

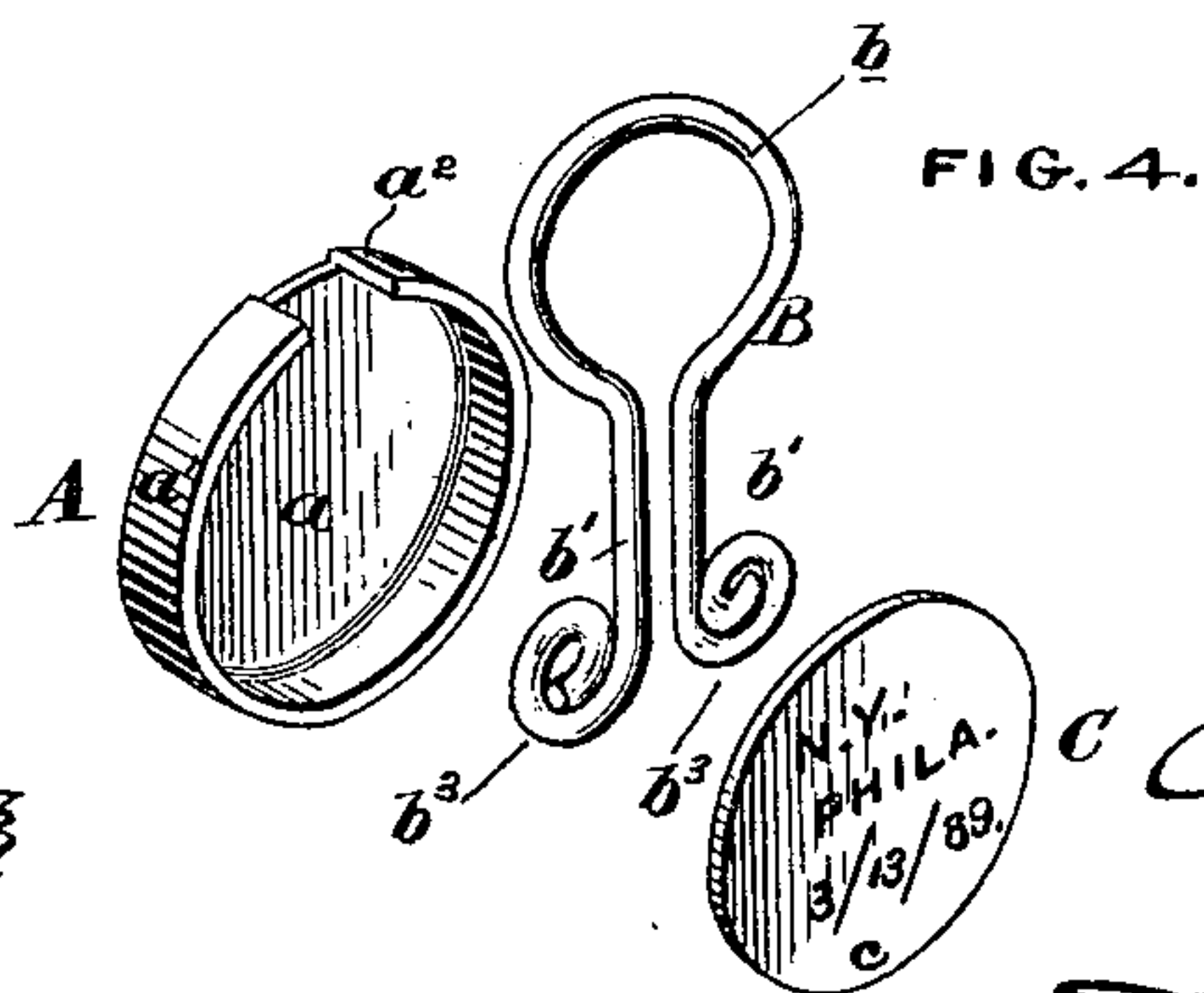
