

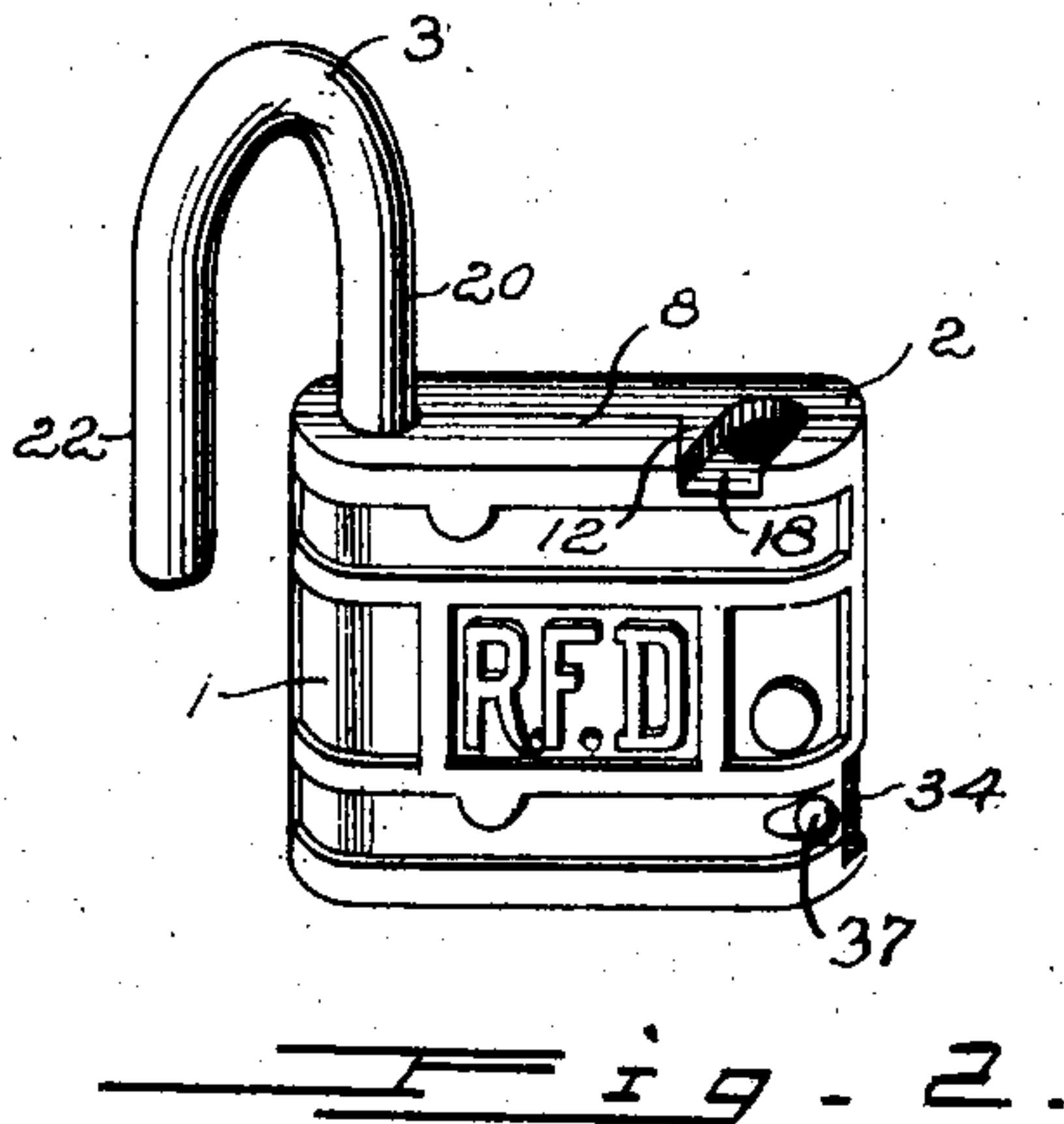
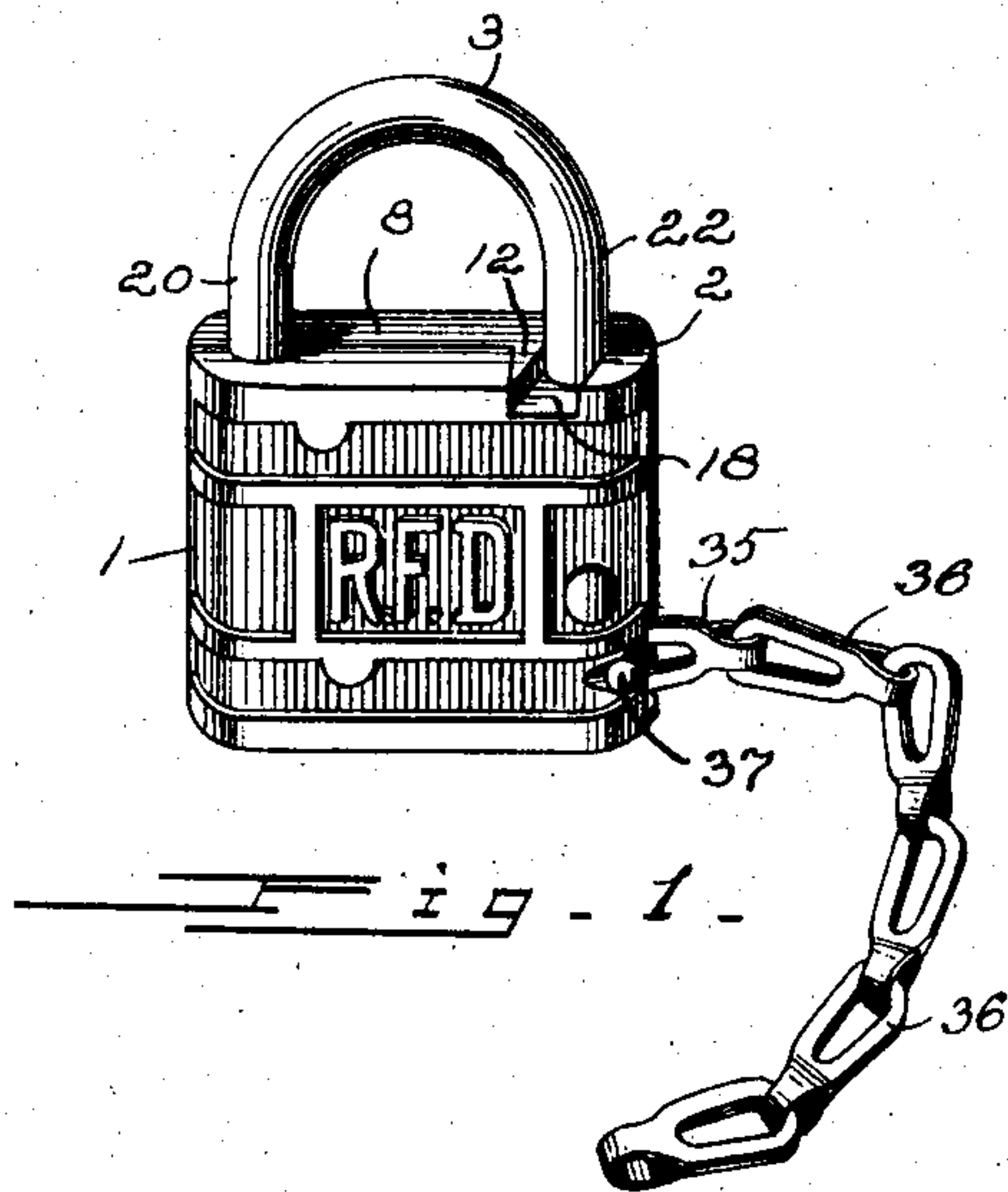
No. 834,027.

