

(No Model.)

L. D. MOORE.  
PADLOCK.

No. 550,081.

Patented Nov. 19, 1895.

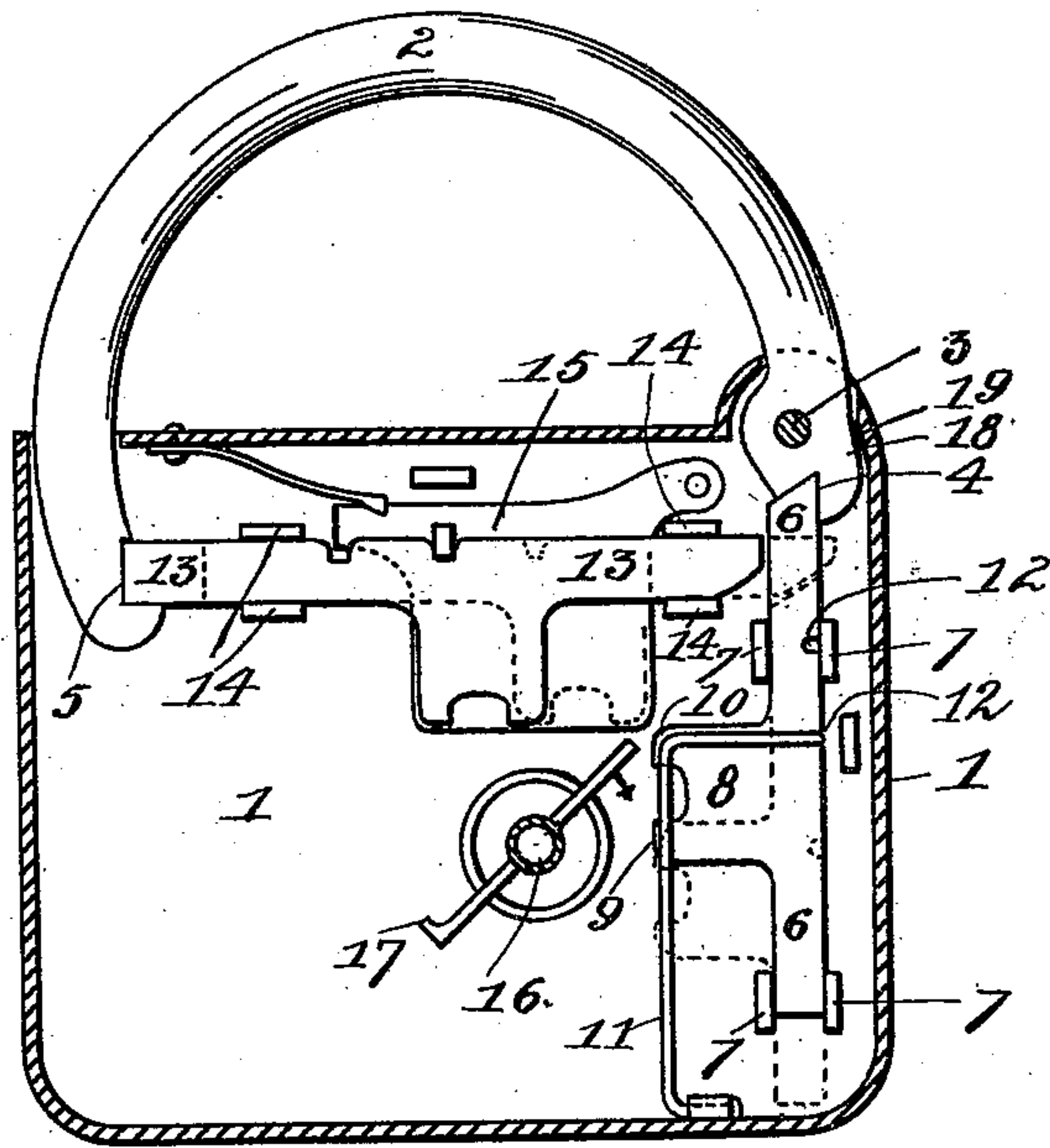


Fig. 1.

