

(No Model.)

H. S. DOWLING.  
PADLOCK.

No. 590,055.

Patented Sept. 14, 1897.

FIG. 1.

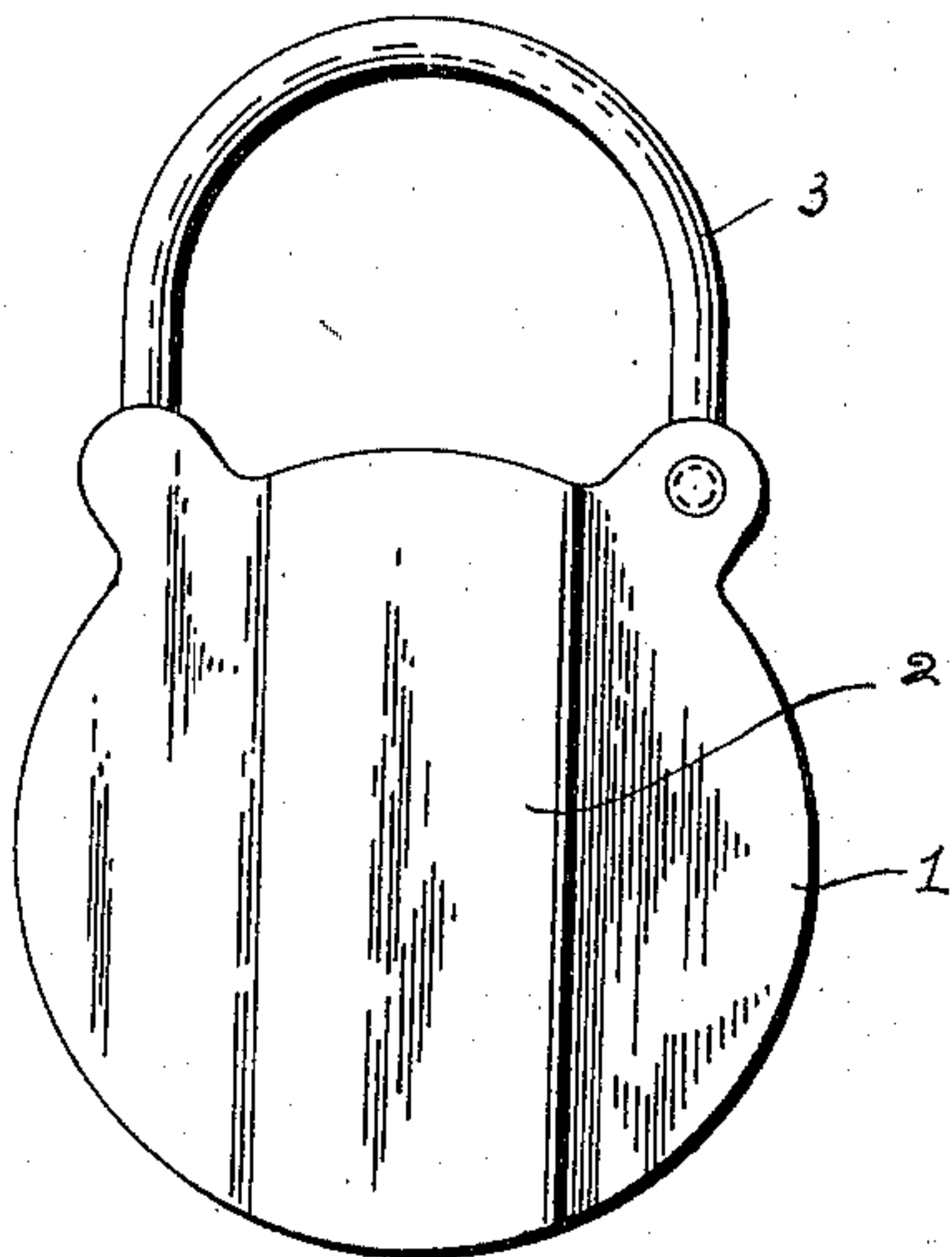


FIG. 2.

