

L. A. MARYOTT.
LOCK.
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984,952.

Patented Feb. 21, 1911.

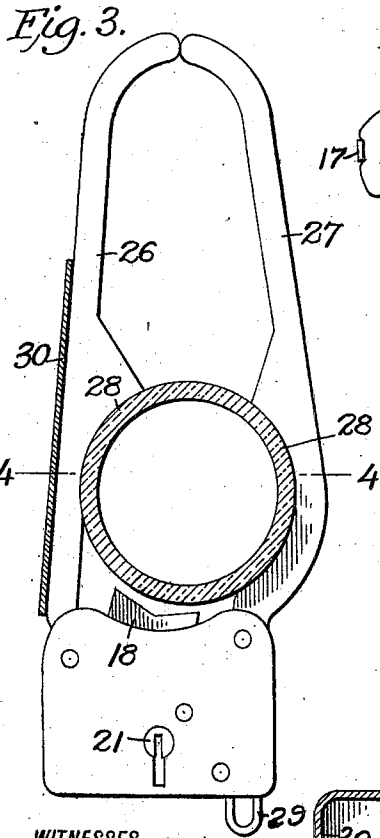
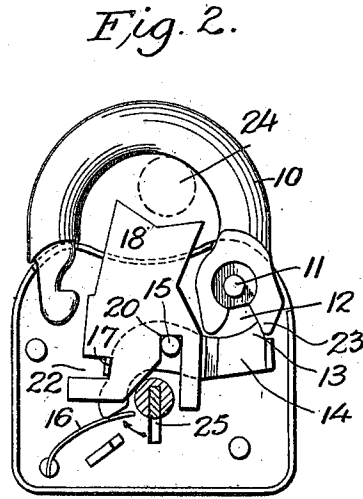
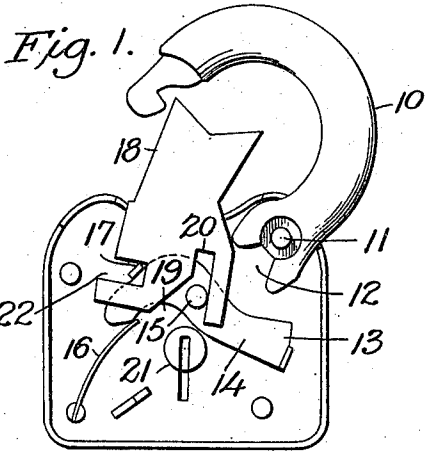


Fig. 7.

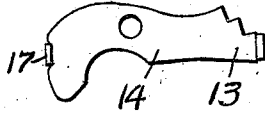


Fig. 5.

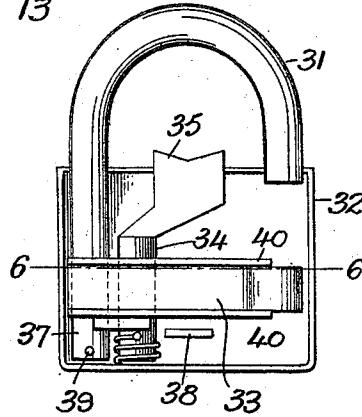


Fig. 6.

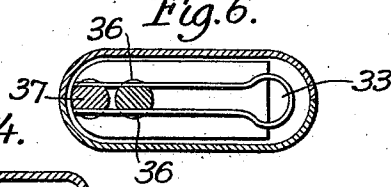
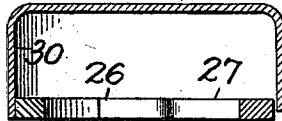


Fig. 4.



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LOCK.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS A. MARYOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to locks and its object is to provide a lock which is prevented from locking until its shackle contains some object to which the lock is to be applied so that the user of the lock is relieved of the annoyance of having the lock catch until it is put into actual use, as will be more fully explained in the following specification, set forth in the claim and illustrated in the drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is an interior view of this improved lock showing the shackle open. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the shackle closed and an object contained therein. Fig. 3 shows the application of this lock to a milk jar or bottle to prevent its being stolen. Fig. 4 is a sectional view through line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a modified form of the lock. Fig. 6 is a sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 illustrates a modification.

