

No. 607,512.

Patented July 19, 1898.

O. B. KIRKPATRICK & G. L. BANKS.

SEAL LOCK.

(Application filed June 2, 1897.)

(No Model.)

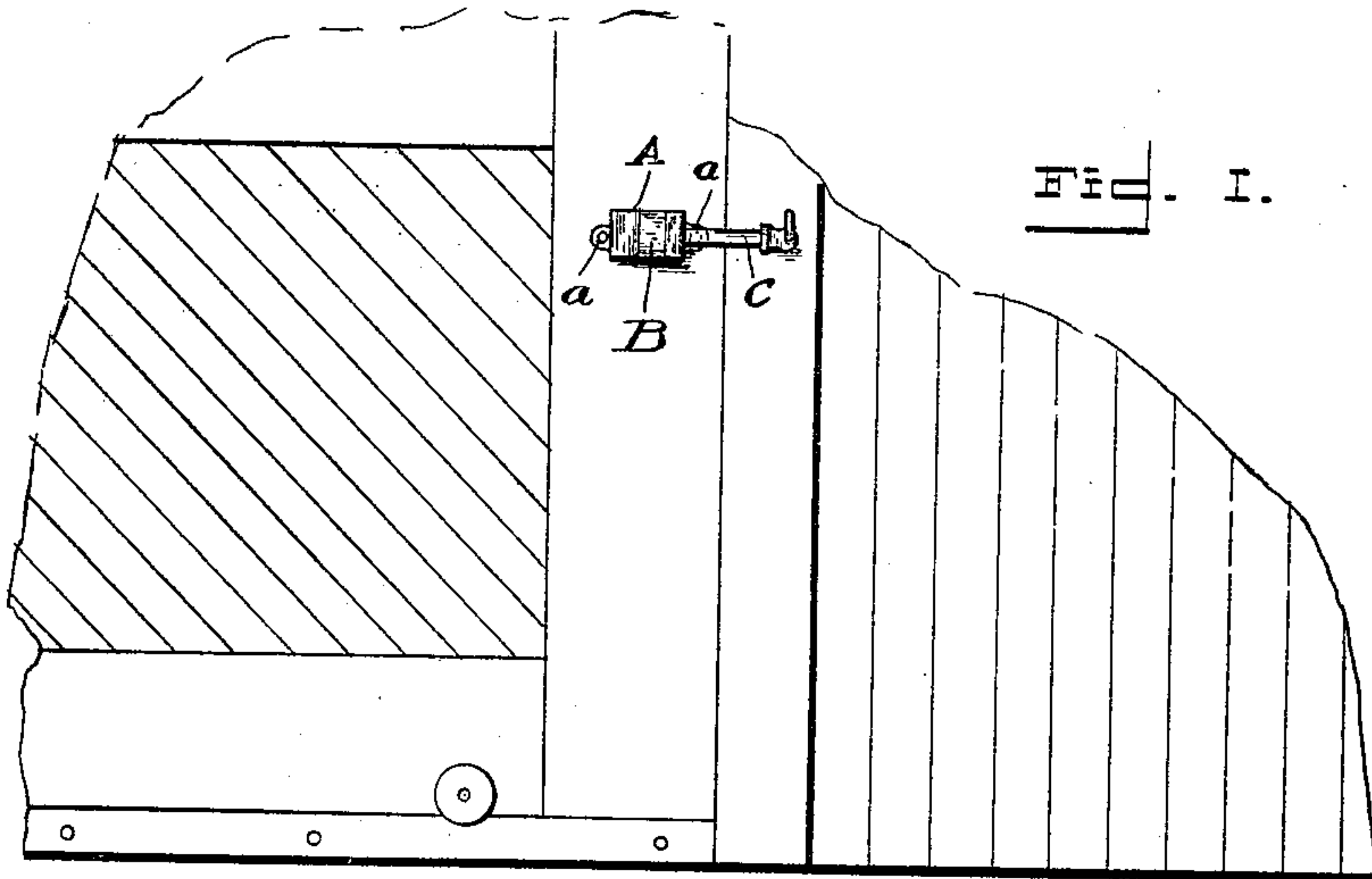


Fig. 2.