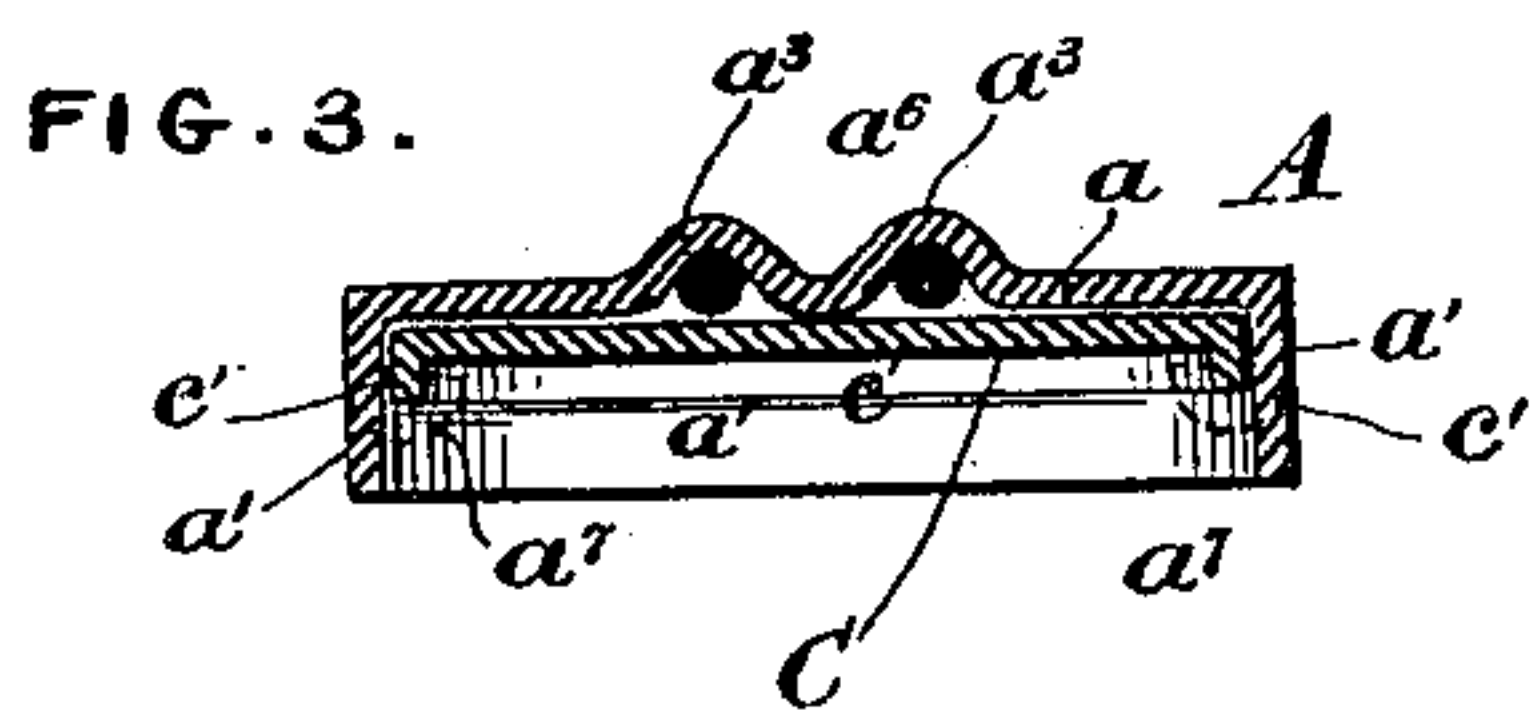
