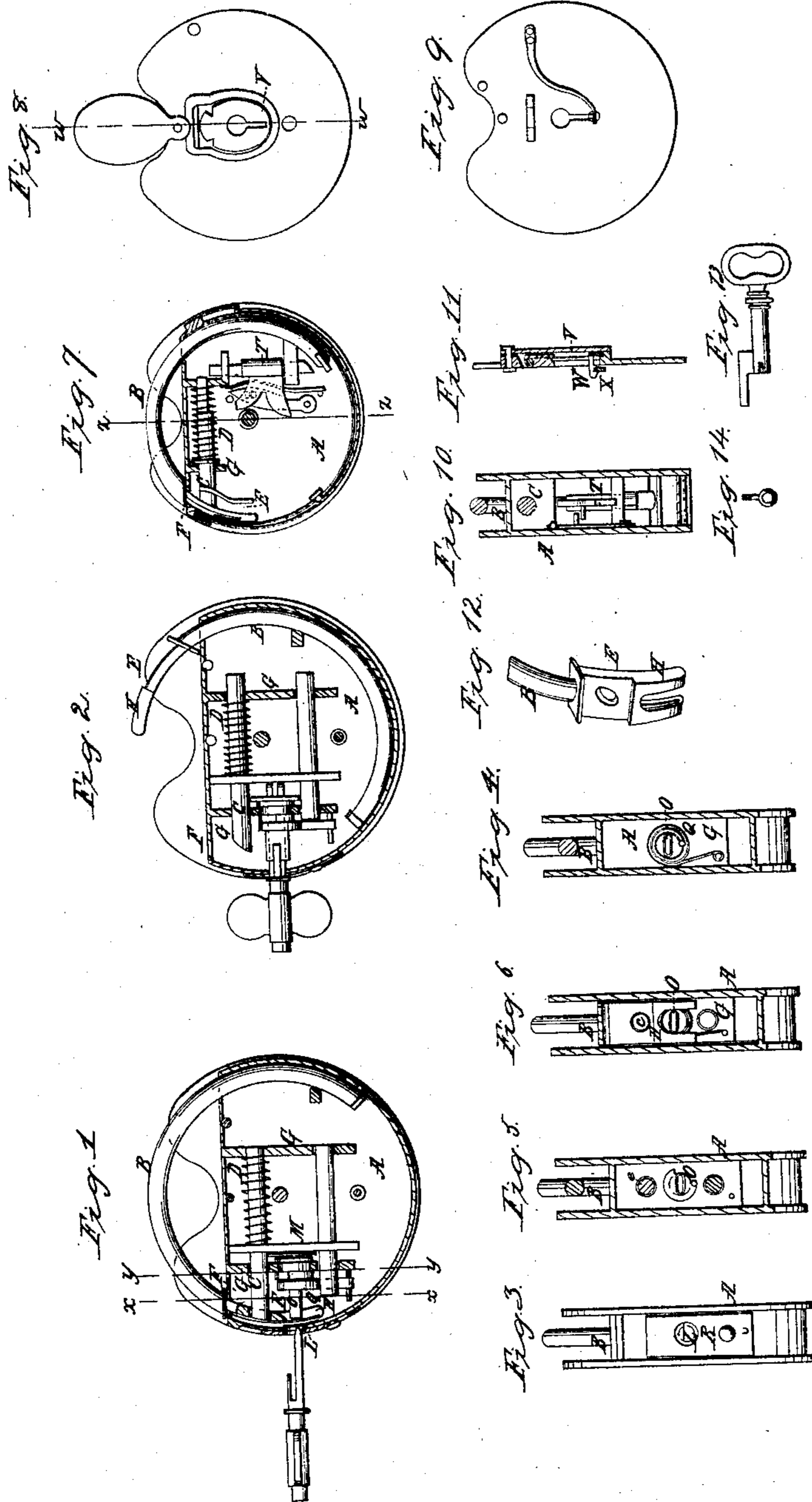


Z. Kelly,
Seal Lock.

N^o 62,030.

Patented May 5, 1867.



Witnesses:
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ZENO KELLEY, OF NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 62,636, dated March 5, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEALING PADLOCKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, ZENO KELLEY, of New Bedford, Bristol county, Massachusetts, have invented new and useful "Improvements in Locks;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention consists principally in the application to the link or shackle-bar of a padlock of a seal or seals, in such manner, and in combination with any suitable arrangement of devices for locking or holding such link or shackle-bar in the lock-casing, that, before the lock can be unlocked, said seal or seals must be broken, or, in other words, punctured by the insertion of the key or of any other implement into the lock, for opening or unlocking the lock. In the accompanying plate of drawings my improvements in locks are illustrated—

Figure 1 being a view of the interior of the lock, with one of its side-plates removed and with the lock locked.

Figure 2, a similar view to fig. 1, but with the lock unlocked.

Figure 3, a side or edge view of exterior of lock-casing shown in fig. 1.

Figures 4 and 5, transverse sections, taken respectively in the planes of the lines *z z* and *y y*, fig. 1.

