

No 51,488,

T. Slaight,
Padlock,

Patented Dec. 12, 1865.

Fig: 1.

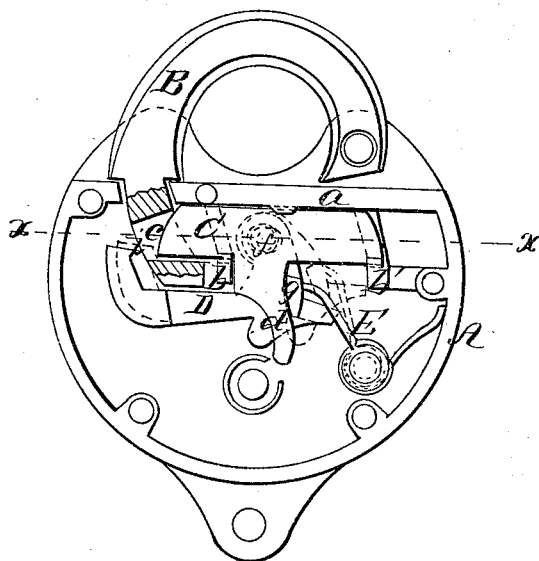


Fig: 2.

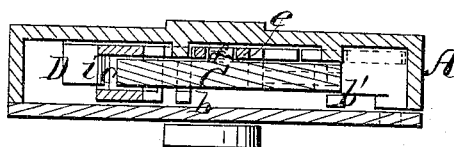
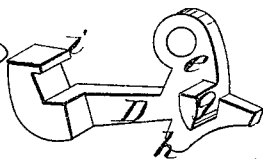


Fig: 3.

Witnesses:
J. W. Conmy
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Inventor;
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By *M. M. C.*
attyp

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS SLAIGHT, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 51,488, dated December 12, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS SLAIGHT, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Padlock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my invention, the side of the case nearest the eye being removed. Fig. 2 is a section of the same, taken in the line *xx*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a detached perspective view of a tumbler pertaining to the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to an improvement on a padlock, for which Letters Patent were granted to me bearing date October 14th, 1851, and in which a bolt, tumblers, and spring are combined in such a manner that the springs will sustain both the tumblers and bolt in place and carry them forward when drawn by the key in unlocking, and also throw the shackle out when unlocked, and permit it to lock again without a key.

The present invention consists in an improved arrangement of the tumblers (one or more) with the bolt and springs, as hereinafter described, whereby the tumblers are made to serve as a more efficient guard or chuck than heretofore, and the lock rendered more difficult to pick or open illegitimately.

A represents the case of the padlock, and B the shackle. These parts may be constructed in the usual manner, and therefore do not require a special description.

C represents the bolt which is fitted within the case A, directly under the top rim *a* of the case and over stumps or guides *v v'*. This bolt is allowed to slide freely to the right and left, and when the lock is in a locked state fits in the eye *c* of the shackle B, which passes through a hole in the rim *a* into the case. This bolt is provided with a pendent projection, *d*, the use of which will be presently shown.

D represents the tumbler, the form of which is shown clearly in Fig. 3. This tumbler is provided with an upright arm, *e*, which is pivoted to the bolt C, as shown at *f*, the tumbler being below the bolt, as shown clearly in Fig. 1, and having upon it a projection, *g*, against which a spring, E, bears, said spring having a tendency to press the projection against the

pendent *d* of the bolt, and to keep the bolt C in the eye *c* of the shackle, and consequently to keep the lock in a locked state, as will be fully understood by referring to Fig. 1. The tumbler D is also provided with a pendent projection, *h*, directly below the projection *g*, and the front end of the tumbler extends upward and has a lateral projection, *i*, to form a hook to catch with the eye *c* of the shackle, if the bolt C be forced back without previously turning down the hooked end of the tumbler.

From the above description it will be seen, therefore, that the end of the tumbler D must be thrown down free from the end of the shackle in order to admit of the bolt C being moved back out from the eye *c* of the same; and if a person attempts to pick the lock by throwing down the tumbler, said tumbler must be held down while the bolt is being shoved back—a difficult matter—and the tumbler must also be thrown down a certain distance only, for if moved a trifle too far the opposite end of the tumbler will come in contact with the stump *v'* and prevent the bolt being drawn back. Hence the lock is rendered very difficult to pick.

In unlocking the lock with a key, the bit of the latter first strikes the pendent projection *h* of the tumbler D and throws the hooked end of the latter down below the end of shackle. The bit then comes in contact with the pendent projection *d* of the bolt C and throws back the bolt. The spring E, when the bolt is drawn out from the eye of the shackle and the bit, leaves the projection *h* of the tumbler, throwing up the tumbler, so that the latter will strike the shackle and throw the latter out from the case.

I would remark that one or more tumblers D may be used, as desired. The shackle is locked by simply pressing the same down into the case, as in the original device.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The sliding-bolt C, in combination with a spring or springs, E, and one or more tumblers, D, pivoted to the bolt and provided with hooked ends *g*, which are arranged in such relation with the eye of the shackle, and the rear or opposite ends arranged in such relation with the stump *b'* to operate in the manner substantially as set forth.

THOS. SLAIGHT.

Witnesses:

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