

(Model.)

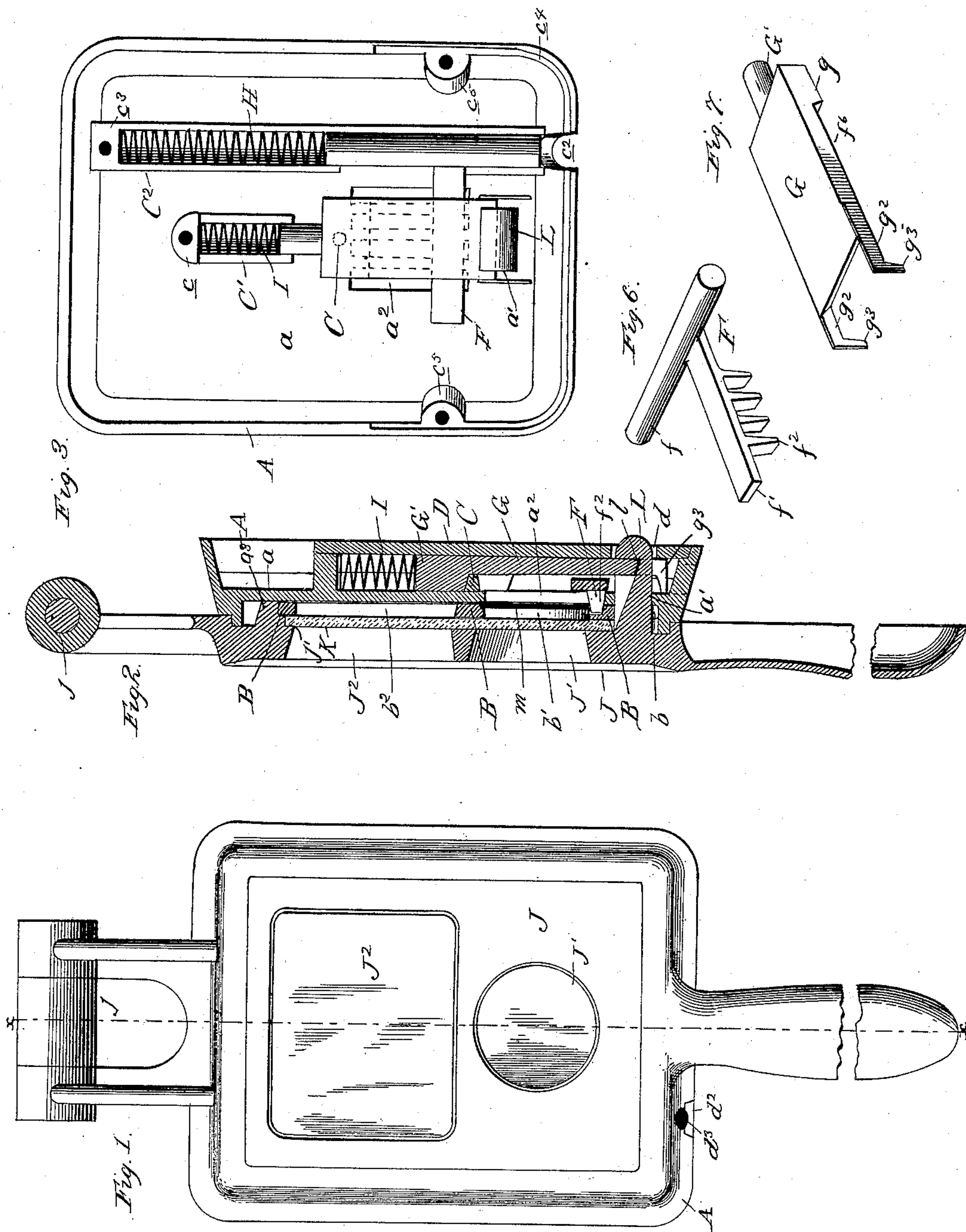
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. BROWN.

SEAL LOCK.

No. 383,434.

Patented May 29, 1888.



