

(No Model.)

C. A. MARSHALL.

SEAL LOCK.

No. 375,886.

Patented Jan. 3, 1888.

Fig. 1.

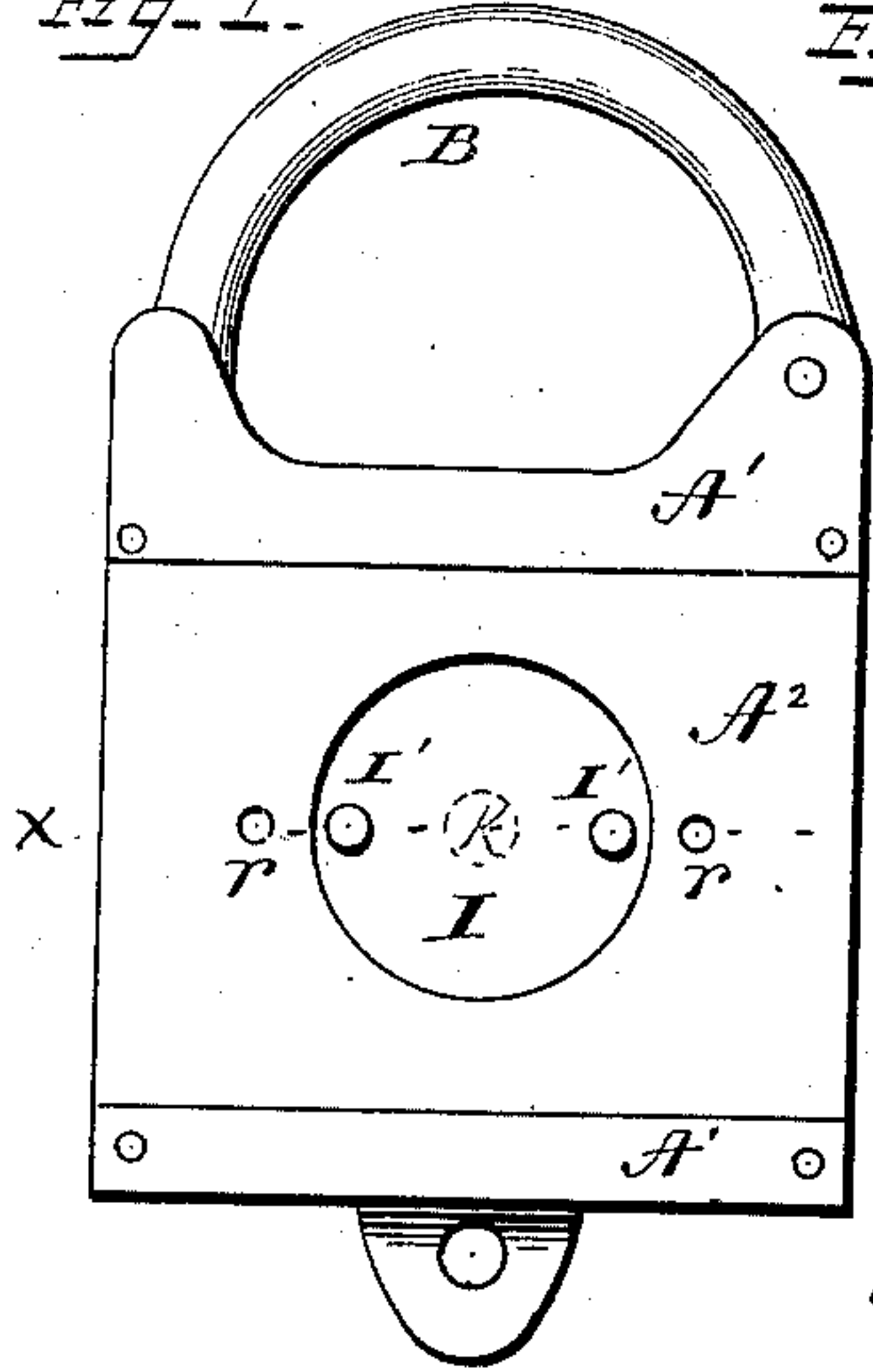


Fig. 2.

