

L. Eijffler,

Pad Lock.

No. 85,805,

Patented Jan. 12. 1869.

Fig. 1.

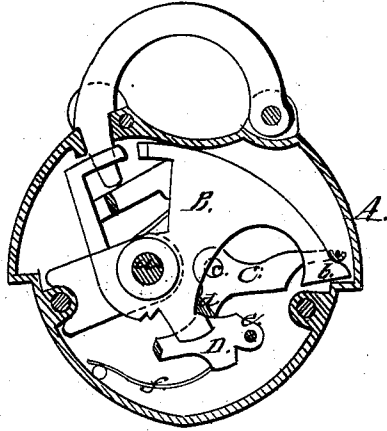
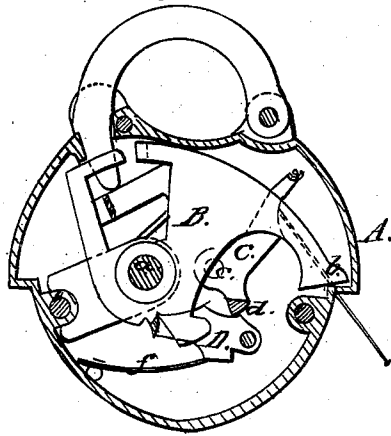


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:  
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attys.

# United States Patent Office.

LOUISE EIFFLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE  
ESTATE OF CHARLES HERMANN EIFFLER, DECEASED.

Letters Patent No. 85,805, dated January 12, 1869.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that CHARLES HERMANN EIFFLER, late of the city, county, and State of New York, during his lifetime, did invent a new and useful Improvement in Locks; and I, LOUISE EIFFLER, administratrix of the goods and effects of said CHARLES HERMANN EIFFLER, deceased, do hereby declare the following to be 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 plan of this invention when the mechanism is in its locking-position.

Figure 2 is a similar view of the same, showing the operation of the safety-stop, when an attempt is made to pick the lock.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in the arrangement of an additional safety-stop in combination with the ordinary lever-spring stop, and with a series of loose tumblers in a lock, in such a manner that when an attempt is made to pick the lock, and the lever-spring stop is pushed back to release the tumblers, by the action of said lever-spring stop itself, the additional safety-stop is thrown in contact with the tumblers; and the position of said tumblers cannot be disturbed or felt by any instrument or instruments introduced through the key-hole, except by the regular key, or an exact imitation thereof.

A represents the case which encloses the locking-mechanism.

This mechanism consists of a series of "loose" tumblers, B, which are distinguished from ordinary tumblers by the entire absence of springs, and which oscillate freely on the central stud *a*.

A lever-spring stop, C, bears on shoulders *b* of said

tumblers, and carries the same back to their locking-position, shown in fig. 1.

This lever-spring stop is subjected to the action of a spring, and it has its fulcrum on a pivot, *c*, and it is provided with a projection, *d*, which bears on the tails of the tumblers, and retains the same securely in their locking-position, so that the operation of feeling the tumblers, is rendered exceedingly difficult.

When the lever-spring stop C is pressed back, however, by a wire, introduced through the key-hole, as shown in fig. 2, the tumblers would be entirely loose, and free to be pushed out of their locking-position, if it were not for the presence of the additional safety-stop D.

This safety-stop has its fulcrum on a pivot, *e*, and it is subjected to the action of a spring, *f*, which has a tendency to throw the same in contact with the tumblers. But when the lever-spring stop C is down, as shown in fig. 1, the projection *d*, which acts on the tails of the tumblers, also acts on the edge of the safety-stop, and presses the same back against the action of the spring *f*, (see fig. 1,) leaving the tumblers free to be raised by the action of the regular key.

By these means, a lock containing a series of loose tumblers is produced, in which the operation of feeling the tumblers is rendered impossible, and the cost of the lock is but very little increased.

Having thus described this invention,

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

The additional safety-stop D, in combination with the lever-spring stop C and loose tumblers B, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

LOUISE EIFFLER.

Witnesses :

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