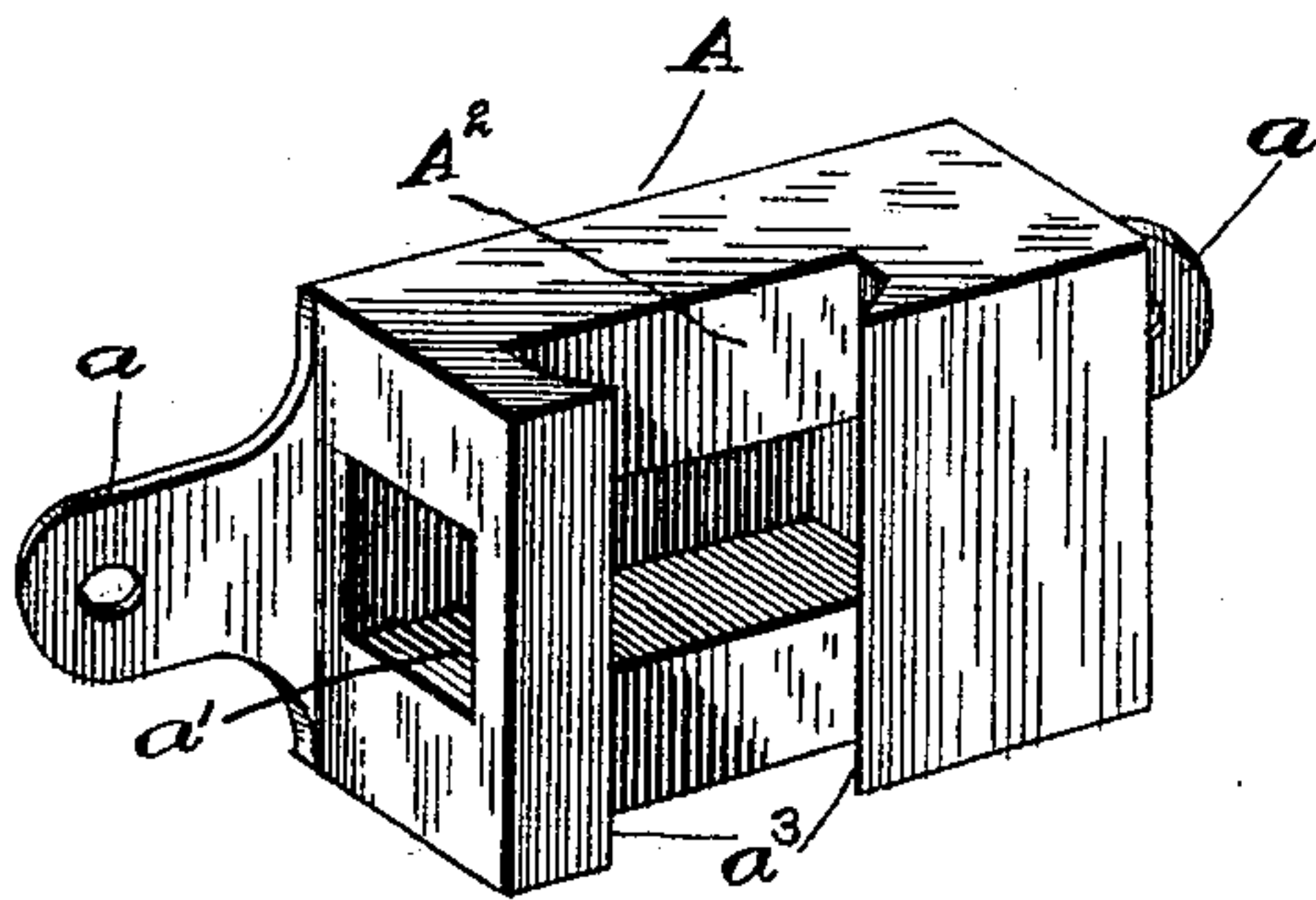


Fig. 3.

