Andy M. Adams.

Case B

Improvement in Locks.

108951

PATENTED NOV 8 1870

Fig. 1.

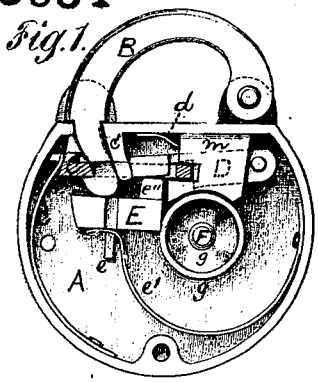


Fig. 2.

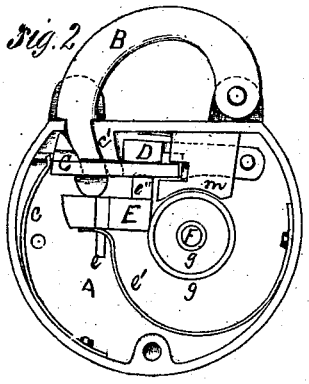


Fig. 3.

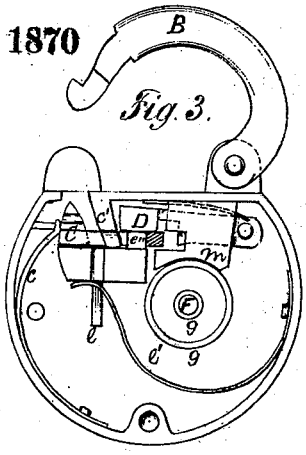


Fig. 9.

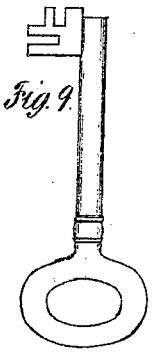


Fig. 4.

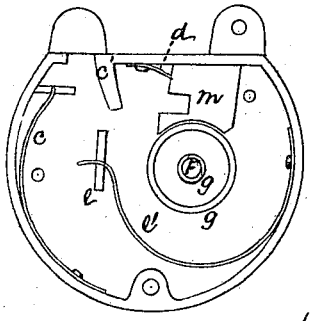


Fig. 5.

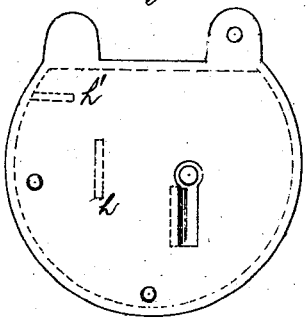


Fig. 6.

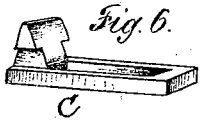


Fig. 7.

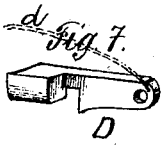


Fig. 8.

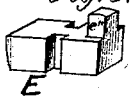


Fig. 10.

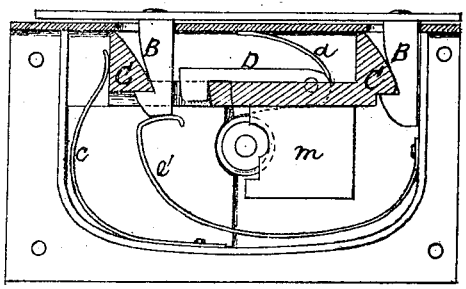
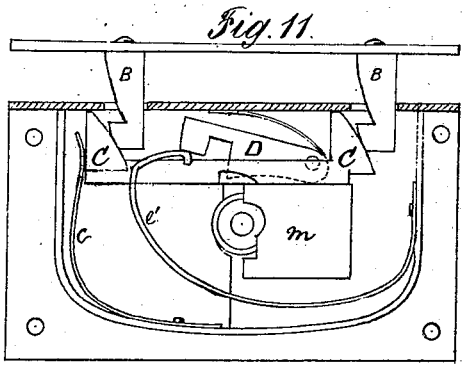


Fig. 11.



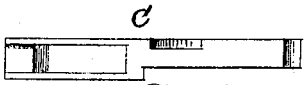


Fig. 12.

