

(Model.)

J. A. KIRBY.
SEAL LOCK.

No. 359,450.

Patented Mar. 15, 1887.

Fig. 1.

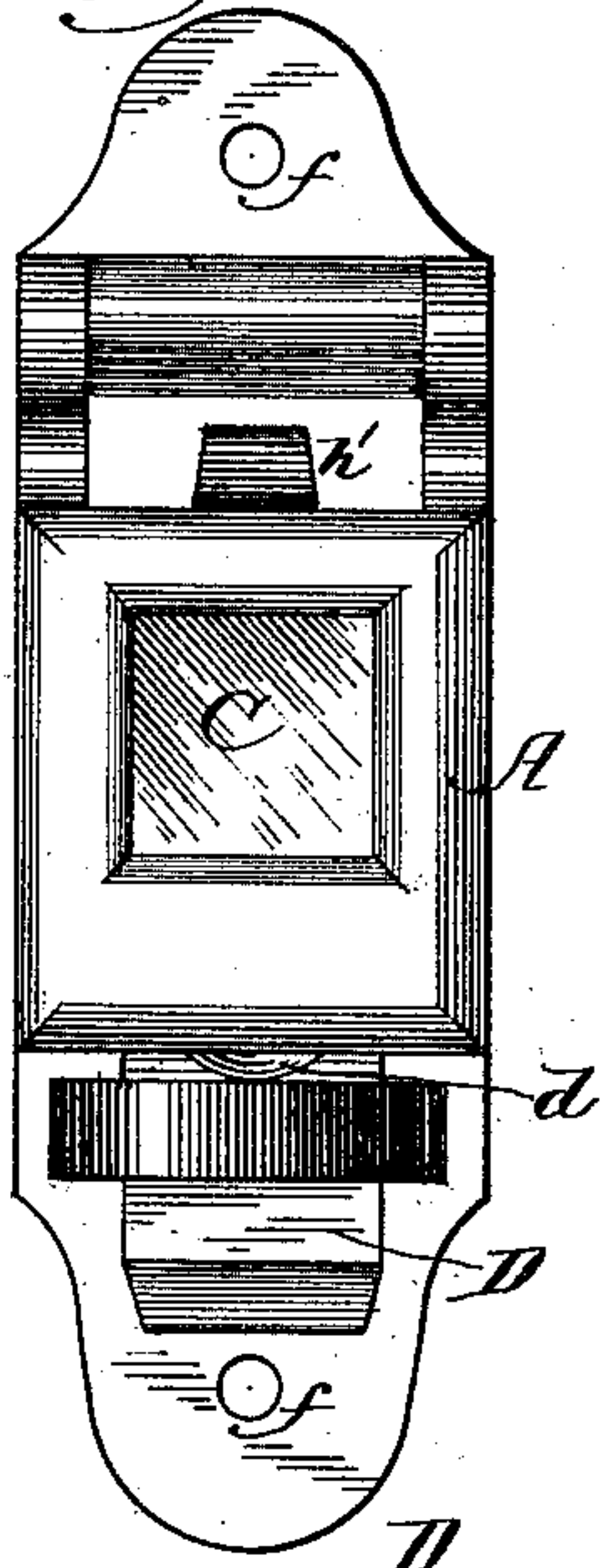


Fig. 2.

