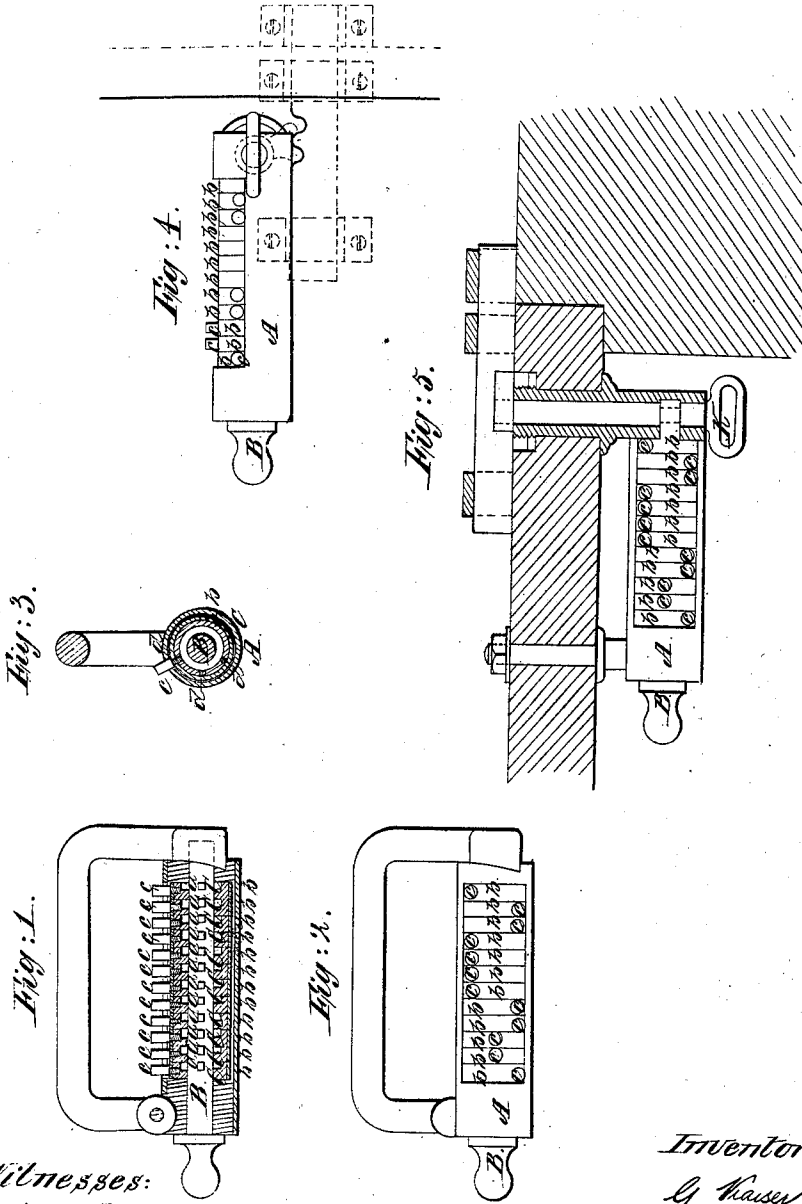


G. Kaiser,
Permutation Padlock.

N^o 78,097.

Patented May 19, 1868.



Witnesses:
Gustav Berg
Hermann Erbs

Inventor:
G. Kaiser
per
Van Sauter and Kauff
Att.

United States Patent Office.

GOTTLOB KAISER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 78,097, dated May 19, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN PERMUTATION-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, GOTTLOB KAISER, of New York, 15 Christie street, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Commutation-Lock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same; reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of this invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is a transverse section of the same.

Figure 4 is a side elevation.

Figure 5, a sectional plan, showing my invention applied to a common door-lock.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to an improvement in locks of that class, the operation of which depends upon a series of rings with internal notches, in combination with stumps secured in a rod or bolt, which passes through the rings in such a manner that the bolt cannot be withdrawn until all the rings have been brought in the required position.

The invention consists in the arrangement of adjustable finger-pieces in the rings, in such a manner that the setting of the rings can be accomplished in the darkness as well as in the day-time; also, in making each of the rings of two parts, one inside the other, the inner rings being provided with two or more holes, in such a manner that the set of each ring can be changed at pleasure.

A represents a cylindrical case, made of brass or any other suitable material, and provided with a head at each end, said heads being perforated with holes to admit the bolt B. This bolt is round, and it passes through a series of rings, C, which occupy the space between the heads of the case A, and which are fitted between stumps *a* projecting from the bolt B, as clearly shown in fig. 1 of the drawing, in such a manner that each ring can be turned on the bolt independent of the other; and that the bolt is prevented from being moved in a longitudinal direction, until all the rings are turned in such a position that their notches, *n*, fig. 3, coincide with the stumps.

Each of the rings C is provided with a jacket, *b*, which can be turned on the ring, and which is secured in the required position by a thumb-piece, *c*, passing through a hole in the jacket, and screwing into one of the holes *d* in the ring; two or more such holes being provided, so that the position of the thumb-pieces in relation to the notches can be changed. The thumb-pieces *c* project through a segmental aperture cut in the case A, so that the required set can be given to the rings.

By using the thumb-pieces *c*, I am enabled to set my rings in the darkness as well as in broad daylight, and by providing each ring with a jacket and with two or more holes, I am enabled to change the set, so that no unauthorized person can open the lock. Figs. 2 and 5 show the set at which the lock can be opened when the thumb-pieces are arranged as shown.

My lock can also be combined with a common door-lock, by providing the stem of the knob K, fig. 5, with a square part, so that the knob cannot be turned until the bolt is withdrawn.

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

The thumb-pieces *c*, in combination with the rings C, bolt B, stumps *a*, and case A, arranged, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

GOTTLOB KAISER.

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,
GUSTAV BERG.