

No. 813,219.

PATENTED FEB. 20, 1906.

F. LAPORTE.
SELF LOCKING SEAL.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1905.

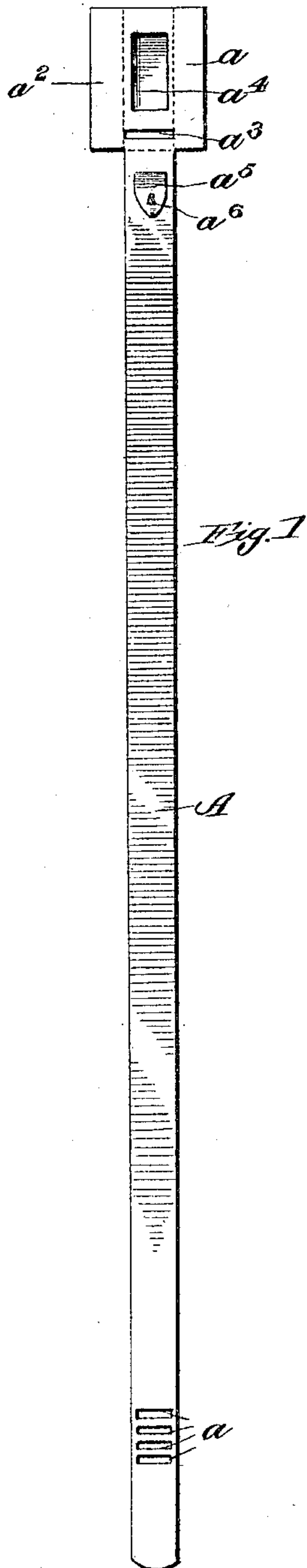


Fig. 1

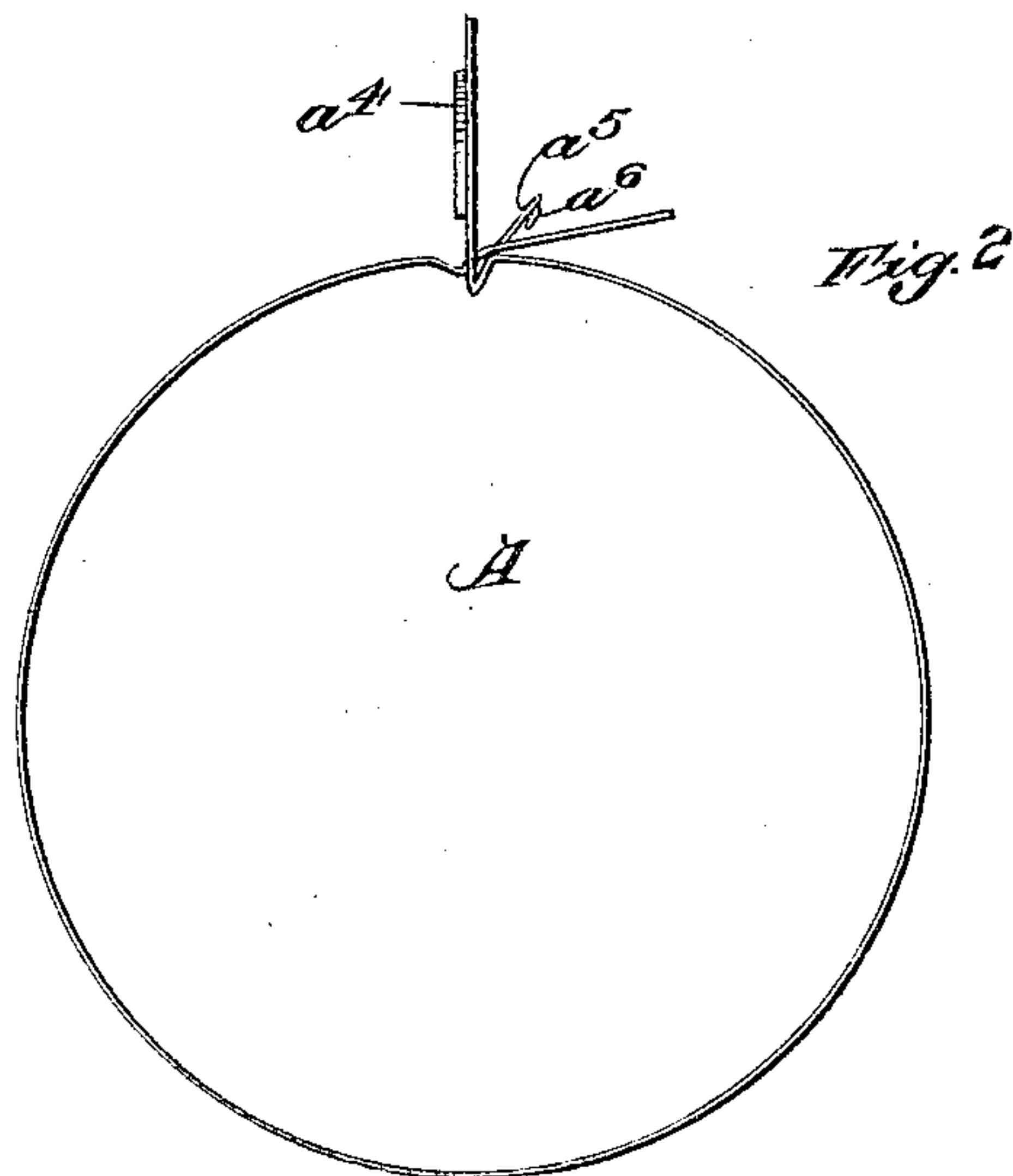


Fig. 2

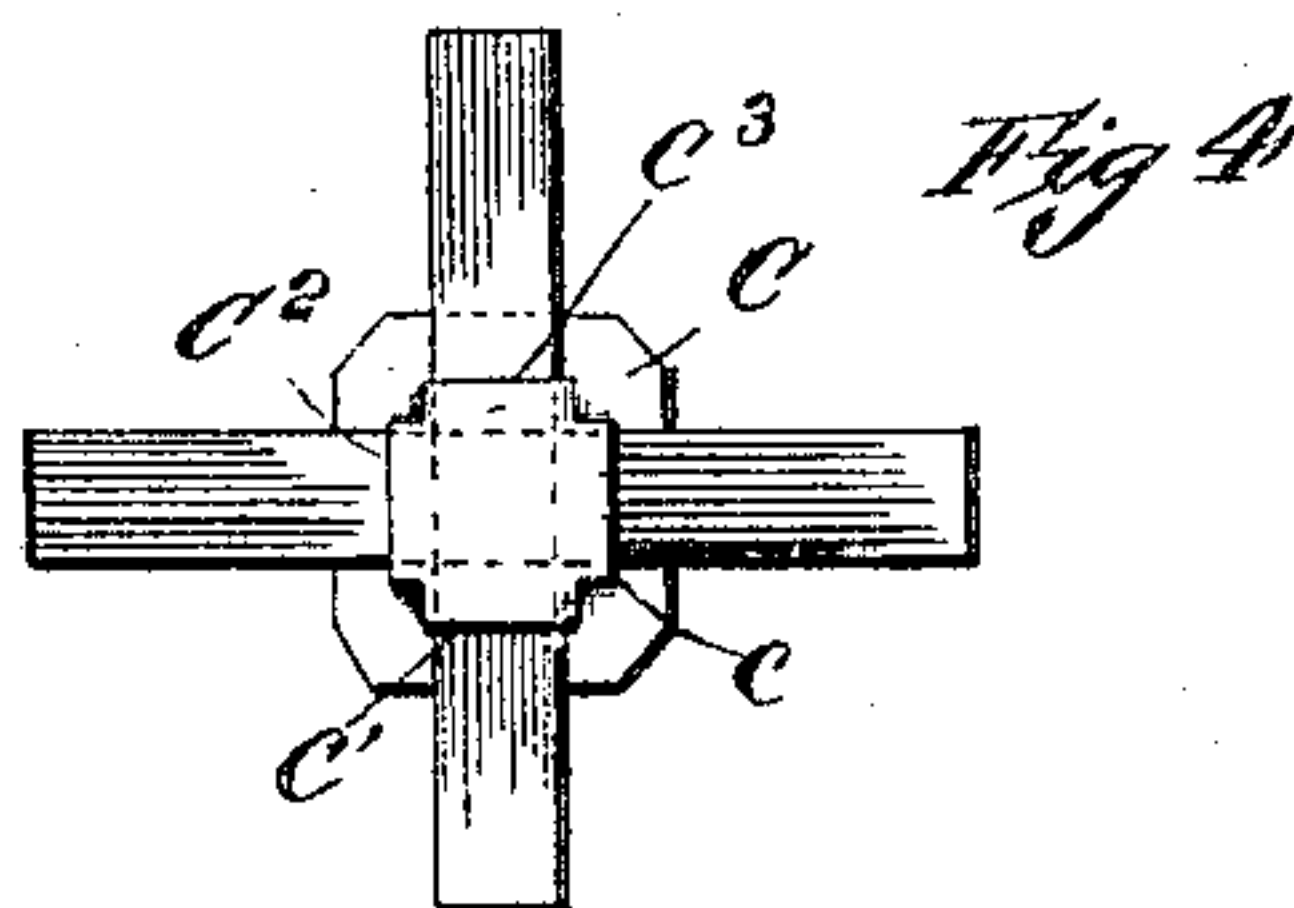