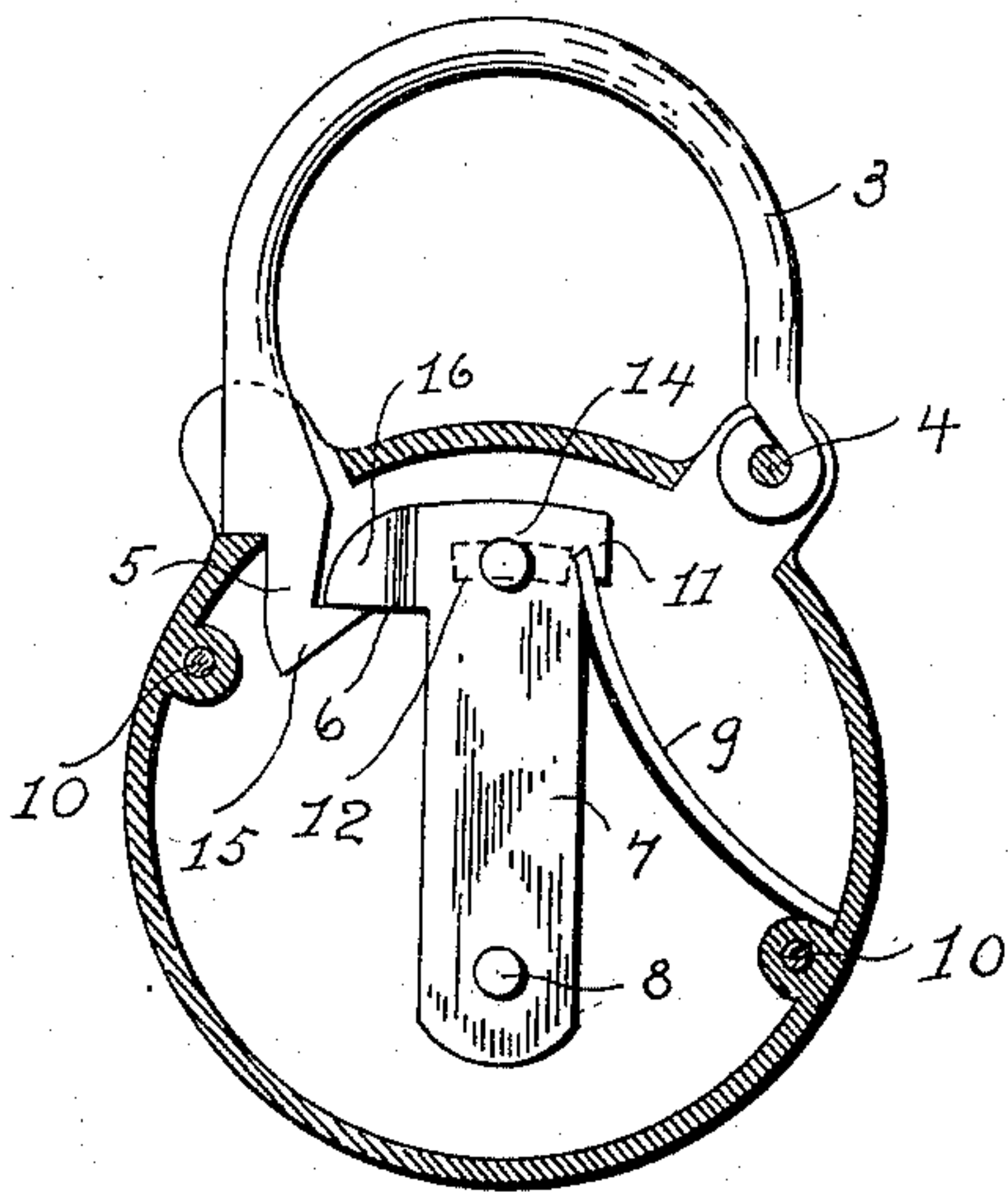


FIG. 3.

