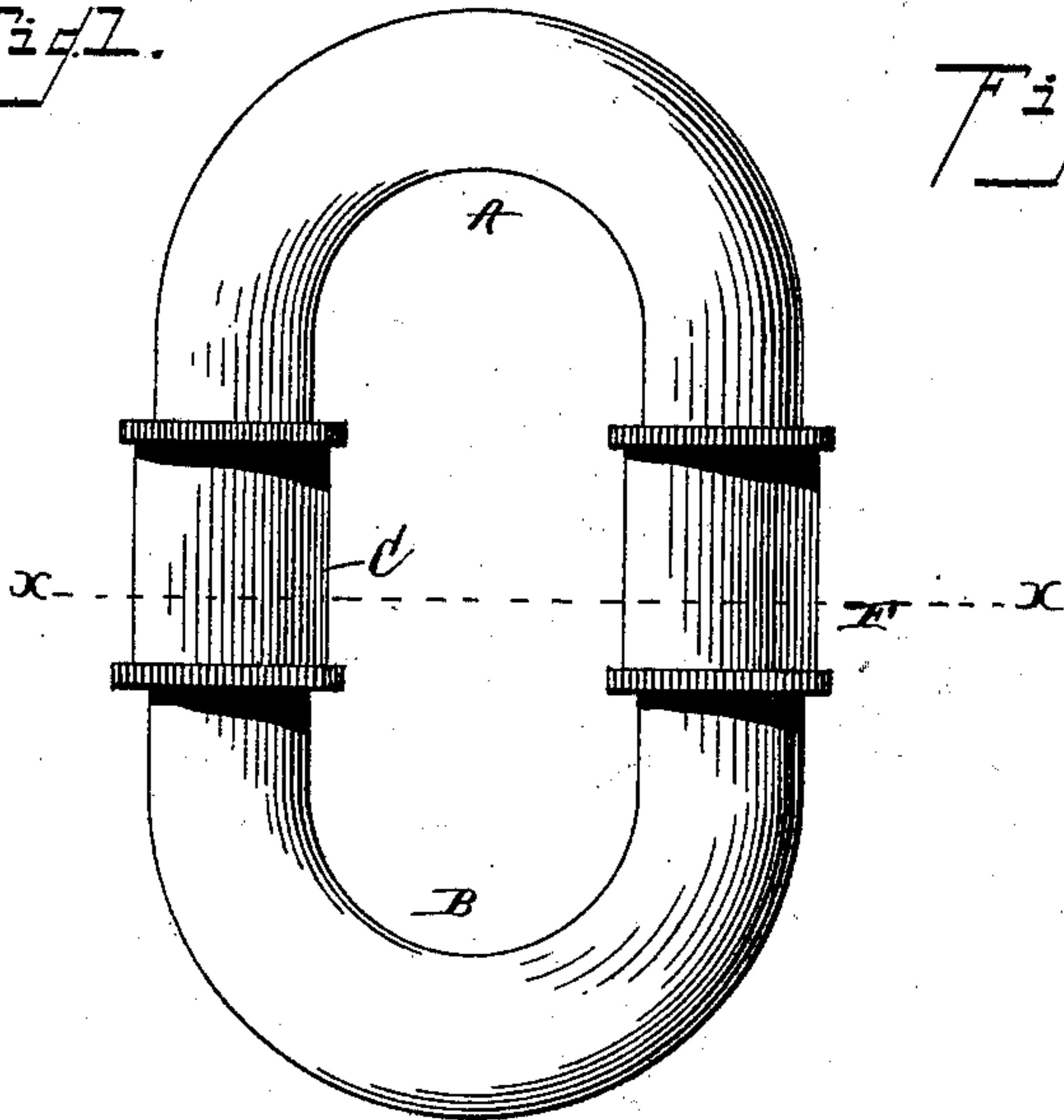


Fig. 2.

