

D. T. CASEMENT.
Seal Locks.

No. 147,820.

Patented Feb. 24, 1874.

Fig. 1.

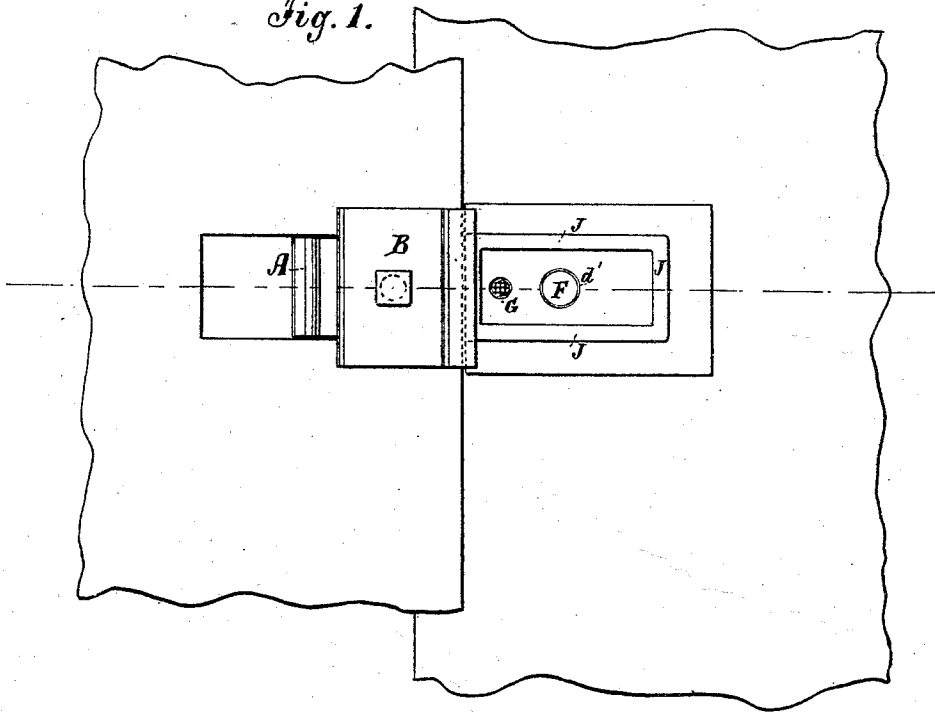


Fig. 2.

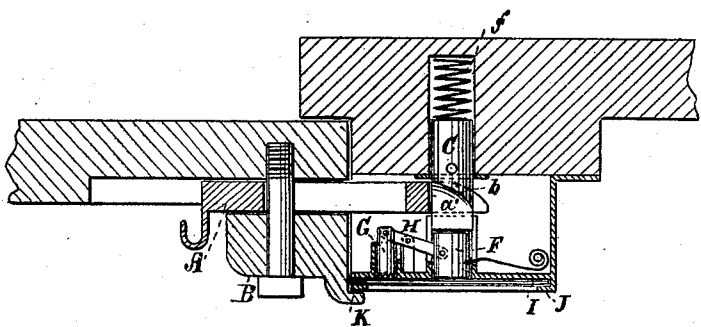


Fig. 6.

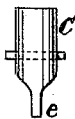
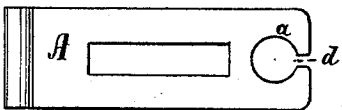


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

D. T. Casement

BY

M. M. M. / [Signature]

ATTORNEYS.

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Fig. 4.