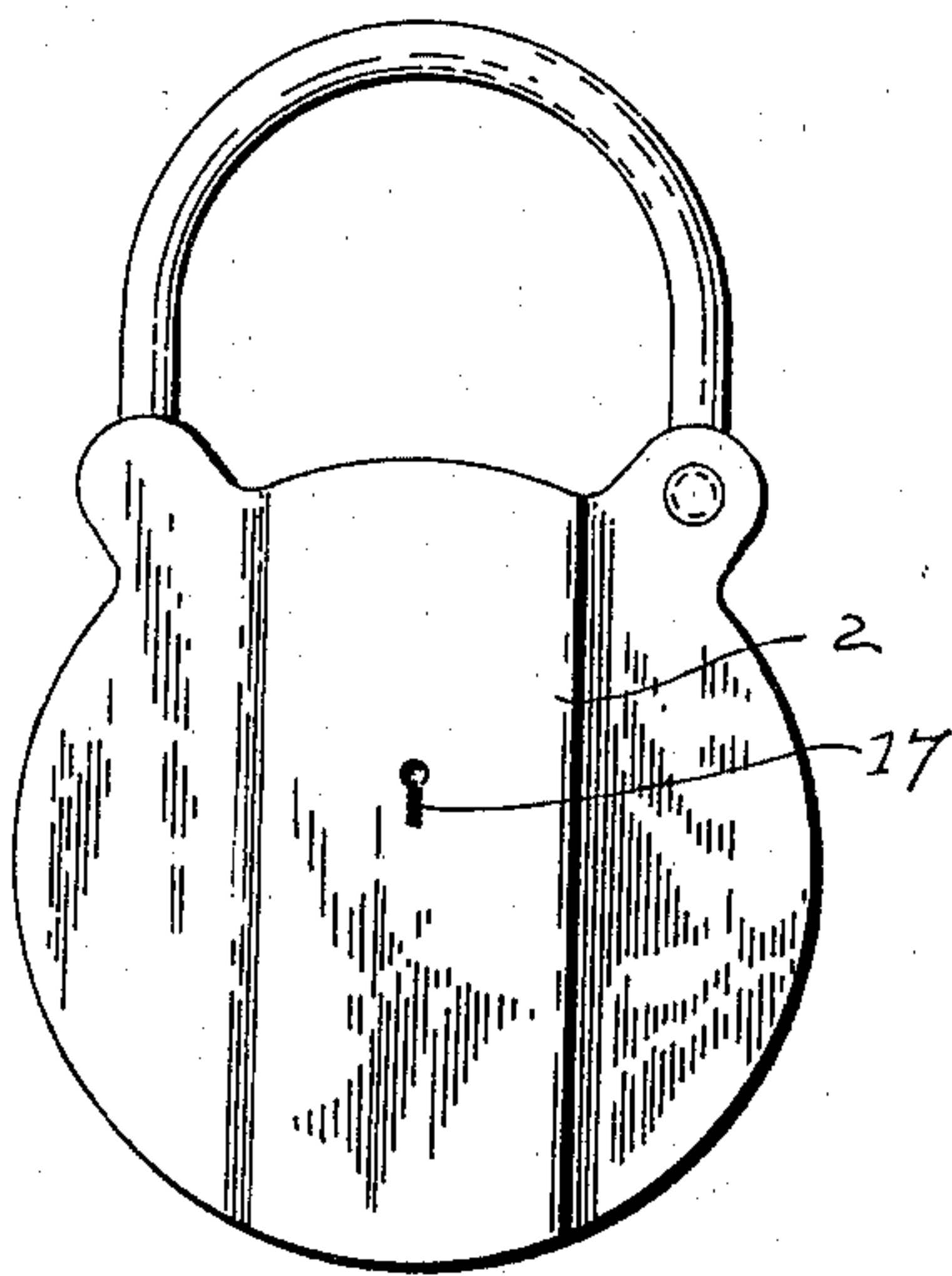
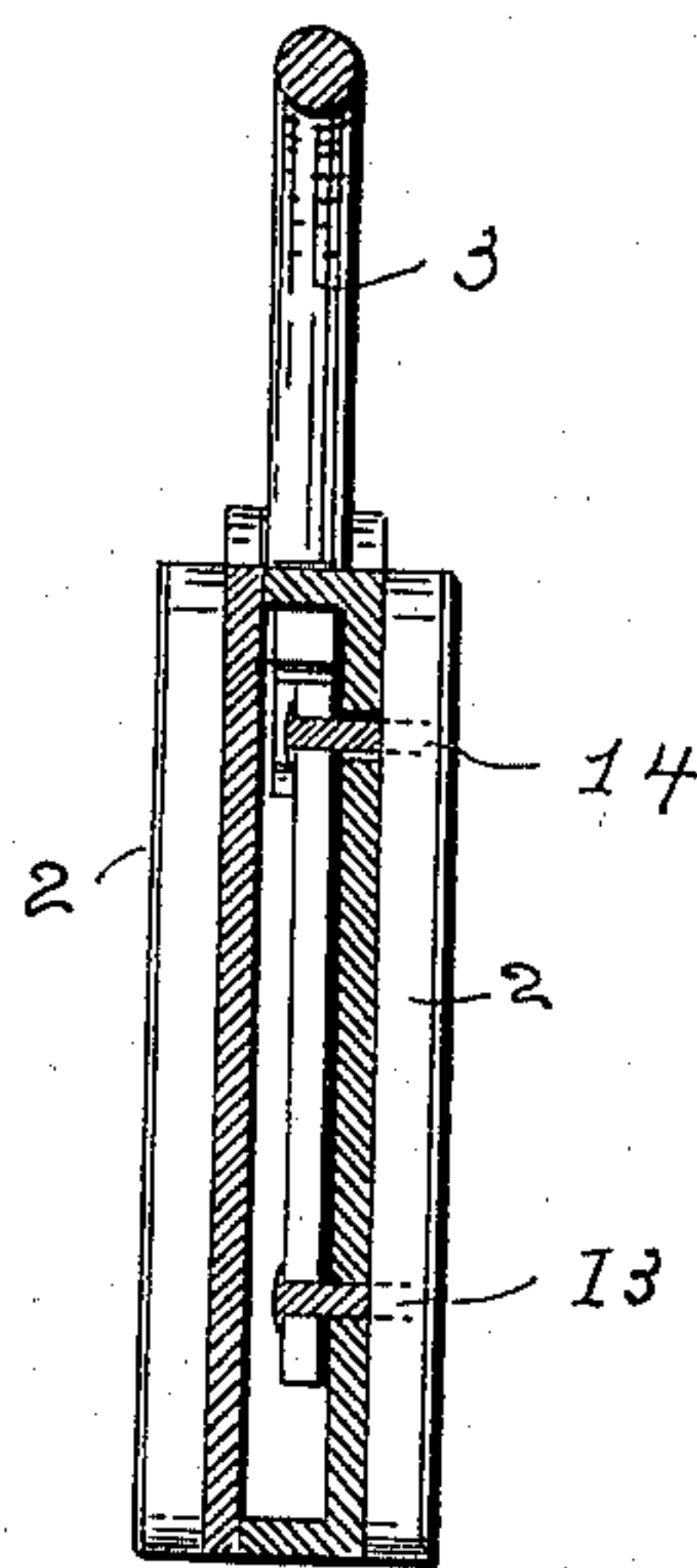