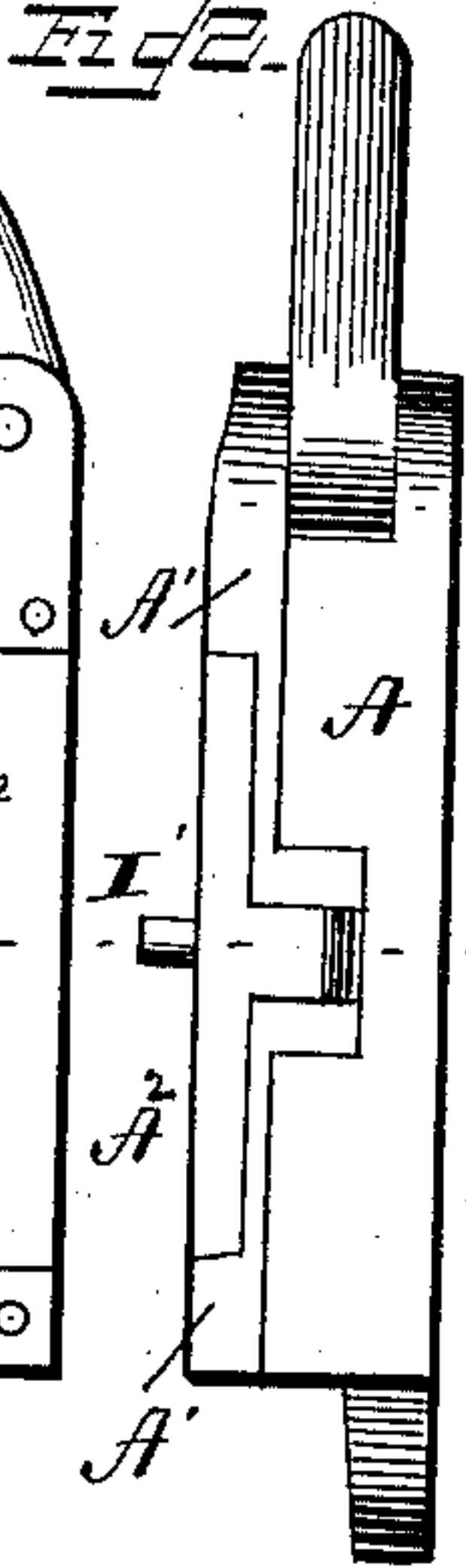


Fig. 3.

