(Model.)

J. W. BURD, Jr.

SEAL LOCK.

No. 289,973. Patented Dec. 11, 1883.

Fig. 1.

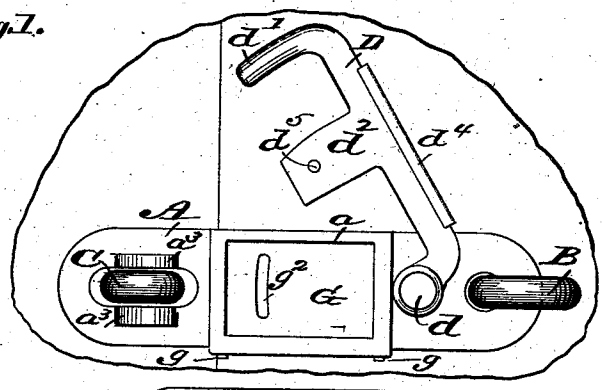


Fig. 2.

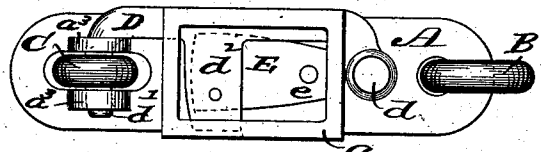


Fig. 3.

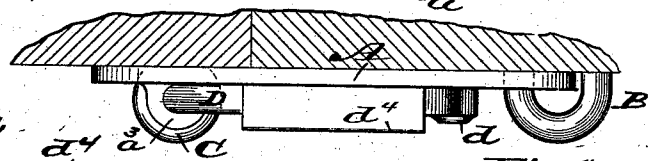


Fig. 4.

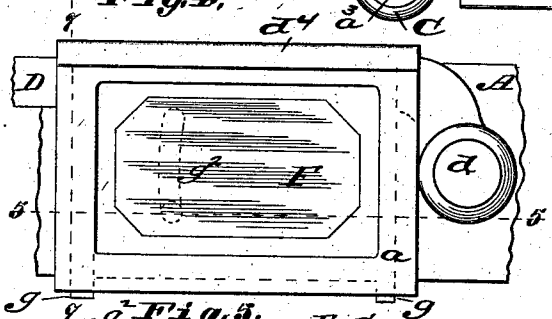


Fig. 5.

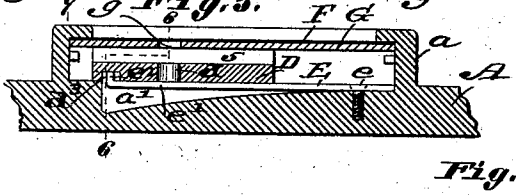


Fig. 6.

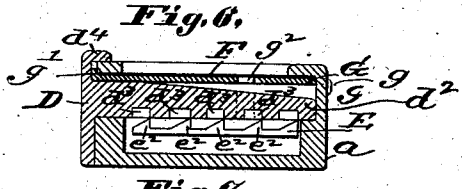


Fig. 7.

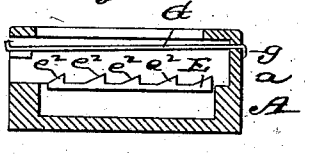
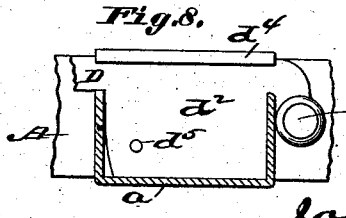


Fig. 8.



Attest:
Charles Pickles
J. E. Selmer

Inventor:
John W. Burd Jr.
by C. D. Wood
atty

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. BURD, JR., OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SEAL-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 289,973, dated December 11, 1883.

Application filed May 23, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. BURD, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Seal-Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the lock in position—say upon a car-door—the hasp being over the staple, the hasp-latch being raised, and the seal not being shown; Fig. 2, a similar view, the hasp-latch being down; Fig. 3, a top view of the lock; Fig. 4, a front elevation showing, upon an enlarged scale, that portion of the construction with which the seal is immediately connected; Fig. 5, a horizontal section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4; Fig. 6, a vertical section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5; Fig. 7, a vertical section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 4; and Fig. 8, a sectional view of the lock, the front plate being removed.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

Considered generally, the principal features of this construction are a hasp, a hasp-latch made to engage in the usual manner with the hasp-staple, and also having a projection adapted to engage with a locking-plate held within a frame upon the hasp, the seal, and a plate for supporting the seal within the hasp-frame.

