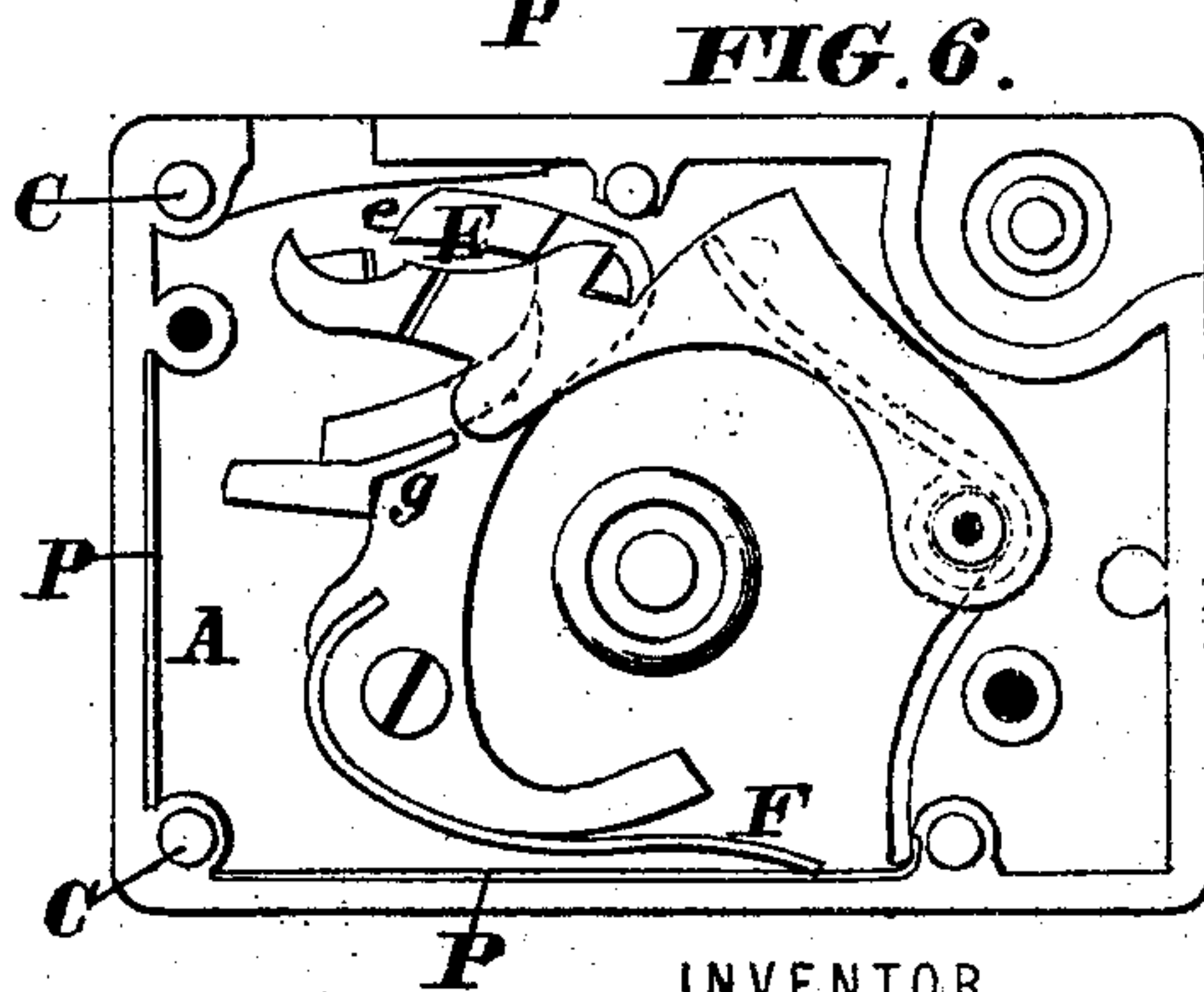
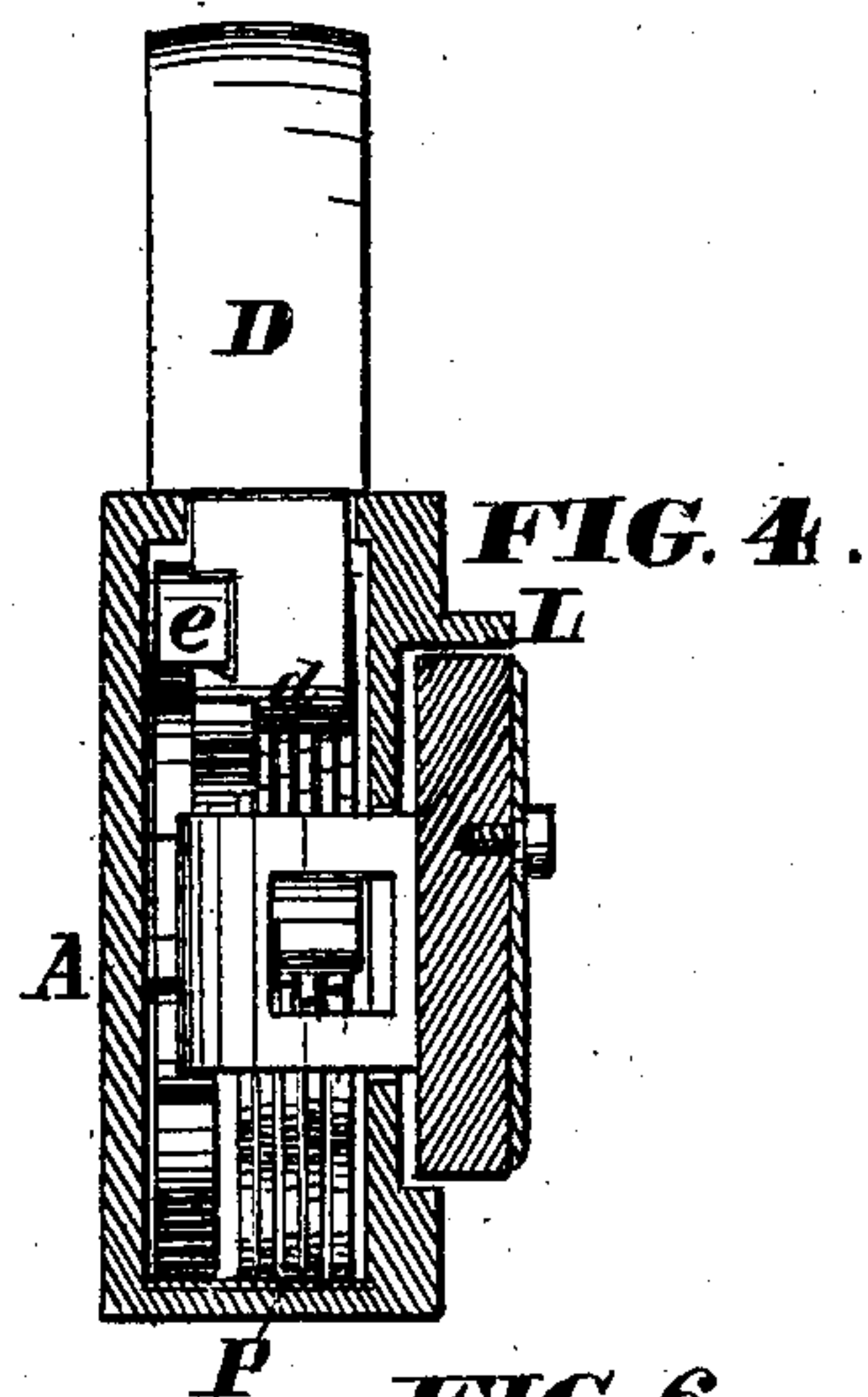
