(No Model.)

W. F. TROAST & S. R. SLAYMAKER.

PADLOCK.

No. 465,897. Patented Dec. 29, 1891.

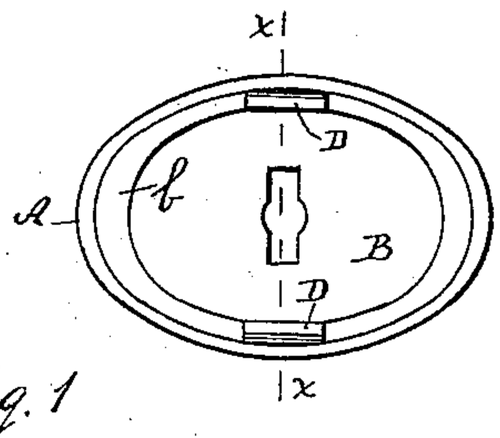

Fig. 1

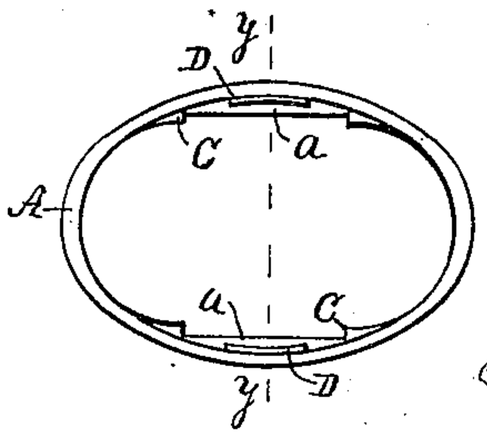

Fig. 3

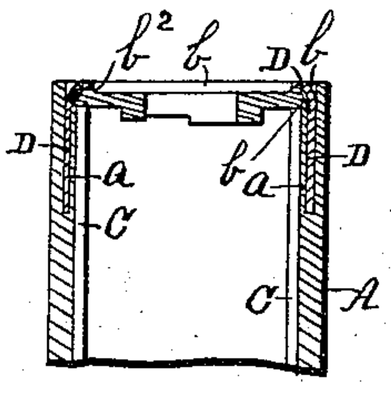

Fig. 2.

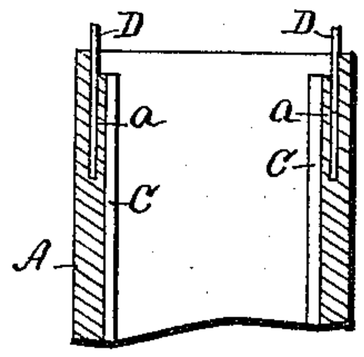

Fig 4.

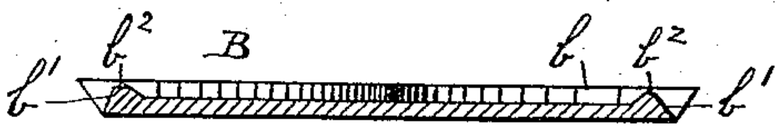

Fig. 6.

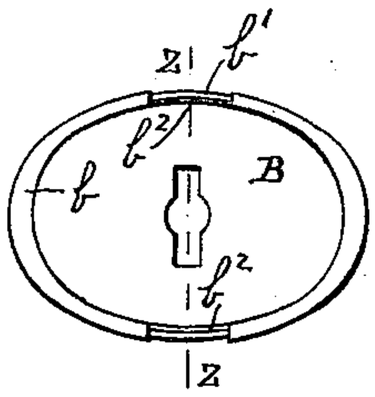

Fig. 5.

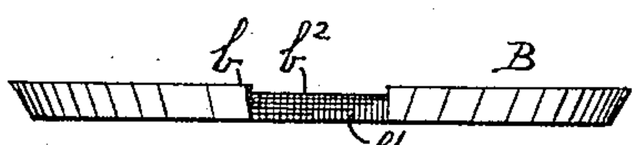

Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. TROAST AND SAMUEL R. SLAYMAKER, OF LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNORS TO SLAYMAKER, BARRY & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

PADLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,897, dated December 29, 1891.

