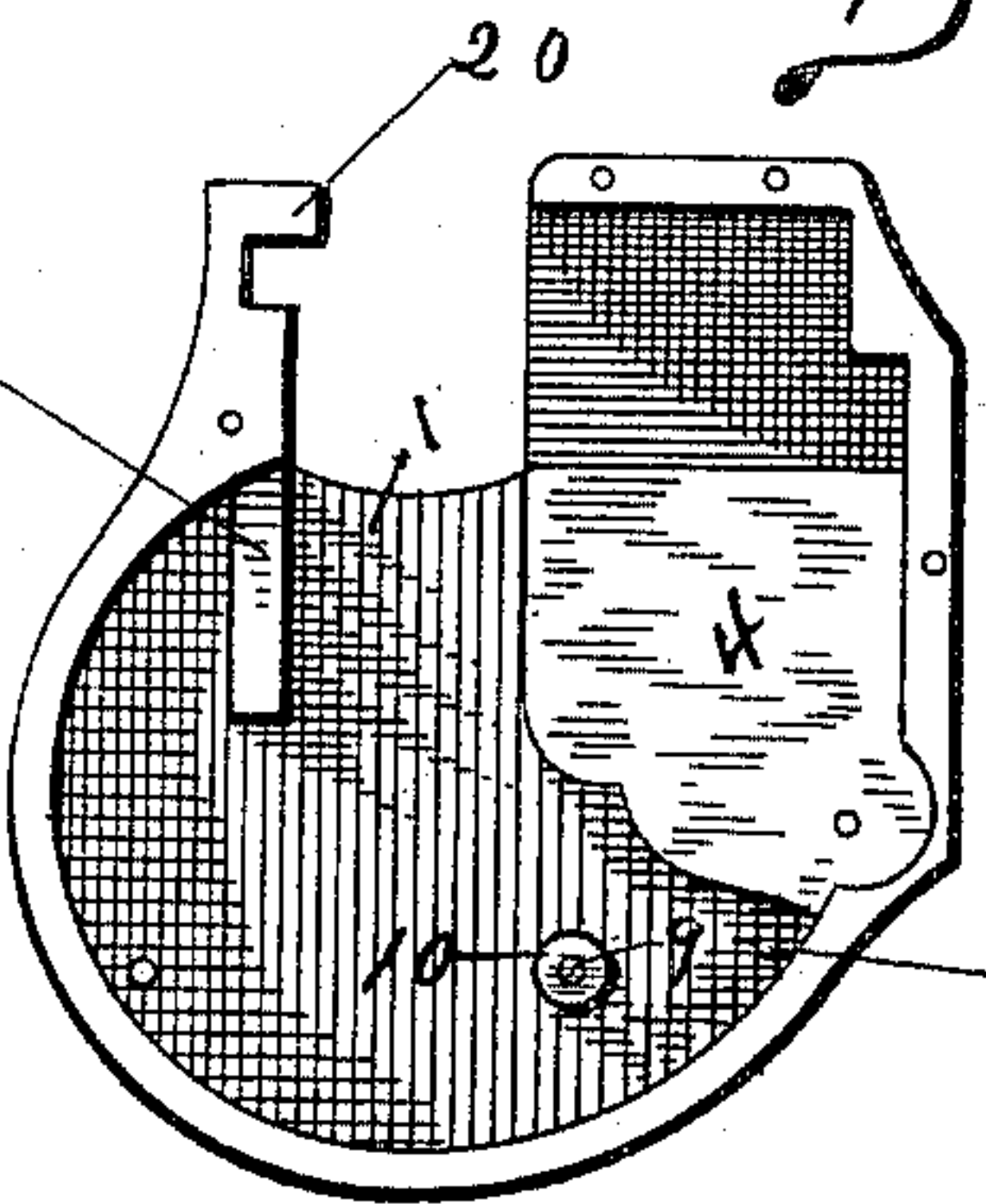
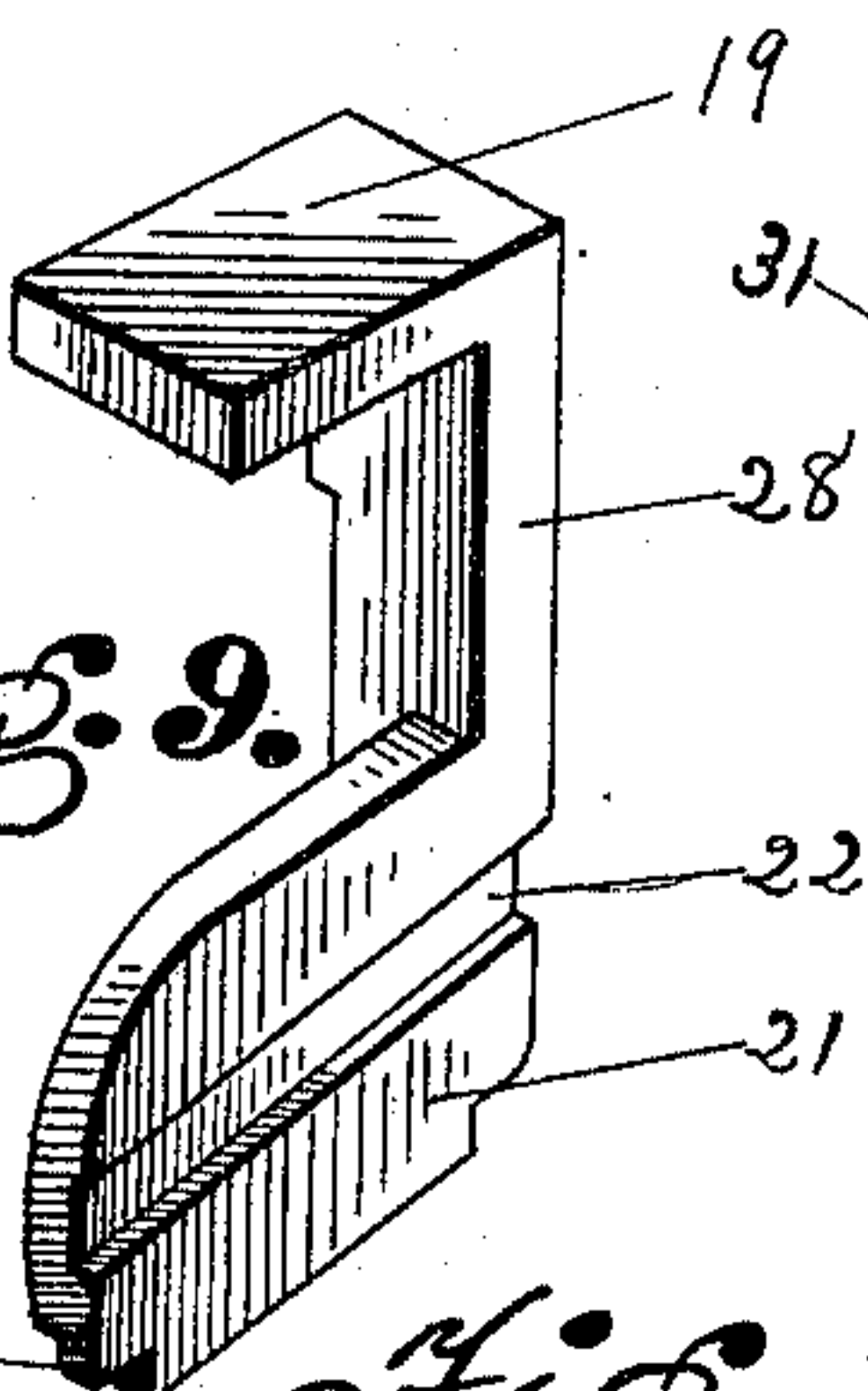