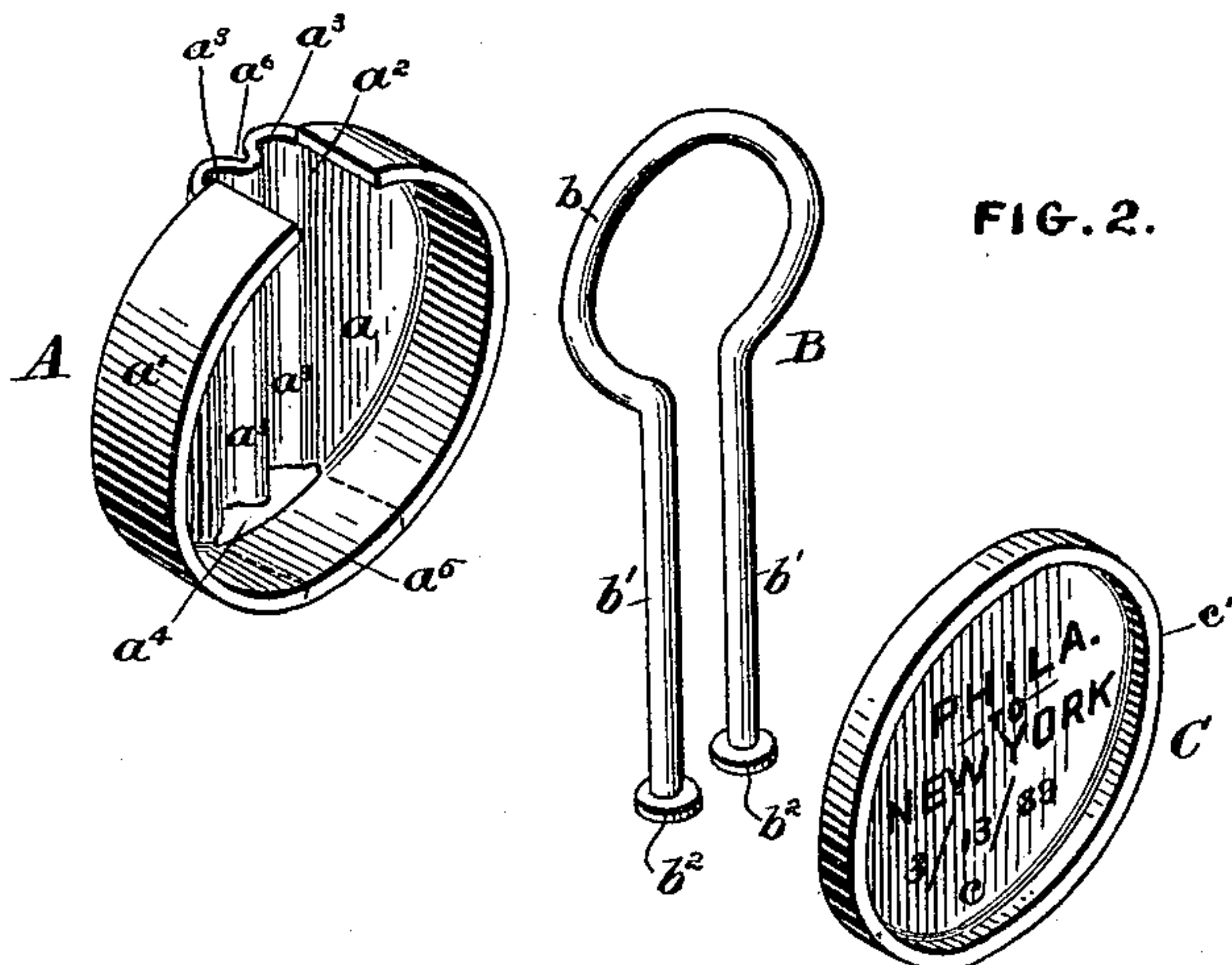
