No. 687,805. Patented Dec. 3, 1901.

G. L. WILCOX & C. H. VAN RENSSELAER.

CAR SEAL.

(Application filed Mar. 15, 1901.)

(No Model.)

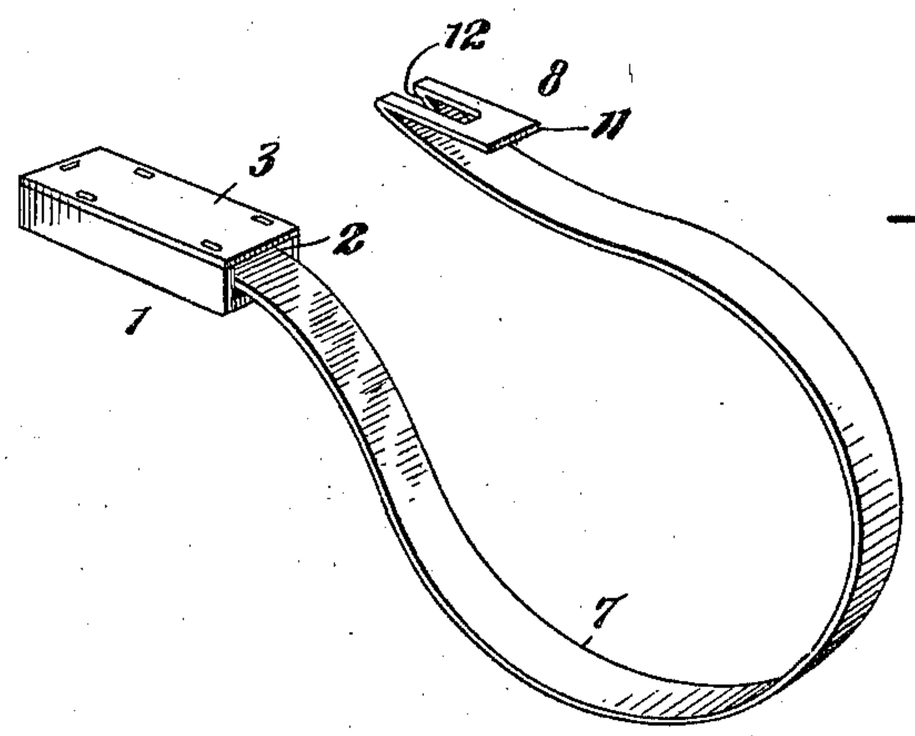


Fig 1

Fig 2

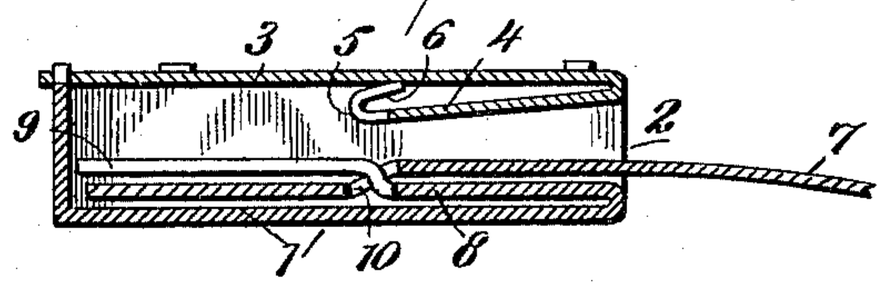


Fig 3

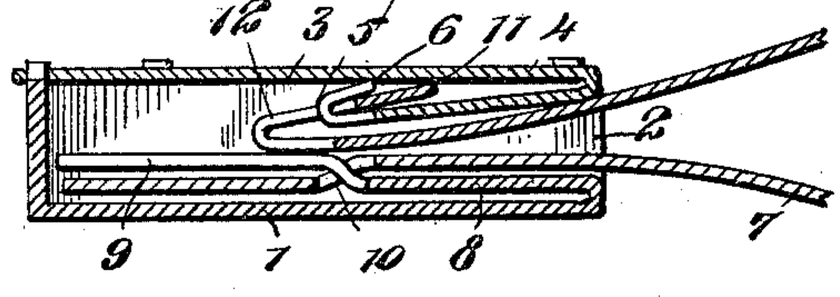


Fig 4

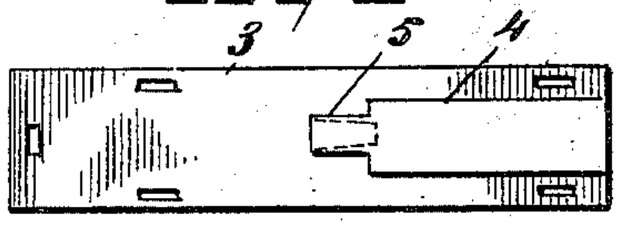


Fig 5

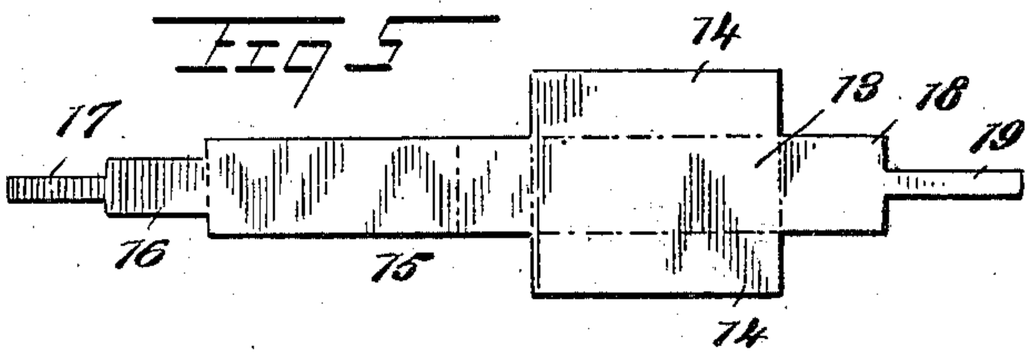


Fig 6

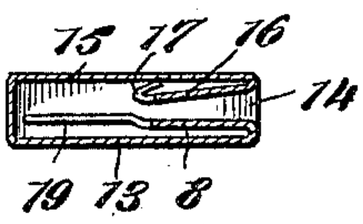
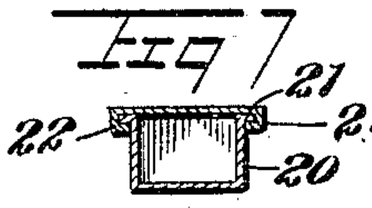


Fig 7



WITNESSES:

H. Walker

C. R. Fergusson

INVENTORS

George L. Wilcox

Cortlandt H. van Rensselaer

BY

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. WILCOX AND CORTLANDT H. VAN RENSSELAER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAR-SEAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 687,805, dated December 3, 1901.

Application filed March 15, 1901. Serial No. 51,292. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE L. WILCOX and CORTLANDT H. VAN RENSSELAER, citizens of the United States, and residents of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Car-Door Seal, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in seals for car-doors or the like; and the object is to provide a seal of very simple construction, comparatively cheap to manufacture, and that may be readily applied to a door-lock or hasp and staple.

We will describe a car-door seal embodying our invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a seal embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a similar section, but showing the seal in its locked position. Fig. 4 is an inside view of the casing or body-portion top. Fig. 5 shows a blank of modified construction from which the body portion or casing may be formed. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of the body portion formed from the blank, and Fig. 7 is a cross-section showing another modification in the body construction.