PATENTED OCT. 23, 1906.

S. R. SLAYMAKER.
PADLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 8, 1905.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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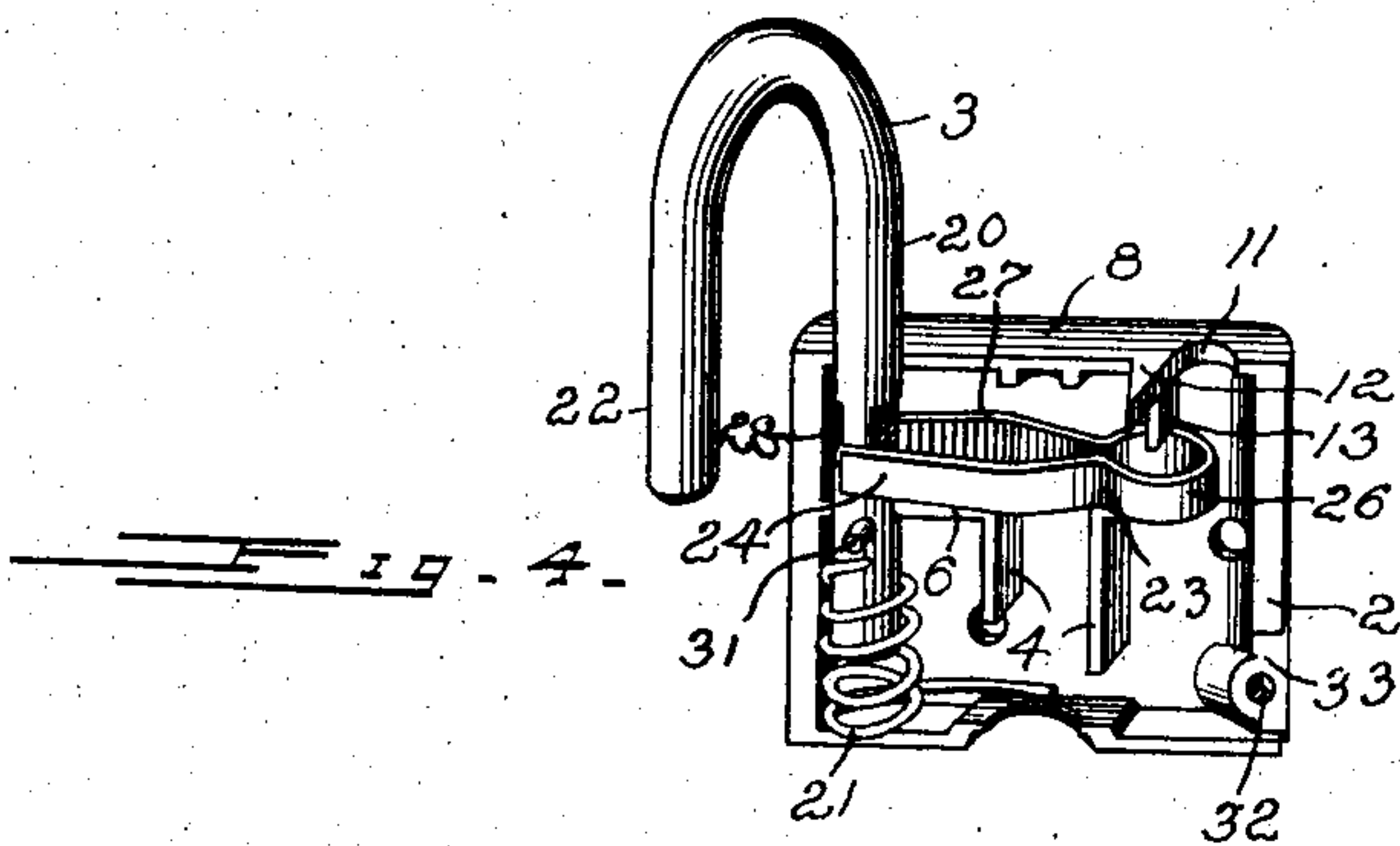
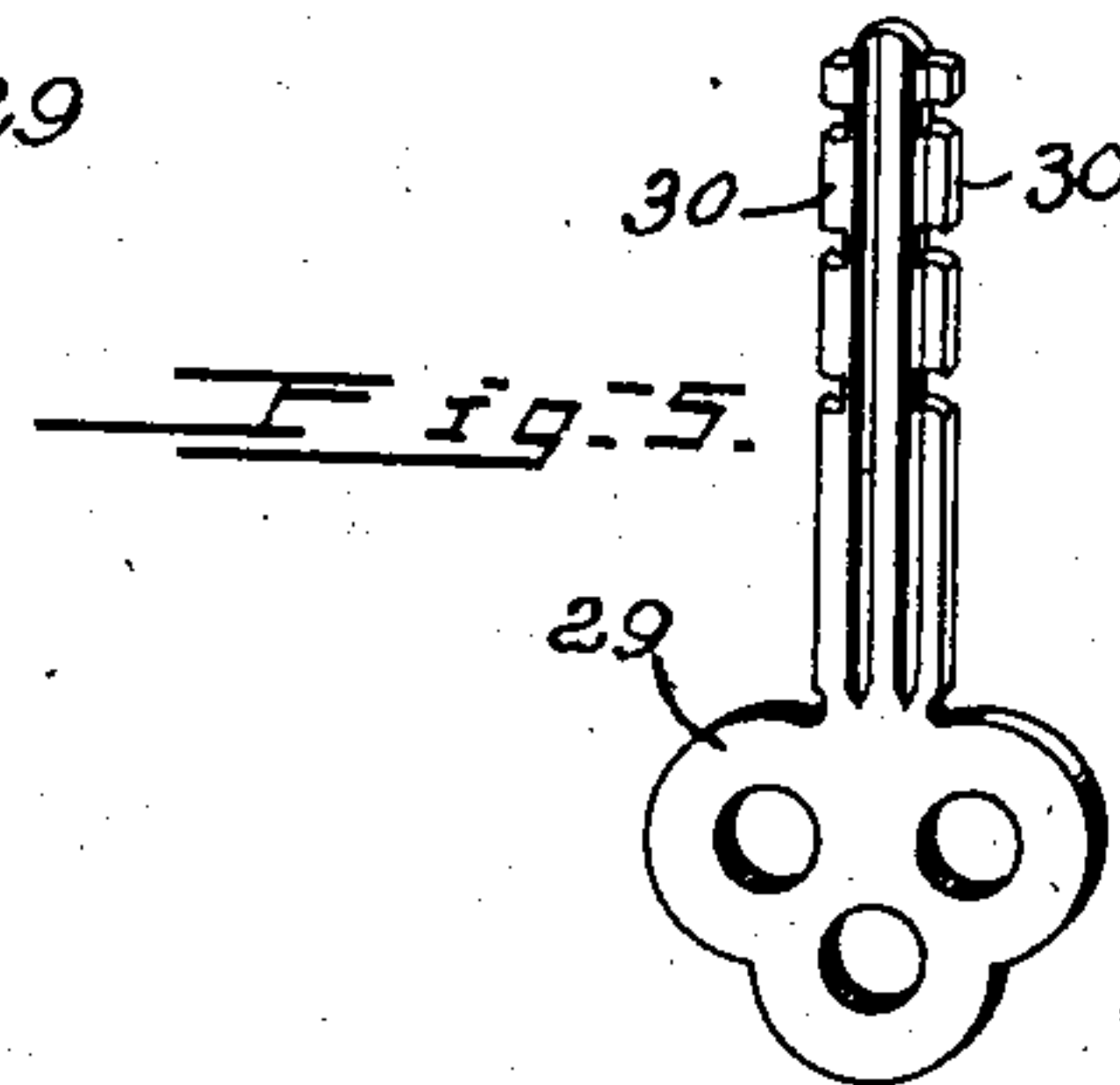
