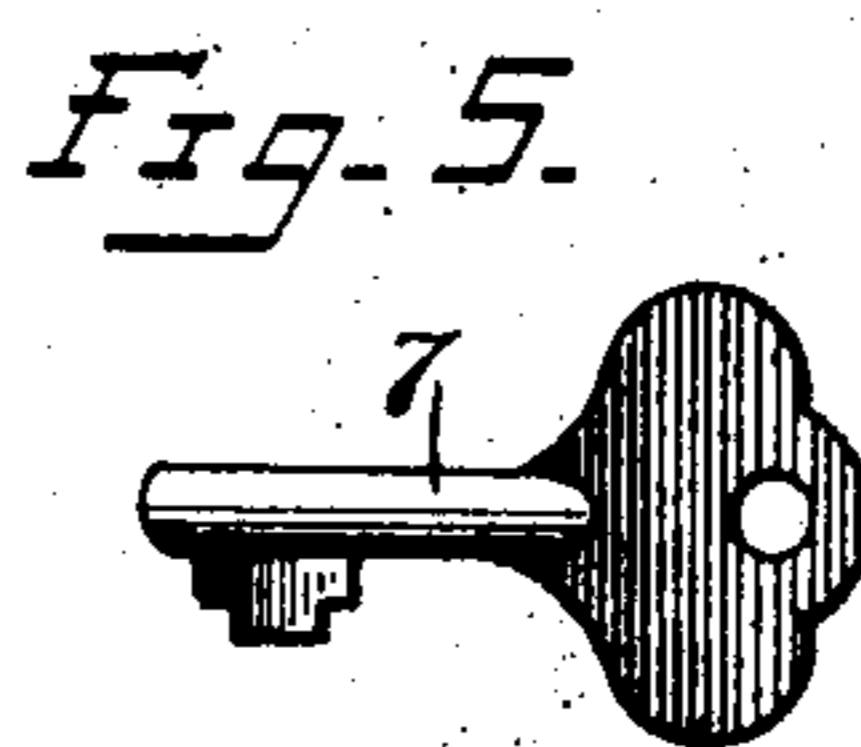