This invention may be applied to any form of padlock and in the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the shackle 10 is pivoted on the cross pin 11 and in the lower extension of this shackle beyond the pivot is a slot 12 for the entrance of the rear end 13 of the lever 14 pivoted near the center of the lock case on the pin 15. The forward end of the lever 14 is pressed upward by means of a spring 16 and it also has the lateral stud 17 at that end.

Playing through the upper side of the lock casing is a sliding plate 18 having in its lower side the recess 19 and slot 20, the former being provided to enable the plate to pass beyond the key plug 21 while the slot enables the plate to pass beyond the pin 15 and be guided by it. One edge of the plate 18 is provided with a slot 22 in which fits the lateral stud 17 so that when the plate is forced downward it carries with it the lever 14 and throws the rear end 13 upward. This action of the plate is only produced when some object, such as a bolt, bar or staple is inclosed within the shackle and the plate is consequently forced down-

ward when the shackle is closed. When the shackle is forced downward into its locking position the recess 12 is in position to allow the rear end 13 of the lever to move therein and come in contact with the shoulder 23, thus preventing the shackle from flying open.

As shown in Fig. 2, there is a small amount of play left between the staple 24 and the plate 18 which leaves enough movement by the plate to allow the tilting of the lever 14 so that the end 13 may clear the shoulder 23 and permits the shackle 10 to be swung on its pivot 11. This movement is accomplished only by the insertion and rotation of the key 25 when swung in the direction shown by the arrow.

As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, jaws 26 and 27 may be substituted for the shackle 10, the jaw 26 being stationary while the jaw 27 is locked and retained by the lever 14, such as shown in Figs 1 and 2. These jaws approach each other at their outer ends and have sockets 28 to embrace the neck of a bottle to lock same against removal and the lock may be attached by means of a staple 29 to the door frame or at any convenient point. In order to further protect the bottle a casing 30 is secured to the stationary jaw and covers the mouth of the bottle so that it cannot be tampered with while in its locked position.

Figs. 5 and 6 show a padlock having a shackle 31 which is secured within a casing 32. This shackle is locked by means of a spring 33 whose ends fit in cut out portions at each side of the shackle and prevent its being moved when engaged by the spring. A bolt 34 carrying at its upper end a plate 35 similar to the plate 18 and which is adapted to come in contact with a staple or other object embraced by the shackle and forced inward. This bolt has cut out portions 36 similar to reduced portions on the lower end 37 of the shackle and the bolt 34 permits the spring 33 to close on the cut out portions of the shackle and prevent its being withdrawn when once locked. The key in this instance, is placed in the hole 38 and on being turned it spreads the two arms of the spring and allows the shackle 31 to be withdrawn as far as a pin 39 will permit and the shackle may then be turned to remove the staple placed therein. Above and

below the spring 33, plates 40 are placed to retain the spring in its place and carry the lower end of the shackle and the bolt 34.

It is obvious that other modifications and
5 arrangements of the parts may be adopted without departing from the essential features above described to provide a lock which it is impossible to close without having a staple or similar article within its
10 shackle or jaws.

In the modification shown in Fig. 7, the rear end of the lever is stepped so that the shackle may be locked with different sized objects embraced therein and the lock may
15 be thus adjusted to be used on various objects.

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

In a lock, the combination with a casing, of a shackle with a recess near its pivotal point, a pivoted lever adapted to fit the recess, a stud on the lever, a plate extending beyond the casing to engage the article locked and having a slot to contain the stud, and a spring to throw the lever out of
20 engagement.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS A. MARYOTT.

Witnesses:

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GEO. A. SENIOR.