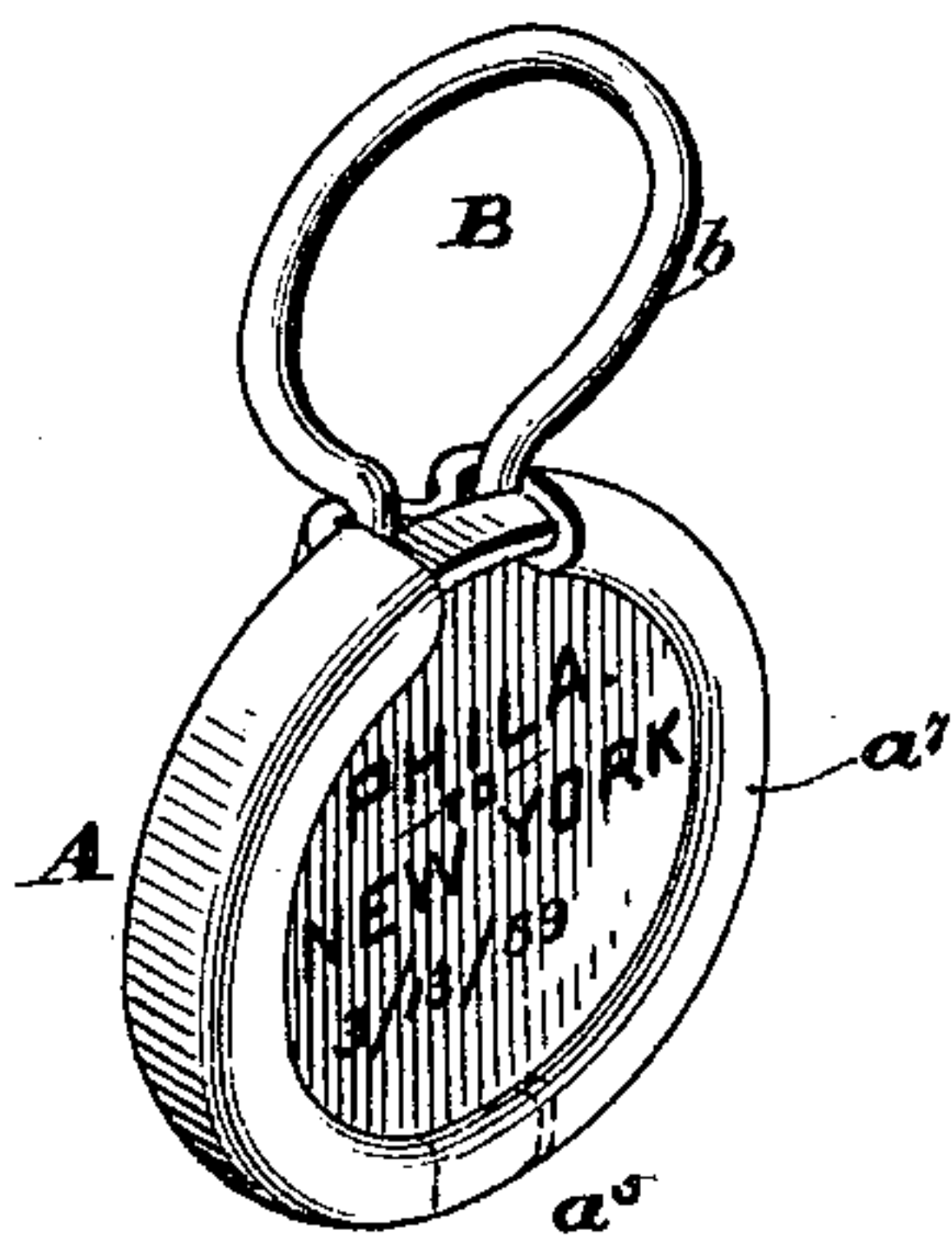
(No Model.)

