H. ESSEX.

Improvement in Pad-Locks.

No. 130,203. Patented Aug. 6, 1872.

Fig. 1.

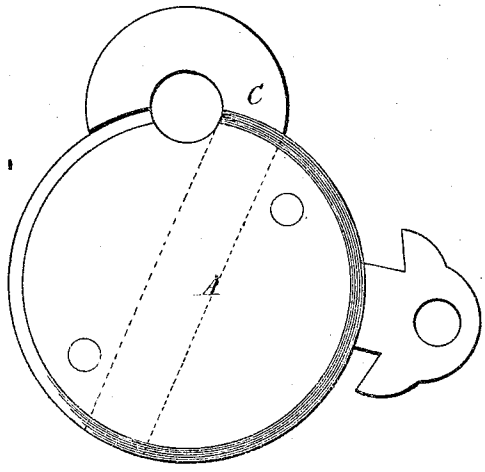


Fig. 3.

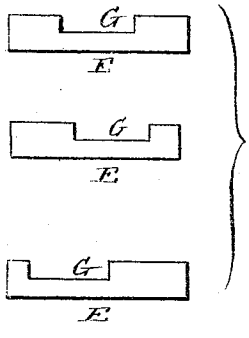


Fig. 6.

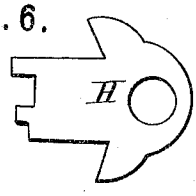


Fig. 2.

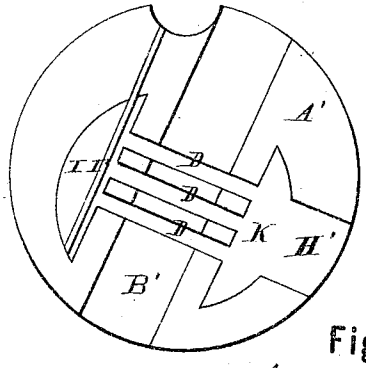


Fig. 5.

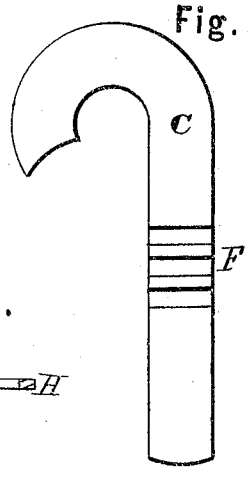
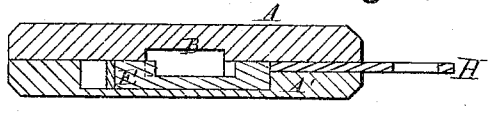


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY ESSEX, OF MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **130,203**, dated August 6, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY ESSEX, of Meadville, in the county of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Padlocks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of a side view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of one-half of the casing of my padlock. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the same. Figs. 3, 5, and 6 are details.

This invention has relation to padlocks; and it consists in the novel construction of the case and in the peculiar form and arrangement of the working parts, all as hereinafter fully described. The object of my invention is to provide padlocks of great simplicity and strength, and upon such principles of construction as to admit of considerable variation in the form of bolts and keys.

Referring to the accompanying drawing illustrating this invention, A A′ represents the two circular halves composing the case. B B′ are corresponding recesses in said halves to receive the shank of a J-shaped staple, C. D designates grooves traversing the recess B′ at right angles thereto and parallel to each other. These grooves are designed to hold the bolts E. In one side of the staple, grooves F, corresponding to the grooves D, are cut. The staple is adapted to slide in and out instead of working on a hinge, and is secured by the bolts entering the grooves F. The bolts are constructed with recesses G, of equal size, and of sufficient width to let the staple-shank pass through. When these recesses are made to coincide the staple may be inserted and withdrawn. The recesses, having different position in the respective bolts, as shown in Fig. 3, are made to coincide by pushing back the bolts by means of the key H inserted in the key-hole at H′. The form of the end of the key will depend on the position of the recesses G, and, with said recesses, may be varied indefinitely, so that the duplication of a lock may be avoided and greater security obtained. I is a semicircular recess in the part A′, behind the bolts, and I′ is a spring arranged within said recess. The spring presses the bolts forward when the key is taken out, and thereby secures the staple. K designates another semicircular recess at the forward end of the bolts. The purpose of this recess is to allow a milling-tool to be used in cutting the grooves D, to facilitate the manufacture of the lock.

What I claim as new is—

1. The improved padlock, having the sliding bolts E recessed at G, and the J-shaped staple, grooved at F, fitting the case composed of the part A with recess B, and part A′ with recess B′, and transverse grooves D, substantially as specified.

2. The case-section A′ having the staple-recess B′, transverse grooves D, and recesses I K placed at the ends of the said grooves, and provided, respectively, with the spring I′ and lateral key-hole channel H′ extending outwardly in the plane and direction of the grooves D, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY ESSEX.

Witnesses:

GEO. O. MORGAN,

EMERSON ELLSWORTH.