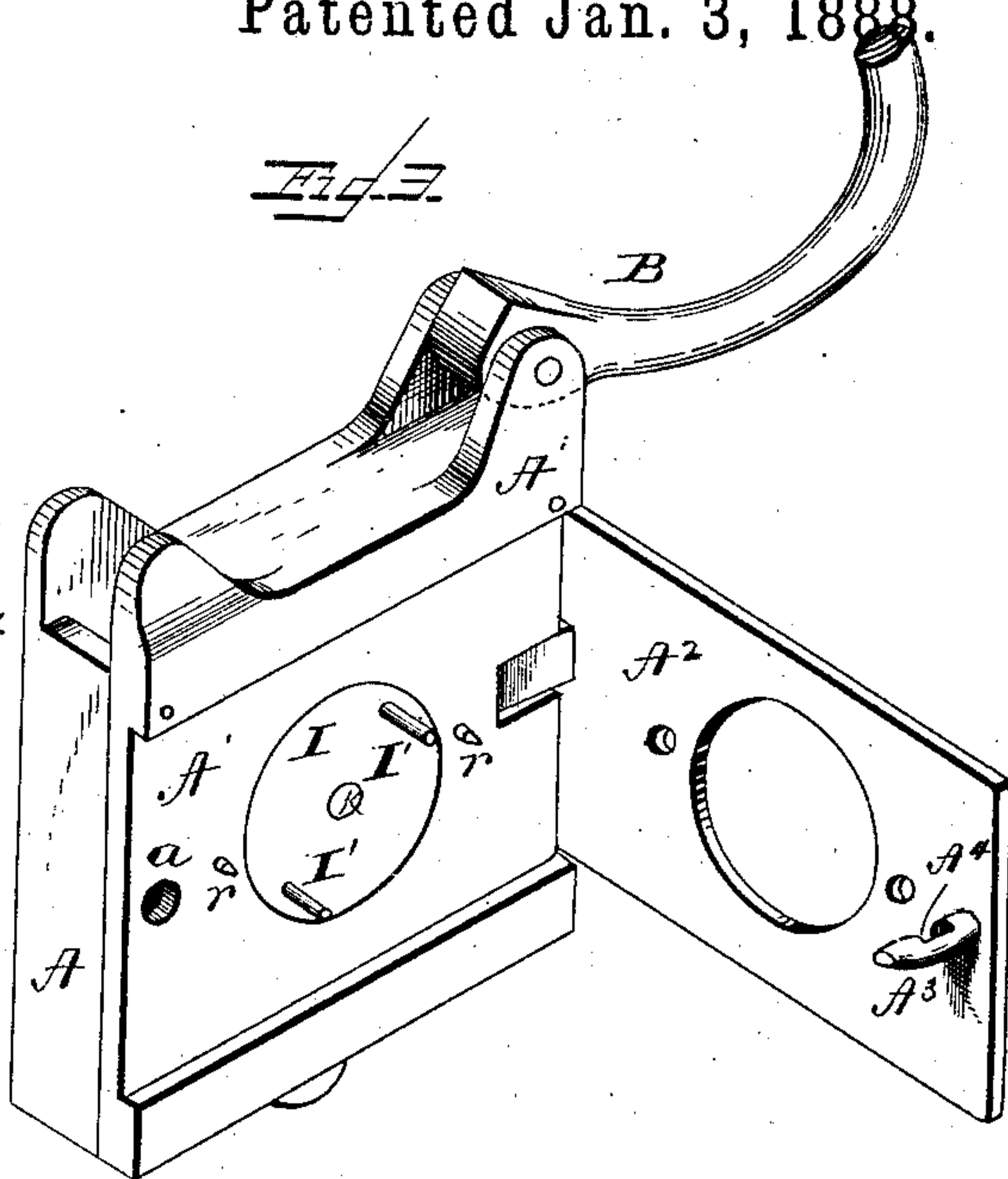


Fig. 4.