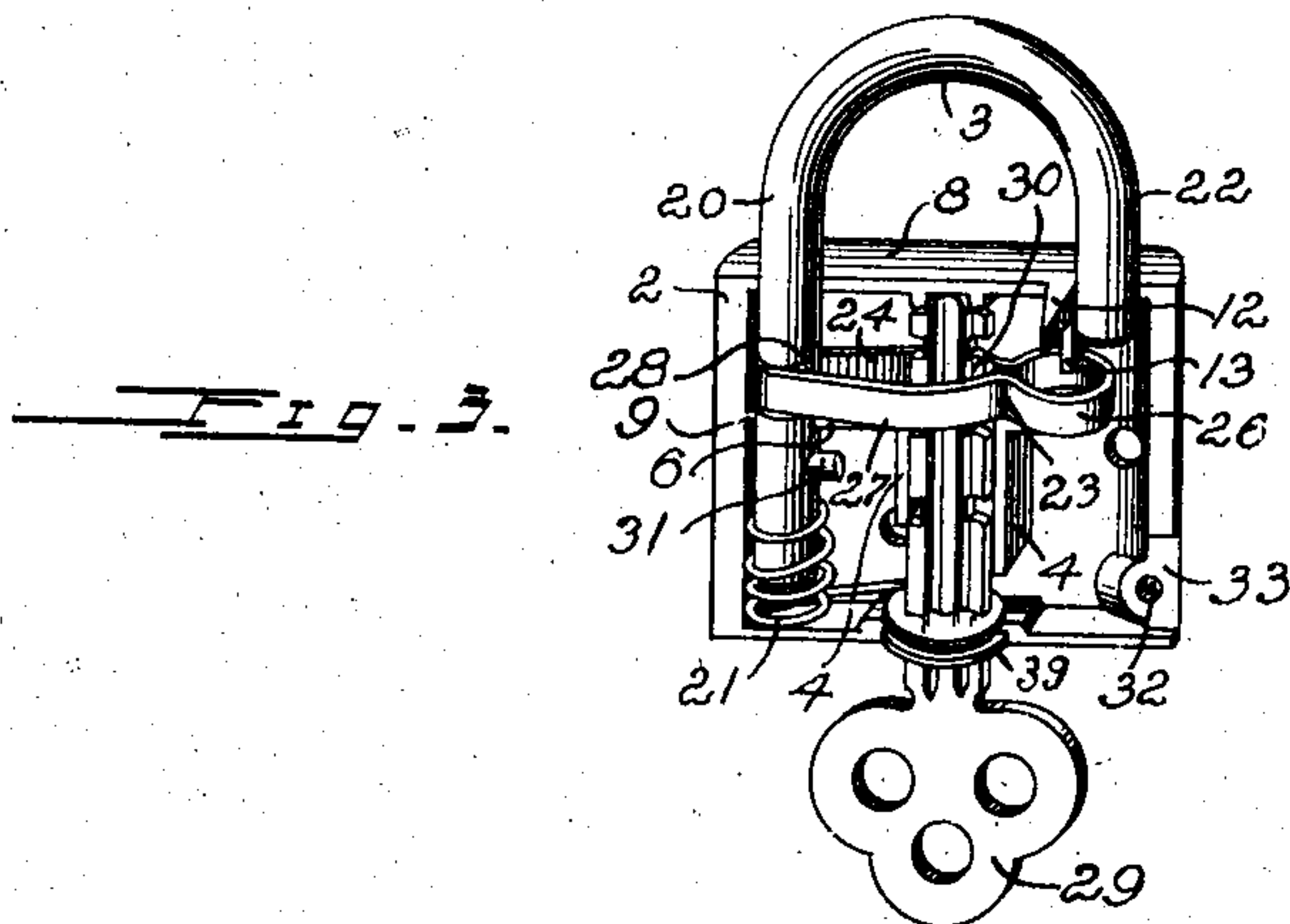
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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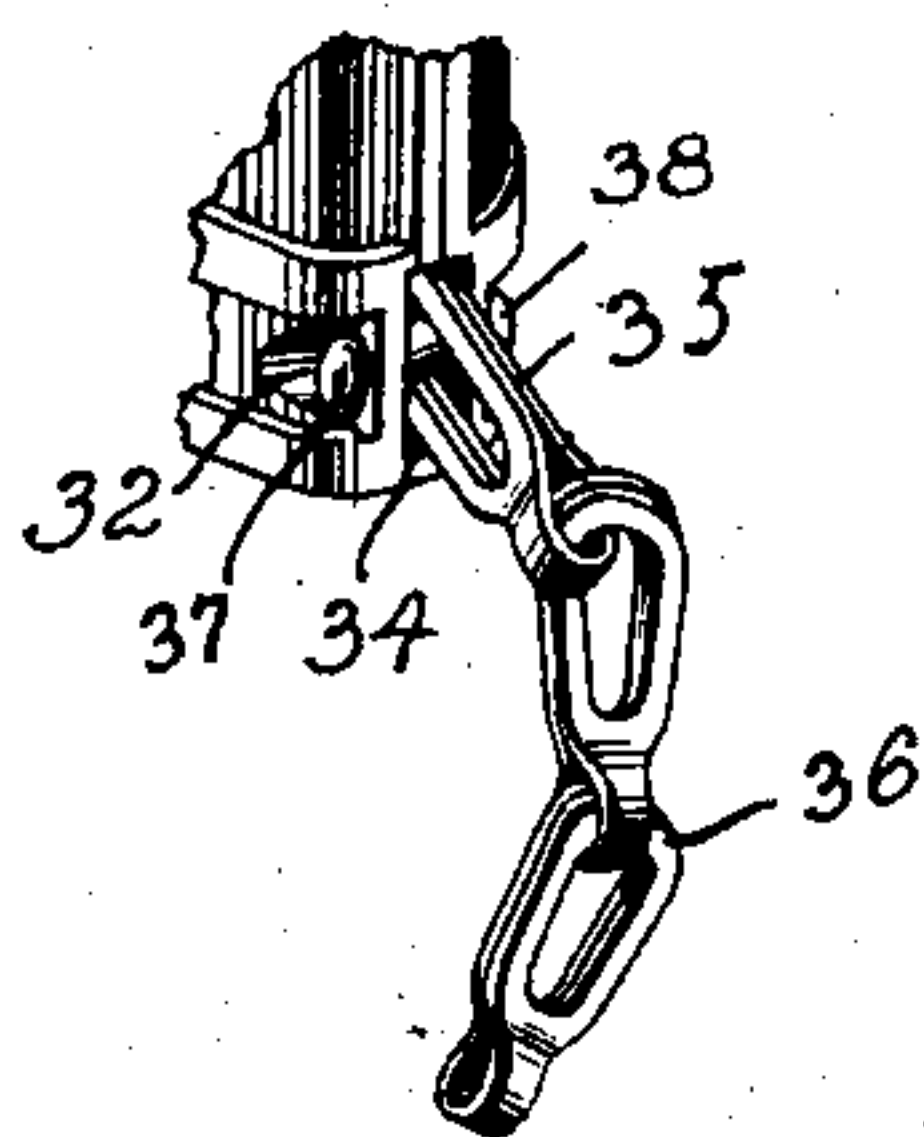
