

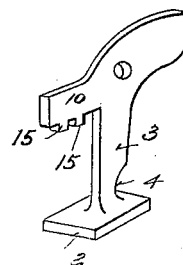
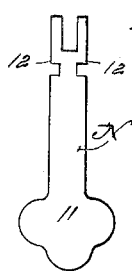
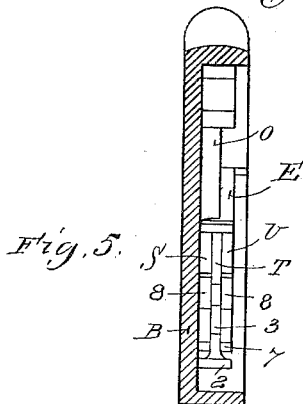
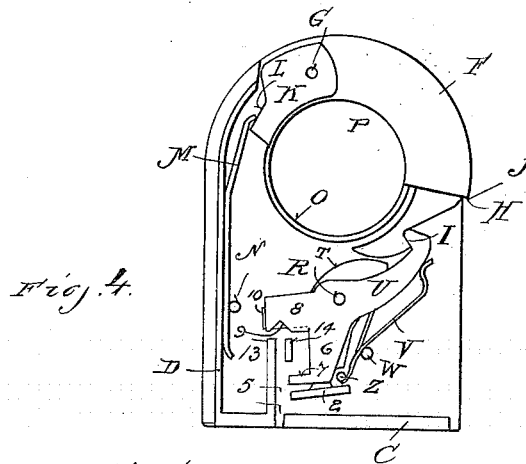
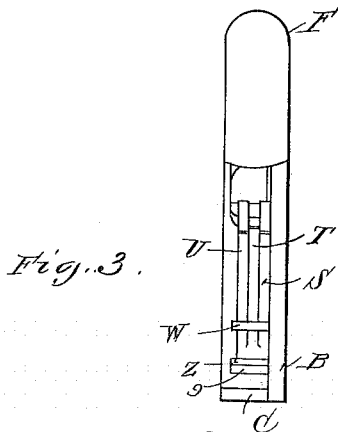
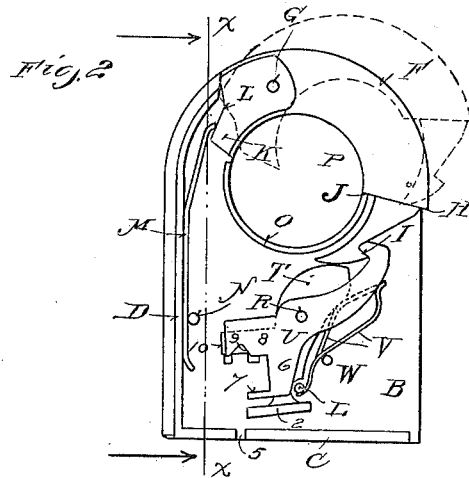
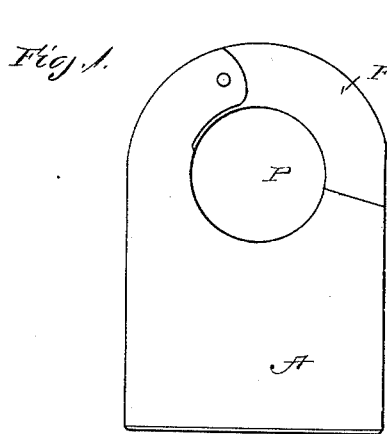
No. 647,592.

P. S. WISEMAN.
PADLOCK.

Patented Apr. 17, 1900.

(Application filed May 31, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP S. WISEMAN, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF THREE-FOURTHS
TO FRED COLBURN, JONATHAN S. HARSHMAN, AND DAVID C. WISEMAN,
OF SAME PLACE.

PADLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,592, dated April 17, 1900.

Application filed May 31, 1899. Serial No. 718,882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP S. WISEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Padlocks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in padlocks.

The object of this invention is to provide a plurality of peculiarly-constructed locking-dogs so arranged with respect to each other that the padlock will remain locked until all the locking-dogs are operated simultaneously, whereby the padlock cannot be opened by any means that will not act simultaneously on all of said dogs, thus preventing the "picking" of the lock.

My invention also relates to the exterior construction of the padlock, whereby water and snow are prevented from obtaining an entrance into the same, so that it will not be prevented from readily unlocking.

My invention also relates to details of construction hereinafter appearing and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, on which like reference letters and numerals indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved padlock complete. Fig. 2 is a similar view to Fig. 1 with one side of the casing removed; Fig. 3, an edge view also showing one side of the casing removed; Fig. 4, a similar view to Fig. 2, showing a modified form of guiding-plates for the keyway; Fig. 5, a sectional view on the line *xx* of Fig. 2; Fig. 6, a detail perspective view of the blind dog, and Fig. 7 a detail view illustrating the key for unlocking my improved padlock.