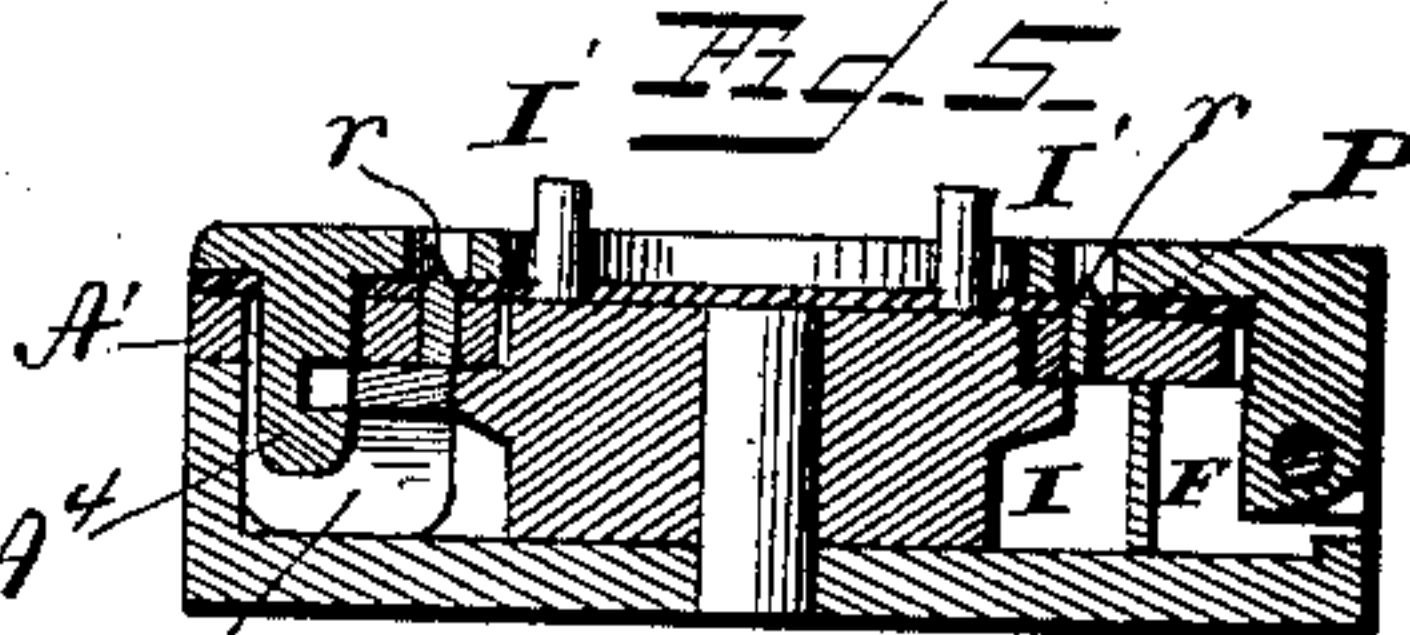
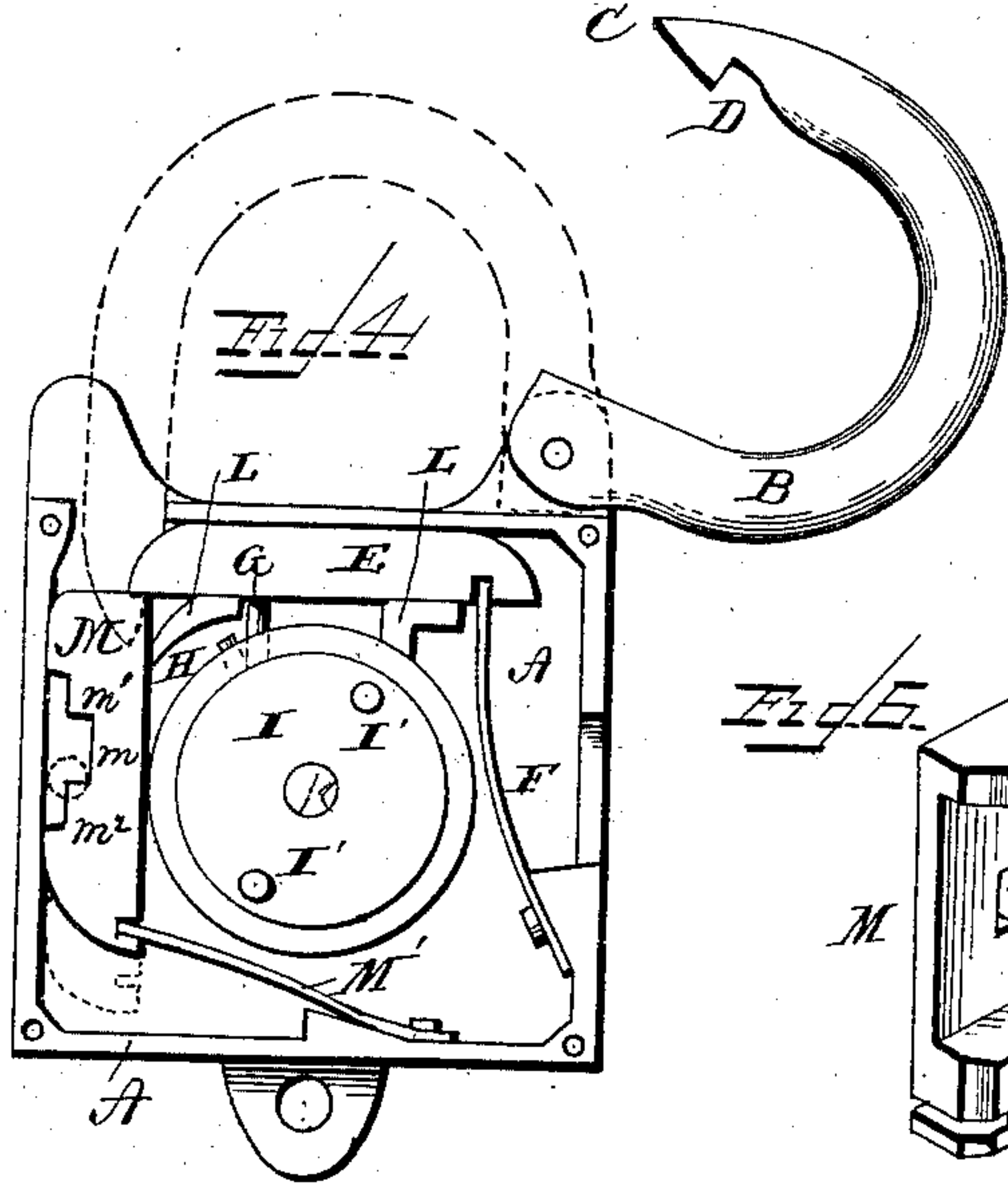