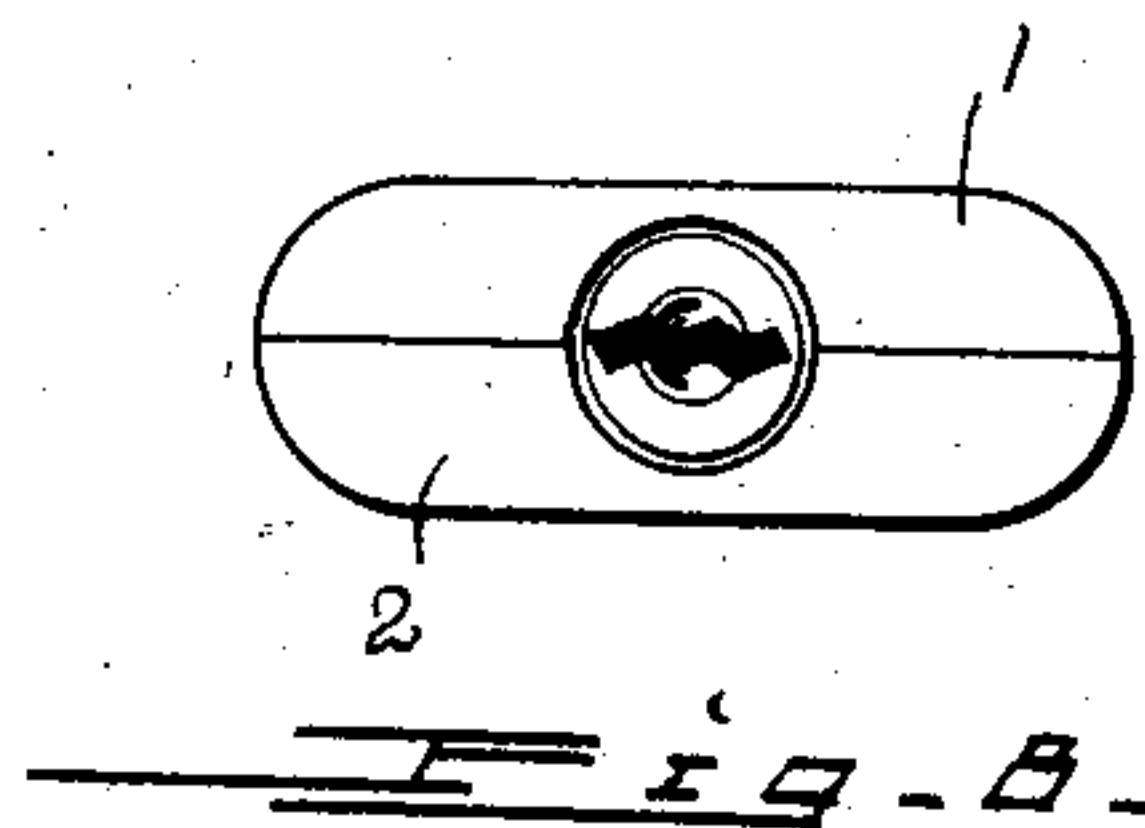
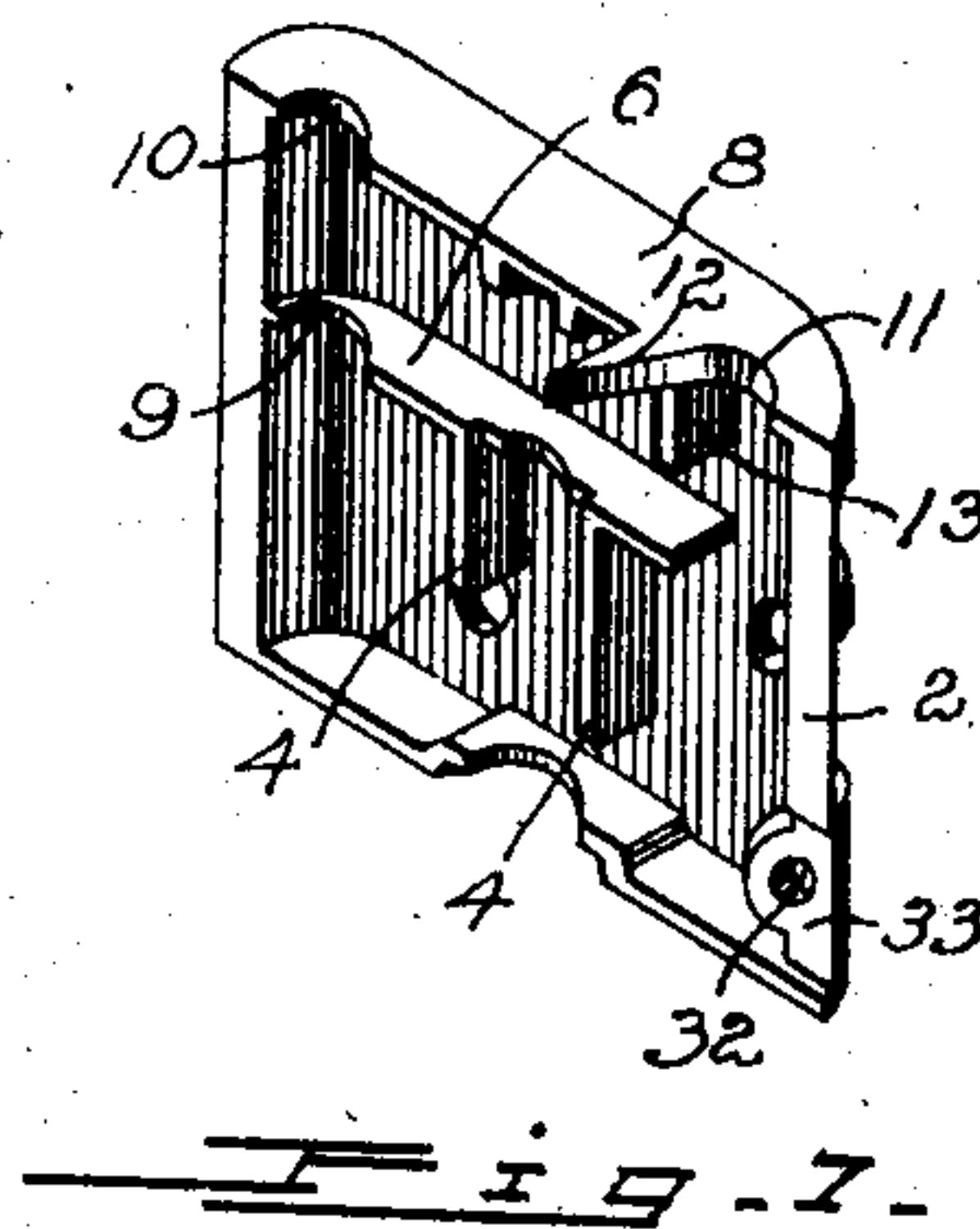
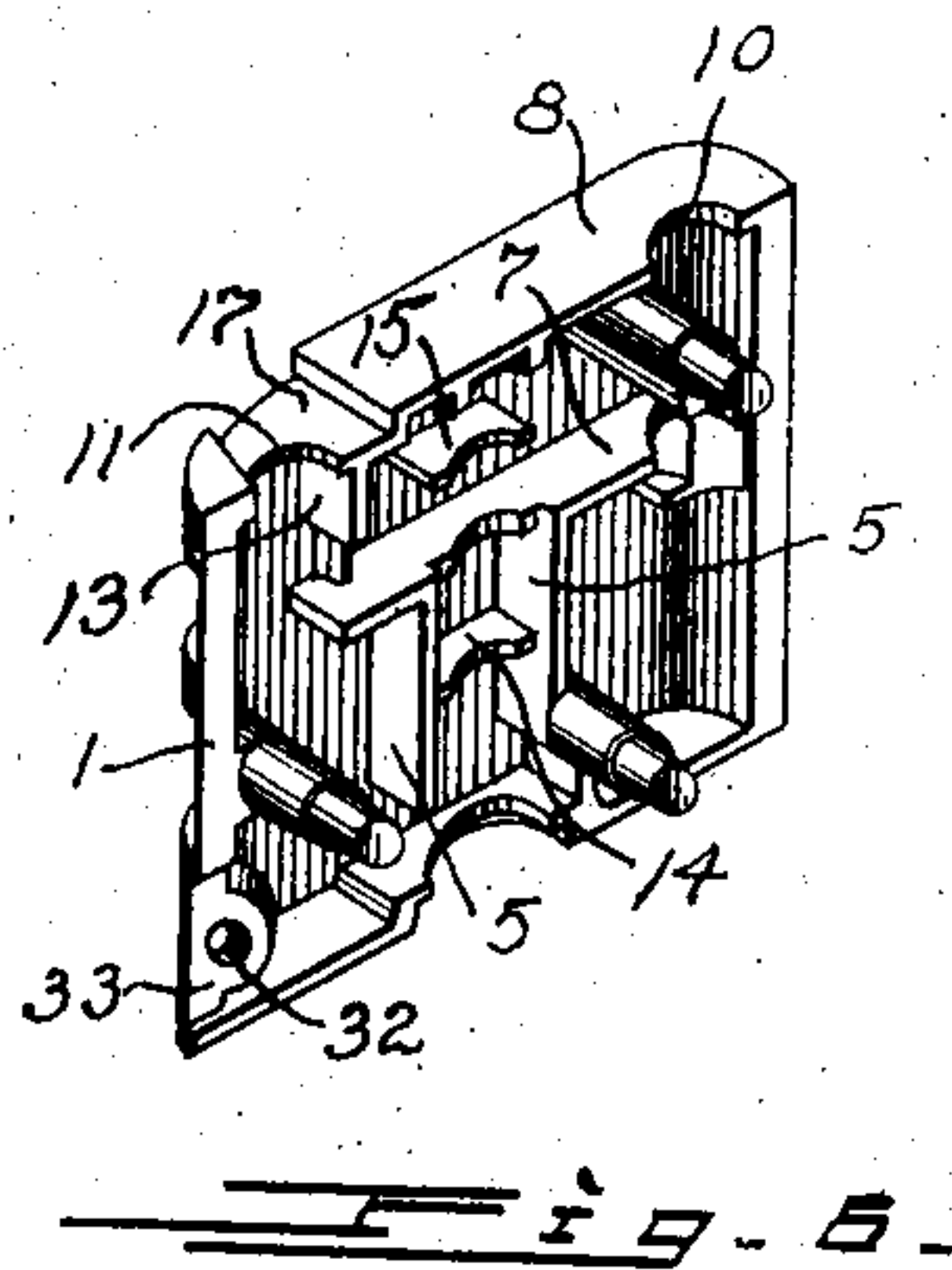