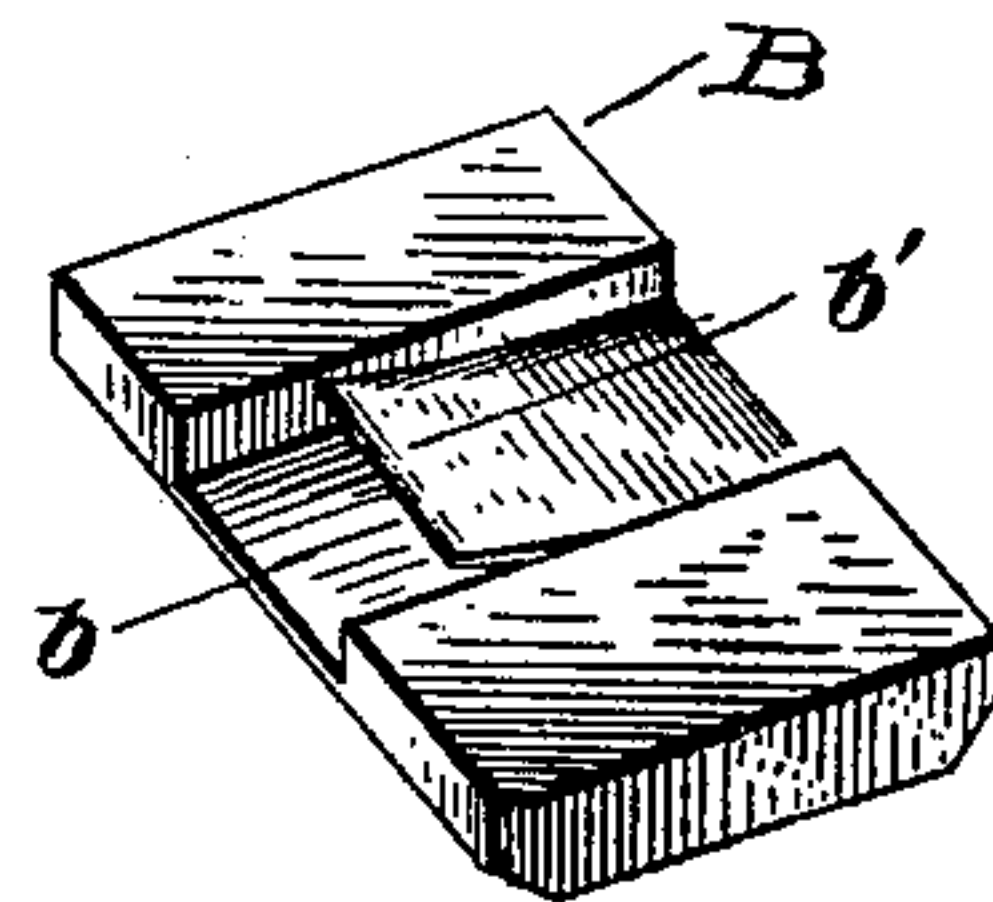
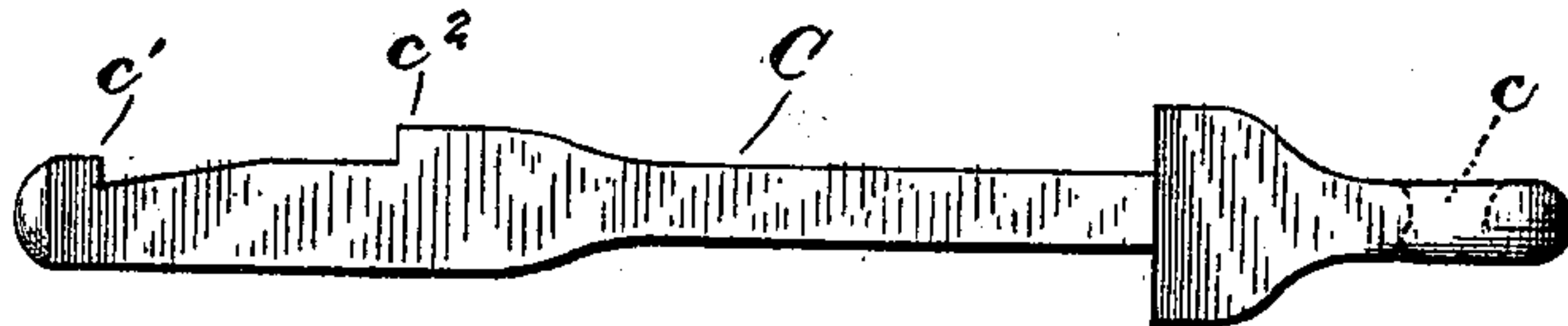


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO B. KIRKPATRICK AND GEORGE L. BANKS, OF COLORADO SPRINGS,
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SEAL-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 607,512, dated July 19, 1898.

