

No. 648,127.

A. IWASZKIEWICZ.
PADLOCK.

Patented Apr. 24, 1900.

(Application filed Feb. 16, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig: 1.

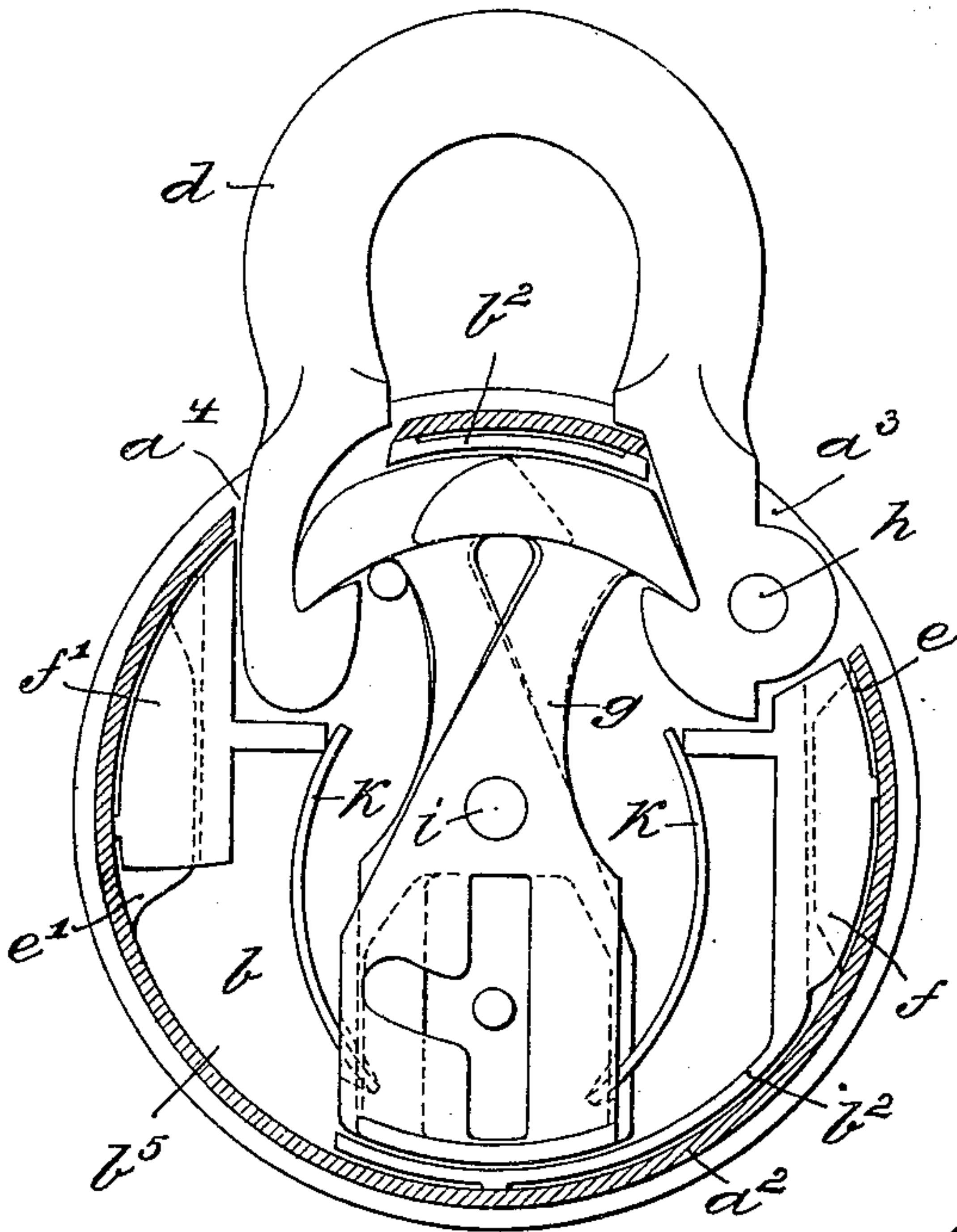


Fig: 2.

