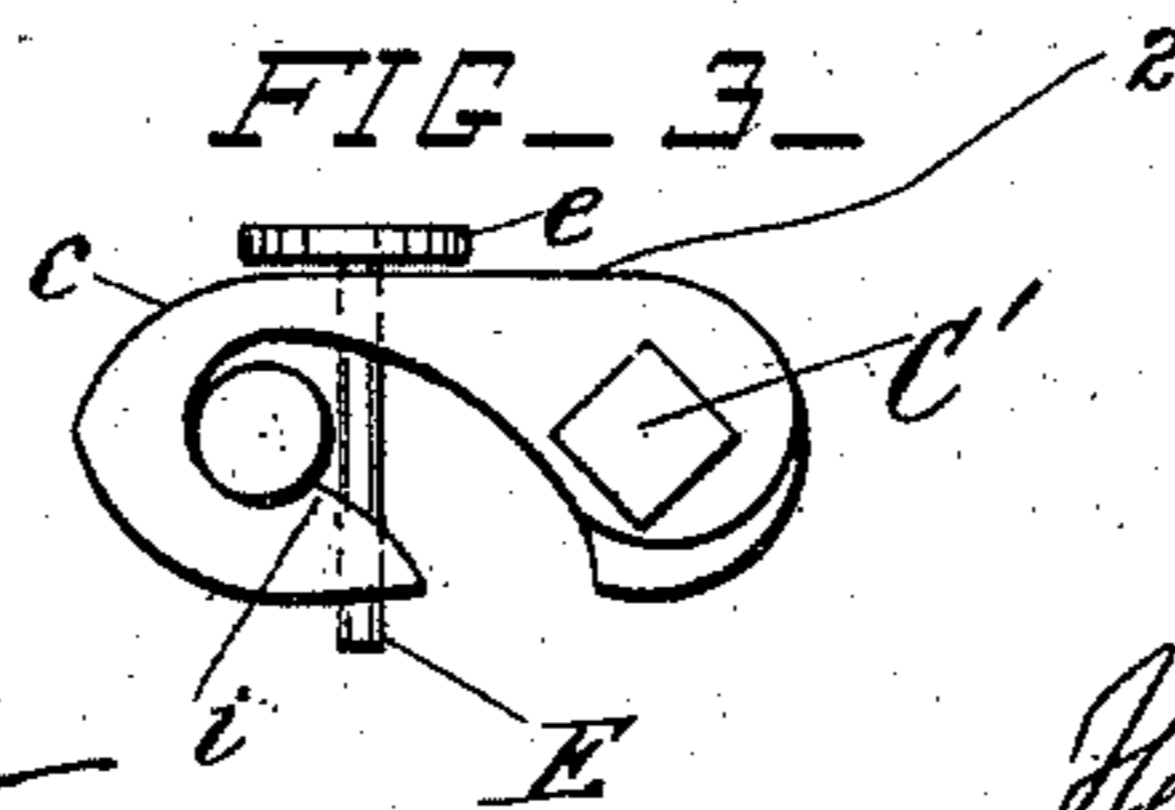