Fig. 7.

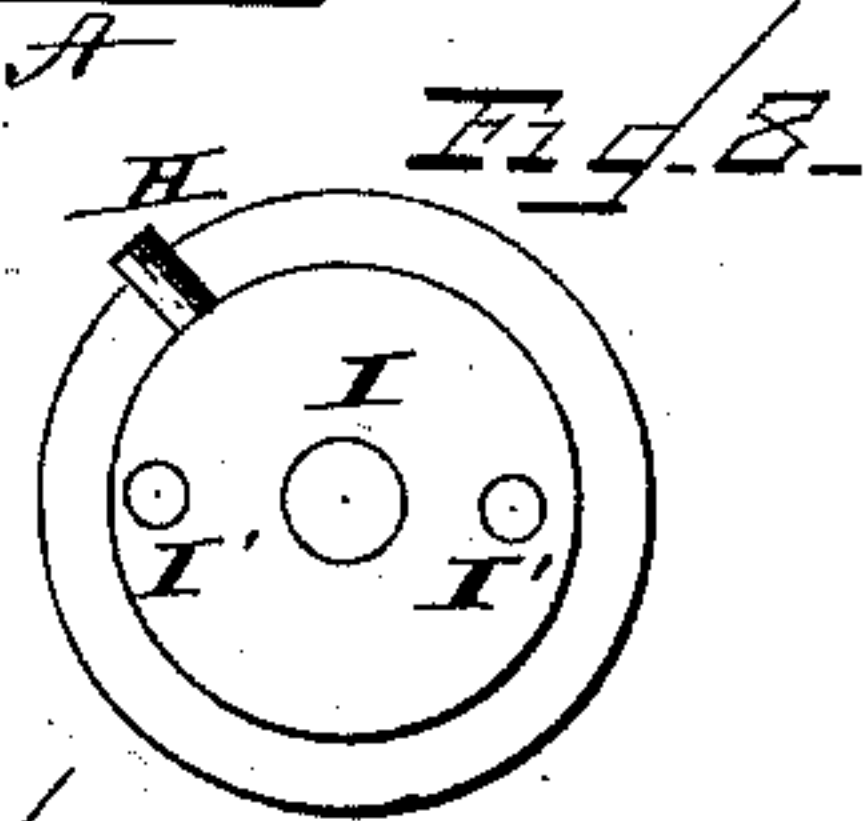


Fig. 9.

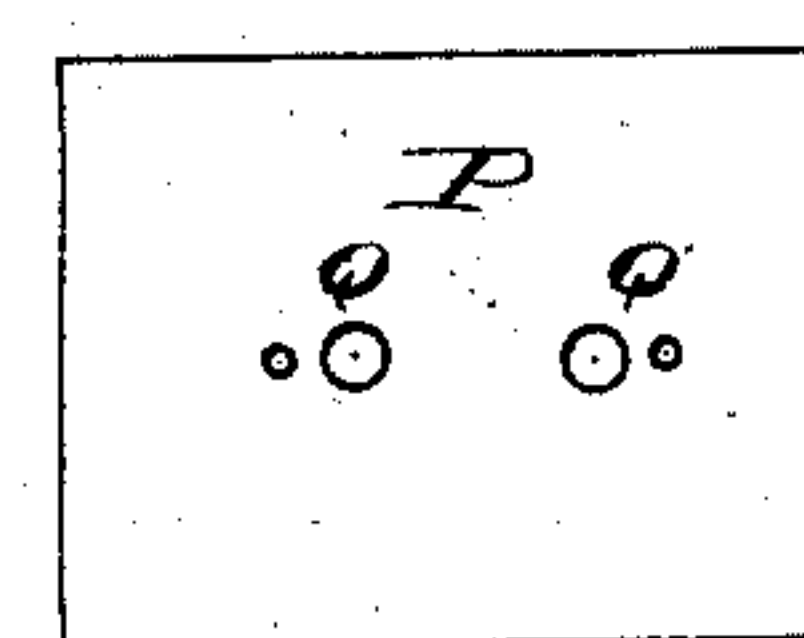


Fig. 10.