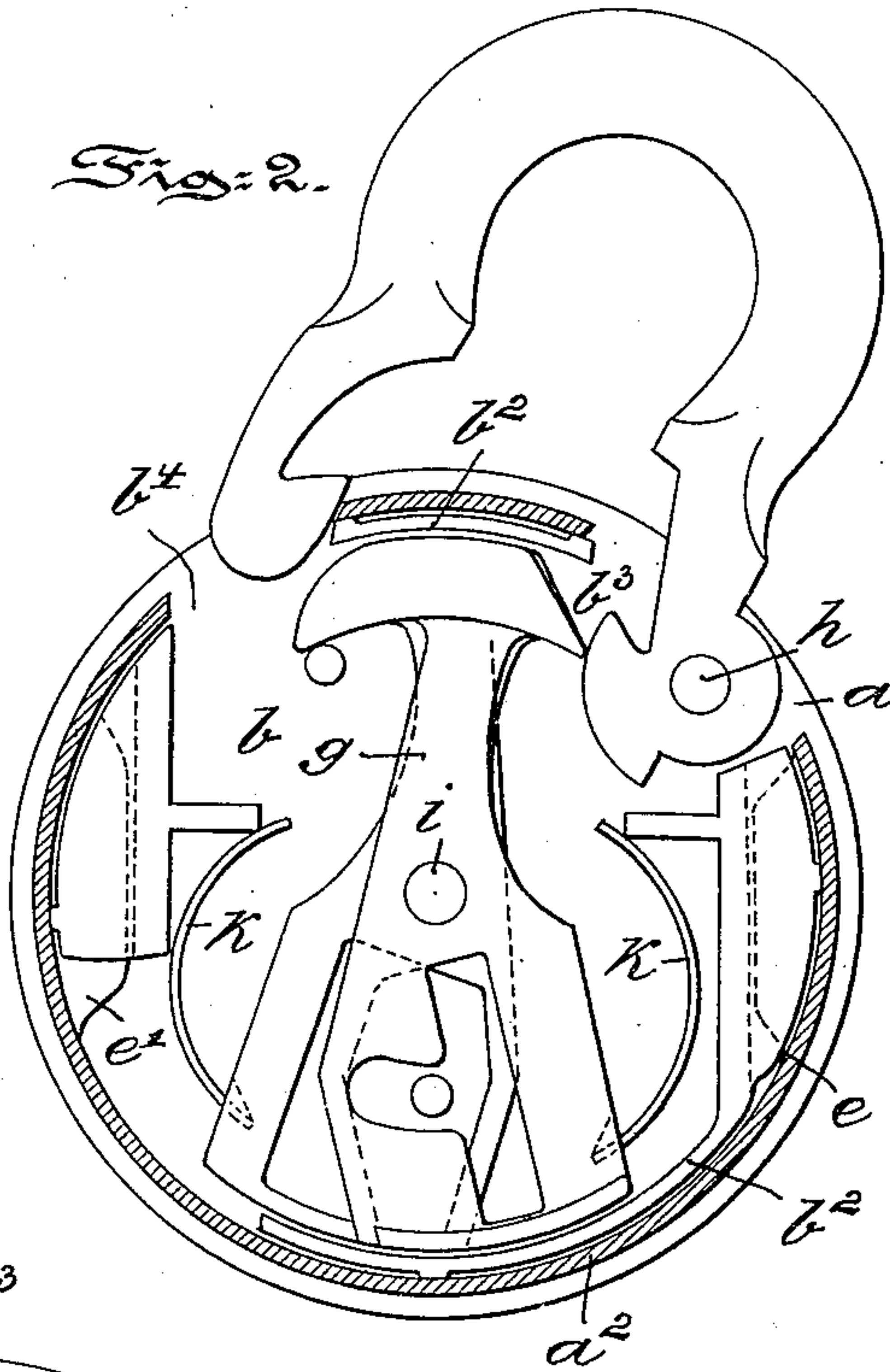


Fig: 3.

