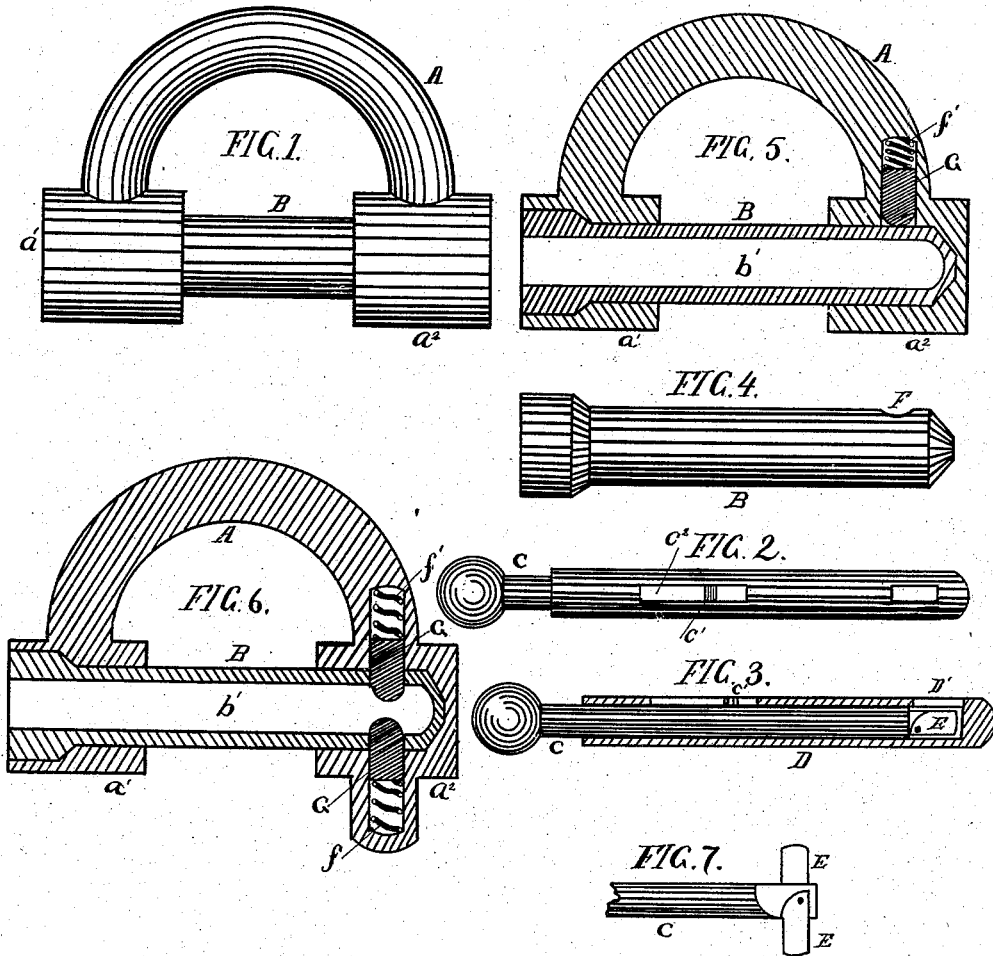


J. W. GABLE.
Padlock.

No. 205,183.

Patented June 25, 1878.



ATTEST:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. GABLE, OF TOWER CITY, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO E. F. PHILIPS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 205,183, dated June 25, 1878; application filed May 21, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. GABLE, of Tower City, county of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locks, of which the following is a specification:

The invention relates to padlocks constructed with a shackle and securing-pin.

Padlocks are generally made of a series of plates riveted together, and having the working mechanism secured inside, and also having a shackle hinged or pivoted to the lock-frame.

In riveted padlocks it is not a very difficult operation to force the rivets and open the lock, and for that reason such locks are often objectionable.

The object of my invention is to provide a padlock that is easily operated, strongly constructed, and so made as to prevent as much as possible any forcing of or tampering with it.

The invention consists in forming a lock of a shackle, through holes in which a securing-pin is run, which pin is fastened in place and held there by one or more small pins operated by spiral springs and contained in one end of the shackle, and also of the key for opening the same.

In the accompanying drawing, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a full view of my invention; Fig. 2, a full view of the key; Fig. 3, a part-sectional view of the key; Fig. 4, a full view of the securing-pin; Fig. 5, a sectional view of the lock; Fig. 6, another sectional view of the lock, showing the operation of two pins for fastening the securing-pin; Fig. 7, a view of a part of the key suitable for a lock constructed as in Fig. 6.

In constructing my invention, I take a shackle, A, having two bosses, a^1 a^2 , on the ends. These bosses are bored or cored out to fit the securing-pin B, which is also bored or

cored out to fit the key. (Shown in Figs. 2 and 3.) In the boss a^2 the pin G or pins G G, as in Fig. 6, operated by spiral springs $f' f' f'$, are placed, and these pins are forced into the hole F in the securing-pin B by the action of the spiral springs $f' f' f'$.

The key is composed of a tube, D, closed and pointed at one end, or simply beveled on one or two sides, as may be most convenient. In this tube D I insert the rod c , having a small rod, E, pivoted or hinged to it at one end. The pin c^1 , working in the slot c^2 , serves to keep the rod c from coming out of the pin D, and the small rod E, when the rod c is pushed in the tube D, is forced out of the slot d' .

In operation, the device is as follows: When the securing-pin B is pushed into the holes in the bosses a^1 and a^2 , the pins G G are pressed down until the hole F is over them, when the spiral springs throw the pins into the hole, and the securing-pin B is locked fast. To open the lock, the key is inserted in the securing-pin B and pushed back as far as it will go. The rod c is then pushed in, which operation throws out the small rods E E, which in turn press down the pins G G, and the small rods E E in the key being made of just sufficient length to push the pins down flush with the bore of the boss a^2 , the securing-pin can be very easily drawn out, thus opening the lock.

I make the securing-pin B with an open end, and then bevel it on one or two sides of the end, or I make it pointed. This is done to enable it to pass the pins G G.

What I claim is—

The combination in the padlock herein described, consisting of a shackle having bosses, through which a hollow securing-pin is run, and which is fastened by spring-catches in one of the bosses, substantially as set forth.

JOHN W. GABLE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM HENRY,
DANIEL UPDEGRAVE.