~~WITNESSES:~~

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*A. J. Jander.*  
*E. H. Bond.*

INVENTOR,

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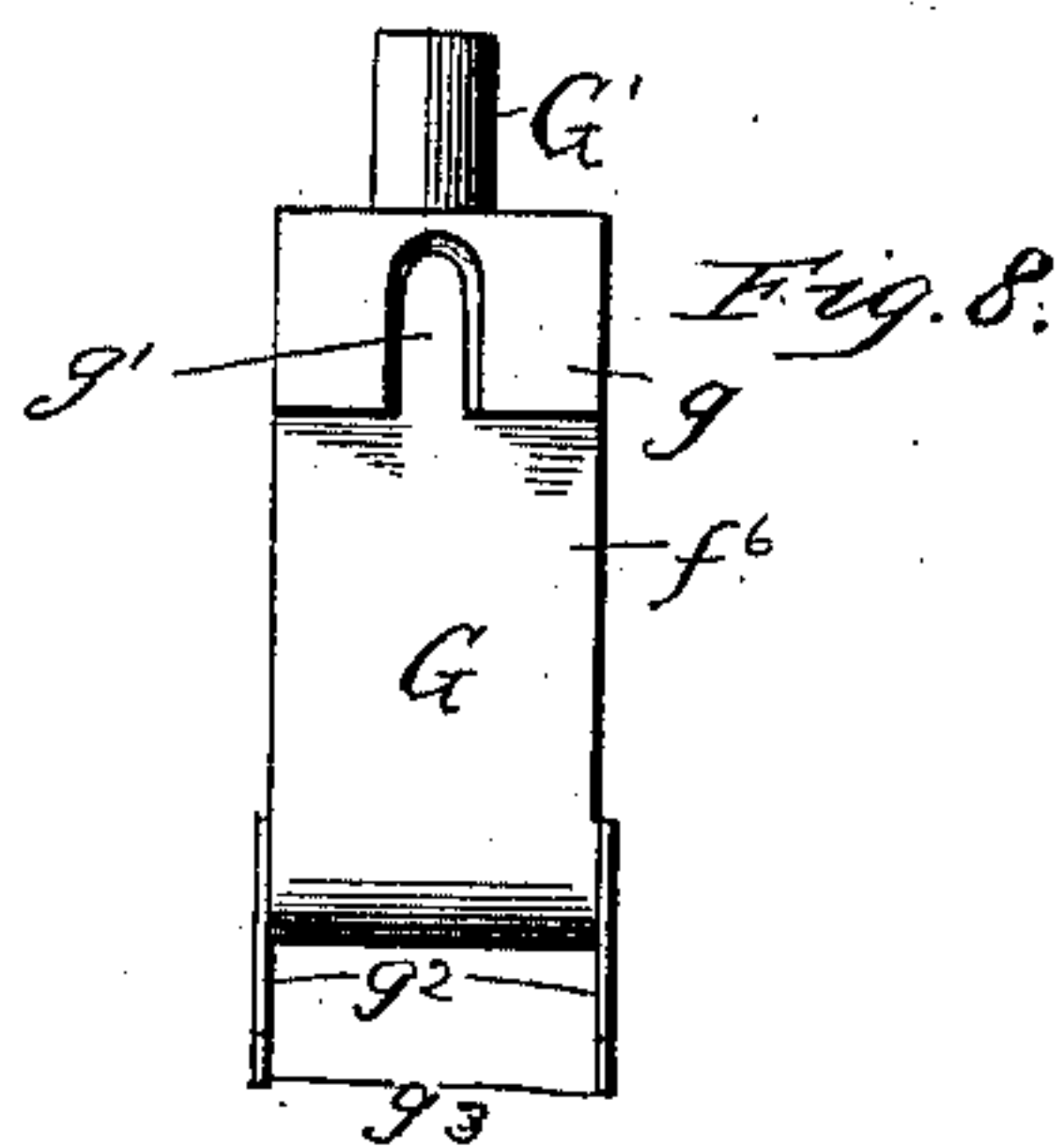