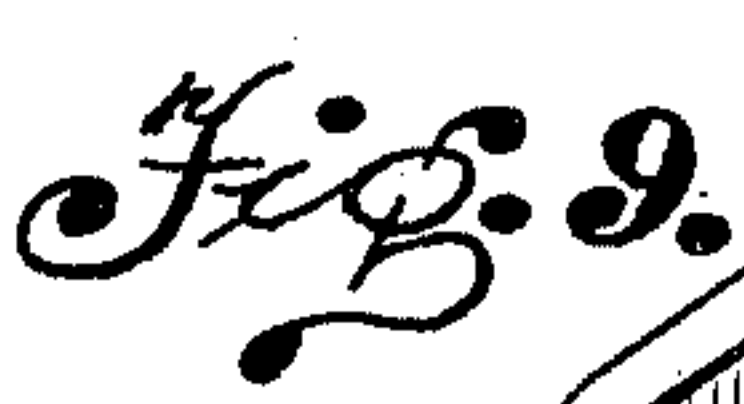
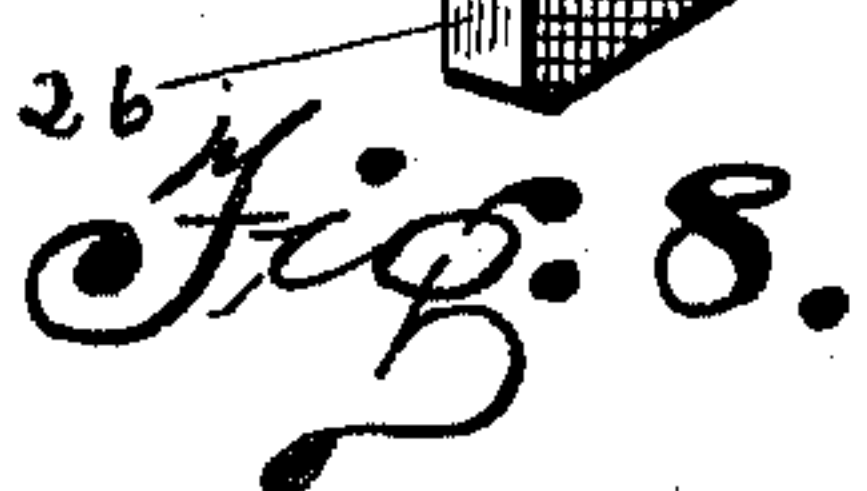