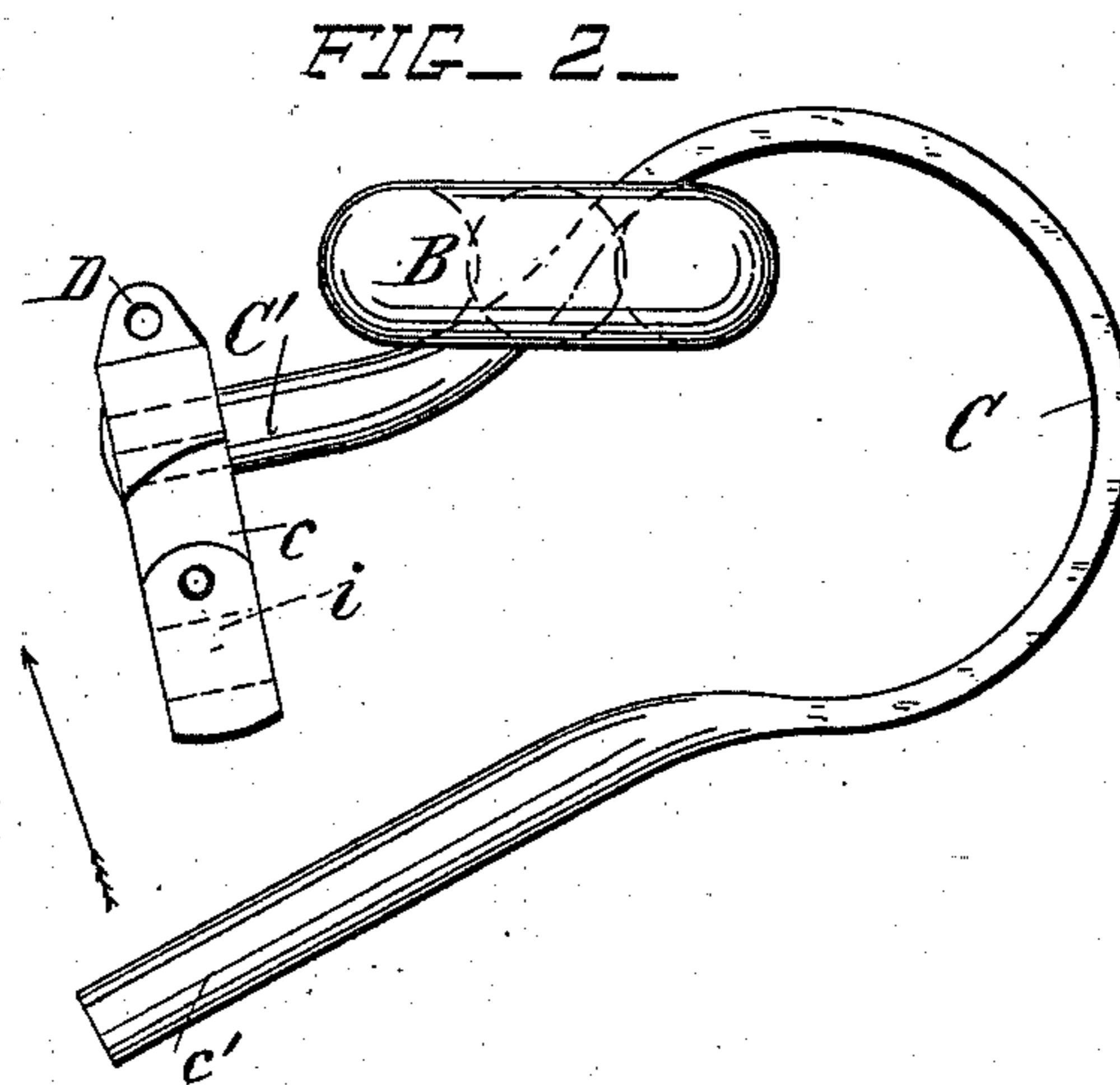
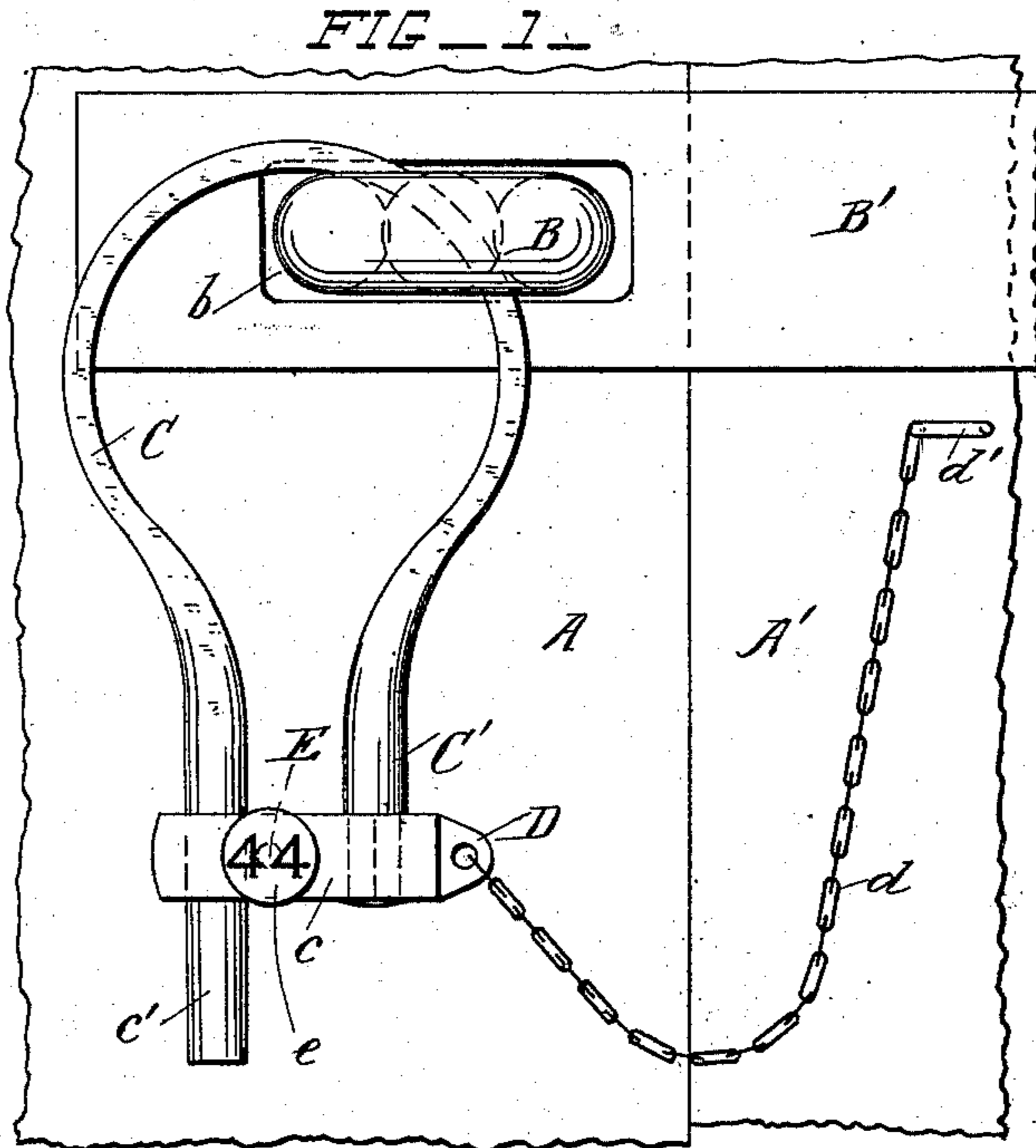