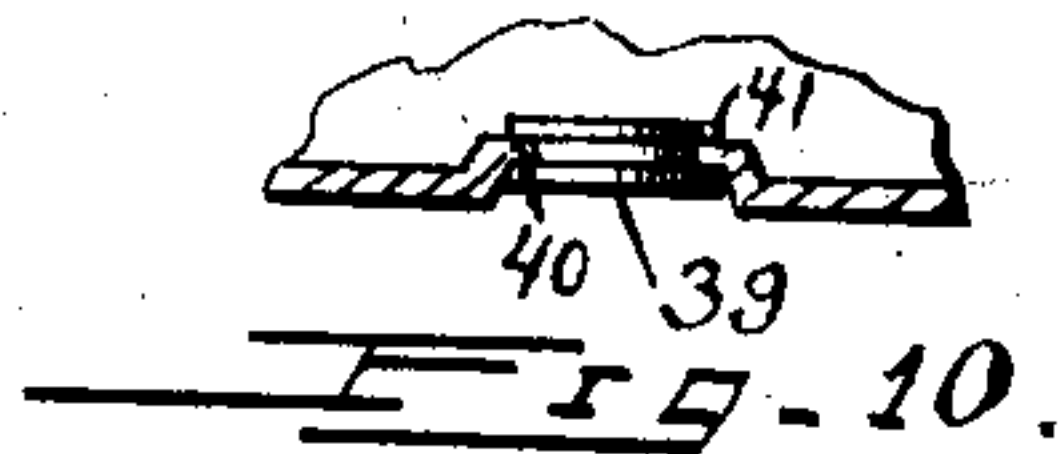
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL R. SLAYMAKER, OF LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

