

[This drawing is a reproduction of the original on a reduced scale.]

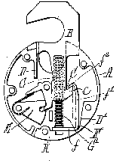


Fig. 1.

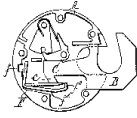


Fig. 2.

Drawing pages of GB508247 A



Espacenet

Bibliographic data: GB508247 (A) — 1939-06-28

Improvements in padlocks

Inventor(s):

Applicant(s): JOSIAH PARKES AND SONS LTD; EDWARD CAMDEN FRYER; EDWARD FRANK ORDIDGE ± (JOSIAH PARKES AND SONS, LIMITED, ; EDWARD CAMDEN FRYER, ; EDWARD FRANK ORDIDGE)

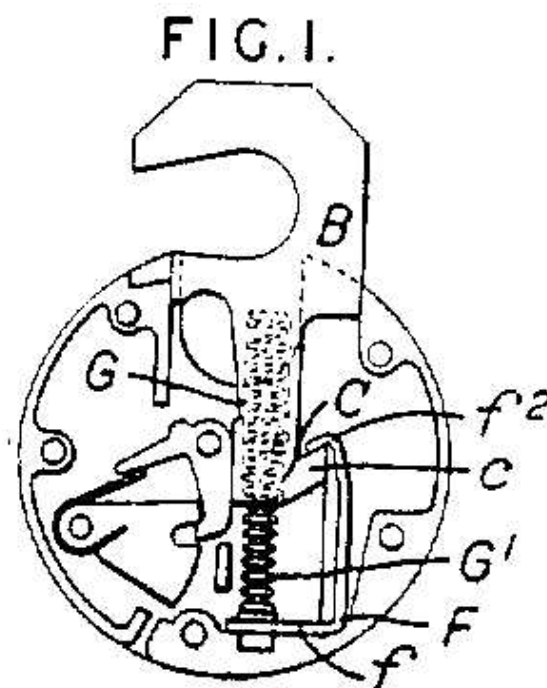
Classification: - international: *E05B67/22*
- cooperative: *E05B67/22 (EP)*

Application number: GB19380009541 19380329

Priority number (s): GB19380009541 19380329

Abstract of GB508247 (A)

508,247. Padlocks. PARKES & SONS, Ltd., J., FRYER, E. C., and ORDIDGE, E. F. March 29, 1938, No. 9541. [Class 44] A padlock with a sliding shackle B, C is provided with an L-shaped piece F, the lower limb f of which is pressed by a spring G, so that a hook f will move to engage an abutment c on the shackle to prevent the same from being withdrawn. The arrangement is such that if the shackle be inserted without the spring G, and the padlock is turned 90 degrees clockwise, then the L-piece F will turn by gravity to clear the abutment c and the shackle can then be removed as frequently as necessary during fitting for final assembly. A pin O passing into the lower end of the spring G stiffens it against buckling. The invention may be



applied to a padlock fitted with a shackle of the sliding horseshoe form.



Espacenet

Description: GB508247 (A) — 1939-06-28

Improvements in padlocks

Description of GB508247 (A)

The EPO does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy of data and information originating from other authorities than the EPO; in particular, the EPO does not guarantee that they are complete, up-to-date or fit for specific purposes.

AESERVE COPM

PATENT SPECIFICATION

WVe, JOSIAH PARKES AND SONS, LIMITED, of Union Works, Willenhall, in the County of Stafford, a Company incorporated under the laws of Great Britain, and EDWARD CAMDEN FRYER, and EDWARD FRANK ORDIDGE, both of the Company's address, and both subjects of the King of Great Britain, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows: This invention relates more especially to padlocks of the type in which the inner end of the shackle is formed as a block slidable endwise in relation to the lock from the locked to the unlocked position; but is applicable also to padlocks in which the shackle is of horse-shoe form with one end permanently engaged with the casing by passing it endwise thereinto.

In the former type of padlock, the case is usually round, and it is. of great convenience to be able to assemble all the parts in the casing except for the shackle, to rivet the cover on and then finish the casing such as by turning, or otherwise by machining or filing, and subsequently to fit the shackle to the casing; but it is important, while fitting the shackle, that it shall be easily removable, and yet finally it must be permanently secured in relation to the casing. The same considerations may apply also in the type of padlock where the shackle is of horse-shoe form permanently engaged at one end only.

The object of this invention is to provide securing means for the shackle which will permit of the advantages of the above considerations being obtained.

According to this invention, there is provided, in the casing, an L-shaped 50S,247 catch-piece, one arm of which is adapted to extend up parallel to the side of the shackle or to the side of one end of the shackle, and the other arm of which is 45 adapted to lie. transversely across the inner end of the shackle or shackle end.

A spring is interposed between the inner end of the shackle and the L-shaped piece,

and this may be a coil spring lying in a 50 bore formed in the said inner end. When the shackle and the spring are inserted, the spring bears against the transverse arm and so causes the other arm to bear inwardly against the side of the shackle 55 or against the side of the shackle end, and cause a detent or tooth on the said other arm, to engage in a sideways recess in the shackle or against an abutment of the shackle, and in such a manner as 60 permanently to keep the shackle in engagement with the case.