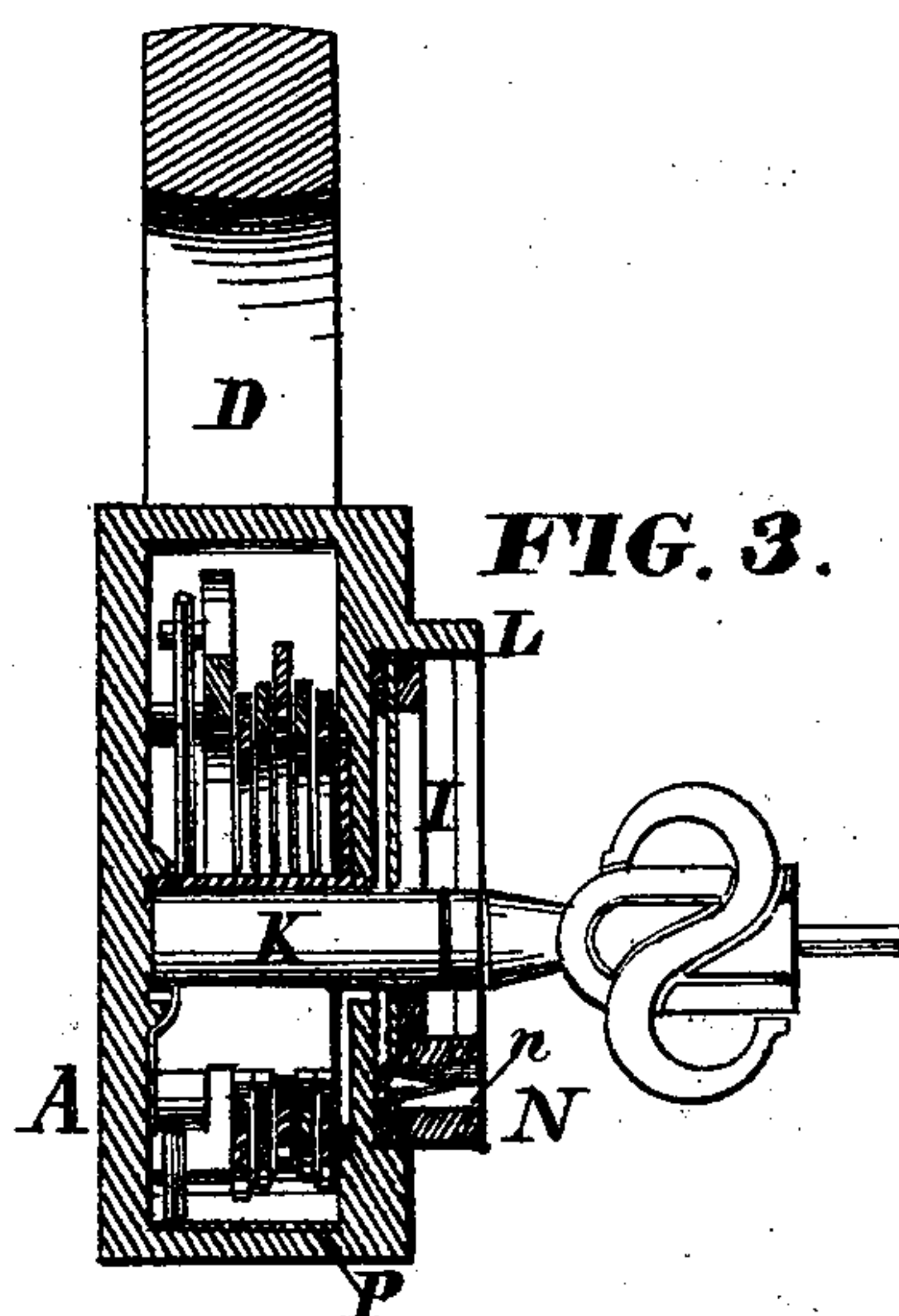
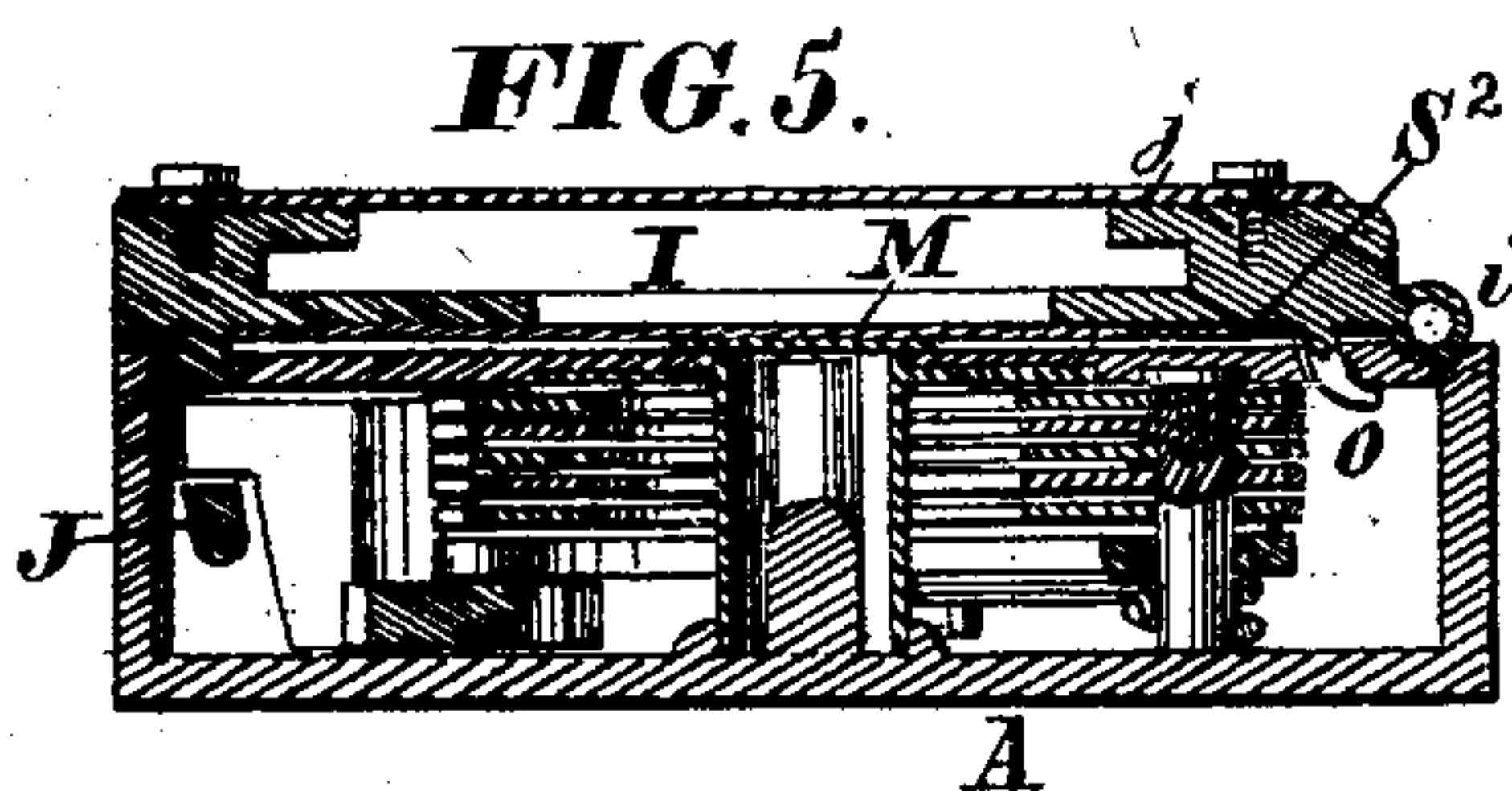