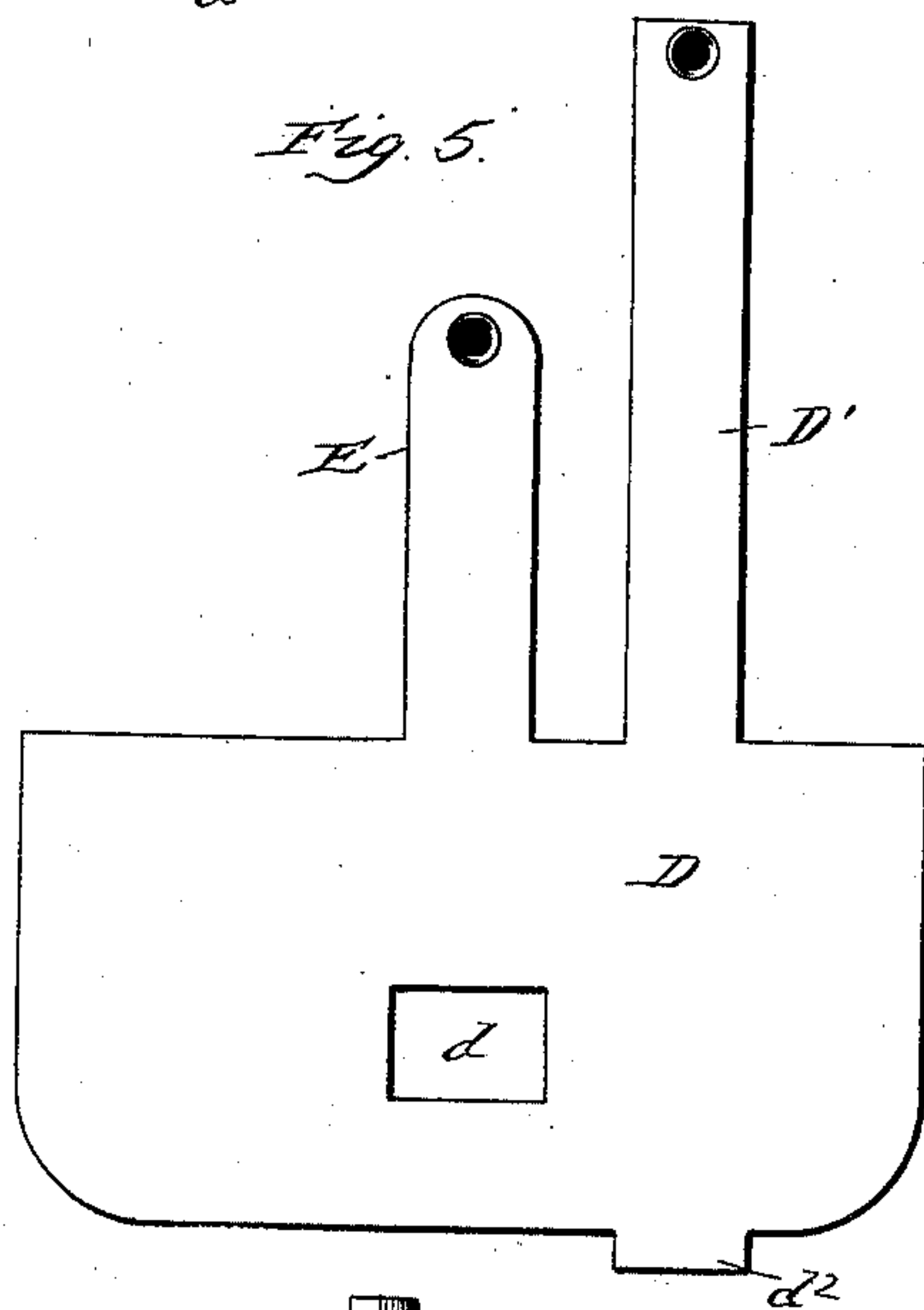
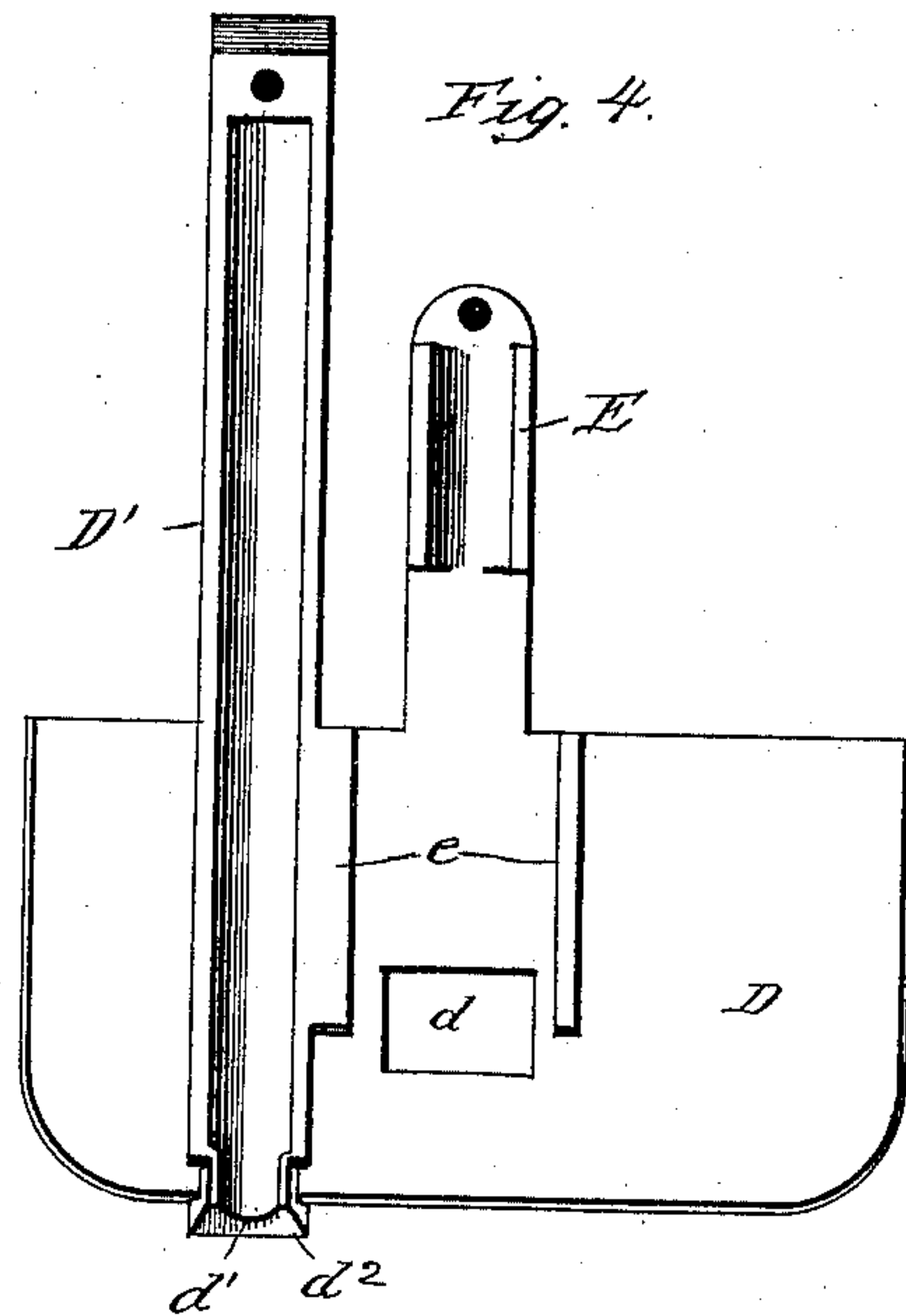
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