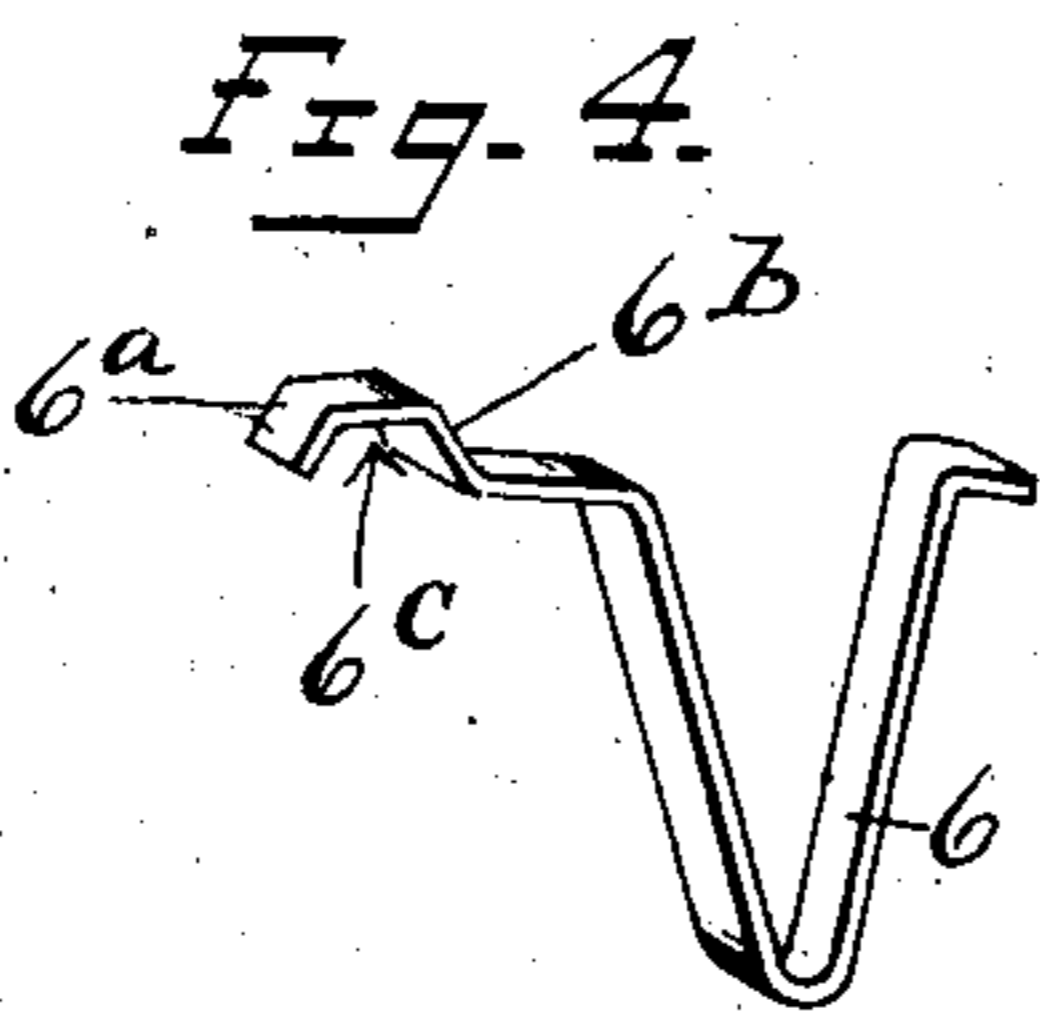
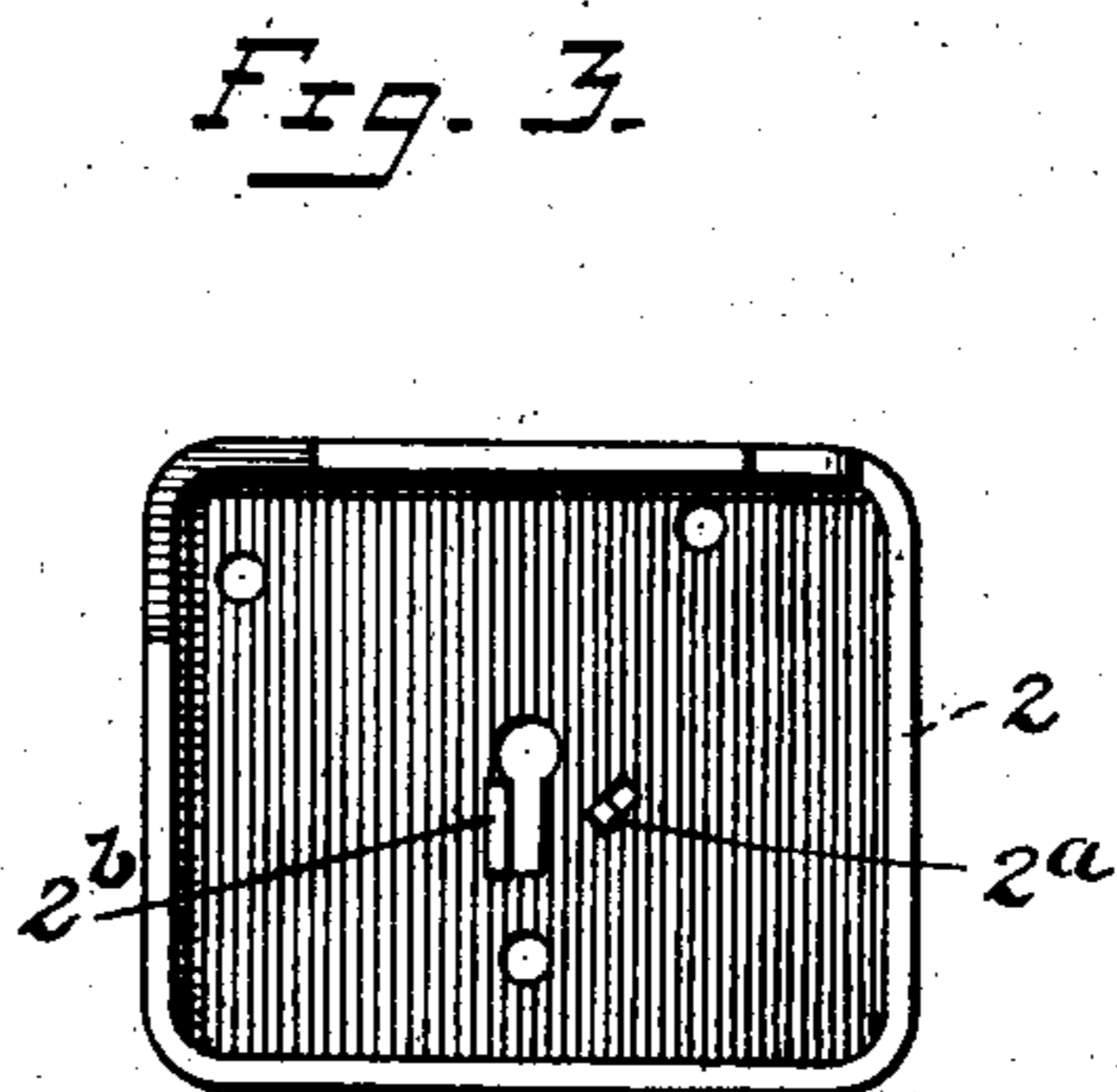
