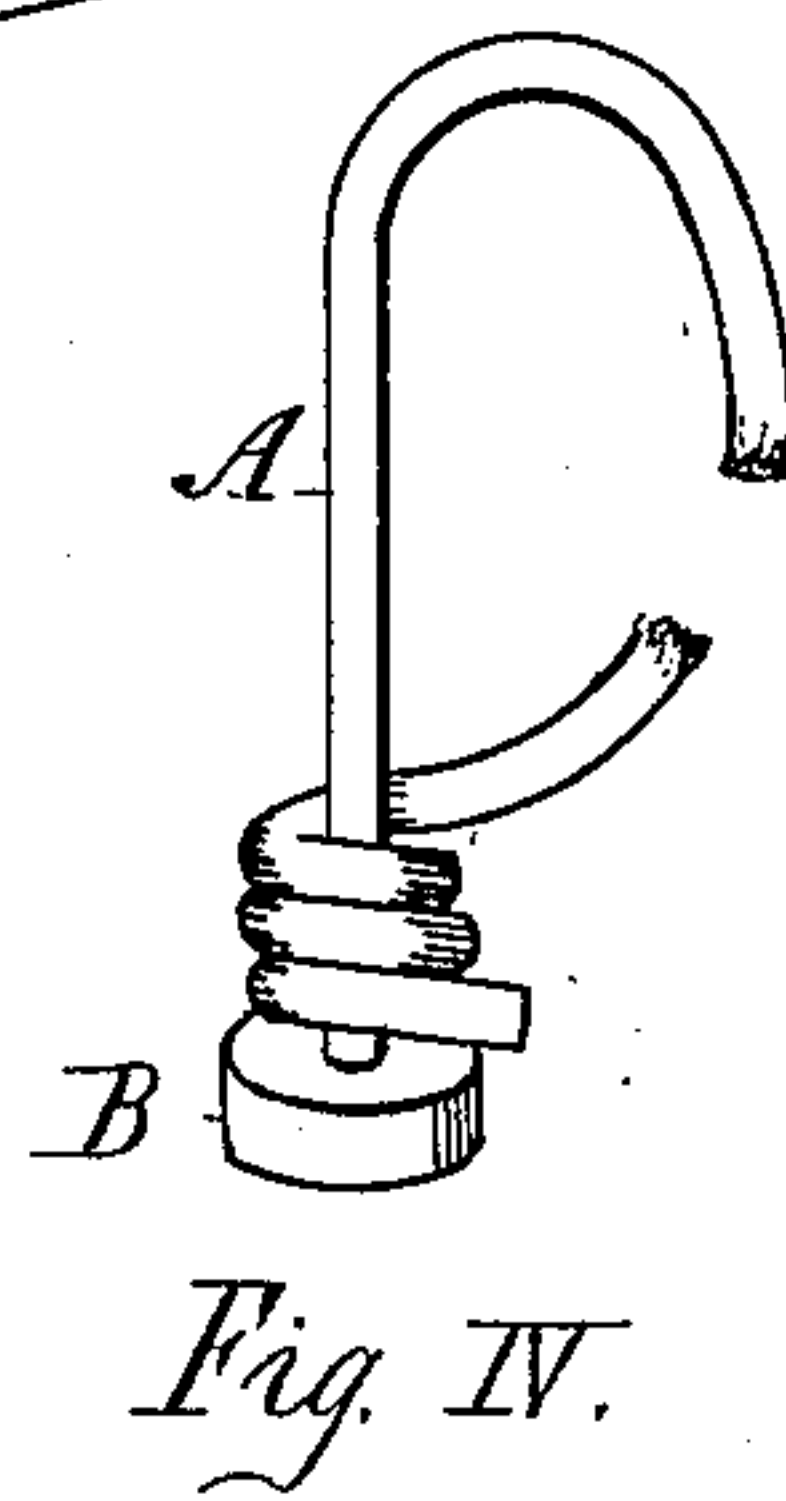
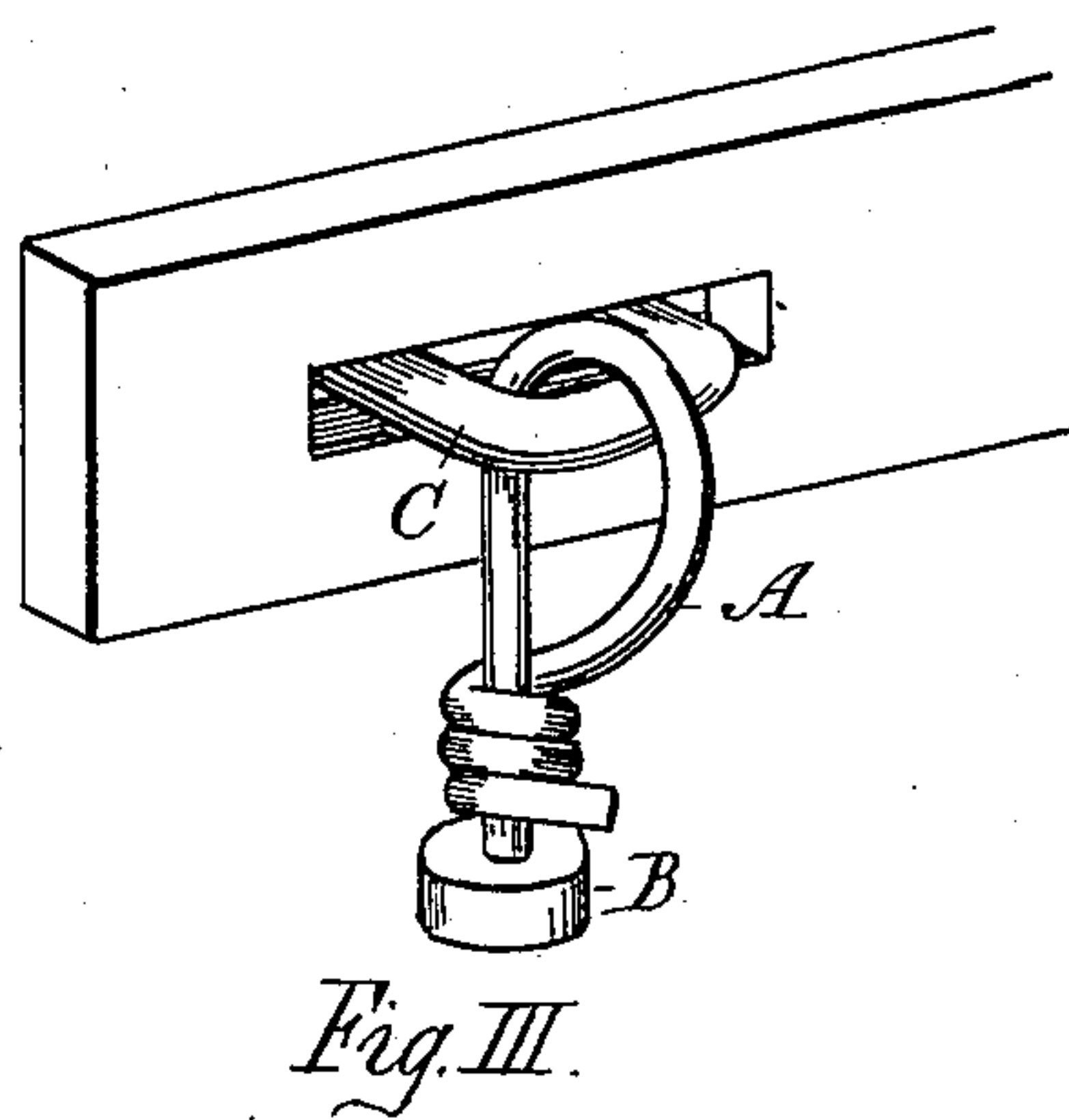
