D. Tilton,

Padlock,

No. 8,318, Patented Aug. 26, 1851.

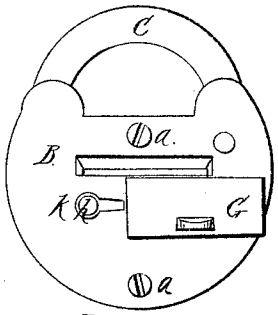

Fig. 1.

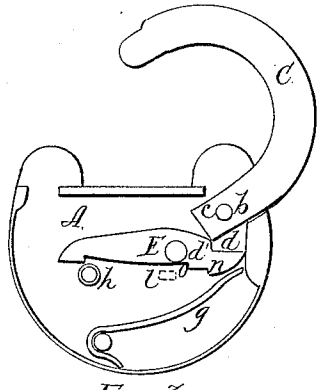

Fig. 3.

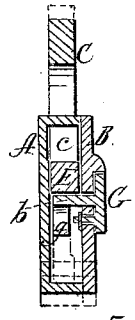

Fig. 5.

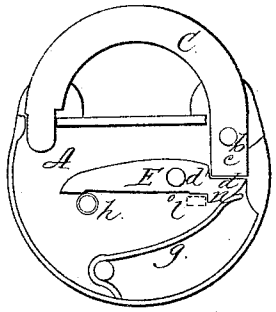

Fig. 2.

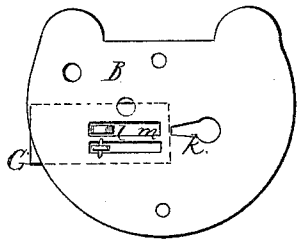

Fig. 4.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID TILTON, OF STONEHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO TILTON & SWEETSER.

PADLOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8,318, dated August 26, 1851.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID TILTON, of Stoneham, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locks or Padlocks for Mail-Bags or other Articles to which the Same May be Applied; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and accompanying drawings, letters, figures, and references thereof.

Of the said drawings Figure 1, denotes an external or side view of a padlock, constructed on my improved plan. Fig. 2, represents the lock as it appears when its cover plate is removed, and the bolt or hasp closed down or locked. Fig. 3, is the same as Fig. 2, with the exception that the parts are shown in the position in which they appear when the hasp or bolt is raised or unlocked. Fig. 4, is an underside view of the cover plate, and the projection of the slide thereof. Fig. 5, is a cross section of the lock, the same being taken through the projection of the slide, when the latter is at its greatest distance from the key.

In the said drawings A, exhibits the box or case of the lock; B, the cover plate thereof, which is confined in place by screws *a*, *a*, or by any other suitable means.

C, is the bolt, or semi-circular curved hasp, both of whose ends are so adapted to the lock case, as to enter within it as seen in the drawings. The hasp turns on a fulcrum or pin *b*, and has a short arm *c*, extended from it, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, whereby it is converted into a short lever, having the lower end of the short arm *c*, made square or nearly so. This short arm operates in connection with a recess or shoulder *d*, made within the tumbler E, which tumbler may be made as a lever to turn on a pin or fulcrum *d'*, or it may be made as a simple slide to move up and down, and be moved in one direction by the key, and in the other or opposite direction by a spring *g*, suitably applied to it.

The key pin is seen at N, and is placed under the long arm of the tumbler E. In case the tumbler is made to simply slide up and down, the key pin might be placed on the opposite side of it, or above it if necessary.

To the outer face of the cover plate a slide plate G, is applied, in such manner that it can be slid or moved either toward or away from the key hole *k*, made through the cover plate, and far enough either to entirely cover or uncover the key hole. A projection or stud *l*, is made to extend from the slide and into the lock. This projection plays through a slot *m*, and is so arranged that when the slide G, is moved back, or entirely off the key hole, it (the projection) rests or is brought against a shoulder or part *n*, of the tumbler, and thereby prevents any movement of the tumbler by the key, applied to and working upon the key pin. Consequently under such a state of things, the hasp or bolt cannot be opened. When however the slide G, is moved up against the key, and so as to partially cover the key hole, the projection *l*, is brought opposite to or against a recess *o*, made in the tumbler, and of such shape as will allow of the movement of the tumbler by the key without the projection *l*, offering any hindrance thereto.

To unlock the bolt or hasp, the key is to be inserted in the key hole. Next the slide G, should be moved up against the key, or so as to bring the stud or projection *l*, opposite to the recess *o*. This done, the key is next to be turned so as to move the tumbler, and allow the hasp or turning contrivance to be raised. When the lock is unlocked, should we desire to lock it, we must first move the slide G, so as to either wholly cover the key hole, or to cover it to the extent it does when it is moved up against the key. This done, the hasp or turning contrivance, can be moved into its locking position. So long as the slide does not extend over the key hole as above described, the lock can neither be locked or unlocked. When the slide is thrown back, the hasp cannot be moved. Therefore under such a position of it, the lock cannot be picked or opened, by the introduction of a key, or any other instrument.

To a person unacquainted with the lock, the slide and its projection when moved back, or from over the key hole, offer an ob-

stacle to the picking of the lock, or opening it by the key or any other article.

What I claim as my invention, is—

The combination of the turning hasp or contrivance C, the tumbler E, and the slide G, and its projection *l*, or any mechanical equivalents, the whole being made to operate together, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my signature this third day of July A. D. 1851.

DAVID TILTON.

Witnesses:
CALEB EDDY,
FRANCIS GOULD.