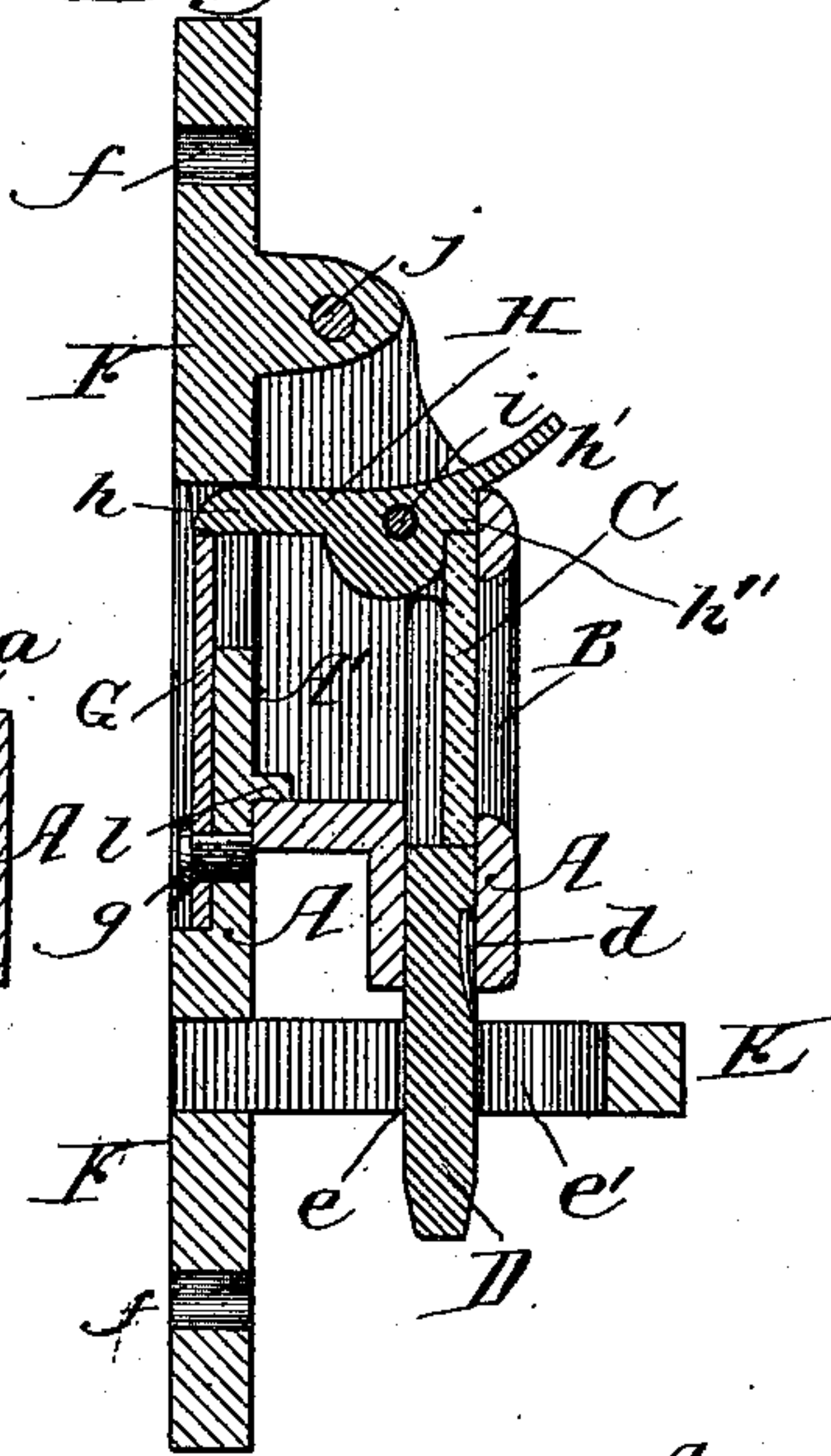


Fig. 5.

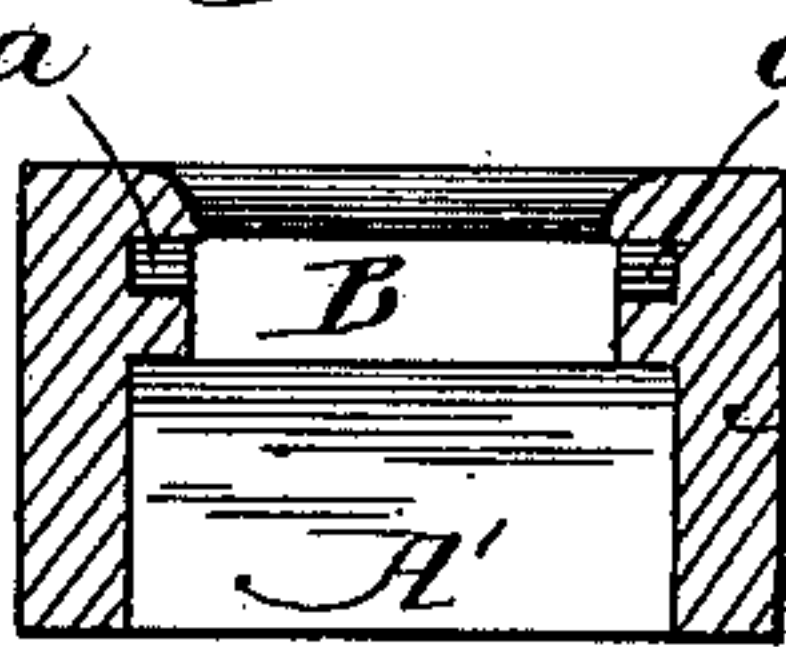


Fig. 6.