The letter A represents one side of a suitable shell or casing, while the letter B represents the opposite side. These sides are so formed with respect to each other that they may be fitted one upon the other, so as to form a complete housing for the interior of the padlock. The side B is turned up at its lower edge, as shown at C, to form the lower edge of the casing and is also turned up, as shown at D, to form one side edge, the other side edge being formed by a flange E from the

casing A. Between the casings A and B is pivotally secured one end of a lock-bar F, as shown at G, in such a manner that there is no space between them, particularly where they meet along the upper edges, so that snow and water are prevented from running into the lock at such opening. Near the other end of this lock-bar is formed a shoulder, as shown at H, which projects outward flush with the casing all around the lock-bar. Below this shoulder the lock-bar is formed into a hook, as shown at I, which extends through a hole or opening in the casing, as shown at J. This hook is adapted to be engaged by suitable dogs, hereinafter referred to. Referring again to the lock-bar, it will be observed that it extends backward from the pivot G, as shown at K, and is cut away, as shown at L. A spring M is adapted to press at one end against the projection K and at its other end extends between the flange D of the casing and a stud N and normally acts to throw the locking-bar out of engagement with the locking-dogs when they are released therefrom, as illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 2. The sides of the casing are scalloped out, as shown at O, and have their edges intumed to meet each other, such intumed edges and curved locking-bar forming a hole or opening, as indicated at P, for the reception of a staple, chain, &c.

Referring now to the locking-dogs and the manner in which they engage with the locking-bar and are released therefrom, it will be seen that upon a stud or rivet R are mounted in this instance three dogs S, T, and U, respectively. The dogs S and U each engage with the toothed projection from the locking-bar F and hold such bar in locked position. These dogs are normally held in this locking position by means of springs V, such springs being held in position by studs W and Z, respectively, the stud W acting as a fulcrum for such springs. Between the dogs S and U is mounted a blind dog T, which acts to separate the dogs from each other, so that it will not be so easy to operate both of them at once in a manner presently to appear, and which also carries a plate 2, carried at one end of an arm 3, projecting from said dog. It will be observed that this arm

is cut out, as shown at 4. This is for the purpose of permitting the plate 2 to spring backward sufficiently to clear the key-passage 5, hereinafter referred to. Each of the locking-dogs has an arm 6 and a stud 7 projecting from said arms, such stud and arm being slightly back of the plate 2 on the blind dog. Releasing-arms 8 also extend from the locking-dogs and are provided with notches 10 9. An operating-arm 10 also projects from the blind dog between the arms 8 of the locking-dogs. All of these latter arms normally stand in front of the key-passage 5, and should a piece of metal be pressed against them other than the proper key the projection 7 from the locking-dogs and the plate 2 from the blind dog will strike such piece of metal and prevent it from being further pressed through the key-passage 6 and preventing the locking-dogs from disengagement with the locking-bar; but when the proper key, such as illustrated in Fig. 7, is inserted in the key-passage the bifurcated end will fit over the blind dog and simply engage with the locking-dogs. This will tend to throw the projection 7 into engagement with the key 11; but such key is notched on either side, as shown at 12, and the projections 7 are permitted to extend within said notches, which will permit the locking-dogs to disengage from the locking-bar. As soon as the pressure of the key is slightly released on the locking-dogs their springs V will instantly throw them into or toward locking position. This movement will withdraw the projections 7 from the notches 12 in the key, so that the key may be readily withdrawn from the lock. In order to provide guides for the key, projections 13 and 14 extend from the casing A. Another method 40 of forming a key-guide is that shown in Fig. 6, where a pair of guides 15 project from the arm 10 of the blind dog T opposite the key-passage 5.

Referring again to the pin Z, it will be un-

derstood that it also acts as a stop to limit the backward movement of the lower arms of the locking and blind dogs. Thus the springs V will not be permitted to throw the locking-dogs to such a position that when the key is inserted it will not act upon them, which might be the case if they were swung too far about their pivot R.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a padlock, the combination with a casing, of a lock-bar pivoted at one end in said casing and having its other end adapted to be locked therein, a pair of locking-dogs adapted to engage with said locking-bar to lock it, a blind dog between said locking-dogs, a stud to limit the movement of said locking-dogs in one direction and springs to limit their movement in the opposite direction, a plate carried by an arm projecting from said blind dog, a projection extending from each of said locking-dogs near said plate, an unlocking-arm extending from each of said dogs, a key adapted to engage with each of said unlocking-arms to throw said dogs out of locking engagement with said locking-bar and at the same time throw said projections across the path of said key, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a padlock, the combination with a shell or casing, of a blind dog mounted therein, an arm projecting from said dog, a plate secured to said arm, an operating extension also projecting from said dog, and a pair of guides at right angles to the plane of said dog and having a space between them, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PHILIP S. WISEMAN.

Witnesses:

B. B. ESTERLINE,
W. M. McNAIR.