

W. H. ANDREWS.
Pad-Lock.

No. 166,838.

Patented Aug. 17, 1875.

Fig 1

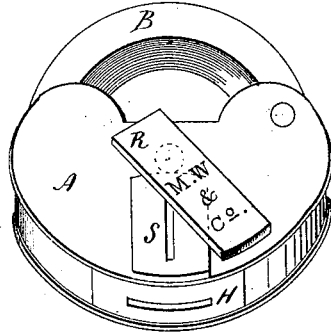


Fig 2

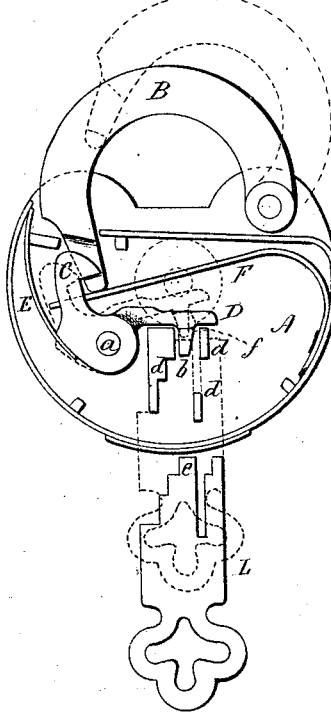
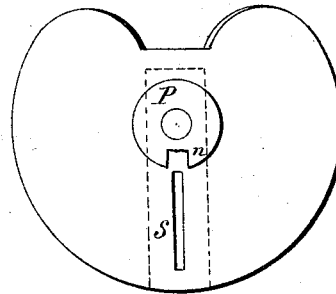


Fig 3



Witnesses.

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WILLIAM H. ANDREWS, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
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IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **166,838**, dated August 17, 1875; application filed
July 6, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. ANDREWS, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Padlocks; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Fig. 1, a perspective view; Fig. 2, front view, with one plate removed; Fig. 3, inside view of the front plate.

This invention relates to an improvement in padlocks, the object being to make the security dependent, to a certain extent, upon a secret device, so that to a person unfamiliar with the construction it would be difficult to unlock; and it consists in a spring-catch arranged to engage the bar, combined with a cam, which, in a certain position, will allow the releasing of the catch, and in other positions will prevent such release, the said cam rotated by the drop on the outside.

A represents the case; B, the bar hinged to the case in the usual manner. C is a catch, hung upon a pivot, *a*, with an arm, D, extending to near the center of the case, with a downward projection, *b*. The catch C is provided with a spring, E, which tends to throw the catch into connection with the bar when closed, and a spring, F, tends to throw the bar outward when released from the catch C. The key-hole proper is formed in the lower edge of the case, as at H, Fig. 1, which is simply a narrow slot. Through this the key L, which is a correspondingly-flat key, is passed, one point of which bears upon the projection *b* from the arm D. This key may be cut with numerous shoulders to correspond

to guard *d* in the lock, more or less in number, but the one point, *e*, being essential to bear against the projection *b*, by pressing the key through the hole H to raise the catch, as denoted in broken lines, the bar B is released.

In order to confuse or make secret the operation, a cam, P, is arranged within the front plate, and in connection with the drop R, so that the cam will turn with the cap, and this cam is constructed to bear upon a shoulder, *f*, on the arm D, and also with a notch, *n*, which, when the cam is turned so that the said notch is presented above the shoulder *f*, as in Fig. 2, the arm can be raised and the catch turned, but when the cam is turned to any other position the arm B is held down by the cam coming over the shoulder *f*.

In order to further confuse a person unfamiliar with the lock a slot, S, is made in the face of the lock corresponding to the slot H in the edge, so that the key may be easily inserted through that slot; but this slot S is not an essential part of this invention.

The cam, when turned to bring some other part than the notch *n* over the shoulder *f*, will prevent the locking as well as unlocking. To unlock or lock it is therefore only necessary to turn the drop R to such position as will bring the notch *n* over the shoulder *f*.

I claim—

The combination, in a padlock, of the bar B, the pivoted catch C, the slot H in the edge of the lock, the rotating notched cam P, and drop R upon the outside for rotating said cam, and the key L, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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