So long as the spring is not inserted, the shackle can be inserted in the case and removed as often as required for 65 accurate fitting, because the catch-piece can be disengaged simply by tilting the casing in such manner as to cause the detent to disengage by gravity; but, after the insertion of the spring, the engagement of the shackle becomes permanent.

The recess in which the detent engages must, of course, be such as to allow the required movement of the shackle from the locked to the unlocked position. 75 Dated this 28th day of March, 1938.

STEPHEN WATKINS, SON & GROVES, Chartered Patent Agents, 56, Queen Street, Wolverhampton, Agents for the Applicants.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Improvements in Padlocks We, JOSIAH PARKES AND SONS, LIMITED, of Union Works, WWillenhall, in the County of Stafford, a Company incorporated under the laws of Great Britain, and EDWARD CAMDEN FRYER, and EDWARD FRANK ORDIDGE, both of the Company's address, and both subjects of the King of Great Britain, do hereby [Pric. 11-] declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement: This invention relates more especially to padlocks of the type in which the 90 inner end of the shackle is formed as a Application Date: March 29, 1938. No. 9541/38.

Complete Specification Left: March 29, 1939.

Complete Specification Accepted: June 28, 1939.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Improvements in Padlocks 508,247 block slidable endwise in relation to the the locked to the unlocked position.

lock case from, the locked to the unlocked A convenient embodiment of the invention; but is applicable also to padlocks tion, as applied to a padlock in which the in which the shackle is of horse-shoe form inner end of the shackle is formed as a with one end permanently and slidably block slidable endwise in relation to the 70 engaged with the casing by passing it padlock from the locked to the unlocked endwise thereto. position, is described with reference to the In the former type of padlock, the case drawings herewith of which: is usually round and it is of great con- Figure 1 is a face view of the padlock venience to be able to assemble all the with the cover plate removed to show the 75 parts in the casing except for the shackle, parts within; and to rivet the cover on and then finish the Figure 2 is a view of the lock tilted on casing such as by turning or otherwise by to its side and without the coil spring.

machining or filing, and subsequently to In these drawings A is the lock case and fit the shackle to the casing; but it is B the shackle formed at its lower end as a 80 important, while fitting the shackle, that block guided in guides D, D', integral it shall be easily removable and yet finally with the case A. E represents locking it must be permanently secured in mechanism of a type already known for relation to the casing. The same con- locking the shackle in its innermost posiderations may apply also in the type of tion. 85 padlock where the shackle is of horse-shoe F is an L-shaped lever having a short form permanently engaged at one end arm f which passes across the inner end of only. the block C. Its other arm]l passes upThe object of this invention is to pro- wardly outside the guide D' and its upper vide securing means for the shackle which end is cranked inwardly to form a tooth or 90 will permit of the advantages of the hook /2 arranged so as to be able -to pass above considerations being obtained. over the top of the guide D' and engage According to this invention, there is over an abutment c of the block c to provided, in the casing, an L-shaped retain the shackle in the lock case. G is catch-piece, one arm of which is adapted a coil spring' bearing at its lower end 95 to- extend up - approximately-parallel-to downwardly against the arm f and lying the side of the shackle or to the side of at its upper end in a bore of the block C.

one end of the shackle and the other arm The spring bears upwardly against the of which is adapted to lie transversely upper end of the bore. Thus the spring across the inner end of the shackle 'or tends to press the shackle upwardly and 100 shackle end. A spring is interposed the arm / downwardly. It therefore also between the inner end of the shackle and tends to press the arm f' towards the the transverse arm of the L-shaped block C. As, a result of this, if the piece, and this may be a coil spring lying shackle is inserted in the lock ease with in a recess formed in the said inner end. the spring in place, the shackle becomes 105 When the shackle and the spring are locked against removal because the hook f' inserted, the spring bears against the will then lie in the path of the abutment transverse arm and so tends to cause the c of the block C. If, however, the shackle other arm to move inwardly towards the be inserted without the spring, then, by side of the shackle or towards the side of tilting the lock as shown in Figure 2, the 110 the shackle end, and cause a detent or arm /' will fall back and clear the hook / tooth to engage in a sideway recess-in the from the path'of the abutment c so that shackle or lie in the path of an abutment the shackle can be removed. This, as of the shackle and in such a manner as explained above, is a great convenience in permanently to keep the shackle in assembling the lock. 115 engagement with the lock case. The G' is a pin passed up through the lower detent or tooth may be integral with the end of the spring to stiffen it against arm or separate therefrom. buckling.

So long as the spring is not inserted, If it is desired to remove the shackle the shackle can be inserted in the case and after it has been permanently secured in 120 removed as often as required for accurate- the lock case by the action of the spring, fitting, because the catch-piece can be this may be effected by drilling a hole disengaged simply by-tilting the casing in - through the wall of the case at H and such manner as to cause the detent to- dis.-- inserting an instrument to press up the engage by gravity; but,-after the insertion arm / against the force of the spring and 125 of the spring -the engagement of the so release the shackle; but the shackle shackle becomes permanent. - must, of course, first be unlocked by the The recess in which-the detent engages key.

must, of course, be such as to -allow the It will now be -clear that the invention required

movement of the- shackle-from7- can be applied to the case where the 180 508,247 shackle is of horse-shoe form with one end permanently engaged with the casing by passing it endwise thereinto, the means above described being applied to such end.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we