Fig. 4

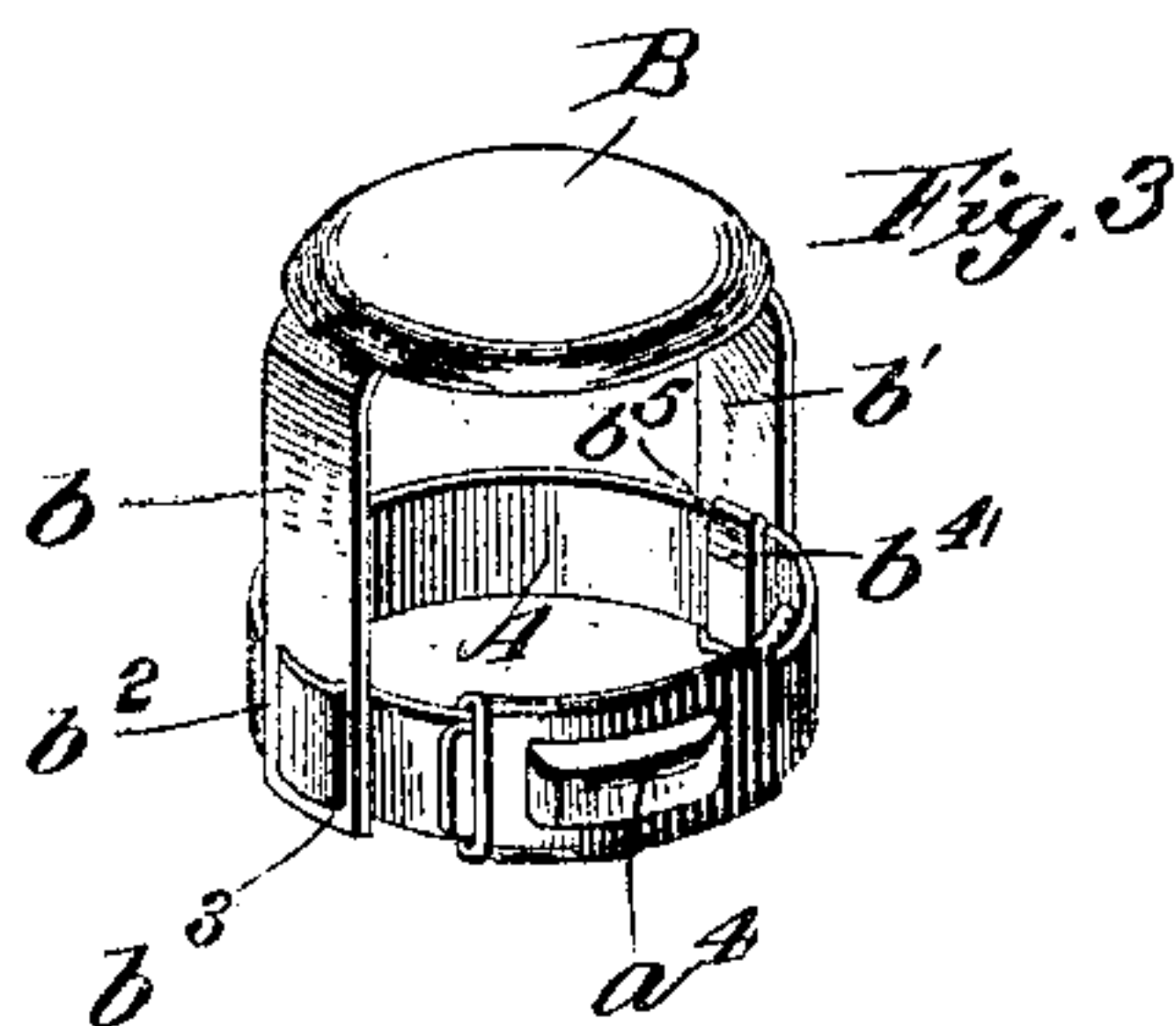


Fig. 3

WITNESSES:

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SELF-LOCKING SEAL.

