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J. SIRVEN

SYSTEM OF PADLOCKS

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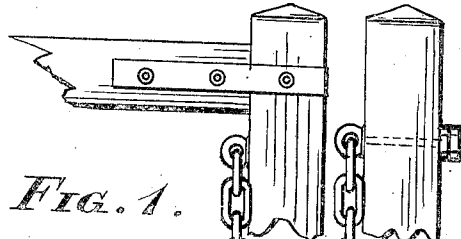


FIG. 1.

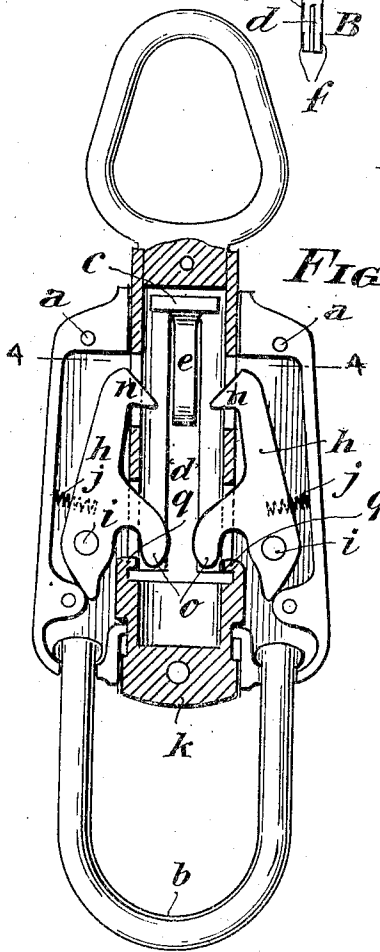


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

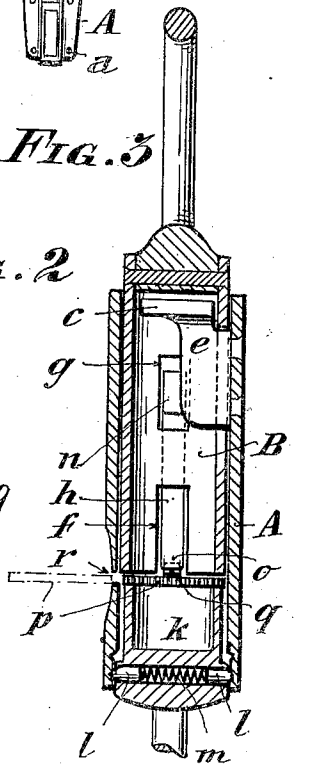
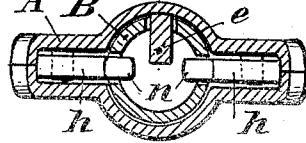


FIG. 4.



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SYSTEM OF PADLOCKS.

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This specification describes a new padlock, suitable for those places where the simplicity and security of the fastening is sought rather than its inviolability, and it has been especially planned for gates or doors in the country, with the purpose of inducing those who pass through, to leave them shut behind them.

The characteristic of the system or combination of fastening which forms the invention, consists in the need of a certain coin to open it, which coin can be chosen from among the more frequently carried denominations in circulation, and which can only be recovered by the act of again fastening the gate or door in its normal position, by closing the padlock.

By this method it is sought to avoid, to a considerable extent, the carelessness or negligence through which gates are left open, thereby involuntarily causing great damage, as undoubtedly those who pass through a gate will fasten it behind them, since otherwise it would mean the loss of the coin.

As will be seen hereafter the padlock is formed of two parts, consisting of a bolt or spike connected by means of a chain, strap, cord or wire with the movable latch of the gate or door, the other parts, or the body, being attached by similar means to the fixed post of the gate or to the frame of the door, if these are single, or to the other movable part of the door or gate, if these are double.

To make this description clearer detailed drawings are adjoined hereto. Of these Fig. No. 1 shows the two parts of a gate or door to which a padlock, constructed in accordance with this invention, has been attached.

Fig. No. 2 shows the padlock closed, partly drawn in section and with one side removed to show the interior working.

Fig. No. 3 is a longitudinal section.

Fig. No. 4 is drawn in section along the line 4-4 of Fig. 2.

In the above drawings A is the body or case of the padlock, and B the bolt or spike which forms the complement thereof, both these parts being attached independently, as is shown in Fig. No. 1, to the leaves or posts of the gate or door by means of chains or other suitable appliance.