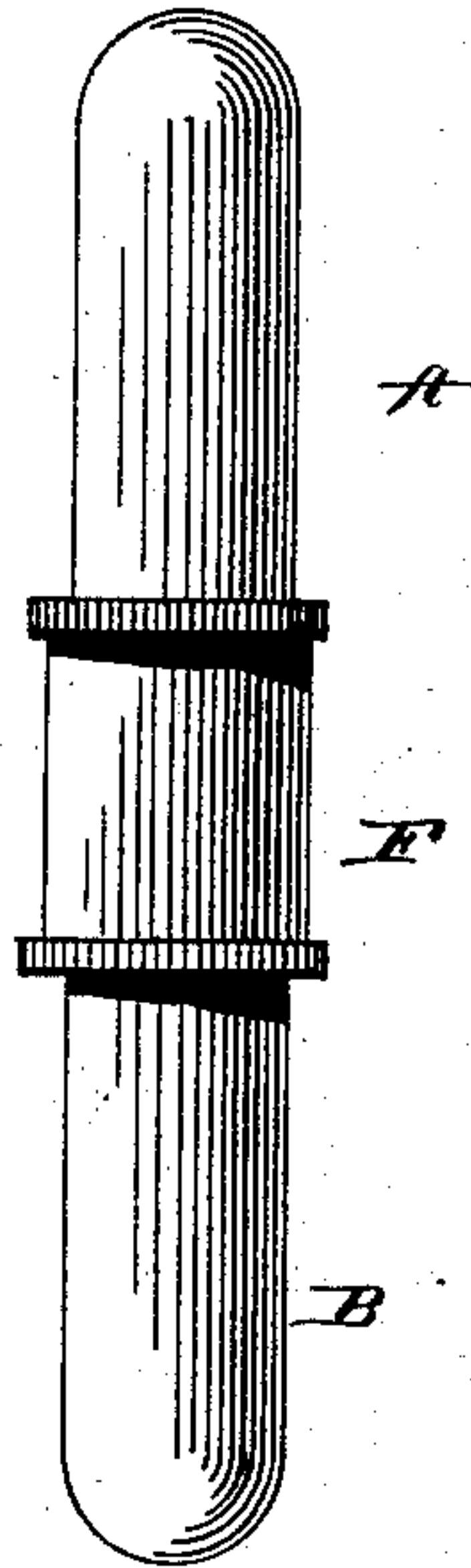


Fig. 3.