No. 813,219.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 20, 1906.

Application filed May 18, 1905. Serial No. 260,972.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK LAPORTE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Self-Locking Seals, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in self-locking seals; and it consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, forming a part hereof, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved sealing-strip. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, showing the method of securing the ends together. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same used for sealing bottles, and Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the manner of using my seal to secure a package or box.

In the practical application of my invention I provide a sealing-strip A, of suitable length and material, provided at one end thereof with a plurality of transverse slots a and having the opposite end laterally extended to form the portions a^2 . A single transverse slot a^3 is formed adjacent to the junction of the laterally-extended end with the strip, and beyond this slot is a projecting embossed surface a^4 . A tongue a^5 of relatively large extent is formed upwardly from the substance of the strip near the commencement of the lateral extensions and having its attached end adjacent thereto, and a second tongue a^6 of relatively small extent is formed downwardly from the substance of the first tongue and having its attached end adjacent to the free end of the said tongue.

In using my sealing-strip—as, for instance, in sealing car-doors—the end of the strip is passed through the staples of the door and frame, the small end is passed through the single transverse slot at the enlarged end, and the larger tongue engaged with one of the transverse slots. The small tongue being at the free end of the larger tongue and turned in the opposite direction will engage with another of the transverse slots, thus locking the two ends together and preventing longitudinal movement upon each other. The enlarged end is then turned backwardly upon the tongues, receiving them within the embossed surface, and the lateral extensions are turned down and inwardly against the inner face of the ring formed by the strip, thus forming an inclosure for the sealing-

tongues and preventing the unlocking of the ends of the strip. The lateral extensions may be soldered to the strip, if desired, and an embossing-die may be used to emboss any desired matter upon the casing formed by the enlarged end.

When using my invention for sealing bottles, I provide a cap B to rest upon the cork and having the depending strips b b' , provided with the longitudinal parallel slots b^2 b^3 b^4 b^5 in their free ends. The cap is placed upon the bottle-stopper with the strips depending on either side of the bottle-neck, and the sealing-strip is passed through the slots and the ends are united and sealed, as before described.

In Fig. 4 I show a plate C, having therein the slits c c' c^2 c^3 for the reception of two crossed sealing-strips and intended for use in sealing boxes and packages in the manner shown in such figure, one of the sealing-strips passing longitudinally around the box and the other transversely, their respective ends being united on the top of the box in the manner before described.

It will be evident from the description that I provide a sealing-strip simple in construction, easily applied without the use of tools, not easily tampered with without detection.

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

1. A sealing-strip having one of its ends provided with a plurality of transverse slots and the other end laterally extended and provided with a single transverse slot adjacent to the junction of the strip with its laterally-extended end, a projecting embossed surface beyond the single slot and between the lateral extensions, a tongue of relatively large extent formed upwardly from the substance of the strip, and having its attached end adjacent to the single transverse slot, and a tongue of relatively small extent formed downwardly from the substance of the first tongue, and having its attached end adjacent to the free end of the first tongue.

2. A sealing-strip having one of its ends provided with a plurality of transverse slots, and the other end provided with a single transverse slot, a tongue of relatively large extent formed upwardly from the substance of the strip and having its attached end adjacent to the single transverse slot, a tongue of relatively small extent formed downwardly

from the substance of the first tongue and having its attached end adjacent to the free end of the first tongue, and means on one of the ends of the strip for inclosing the overlapping ends.

3. A sealing-strip, having one of its ends provided with a plurality of transverse slots and the other end provided with a single transverse slot, a tongue of relatively large extent formed from the substance of the strip and engaging one of the slots to prevent longitudinal movement of the ends of the strip upon each other in one direction, a tongue formed from the substance of the strip for preventing longitudinal movement of the ends of the strip upon each other in the opposite direction, and means connected

with one of the ends of the strip for inclosing the overlapping ends.

4. A sealing-strip, provided at one end with a plurality of transverse slots, a tongue at the other end of the strip engaging one of the slots to prevent movement of the ends of the strip upon each other in one direction, means on the tongue for engaging an adjacent slot to prevent movement of the ends of the strip upon each other in the opposite direction, and means connected with the strip for retaining the ends in contact with each other.

FRANK LAPORTE.

Witnesses:

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