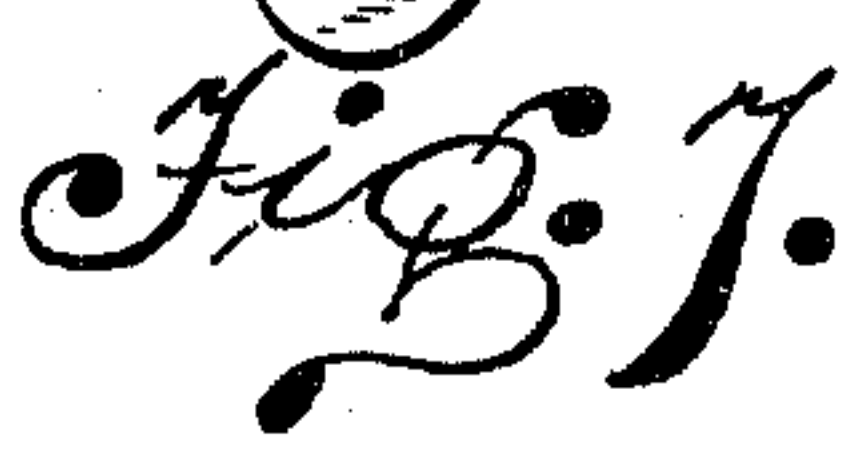
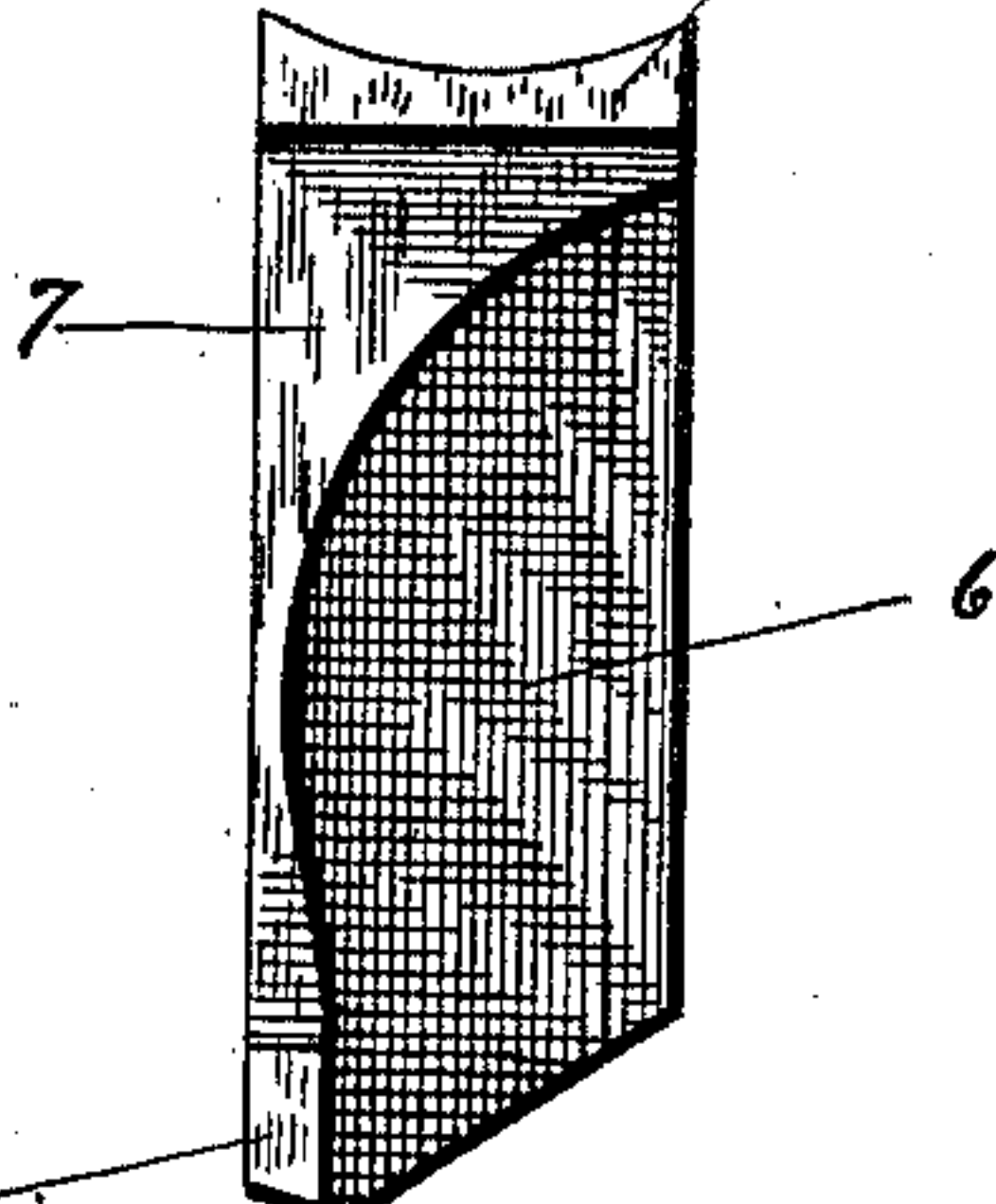