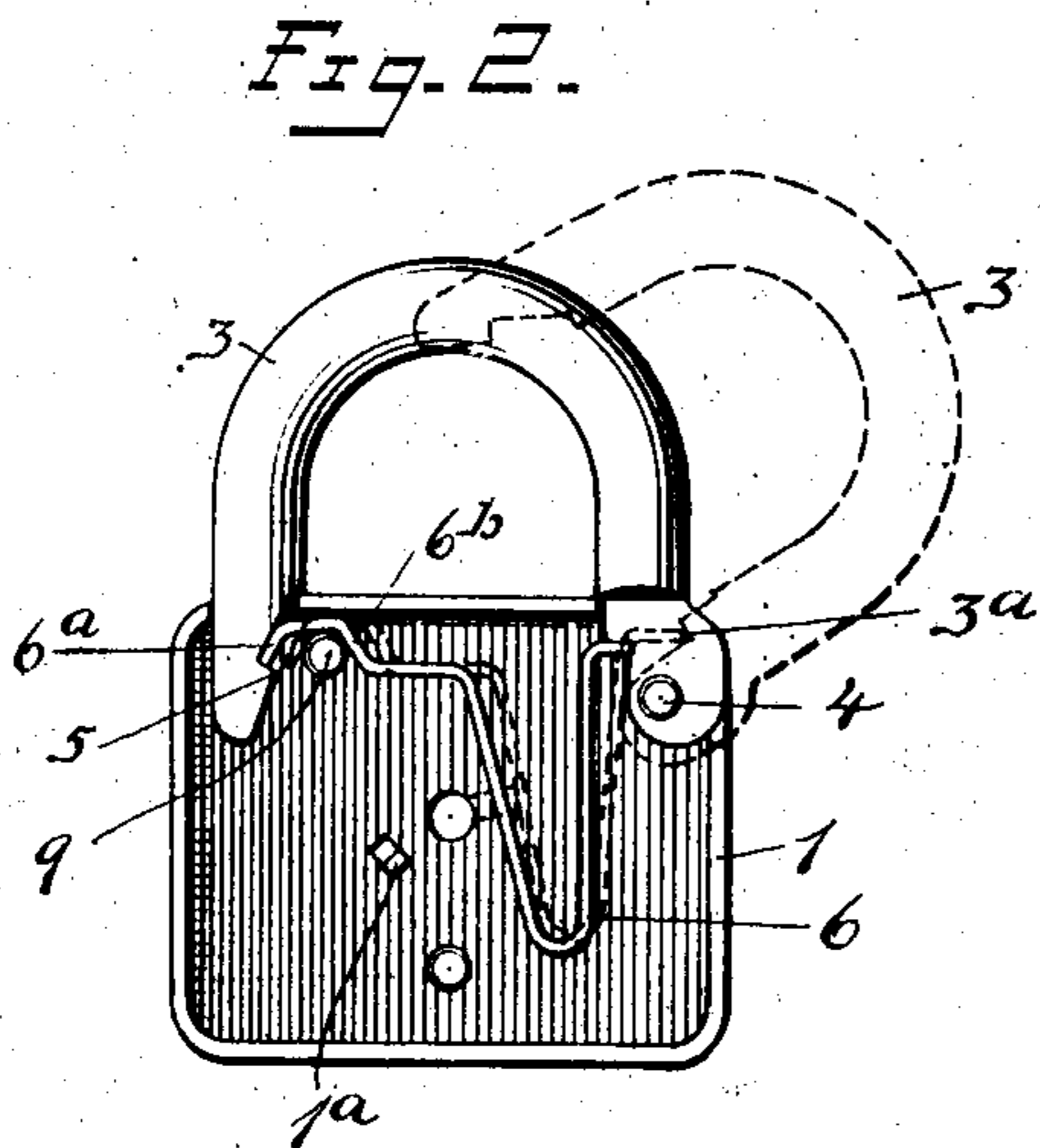