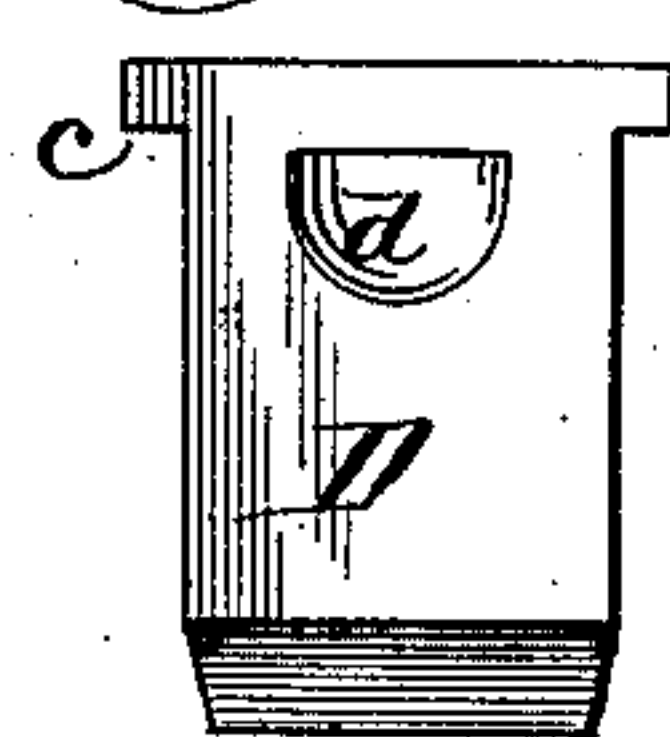


Fig. 4.