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES.

H. H. Martin  
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INVENTOR.

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Att.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY S. DOWLING, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

## PADLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 590,055, dated September 14, 1897.

Application filed January 23, 1897. Serial No. 620,314. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HARRY S. DOWLING, of Toledo, county of Lucas, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Keyless 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, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to a keyless padlock, and has for its object to construct a lock in which the locking mechanism shall be automatic and the unlocking effected by the movement of an external portion of the casing.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a lock, showing the front side. Fig. 2 is a vertical section, one side of the lock-case being removed. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the lock, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section.

1 designates the case, having two like raised projecting surfaces 2, one upon each side and of similar appearance.

3 designates a bail pivoted to the lock-case at 4, having a catch 5 at the opposite end for engagement with the projecting end 6 of a movable bar 7, pivoted at 8 within the lock-case and urged forward to engage catch 5 by means of a spring 9, secured upon one of the rivets 10, with which the lock-case is held assembled. Spring 9 rests at the free end against the upper portion of the bar 7 and is confined by means of a projection 11 upon the upper end of the bar. The casing is slotted, as at 12, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, and one of the projecting surfaces 2 is pivoted at 13 and is provided with a pin 14, which projects through the slot 12 in the casing and is rigidly connected with bar 7, so

that the projecting surface 2 and bar 7 move in unison. With this construction in order to open the lock—that is, to swing the bail—the projecting surface 2 is moved radially upon the pin 13, causing the bar 7 to retract as against the pressure of spring 9, thereby withdrawing the projecting end 6 from the catch 5.

In locking the bail it is only necessary to press down upon the bail, when the inclined surface 15 will ride upon the inclined surface 16 of the projecting end of bar 7, retracting the bar sufficiently to allow the same to pass beneath the projecting end when the spring urges the bar forward into engagement.

Upon the projection 2 of the rear side I prefer to form a keyhole 17 for the purpose of deception—that is, to convey the idea of the use of the key in opening the lock.

It will be seen that in this construction the use of a key is entirely dispensed with and that by reason of the similarity of the projections 2 upon each side an unauthorized person is at a loss to understand how to open the lock.

What I claim is—

In a padlock, a slotted lock-case, a bail pivoted to the lock-case, having a catch, a spring-actuated pivoted bar within the lock-case provided with a projecting end to engage the catch, a movable projection pivoted upon the exterior of the lock-case, a pin secured in the movable projection, passing through the slot in the case, and connected with the pivoted bar within the lock-case.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereby affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HARRY S. DOWLING.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM WEBSTER,  
MAUD SCHUMACHER.