Sept. 19, 1944. M. CORRAL URIBE 2,358,490

INVIOLABLE LOCKING FOR ENVELOPES

Filed Jan. 9, 1941

Fig. 1

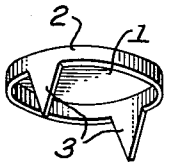


Fig. 2

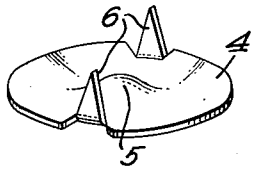


Fig. 3

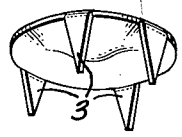


Fig. 4

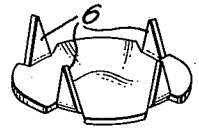


Fig. 5

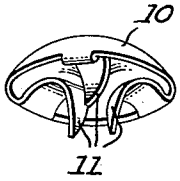


Fig. 6

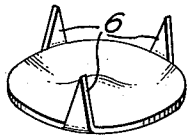


Fig. 7

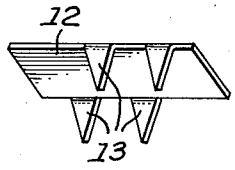


Fig. 8

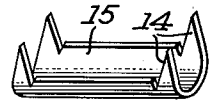


Fig. 9

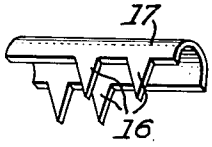


Fig. 10

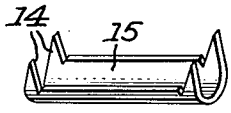


Fig. 11

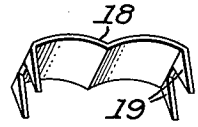


Fig. 12

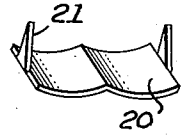


Fig. 13

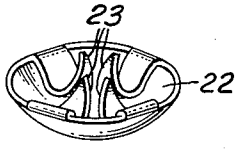
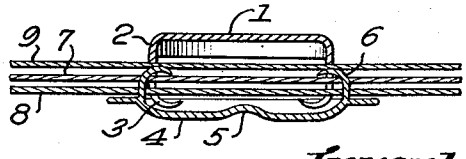


Fig. 14



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INVIOLABLE LOCKING FOR ENVELOPES

Manuel Corral Uribe, Mexico City, Mexico

Application January 9, 1941, Serial No. 373,836
In Mexico January 20, 1940

4 Claims. (Cl. 85—39)

This invention refers to a locking formed by malleable clasps for uniting the lappings of envelopes and sheets of paper in an inviolable manner, as it consists of two clasps whose tines are made to penetrate through the joined lappings and sheets from their opposite sides, and by compression of the clasps, automatically and mutually, the tines become riveted along the inside faces of the clasps, with the points in this way being bent and imprisoned between the faces of same.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a male clasp.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a female clasp.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a male clasp with four tines.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a female clasp with four tines.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a male clasp with three central tines.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a female clasp with three peripheric tines, cooperating with the male clasp of the Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a perspective of a level quadrilateral male clasp.

Figure 8 a perspective of a grooved female clasp.

Figure 9 a perspective of a grooved male clasp.

Figure 10 a perspective of the grooved female clasp, cooperating with the clasp of the Figure 9.

Figure 11 a perspective of a grooved female clasp.

Figure 12 a perspective of a grooved male clasp which cooperates with the clasp of the Figure 11.

Figure 13 a perspective of a concave convex universal clasp with peripheric tines.

Figure 14 is a vertical cut of the locking as applied to an envelope when closed.

In order to close envelopes in an inviolable manner or unite an amount of sheets of paper together, there are to be employed two clasps provided with tines that are made to penetrate through the sheets of paper or lappings of an envelope, one clasp from below and the other from above. For the purpose of distinguishing, I call male clasp the one that is placed from above whose tines are intercalated between the tines of a female clasp placed from below. In some cases there can be employed two clasps having an universal shape and size, to lock an envelope or unite sheets of paper, in an inviolable manner.

The level and circular body 1 of a male clasp has a rim 2 and two tines 3 whereas the cooperating female clasp has a concave, principal body 4 with a central bulge 5 and tines 6. This female clasp is placed in the interior of an envelope, its tines 6 caused to penetrate through an end lapping 7 and the longitudinal one 8, the gummed lapping 9 is folded over the said tines 6, the latter are bent inwards over the lappings 9, 7, 8 or the tines may be bent over the lappings 7 and 8 and the lapping 9 then folded over the clasp. A male clasp is then placed on top of the female clasp and its tines 3 caused to penetrate through the three envelope lappings 9, 7 and 8; and on exercising a pressure or a blow on the male clasp its tines 3 will become bent inward, sliding along the internal concave face of the female clasp, until the tines 3 and the tines 6 are imprisoned between the principal bodies 1 and 4 of the clasps, rendering it impossible to straighten out the tines for the purpose of separating the two clasps and violating the correspondence.

In the Figures 3 and 4 is seen a modification, in which the male clasp of the Figure 3 has a circumference more or less equal to that of the female clasp of the Figure 4. In the Figure 5 is seen another modification in which the male clasp consists of a principal concave convex body 10 with tines 11 that are peripheral and curved inward, whereas the cooperating female clasp of the Figure 6 carries 3 tines 6.

In the Figure 7 is shown a male clasp with a level quadrilateral principal body 12 and provided with four tines 13 which are adapted for accommodation between the four tines 14 on the corners of the grooved female clasp 15 of the Figure 8.

In the Figure 9 is seen another modification of a male clasp that carries two pairs of mutually straddling tines 16 raised from its grooved principal body 17. This clasp cooperates with the grooved female clasp 15 of the Figure 10, provided with corner tines 14.

In the Figure 11 is another modification of a male clasp 18 with a body having a double channel and four corner-tines 19, whereas the female clasp 20 of the Figure 12 has a body provided with a double channel and two tines 21 from the middle part of the two ends.

In the Figure 13 is seen an universal clasp which comprises a principal body 22 that is concave convex with four tines 23 bent inward from the flange.

Two of these universal clasps cooperate for forming an inviolable locking for sheets of paper or for closing envelopes; there being placed a clasp from the interior of the envelope penetrating the two lappings 7, 8 and once doubled

the third lapping 9, which closes the envelope, there is to be placed, as hereinbefore explained, another universal clasp from outside the envelope, exercising pressure, in order that the 8 teeth 23 may double sliding along the internal concave faces of the two clasps imprisoning entirely the 8 bent points of the tines. With the universal clasps there is no need of doubling the female tines prior to placing the male clasp.

Other combinations can be made among the different forms of male and female clasps described.

Having now described my invention what I claim is:

1. An inviolable seal for envelopes, papers, and the like consisting of a pair of opposing clasps each having a plurality of projecting bendable tines extending from the periphery thereof, and at least one of said clasps having an internal oblique surface disposed to engage the points of the tines of the other clasp and bend said tines when the two clasps are pressed together with the envelope, paper or the like intervening, each of said clasps being an integral unit of sheet metal of substantially uniform thickness.

2. A seal according to claim 1 in which each clasp is of circular disc shape, one clasp having its circular area flat and the other clasp having its circular area bulged inwardly.

3. A seal according to claim 1 in which one clasp has a flat rectangular body from which its tines project, the other clasp having a cylindrically curved body.

4. A seal according to claim 1 in which each clasp has a double cylindrical body with the tines projecting from the concave side thereof, the tines of each clasp being arranged to cooperate with a cylindrical surface of the other clasp.

MANUEL CORRAL URIBE.