H. R. TOWNE.

PADLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1908.

920,691. Patented May 4, 1909.

Fig. 1.

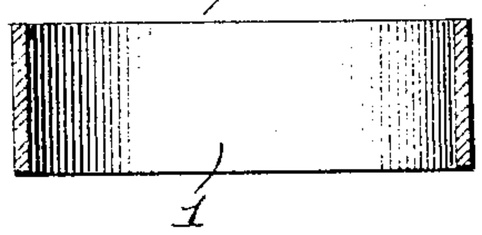


Fig. 2.

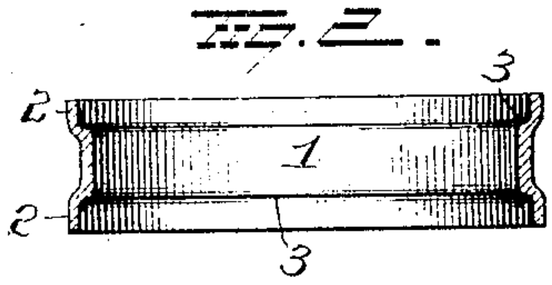


Fig. 3.

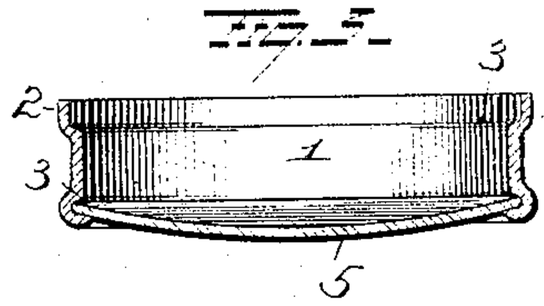


Fig. 4.

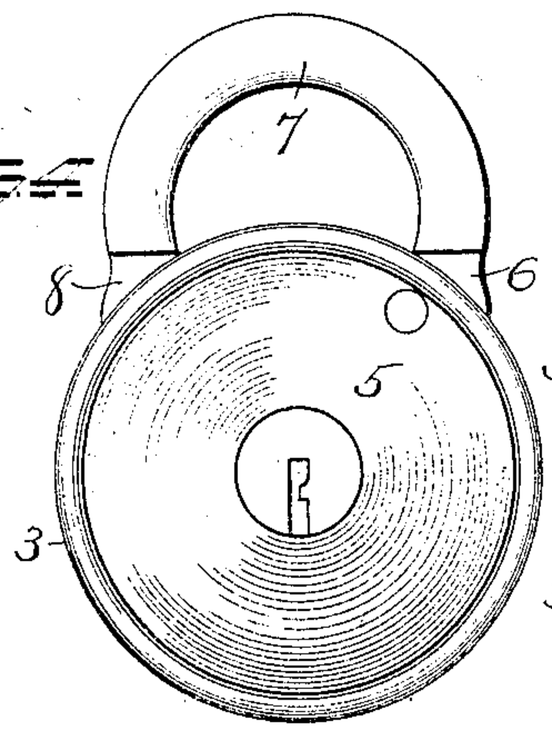


Fig. 5.

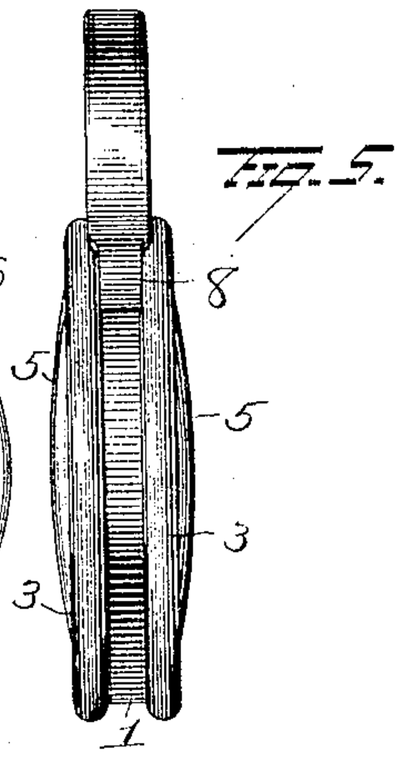


Fig. 6.

