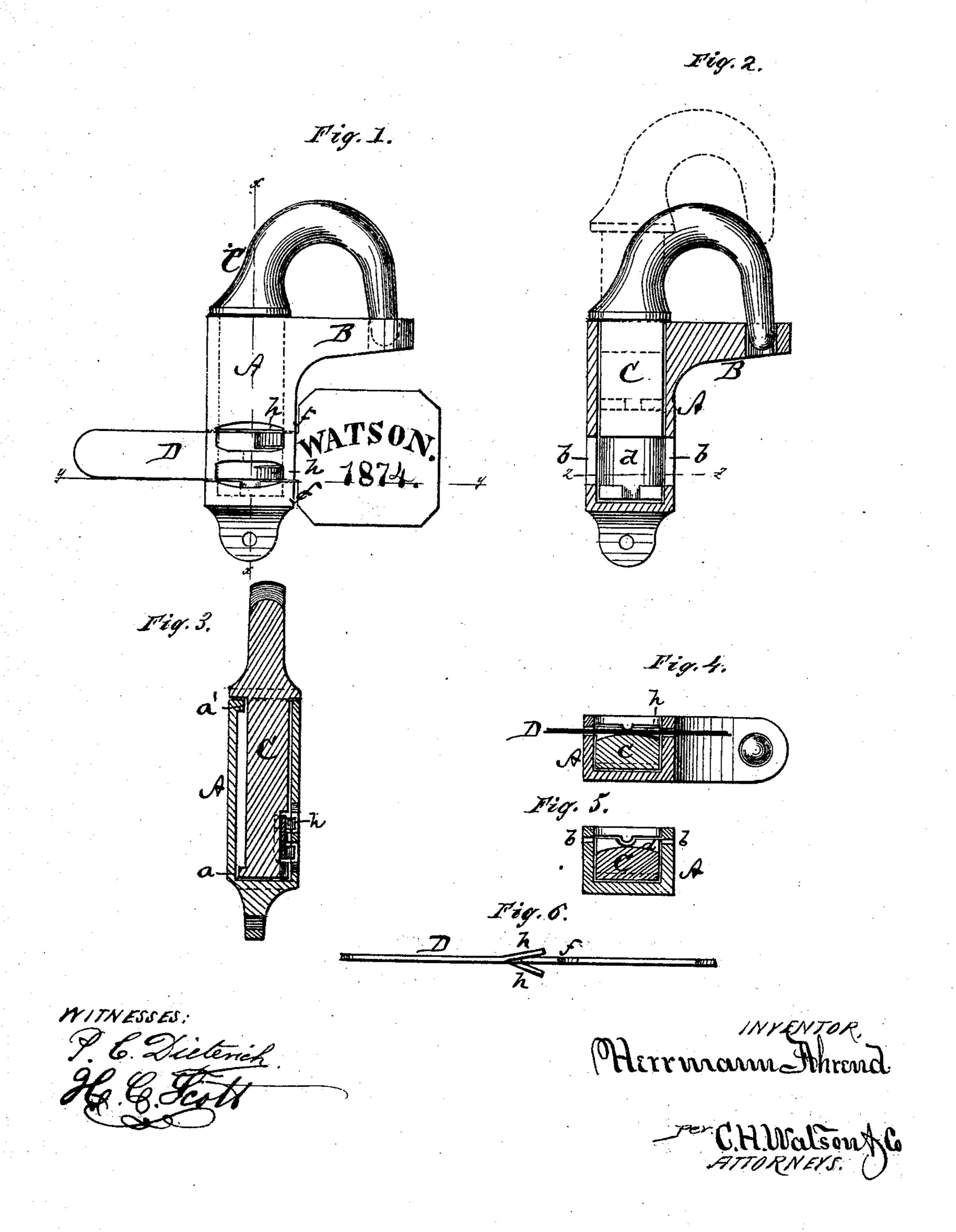
H. AHREND. Seal-Locks.

No.147,219.

Patented Feb. 3, 1874.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERRMANN AHREND, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO ROMER & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEAL-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 147,219, dated February 3, 1874; application filed January 14, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERRMANN AHREND, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seal-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists particularly in the peculiar construction of the sealing or locking key, whereby the lock may be quickly and securely locked and sealed, so as to prevent it from being opened without detection.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a seal-lock embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a section through the line x x, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section through the line y y, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a section through the line z z, Fig. 2; and Fig. 6 is an edge view of the key.

A represents the casing of the lock, having the general form of a rectangle, and provided at its upper end with a horizontally-projecting arm, B. C represents the hasp sliding within the case, and provided at its lower end with a flange or shoulder, a, which meets a similar flange or shoulder, a', at the upper end of the case, to prevent the withdrawl of the hasp. At a suitable point in the sides of the case A are made slits b b, opposite each other, of suitable size to admit a key, D, which is made of a thin strip of sheet metal. Corresponding with the slits b in the lock-case is a recess, d, made in the hasp C, and the bottom of this recess is made convex, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The key D passes through the slits b b, and through the recess d in the hasp, preventing

the hasp from being moved and the lock opened. In order to prevent the key from being withdrawn by unauthorized persons, a shoulder, f, is formed upon each of its sides near the outer end, thereby preventing the key from being passed inward beyond a certain point; and to prevent its movement in the opposite direction, a tongue, h, is cut out of each side of the key, and said tongues sprung in opposite directions—that is, one upward and the other downward. These tongues form no impediment for the insertion of the key; but, as soon as the key is inserted as far as the shoulders ff, the tongues spring outward in opposite directions, forming a lock against the inside of the case above and below the key. This key cannot be removed without being broken, and hence not without detection, as, even if any instrument could possibly be inserted on one side of the key, it would only affect one of the tongues, and the other would remain in place to hold it locked.

To open the lock, the key must be broken off at the shoulders ff, when it can be pulled out from the other end.

The large end of the key D may have a name, number, or any other desired mark stamped or otherwise affixed to it, as is usual in such locks.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The key D, provided with the shoulders f f and the tongues h h, bent or sprung in opposite directions, in combination with the slits b in the lock-case, and recess d in the hasp, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HERRMANN AHREND.

Witnesses:

REUNE J. D. DUNN, ABRAHAM MANNERS.