

H. W. DILG.

SHACKLES.

No. 187,362.

Patented Feb. 13, 1877.

Fig. 1.

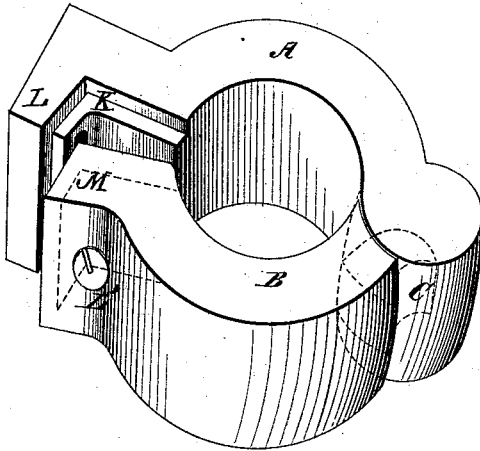


Fig. 2.

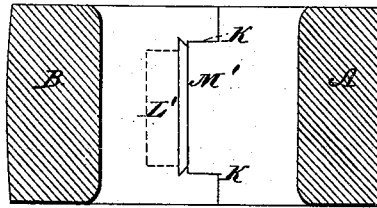


Fig. 3.

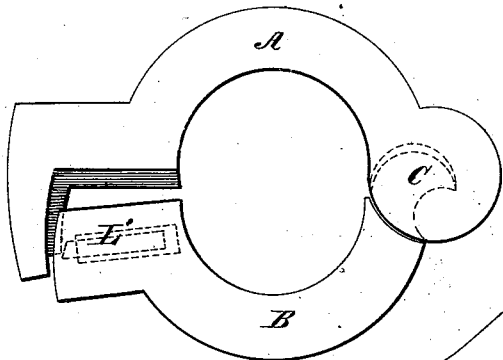
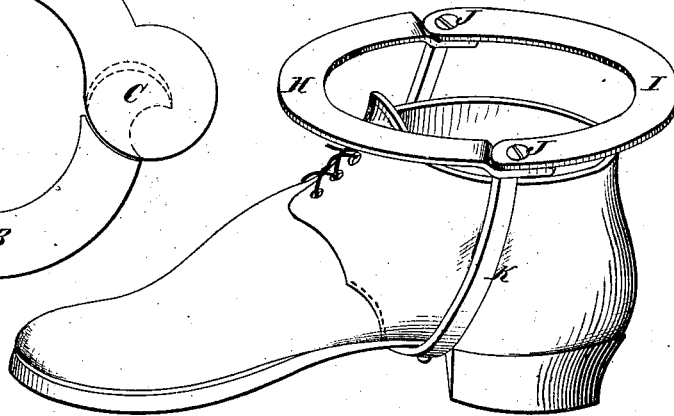


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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HENRY WILLIAM DILG, OF PORTLAND, OREGON, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF,
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IMPROVEMENT IN SHACKLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **187,362**, dated February 13, 1877; application filed
March 25, 1875.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, HENRY WILLIAM DILG, of Portland, in the county of Multnomah, in the State of Oregon, have invented an Improved Shackle for prisoners and convicts, of which the following is a specification:

The invention consists in constructing the shackles of two parts or curved bars, having a loose-jointed or detachable hinge connection, and one of them made of angular form at the other end, whereby it is adapted to be locked to the other part or bar, as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing, Figures 1 and 3 are, respectively, a perspective and plan view of the shackle, partly open. Fig. 2 is a cross-section. Fig. 4 represents an ankle-support for the shackle, attached to a shoe.

The shackle is composed of the two parts or curved bars A and B, which are hinged together at one end and locked together at the other. The part or bar A has a curved socket in its hinge-end, and the part or bar B a curved or hook-shaped tongue C, adapted to fit somewhat loosely in said socket. The other end of the part A is constructed in the form of a right-angle, with a rabbet, K, on its inner face, and a bolt-hole or socket in its outer arm, L. The end M of part B is provided with a spring locking-bolt L', and a corresponding lip or flange to adapt it to fit and lock together with the right-angular rabbeted portion of the part A.

It will be perceived that this construction adapts the parts A B of the shackle to be de-

tached or separated one from the other. When it is desired to apply the shackle to the leg of a prisoner or convict, the tongue C of part B is first inserted in the hinge-socket of part A, and the opposite ends L M are brought together and locked by the spring-bolt L'. The tongue C then answers as a claw or hook, and the hinge-connection is even more secure than if the parts were permanently attached to each other. The flange on part B which enters the rabbet K of part A, prevents the insertion of a lever or other instrument between them for forcing them apart. The face, or inner side of the lock, is protected by a plate M', which is inserted in dovetail or under-cut grooves.

Fig. 4 illustrates a form of ankle-support for the shackle, the same consisting of a horizontal two-part ring, H I, for encircling the leg of the prisoner and a vertical U-shaped bar K' attached to the shank of the shoe-sole, said parts H I and K being suitably connected by screws or rivets. The rear part I of the ring may be turned on pivot J by first removing the screw J' which secures its opposite end to part H.

What I claim is—

The shackle composed of the parts A B, the one having a hinge-socket and angular portion, and the other provided with a curved tongue and a locking-bolt, as shown and described.

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Witnesses :

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