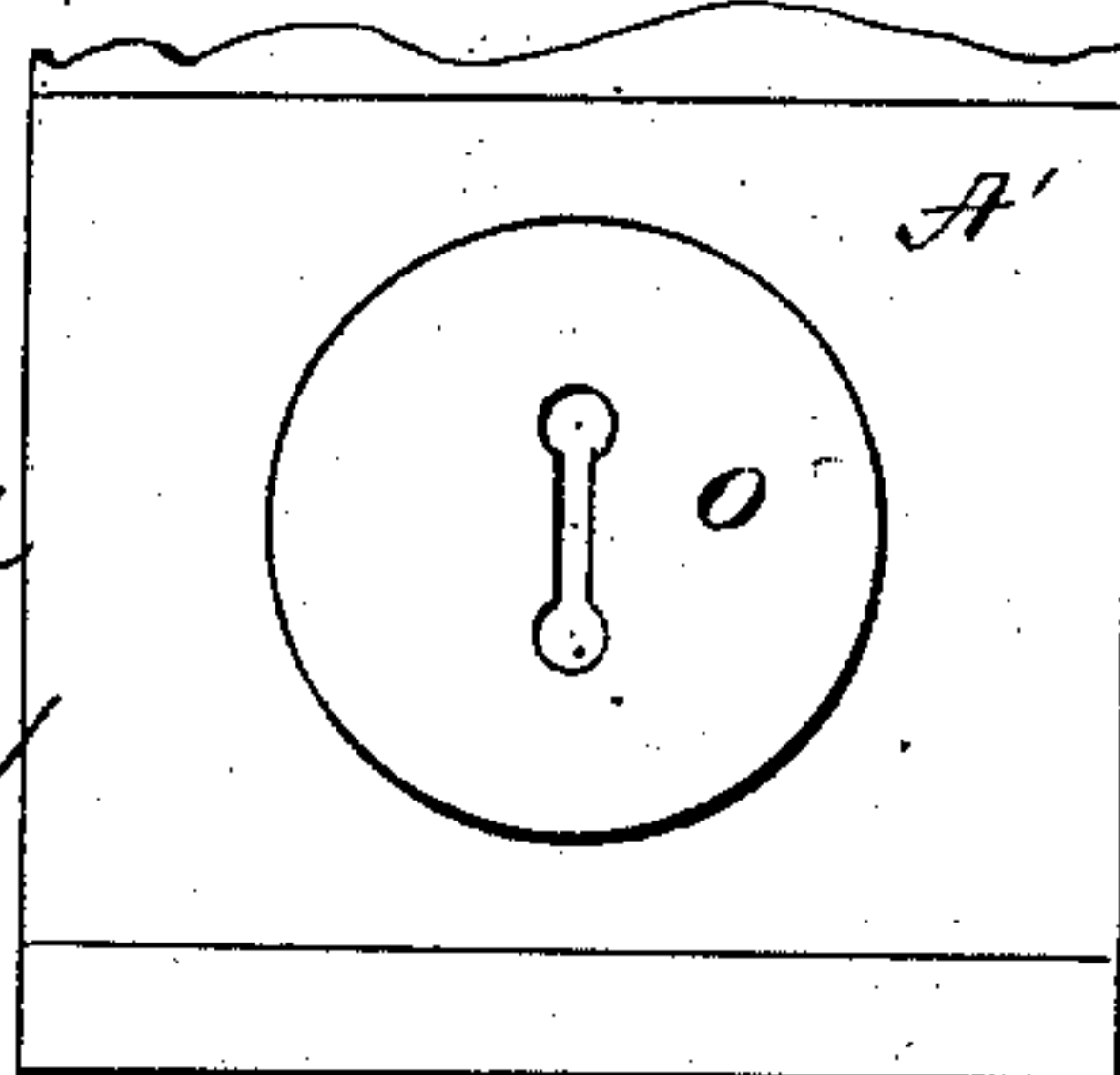
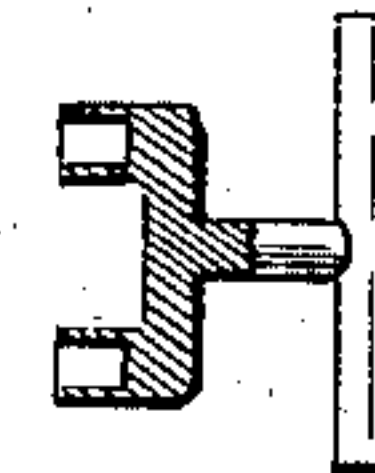
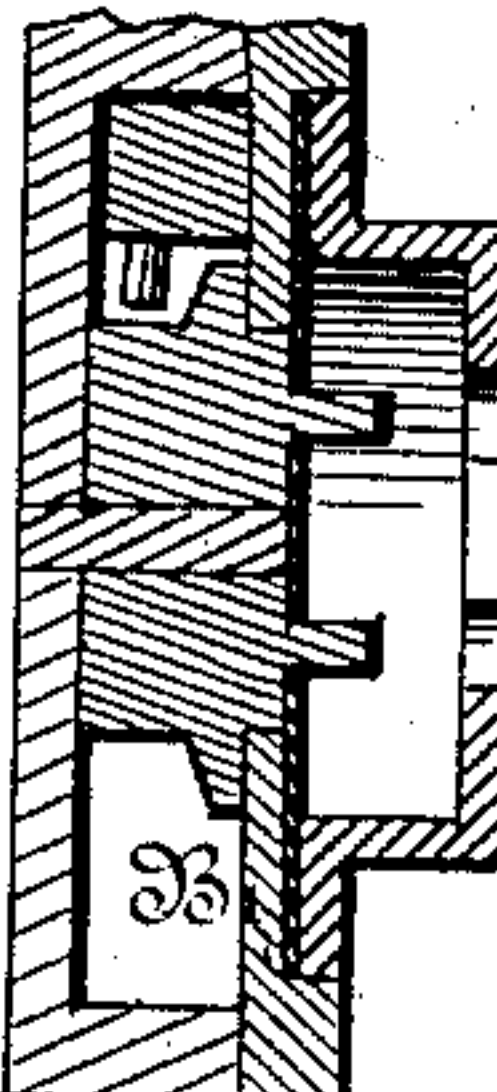