Application filed June 2, 1897. Serial No. 639,191. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, OTTO B. KIRKPATRICK and GEORGE L. BANKS, citizens of the United States, residing at Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seal-Locks; and we do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to seal-locks; and it relates particularly to that class of these locks which are designed for use upon doors, such as car-doors, and whereby the fact of the door being opened after being locked will be at once apparent upon inspection.

The object of the invention is to provide a seal-lock of the kind described which shall be of simple and cheap construction, sure in operation, and by which a door may be fastened in such manner as to render it necessary to destroy a part of the lock before the door can be opened, thereby insuring the indication of the fact of opening.

Further, the object of the invention is to provide a seal-lock adapted for use on sliding doors, such as car-doors, the lock having combined therewith and forming part thereof an easily-destructible portion which is so formed as to engage a catch upon the door and retain the same until the destructible portion is broken.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the construction and relative arrangement and operation of parts, all of which will be found hereinafter fully and clearly set forth.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved lock, the same being shown on a car and in a locked position. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the main body of the lock. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the under face of the fragile or destructible portion bearing the catch; and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the

hasp, which is adapted to be attached to a door.

In the drawings, A represents the main body portion of the lock, which is provided with projections a , having openings therein for the reception of screws or the like by which the body is attached to the side of a car or other structure adjacent to a door. The main body portion is formed with two intersecting grooves arranged at right angles to each other and in different planes. The groove a' is arranged in the rear of the body, and it is adapted for the reception of the hasp C, to be described hereinafter.

The transverse groove A^2 is arranged forward of the groove a' , and this last-mentioned groove has overhanging edges a^3 on each side of the groove, the overhanging edges being integral with the body A.

B represents a plate which is designed to be introduced into the groove or way A^2 , and to that end has its edges beveled to accurately fit beneath the overhanging edges a^3 . The portion B is constructed of some suitable material which will withstand the ordinary jar imposed upon it when the lock is applied to a railway-car and which at the same time may be quickly and easily destroyed by a blow from a hammer or by cutting with a sharp instrument, as desired. To this end the portion B may be of glass, earthenware, papier-mâché, soft wood, or other suitable substance.

The under side of the portion B is provided with a transverse groove b , and arranged in this groove and projecting downward therefrom is a spring lip or catch b' , which may be formed integral with the portion B or may be of different material and attached to it by suitable means to retain it in the proper position to perform its function.

C represents a hasp, which is provided at one end with an opening c , permitting its attachment to a door, such as a sliding door of a railway-car, and at the other end is provided with a hook c' . The hasp is also provided a short distance from its free end with a raised portion c^2 , adapted to abut against the face of the body A, which is adjacent to the door to which the hasp is attached.

In the use of the device the parts are suit-

ably arranged in position, the body A being permanently attached to a structure, such as a railway-car, at the edge of the door-jamb, and the hasp is secured to a sliding door by a staple or in any other suitable manner. The fragile or destructible portion B of the lock is slid into the groove A² to bring the groove b in the portion B to register with the groove a' in the body A. When the parts are in this position, the hasp is introduced into the opening formed by the grooves a' and the grooves b until the hook c' is engaged by the spring portion b', the inward movement of the hasp being limited by the projection c². When the parts are in this position, it will be seen that removal of the hasp from the lock is prevented, the spring engaging the hook preventing the withdrawal of the hasp and the engagement of the portion B with the overhanging edges a³ and the entrance of the hasp into the groove b preventing the withdrawal or removal of the fragile or destructible portion B. The only way in which the hasp can be released is by breaking, cutting away, or in some other manner removing or destroying the portion B.

The destructible portion, the removal of which is necessary to release the hasp, may

be provided with any suitable marks of identification whereby its genuineness may be determined.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A seal-lock comprising a body having two grooves arranged therein at right angles to each other and in different planes, one groove being adapted for the reception of a hasp or the like, and the other being adapted for the reception of a destructible body, the destructible body being provided on its under face with a groove corresponding to the first groove in the main body and with a spring projection, and a hasp having a hook at its end and adapted to enter the groove in the main body and also that in the destructible portion, and to be engaged by the spring projection, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

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Witnesses:

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