H. C. Jones,

Padlock.

No. 2,525. Patented Apr. 1, 1842.

Fig. 3.

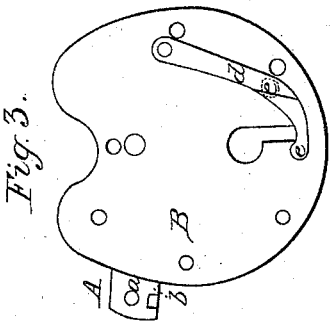


Fig. 2.

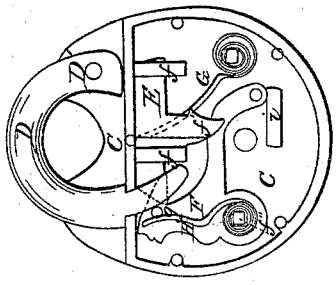


Fig. 4.

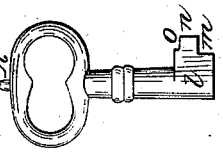
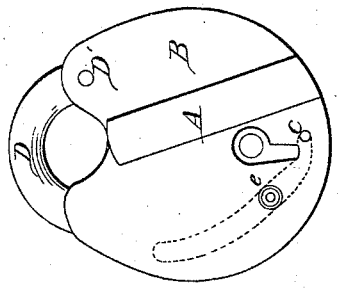


Fig. 1.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

H. C. JONES, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PADLOCK FOR MAIL-BAGS, &c.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 2,525, dated April 1, 1842.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, H. C. JONES, of Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Lock for Mail-Bags, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is the lock complete, showing the keyhole open. Fig. 2, a section representing the interior. Fig. 3, the inside of the cap. Fig. 4 the key.

The different figures have all the same letters of reference for similar parts—A, escutcheon; B, cap; C, shell; D, shackles; D′, joints, E and F, bolts, G and H, springs, *a a* hole on the under side of the escutcheon, *b*, a chamber to press down the pin, *c*, attached to the end of the spring *d*; *e*, a stud on spring *d*, (this spring is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1,) *f*, *f*, staples to sustain the sliding bolt E, *f′*, projection on bolt, *f″*, fulcrum on which bolt F turns, *g*, pin against which spring H, bears, *i*, guard to prevent bolt F, from falling too far forward.

The shell is formed similar to the common mail lock, the upper part of the rim, running straight across, below the joint of the shackle and having a small opening to receive the end of the shackle, which fits tight therein. The escutcheon is a straight piece of metal revolving on a pivot near the upper part of the shell, and made to cover the keyhole, so as to render the interior of the lock impervious to water, it is held in its place when closed by means of the pin *c*, passing through the cap, and attached to a spring *d*, on the inside, this pin projects up so as to enter the hole *a*, in the escutcheon, the bevel *b*, presses down the pin when the escutcheon is brought over it; near the center of the spring is a stud *e*, projecting through the cap, this stud is made concave on the end for the purpose of receiving a point, *k*, on the bow of the key, which when pressed into it depresses the pin *c*, and allows the escutcheon to be turned on one side to uncover the key-hole. The shackle is of a semicircular form, the end that enters the shell is beveled and has a slot through it into which the bolts E, and F, pass, the other end turns on a pivot (as represented at D′ Fig. 2).

E, is a straight bolt sliding in staples *f*, *f*; on the lower side of this bolt there is a projection (*f′*) against which the key strikes, the coiled spring G, acting on a stud on the side of the bolt (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2,) throws it forward, this bolt passes through the slot in the shackle from the right hand side; there is also another bolt F′, bent nearly at right angles revolving on a fulcrum *f″*, at its angle around which fulcrum is coiled a spring H, that extends up and bears against a pin *z*, on the upright arm of the bolt, the end of which is formed into a catch which enters the slot in the shackle on the side opposite the bolt E, the other arm of the bolt runs across the lock just above the key-hole and is then curved down so as to touch a guard *i*, attached to the shell, both of these bolts are beveled on the upper side so as to be forced back by the point of the shackle when pressed in, they then spring forward through the slot and cross by each other into the position shown in the drawing Fig. 2, thus fastening the lock without the aid of the key and securing it against the possibility of being opened by a blow on the side, for it will be seen that a jar, that would force back one bolt, would retain the other firmly in its place. The key has a small projection or pin *k*, on the bow for unfastening the escutcheon, as above described, the bit *l*, is of the usual form having notches *m* and *o*, that part of the bit at *m*, acts on the horizontal arm of the bolt F, by raising which the catch is drawn back, by turning the key still farther the part *n*, of the bit strikes the projection *f′* on the bolt E, and moves that bolt in an opposite direction to F, thus relieving the shackle from both bolts, the notch *o*, is made to allow the key to turn part of the ward formed by the spring *d*, on the cap.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the slide bolt E, and the turning bolt F, passing through the shackle, constructed and arranged as above described.

H. C. JONES.

Witnesses:

THOS. G. WELLS,

J. J. GREENOUGH.