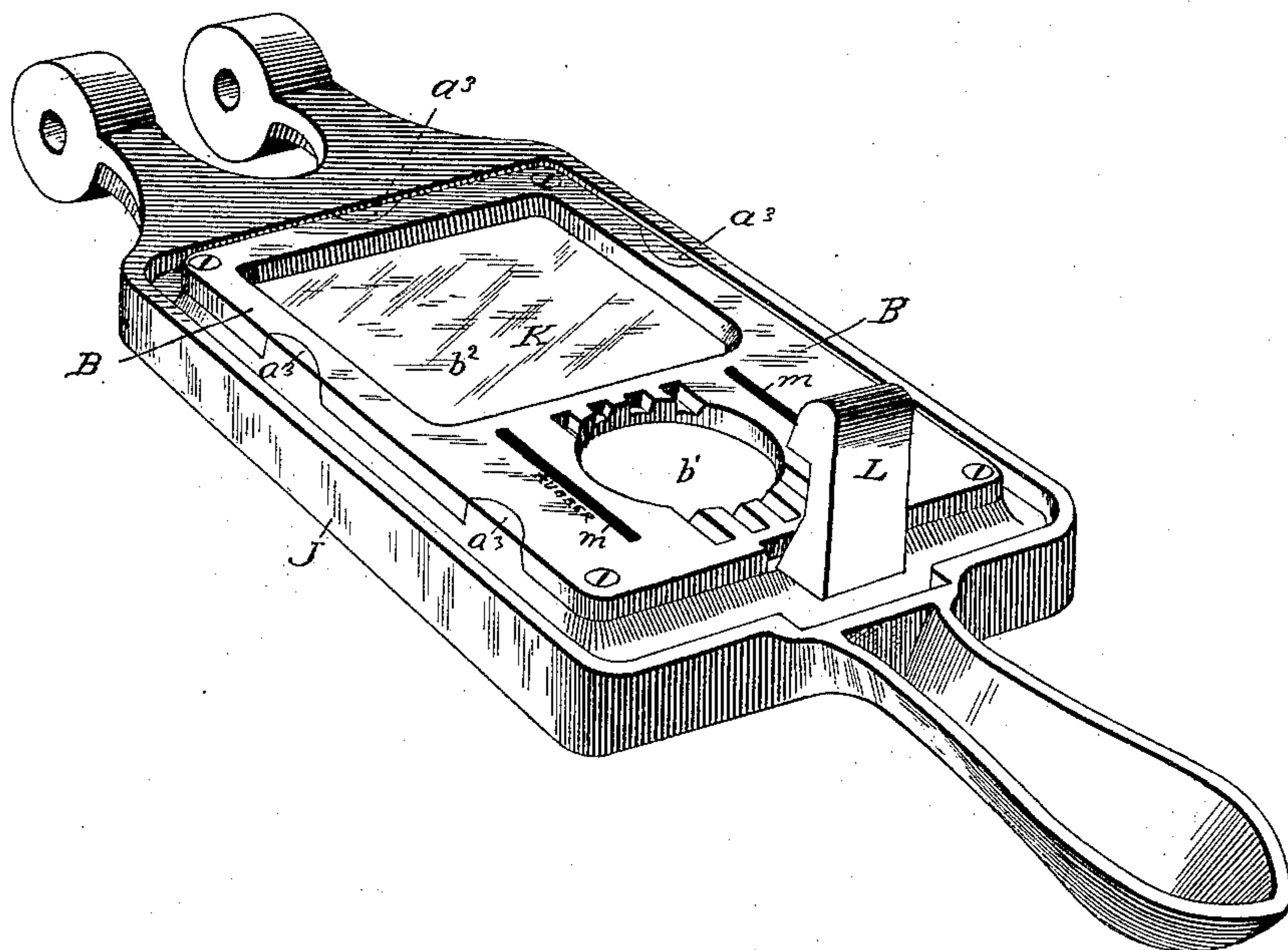
3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