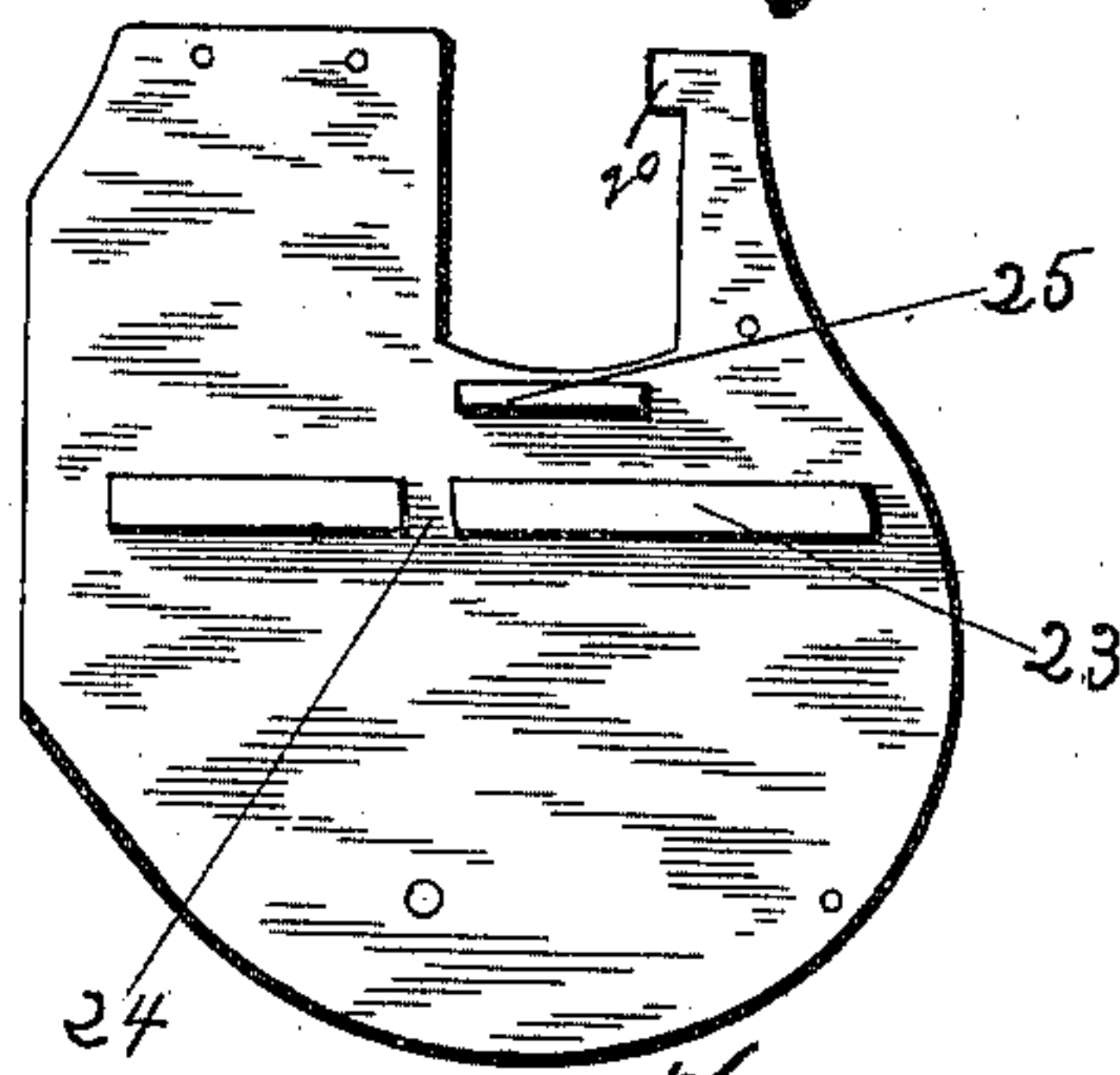
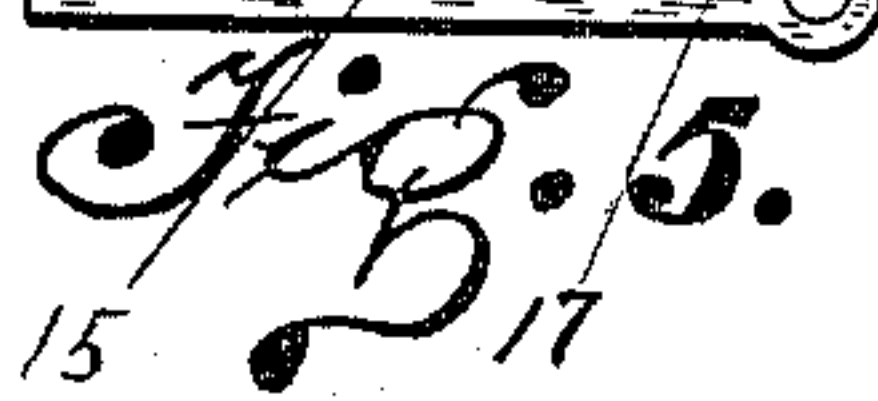