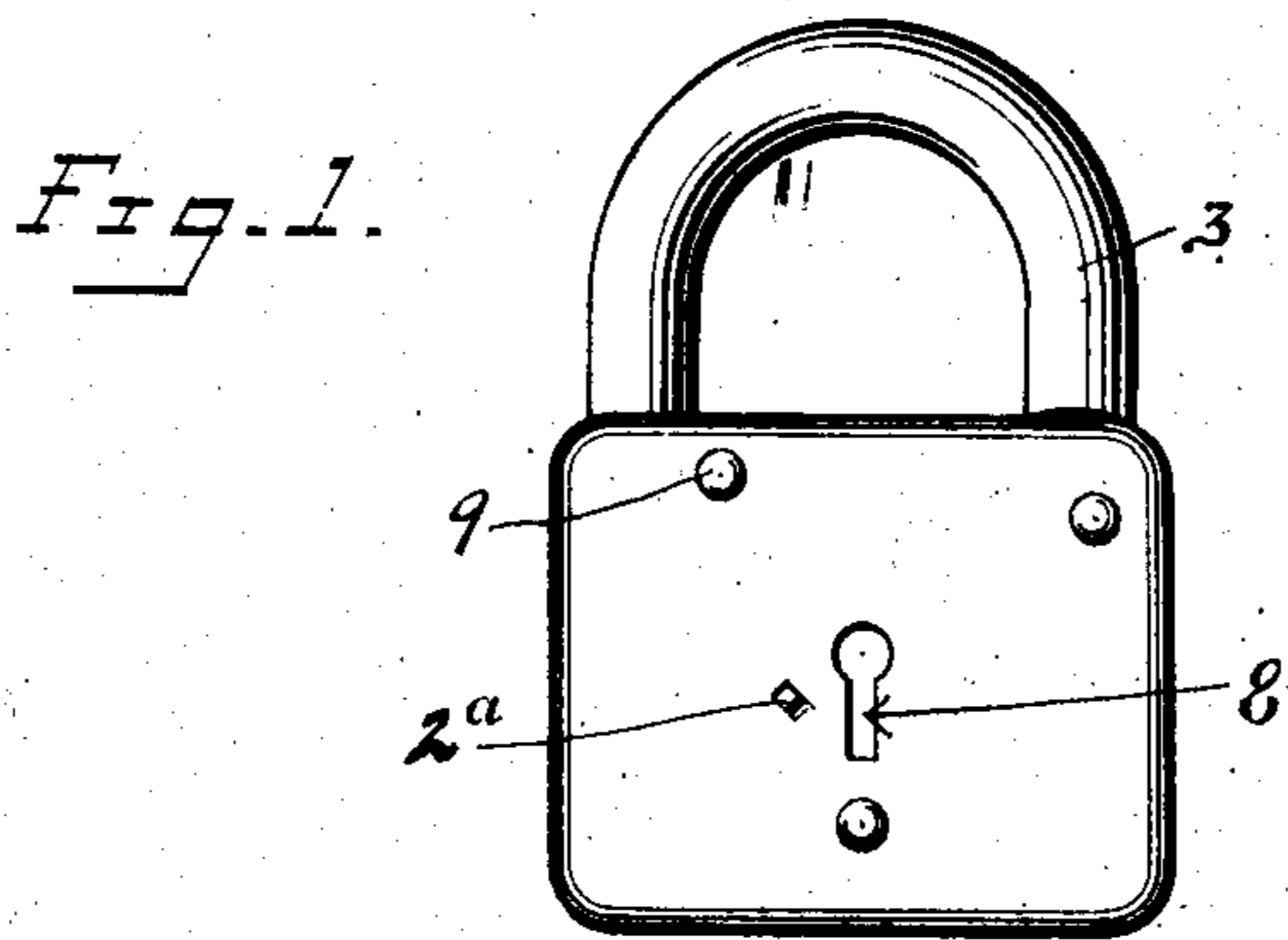