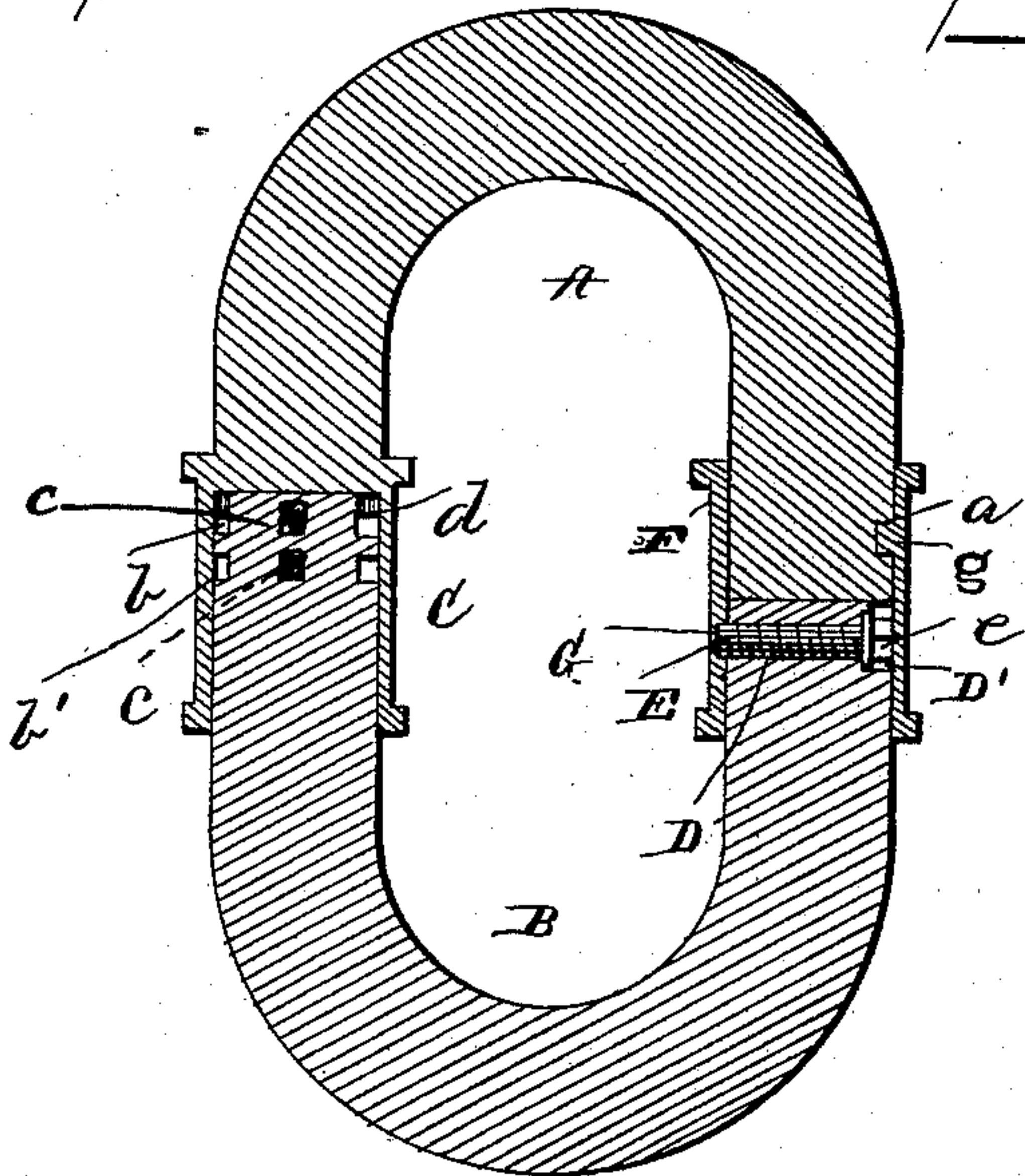
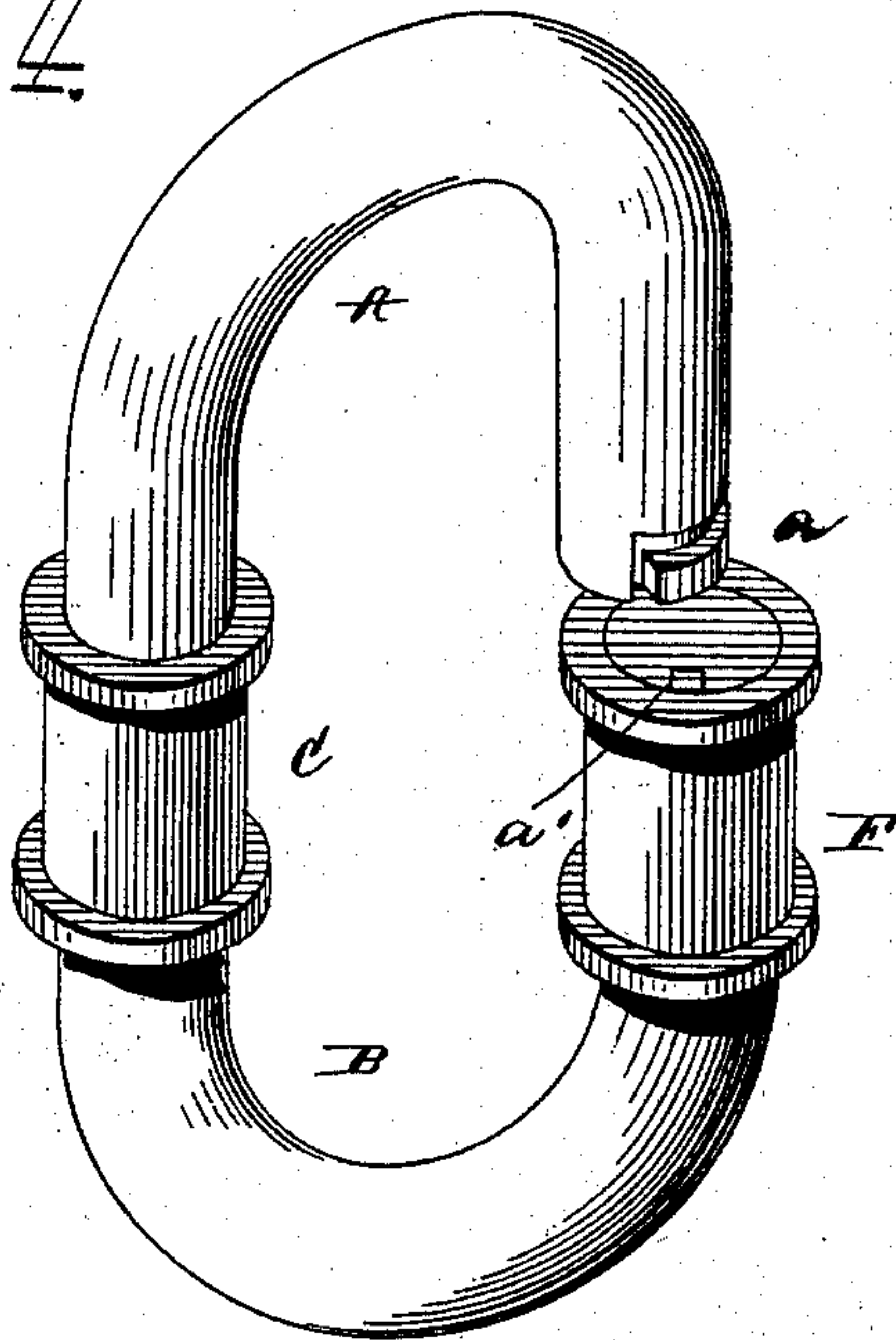


Fig. 4.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 5.