Fig. 11.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES ALBERT MARSHALL, OF LOWELL, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
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## SEAL-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 375,886, dated January 3, 1888.

Application filed June 9, 1887. Serial No. 240,729. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES ALBERT MARSHALL, residing at Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seal-Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to seal-locks of that  
10 character in which the seal is defaced in the act of opening the lock.

The invention consists in the combination of mechanism constituting the lock, which is hereinafter described and claimed.

15 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of the improved lock minus the key-hole escutcheon. Fig. 2 is an end view of same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the lock, (part of the shackle being broken away,) showing the seal-plate swung open. Fig. 4 is a plan of the lock  
20 with face-plate removed. Fig. 5 is a central cross-section on line  $xx$ , Figs. 1 and 2. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are details of parts. Fig. 9 is a view of the seal. Fig. 10 is a face view; and Fig.  
25 11, a section showing key-hole escutcheon, which may be attached to the seal-lock.

A indicates the casing of a seal-lock, which does not differ greatly from usual seal-locks.

The shackle B is pivoted to the casing in a  
30 manner well known in padlocks. The shackle B has a tapered end, C, and a notch, D, which engages with bolt E when the shackle is closed. Bolt E is pressed forward by spring F, so as to engage the notch in the shackle B whenever  
35 free to do so. The bolt E has a projection, G, which is engaged by a projecting stud or boss, H, on disk I whenever the said disk is rotated, the disk I being pivoted at K about centrally of the lock, and being of such di-  
40 ameter that the projection H will rotate under the body of bolt E, but will engage the projection G thereon. A stop, L, prevents the complete rotation of the disk I, and serves also as a guide to the bolt E, which is further  
45 supported by guide L'. A spring-bolt, M, directly in line of movement of the free end of shackle B, is notched at  $m$ , the bolt having engaging corners  $m'$  and  $m^2$ . This bolt forces back the shackle of the lock when said shackle is  
50 released from bolt E, causing the shackle to fly open.