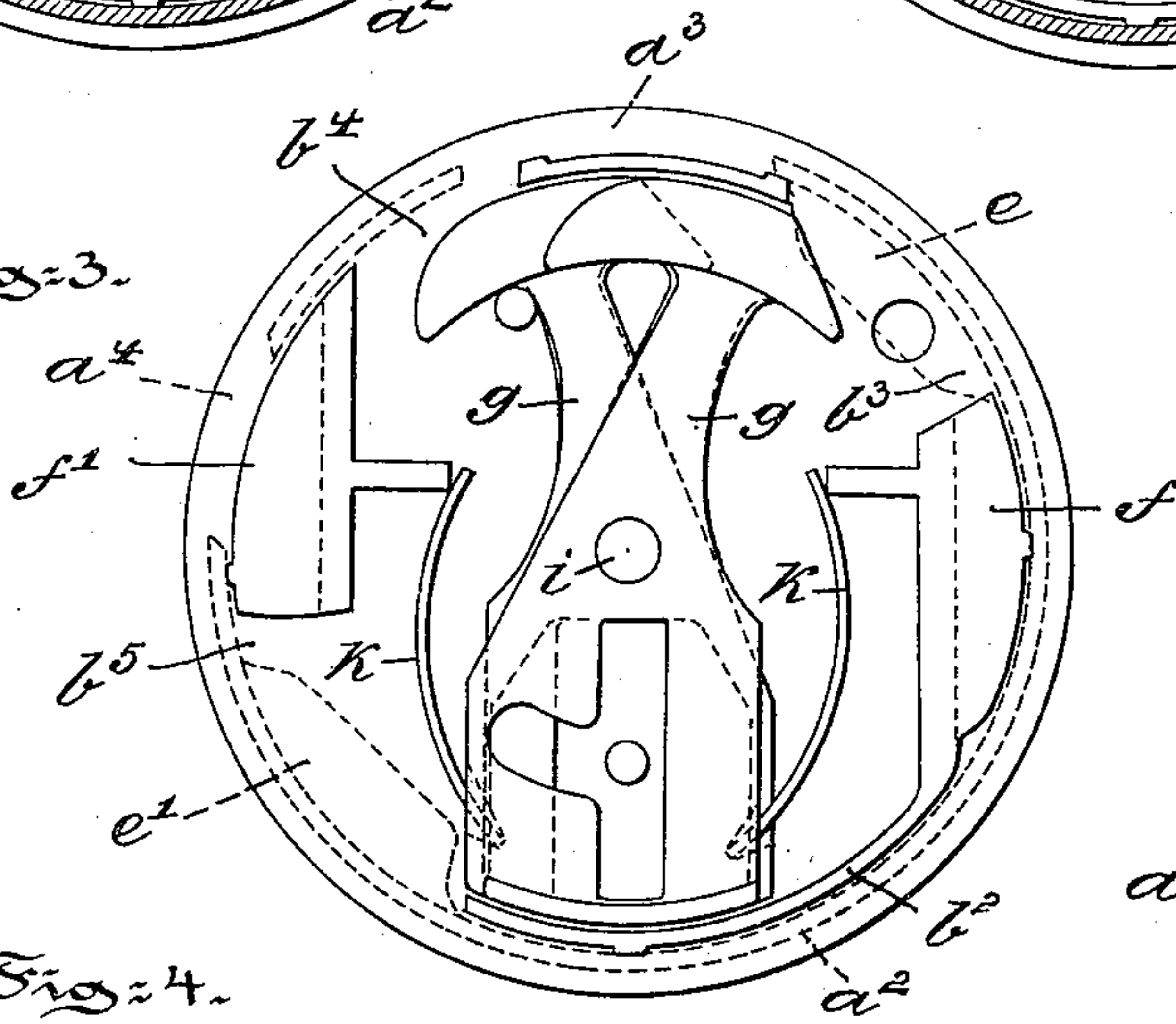


Fig: 4.

