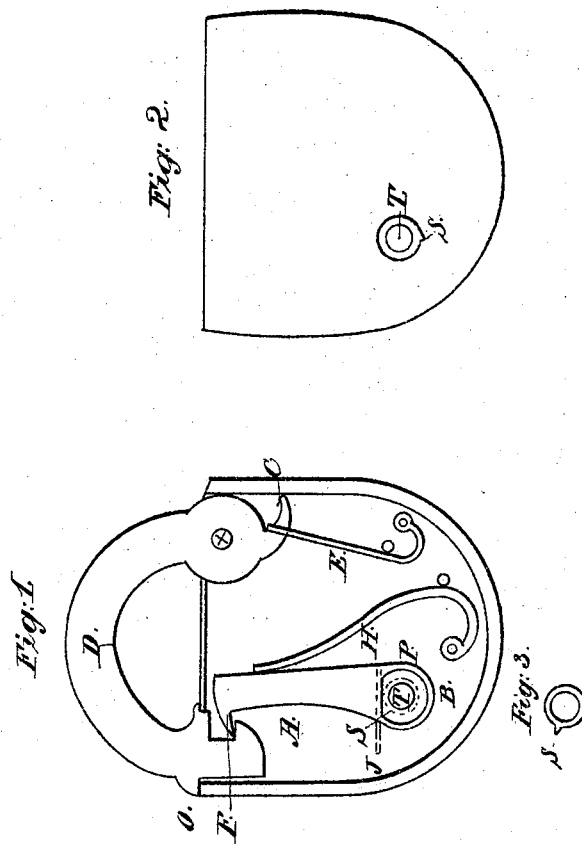


C. W. Saladee,
Padlock,
No 55,166, Patented May 29, 1866.



Witnesses.

James White.
James Hood.

Inventor.

C. W. Saladee

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CYRUS W. SALADEE, OF NEWARK, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **55,166**, dated May 29, 1866; antedated May 24, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CYRUS W. SALADEE, of Newark, county of Licking, in the State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Constructing Padlocks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in the peculiar arrangement of the recess B in the body of the lever A.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a complete view of all the several parts embraced in my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the cap or covering of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is the lower end of the key in section.

A is a lever, the top end of which is formed with the hook F, to catch the hook end of the lock-bar D, and the lower end held in place by the key-stud T.

H is a single spring, so arranged as to bear against the back of the lever A and keep the hook F in position.

C is a hook on the pivot end of the lock-bar D, into which is hooked the wire spring E, for the purpose of throwing up the hook end of the lock-bar D when unlocked.

Through the lower end of the lever A, I first drill a hole to fit the key-stud T, and then sink the recess B sufficiently deep to receive the key with its short lever S. (See Fig. 3.) The circle of this recess is then crossed with the straight line J, so that when the short lever S on the key is turned up it comes in contact with the straight line J, (see dotted lines in Fig. 3,) and by that means the hook F is thrown back out of the hook on the lock-bar D. The outer rim, P, of this recess B serves as a wall or guard, completely surrounding and incasing the key when in the lock.

By the peculiar arrangement of this recess B it will be seen the ordinary hook or catch for the key to bear against when unlocking the lock I abandon entirely, so that no point is left within the said recess to be caught hold of by any instrument which may be called into requisition for the purpose of picking the lock. The lever S of the key simply bears against the shortened portion of the outer circle of the recess B, and thereby operates the lever A, as shown and described.

The lever A should be the same thickness

as the lock-bar D, so that when the top cover, Fig. 2, is in position there will be no space between the rim P and the under side of the top cover.

The key may be made to act upon the lever A without this recess B by simply placing a bar across it at J for the lever S of the key to press against; but in this way of doing it the end of the bar J might be caught by some instrument and the lock easily picked.

I am aware that levers similar to that of A are known; but in no case does the key-stud T pass through the body of the same and the key made to act thereupon, as herein shown and described.

When it is desired to have an extra guard within the recess B, I have only to enlarge the diameter of the recess to admit of it.

To the pivot end of the lock-bar D, I attach the hook C, into which is fitted the single-wire spring E, for the purpose already specified.

The recess B or wards for the key may be omitted, leaving a plain surface on the top of the lever A, and the wards or guards for the key may be set on this surface as so many projections, and the key-stud T may be cast or formed solid with the lever A, so that the lever A, key-stud T, and the wards may be, or may be equivalent to, one solid piece of metal. I do not therefore limit my claim to the precise manner shown in the drawings of providing wards or guards for the key, as shown by the recess B, as they may be formed in or on the body of the lever A in a variety of ways; and this I claim as one of the peculiar features in my invention, that the wards, either as indentations, like recess B, or as projections, shall form a part of the body of the lever A. The form of this lever A may also vary to suit the different kinds and sizes of padlocks, and the key-stud T, passing through it, may be nearer the center of the lock than is shown in the drawings.

I am aware that a spring has been made to answer the double purpose of locking the bar D and of throwing it open when unlocked; but I am not advised that a single spring operating independent of the other portions of the lock upon the hook C is not novel and of my invention.

The advantage I claim for this separate and independent action of the single spring E upon the hook C is the extreme simplicity of

its arrangement, and if it should ever get out of order its derangement could not affect the other and more important part or parts of the lock.

I claim—

Securing the wards or guards B for the key in the body of the lever A, or its equivalent,

in the manner and for the purpose substantially as set forth.

CYRUS W. SALADÉE.

Witnesses:

JAMES WHITE,
JAMES HOOD.