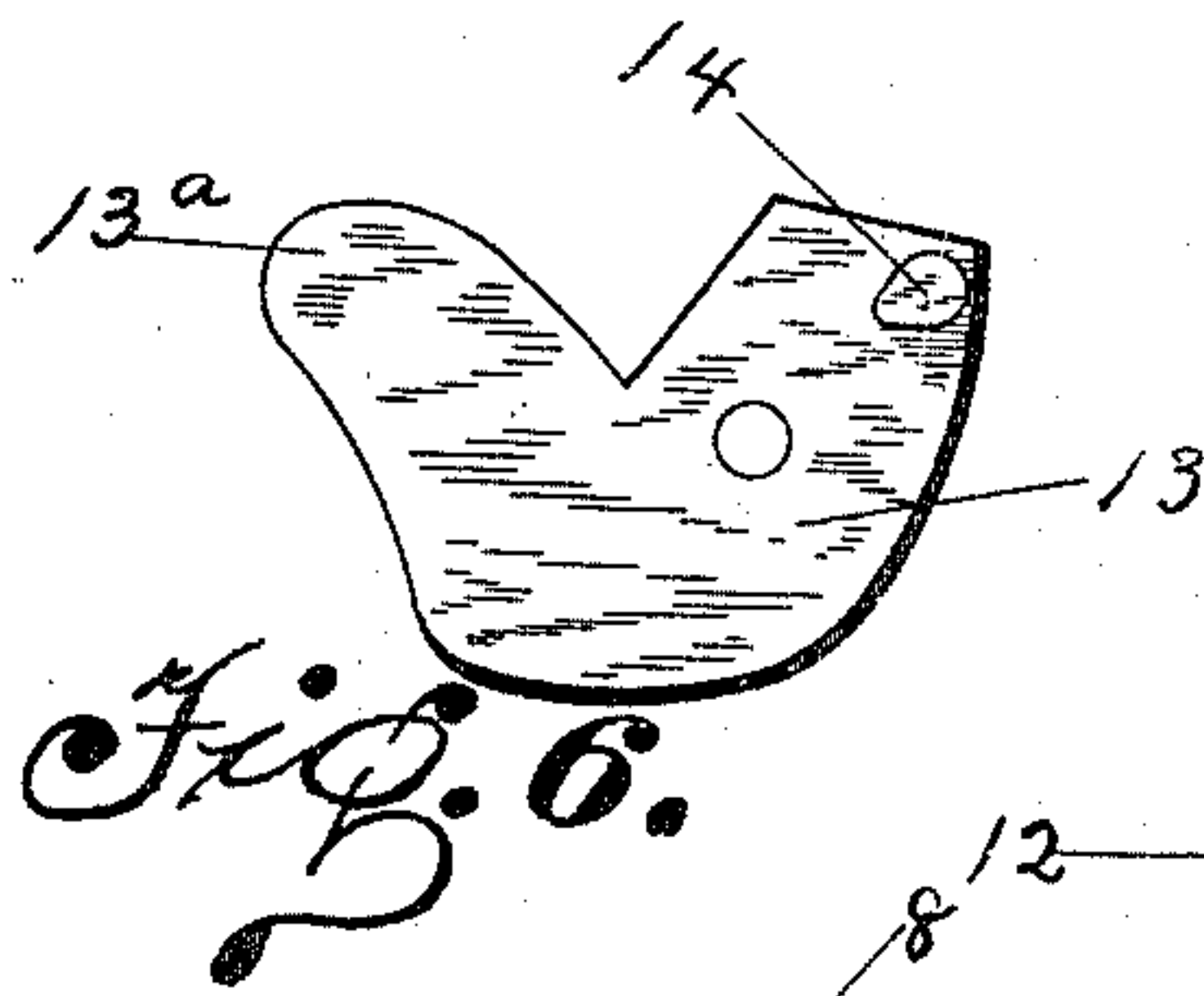
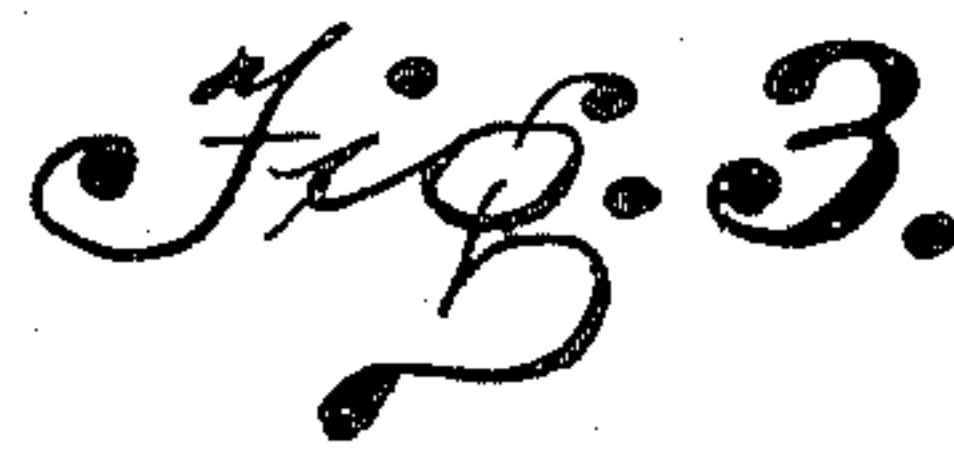