PADLOCK.

No. 834,027.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 23, 1906.

11057

Application filed November 8, 1905. Serial No. 286,336.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL R. SLAYMAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Padlocks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of padlocks wherein the shackle is of the swinging type; and the objects of the improvements are, first, to provide a device by which when being swung from an open to a closed position the movement of the short arm of the shackle will be positively arrested when it reaches a position immediately over the shackle-opening it is to engage; second, to provide means for permanently attaching the lock to the object it is intended to secure, and, third, to simplify and cheapen the details of the construction of locks of this class.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of the various parts, as hereinafter fully described and then pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a full side view of the lock, the shackle being shown in a closed position; Fig. 2, a similar view, but showing the shackle open; Fig. 3, a view of the interior of the case, illustrating the operating mechanism, the shackle being locked in the case; and Fig. 4, a similar view, but with the shackle shown in an open position. Fig. 5 is a side view of the key. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the inside of the front of the case, the operating mechanism being removed; and Fig. 7, a similar view of the back of the case. Fig. 8 is a bottom view of the lock, and Fig. 9 a perspective view of the connection between the case and the attaching-chain. Fig. 10 is a section of the bottom of the lock, showing the connection of the key-guide therewith.

Similar numerals indicate like parts throughout the several views.

The case is divided lengthwise vertically, and for the purposes of this specification the section over which the shackle turns in opening is termed the "front" and the other the "back."