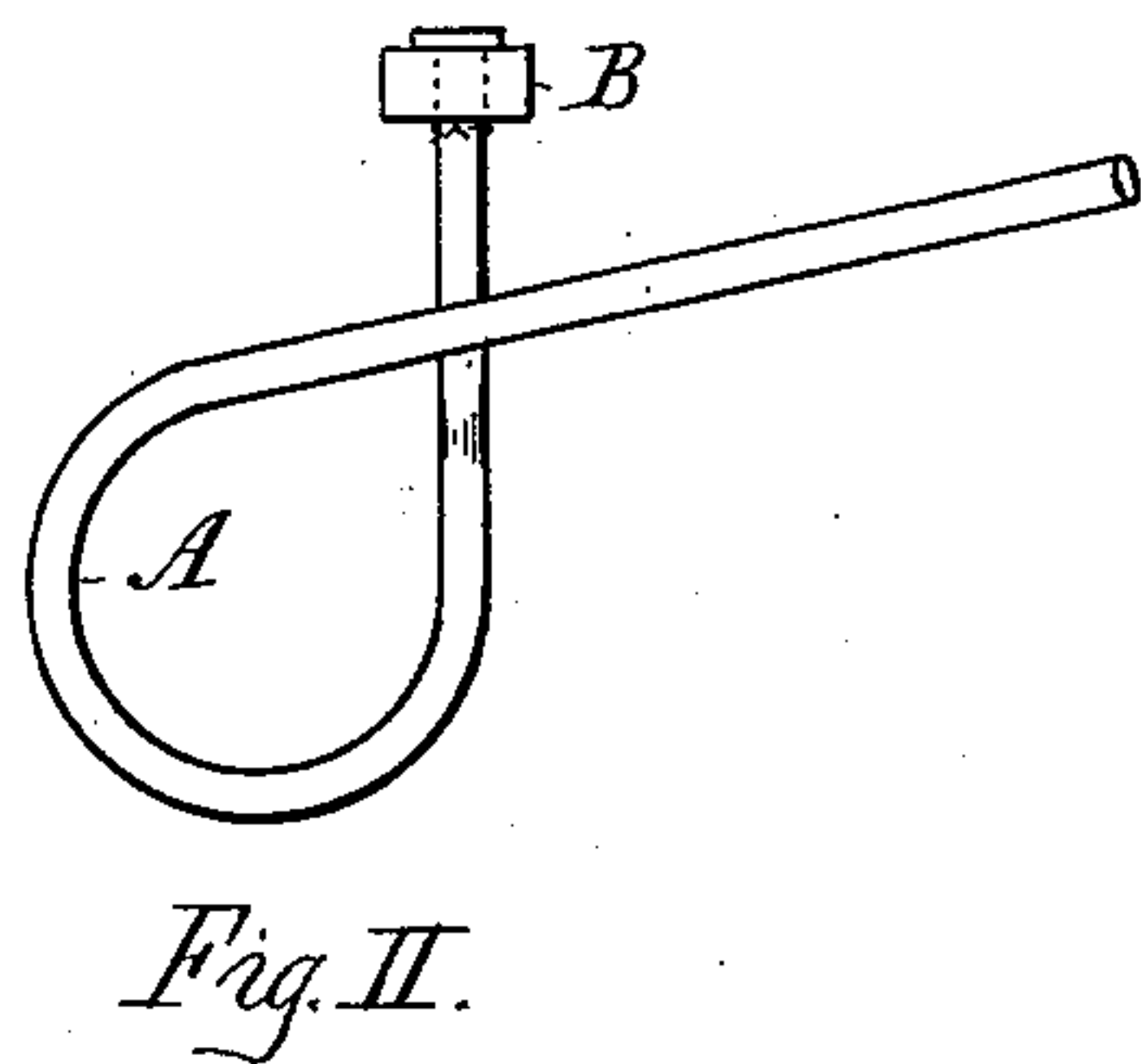
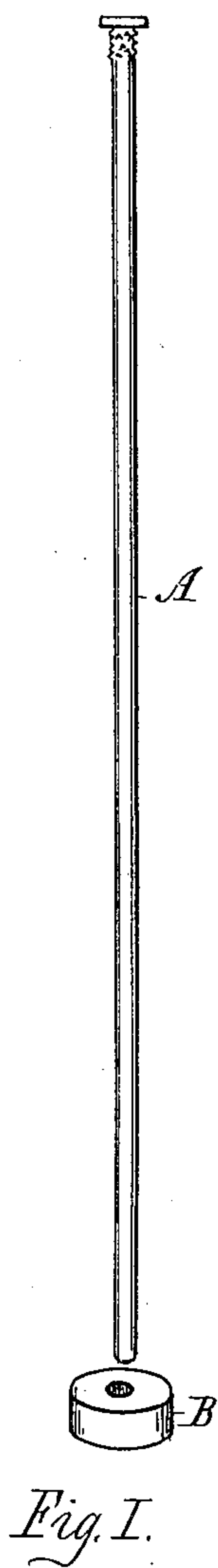


