

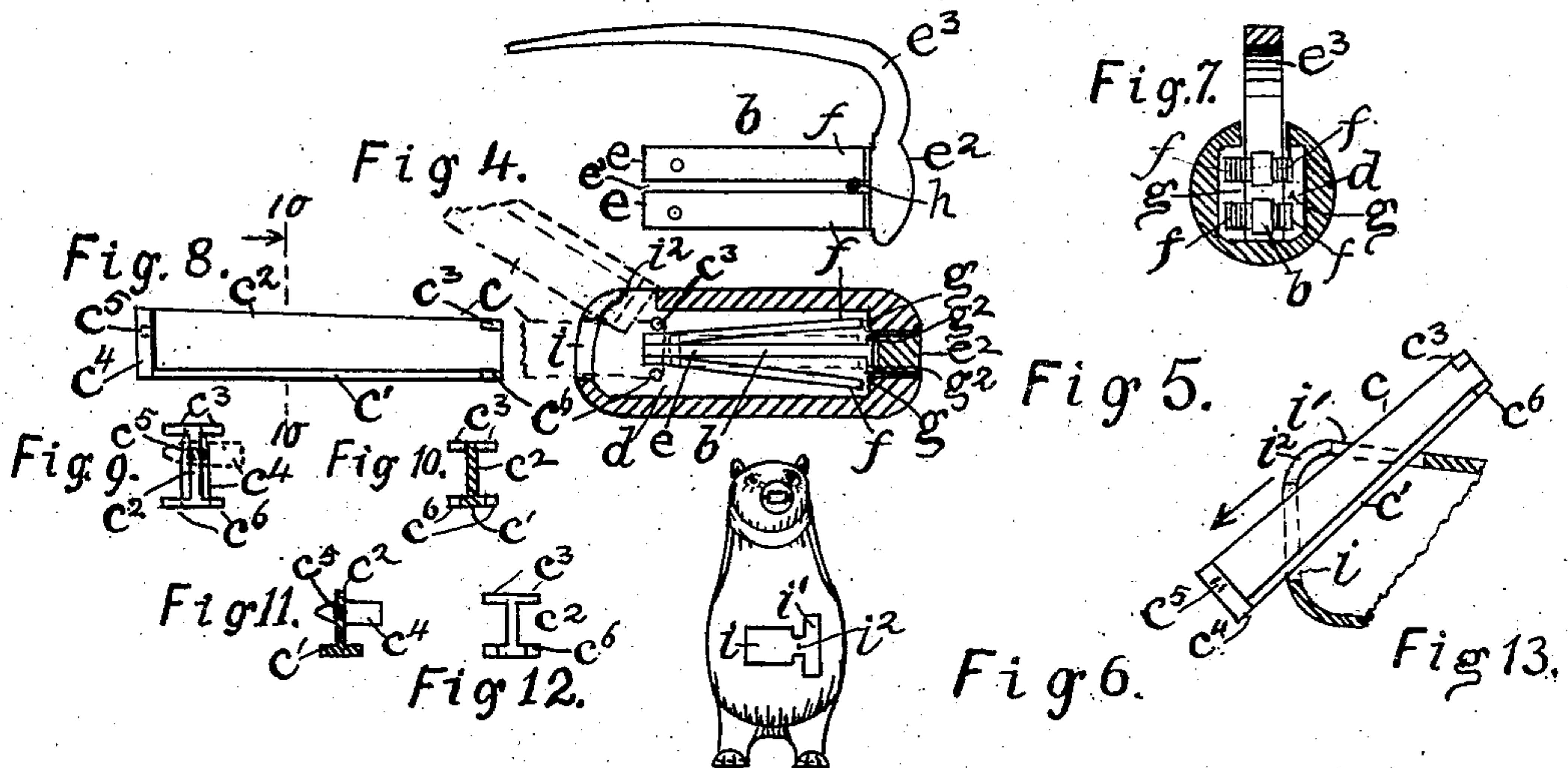