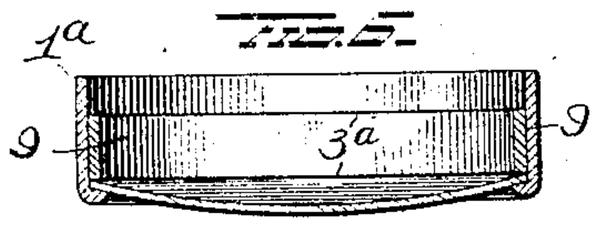


Fig. 7.

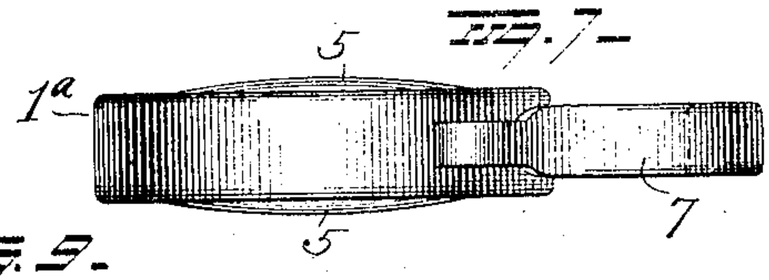


Fig. 9.

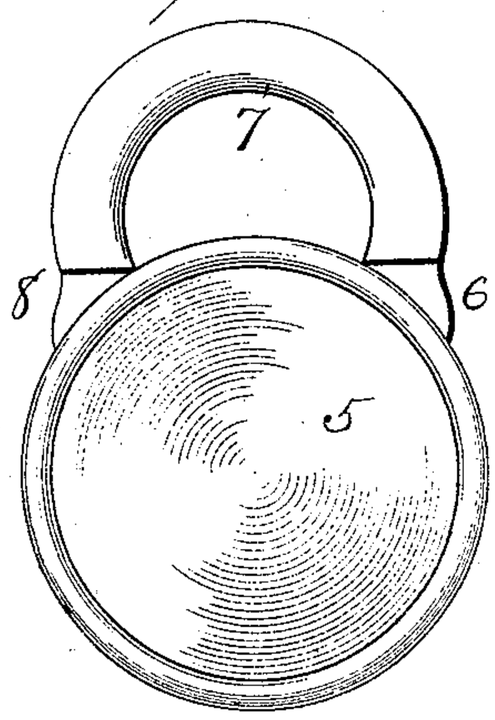


Fig. 8.

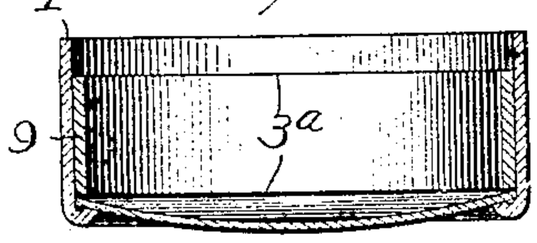


Fig. 10.

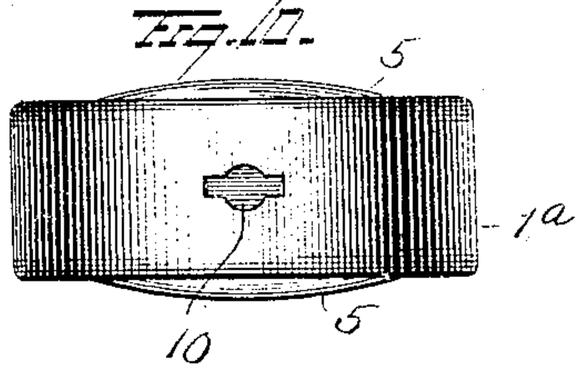
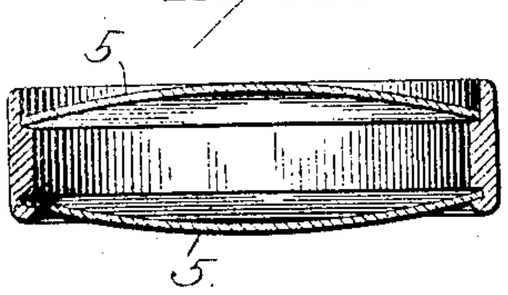