The face-plate A' of the lock has a leaf, A<sup>2</sup>, hinged thereto at one side, said leaf having a notched pin, A<sup>3</sup>, projecting in direction to enter hole  $a$  in the face-plate when leaf A<sup>2</sup> is  
55 closed against said face-plate. The pin A<sup>3</sup> is tapered at the end, and when closed into hole  $a$  this tapered end will press down the bolt M until the spring M' throws the shoulder  $m^2$  of said bolt into the notch A<sup>4</sup> of the pin A<sup>3</sup>. The  
60 face-plate A' and the leaf A<sup>2</sup> have each a hole in front of the disk I, so that the pins I' may project forward from said disk I, and by means of which pins I' disk I may be turned on its pivot.

65 An escutcheon, O, may be attached to leaf A<sup>2</sup>, so that the pins I' or disk I can only be reached by a key of peculiar construction.

There is a slight space between face-plate A' and leaf A<sup>2</sup> when the latter is closed, so that  
70 the card or paper seal P may be introduced between the leaf and face-plate. The seal P is by preference a card of such size as to fit the recess between the face-plate A' and leaf A<sup>2</sup> of the lock, the pins I' I' passing through holes  
75 Q Q in the seal. The seal may be held against turning by its form, and also by pins  $r$   $r$ , which project from the face-plate.

The operation of locking is as follows: The parts being in the position shown in Fig. 3, the  
80 disk I is turned until the pins are in position to enter holes Q Q of a seal. The seal is applied and pressed firmly to its seat in the face-plate of the lock, and the leaf A<sup>2</sup> is closed down over the seal. When pin A<sup>3</sup> enters hole  
85  $a$ , the bolt M is pressed back by the incline on pin A<sup>3</sup> until the spring M' presses the shoulder  $m^2$  of said bolt into the notch A<sup>4</sup> of the pin, when the leaf will be locked down over the face-plate and seal. The shackle B now being  
90 closed presses back bolts E and M until the shoulder  $m^3$  of bolt M enters notch A<sup>4</sup> to hold down the leaf over the seal. At the same time the spring-bolt E engages the notch D in the shackle of the lock. When the lock is closed  
95 in this position, (see Fig. 1,) the leaf which holds the seal in place cannot be swung back until the shackle B is opened by unlocking. To unlock, turn the disk I by means of pins I' I', (either with or without a key.) These pins  
100 will tear away the seal P, and when the disk has rotated far enough it will press back the



bolt E by the engagement of projections G and H. As soon as bolt E releases the shackle, the spring-bolt M will throw the bolt open; but the shoulder  $m^2$  will engage with notch  $A^4$  in pin  $A^3$  and still hold the leaf  $A^2$  closed. To open the leaf, the shackle B is partly closed, and bolt M is thus pressed partly back, when the pin  $A^3$  may be lifted through notch  $m$  and the mutilated seal be removed.

10 The seal P may be of other material than paper, but must be of such material as can be readily torn. Thin sheets of wood will answer. The seal may also carry a label or indicating-mark, which will prevent duplication.

15 I claim—

1. The combination, with the hinged leaf, its notched pin, and a notched spring-bolt engaging said pin when pressed in either direction from a central position, of the shackle

constructed to bear upon and move the said 20 spring-bolt in one direction.

2. In a seal-lock, the combination of a casing, a shackle pivoted in the casing, a bolt in position to engage said shackle when the latter is closed, a disk pivoted centrally of the casing and having a plurality of pins extending through a side aperture in the casing, and a projection to engage the shackle-locking bolt, and a leaf hinged to the casing and having an aperture through which the pins on the disk extend when the leaf is closed, all substantially as shown and described. 25 30

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHAS. ALBERT MARSHALL.

Witnesses:

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