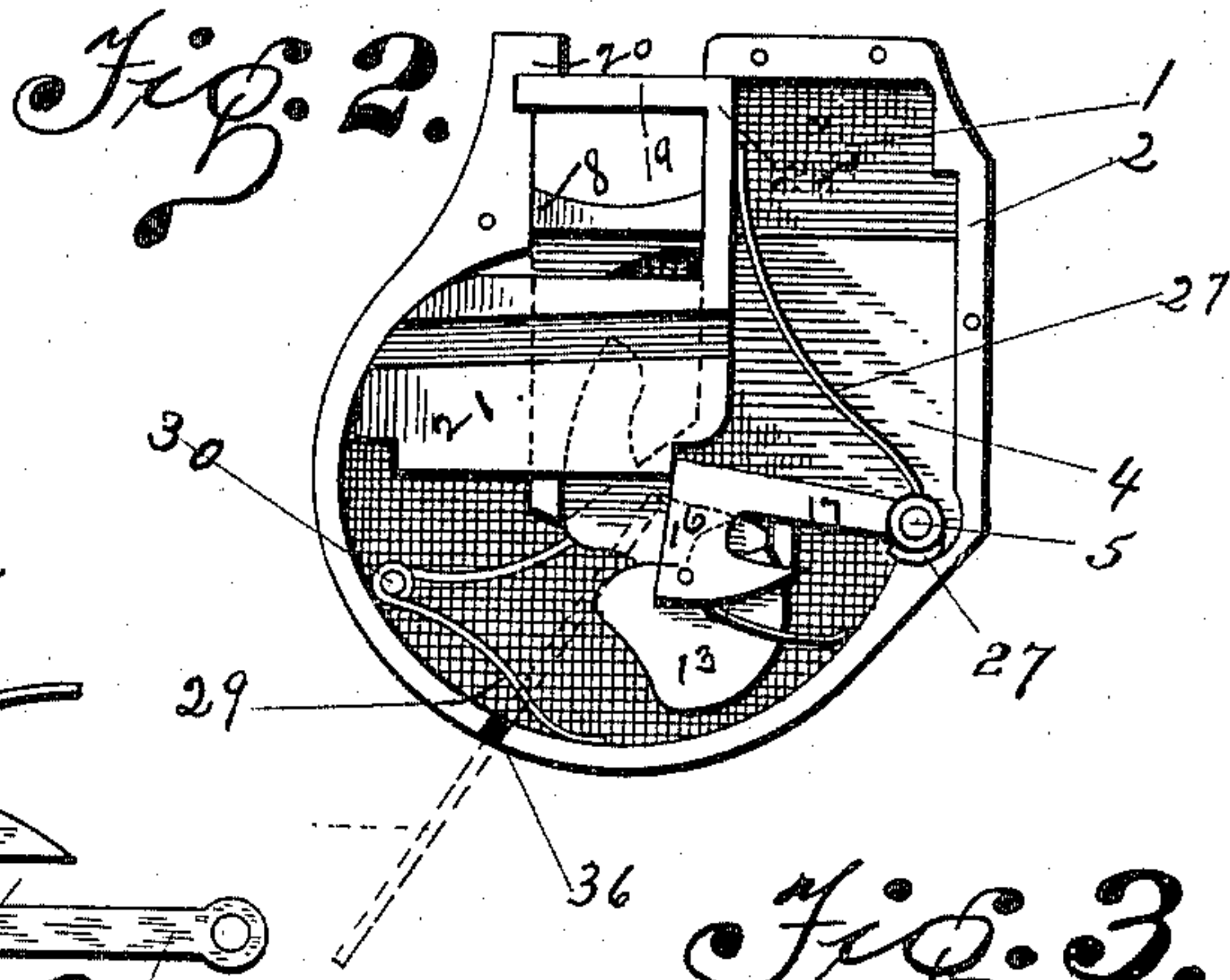
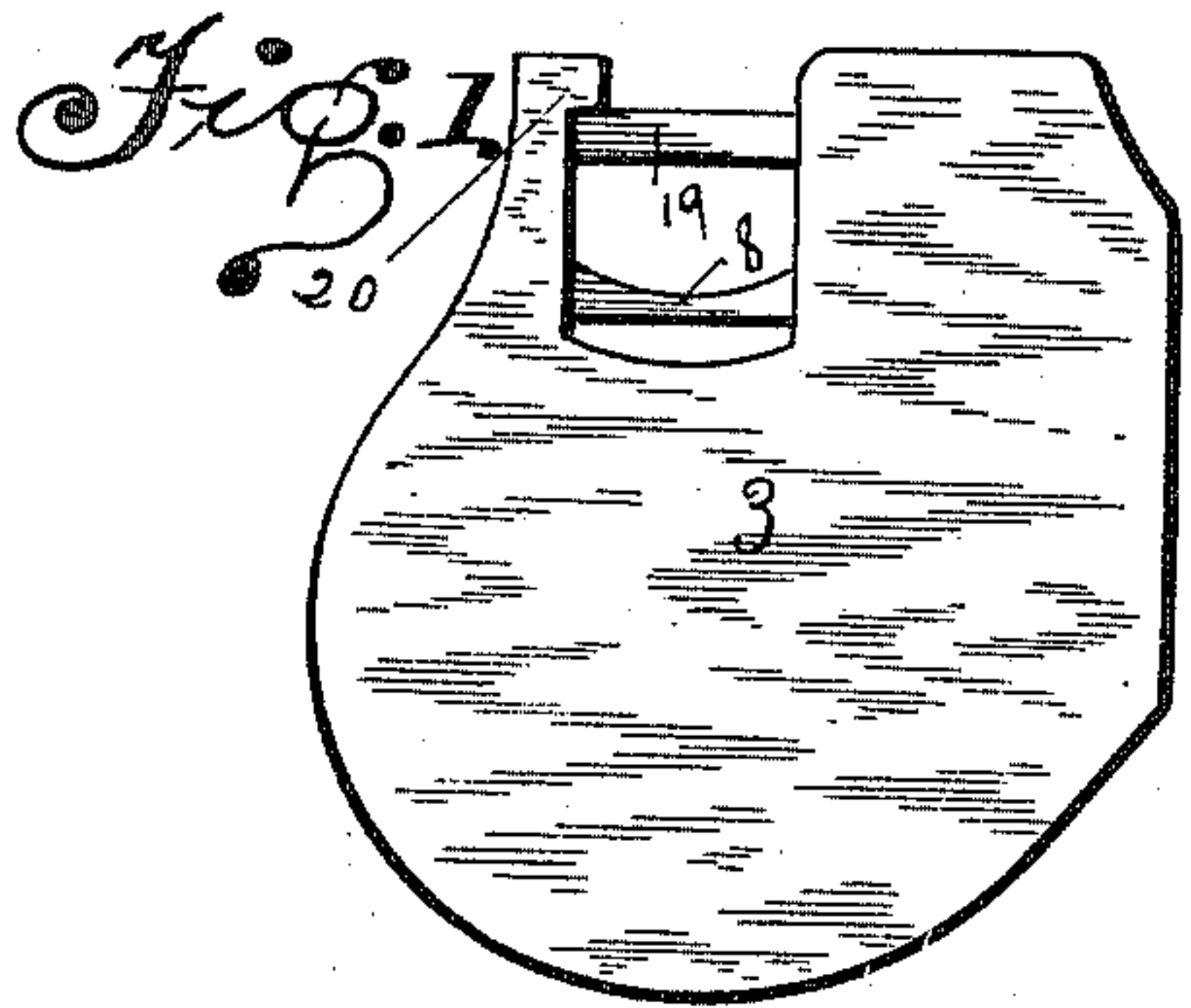