Referring to the details of the drawings, 1 indicates the front of the case, 2 the back, and 3 the shackle. In back 2 of the case are

two vertically-disposed ribs 4, with which is formed a section 6 of a carrying-plate located somewhat below and parallel with the top plate 8. The carrying-plate has a curved extension 9 at one end, that embraces the long arm of the shackle. There are the usual openings 10 and 11 in the top plate 8 of the case, which are engaged by the arms of the shackle, half of each of said openings being formed in each half of the top plate. Adjacent to the part of the shackle-opening 11 of back 2 is a forwardly-projecting tapering tongue 12 for a purpose to be described, and beneath tongue 12 is a depending plate 13.

On the inner face of front 1 of the case are vertically-disposed ribs 5, connected by a ward 14 and having formed therewith a section 7 of the carrying-plate. When the sections of the case are joined, the ribs 4 and 5 meet and form a guideway for the key, and the sections 6 and 7 meet and form the carrying-plate, and above section 7 of the carrying-plate is a second ward 15. There is also in this section of the case a depending plate 13, which corresponds with and meets that in the back of the case.

From shackle-opening 11 of the front to the outside thereof there is a groove 17 of unequal width cut in top plate 8 of the depth of the thickness of tongue 12 of back 2. When the parts of the case are joined, tongue 12 rests against the inner wall of channel 17 and is so tapered as to form a channel 18 of uniform width extending from said opening 11 to the front of the lock in the course followed by the short arm of the shackle as it is opened and closed. The forming of this channel from the side of the lock to the shackle-opening engaged by the short arm of the shackle and so constructing said short arm that it must traverse the channel when being opened and closed affords a perfect, a permanent, and a stable stop for that arm when it is closed to be locked in the case. The groove in the top of the front of the case is made of the shape shown and described to facilitate and cheapen the casting of the case, and the tongue 12 is used to form a channel having the proper direction.

The long arm 20 of the shackle passes down into the case through opening 10 and has the lower end surrounded by a coiled spring 21, which not only turns the shackle at right angles to the face of the lock, but also tends to force the shackle upward to disengage the

short arm 22 from the case, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

23 indicates a two-leaved spring disposed longitudinally on the carrying-plate. The leaves 24 are connected by an open circular head 26 and are a continuation of the jaws of the head which takes under the detent formed by depending plates 13, whereby it is held down on the carrying-plate. From said jaws the leaves flare outward, as shown at 27, and then turn toward each other and bear against opposite sides of the long arm of the shackle.

When the shackle is closed, it is locked in the case by the engagement of the ends of the leaves of spring 23 with notches 28 in opposite sides of the long arm of the shackle. To open the shackle, the key 29 passes between said leaves, as shown in Fig. 3, and when turned the webs 30 thereof force the leaves apart and disengage them from notches 28. When thus released, the shackle is forced upward and turned outward by the action of spring 21, the upward movement of the shackle being limited by the engagement of a stud 31 on the long arm thereof with carrying-plate 6 and 7. To close the shackle, it is turned until the short arm thereof is over opening 11, when the shackle is pressed downward and the leaves of spring 23 take into notches 28.

The case has a chain permanently attached thereto, by which the lock can be secured to any object. Through the lower inner edge of each section of the case there is a bolt-hole 32, which bolt-holes line with each other, and opposite the line of these bolt-holes the meeting faces of the case-sections are recessed, as shown at 33, Figs. 6 and 7, by which when said sections are joined a passage or way 34 is formed to the bolt-opening. The link 35 of a chain 36 is inserted through way 34 into the bolt-opening, and a bolt 37 is passed through said opening and link 35, the end 38 of the bolt being riveted down, all as shown in Fig. 9.

The part of the bottom of the lock having the key-opening therein is inset, as shown, and around that opening is a rim or flange 40. A keyhole-guide 39 is seated in this opening, and it has an angular groove in its edge formed by flanges 41. This groove is engaged by rim 40, upon which the keyhole-guide revolves as a bearing. These parts are so far inset that the outer face of the keyhole-guide lies well inside of the outer face of the bottom of the case, so that said guide is not interfered with by nor does not inter-

fere with the polishing and dressing of the bottom of the case.

I do not limit myself to the details of the construction herein shown and described, as it is obvious that many alterations may be made therein without departing from the principle and scope of my invention.

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

1. The combination, in a padlock, of a case having a shackle-opening and a channel therein extending from its side to said opening, and a rotating and sliding shackle having an arm adapted to traverse said channel and to enter said opening.

2. The combination, in a padlock, of a case divided into sections, one of said sections having a channel therein extending from the outer side thereof to a shackle-opening, and a rotating and sliding shackle having an arm adapted to traverse said channel and to enter said opening.

3. The combination, in a padlock, of a case divided into sections, one of said sections having a groove across it at a shackle-opening, a tongue on the other section engaging said groove to form a channel, and a shackle having an arm adapted to traverse said channel.

4. The combination, in a padlock, of a case divided into sections, one of said sections having a groove across it at a shackle-opening, a tapering tongue on the other section engaging said groove to form a channel, and a shackle having an arm adapted to traverse said channel.

5. The combination, in a padlock, of a case having a bolt hole or opening through the body thereof, a link passing into said opening through a way leading thereto, and a bolt passing through the opening and the link and permanently secured in place.

6. The combination, in a padlock, of a case divided into sections and having bolt holes or openings through the bodies thereof that range with each other, said sections also having recesses in their meeting faces that form a way to the opening made by the bolt-holes, a link passing through the way into said opening, and a bolt passing through the opening and the link and permanently secured in place.

SAMUEL R. SLAYMAKER.

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