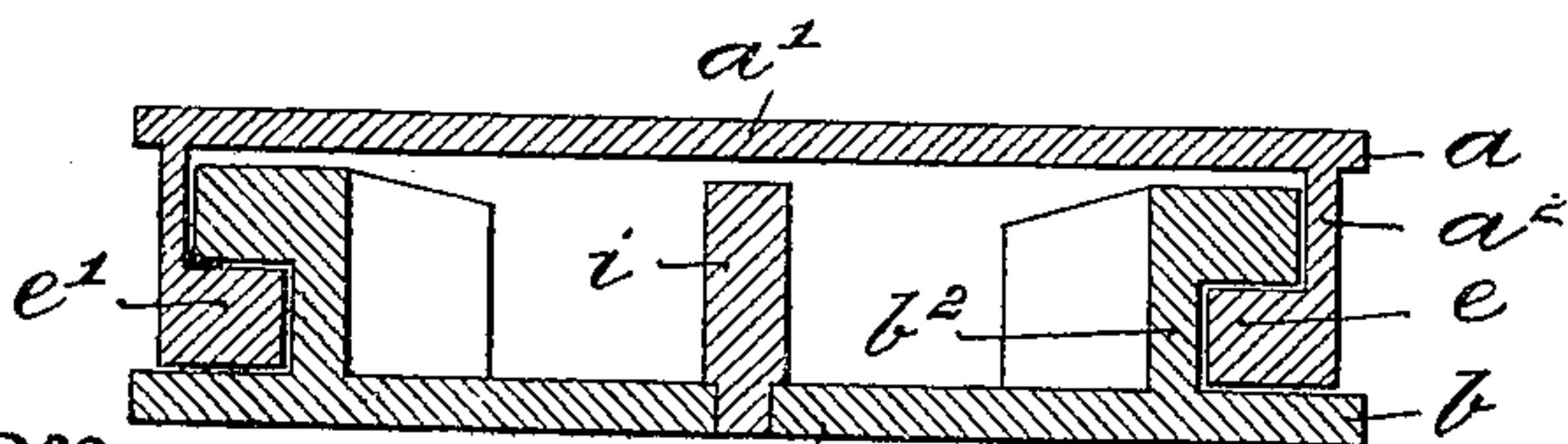
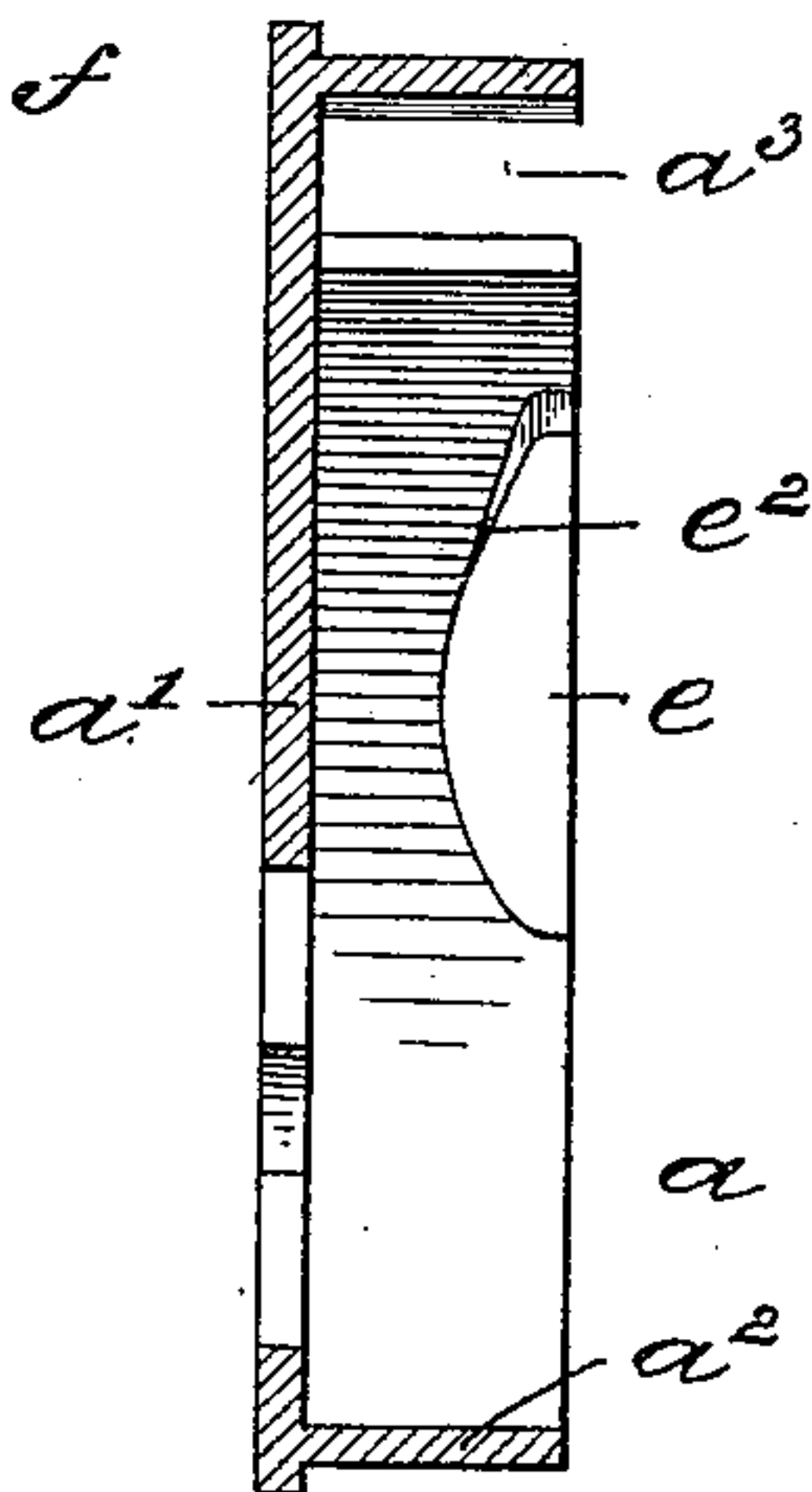


