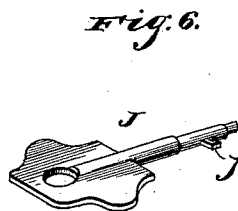
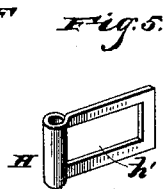
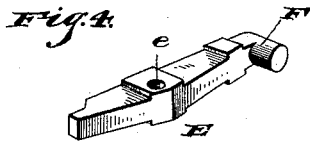
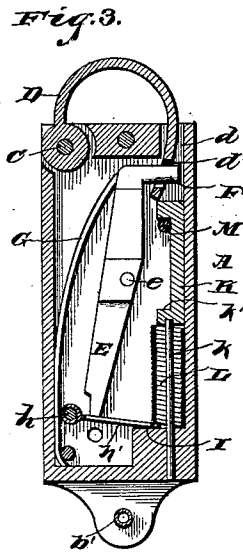
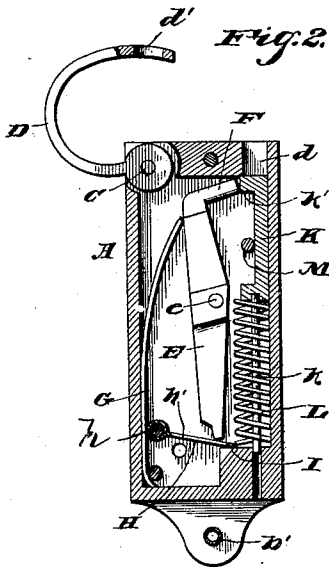
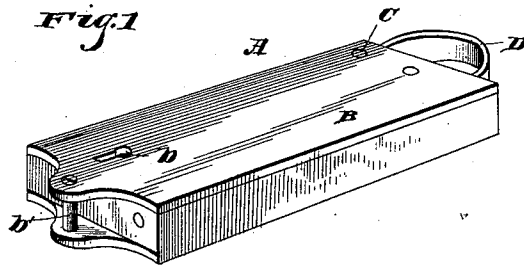


(No Model.)

V. P. BROWN.  
PADLOCK.

No. 482,070.

Patented Sept. 6, 1892.



Witnesses

B. S. Ober,  
S. P. Walhampton.

Inventor

*Vories P. Brown.*

By *his* Attorneys,

Calnow & Co.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VORIES P. BROWN, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

## PADLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,070, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed April 5, 1892. Serial No. 427,861. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, VORIES P. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Antonio, in the county of Bexar and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Lock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to locks; and it has for its object to provide an improved lock which, while simple in construction and operation, is at the same time so constructed as to be proof against the possibility of picking by unauthorized persons, and one which when unlocked will automatically release itself from the object and which locks of itself when sprung together. With these points in mind the lock is particularly well adapted, both on account of its construction and the comparatively small compass which it occupies, for use upon halters or other devices of similar character, which must of necessity be securely fastened to prevent theft of the object secured by the lock.

With these and many other objects in view, which will readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated, and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lock constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same, showing the lock open. Fig. 3 is a similar view closed. Fig. 4 is a detail in perspective of the locking-lever. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the key-guide plate. Fig. 6 is a similar view of the key.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A represents a rectangular lock-casing inclosed by the cap-plate B, having an ordinary keyhole *b* near one end thereof and is connected at its lower end with the bolt *b'*, located beyond the body of the casing and providing means for the accommodation of a strap, chain, or the like, which may be connected therewith and the object to be secured.

Pivoted at C in one corner of the casing A is the shackle D, the other end of which works through the opening *d* in the opposite corner of the casing and is provided with a locking-perforation *d'*, which is engaged by one end of the spring-actuated locking-lever E. The said locking-lever E is centrally piv-

oted at *e* within said casing and is provided at one end with a right-angularly-disposed locking-pin F, which is normally pressed toward the side of the casing by the leaf-spring G, secured to the opposite side of the casing and pressing against said locking end of the lever. The other end of the locking-lever E works over the face of the slotted key-guide plate H, secured upon the pin *h* near one side of the casing, while the opposite end of said plate rests upon the shoulder I at the opposite side and in one corner of the casing.

The key J is provided with a wing *j*, which when the key is inserted in the lock is designed to pass into the slot *h'* of said plate H, and engage one end of the locking-lever E, which thus throws the locking-pin at the other end of said lever out of the perforations *d'* in the shackle, which is thus released and is automatically shot from the casing by the spring-actuated ejector-bolt K. The said bolt K works along one side of the casing, directly under the shackle-opening *d* in the top thereof, and is provided with a stem *k*, working through the shoulder I of the casing, while interposed between said shoulder and said bolt is the actuating-spring L, normally pressing the same toward the opening *d'*. The plate K is further provided with the opposite shoulders *k'*, working on each side of the limiting-pin M, projecting from the bottom of the casing. When the locking-lever is thrown out of engagement with the perforation of the shackle, as already described, the spring-actuated bolt-bearing against the end of the shackle, immediately shoots the same from the casing and holds the locking end of the lever away from the shackle-opening *d*. By pressing the shackle through the opening *d* the bolt K is pressed below the locking-pin F, which immediately engages the perforation of the shackle and locks the same.

The construction, operation, and many advantages of the herein-described lock are now thought to be apparent without further description.

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

In a lock, the casing having an opening in one end thereof, a shackle pivoted at one end to said casing and having a locking-perfora-

tion in the other end thereof, a locking-lever  
pivoted at its center in said casing and pro-  
vided with a locking-pin at one end, adapted  
to engage the shackle-perforation, a leaf-  
5 spring arranged within the casing and hav-  
ing one end bearing against the pin end of  
said locking-lever to hold the same within  
said shackle-perforation, a key-guide plate ar-  
ranged within the casing over the other end  
10 of said locking-lever and provided with a slot  
extending from end to end of the same and  
adapted to receive the blade or wing of a key,

so that such blade or wing can engage said  
inner end of the locking-lever to move said  
lever, and a spring-actuated shackle-ejecting 15  
bolt arranged at one side of the casing, sub-  
stantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as  
my own I have hereto affixed my signature in  
the presence of two witnesses.

VORIES P. BROWN.

Witnesses:

C. P. STAFFORD, Jr.,

P. R. DABNEY.