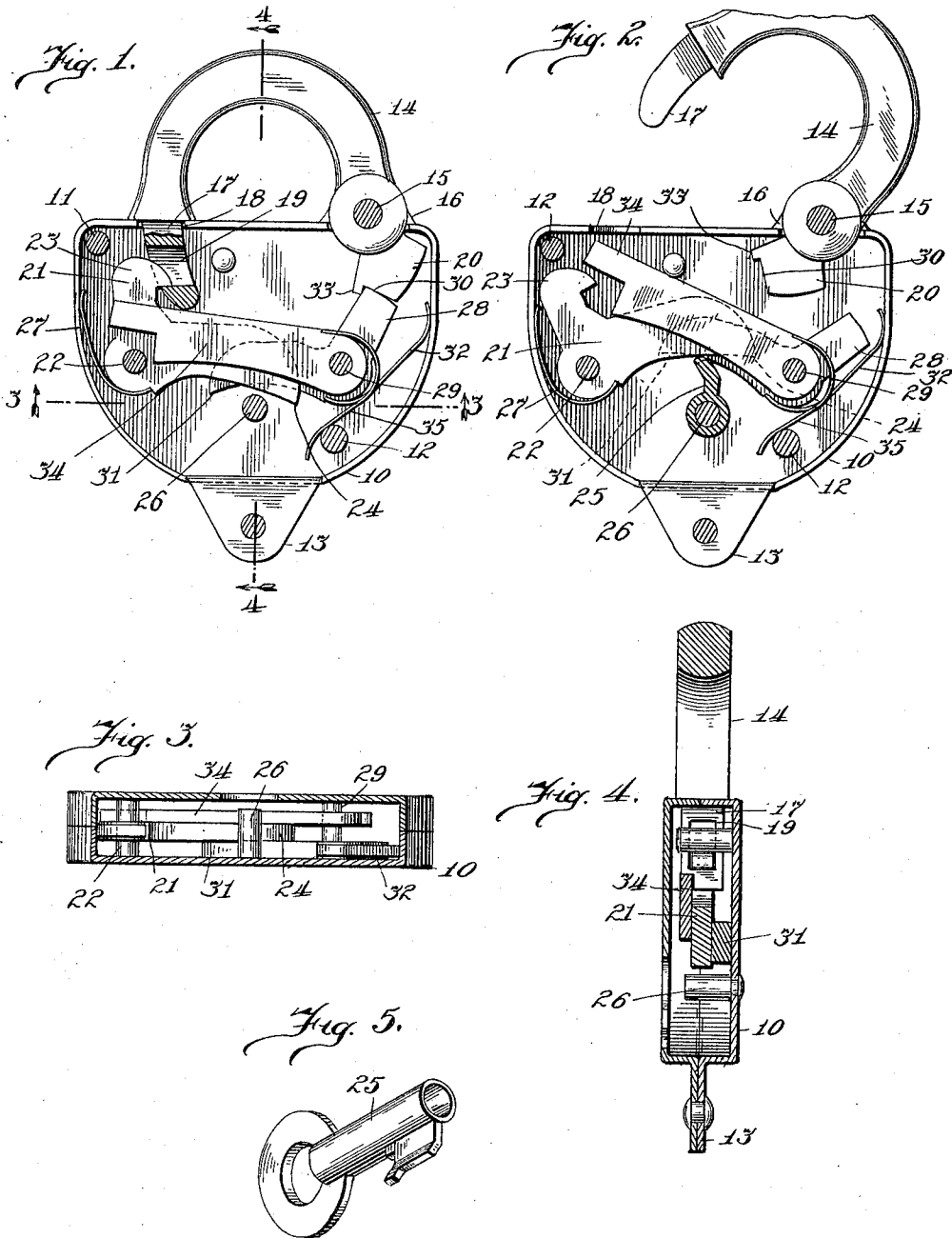


J. A. GIESE,
 PADLOCK,
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1,039,119.

Patented Sept. 24, 1912.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. GIESE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

PADLOCK.

1,039,119.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. GIESE, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Padlocks, of which the following is a specification, and which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The invention relates to improvements in padlocks having a chambered body, in which the locking mechanism is housed, and a pivoted shackle having a tongue for entering the chamber of the casing and being engageable with the locking mechanism.

The object of the invention is to generally improve devices of this type, and more particularly to provide a double lock one part of which is engageable with the tongue and the other with the heel of the shackle.

The invention consists in a structure such as is hereinafter described, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of the lock with one of its sides removed, some parts being shown in section, the lock being shown as closed; Fig. 2 is a similar view, the lock being open; Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 is a detail of the key used in connection with the lock.

The casing 10 is shown as made of two sections each comprising one of the side faces of the lock and being flanged inwardly, the two flanges meeting on the median line of the casing. The two sections of the casing are united together by suitable posts, such as 11, 12, as many being employed as may be found necessary. At the base of the casing there is shown a depending apertured lug 13, to which a chain or similar attaching device may be secured. The shackle 14 is pivoted at 15 between a pair of upstanding lugs 16, only one of which appears in the drawings, these lugs rising from the casing in the plane of its side face. The tongue 17 of the shackle enters an aperture 18 in the upper wall of the casing and is provided with a latch-receiving eye 19. A toe 20 projects into the casing from the heel or hub of

the shackle. A latch 21 is pivoted within the casing 10 at 22, and has a nose 23 adapted to enter the eye 19 when the shackle is closed. This latch is provided with a tail-piece 24 which projects into the path of the key 25 when the latter is fitted to the post 26. A spring 27 reacts between a portion of the casing 10 and the latch 21, tending to normally hold the nose of the latch in engagement with the eye of the shackle. A latch 28, pivoted at 29 within the casing, engages a shoulder 30 formed on the toe 20, when the shackle is closed, the bearing between the two parts being substantially in a line with the pivots 15 of the shackle and 29 of the latch, thereby preventing the shackle from being turned on its pivot. The latch 28 has a tail-piece 31 which projects into the path of the key 25, and a spring 32, reacting between the wall of the casing and the latch 28, normally holds the latter in engagement with the toe 20. A lug 33, formed on the toe 20, and projecting beyond the face of the shoulder 30, forms an abutment for the latch 28 to limit its forward movement. A bar 34 is pivoted, preferably upon the post 29, its free end projecting across the path of the tongue of the shackle as the latter enters the casing. A spring 35 urges the bar upwardly and serves to open the shackle when the latter is released by the latches. Upon the closing of the shackle the latches automatically engage, the one with its eye and the other with its heel. The key being applied and rotated in either direction, will raise the tail pieces of both latches and disengage them from the shackle, whereupon the shackle is thrown open by the upward pressure of the bar 34. Each latch serves as a positive lock for the shackle. Each is independent of the other, and both must, therefore, be released by positive action directly upon it in order to permit the shackle to be thrown open. The latches move in opposite directions in effecting engagement and disengagement, and consequently they cannot both be jarred out of engagement with the shackle by a blow upon the casing in any direction. The bar 34 serves as a bridge to prevent the use of a key not specially fitted to the lock, as it lies

in the path of the key until the shackle opens, and cannot swing on its pivot until this occurs.

I claim as my invention—

- 5 In a padlock, in combination, a chambered casing, a bowed shackle pivoted to the casing, locking mechanism engaging the shackle, and a spring-actuated ejecting bar

engageable with the nose of the shackle and lying in the path of the key when the shackle 10 is closed.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."