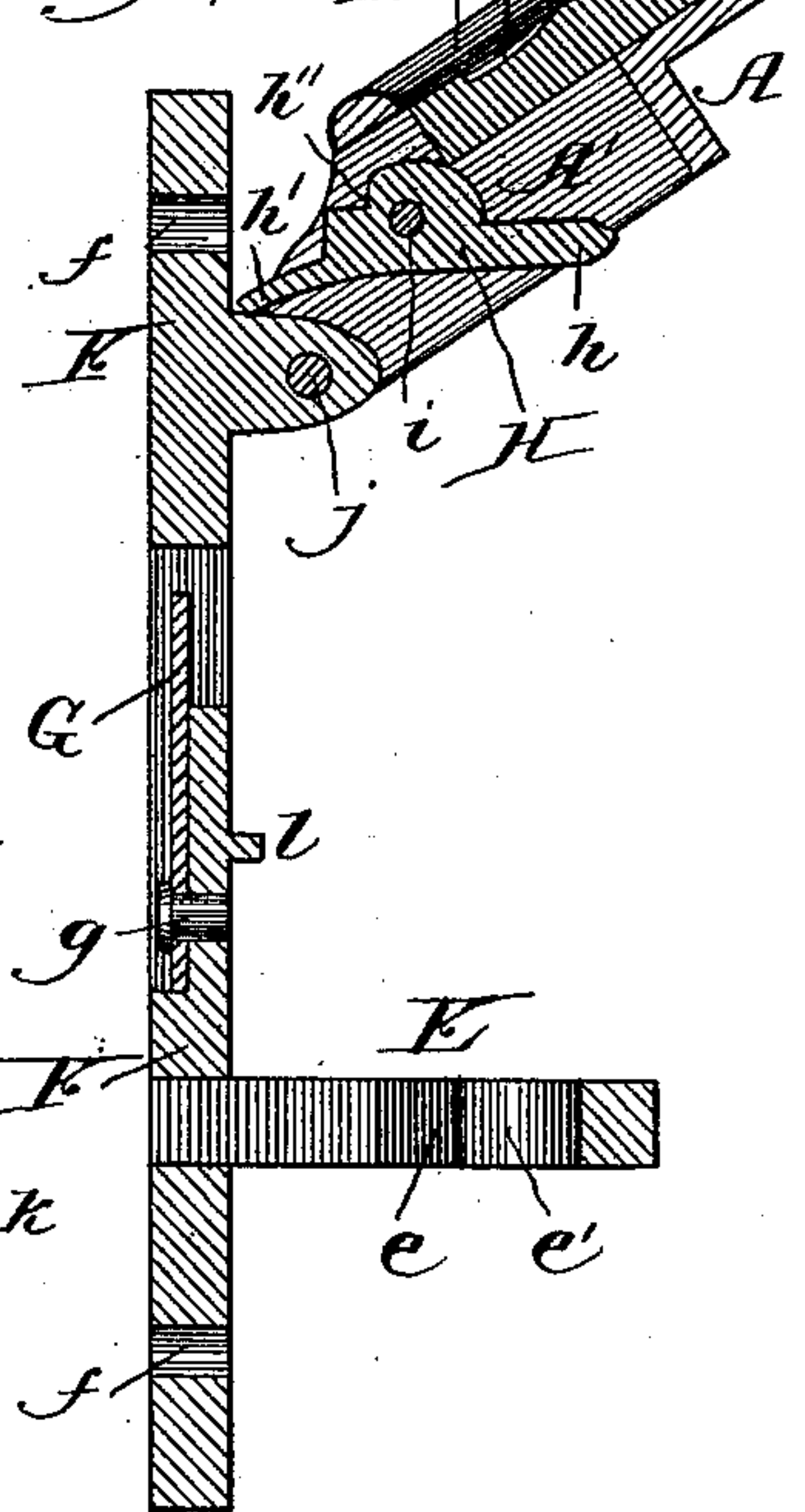


Fig. 3.