The seal comprises a box-like body portion or casing 1 of suitable material—such, for instance, as iron—having an opening 2 at one end and having its opposite end closed. The top 3 of the body portion in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 is shown in the form of a plate having openings along its edges, through which lugs from the sides and one end of the body portion 1 extend. These lugs are designed to be riveted to securely hold the top or cover in position. The top or plate 3 has its end at the inlet end of the device turned inward, forming a hook portion 4, and this hook portion 4 terminates at its inner end in a projection 5, which has a return member or hook-section 6, which normally presses against the inner side of the casing-top, as plainly indicated in Fig. 2. A metal shackle 7 has one end secured within the body portion of the device. As here shown, a portion of the bottom of the body portion is turned inward, as at 8, and terminates in a tongue-like extension 9, which is designed to pass through an opening 10 in the shackle. While we have shown this extension 9 as projected nearly to the rear wall of the body, it is obvious that it may be made considerably shorter. The opposite end of the shackle 7, which is normally free, is turned backward upon the body portion to form a hook 11, adapted to engage with the hook 4. This hook portion 11 is provided with a longitudinal slot 12, and this slot also extends somewhat into the body portion. This slot is designed to receive the projection or lug 5 on the inner end of the hook 4.

In operation after passing the metal shackle 7 through a staple or other locking device the free end is to be forced into the body portion until the end of the hook 11 passes the end of the hook 4. Then by drawing outward upon this hook end of the loop, the two hooks will be engaged, as shown in Fig. 3. The projection 5 and its return-section 6 will pass through the slot 12, and when the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 3 it will be impossible to release the hook end of the shackle from the hook 4, because the return 6 of the lug-like projection 5 will hook over or engage upon the upper surface of the hook 11. Therefore it will be seen that this return-section of the projection is a very material feature of our invention. The hook 4 will of course have a slight yielding or spring tendency, so that after engaging the two hooks together the said hook 4 will spring upward to press the return 6 closely against the inner surface of the top of the body portion.

In Fig. 5 we have shown a blank from which the body portion may be made instead of making it in two pieces, as before described. This blank has a part 13 for forming the bottom of the body portion, lateral projections 14 for forming the sides, an extension 15 for forming the inner or closed end of the casing and also for forming the top, and extended from this projection 15 is a reduced projection 16 for forming the hook, similar to the hook 4, and a still further reduced projection

17 for forming the parts corresponding to the parts 5 and 6, before described. At the opposite end there is an extension 18 for forming the part 8, before described, and from this extension 18 is a reduced extension 19 for forming the tongue or part 9, before described.

In Fig. 7 we have shown the body portion 20 as provided at its upper edges with outwardly-extended flanges 21, with which return-flanges 22 on the cover are designed to engage.

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

1. A seal, comprising a body portion of box-like construction open at one end, the top of the body portion having an inwardly-turned end forming a hook at the inlet end of the body, a reduced projection or lug on the end of said hook, and a shackle having one end secured within the body portion and having a hook formed at its opposite end, the said hook portion being provided with a slot into which said projection or lug may pass, substantially as specified.

2. A seal, comprising a body portion of box-like construction open at one end, the top of said body portion having an inwardly-turned end forming a hook at the inlet end of the body portion, a reduced projection or lug on the end of said hook, a return or hook-like member on said projection, and a shackle having one end secured within the body portion and having a hook formed at its opposite end, the said hook being provided with a slot into which said projection or lug may pass, the end portion of said hook being designed to engage the return member of the projection, substantially as specified.

3. A seal, comprising a box-like body portion having an opening at one end, a plate attached to the upper side of said body portion and having an inwardly-turned end forming a hook at the inlet end of the body portion, an inwardly-turned section on the bottom of the body portion and terminating in a tongue-like projection, and a shackle having an opening to receive said tongue-like projection, the opposite end of said shackle being turned to form a hook, substantially as specified.

4. A seal, comprising a box-like body portion, a plate attached to the upper side of said body portion and having an inwardly-turned end forming a hook at the inlet end of the body portion, a reduced lug on the inner end of said hook, the said lug having a return member which normally engages yieldingly against the inner surface of the top, and a shackle having one end secured within the body portion, the opposite end of said shackle being turned to form a hook, the said hook being provided with a slot which extends somewhat into the body portion of the shackle, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE L. WILCOX.
CORTLANDT H. VAN RENSSELAER.

Witnesses:
JNO. M. RITTER,
C. R. FERGUSON.