(No Model.)

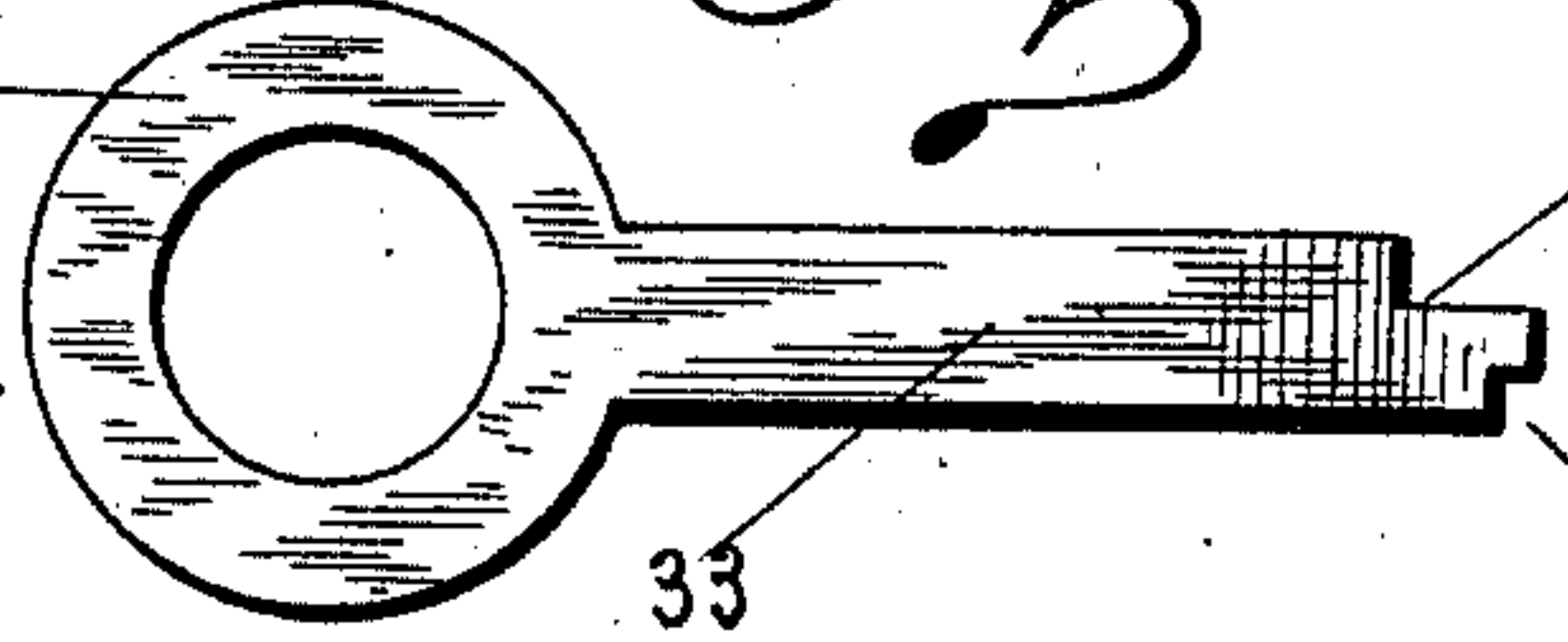
M. H. LUTZ & M. MOORE.
PADLOCK.