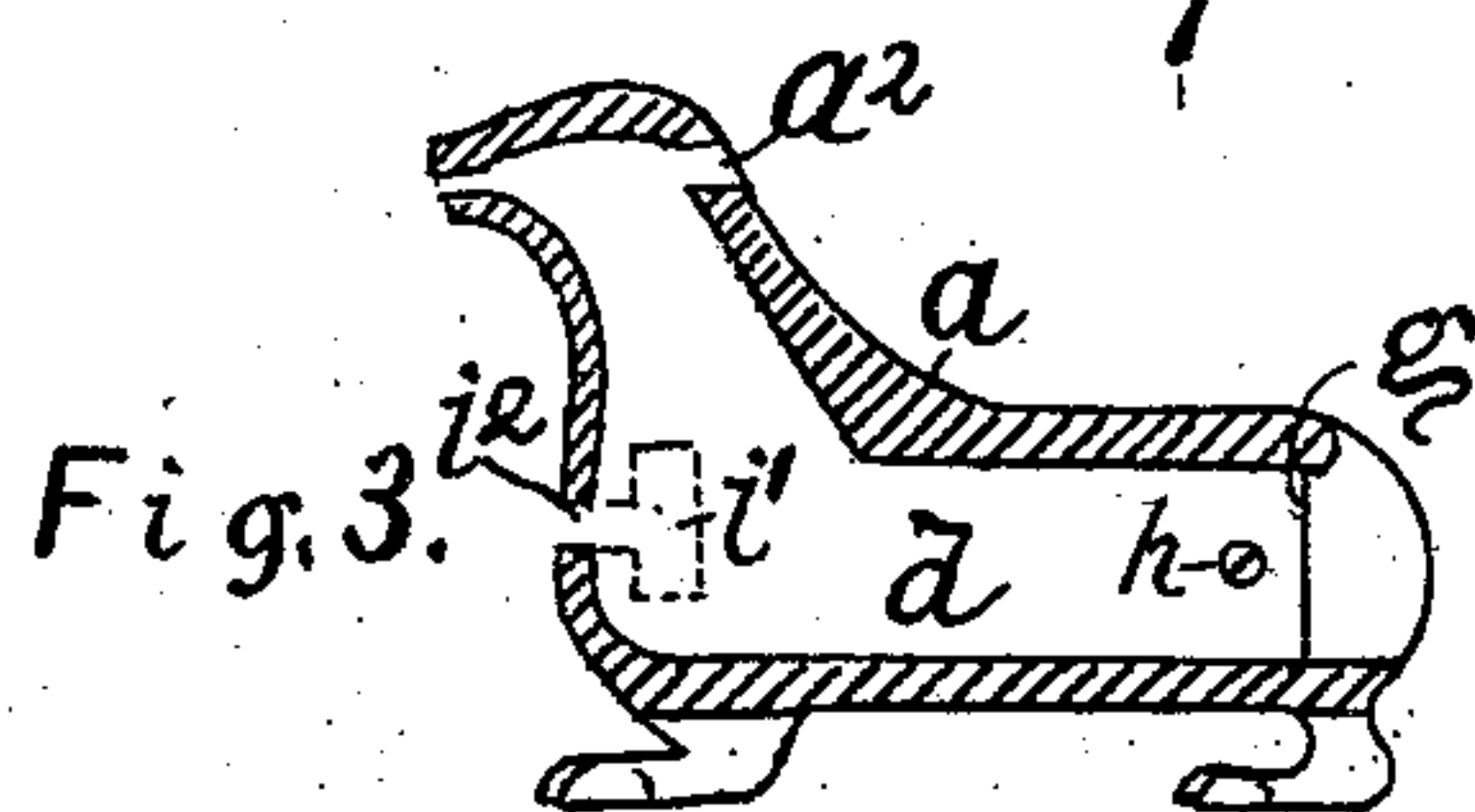