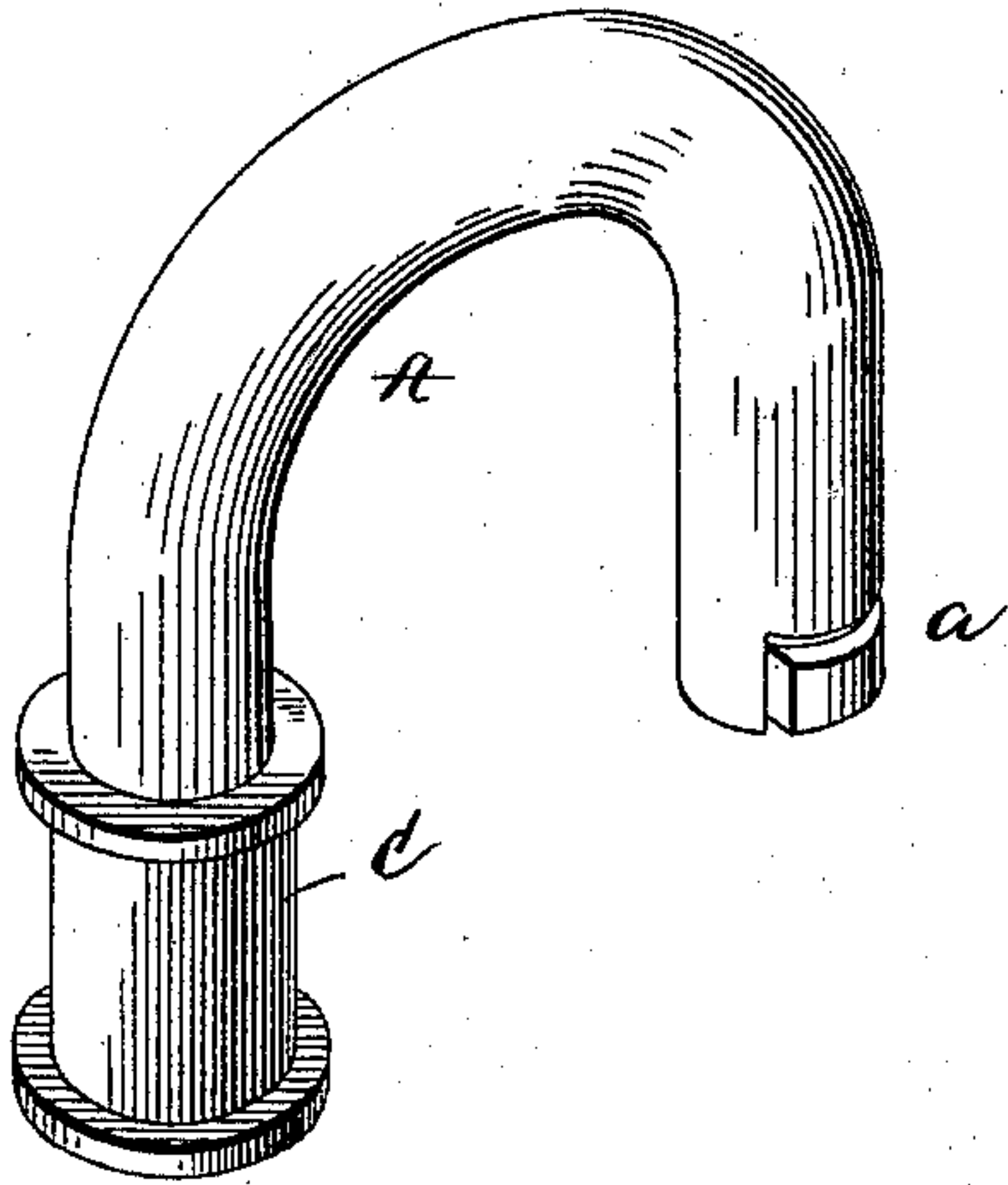


Fig. 6.