No. 584,728.

Patented June 15, 1897.



Witnesses:
A. R. Appenand
A. M. Mehan



Inventors
Martin H. Lutz.
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By
Henry C. Erskine, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN H. LUTZ AND MORROW MOORE, OF WEST NEWTON,
PENNSYLVANIA.

PADLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,728, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed August 6, 1896. Serial No. 601,886. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARTIN H. LUTZ and MORROW MOORE, citizens of the United States of America, residing at West Newton, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in locks in general, and may be more particularly termed as applying to that class known as "padlocks."

The invention has for its object the construction of a lock of the above-described class that will be impossible to "pick" and will be particularly useful in locking mail-sacks and the like by reason of the security and easy and quick manipulation.

A further object of the invention is to provide a lock of this class that will be simple in its construction, strong, durable, effectual in its operation, and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

The invention further aims to construct a lock that will not require the key for relocking, but will be securely locked again through the medium of placing the lock on its staple; furthermore, a lock that will be difficult to open to any one until acquainted with the particular manner in which the key is inserted, thus practically securing the advantage of a combination-lock.

With the above and other objects in view the invention finally consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more specifically described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In describing the invention in detail reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and wherein like figures of reference indicate similar parts throughout the several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved lock. Fig. 2 is a similar view with one side removed, showing the different parts in their respective positions. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the inner face of the removable plate.

Fig. 4 is a view of the casing with different parts removed. Fig. 5 is a plan view of one of the operating plates or levers. Figs. 6 and 7 are plan views of the operating plates or levers. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the saddle and supporting-bar. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the locking-bar and plate. Fig. 10 is a plan view of the key.

In the drawings, 1 indicates the one side of the casing carrying the rim 2, on which is secured by riveting or otherwise the other side 3 of the casing. On the inner face of the casing 1, at the right-hand side, are secured a plate 4 and a pin 5, said plate being of the same height as the cut-away portion 6 of the supporting-bar 7, carrying the saddle 8. Below the plate 4 in the casing 1 is a pin 9, having a bushing 10 of the same height as the cut-away portion of the supporting-bar 7, and on this pin 9 is secured a lever 11, having a shoe 12, adapted to lie in the cut-away portion of the bar 7. On the same pin and on top of the lever 11 is secured a plate 13, which carries near its right-hand end a pin 14, adapted to engage the slot 15 of the catch 16, which is pivotally secured by an arm 17 to the pin 5. Said catch carries a spring 18, the free end of which rests on the casing-rim. The locking-bar 19 engages a flange 20 of the rim 2 and is formed integral with a plate 21, provided on its upper face with a groove 22 to receive the raised portion 23 on the inner face of the casing 3, said raised portion being slotted at 24 to permit the vertical movement of the supporting-bar 7. The casing 3 is also provided with a flange 25, which engages between the plate 21 and saddle 8.

The supporting-bar 7 is provided with an upwardly-projecting lug 26, which operates through the slot 24. A spring 27 is arranged on the pin 5, with one end engaging the rim 2 and the other engaging the upright bar 28, connecting the bar 19 and plate 21, and a spring 29 is similarly attached to a pin 30, said spring engaging the rim 2 and the bottom of the bar 7. The casing 1 is provided with a raised portion 31, this and the plate 4 forming a slide for the bar 7. A special key is employed, consisting of the grip 32 and shank 33, having cut-away portions 34 and

35, respectively, in the outer end. The rim 2 is provided with a keyhole 36 to receive the key.

We will now assume for the purpose of illustration that parts have all been secured in their respective positions as shown in Fig. 2 and it is desired to unlock the same. The key is inserted in the keyhole with the end of the same inclined so as to engage on the projecting end 13^a of the plate 13, and by pressing on the key force this end of the plate inward, and the pin 14 will carry the catch 16 downward and out of its engagement with the plate 21. By the time this operation is completed the shoulder formed by the cut-away portion 35 of the key has come in contact with the lever 11, causing the shoe 12 of the same to engage the bar 28, forcing the same to the opposite side of the casing and withdrawing the locking-bar 19. When the limit of this throw is reached, the lug 26 will be forced into the notch 1^a of the plate 21 by the action of the spring 29 engaging on the lower end of the bar 7, forcing same upwardly and holding same in the open position.

The key is provided with a cut-away portion 34, which prevents the key from engaging on the plate 21 during its backward movement and allows the same to move freely.

Attention is called to the simplicity of our construction and at the same time to the comparative safety secured, as the lock will be particularly adapted for quick action and where it is desirable to have a lock that is to

be unlocked only by certain parties, which is the case in mail-sack locks and the like, as, even should a bar be inserted in the casing in such a manner as to engage the projecting point 13^a of the plate 13, it cannot be forced past the lock-bar 21, it being necessary to push the shoe 12 in order to operate the lock.

It will be noted that various changes may be made in the details of construction of our improved lock without departing from the general spirit of our invention.

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

In a lock, the combination of the casing, a lock-bar formed integral with a plate, said lock-bar forming the hasp, a supporting-bar carrying a saddle, a lever pivotally secured in the casing, said lever engaging the supporting-bar, a plate secured on the pivotal pin of said lever, said plate carrying a pin engaging a slot in a catch pivoted in the casing, said catch engaging the plate of the locking-bar, and springs secured in the casing to hold the respective plates in position, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

MARTIN H. LUTZ.
MORROW MOORE.

Witnesses:

J. E. KREPPS,
GEO. L. CROUSHORE.