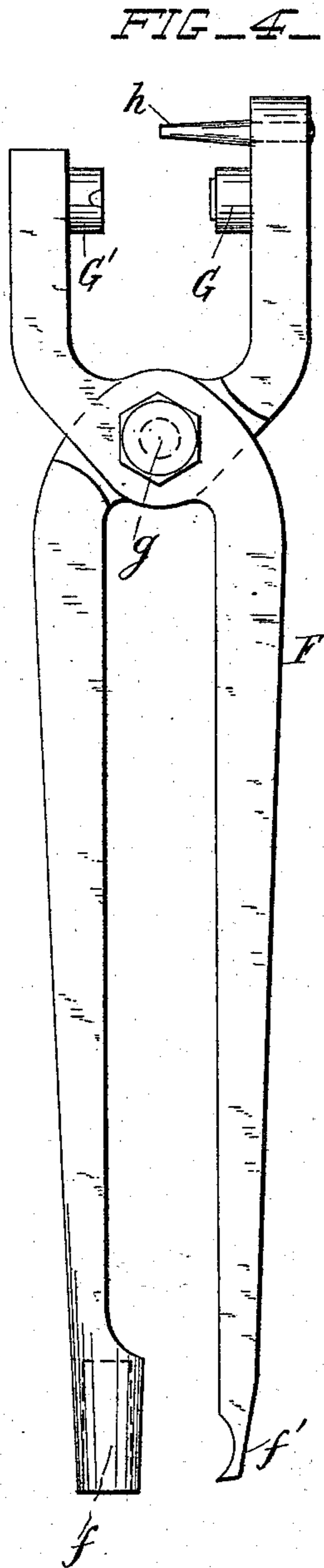