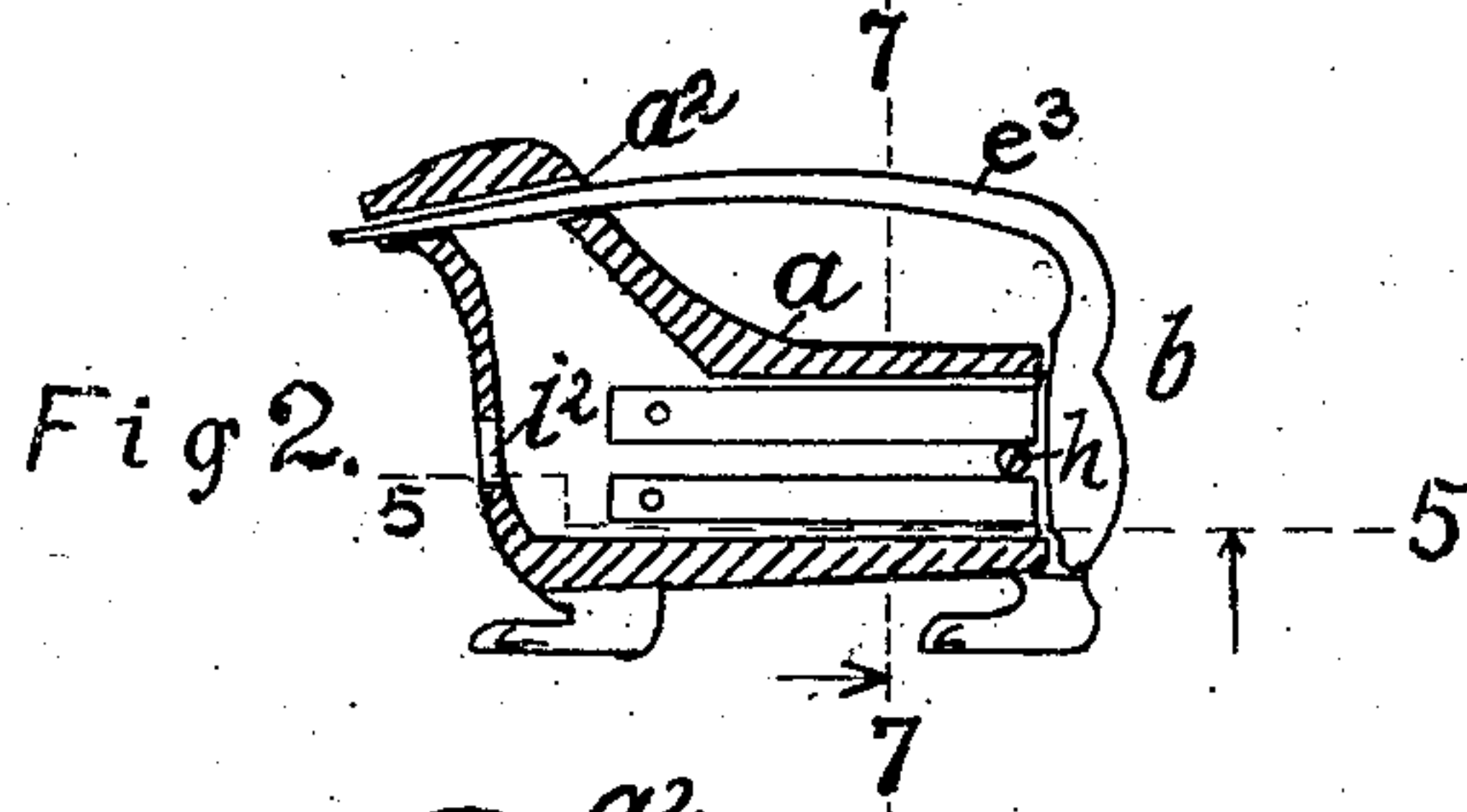
No. 845,358.

