

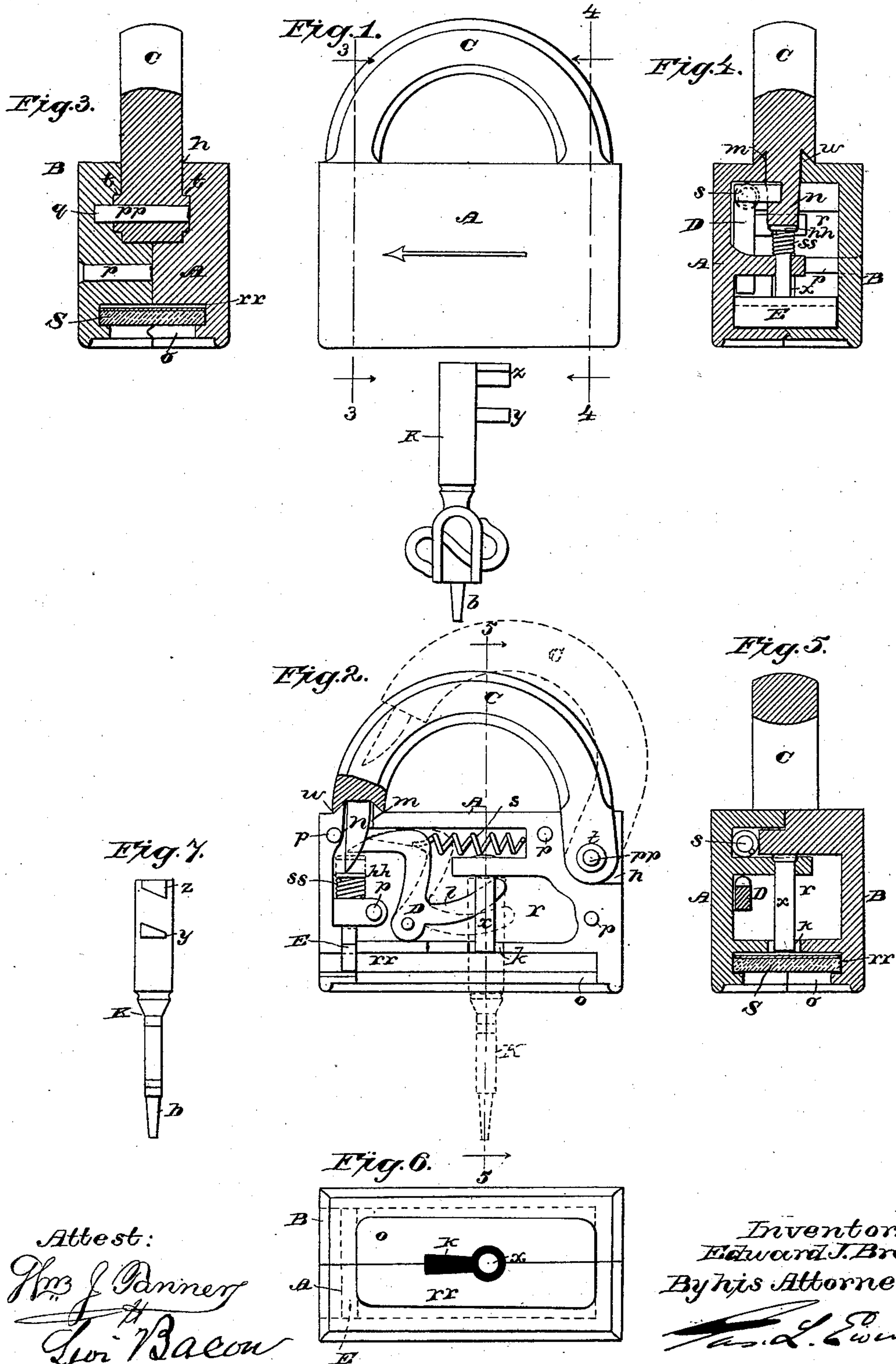
(No Model.)

E. J. BROOKS.

SEAL LOCK.

No. 285,384.

Patented Sept. 25, 1883.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SEAL-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,384, dated September 25, 1883.

Application filed May 9, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD J. BROOKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Orange, in the State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Seal-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention consists in a glass-seal padlock having its key-hole and a horizontal seal-holding recess in its bottom, with an opening at one edge to receive the seal and a vertically-moving gate actuated by the shackle of the lock to retain the seal, whereby I am enabled to insert the seal edgewise with facility, and to fasten it in the act of locking the shackle of the padlock without extra motions or complication of parts, while at the same time the seal is effectively protected by its position, and the key-hole is securely covered by the seal itself without extraneous aid.