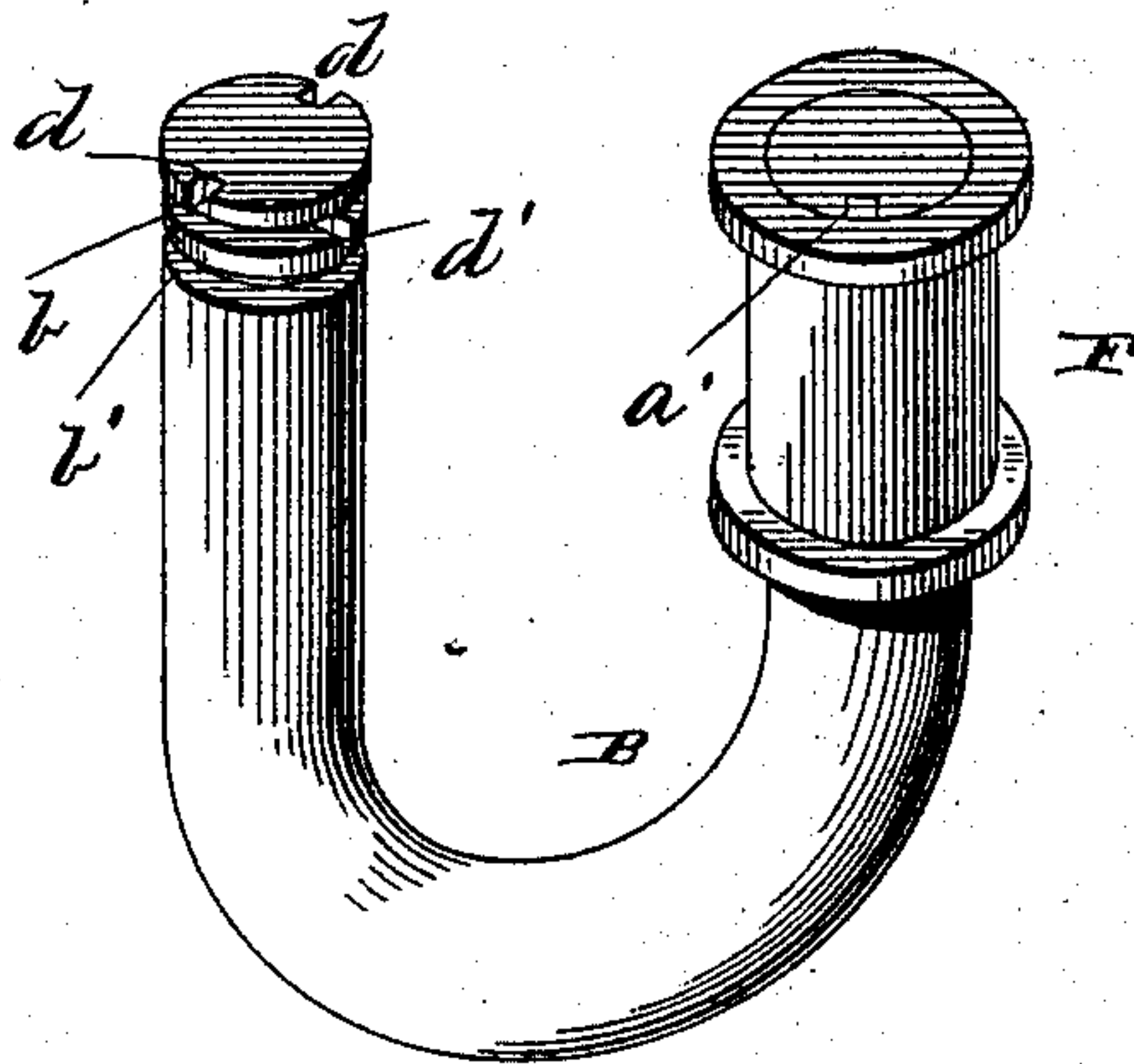


Fig. 7.

