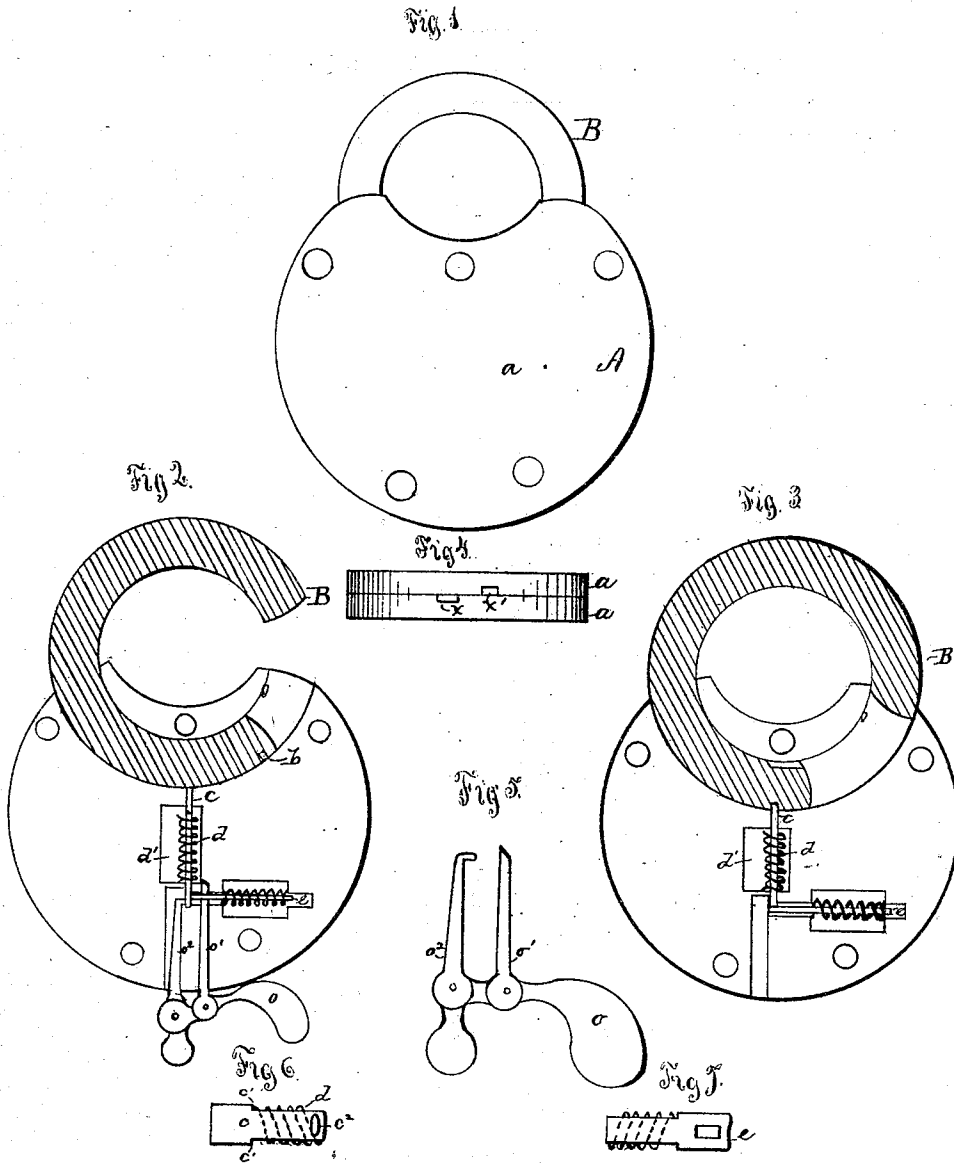


G. L. CHAMBERLIN.

Improvement in Padlocks.

No. 127,678.

Patented June 11, 1872.



WITNESSES

*H. C. Chamberlin*  
*C. E. Quinn*

INVENTOR,

*G. L. Chamberlin*, by  
*Dyer, Beadle & Co.*  
*attys.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GURDEN L. CHAMBERLIN, OF MARIETTA, OHIO.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 127,678, dated June 11, 1872.