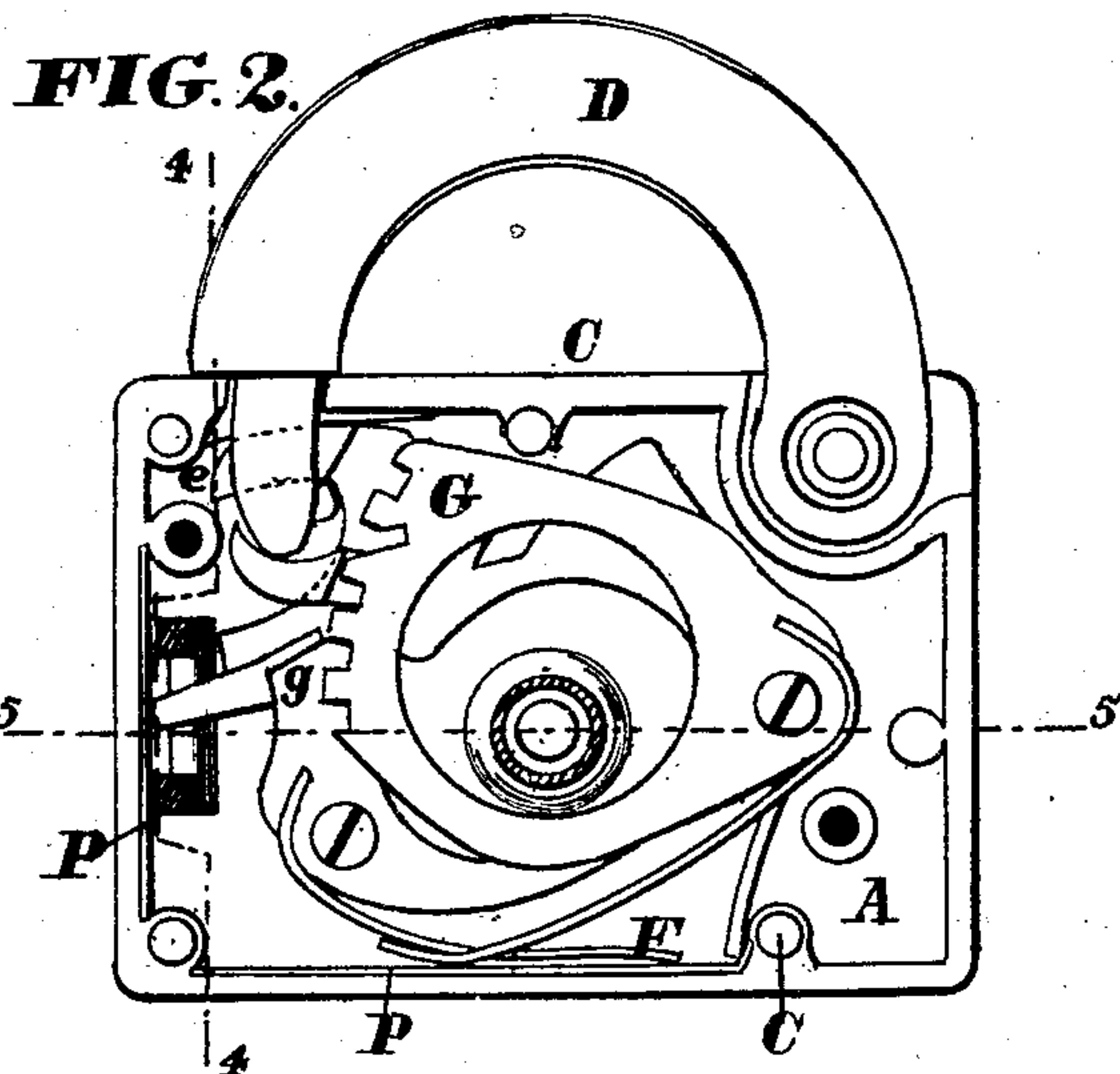
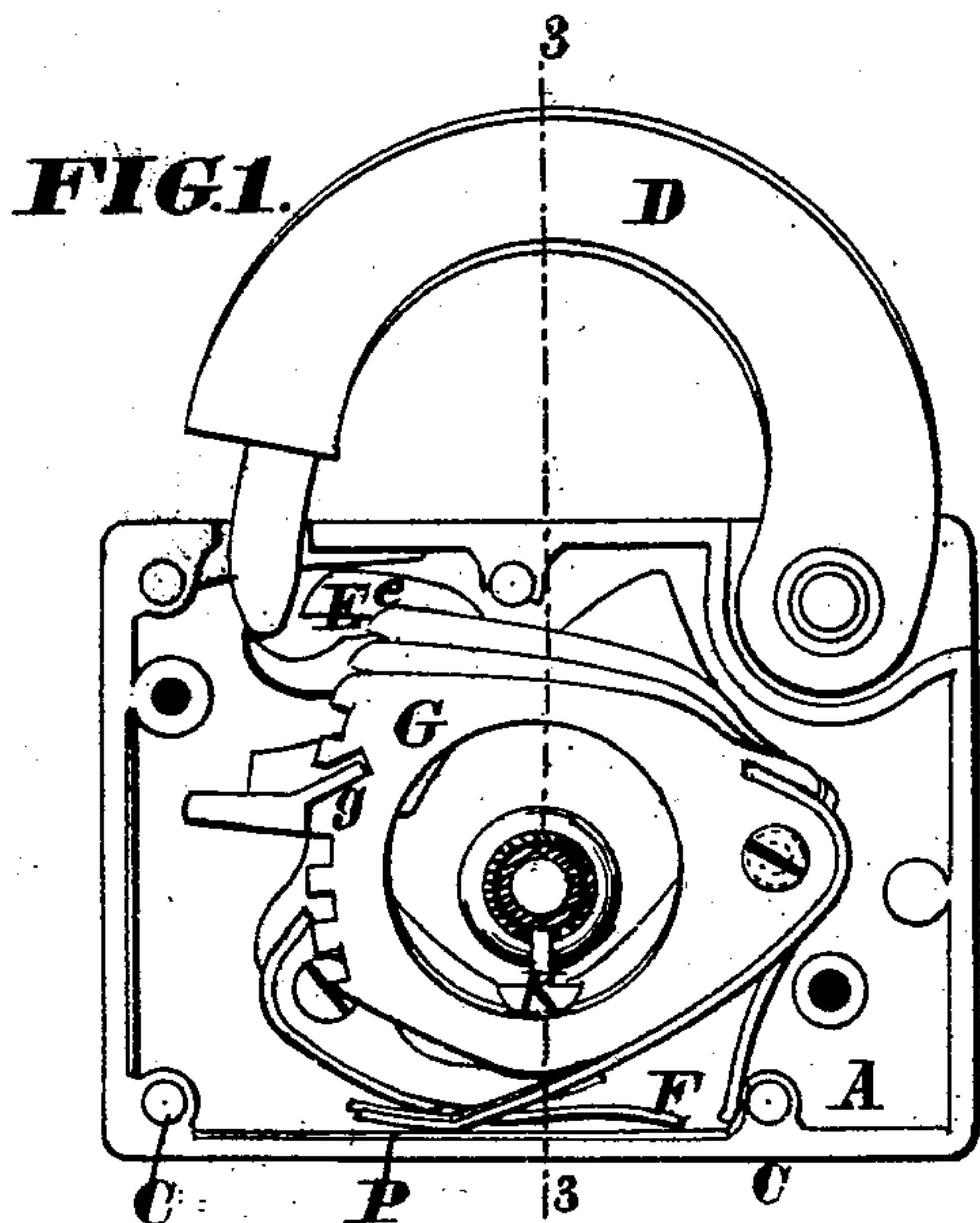