Witnesses:
Fred Artos
Herm. Lauter

Inventor:
Andy M. Adams
By Geo. W. McGill & Co
Atty's

United States Patent Office.

ANDY M. ADAMS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Letters Patent No. 108,951, dated November 8, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAD AND TRUNK-LOCKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDY M. ADAMS, of Washington city, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making part of this specification, and to the letters and figures marked thereon.

My invention relates to that class of locks known as spring or self-fastening locks, and is particularly applicable to trunk and padlocks, and consists in such an arrangement of the parts that the rising-block or its equivalent throws out the hasp, and prevents the dog from engaging with the bolt.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 represents my invention as applied to a padlock, the top plate of the lock being removed, and all the parts locked;

Figure 2 represents a similar view of the invention, but showing the interior parts unlocked;

Figure 3 is a similar view of the device with the hasp thrown out;

Figure 4 represents the shell of the lock with some of the parts removed;

Figure 5 represents the inner side of the upper plate;

Figures 6, 7, and 8 represent parts of the lock, which will be described fully hereafter;

Figure 9 represents the key;

Figure 10 represents my invention as applied to a trunk-lock, showing the same locked and the upper plate removed;

Figure 11 is a view similar to fig. 10, showing the lock opened;

Figures 13 and 14 are views of the lock similar to figs. 10 and 11; and

Figures 12, 15, and 16 are parts of the lock, which will also be fully described hereafter.

A is the back or shell of the lock;

B is the hasp;

C is the sliding locking-bolt; and *c* is its spring, by which it is driven back.

c' is an extension of the rim passing down into the bot C, and forming its guide.

D is a dog, which locks the locking-bolt in its seat in the hasp; and *d* is its spring.

E is a rising-block, by means of which the hasp B is thrown out of the lock, and the foot of the dog D held up out of the sliding bolt C; *e* is its guide; and *e'* is its spring.

F is the pinion or pillar of the key; and

g g are circular guards, which occupy corresponding wards in the key.

h, fig. 5, is a guide for the rising block E; and

h', same figure, is a guide for the sliding bolt C.

The operation of my invention is as follows:

The lock being fastened, as shown in fig. 1, the key is introduced and turned toward the right, which brings its under tooth in contact with the lower portion of the dog D, thereby raising the foot of the same up out of the locking-bolt C, and freeing the bolt. The key is still passed around until its upper tooth engages with the end of the sliding bolt C, pressing it forward out of its seat in the hasp B, and freeing the same. The rising-block E is then raised up by means of its spring *e'*, thereby throwing the hasp up out of the lock, and holding the foot of the dog D up out of the sliding bolt C, as shown in fig. 3.

As soon as the hasp B frees the sliding bolt C, the said bolt is forced back in position, by means of its spring *c*.

To close the lock, the hasp B is pressed down into the same, and, by means of its beveled foot, slides the locking-bolt C forward, passes down into the seat in the same until it strikes the rising-block E, which it forces down out of the bolt C, and its toe *c''*, passing below the under surface of the bolt C, the said bolt slides back into its seat in the hasp, securing the same; and the foot of the dog D, being pressed down by its spring *d* into the rear end of the sliding bolt C, locks the said bolt in the hasp B, and the lock is securely closed.

In figs. 10 and 11 the hasp is double, and the sliding locking-bolt is provided with two catches or feet.

The spring *e'* is formed so as to perform the office of the rising-block E, and the upper tooth of the key comes in contact with the side of the bolt C at *c'*, instead of at the end of the same.

In figs. 13 and 14 the spring *e'* is placed as a saddle on the upper side of the sliding locking-bolt C, and raises the dog D by coming in contact with its shoulder or spur *d'*.

The sliding bolt C in these figures is cut out on its inner side for the reception of the dog D, as shown more fully in figs. 15 and 16, instead of in its center, as shown in the other figures.

Having thus fully described the nature and operation of my invention,

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

The sliding bolt C, dog D, and hasp B, in combination with the rising-block E, or its equivalent, when arranged to throw out the hasp and support the dog D, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing improved lock, I have hereunto set my hand this 2d day of May, 1870.

ANDY M ADAMS.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. MCGILL,

JOHN W. MCGILL.