The body or case A consists of two covers of a special shape, fitted together by means of the screws *a*, enclosing in their interior the parts which form the combination, and also the bolt B.

In the central part of the case a tubular cavity is formed longitudinally, partly closed by the diaphragm *c*, which is firmly fixed to the posterior cover. Its object is to prevent the introduction into the case of any other body except the bolt B, which for this purpose, is tubular and is cut at *d* to admit the passage of the tongue *e* of the said diaphragm.

The bolt B has slots *g* with which the teeth *n* on the pivoted members *h* engage, and the bolt is also provided with openings *f* below the slots in which the projections *o* on the members lie. The members *h* are mounted on the fixed bolts *i*, and for locking purposes are actuated by the springs *j*. The opening button *k* is placed at the end of the tubular opening in the case, its movement being restricted by a neck, formed on itself, and by circular projections, formed by the covers of the case. Two stops *l*, let into a perforation and actuated by the spring *m* keep the button in the open or closed position, these stops fitting into grooves made on each side of the case.

The parts *h*, have, in the middle, curved projections *o*, against the ends of which the coin *p* strikes when placed as shown in Fig. No. 3, and the button *k* is pushed inwards, so as to open the padlock. The inside edge of the button *k* has two projections *q*, for the purpose of keeping the coin in position. The slot *r* into which the coin is introduced, is in the front cover of the case.

The working is as follows:—

Supposing the padlock to be closed, as shown in Fig. No. 2, the coin *p*, the value, thickness and diameter of which have been taken into account when making the padlock, is introduced into the slot *r*. If, then the button *k* is pushed, the coin strikes the ends of the projections *o*, raising them, and by this movement releasing the teeth *n* from the openings *g* until the bolt B remains free and can be easily withdrawn, the padlock then being open, as is shown in Fig. No. 1. If the button is pushed without a coin having previously been introduced, the padlock cannot be opened as the projections *o* are not moved.

When the padlock has been opened as above described, the button is held in its innermost position by the stops *l* engaging the inner grooves and the coin carried thereby will be held where it does not coincide with the slot *r* and therefore cannot be extracted.

To withdraw the coin it is necessary to close the padlock, which is done by introducing into it the bolt or spike into its initial position, when the teeth *n* fasten into the openings of the bolt, and the coin *p* is forced downwardly thereby to cause it to coincide with the slot *r* when it can be easily extracted through the slot.

Having thus described and specified the nature of my invention, and the method of working same, I claim the following as my exclusive invention and property:—

1. A coin-controlled padlock for gates and doors, comprising a casing having a chain secured to it and provided with a coin slot, a removable bolt having a separate and independent chain secured to it, one of the said chains being adapted to be secured to a gate or door and the other to a gate post or door frame, and coin-controlled means in the casing for locking the bolt in the casing, said means including pivoted members engaging the bolt, and a coin-carrying member operable from the outside of the casing for moving the coin out of register with the coin slot and into engagement with the pivoted members.

2. In a coin controlled padlock, a casing having a coin slot, a removable bolt, bolt locking members movably mounted in the casing, and a slidable coin carrying member mounted in the casing below the coin slot and adapted to move the coin out of register with the coin slot and into engagement with the bolt locking members to release the bolt, the said coin carrying member being adapt-

ed to be moved to normal position by the bolt to permit the removal of the coin.

3. In a coin-controlled padlock, a casing, a removable bolt having openings therein, pivoted and spring pressed members having teeth at their upper ends for engaging the openings of the bolt, and provided intermediate of their ends with projections, a slidable releasing member for forcing the coin against the projections to release the teeth from the bolt, the said casing having a slot whereby a coin can be introduced into the casing between the said projections and the releasing member, and means for holding the releasing member in the position to which it has been moved.

4. In a coin-controlled padlock, a casing having a tubular passage and provided with a tongue projecting from one wall and a coin slot in one side, a removable tubular bolt having a recess and openings, pivoted and spring pressed locking levers each having a tooth at its upper end and a projection intermediate of its ends, the teeth and projections projecting into the tubular bolt through the openings thereof, a slidable button in the lower end of the casing below the coin slot, said button being provided with means for holding the coin and adapted to force the coin into engagement with the projections of the levers to release the teeth from the bolt, and spring means for holding the button in the position to which it has been moved.

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