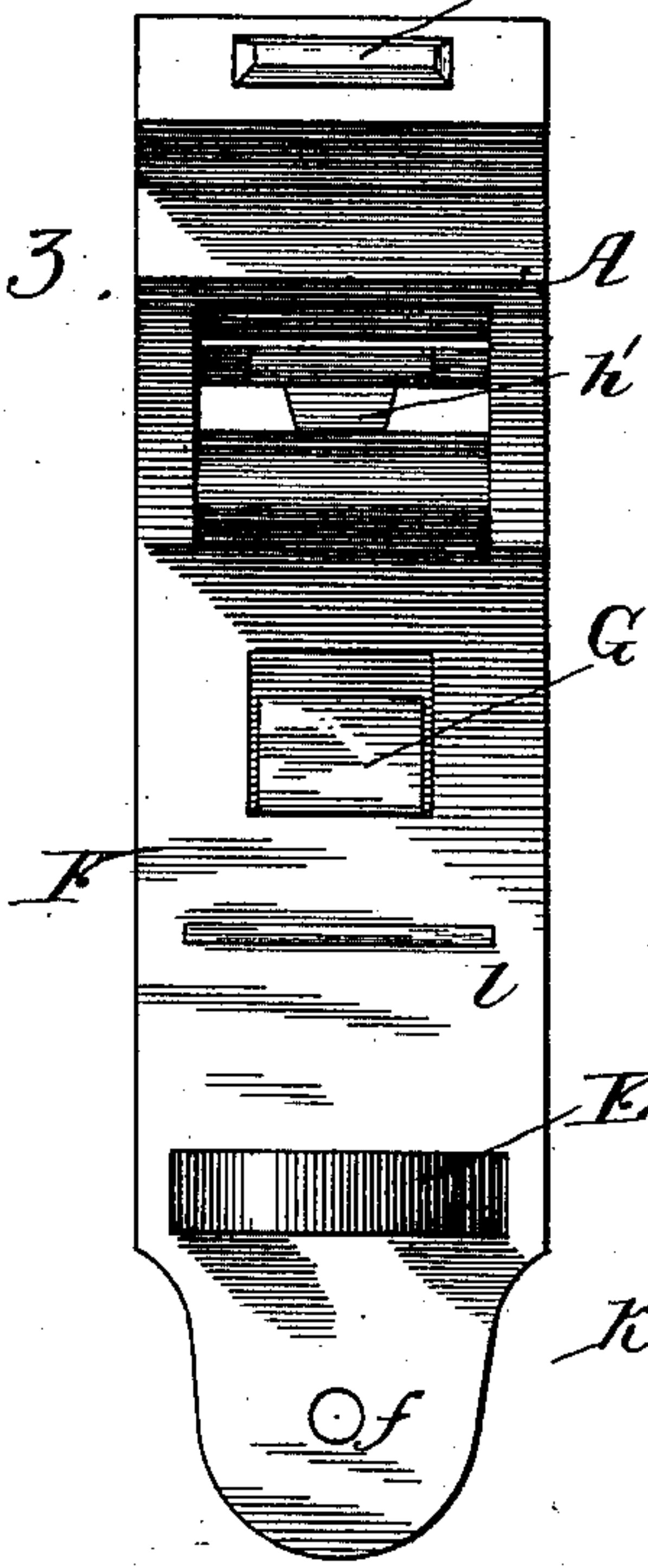
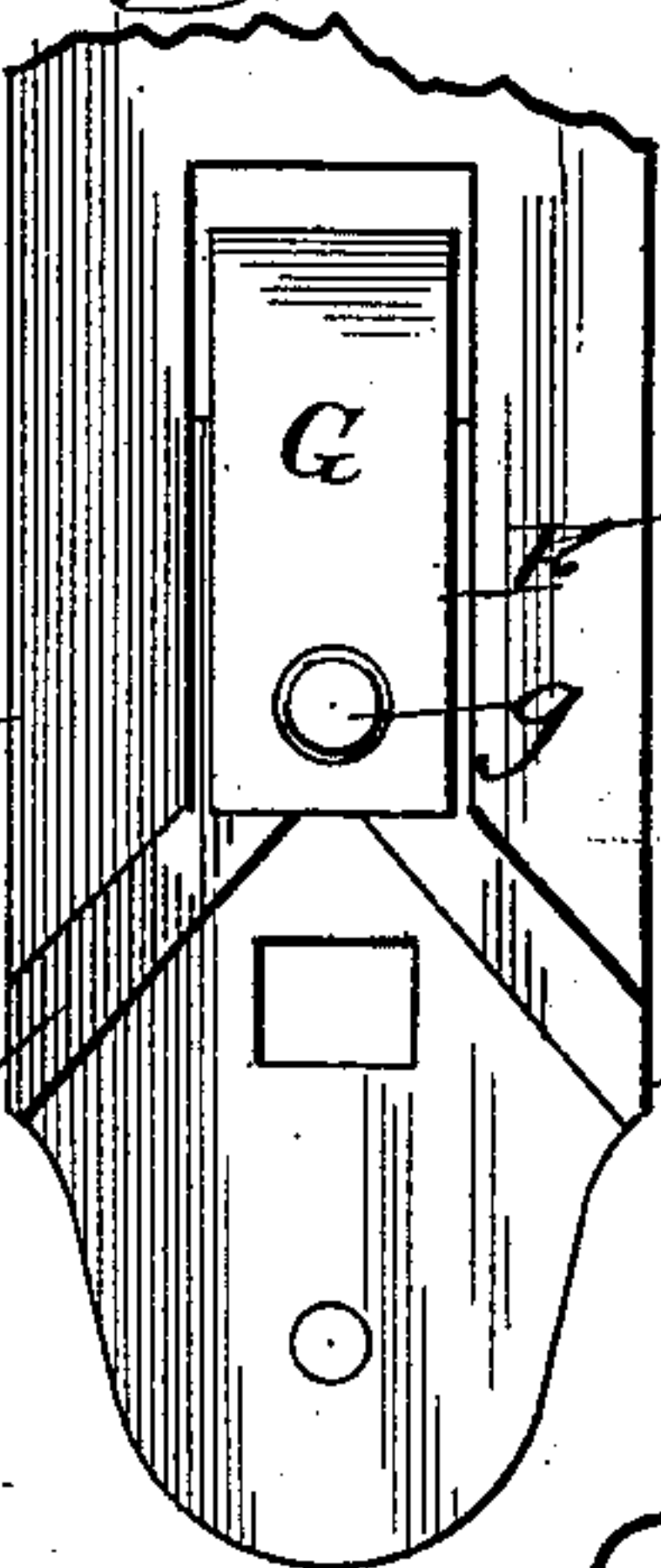


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:

E. S. Benson
Albert H. Adams

Inventor:

James A. Kirby

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

JAMES A. KIRBY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO HIMSELF AND ERNEST S. BENSON, OF SAME PLACE, AND JOHN A. INSLEE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SEAL-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,450, dated March 15, 1887.

Application filed November 30, 1886. Serial No. 220,280. (Models.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. KIRBY, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Seal-Locks, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the lock sealed; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section with the parts locked and sealed; Fig. 3, a front elevation showing the lock open; Fig. 4, a longitudinal section with the parts as shown in Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a cross-section through the hinged face-plate; Fig. 6, a detail of the sliding bolt; Fig. 7, a bottom view of a portion of the base-plate.

The object of this invention is to construct a lock to be used in connection with a seal for the purpose of indicating any tampering with or opening of the lock, and thereby show whether the receptacle on which the lock is used has been opened; and its nature consists in the parts and combination of parts, hereinafter described and claimed as new.

In the drawings, A represents the hinged face-plate, formed, as shown, of a top piece, two side pieces, and an end piece, so as to leave an open space, A', beneath the top piece.

