M. JACOBS.
Padlock.

No. 208,603. Patented Oct. 1, 1878.

Fig. 1.

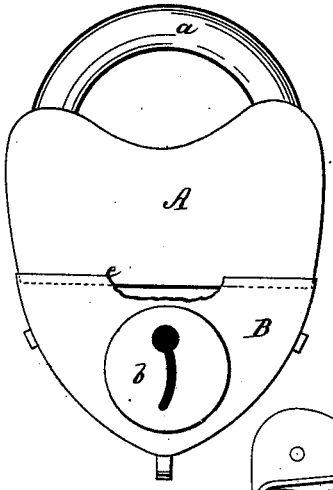

Fig. 2.

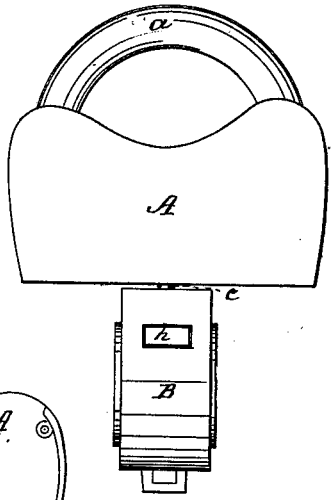

Fig. 5.

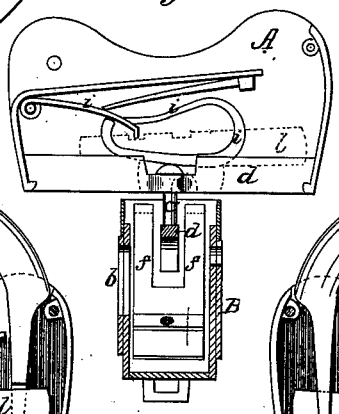

Fig. 3.

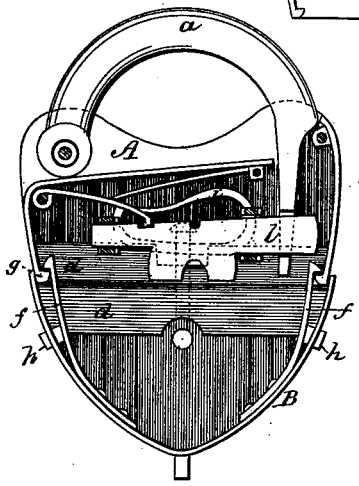

Fig. 4.

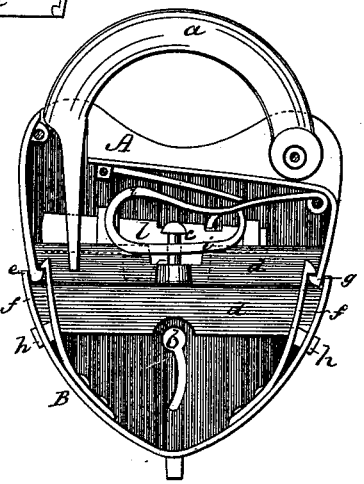

Fig. 7.

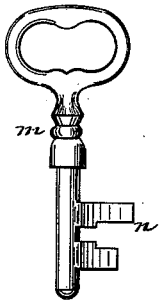

Fig. 6.

WITNESSES:

W. W. Hollingsworth

Solon C. Kemon

INVENTOR:

M. Jacobs

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS JACOBS, OF FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PADLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **208,603**, dated October 1, 1878; application filed August 14, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS JACOBS, of Fort Clark, in the county of Kinney and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Padlocks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The object of my invention is to produce a padlock which cannot be unlocked by a key, in the ordinary manner, without a preliminary and peculiar manipulation in order to place the tumblers or locking-bolt in the required position for contact with the bit of the key. To this end I construct the body of the padlock in two separate parts, the one being pivoted to the other, and capable of rotation (when released by spring-catches) to change the position of the tumbler and bolt with reference to the key-hole, (or bit of the key,) as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a face view of the padlock, with part of the rim or flange of the lower part broken away. Fig. 2 illustrates how the two parts may be turned one on the other. Figs. 3 and 4 are different side sectional elevations of the lock. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the padlock, with the parts in the position shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a detail plan view of the tumbler. Fig. 7 represents the key.

The body of the padlock is divided transversely about the middle of its length, the bow *a* being hinged to the upper part, A, and the key-hole *b* being formed in the lower part, B. The two parts A B are swiveled together at the center by a pivot-bolt, *c*, which directly connects the bars *d d* of the respective parts. The lower part, B, is provided with a flange, *e*, which forms a socket to receive the upper part, A, as shown in Fig. 1.

When the two parts A B are brought together into the position shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4, the spring-catches *f f*, which are attached to the curved or circular sides of the lower part, B, engage with shoulders or lugs *g g*, formed correspondingly on the upper part, A, and hold said parts together until the catches are disengaged by springing their free ends inward by pressing on the knobs *h*, projecting from the outer side of the part B. When the catches are thus released the parts A B can be separated, as shown in Fig. 2, sufficiently to allow one part to be turned on the other, for a purpose to be presently explained. The spring-tumbler *i* and bolt *l* (which is locked by the former) lie side by side—that is to say, parallel to the lower edge of part A. The key *m* has a slotted bit, *n*, one part of which acts against and raises the tumbler *i*, and the other operates (*i. e.*, reciprocates) the bolt *l*.

The operation of the padlock is as follows: The bow *a* being inserted through a staple, or other device to which the padlock is to be secured, the lower part, B, is turned on the pivot *c*, to bring the hinged or pivoted end of the tumbler on the left-hand side of the key-hole *b*, in which position the key-bit cannot touch or operate the tumbler and bolt, and hence the bow *a* cannot be unlocked until the part B has been reversed, or turned half-way round on part A. This constitutes the secret of the padlock, and any one ignorant of the two-part construction of the same and the mode of manipulation would be unable to open it, even if possessed of the proper key.

To turn or reverse the parts A B as to each other, and thus bring the hinged end of the tumbler on the right-hand side of the key-hole, or into position to be operated by the key-bit, the projections or knobs *h* are pressed inward, thus releasing the catches *f* from the lugs *g*, and allowing the parts A B to be drawn apart so far as allowed by the pivot-bolt *c*. The part B is then turned half-way round on part A, and the two parts are thus again brought together and held by the catches *f*, as before. The key will then operate the tumbler and bolt, and release the slotted end of the bow *a*.

To sum up, when the part B is turned into one position, the key will operate the bolt *l;* but in the other position the key cannot operate said bolt. Hence any attempt to open the padlock, even with a suitable key, will be unsuccessful, except when the parts A B are adjusted in the required relation. Therefore, unless this fact and the mode of manipulating the lock are known, it cannot be opened.

Springs (not shown) may be applied to the part A or B, to cause the part A to rise suddenly when the spring-catches *f* are pushed inward, and also false knobs *h* to the part B,

to render it more difficult for any one ignorant of the operation to discover it.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the two parts of the padlock, the swivel connecting the same, and and the spring, tumbler, and bolt arranged in the upper part, all as shown and described, so that when the upper part of the padlock is turned in one position the tumbler and bolt cannot be operated by the key, as specified.

2. The combination of the spring-catches and their knobs or projections with the parts A B of the padlock, for the purpose of securing them together, as specified.

3. The part B, having the flange, forming a socket, as specified, the part A, adapted to fit therein, and the catches for holding the parts together, combined as shown and described.

4. The pivot-bolt *e*, the bars *d d*, and parts A B of the padlock, combined as shown and described.

MORRIS JACOBS.

Witnesses:
MANUEL LEVY,
AARON DREY.