SEAL LOCK.

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Fig. 9.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PERRY BROWN, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

## SEAL-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,434, dated May 29, 1888.

Application filed August 24, 1887. Serial No. 247,716. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PERRY BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seal-Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a top plan of my improved seal-lock. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section through the line  $xx$  of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan of the case with the back plate removed. Fig. 4 is a plan of the back plate. 15 Fig. 5 is a reverse plan of the same. Fig. 6 is a perspective detail of the defacer. Fig. 7 is a perspective detail of the bolt. Fig. 8 is a bottom plan of the same, and Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the cover inverted.

20 This improvement relates to that class of seal-locks in which an attempt to open the lock tears the seal; and the invention consists in the peculiar combinations and the novel construction, arrangement, and adaptation of 25 parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, and then definitely pointed out in the claims.

Referring now to the details of the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, A designates a case, preferably 30 of rectangular form, and provided with a diaphragm,  $a$ , dividing said case into two compartments. Near one end of the diaphragm is the rectangular opening  $a'$ , to the rear of which I form a plurality of longitudinal slots,  $a^2$ . The 35 cover above the diaphragm is formed with lugs  $a^3$ , adapted to receive and hold in place the plate B, which at one end is provided with a rectangular opening,  $b$ , which, when the plate is in position within the recess in the case 40 above the diaphragm, is coincident with the opening  $a'$  in said diaphragm. Just to the rear of this opening  $b$  this plate is provided with a circular opening,  $b'$ , and to the rear thereof with a rectangular opening,  $b^2$ , the purposes of which will be explained further on. 45 This plate is provided upon opposite sides of the circular opening with dovetail grooves, in which are secured elastic blocks  $m$ , designed to bear on the seal and prevent its being rumpled 50 when the teeth of the defacer strike it. The chamber on the reverse side of this diaphragm

is formed as shown in Fig. 3—that is to say, the longitudinal center of the diaphragm just to the rear of the slots  $a^2$  is provided with a stud, or pin, C, to the rear of which is the 55 socket or half-barrel C', open at its forward end, but closed at its rear end and formed with a raised shoulder,  $c$ . To one side of the center and extending the whole length of the diaphragm is the half-barrel C'', open at one end, 60 as shown at  $c^2$ , and at its other end formed with a shoulder,  $c^3$ . This half-barrel is open on the inner side opposite the slots  $a^2$  for a purpose soon to be explained. The forward vertical walls of the case upon this side of the diaphragm are formed with a shoulder or ledge, 65  $c^4$ , on which rests the back plate, D, which may be secured in place by means of screws passed therethrough into screw-threaded holes in the lugs  $c^5$ . 70

The back plate, D, is provided with a rectangular opening,  $d$ , which, when the said plate is in position, is coincident with the openings  $a'$  and  $b$ , above described. This plate 75 upon its under side is formed as shown in Fig. 4—that is, with a longitudinal half-barrel, D', open at one end, as seen at  $d'$ , and formed at said open end with a dovetail lug,  $d^2$ , which fits a corresponding seat in the end wall of the case, as seen in Fig. 1, leaving the key-hole  $d^3$  80 for the reception of the key to operate the lock. Parallel with the half-barrel D' is the half-barrel E, open at both ends and arranged to be coincident with the half-barrel C', and the half-barrel D' with the half-barrel C'', 85 when the back plate is in place. Longitudinal ribs  $e$  are also provided to form guides for the bolt hereinafter described.

F is the defacer, (shown detached in Fig. 6,) comprising the stem  $f$  and the right-angled 90 extension or arm  $f'$ , which arm is formed with or provided with the fingers or teeth  $f^2$ , which are designed to project through the slots  $a^2$ , the stem working in the barrel or channel formed by the two half-barrels D' C''. 95

The bolt G is formed with a stem, G', working in the chamber or barrel formed by the two half-barrels C' E, and a shoulder,  $g$ , which is provided with a longitudinal channel,  $g'$ , engaging the pin C. To the front end of the 100 bolt are secured upon the sides thereof the extensions  $g^2$ , provided with downwardly-ex-



tending lugs  $g^3$ , which bear upon the diaphragm  $a$  to prevent tilting of the bolt.

H is a spring in the barrel, in which works the stem of the defacer, and arranged between  
5 the end of the stem and the shoulder  $c^3$ , and serving to keep said defacer in its normal position. I is a like spring bearing on the end of the stem of the bolt and for a like purpose.

The case, constructed and provided with the  
10 accessories above described, is designed to be secured to the car-door or other object upon which it is designed to be used. The cover J is hinged at  $j$ , and is formed with a circular opening,  $J'$ , designed, when in the position  
15 shown in Fig. 1, to be coincident with the similar opening,  $b'$ , in the plate B, and with a rectangular opening,  $J^2$ , to coincide with the similar opening,  $b^2$ , in said plate. A space,  $j'$ , is left between the cover J and the plate B for  
20 the reception of a glass plate, K, beneath which in the rectangular space is designed to be placed a card carrying the destination of the car, the name of the sender, or any other desired information, and in the circular space is  
25 placed the seal, preferably of paper.