Fig: 5.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PADLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,127, dated April 24, 1900.

Application filed February 16, 1900. Serial No. 5,456. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTONI IWASZKIEWICZ, engineer, a subject of the Emperor of Russia, residing at Pinsk, Gouvernement Minsk, Russia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Padlocks, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a padlock, the principal feature of which is that the lock is not fixed together, as hitherto, with rivets or screws, but the case of the lock consists of two parts engaging each other and which when turned become fixed or interlocked by means of projections engaging each other. Further, in this lock the bow is secured on both sides and the key cannot be withdrawn from the lock when the latter is unlocked.

The nature and scope of my invention will be more fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a padlock embodying the main features of my invention, the front plate being cut away or sectioned and the parts being shown in locked position. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the padlock with the parts shown in unlocked position. Fig. 3 is an interior view of the padlock, the upper portion of the casing and the bow being removed and the respective positions of the two portions of the case being illustrated in full and dotted lines to illustrate how the two portions may be separated.

Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view of the case with the lock parts removed, and Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view of the upper casing.

The case of the lock consists of the two parts *a* and *b*, Fig. 4, each of which consists of a circular base-plate *a'* and *b'*, each having a rim or annular projection *a²* and *b²* thereon. The part *a* forms the covering-plate of the lock, and its circular rim *a²* is provided with two suitable clefts *a³* and *a⁴* for the insertion of the bow *d*. To this rim *a²* two or more stumps or projections *e* and *e'* of the shape shown in Figs. 4 and 5 are secured by casting or otherwise. The rim *b²* of the part *b* is also cut away, as at *b³*, *b⁴*, and *b⁵*, and is also provided with complementary or interlocking stumps or projections *f* and *f'*. On connecting the two parts of the case the stumps *e e'* engage the projections *f* and *f'* on the plate

b, Fig. 4, and as the stumps or projections *e e'* have oblique upper surfaces *e²* on turning the two parts *a* and *b* in each other a proper connection of the two parts ensues. In the case thus formed the tumblers *g*, of the shape shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, are fitted. The tumblers *g* engage alternately in the two ends of the bow *d*, where suitable clefts or notches are made. One end of the bow *d* pivots on a pin or screw *h*, which after connecting the lock by the two plates *a* and *b* can be inserted and screwed in place. The tumblers *g* pivot on a pin *i*, cast on the plate *b*, and are operated by a key the bit of which has projections on both sides. The tumblers *g* are pressed back to their normal position by the springs *k*. On unlocking the lock the tumblers *g*, as seen in Fig. 2, are shifted, so that the key placed in the lock cannot be withdrawn. Any number of tumblers can be used. They are properly arranged so that one tumbler engages in one end of the bow *d* and the next in the other end of the same alternately.

To take the lock to pieces, it is unlocked, so that on releasing the screw *h* the bow *d* can be entirely removed from the lock. Then the two parts *a* and *b* are turned to the position illustrated in Fig. 3 until the projection *e* of the part *a* can pass through the opening *b³* of the rim *b²* of the part *b*, and the projection *e'* can pass through the opening *b⁵* of the rim *b²*. The lock is then taken to pieces and can of course be put together again, as before described.

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

In a padlock, a case, comprising two interlocking parts, each part consisting of a base-plate and an annular rim, and each rim being provided with clefts or openings for the reception of the bow of the padlock, complementary locking projections formed on each rim and adapted when said rims are turned in one direction to be disengaged from each other, one of said rims being supplementally cut away to permit of the disengagement therefrom of the locking projection of the other rim, substantially as and for the purposes described.

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Witnesses:

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