

Huffer & Sehner, Padlock.

N^o 48,558.

Patented July 4, 1865.

Fig. 1

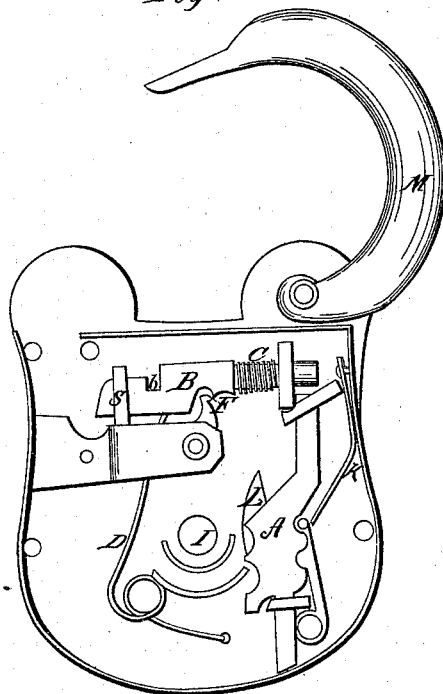


Fig. 3

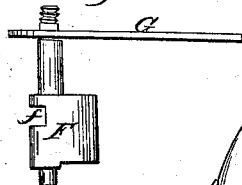
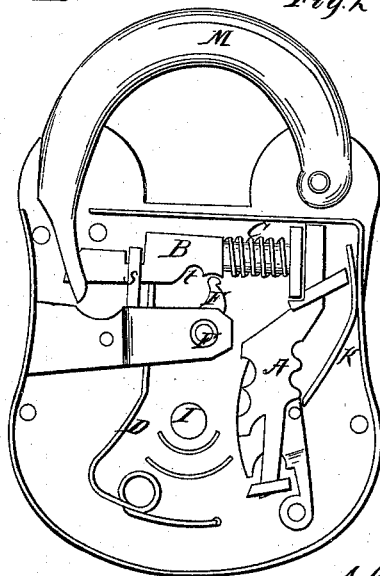


Fig. 2



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 48,558, dated July 4, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ABRAHAM HUFFER and NATHANIEL SEHNER, of Hagerstown, in the county of Washington and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Padlocks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Our invention consists in a peculiar construction of padlock provided with two bolts, one of which is operated by the key and is employed to fasten the other bolt, which secures the hasp.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the interior of the lock, (the front plate being removed,) both bolts and the hasp being pushed back. Fig. 2 is a similar interior view, the hasp being closed and fastened by both bolts. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the secondary key attached to the pivot of the escutcheon.

Our padlock may have any suitable general form, as seen in Fig. 1. When the hasp M is closed it is fastened by means of the spring-bolt B, which, in turn, is fastened by means of another bolt, A. This bolt A is provided with a spring, K, and a tumbler, L, and is worked in the usual manner by a key on the pivot I, two turns of the key being required to complete the motion of the bolt either forward or backward. The bolt B is pressed forward by the action of the coiled spring C. Another spring, D, is employed to gently push the bolt B upward, and, as the bolt advances, engage the notch *b* with the stop or staple S, and thus hold the bolt securely in place and prevent opening the lock by concussion. A secondary key, F, Fig. 3, is placed upon the pivot F' of the escutcheon G, which serves as a handle for turning this key. When the padlock is closed this secondary key turns free of the bolt B, as seen in Fig. 2 at F; but upon pressing down the hasp M the bolt B is brought into range of the key, as seen in Fig. 1.

In order to unlock our padlock the escutcheon G and key F should be first so turned as to bring the point of key F just beyond the

notch *t*, as seen in Fig. 2, thus allowing the point of the main key (or pivot I) to pass the notch *f*, Fig. 3. By two turns of the main key the bolt A is carried down clear of the bolt B. Then the escutcheon G is again turned so as to bring the point of key F opposite the notch *t* in bolt B. Now the hasp M is pushed down into the lock, carrying with it the bolt B, which is thus brought into the range of key F, when by turning the escutcheon the bolt B is moved back, as seen in Fig. 1. Care must be taken to open the hasp M before the key F is turned too far and the bolt B allowed to spring forward under the action of spring C.

Instead of the notch *b*, a pin or other stop may be employed, and the bolt B may be pushed down by a staple or thumb-piece instead of the hasp; also, a lever, spring, or other means may be used for turning key F in place of the escutcheon; or the escutcheon may be removed from the pivot, turned part way round, and replaced in different position, thus requiring the escutcheon to be brought into new positions in opening the lock. Other small variations may be made without departing from our invention. By turning the escutcheon upon the pivot a person already familiar with the lock may be puzzled and unable to move the bolts.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A padlock provided with two bolts, one being employed to hold the hasp while the other fastens the first bolt, all constructed and arranged substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

2. The use of the notch *b*, in combination with the staple S and springs C and D, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

3. The use of the hasp or its equivalent for moving the bolt laterally into the range of the key, substantially as specified.

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