Depending from the under side of the cover is the hasp L, rectangular in form, to engage the rectangular openings  $a'$ ,  $b$ , and  $d$ , above described, and provided with a transverse recess or groove,  $l$ , into which is forced, by the  
30 spring I, the lip of the bolt, as seen in Fig. 2.

In practice, with the parts in the position shown in Fig. 2, the lock is locked. To unlock the same, a suitable key is inserted in the key-  
35 hole  $d^3$ , and by pressing in on said key the same bearing on the end of the stem of the defacer pushes it in, and as the arm  $f'$  of said defacer has considerable loose play over the reduced portion  $f^6$  of the bolt, it must move all  
40 of that distance before operating the bolt, for it cannot move the bolt till said arm comes in contact with the shoulder  $g$  of the bolt, when further pressure on the key will cause the lip of the bolt to be withdrawn from the groove  
45 in the hasp, when the latter with the cover is free to be swung open. It will thus be seen that as the arm of the defacer carrying the teeth has to move across the space occupied by the seal before it can possibly act on the  
50 bolt it is impossible for the lock to be unlocked without destroying the seal.

The cover is provided with a suitable handle, by which it is manipulated.

What I claim as new is—

55 1. A seal-lock provided with a defacer moving in line with the bolt, and means for moving said defacer to destroy the seal before the bolt is moved, as set forth.

2. The combination, with the bolt and the  
60 hasp engaging the same, of a defacer moving in line with the bolt, and means for operating said defacer to cause it to engage and operate the bolt, as set forth.

3. The combination, with the bolt and the  
65 defacer moving in line therewith but in bear-

ings independent of the bolt, of means for engaging said defacer to move the same to cause it to destroy a seal before engaging the bolt, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with the bolt and the  
70 defacer having a limited loose connection therewith, of a hinged cover and a hasp carried thereby to engage said bolt, substantially as described.

5. In a seal-lock, the combination, with the  
75 spring-actuated bolt and the spring-actuated defacer having a limited loose connection therewith, of a hinged cover and a hasp carried thereby and formed with a transverse groove, substantially as and for the purpose  
80 specified.

6. The combination, with the slotted case, and the defacer provided with teeth working through the slots in said case and having a stem  
85 working in guides in said case, of a bolt moving in guides in said case and having a limited loose connection with said defacer, a hasp engaging said bolt independent of the defacer, and means for moving said defacer to destroy  
90 a seal before moving the bolt, substantially as described.

7. In a seal-lock, the combination, with the case having a slotted diaphragm, as described, of a defacer having a stem working in a guide  
95 on one side of said diaphragm, and an arm at right angles to said stem carrying teeth working in the slots of the diaphragm, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

8. In a seal-lock, the combination, with the case, the seal, and the plate B, of elastic blocks  
100 secured to said plate to press upon said seal, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

9. The combination, with the case having slotted diaphragm and half-barrel open at one side, as shown, of the defacer having a stem  
105 working in said half-barrel, and a right-angled extension working in the cut-away portion of said half-barrel and carrying teeth working in the slots of the diaphragm, substantially as described.  
110

10. The combination, with the case having a diaphragm,  $a$ , and half-barrel  $C^2$ , open at one end and formed with ledge  $c^4$  and tapering seat, of the back plate formed with half-barrel  $D'$  and wedge-shaped lug  $d^2$ , engaging said  
115 seat, substantially as shown and described.

11. The combination, with the case having diaphragm  $a$ , stud C, and half-barrel  $C'$ , of the bolt having a stem working in said half-barrel, a slot engaging said stud and provided at  
120 its opposite end with extensions  $g^2$ , formed with downwardly-extending lugs  $g^3$ , substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 24th day of Au-  
125 gust, 1887.

PERRY BROWN.

Witnesses:

W. T. ROBERTSON,  
NEILL DUMONT.