(No Model.)

F. E. KING.  
SEAL LOCK.

No. 535,501.

Patented Mar. 12, 1895.



WITNESSES:

Louis M. Evans  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK E. KING, OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

## SEAL-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 535,501, dated March 12, 1895.

Application filed May 21, 1894. Serial No. 511,919. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK E. KING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Terre Haute, in the county of Vigo and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seal-Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to seal locks; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a side view of the device, showing it locked. Fig. 2 is a side view of the device, showing it in a position to be locked by means of its key. Fig. 3 is an end view of the hooked portion of the lock. Fig. 4 is a side view of the key.

A and A' are the two portions of a car door.

B is an eyebolt projecting from part A, and B' is a hinged tongue secured to part A' and provided with a slotted end *b* which is slipped over the eyebolt. The lock is passed through the eyebolt after the manner of a padlock, and is applicable to most situations where a padlock can be applied.

The lock consists of a spring loop C, preferably formed of spring steel, provided with a hooked portion *c*. The hooked portion is secured to, or formed integral with, the shank C' of the loop. The hooked portion has a retaining lip *i*.

D is an eye on the hooked portion *c*, and *d* is a chain which connects the said eye with a staple *d'* on the car door so that the lock may not be removed when detached from the eyebolt.

E is a rivet of lead or other soft metal. This rivet is passed through holes in the back of the hooked portion and in its point, and the head *e* of the rivet is adapted to receive the impression of a seal, when its point is riveted over.

F is the key by means of which the device is locked and unlocked. This key is preferably shaped like a pair of tongs. A socket *f* is formed in the end of one handle, and a pry

*f'* is formed on the end of the other handle. The two parts of the key are provided with a pivot pin *g*.

G G' are the seal dies arranged face to face, and *h* is a punch at the end of the jaw to which the impression die G is connected.

When the device is to be locked, the loop C is slipped through the eyebolt and placed in the position shown in Fig. 2. The socket *f* of the key is then slid over the end *c'* of the loop. The end *c'* is then moved in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 2 by means of the key, and is forced into engagement with the hooked portion *c*, the shank of the loop being held by the eyebolt during the locking operation. When the free end *c'* of the spring loop engages with the hooked portion *c* it slips behind the lip *i* and is thereby securely held in position. The spring loop is strong and stiff, and a key which affords ample leverage, and a knowledge of how to place the loop with respect to the eyebolt, is necessary to enable any one to lock the device. When the end *c'* has been slipped into the hooked portion, a lead rivet is passed through the holes in the hooked portion and is secured by means of the dies G G'. The die G presses a device, numeral or cipher into the rivet head, and the blank die G' upsets the point of the rivet so that it cannot drop out accidentally. The device is removed by placing the die G' against the part 2 at the back of the hooked portion and forcing back the rivet by means of the punch. If the rivet does not then come out freely, the pry is placed under its head and it is removed like a tack. The end *c'* is released from the hooked portion by placing the shank of the loop in the eyebolt as shown in Fig. 2 and using the key as a lever, the socket *f* being slipped over the end *c'* as hereinbefore described.

What I claim is—

1. In a seal lock for car doors, the combination, with a stationary eyebolt, of a spring loop engaging with the said eyebolt and provided at one end with a hooked portion and at the other end with a straight portion adapted to receive an operating key for forcing it into engagement with the said hooked

portion, and a seal rivet passed through the said hooked portion beyond the said straight portion, substantially as set forth.

2. In a seal lock for car doors, the combination, with a stationary eyebolt, of a spring loop engaging with the said eyebolt and provided at one end with the hooked portion *c* having the retaining lip *i*, and provided at the other end with a straight portion *c'*; a key  
10 provided with a socket for engaging the said portion *c'* and forcing it into engagement with

the said hooked portion and lip, and a seal rivet passed through holes in the back of the hooked portion and in its point, substantially as set forth.

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

FRANK E. KING.

Witnesses:

T. A. NANTZ,

THOS. W. RAYMOND.