F. W. BROOKS.
Seal-Locks.

3 Sheets--Sheet 1.

No. 151,748.

Patented June 9, 1874.



WITNESSES

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F. W. BROOKS.
Seal-Locks.

3 Sheets--Sheet 2.

No. 151,748.

Patented June 9, 1874.

FIG. 7.

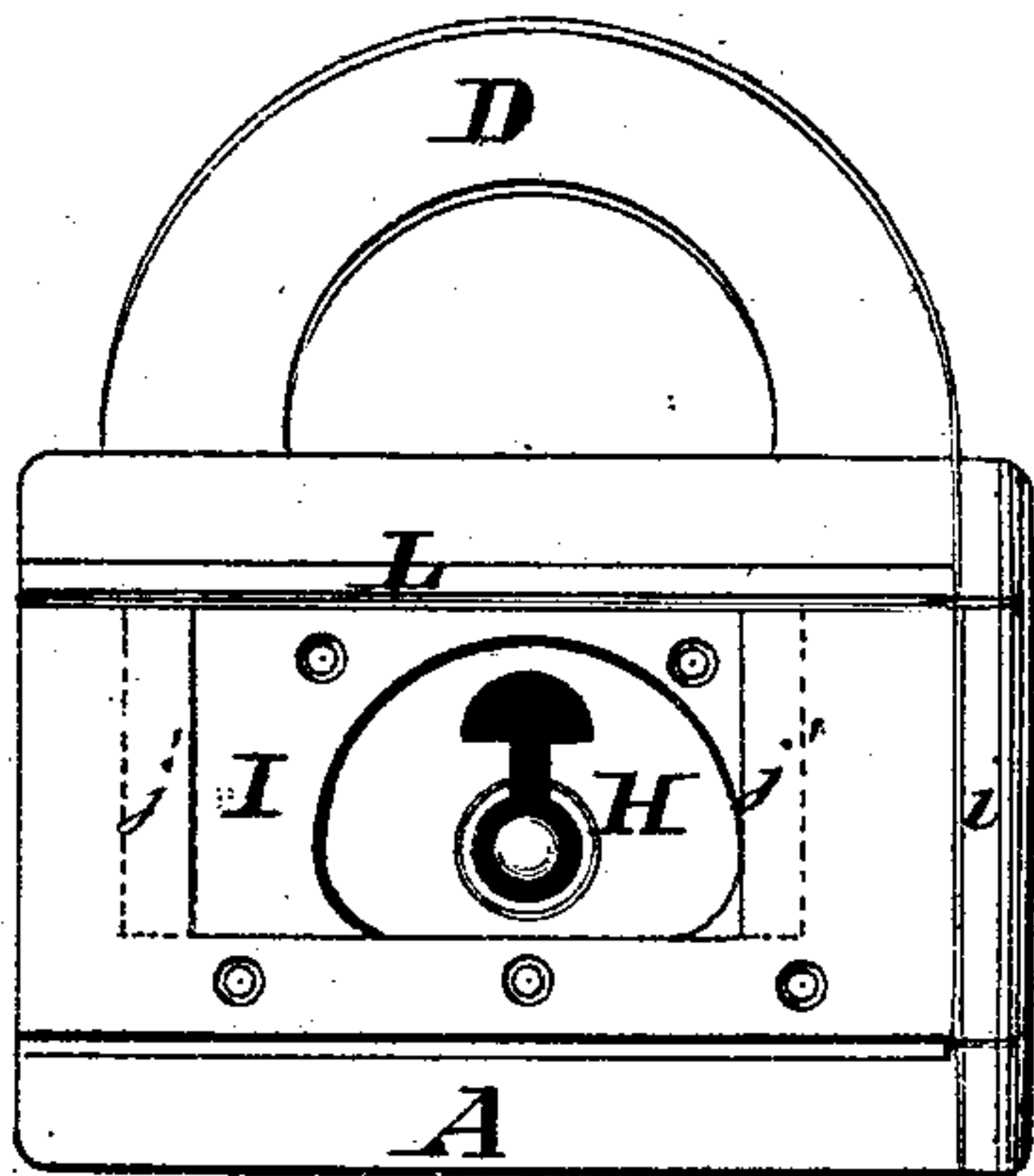


FIG. 9.

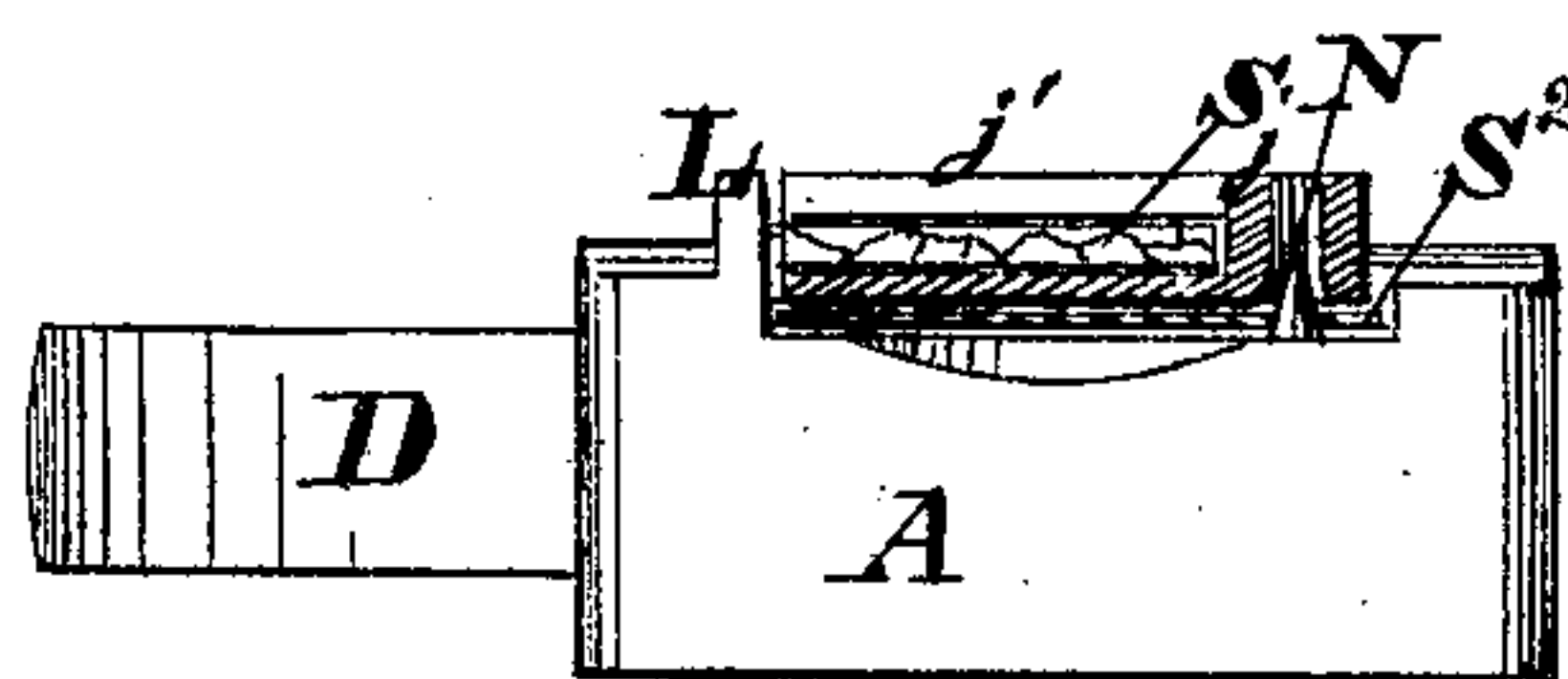
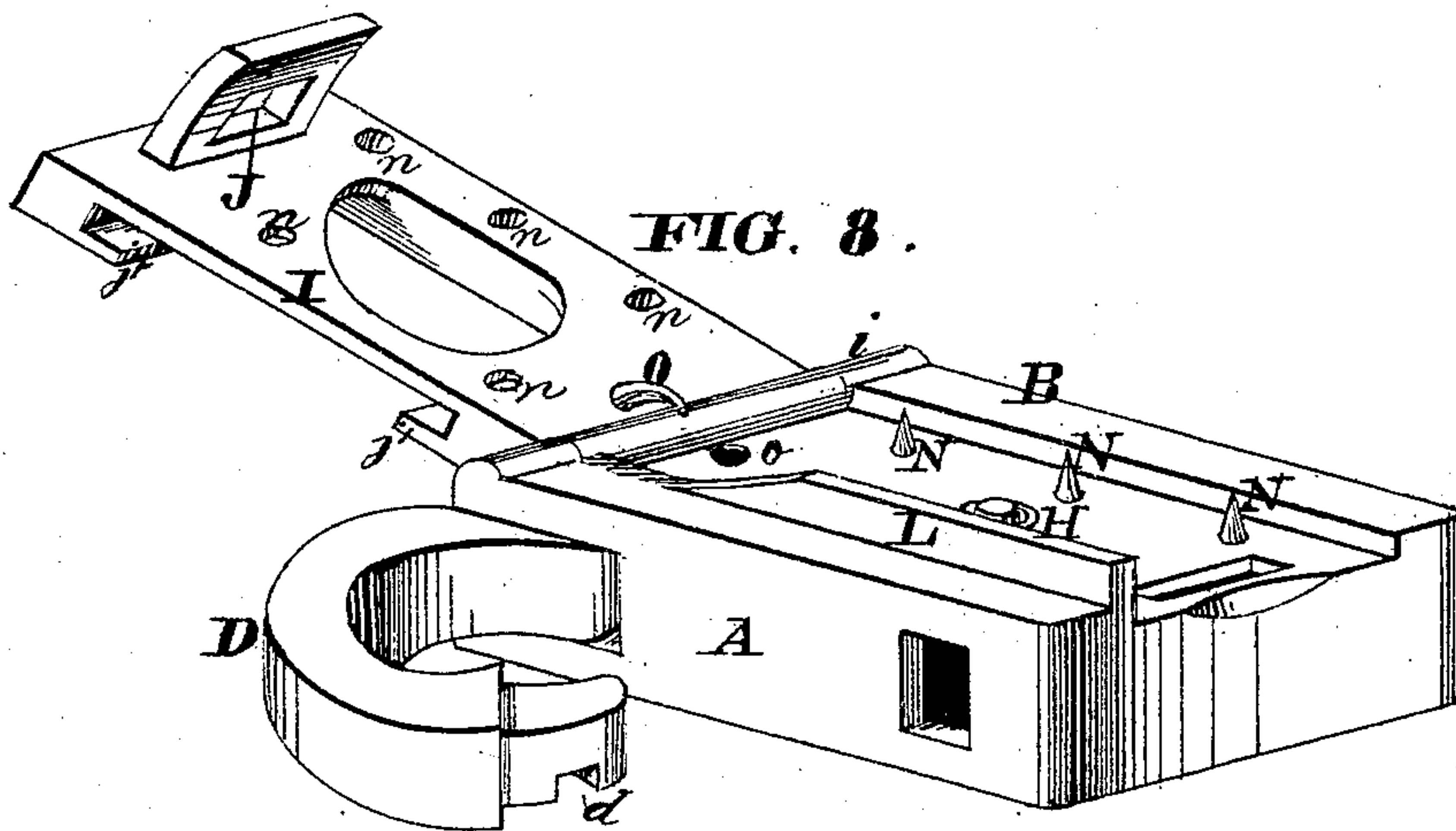