Fig. 11.



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PADLOCK.

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Application filed May 1, 1908. Serial No. 430,394.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY R. TOWNE, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Padlocks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in padlocks, the object being to provide simple and effective means for permanently connecting the several parts of the case, and it consists in providing a flat ring or band made of wrought or ductile metal, with internal seats for the face plates of the case, and then turning or spinning the edges of the ring over the edges of the face plates, thus permanently locking the parts together.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in section of the blank from which the body of the lock is formed. Fig. 2 shows the same expanded at its edges to form seats for the face plate. Fig. 3 is a similar view with one of the face plates secured in place. Figs. 4 and 5 are side and edge views respectively of the completed lock. Fig. 6 is a view in section of a portion of the case wherein the seat for the face plate is formed by a separate ring, and Fig. 7 is an edge view of a lock so constructed. Figs. 8, 9 and 10 are views of another form of lock embodying the same method of construction, and Fig. 11 is a view of another modification.

While I have shown and will describe my improvement in connection with padlocks, I would have it understood that it is adapted to any other type of lock, the case of which has an opening for the insertion of the assembled operative parts of the lock, and a cover or face plate for permanently closing said opening.

In the manufacture of the lock, I take a flat ring 1 of wrought or ductile metal, of a width slightly greater than the thickness of the case of a completed lock, and expand it at its opposite edges as shown at 2, so as to form the shoulders or seats 3 on which the face plates 5 rest. The face plates which are preferably of sheet metal, may be flat, or they may be concavo-convex as shown, the convex surface being on the outside. This face plate 5 is constructed to rest at its peripheral edge on the continuous annular seat 3 and is permanently secured in such position by turning or spinning the expanded edge 2 of the ring or body 1 over the outer edge of the face plate 5.

After one face plate 5 has been secured in place, the assembled operative parts of the lock are placed within the ring or body and held therein by the other face plate which is then secured in place on its seat or shoulder 3 by turning or spinning the other expanded edge 2 of the ring or body over the outer edge of said face plate.

The ring or body 1 is provided with a slot to receive the pivoted end 6 of the shackle 7, and also with a slot for the passage of the free end 8 of the shackle.

In the construction shown in Figs. 6 to 10 inclusive, instead of expanding the opposite edges of the ring or body to form seats or supports for the face plates, I employ an inner narrower sheet metal ring 9 within the outer ring 1^a, the side edges of which form the shoulders or seats 3^a on which the face plates rest, and against which they are held by turning or spinning over the edges of the outer ring 1.

The construction shown in Figs. 8, 9 and 10 is identical with that shown in the other figures except that it is a heavier lock and is provided with key hole 10 at the bottom instead of through the face plates as in Fig. 4.

In Fig. 11 I have shown a cast ring or body of brass or other ductile metal, one face plate being secured and the other seated but not secured. By this method of construction the side plates become permanently secured to the main body of the lock, thus making it impossible to get at the locking mechanism without destroying the lock.

The rings 1 shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, and the rings 1^a and 9 shown in Fig. 8, may be formed by any of the familiar methods, as for example, from a flat annulus punched from sheet metal and then converted by a cupping process into the desired form, or by punching a strip from sheet metal, bending it into the form of a ring and securing its ends together.

It is evident that changes in the method described may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, hence I would have it understood that I do not confine myself to the exact