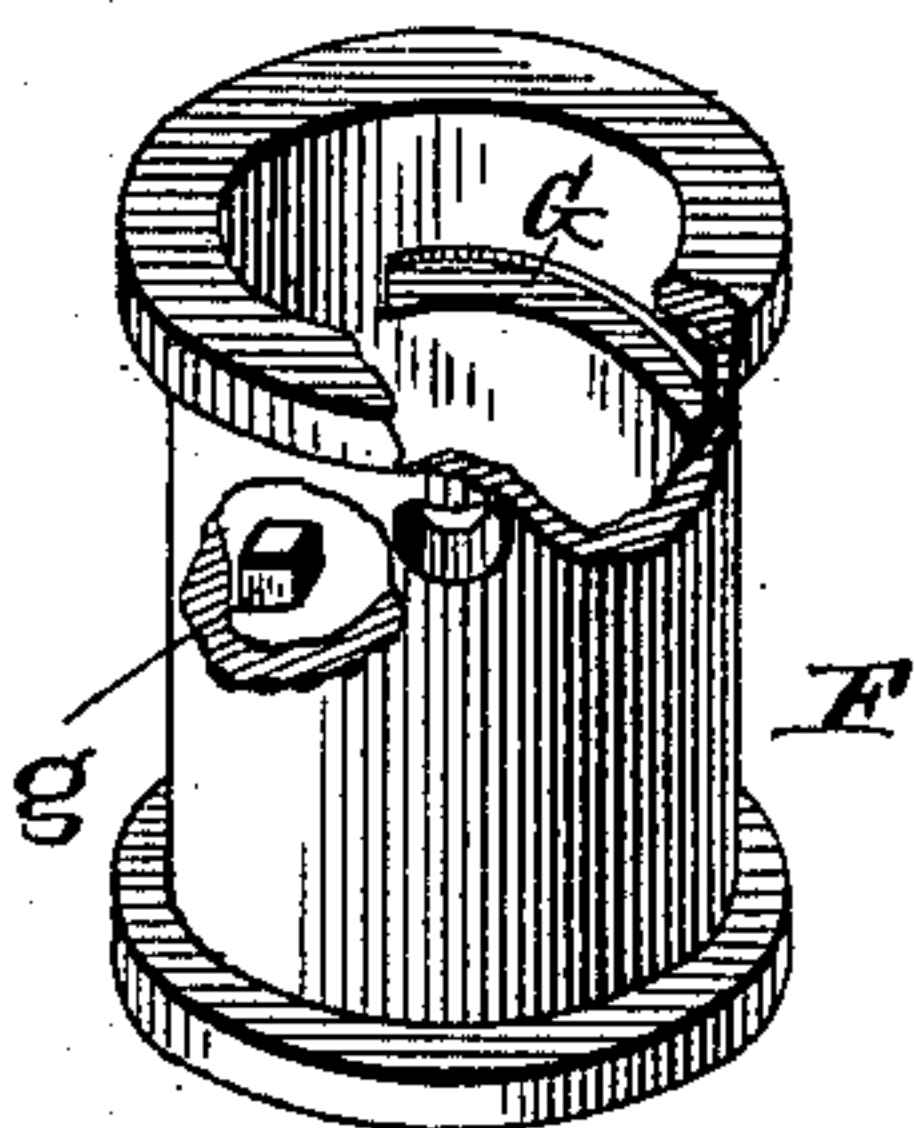


Fig. 8.

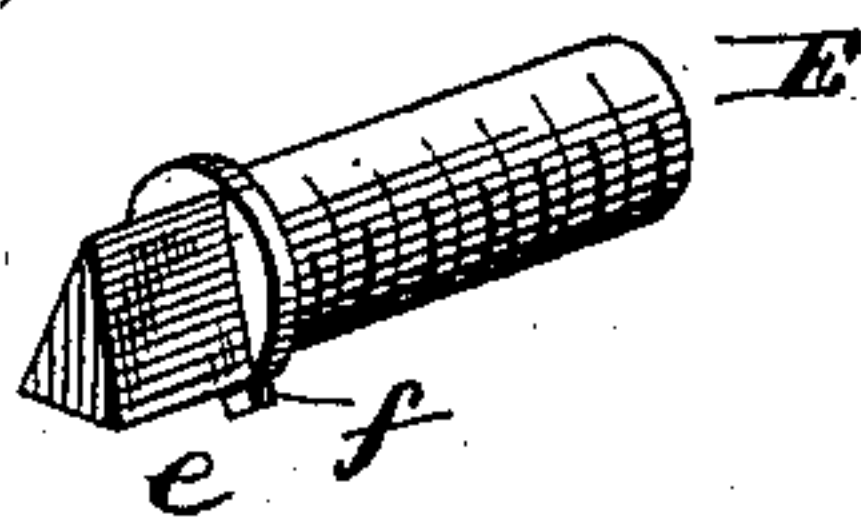


Fig. 9.