(No Model.)

T. N. FISHER.  
SEAL.

No. 602,129.

Patented Apr. 12, 1898.



Witnesses,  
R. S. Millar  
L. M. Adams

Inventor,  
Thos. N. Fisher.  
By J. Bailey

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS N. FISHER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO  
RICHARD E. CLAWSON, OF SAME PLACE.

## SEAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,129, dated April 12, 1898.

Application filed June 10, 1897. Serial No. 640,156. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS N. FISHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Seals, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the initial form of my improved seal; Fig. 2, a view of the same prepared for attachment and provided with a lead disk; Fig. 3, a view of the device in operative position, and Fig. 4 a view showing the device when broken and detached.

My invention relates to certain improvements in seals in general; and my object is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and reliable device specially designed for railway freight-cars. It is conceded that while the inventions most extensively adopted for the purpose serve to indicate theft after it is accomplished they are useless as preventives. Being frail in construction, they offer little or no resistance and may be easily and quickly broken and removed by hand.

The peculiar construction and special advantages of my invention will be apparent by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

A indicates a section of wire of suitable size provided on one end with a small flat head, which may be readily formed by machines ordinarily used for making wire nails. The wire is first bent in the form of a loop, as

shown in Fig. 2. A disk of lead B or equivalent material to receive the impress of a seal is then passed up to the head and being compressed engages the corrugations in the wire and is thereby fixed in position. The free end of the wire is then passed through the staple C and wound or twisted around the neck of the same, as shown in Fig. 3.

It will be understood that the wire is bent and manipulated as described and also broken and detached, when desired, by a tool specially designed for the purpose.

It will also be obvious that if a suitable size of wire—say Nos. 7 or 8—be adopted it cannot be broken by means ordinarily used by freight-car thieves or without considerable delay, and is therefore valuable as a protector of property in addition to its merits as a seal.

What I claim as new is—

The combination with a hasp and staple of the wire rod having a head at one end and formed with corrugations adjacent thereto and the lead disk through which said rod is passed and engaging with said corrugations and said rod passed through the staple and its end coiled around the rod near the disk, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, this 3d day of June, 1897, in the presence of witnesses.

THOMAS N. FISHER.

Witnesses:

R. S. MILLAR,  
ROBERT KIRK.