A represents the hasp, fastened at one end to the staple B, and at the other end adapted to be passed over the staple C, in the manner in which hasps are usually operated.

D represents the hasp-latch. It is journaled at d to the hasp, and at the other end, d', is adapted to engage in the customary manner with the hasp-staple C. It is also furnished with the projection d^2, which, in locking the hasp, is adapted to pass into a frame, a, upon the hasp A, as shown in Fig. 2. The projection d^2 has one, and preferably a series, of recesses, d^3 d^3 d^3, Fig. 6.

E represents a plate, held in the frame a so as to be movable toward and from the latch projection d^2. The most desirable method for this purpose is to make the plate of springy material and fasten it at one end, e, to the hasp A, and provide room, as at a', for the free end e' of the plate to vibrate in. The plate is provided with projections e^2 e^2 e^2, corresponding to the recesses d^3 d^3 d^3 in the latch projection d^2, and when the latch projection is in the frame, as in Fig. 2, the projections e^2 e^2 e^2 engage in the recesses d^3 d^3 d^3. The projections e^2 e^2 e^2 are suitably shaped, and the plate E yields sufficiently to enable the latch projection d^2 to pass into the frame a; but the latch D cannot be raised, as in Fig. 1, until the plate projections e^2 e^2 e^2 are disengaged from the recesses d^3 d^3 d^3.

F represents the seal, usually of paper. It is held in the front of the frame a, and is therein supported against a plate, G. This plate G is held down in the frame a by means of the lugs g g, which pass through openings in the bottom of the frame a, and then clinched. This is a convenient mode of attaching the plate in the frame, and by making the lugs to fit somewhat loosely in the frame-openings the plate is practically hinged to the frame, so that when the latch projection d^2 is lifted out of the frame a the plate G at its upper end can be turned back in the frame a sufficiently to admit the seal F in front of it. Until the plate G is thus turned back in the frame a, the flange g' at the top of the plate G prevents the seal from being lifted. The latch D is also provided with a flange, d^4, which, when the latch is down, comes over and bears upon the plate-flange g', and thereby serves to confine the plate G within the frame a.

To open the lock, the procedure is as follows: The latch D, as stated, cannot be raised until the plate E is disengaged. This is accomplished as follows: The operator passes a rod through the seal, then through a perforation, g^2, in the plate G, then through a perforation, d^5, in the projection d^2, and presses the inner end of the rod against the spring-plate E, and sufficiently to press the plate E back from the projection d^2. The operator then, with the point of the rod pressing the plate E backward, as described, lifts the latch and disengages it from the staple C; but in lifting the latch the seal is torn upward and downward through a considerable portion of it, and enough to be readily seen, even at a distance from the lock. The plate perforation g^2 is in the form of a slot, as indicated in Fig. 4 and shown in Fig. 1, to provide for the move-

ment of the rod in opening the latch. The hasp is provided with the eyes a^3 a^3, through which the latch-pin d' passes, as well as through the staple C. This prevents strain upon the lock in case the staple C is forced inward.

I claim—

1. The combination of the hasp having an open-face frame, a, and a slot through one end, adapted to receive a staple, C, the spring-plate having one or more teeth on its free end, the latch D, having projections d' d^2, the latter being provided with one or more recesses to engage with the said spring-plate, and also with an opening, d^5, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the hasp A, the frame a, the latch D, having the recessed projection d^2, the plate E, having the projection or projections e^2, and the plate G, substantially as described.

3. In a seal-lock having a frame, a hasp, A, and the slotted plate G, attached to said frame a by lugs g, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the hasp A, provided with a frame, a, the latch D, a locking device therefor, consisting of the plate E, having one or more projections, e^2, and the projection d^2, having recesses in its under side, and a perforation through projection d^2, the flange on the latch, and a perforated plate, G, substantially as described.

5. The combination of the hasp A, having an open-face frame, a, the pivoted latch D, having a perforated projection, d^2, provided with one or more catches on its under side, the toothed spring-catch E, and the plate G, substantially as described.

JOHN W. BURD, JR.

Witnesses:
C. D. MOODY,
G. H. LASAR.