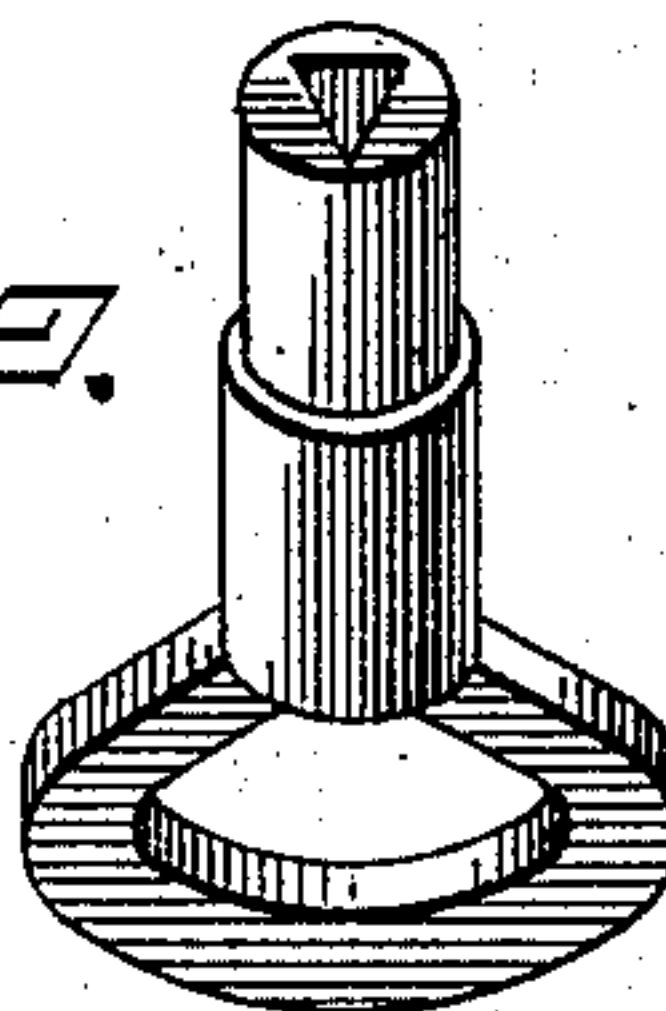
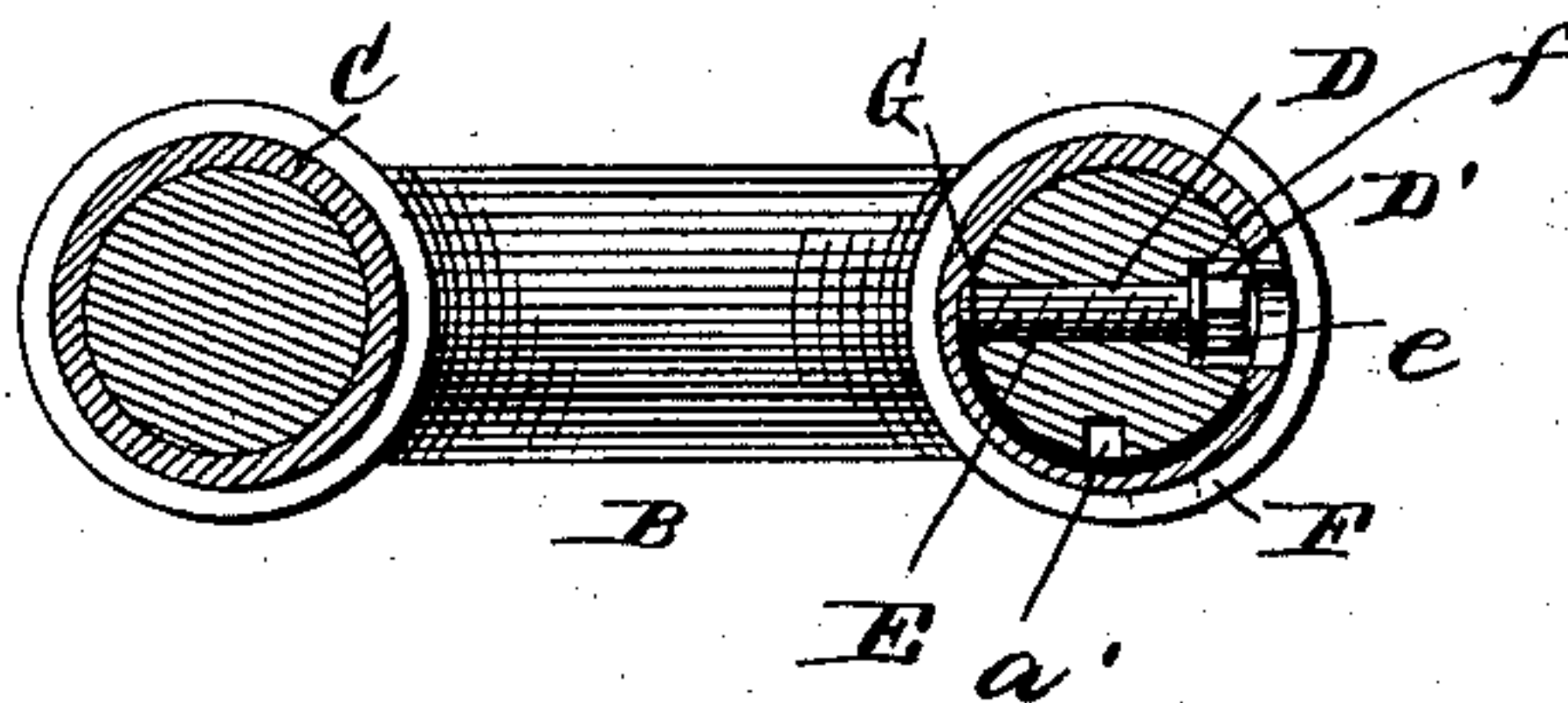


Fig. 10.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL RUECKERT, OF ST. MARY'S, MISSOURI.

## PADLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 410,027, dated August 27, 1889.

Application filed March 16, 1889. Serial No. 303,576. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MICHAEL RUECKERT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of St. Mary's, in the county of St. Genevieve and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Padlocks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved padlock closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view taken at right angles to the view shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view showing the lock closed. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the lock as it appears when partly open. Figs. 5 and 6 are perspective views of the upper and lower halves, respectively. Fig. 7 is a perspective detail view of the interior of the movable locking thimble or sleeve. Fig. 8 is a similar view of the threaded key-pin. Fig. 9 is a similar view of the key used in conjunction with that form of pin, and Fig. 10 represents a cross-section on line  $x x$  in Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to padlocks of the class known as "link-padlocks" or "locking-links," and has for its object to produce a lock which while inexpensive and simple in its construction shall yet be very strong and durable and easy of manipulation.

To this end my improvement consists in the detailed construction and combination of parts of a lock of that type, as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

Reference being had to the accompanying two sheets of drawings, the letters A and B designate the two halves of the link proper, the part A being provided on one side with a fixed sleeve C, on the inner side of which are two projecting studs  $c c$ , opposite to each other, while the lower end of the other side is provided with a so-called "bayonet-catch"  $a$ . The other half part B has one of its ends grooved with two grooves  $b$  and  $b'$ , and is notched, as shown at  $d$  and  $d'$ , Fig. 6, for the insertion of the studs or projections  $c c$ , when

the grooved arm of part B is inserted into and interlocked with the fixed sleeve C of the part A. Thus it will be seen that the two parts A and B are swiveled together detachably by means of sleeve C. The other arm of part B has a short longitudinal groove or recess  $a'$ , which, when the two halves A and B are in their closed or registering position, will form a continuation, so to speak, of the lower right-angled notch of the bayonet-catch  $a$  of part A. At right angles to this recess  $a'$  in part B is bored a screw-threaded aperture D, having an enlargement  $D'$  at its outer end for the insertion of the threaded key-pin E, (see Figs. 8 and 10,) which has a head  $e$ , of such a shape that it will fit into the key used for opening or closing the lock, one form of which is shown in Fig. 9, and is provided with an offset  $f$  on one side, which, by striking against a projection within the enlargement or key-hole  $D'$ , will limit the play of the threaded key-pin to either side, thereby preventing it from being screwed out too far and becoming lost. Upon the same part B is placed the sliding locking-thimble F, which has an aperture G, adapted to register with the key-hole  $D'$  when the sleeve is turned into its proper position for opening or closing the lock. On the inside of this sleeve, Fig. 7, is a projecting stud  $g$ , adapted to fit into the bayonet-catch  $a$  and its registering-extension  $a'$ , and also a groove or recess  $h$ , adapted to receive the inner end of the threaded key-pin E when this is screwed home by turning it with the key.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, the operation of this device will be readily understood. The lock being open, in the position shown in Fig. 4, if it is desired to lock it the swiveled part B is turned until its free end, carrying the locking-thimble F, registers with the corresponding arm of part A, in which position the lower notch of the bayonet-catch  $a$  in part A will register with the recess  $a'$  in part B, into which the inside stud  $g$  of thimble F projects. The parts being in this position, the thimble is pushed up upon part A, so as to cover the bayonet-catch, and then turned to one side, causing the projection  $g$  to enter and engage the upper notch of the bayonet-catch, and thereby locking the two



halves A and B together. Turning the thimble into this position will bring its aperture G opposite to the key-hole D', and by now inserting the key and turning the key-pin E in its threaded hole its inner end will project into the groove or recess h in thimble F, so that this cannot be slid down upon its appropriate arm of part B to unlock the lock. After this the sleeve is again turned, so as to cover the key-hole, when the operation of locking is completed. To unlock, this procedure is simply reversed.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

In a padlock, the combination of the mem-

bers or halves swiveled together, one of the members having a bayonet-catch in the free end of the sliding sleeve, having a projection for engaging the bayonet-catch and provided with an interior recess, and the screw-locking pin for engaging said recess, all arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MICHAEL RUECKERT.

Witnesses:

CHRISTIAN LUVKFIEL,  
LOUIS SCHAAF.