Application filed February 9, 1891. Serial No. 380,726. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM F. TROAST and SAMUEL R. SLAYMAKER, citizens of the United States, residing in Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Padlocks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of padlocks in which the side walls and the top of the case or shell are cast in one piece and the bottom plate secured in place after the locking mechanism has been inserted in said case or shell, and the object of our improvement is to secure said bottom plate in the case or shell more readily, more firmly, and more cheaply than is at present done.

Our invention consists in the construction and combination of the several parts, as hereinafter fully specified, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a padlock embodying our improvements, the bottom plate being secured in place. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the shell or case, showing the position of the rivet-plates before the bottom plate is inserted. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line *y y*, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view of the bottom plate, shown detached from the case. Fig. 6 is an enlarged vertical section on the line *z z*, Fig. 5; and Fig. 7, an edge view of the bottom plate. In these figures the top of the case and the shackle are not shown, as our improvements in no wise affect them.

Similar letters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the details of the drawings, A indicates the case, B the bottom plate, and C the vertical ribs which hold the stationary parts of the interior mechanism immovable. Around the edge of the outer face of the bottom plate there is cast a bead *b*, the face thereof, which is parallel with said plate, being flush with the lower edge of the case, as shown in Fig. 2, and on opposite sides of the plate there are formed recesses *b'*, which extend into the periphery of the bead. The part b^2 of the bead inside of the recesses has the top cut away, so that it is lower than the body of the bead, and from said part b^2 the bottom of each of the recesses slopes downward and outward to the part thereof in the edge of the plate. The periphery of the bead bears against the wall of the case and strengthens and protects that wall against blows or pressure attempted to be applied to its inner edge.

On each side of the case a curtain *a* is formed between the ribs C and cast integral with the case, the ends of said curtains being flush with the ends of the ribs, which serve to strengthen the curtains and the walls of the case, and also form the inner bearing for the bottom plate. In the curtains *a* and resting against the walls of the case are rigidly held rivet-plates D of the width of and located to register with the recesses *b'* when the plate B is in place. The plates B are of cold-rolled steel or some similar metal and protrude beyond the ends of the curtains, as shown in Fig. 4. After the locking mechanism is inserted in the lock and the bottom plate put in place the plates D are bent over and riveted into the recesses *b'*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This can be done with great rapidity and at comparatively small cost. The curtains afford beds for the rivet-plates and avoid the weakening of the walls of the case consequent upon setting the plates directly in said walls, while the recesses in the bottom plates afford protection to the rivet-heads and prevent them from being tampered with, at the same time permitting a much neater and more workmanlike finish to be given the locks.

The rivet-plates are secured in place when the cases are cast, being placed in proper position in the molds before they are filled with metal, and are thus, as it were, cast into their places.

In the majority of locks of this description the bottom plates are fastened in place by riveting the end of the case over the edge of said plate, or rivets or screws are inserted through holes in the side of the case and the edge of the plate, both of which modes are much more expensive than the manner of accomplishing the same result, as herein described.

It is not essential in the application of our

invention that a bead should be formed on the bottom plate, as the recesses may be formed directly in the plate.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a padlock, the combination, with the case, of vertical ribs formed in the case, a curtain connecting said ribs, a bottom plate having recesses formed in the sides thereof, and rivets cast in said curtains and adapted to be riveted over into the recesses in the bottom plate, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a padlock, the combination, with the case, of vertical ribs formed therein, a curtain connecting said ribs, a bottom plate having a bead cast on its outer face, and recesses formed in the top of the bead and sloping downward and outward through the periphery of the bead and bottom plate, and rivets adapted to be riveted over into said recesses, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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