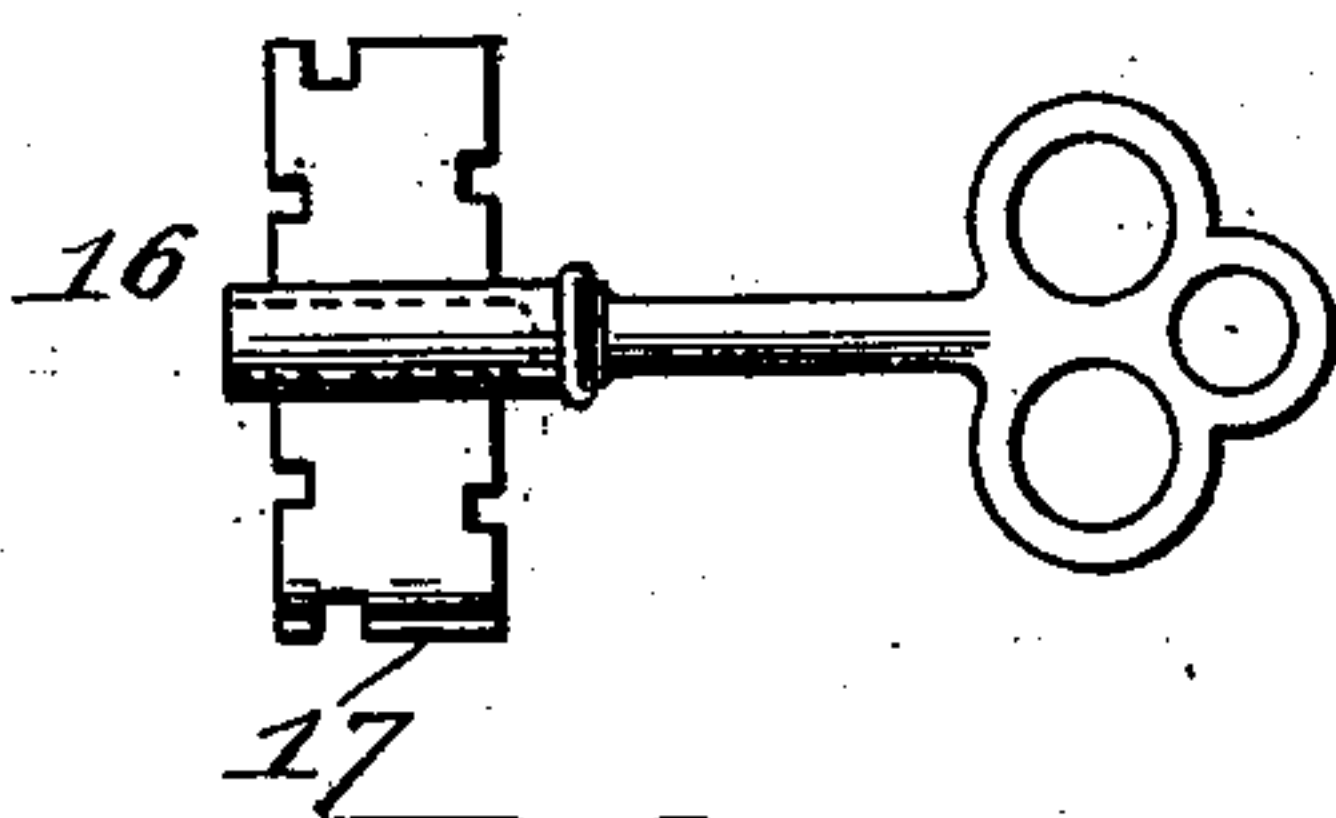


Fig. 2.