B represents an opening formed in the top piece of the hinged face-plate A, and of dimensions to receive the seal, and have the edges of the seal protected by the top plate.

C represents the seal, made of glass or other suitable material that can be broken when desired, and, as shown, this seal enters grooves *a* in the top of the hinged face-plate on each side, as shown in Fig. 5.

D represents a sliding bolt having on each side, at its rear end, projections *c*, to fit the grooves *a*, and having, as shown, a notch, *d*, to facilitate the withdrawal of the bolt after the seal has been broken.

E represents a staple having a slot, *e*, for the passage of the sliding bolt D, and also, in the form of construction shown, a hole, *e'*, to receive the hasp of the ordinary padlock when so desired.

F represents a base-plate having at each end

a hole, *f*, for the passage of a bolt, screw, or other device for attaching the lock to the receptacle.

G represents a spring secured to the base-plate A by a rivet, *g*, or other suitable means.

H represents a locking-latch for the seal, having at one end a lip, *h*, to be engaged by the free end of the spring G when the latch is closed to hold the seal in place, and having at its other end an ear or finger-piece, *h'*, by which the latch is closed, and at this end, in the construction shown, is a shoulder to engage the end of the seal when the latch is closed. This latch H is mounted on a pin or rod, *i*, between the side walls of the hinged face-plate, A, the ends of the pin or rod being riveted or otherwise firmly secured in the side walls. The hinged face-plate A is attached to the base-plate F by the hinge-rod or pivot *j*, which passes through the side walls of the plate A, and through an ear on the plate F, the ends of the hinge-rod or pivot *j* being riveted or otherwise firmly fastened in the side walls on the plate A. As shown, channels *k* are formed in the under face of the plate F for the escape of fine or broken pieces of the seal, so that no interference with the operation of the spring, latch, or hinged face-plate will occur from the broken particles, and in the construction shown a guide-arm, *e*, is formed on the plate F, to guide the hinged face-plate and also firmly lock against side play of such plate. The slots *a* do not extend the full length of the top of the hinged face-plate A, an end wall being left for each slot, against which the projections *c* strike and limit the end movement of the locking-bolt.

The spring G is attached to the base-plate F, to have its free end engage and lock the lip *h* of the latch H, and said latch is attached to the face-plate A by its pin or rod *i*, and the hinged face-plate A is attached to the base-plate by its rod or pivot *j*, the sliding bolt being inserted in place before the attachment of the latch, and when the parts are attached the lock is ready for use.

In use the base-plate F is secured at the proper point to the receptacle with which the lock is to be used to have the hasp or other

fastening device for the receptacle to pass over the staple E, so that when the sliding bolt D engages said staple the hasp or other locking means will be secured. The hinged face-plate, 5 with the parts thereto attached, is raised, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, so that the hasp or other device can be placed over the staple E. The hinged face-plate is then thrown down and the sliding bolt passes into the slot *e* in 10 the staple E. The seal C is then inserted in the top of the plate A and the latch thrown up to engage edge of the seal with the face *h''*, and have the end *h* caught by the end of the spring G, which locks the latch in posi- 15 tion, as shown in Fig. 2, and holds the sliding bolt D against withdrawal until the seal C is broken as the seal abuts against the end of the sliding bolt, and its other end is held against the face *h''* of the latch H. The slid- 20 ing bolt D is withdrawn by breaking the seal C, and then raising the bolt from the end or through the notch *d* by means of a proper tool, or in any other suitable manner, and when withdrawn the hinged face-plate can then be 25 raised, which unlocks the latch H from its spring, and then the parts are ready for the next use, and it will thus be seen that so long as the seal remains intact or unbroken the sliding

bolt is held against withdrawal, so that in case the seal is broken the breakage discloses that 30 the lock has been tampered with and the receptacle opened.

The lock is very simple in construction, is easily applied, and its several parts coact one with another in the operations of locking and 35 unlocking.

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

1. The hinged face-plate A, a seal, and a sliding bolt carried thereby, in combination 40 with the locking-latch for holding the bolt against withdrawal until the seal is broken, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the seal C and bolt D, of the hinged face-plate A, and locking-latch 45 H, for engaging the edge of the seal and holding the bolt against withdrawal, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. The hinged face-plate A, seal C, and sliding bolt D, in combination with the staple E, 50 base-plate F, spring G, and locking-latch H, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

JAMES A. KIRBY.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. ADAMS,
HARRY T. JONES.