A sheet of drawings accompanies this specification as part thereof. Figure 1 of these drawings is a front elevation of my said self-locking glass-seal padlock and its unlocking-key. Fig. 2 is a back view of the front or main part of the lock-shell with the works therein, illustrating by dotted lines the unlocking operation. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 represent vertical transverse sections on the lines correspondingly numbered. Fig. 6 is a bottom view of the unsealed lock, and Fig. 7 is an edge view of the key.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The shell of the padlock consists of two castings, A B, which may be of iron or brass, and three smaller castings of the same metal constitute, respectively, a shackle, C, a lever-bolt, D, and a "gate," E, which together with two spiral springs, *s ss*, complete the lock. The joint between the parts A B is central and parallel to the face of the lock, and a hinge-notch, *h*, and mouth *m*, to receive the shackle C, a main recess, *r*, a seal-holding recess, *rr*, and a key-hole, *k*, are formed jointly in the two parts, as seen in Figs. 2 to 5, inclusive, the latter and said seal-holding recess being located in the bottom of the lock, as best seen in Fig. 6. The parts A B are securely united by four rivet-pins, *p*, Fig. 2, cast on the former, and the shackle C is strongly and safely hinged in said

hinge-notch *h* by means of closely-embraced trunnions *t*, cast on the shackle, and a pintle, *pp*, cast on the part A, and terminating within a socket, *q*, in the part B, as seen in Fig. 3. The mouth *m* is surrounded by a wall, *w*, embraced by a corresponding recess in the nose end of the shackle, to exclude water, and the shackle at this end terminates in a long beveled nose, *n*, having a notch in its front edge to receive the nose of the bolt D, which is correspondingly beveled to render the padlock self-locking.

The gate E is arranged below and in line with the shackle-mouth *m*, as seen in Figs. 2 and 4, and it has a central stem, guided by a projection within the part A and embraced by the spring *ss* above the projection. A suitable head, *hh*, may be upset or soldered on above this spring. The gate proper is adapted to extend across and tightly close the open end of the seal-holding recess *rr*, as seen in Figs. 2 and 4, and in dotted lines in Fig. 6, and is depressed into effective position and held there by the nose of the shackle bearing on said head *hh*. Reacting against this head, said spring *ss* tends to re-elevate the gate and eject the shackle, and so operates when the shackle is released, as illustrated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, unless the shackle be locked. A downward bend in the bolt D forms a square shoulder in line with its nose, and this is drilled to receive one end of the spring *s*, by which the bolt is thrown. The body of this spring is supported on all sides by the walls of the recess *r* and supplemental projections cast on the parts A B inside, as seen in Fig. 5, so as to preclude displacement thereof. The bolt is pivoted near the bottom of the recess *r*, as best seen in Fig. 2, and has an upwardly-inclined rigid lever end, *l*, to coact with a matching unlocking-key, K, Figs. 1 and 7. The key K, being a barrel-key, is guided and supported within the key-hole *k* and recess *r* by a key-pin, *x*, depending from the upper spring-supporting projection within the part A, said projection being extended and drilled to receive the pin, which is riveted fast therein. The key-bit consists of two projections, *y z*, the lower of which, when the key is inserted, insures inserting it fully, while the upper, having an inclined lower surface, (best seen in Fig. 7,) acts



upon said inclined lower end, *l*, of the bolt D, and turns the latter upon its pivot to release the shackle C, as illustrated by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

5 While the padlock is unlocked the gate E remains in elevated position. An ordinary glass seal, S, Figs. 3 and 5, may now be slid lengthwise into the open seal-holding recess *rr*, and the shackle C be passed through a staple  
10 or pair of staples and snapped shut, when the whole will be securely locked. The face of the seal is exposed within an opening, *o*, Fig. 6, of ample size, and it can readily be inspected by turning up the lock, while as the lock hangs it  
15 is effectively concealed and protected. The open end of the seal-holding recess being located at the rear end of the lock with reference to the direction of travel, (indicated by an arrow in Fig. 1,) rain and dust beat against solid  
20 walls, and any clogging of the seal-holder is precluded; and until the shackle is securely locked its ejection by the reaction of the gate-spring *ss*, as aforesaid, will indicate the fact and preclude leaving the padlock unlocked by  
25 oversight. Preparatory to unlocking, the seal S is broken by a breaking-point, *b*, on the key K, or other convenient means, and the key is inserted and given a quarter-turn. This draws back the nose of the bolt D, as aforesaid, and  
30 allows the gate E to rise and eject the shackle C.

I do not limit myself to any particular form of spring, nor to the described form of bolt, but propose using springs of any preferred make, and may use, for example, a horizontal sliding  
35 bolt, retracted through the medium of a bell-

crank lever similar to the lower part of the lever-bolt D.

I am aware that a seal-padlock having its key-hole in its vertical face, and a sliding key-hole cover to protect the same, has been constructed with a seal-holding recess below its  
40 main recess or lock-chamber within a tail-extension of the lock, the seal being inserted flatwise and retained in vertical position beneath said key-hole cover by a "sliding bolt," which is  
45 grooved "to receive a portion of the seal, so as to hold the seal in the recess," said bolt being actuated by the shackle, and serving to elevate the latter when unlocked. I am also aware  
50 that another seal-padlock is constructed with a recessed bottom furnished with a pivoted seal-holder, in which the seal is held within the bottom of the padlock, so as to be out of sight. In my glass-seal padlock I dispense with any key-hole cover other than the seal itself, and also  
55 with any holder for the seal other than that formed by a simple recess in the padlock itself.

I claim as new and of my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A glass-seal padlock having its key-hole and  
60 a horizontal seal-holding recess in its bottom, with an opening at one edge to receive the seal, and a vertically-moving gate actuated by the shackle of the lock to retain the seal, substantially as herein specified, for the pur-  
65 poses set forth.

EDWARD J. BROOKS.

Witnesses:

H. L. C. WENK,  
N. S. KLINE.