No. 834,339.

PATENTED OCT. 30, 1906.

H. P. TOWNSEND.
PADLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 8, 1906.



Witnesses
G. V. Rasmussen
L. Ireland

Inventor
HARRY P. TOWNSEND
By *his Attorneys*
Paul & Thomas Mitchell

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY P. TOWNSEND, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
CORBIN CABINET LOCK COMPANY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTI-
CUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

PADLOCK.

No. 834,339.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 30, 1906.

Application filed February 8, 1906. Serial No. 300,033.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY P. TOWNSEND, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, Hartford county, Connecticut, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Padlocks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to locks, and particularly padlocks.

10 The object of the invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient construction.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a padlock constructed to embody my invention. Fig.
15 2 is a similar view, the front plate being removed. Fig. 3 is a view of the inside of the removed front plate. Fig. 4 is a view of the spring. Fig. 5 is a view of the key.

1 represents the back of the padlock.

20 2 represents the cover-plate.

3 represents the hasp, pivoted at 4.

5 represents a hook on the end at the inner side of the hasp.

6 represents a spring, one end of which
25 presses outwardly against a notched shoulder 3^a, above but near the pivoted end of the hasp 3, while the other end 6^a is employed as the hasp-locking dog, arranged to press outwardly to engage hook 5.

30 9 is a stop-stud against which the spring 6 may bear when the hasp is open and so as to limit the range of its forward movement. To aid in limiting this range of forward movement, a shoulder 6^b may be formed in the
35 spring. The extremity 6^a of the spring which forms the dog for the hasp may be bent so as to form, in conjunction with the shoulder 6^b, an inverted-U-shaped cavity 6^c, the width of which is sufficient to permit the
40 spring to have only a sufficient range of movement to free the hasp 3 when said spring end is retracted. To retract the spring, a suitable key 7 is employed, which may be inserted through the usual keyhole 8
45 in the face of the lock and turned, so that its bitted end will engage a portion of the spring 6 and cause the dogging end 6^a to disengage the hasp-hook 5. If desired, suitable wards
50 1^a 2^a may also be employed to prevent the

2^b is a stop which will prevent the key from being turned backward into engagement with the spring-dog 6.

It will be observed that the necessity for all tumblers and similar devices are eliminated by this construction and a simple and cheap, though quite effective, lock may be produced.

The space between the stud 9 and the over-
hanging top of the backing member 1 is 60 shown to be very slight. It is through this narrow space that the dogging end of the spring passes. In this space it will have only a reciprocal movement in a line or direction
65 to engage or free the hooked end of the hasp 3 when the latter is closed. The consequence is when the hasp 3 is closed and the spring engages and dogs the same any pulling movement on or attempt to open the hasp
70 will merely cause the spring end 6^a to hug the top and resist such effort. This narrow space also prevents any unnatural or excessive movement of the spring which would tend to dislodge or unseat it.

Obviously I have shown and described 75 only the preferred form of my invention. As shown, the spring end itself engages the hasp. The interposition of a separate piece merely to avoid the direct engagement of the spring would not, of course, avoid the invention. 80

What I claim is—

In a padlock, a case, a hasp pivoted within said case, an inwardly-facing hook at the free end of said hasp, a spring located entirely within said case, a spring-supporting stud 85 near the top of said case, an inverted-U bend in said spring to receive said supporting-stud and limit the range of movement of said spring, one end of said spring pressing against the hasp near and above its pivotal connection, the opposite end of said spring acting to engage the hooked end of the hasp when the latter is closed. 90

HARRY P. TOWNSEND.

Witnesses:

BERTHA WILLIAMS,
JOHN D. BLAIR.