FIG. 8.



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Seal-Locks.

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Patented June 9, 1874.

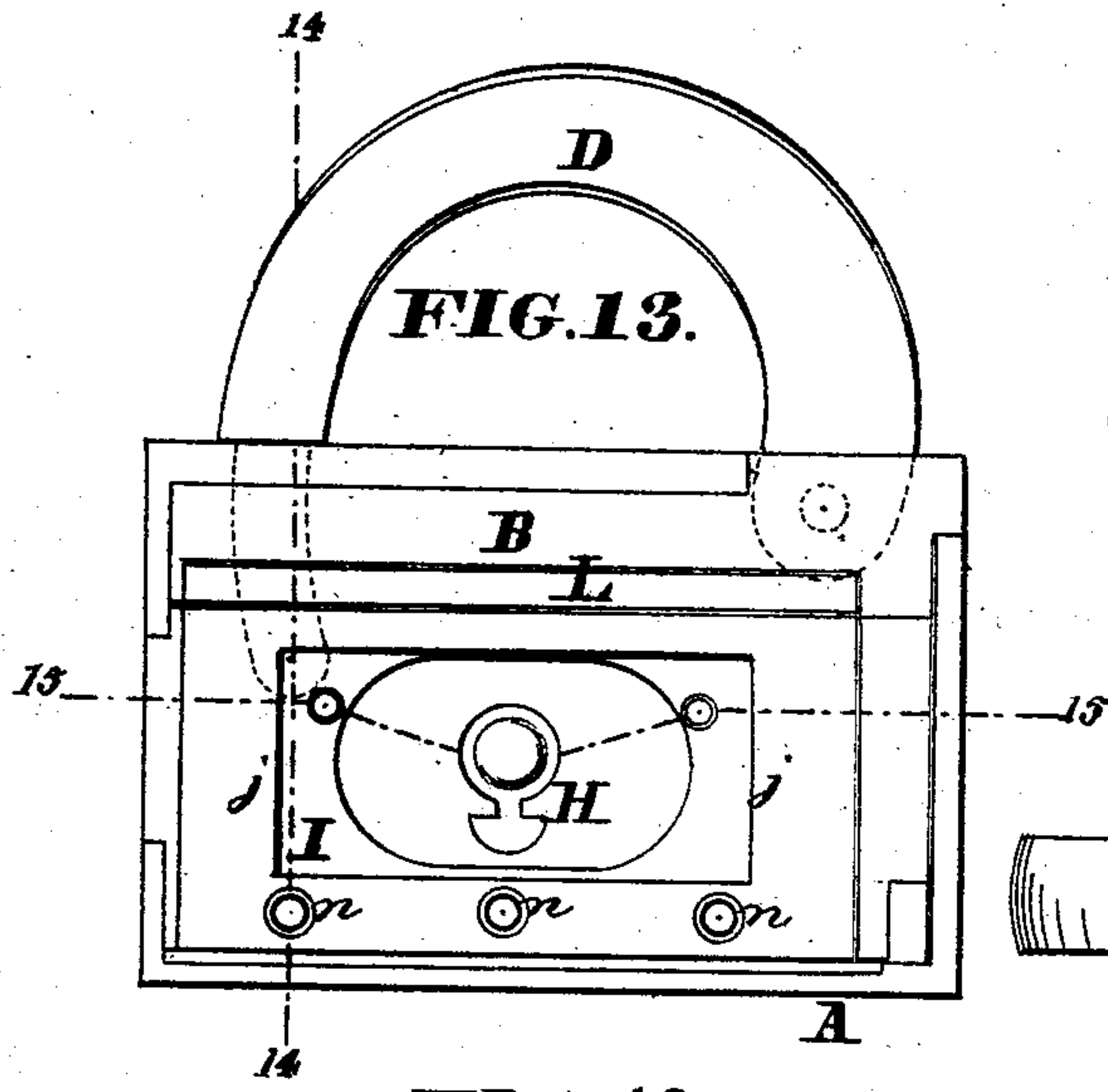


FIG. 12.