PATENTED FEB. 26, 1907.

S. J. JACOBSON.

PADLOCK.

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Witnesses
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SVAN J. JACOBSON, OF BREWSTER, KANSAS.

PADLOCK.

No. 845,358.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SVAN J. JACOBSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in Brewster, Thomas county, Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Padlocks, of which the following is a full and correct specification, reference being had to the accompanying sheet of drawings, illustrating the same and forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 shows my said device in side elevation in closed condition. Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal vertical section of the same, the cutting plane passing on the near side of the interior mechanism. Fig. 3 shows the same vertical section as Fig. 2 with the interior mechanism removed, showing the clear interior chamber and the openings i' i^2 in their relative places in broken outlines. Fig. 4 shows the lock part b removed from the part a in side elevation. Fig. 5 shows a transverse section of Fig. 1, taken, as shown, on the cutting plane 5 5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 shows said device in front elevation. Fig. 7 shows a transverse section of Fig. 1 as indicated by the cutting-plane 7 7 on Fig. 2. Fig. 8 shows the key c in side elevation. Fig. 9 shows Fig. 8 in end elevation looking from the end parts c^3 toward the further parts c^4 . Fig. 10 shows a transverse section of Fig. 8 on the cutting plane 10 10. Fig. 11 shows a transverse section of the key taken on the plane 10 10 of Fig. 8 in direction contrary to that indicated by the arrow to said plane 10 10. Fig. 12 shows the key in end elevation as seen when looking at its inner end or that with the parts c^3 c^6 . Fig. 13 shows a fragment of Fig. 5 showing the direction of the diagonally-placed entering and advancing key.

Like reference-letters denote like parts throughout.

The object of my invention is to construct a padlock and key of such form and design as will not correspond with any of the known locks or their keys and which shall at the same time be most serviceable.

To attain said desirable ends, I construct my said new device in substantially the following manner, namely:

The body a is made, preferably, in the form of a dog, lion, or similar design, having an interior cavity d extending from the head

through the rear end, at which are provided shoulders g g and near which passes a pin h , held in the sides, and in the front is an opening consisting of an oblong horizontal part i and an oblong vertical part i' , said parts being connected by a neck i^2 .

The bolt or removable part b consists of the block e^2 , which fits into and closes the rear end of the cavity d and of which the upper end is continued and forms the tail e^3 , which herein forms the hasp, of which the point passes through the holes a^3 in the head. Said bolt consists, further, of the rigid bars e e integral with the part e^2 , but thinner, so as to leave shoulders g^2 on each side, which shall be flush with or slightly greater than the thickness of the springs f f on each side of the bars e when said springs are held against said bars by the incoming key c , as indicated by the broken outlines of said springs in Fig. 5, which said springs in their locking position abut with their free ends against the shoulders g , and thereby prevent the withdrawal of the bolt b . The bolt b can be withdrawn by laying the springs f against the bars e , as shown in broken outlines in Fig. 5, and this is accomplished by means of the key c , of which the end which performs said function consists of two spurs c^3 and two spurs c^6 , the latter being extensions of the edges of the sole or web c' , and the spurs c^3 consist of a single bar held centrally to the upper corner of the web c^2 . There is a slot e' between the bars e e , and into it the web c^2 passes as the spurs c^3 and c^6 pass along on the outer faces of the springs f and lay them against the sides of the bars e , and thus free the ends of the springs f from the shoulders g , and thereby free the bolt b from the part a . The transverse pin h stops the advancing key c .

In applying the key the end with the part c^4 is passed into the slot i' , the part c^2 passing into the neck i^2 , and the outer end of the key brought around until said foremost end passes out through the slot i . The key will then be in a diagonal position to said parts, as shown in Fig. 13, in which it will be advanced until the parts c^3 c^6 enter the slot i' , after which the direction of the key will point with that shown in Fig. 8, and, as indicated, near its front end by a fragment of the front end of such a key in Fig. 5 with its spurs c^3 and c^6 at their starting-point on the

springs *ff*, then advancing said key into the lock until it has brought the springs *f* to the position parallel to the parts *e*, (indicated in broken outlines in Fig. 5,) and the lock is open.

The locking of the bolt is automatic. By turning the end *e*⁴ on its pivot *c*⁵ into the transverse position (indicated in Figs. 9 and 11) it will not be possible to enter the key into its lock.

In Fig. 5 is shown a fragment of the entering end of the key in broken outlines, and below it is shown a fragment of the opposite key end in broken outlines, its spurs *c*³ *c*⁶ starting to disengage the free spring ends from the shoulders *g*.

What I claim is—

The combination with a chambered body provided with shoulders *g* at one end and a key-entrance consisting of two oblong openings disposed at right angles to each other and connected by a slot into a single opening at its opposite end, of a locking-bolt consisting of a head-piece and bars shouldered at said head-piece, springs secured to said bars, and a transversely-T-shaped and longitudinally-reciprocable key provided, at one end with sets of opposite spurs.

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