

F. EGGE.
Pad-Locks.

No. 145,853.

Patented Dec. 23, 1873.

Fig. 1

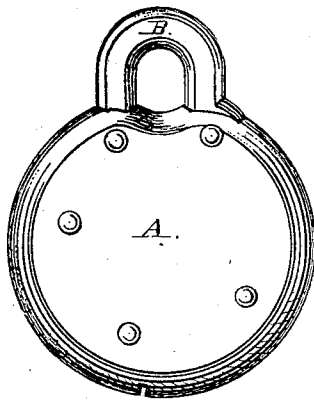


Fig. 2

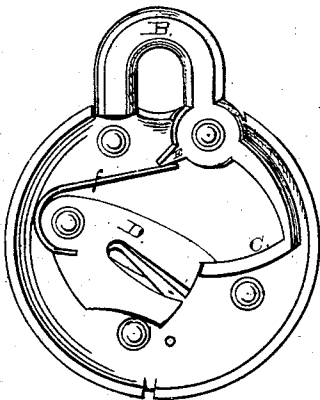


Fig. 3

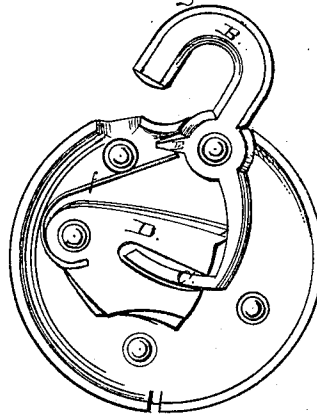
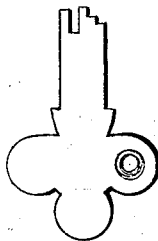


Fig. 4



WITNESSES;

Samuel Jarvis
Rudolph Kost

INVENTOR;

Fredrick Egge

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDRICK EGGE, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO FRIEND W. SMITH, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **145,853**, dated December 23, 1873; application filed November 13, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRICK EGGE, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and in the State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Padlocks; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification:

The lock herein described is designed specially for the service of the United States mail, but is capable of just as effective service as an ordinary padlock.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a padlock, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a view in elevation of my improved lock, as seen from the front, locked. Fig. 2 represents a similar view, with the face removed, and showing the position of the parts, locked. Fig. 3 represents a similar view with the face removed, and showing the position of the parts when unlocked. Fig. 4 represents the key.

The mechanism is inclosed in a circular case, A, but I do not necessarily confine myself to this form. The key used is flat, as in Fig. 4, and the opening for it through the case is in the bottom of the lock. Previous to the application of the key, the parts are supposed to be in the position shown in Fig. 2. To unlock the lock the key is inserted in the key-hole and brought to bear on the tumblers D, rais-

ing them until their slots come into line with each other, and directly opposite the end of the lower arm C of the shackle, which is caused to enter the slots at the proper time by the springs *f* acting on the shackle at the projection E of the hub. As the lower arm C of the shackles enters the slots in the tumblers, the upper end of the shackle B is necessarily and simultaneously lifted from the aperture or socket in the case, and enables the staple then to be withdrawn from the lock, and the various parts are then in the position shown in Fig. 3. The key is not used in locking. The shackle B is simply pressed down into the aperture or socket in the case, which action necessarily and simultaneously withdraws the lower end C of the shackle from the slots in the tumblers, and they drop to the position shown in Fig. 2, with the end of the shackle, which was before in the slots, resting against the ends of the tumblers.

I claim as my invention—

The padlock-case A, having a key-hole opening in its bottom, in combination with the slotted pivoted tumblers D, with shoulders on their outer ends, the spring *f*, and the hasp B, with L-shaped arm C, and projection E, all constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of November, 1873.

FREDRICK EGGE.

Witnesses:

HENNAN GAUSS,
RUDOLPT KOST.