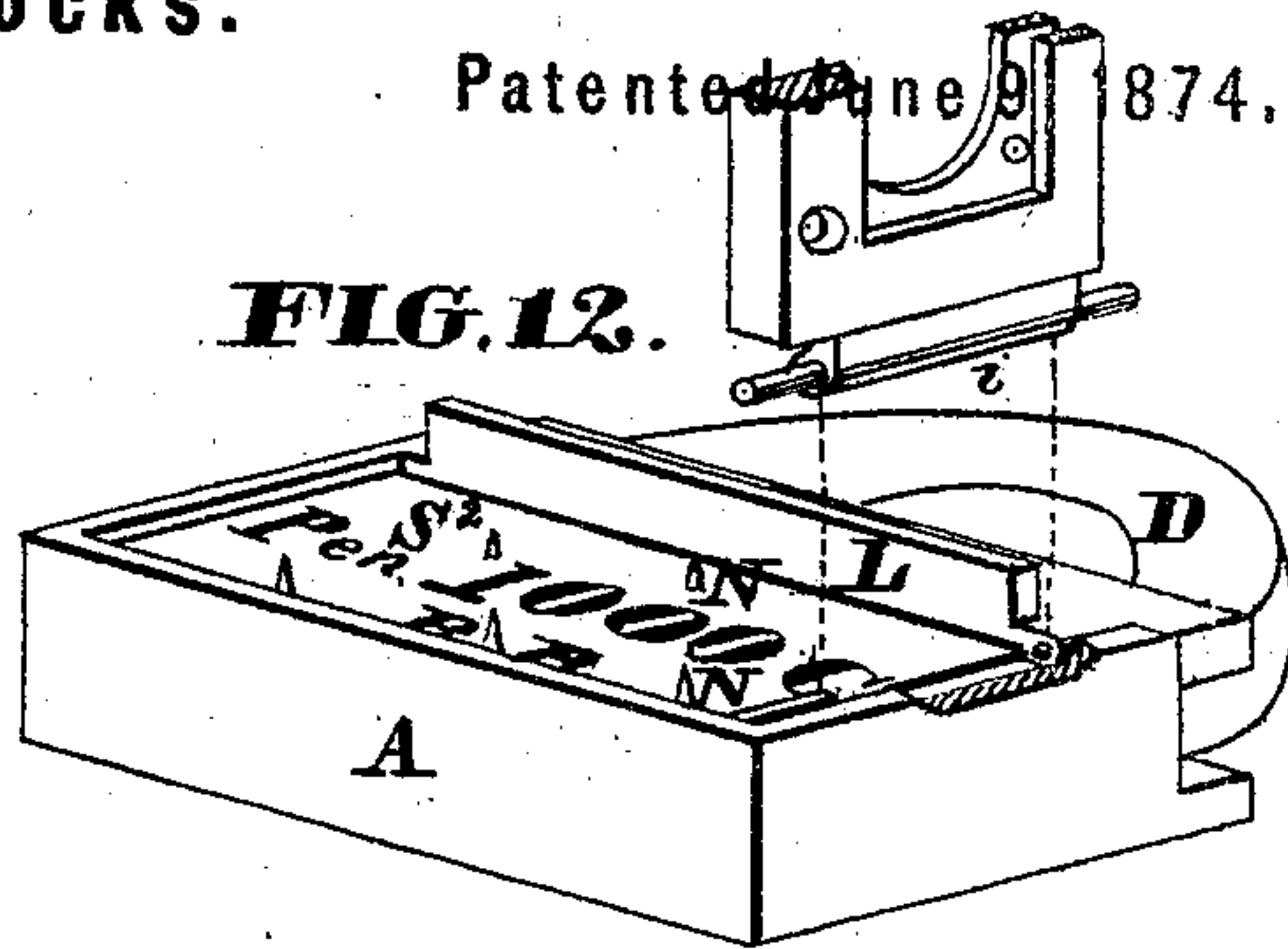


FIG. 14.

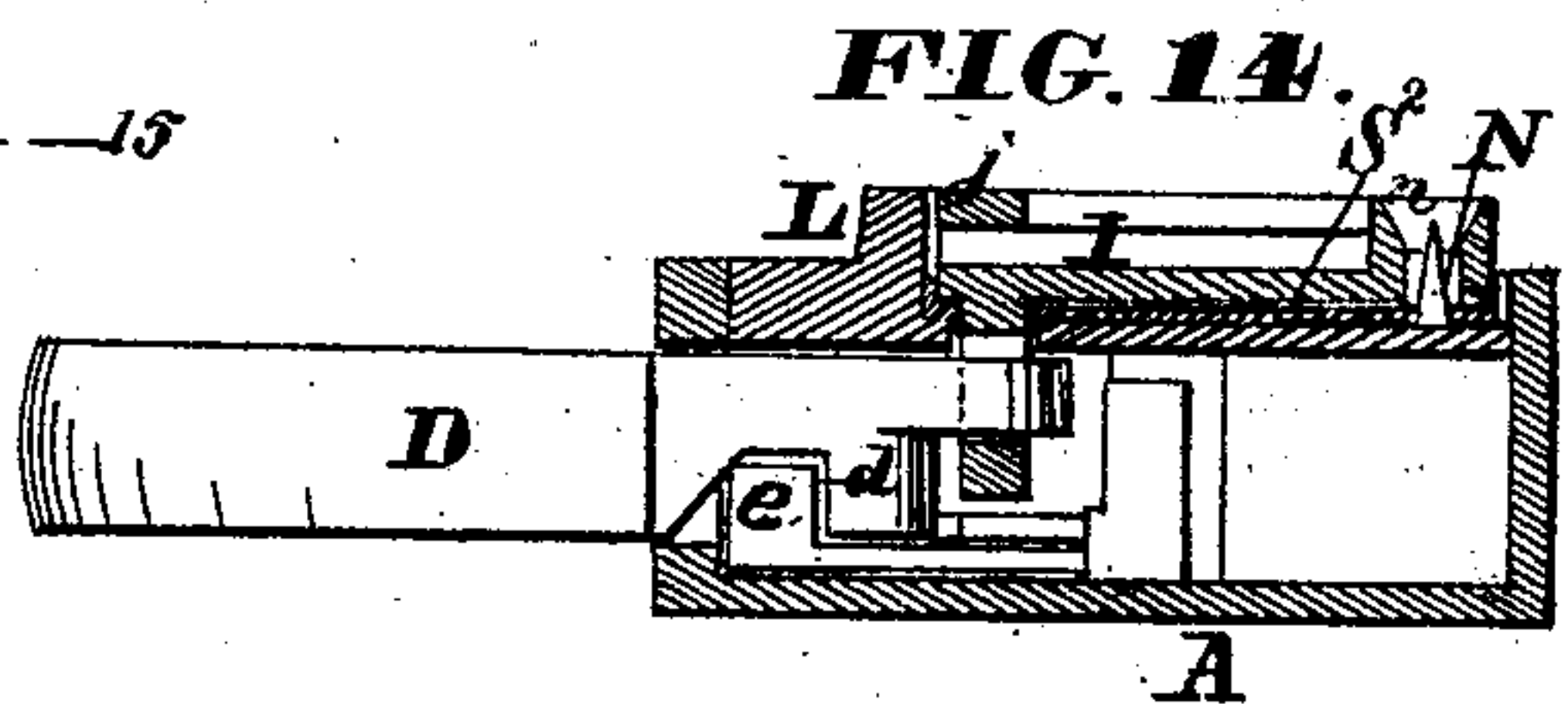


FIG. 15.