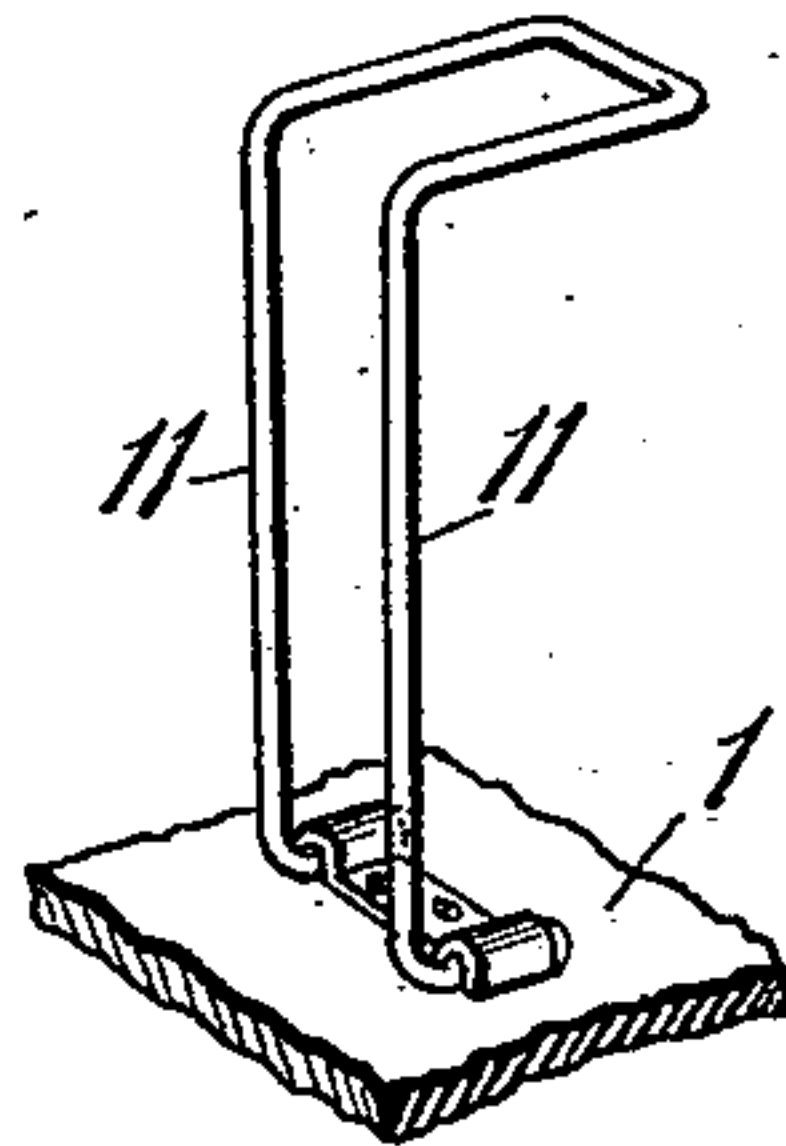


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LLOYD D. MOORE, OF MACON, GEORGIA.

## PADLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 550,081, dated November 19, 1895.

Application filed May 19, 1894. Serial No. 511,867. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LLOYD D. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Macon, in the county of Bibb and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:

Figure 1 is a section through the casing, showing the interior arrangement of parts, the view being taken thereof from the side from which the key is inserted, said key being also shown in place. Fig. 2 shows the key. Fig. 3 is a view of the tumbler-spring.

The casing 1 may obviously be of any form or construction, so long as it is capable of receiving within it the operative elements. A curved hasp 2 is pivoted on a pin 3 in one corner of the frame, where an aperture is provided for its introduction, its free end entering an aperture in the casing, as shown. This hasp 2 is provided with a notch 4 on its pivoted end and a notch 5 on its free end. A bolt 6 is mounted in guides 7, secured to the casing and of suitable construction and slides therein, its forward end entering the notch 4 in the hasp. A tappet 8, provided with projections 9 and 10 thereon, project from the side of the bolt 6, so as to have one of said projections within the circle described by the extremity of the wing or wings of the key, the projection 9 being shown within said circle and the bolt being in locked position, its unlocked position being shown by broken lines, and in which position the projection 10 is within the aforesaid circle. A tumbler-spring 11, having a portion thereof within the circle, normally engages notches 12, cut in the bolt, and retains said bolt in its locked and unlocked positions. This spring is composed of a resilient wire bent so as to form a loop adapted to lie along each side of the bolt 6, its loop end being turned back at approximately a right angle, so that its transverse

portion will lie across the back of the bolt and engage the notch 12 at the proper time by springing into same. The two free ends of the tumbler-spring are secured to the casing in any approved manner. A similar bolt 13 is mounted at right angles to the slot 6, although its precise angle is not essential, so long as its back end abuts against, although not necessarily in absolute contact with, the side of the bolt 6 when both are in locked position. The other end of the bolt 13 engages the free end of the hasp when in locked position. Guides 14 serve to confine said bolt 13 within due bounds and a spring-pressed tumbler 15 serves to hold same in its locked and unlocked positions, a portion of its edge lying within the circle aforesaid.

The key 16 shown is a double-winged key of suitable form, one of the wings having a rib 17 on its side preventing its withdrawal through a correlatively-shaped keyhole until the key has made a complete revolution. This key is first inserted in the position shown in Fig. 1, and being turned in the direction of the arrow thereon will obviously slide back both bolts on the completion of a half-revolution, whereupon it will be in a position the reverse of that shown and cannot be turned further in the direction of the arrow, but must be turned back, thereby throwing the bolts into locked position before it can be withdrawn.

As will be readily seen in Fig. 1, the bolt 6 is in such a position relatively to the bolt 13, when said bolts are in locked position, that its upper end prevents the retraction of the said bolt 13 and also that an attempt to force the hasp open would be resisted by both bolts and that sidewise motion of the bolt 6, due to any strain then applied, would be resisted by the bolt 13 interposed between the said bolt 6 and the free end of the hasp. The bolt 6 being thus held stationary it is plain that the withdrawal of the pivoted end of the hasp from the casing is resisted not alone by the pin 3 but by the conjoint operation of the bolt 6, the notch 4, and the inclined surfaces 18 and 19 on the hasp and the casing, respectively.

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



In a lock a notched bolt, a tumbler-spring consisting of a wire bent at its middle and secured to the lock-casing by its free ends, the other end of the loop being bent at approximately a right angle to its body portion and straddling the bolt in such a position that it will engage the bolt on the movement thereof to bring the notch into registry therewith, the

body of said spring lying within the path of the key in turning, substantially as specified. 10

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

LLOYD D. MOORE.

Witnesses:

HOPE POEHILL,

BLANTON WINSHIP.