C. A. GILDEMEYER.
SEAL.

No. 405,730.

Patented June 25, 1889.

FIG. 1.



WITNESSES:

David S. Williams
John T. Lewis

INVENTOR:

Charles A. Gilde Meyer
by his attorney
Francis T. Chamber

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. GILDEMEYER, OF HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, AND MADISON RUSH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SEAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,730, dated June 25, 1889.

Application filed April 6, 1889. Serial No. 306,150. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. GILDEMEYER, of Haddonfield, county of Camden, State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improved Seal, of which the following is a true and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to the construction of seals such as are used to prevent the opening of freight-cars without detection, and for similar uses; and my object is to provide a seal of this kind which shall be secure against attempts to open it without leaving clearly noticeable traces of the attempt.

My invention will be best understood after a description of the drawings by which it is illustrated; and the novel features which I desire to protect are clearly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved seal as it appears in use. Fig. 2 shows in perspective the different parts of my seal in the condition they are in before being put and secured together. Fig. 3 is a central cross-section through the seal, as shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 illustrates a modification of my device.

A is a metallic plate consisting of a plain face a , with turned-up edges a' . This edge or flange a' is cut away at one point a^2 to permit the insertion of the suspending-wire B, as will be described, and preferably the rim is also cut away or the corner perforated on the opposite side, so as to permit the ends of the wire B to extend outside of the rim a' . In Figs. 1 and 2 this opening is indicated at a^4 as being formed in the corner of the plate A, the alternative construction in which the rim is cut away, as at a^2 , being indicated by the dotted lines at a^5 .

It is desirable that the portions of the wire B which pass through the flanged plate A should lie substantially flush with the surface of its flat portion a , and I therefore prefer to form one or more grooves for the arms of the wire B to rest in. Where a thick cast plate A is used, these grooves can be formed in its mass; but where a thin plate is used the groove or grooves are formed, as is indicated

at a^3 a^3 , by striking up the surface of the flat portion a of the plate. As shown, two grooves are thus formed in the plate, the metal between them being bent upward, as indicated at a^6 ; but obviously both arms of the wire B could rest in a single groove a^3 , and the second would then be unnecessary.

B is the wire bent so as to form a loop b , with its ends b' b' brought together so as to enter the slot a^2 , and their extreme ends enlarged, so as to prevent them from being drawn out of slot a^2 longitudinally. Preferably heads b^2 b^2 are upset on the ends of the wire and passed through the opening a^4 or a^5 ; but if no such opening is provided the ends may engage the inside of rim a' , and in that case it is sufficient to form the heads by bending the ends of the wire, as is shown at b^3 b^3 in Fig. 4.

C is the face-plate of my seal. Preferably I form it with a turned-up rim c' and a flat face c , and in all cases its depth with or without the rim c' must be less than that of the rim or flange a' of plate A.

My device is put together by inserting the wire B in the flanged plate A, as described, then placing the face-plate C over it and within a flange a' , and then turning down the top of the flange a' over the edge of face-plate C, as is indicated at a^7 in Figs. 1 and 3. When the face-plate C has a rim c' , the engagement of this rim with the turned-down edge of the rim a' is more secure than where an unflanged face-plate, such as is shown in Fig. 4, is used.

I prefer to construct the plates A and C of sheet metal—such as tin—as where a seam—such as is formed between the edges a' and c' —is made in such material it is almost impossible to bend it out and back again, as might be done with lead. Any desired inscription can be stamped or written on the face c of plate C or on paper applied to this face.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A seal consisting of a plate A, having a projecting rim a' cut away at a^2 , in combination with a face-plate B, of less thickness than the rim a' , and a wire B, having a looped end

b and legs b' , with enlarged ends, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A seal consisting of a plate A, having a projecting rim a' cut away at a^2 , one or more
5 longitudinal grooves a^3 , and an opening in the rim at the end of said grooves, in combination with face-plate B, of less thickness than the rim a' , and a wire B, having a looped
10 end b and legs b' , with enlarged ends, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. A seal consisting of a plate A, having a projecting rim a' cut away at a^2 , in combination with a face-plate B, having a turned-up
rim c' of less thickness than the rim a' , and a
15 wire B, having a looped end b and legs b' ,

with enlarged ends, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. A seal consisting of a plate A, having a projecting rim a' cut away at a^2 , one or more
longitudinal grooves a^3 , and an opening in the
20 rim at the end of said grooves, in combination with face-plate B, having a turned-up rim c' of less thickness than the rim a' , and a
wire B, having a looped end b and legs b' ,
25 with enlarged ends, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

CHARLES A. GILDEMEYER.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. REED,

WILLIAM J. KELLY.