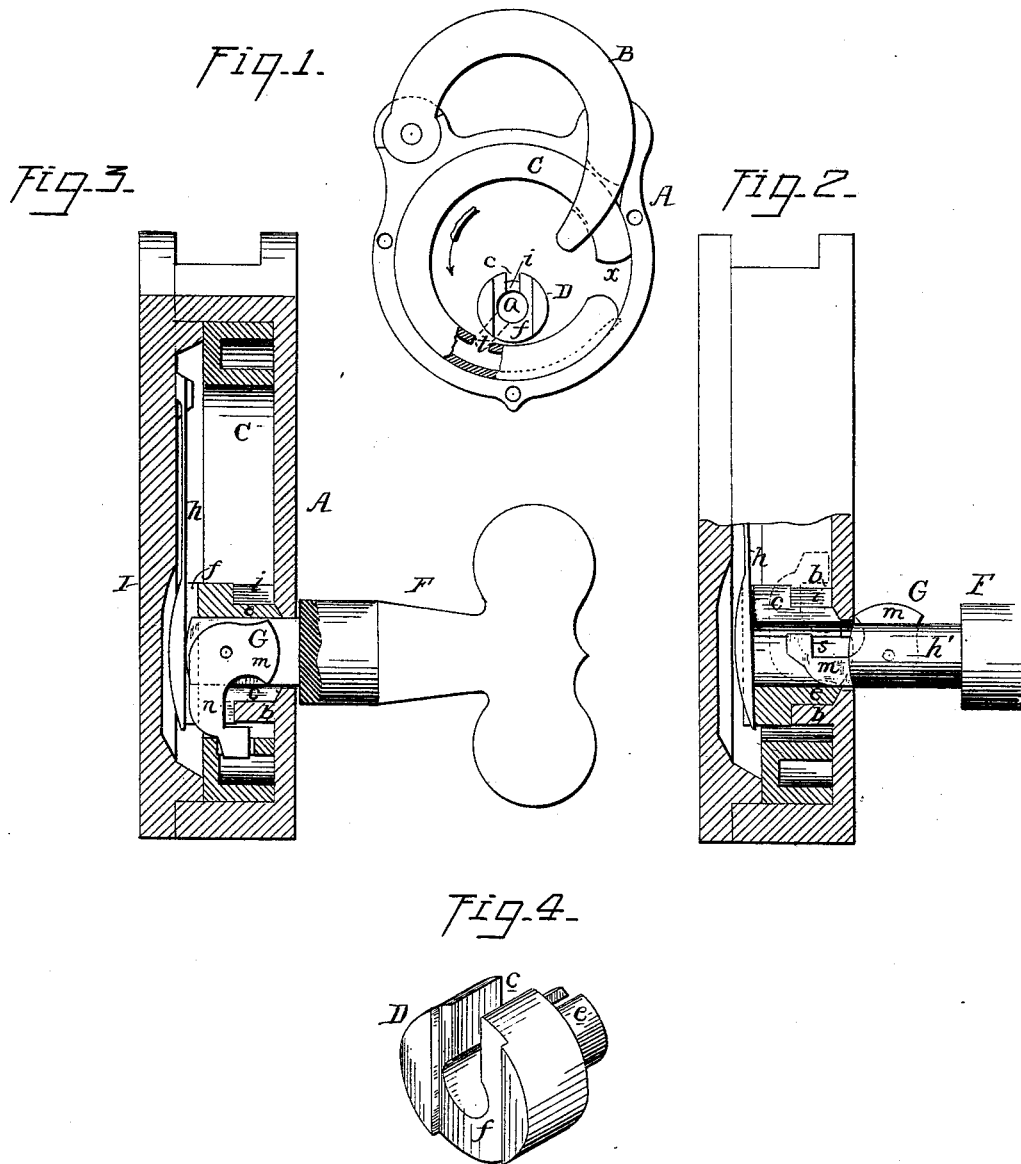


H. A. DODGE.
Padlock.

No. 218,668.

Patented Aug. 19, 1879.



Attest.
Frank M. Green,
William Paxton

Henry A. Dodge
By his attorney
Charles E. Arter

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. DODGE, OF NORTH SMITHFIELD, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND
SIMON W. WARDWELL, JR., OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,668**, dated August 19, 1879; application filed
July 15, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. DODGE, of North Smithfield, Providence county, State of Rhode Island, have invented an Improved Lock, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is a lock constructed as fully described hereinafter, so as to hold the catch firmly in position, and to render it difficult, without the key, to operate the bolt.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view showing the lock, the cap-plate being removed; Figs. 2 and 3, sections enlarged, showing the parts in different positions; Fig. 4, a detached perspective view.

A is the case of the lock, which may be of any suitable form—a padlock provided with a hasp, B, being shown. The case has a circular chamber, affording a seat for a ring-bolt, C, broken at *x*, and adapted to a notch in the end of the hasp, which is secured by the bolt when the latter is in the position shown in Fig. 1. The opening *a* in the case is surrounded by a collar, *b*, inside the case, the collar being broken or notched at *i*; and in the collar turns the hub *e* of a cylinder, D, having a longitudinal slot, *c*, at one side, and a recess, *f*, at the back, adapted to receive a spring, *h*, secured to the inner face of the cap-plate I.

When the parts are in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the spring *h*, extending into the notch *f* of the cylinder D, holds it in position with its slot *c* coinciding with the slot *i* of the collar *b*.

The key F has a cylindrical end, *h'*, adapted to the hole *a*, and split to receive a pivoted pawl, G, having two arms, *m n*, nearly at right angles, and in the latter arm is a notch, *s*. When the key is inserted the arm *n* is forward and the arm *m* uppermost, in the position to

strike the outside of the case when the key is farther inserted, Fig. 2. The forward movement of the key will thus turn the pawl to the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, when the end of the key will bear upon the spring *h* and force it and hold it out of the recess *f*, while the end of the pawl will overhang the collar *b*, the notch *s* receiving the collar. On turning the key in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 1, the end of the arm *n* will be brought into a recess, *t*, in the bolt C, and will carry the latter round until the break *x* coincides with the end of the hasp, when the latter may be swung out. A reversed movement will lock the hasp. It will be apparent that the same construction is applicable to locks having bolts moving in straight lines.

If desired, the flange *e* of the cylinder D may inclose, instead of extending into, the collar *b*, which, it will be noted, prevents the withdrawal of the key except when the hasp is in a position to either lock or unlock the padlock.

I claim—

1. The combination of the case, its hole *a*, and notched collar *b*, the cylinder D, having a flange, *e*, and slot *c*, and the bolt C, the whole constructed to operate with a key having an L-shaped pawl, G, substantially as set forth.

2. The lock-case having a circular key-hole, adapted to operate, and combined with, a key having an L-shaped pawl, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY A. DODGE.

Witnesses:

SIMON W. WARDWELL, Jr.,
FRED. H. BISHOP.