H. Jackson,

Padlock,

No. 49,113, Patented Aug. 1, 1865.

Fig. 2.

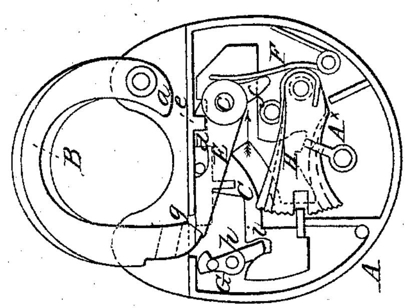


Fig. 3.

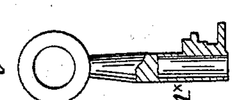
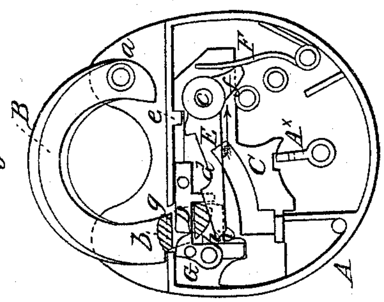


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **49,113**, dated August 1, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, H. JACKSON, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Padlock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an internal view of my invention with the tumblers removed; Fig. 2, an internal view of the same with all the parts in proper position; Fig. 3, a view of the key, partly in section.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention relates to a new and improved padlock of that class in which the shackle engages or locks itself when forced down into the lock.

The invention consists in a novel means for throwing the shackle out of the lock when liberated from a catch and bolt which holds or locks it, and for retaining or holding the catch and bolt, when the shackle is out from the lock, in proper position to receive the shackle when the latter is pressed or forced into the lock.

The invention further consists in a novel arrangement of the means aforesaid with the catch which operates in connection with the bolt for locking or securing the shackle.

A represents the case of the padlock, and B is the shackle, of bow or semicircular form, and working at one end on a journal or pin, *a*, the opposite end being provided with an eye, *b*, into which the bolt and a catch, hereinafter described, pass, when the shackle is secured or locked in the case.

C represents a sliding frame, which is fitted within the case A, and has a projection, D, attached to it, which serves as a bolt. This frame C also has a lever E attached to it by a fulcrum-pin, *c*, said lever having a notch, *d*, made in its upper edge to catch against a proection, *e*, at the upper part of the lock case when the shackle is out of the case A. (See Fig. 2.) The lever E has a spring, F, bearing against a projection or arm, *f*, which extends down from it. This spring performs two functions—to wit, throwing the frame C to the left, so that the bolt D will pass into the eye, and throwing the long arm of the lever E upward to eject the bow or shackle out from the case, said arm of the lever extending across the opening *g*, through which the eye of the shackle passes into the case A.

G is a catch, which is pivoted in the case A, as shown at *h*, and has its lower end fitted in a notch, *i*, in the upper edge of the frame C. The upper end of this catch is in line with the bolt D, and both enter the eye *b* of the shackle when the latter is secured or is in a locked state.

The frame C is operated upon by a key, A*, and moved in the direction indicated by arrow 1, so as to throw the bolt D out of the eye *b* of the shackle, said movement of the frame causing the upper part of catch G to recede from the eye, the lever E throwing the shackle out of the case in consequence of being acted upon by spring F. When the frame C is moved to throw the bolt D out from the eye *b*, and said frame relieved from the action of the key, the shoulder formed by the notch *d* will catch against the projection *e* at the top of the case and prevent the bolt D being thrown so far forward under the action of spring F that the eye of the shackle cannot pass down between the . . (See Fig. 2.) When the shackle is shoved down into the case it strikes the lever E and forces its long arm down until the edge of the notch *d*, which bears against the projection *e*, is free from said projection, at which time the spring F will throw the frame C to the left and the bolt D into the eye *b*, the catch G being thrown simultaneously into the eye in consequence of its connection with the frame C.

From the above description it will be seen that the spring F performs two functions, that of throwing up the lever E and moving the frame C, while the catch G is moved solely by the frame C, no spring being required.

I would remark that a series of tumblers, H, may be used, arranged in the usual way, in order to render the lock difficult to pick.

Having thus described my invention, I claim

as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The sliding frame C, provided with the bolt D and lever E, with the spring F bearing against the latter, the lever being notched at its upper edge to catch against the projection *e* at the upper part of the case, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2 The pivoted catch G, connected with the frame C, as shown, to operate simultaneously therewith, for the purpose specified.

H. JACKSON.

Witnesses:
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C. L. TOPLIFF.