Figure 6, a view of the inside of the lock shown in fig. 1, with one of its edges or sides removed.

Figure 7, a view of the interior of a lock constructed according to the present invention, but showing a double arrangement of devices for locking the shackle or link-bar.

Figure 8, an exterior view of the front plate of the lock shown in fig. 7, showing cover for seal to front seal opened.

Figure 9, an inside view of front plate to lock, shown in fig. 8.

Figure 10, a transverse section, taken in the plane of the line *z z*, fig. 7.

Figure 11, a transverse section, taken in the plane of the line *w w*, fig. 8; and

Figures 12, 13, and 14, detail views, to be hereinafter referred to.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A, in the drawings, represents the casing to the lock, and B its shackle or hasp-bar, that, in the present instance, in lieu of being pivoted to the lock-casing, as in ordinary locks, is arranged so as to be moved into or drawn out of the lock-casing from one end to the other, as shown in the drawings. C, the bolt for locking shackle-bar B, which bolt is arranged to move across the lock-casing, and is provided with a coiled or spiral spring, D, to throw it into the shackle-bar when inserted by its end E into the opening F of the upper edge of the lock. The bolt C moves in and through guide-pieces G, fixed to the inside of the lock-casing, and is fixed to and carried by a frame, M. The locking end (see fig. 12) of the shackle-bar B is constructed with a pocket, H, of suitable shape to receive and hold a seal, which is to be laid therein before the said shackle-bar or such end is inserted in the lock-casing. To throw the bolt, holding the shackle-bar locked, a key-hole, L, is made in the edge of the lock-casing, to receive the key, at such a point thereof that in inserting the key it must pass through, and thus destroy, by puncturing, the seal carried in the pocket of the shackle-bar. The key, when properly inserted and passed into the lock, acts through the cross-piece M of the bolt-frame in the proper direction to move or slide the bolt out of the shackle-bar; or, in other words, to disengage it therefrom, so that it can be drawn out of the lock, and consequently unlocked or unfastened, the key being held in while the said shackle-bar is being drawn out, with the latter so formed, of a prong or forked shape, (see fig. 12,) as to be moved without hindrance by and over the key.

In order to render the lock the more difficult to be opened, various arrangements of tumblers and other parts may be employed, such as are in common use in other locks; but in the figures of the drawings connected with the lock, illustrated in fig. 1, one arrangement of such parts is shown, it consisting of a tubular cylinder or socket, O, into which the key first enters, and which, being slightly turned around, thereby brings its bore into a direct line with the bore of another hollow cylinder back of it, but between it and the cross-piece of the bolt-frame, so that by still further pressing in the key through such rear cylinder or barrel it will then abut against the cross-piece carrying lock-bolt, and enable the same to be properly operated for opening the lock.

The tubular cylinder or socket through which the key passes as it is first inserted in the lock, when such key is withdrawn, is returned to the original position by the action of a coiled spring, Q, properly applied thereto for such purpose. R, a cover, passing around edge or side of lock-casing A, on which it is arranged to slide without disengagement therefrom, this cover being provided for covering up the key-hole to the lock.

In addition to the manner of locking the shackle-bar hereinabove described, an extra bolt, T, is shown in the lock, illustrated in fig. 7, which bolt is arranged to slide in a plane back of the bolt, locking in the shackle-bar; and when thrown across such bolt prevents its being moved until withdrawn therefrom. For locking this bolt an arrangement of tumblers and other locking devices is shown in fig. 7, which may be similar to any of the locks now in common use. This holding-bolt is locked and unlocked by the insertion of a key through the hole in the front-plate of the lock-casing, to and in which also a seal may be applied and secured, as in ordinary locks adapted for receiving seals, the seal to the key-hole in the front-plate of the lock being there held by closing the lid V upon the same, that, through its lug or staple W becomes secured to a spring-catch, X, upon the inside of front-plate to the lock-casing. In figs. 13 and 14 is illustrated the key adapted to the lock shown in the drawings.

By the application of a seal to the shackle-bar of a lock, in combination with any suitable arrangement of locking devices, to unlock which the key must pass through the shackle-bar, it is plainly apparent that many advantages are obtained over all the seal-locks now in use, or embraced in the various Letters Patent granted for such locks; among which may be here mentioned that, as the seal is carried by the shackle-bar into the lock-casing, it is thus removed from becoming injured by rain or moisture, and is beyond all possibility of removal without a complete opening of the lock-casing, or by being first defaced or cancelled with a key suitable to throw the locking bolt or bolts.

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. Applying a seal or seals to the end of the shackle, suitably constructed therefor, so that to unlock it said seal or seals must be cancelled or destroyed by the key, substantially as and for the purpose described.
2. Constructing the shackle in such manner, in combination with any suitable arrangement of locking devices upon the inside of the lock, that the key for unlocking the lock, when inserted therein, will pass through the said shackle to break the seal, substantially as and for the purpose described.

Z. KELLEY.

Witnesses:

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