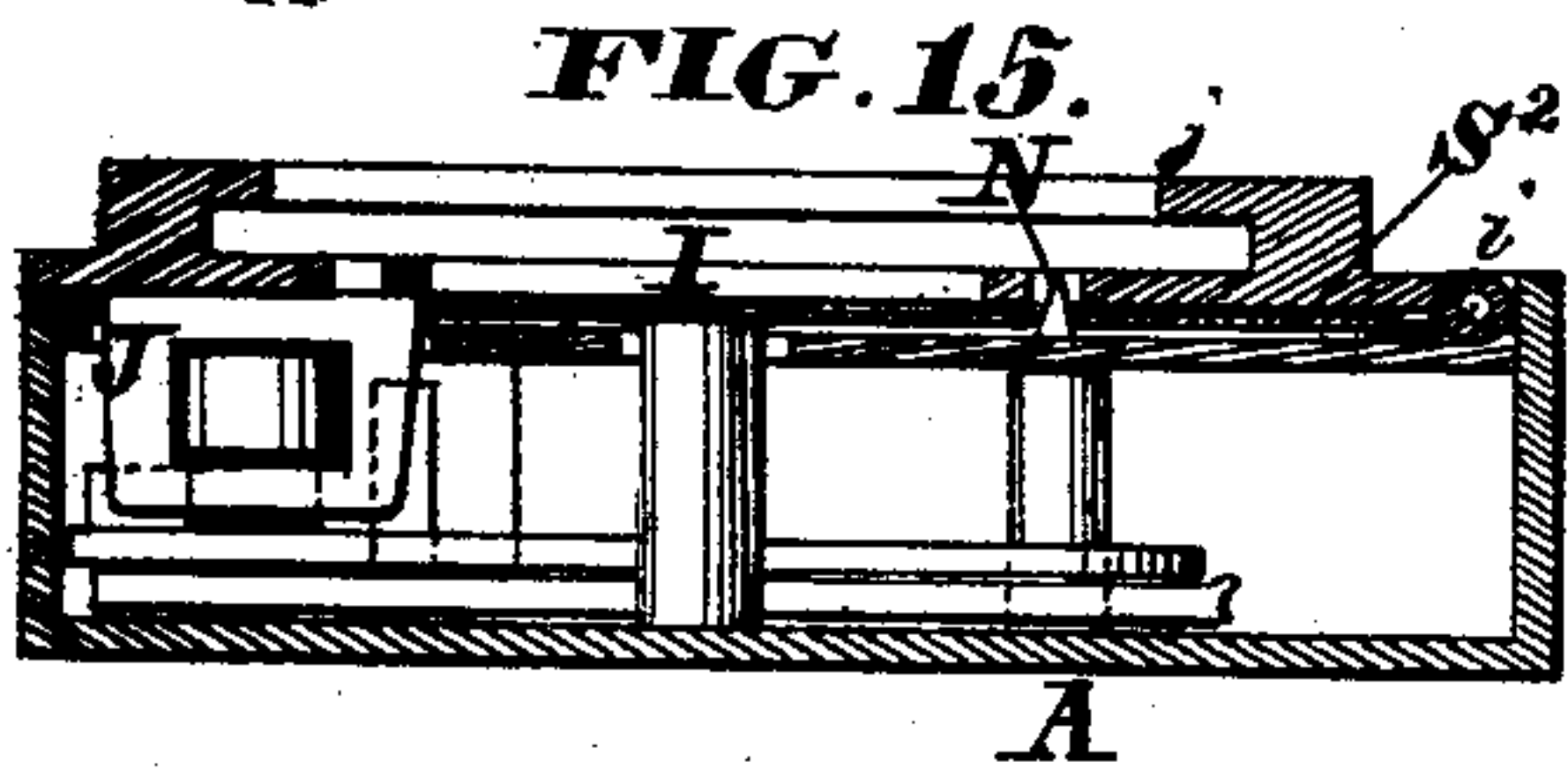


FIG. 11.

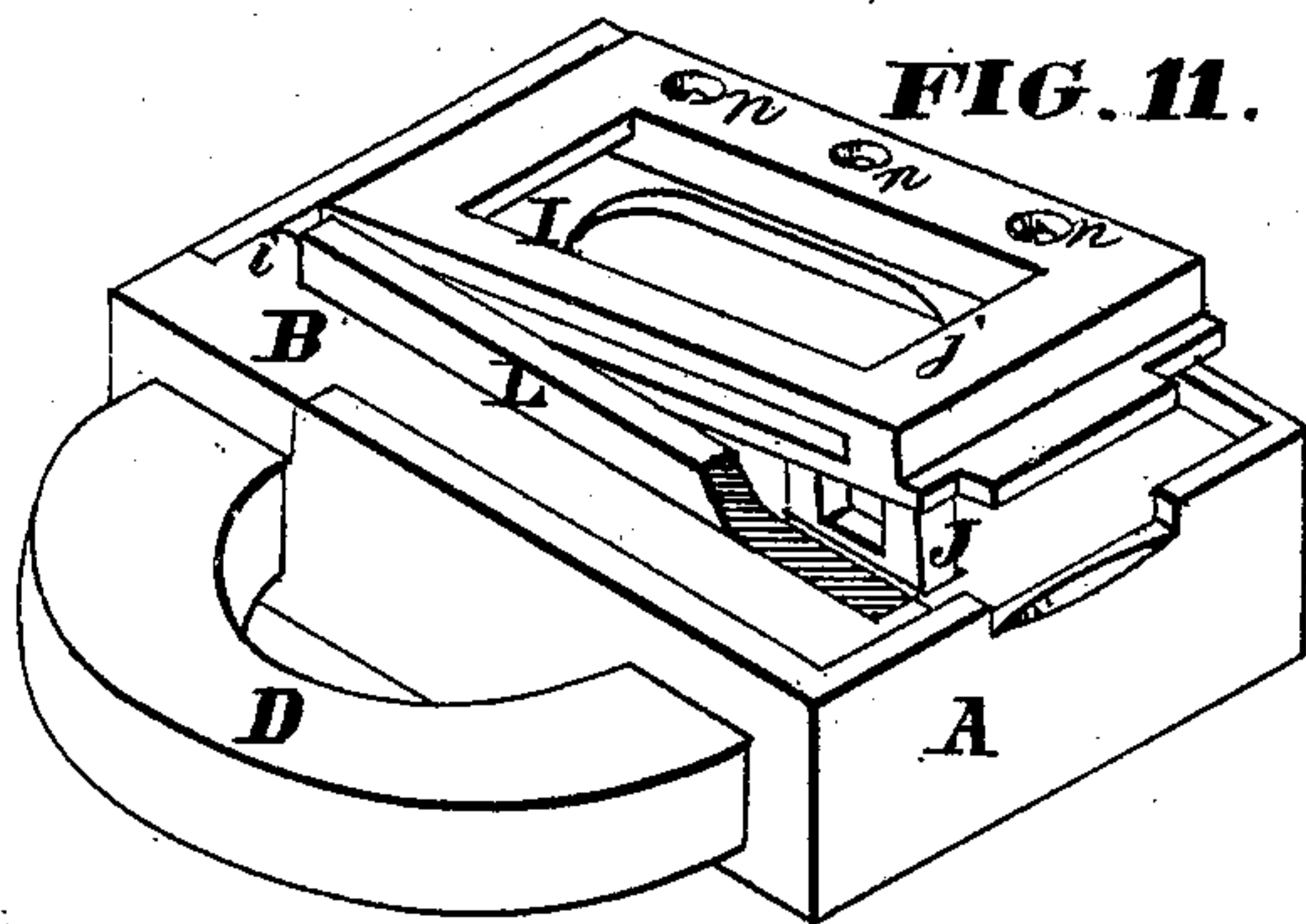
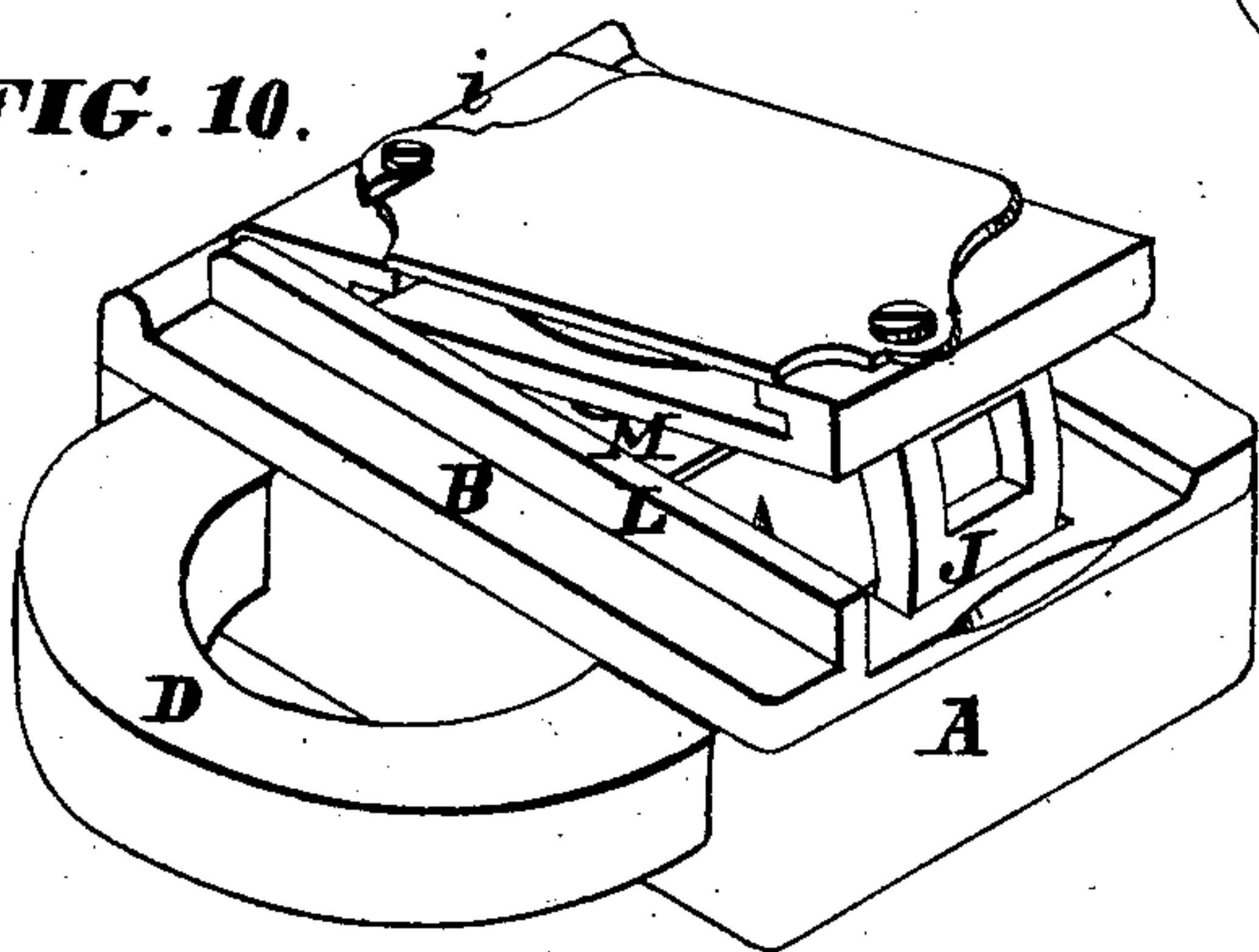