### SPECIFICATION.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, G. L. CHAMBERLIN, of Marietta, in the county of Washington and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention consists mainly in the combination, in a lock, of two spring-bolts, one of which is adapted to hold the clasp and the other to hold the first, the concurrent movement of both being required to unfasten the lock, as will be fully described hereinafter.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents a plan view of an improved lock; Fig 2, a plan view, partially in section, of the lock opened, one of the halves of the case being removed to show the interior mechanism. Fig. 3 represents a similar view with the lock shut; Fig. 4, an elevation of the bottom edge, showing the key-holes; Fig. 5, a plan view of the key; and Figs. 6 and 7, detached views of the spring-bolts.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now proceed to describe fully its construction and operation.

A represents the case of the lock, consisting of the halves *a a*, of similar construction, and which are united together by rivets, as shown. B represents the clasp, consisting of a suitable piece of metal bent to form the larger portion of a circle, which lies, when in place, in a circular recess in the case, as shown. It is provided with a notch, *b*, adapted to receive one end of the bolt *c*, which latter rests at each end in slots in the case. The bolt is provided at one end with shoulders *c<sup>1</sup> c<sup>1</sup>* and at the other with an opening, *c<sup>2</sup>*. About it is placed a spiral spring, *d*, room for the same being obtained by means of the chambers *d'* in the case. The clasp is securely locked and prevented from sliding by means of the bolt *c*, the end of which is pressed strongly by its spring *d* into the recess *b*. The bolt may be withdrawn so as to release the clasp and permit it to slide by

means of a suitable hook, which may be inserted into a suitable recess in the case and caught into the opening *c<sup>2</sup>*. For the purpose of giving greater security to the lock I provide an auxiliary bolt, *e*, Figs. 2 and 7, which is constructed in a similar manner to the bolt *c*, is held in the case in a similar manner, and has its shoulders and openings at the same end. It is located at right angles to the other bolt, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, with its front end adapted, when in place, to rest in rear of the rear end of the bolt *c* and prevent its movement.

From this description it follows that, when all the parts are in place and in their natural position, the device can only be unlocked by the movement of both of the bolts. This result is accomplished by means of a key of peculiar construction, shown in Fig. 5. It consists of a lever, *o*, having pivoted arms *o<sup>1</sup> o<sup>2</sup>*, one of which is adapted, by means of an inclined face, to force back the bolt *e*, and the other, by means of a hook, to draw back the bolt *c*.

The operation is as follows: The position of the parts when the door is locked is shown in Fig. 3. To unlock it the arms of the key should be inserted in the recesses *x x*, Fig. 4, the arm *o<sup>1</sup>* being first pushed strongly to its place for the purpose of withdrawing the bolt *e*, which bolt must be moved, of course, before the bolt *c* can be moved. This bolt is withdrawn by the insertion of the arm *o*, because the parts are relatively adjusted in the case in such manner that the point of the arm, as it is first moved, enters the opening of the bolt at its rear side. The further movement of the arm necessarily forces back the bolt by means of its inclined face to make room for its entrance. The bolt *e* having been withdrawn, the hook-arm is manipulated to withdraw the bolt *c*, when the clasp is free to slide. The arm *o<sup>1</sup>* serves as a fulcrum for the movement of the arm *o<sup>2</sup>*. The device is locked by simply turning the clasp to its proper place.

I do not limit myself to the precise form of lock, as other forms may be employed, if desired.

Having thus fully described my invention,

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

1. The combination of a recessed clasp, a sliding spring-bolt provided with an orifice, and a hook-key, as described.

2. The combination of a recessed clasp, a sliding spring-bolt provided with an orifice, an auxiliary bolt for holding the main bolt,

and the key provided with the pivoted arms, as described.

This specification signed and witnessed this 16th day of April, A. D. 1872.

GURDEN L. CHAMBERLIN.

Witnesses:

DUDLEY S. NYE,

WM. P. RICHARDSON.