FIG. 10.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRANKLIN W. BROOKS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEAL-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 151,748, dated June 9, 1874; application filed December 23, 1873.

CASE F.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN W. BROOKS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Seal-Locks, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists, first, in constructing a lock, as hereinafter described, to adapt it for the combined use of a paper and a glass seal. My invention further consists in lining the more vulnerable parts of the lock-case with steel or case-hardened iron to prevent access to the mechanism by drilling.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the internal mechanism of a lock illustrating my invention, and shown in its unlocked condition. Fig. 2 is a view of the same parts locked. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line 3 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line 4 4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the line 5 5, Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a front view of the bolts and the retaining dog, omitting the tumblers. Fig. 7 is a front view of the complete lock closed, but omitting the seal. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the same open. Fig. 9 is an end view thereof, partly in section, showing the seal in position in the closed lock. Fig. 10 is a perspective view, showing the lock-shackle closed and the hinged seal-holding cap unfastened. Fig. 11 is a similar view, showing the hasp of the seal-holding cap in another position. Fig. 12 is a perspective view of the same with the hinged cap detached and the paper-seal in position. Fig. 13 is a front view of the lock shown in Figs. 11 and 12. Fig. 14 is a section on the line 14, 14, Fig. 13. Fig. 15 is a section on the line 15, 15, Fig. 13.

The lock-case A is preferably cast in a single piece of metal, or, if made in more than one piece, they are connected without any exposed fastenings. The stationary face-plate B is secured by rivets C, which are concealed by the seal-holder when the lock is closed. The mechanism which secures the shackle D may be constructed in any usual or suitable manner. For the purpose of illustration I have shown a common pivoted or sliding bolt, E, driven forward by a spring, F, and engaging, by its lug, *e*, with notch *d*. G represents spring-tumblers, and *g* a stump on the bolt engaging therewith. K is the key by which

the tumblers are adjusted and the bolt retracted. I represents a seal-holder adapted for the reception of a Brooks glass seal, and hinged, at *i*, to the face-plate B by a pin, the ends of which are concealed and protected by the projecting flanges or edges of the lock-case A, as represented in Figs. 8 and 11. It will hence be understood that the seal-holder is pivoted to the face-plate before the latter is secured in the lock, and that when so secured the pintle cannot possibly be removed without permanent breakage of the parts. The free end of the seal-holder is provided with a staple, J, which receives the end of the shackle D, as shown in Figs. 11, 14, and 15, so as to be held directly thereby. If preferred, said staple may be placed in vertical position, as shown in Figs. 2, 4, 8, and 10, so as to receive and be held by a fork of the bolt, which engages with the shackle. The seal-seat is formed in front of the seal-holder with a ledge at the bottom and overlapping flanges *j'* at the ends, as more particularly illustrated in Figs. 8, 9, 10, and 11, so that a seal, S, of glass or other proper material, and of the required size, may be slipped in from the top, and will rest within its seat. When the seal-holder is shut its top is covered by a permanent ledge, L, projecting from the face-plate of the lock, so that when the seal-holder is fastened, as already described, the removal of the seal in whole condition is rendered impossible. The seal thus secured completely masks the key-hole H, and thus prevents access to the interior of the lock until the seal is broken. The ledge L also forms a water-shed, to prevent the entrance into the lock of water from rain or snow. On the front of the face-plate B is a sliding guard-plate, M, which, when moved in one direction, masks the key-hole H, and when moved in the other direction exposes it. The guard-plate, by covering the key-hole, prevents the entrance of fragments of glass within the lock. As an additional security, or to afford a second authority means of sealing the lock, it is adapted for the reception of a paper seal, S², Figs. 3, 5, 12, 14, and 15, placed beneath the hinged seal-holder I, and secured by spines or points N projecting from the face-plate B into apertures *n* in the cap I and perforating the paper seal between them. The

openings *n* extend completely through the cap I, and are of sufficient size to expose the points N clearly to view, so that it may be seen at all times, whether they are in effective condition or not. O represents a hook projecting from the seal holder and entering a hole, *o*, in the face-plate, to constitute an additional means of securing the hinged end of the holder.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that the seal-holder is secured without an automatic spring-catch, and, further, that if, by accident or design, the lock-shackle D is closed without shutting the seal-holder, so that it will be permanently locked, the omission will be clearly manifest even at a long distance, because the seal-holder cannot then be closed into its place. P represents a case-

hardened or steel or other hard lining to prevent access to the mechanism of the lock by drilling.

The following is claimed as new:

1. The combination of the lock-case A B, hinged seal-holder and cover I, spines N, glass seal S, and paper seal S², substantially as set forth.

2. The steel or case-hardened lining P, applied as herein described, for the purpose specified.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand this 10th day of January, 1874.

FRANKLIN W. BROOKS.

Witnesses:

OCTAVIUS KNIGHT,
WALTER ALLEN.