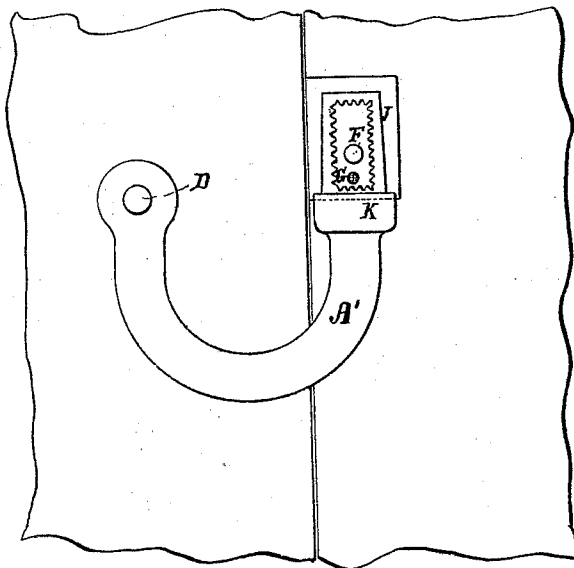
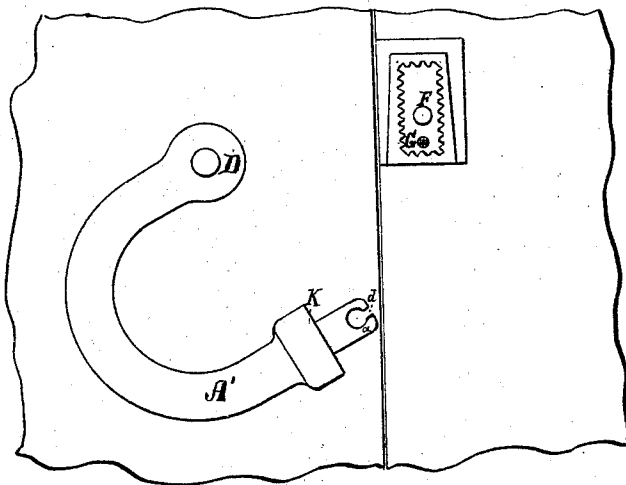


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL T. CASEMENT, OF PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEAL-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **147,820**, dated February 24, 1874; application filed January 8, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL T. CASEMENT, of Painesville, in the county of Lake and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Seal-Lock, of which the following is a specification:

The invention consists in connecting a push-pin and seal-punch by a rock-lever, so that when the former is forced in to disengage the hasp the other will be thrust out through the seal; also, in constructing the end of the hasp with a notch of peculiar form, corresponding to that of one end of the locking-bolt; and in the mode of connecting the sliding hasp with a fastening-piece, as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved seal-lock, showing a sliding hasp. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section, and Fig. 3 is a detail, of the sliding hasp in plan; and Figs. 4 and 5 are front elevations of the lock, showing the application of a swinging hook or hasp. Fig. 6 is a detail of the locking-bolt.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the sliding hasp or bar, and A' the same thing in a swinging arrangement. In the first case it slides in the strong fastening B, to engage with and disengage from the catch or locking bolt C, and in the other case it is hinged or jointed to the door by an eye-bolt, D. The end engages with the catch-bolt C by a hole, *a*, into which said bolt springs from behind, being first thrust back by the inclines *a'* acting on the inclines *b* on the bolt C. The end of the hasp A or A' also has a narrow slot, *d*, to allow the projection *e* of the catch-bolt to pass, said projection being made to extend through the hasp far enough for the push-pin F to push the catch-bolt back to release said hasp A or A'. This push-pin works in a hole, *d'*, in the case, into which the finger or any little instrument may be put for pushing it back when not covered by the sealing-card, and a seal-punch, G, is connected to it by the rock-lever H, in such manner as to be thrust out at the same time that the pin releases the hasp to punch or tear the seal I, which is held on the front of the case over both the push-pin and the punch, and thus show that the lock has been opened. The seal I slides into its place under or behind the frame J from the

side, against which the fastening comes when the door closes, so that a lip, K, on it shuts over the entrance, and holds the seal fast.

When the swinging hasp or hook A' is used, this lip K, for securing the seal in place, will be attached to the hasp itself; and when this hasp is used, the case containing the catch-bolt will be shifted around suitably for the hasp to enter it by swinging into it, preferably at the bottom, but it may be at the top.

When it is not wanted to use a seal, the lock will be used as an ordinary fastening, being as simple as a hasp and hook, and requiring no key either to fasten or unfasten it.

When the seal is used, a pointed instrument of any kind, suitable to thrust through the seal against the push-pin to unlock the hasp A, will be used.

The fastening B is attached to the door by means of a screw-bolt or other suitable device, and has a lip, K, fitting over the open or slotted end of the card-holding frame J. The bolt passes through a slot in the sliding hasp, as shown. The frame J for confining the seal is provided with rough and jagged notches and points to make it impossible to cut out the card and then fit in another, as is sometimes done so nearly as to prevent detection when the frame is straight, the lines being cut close to and under the frame as much as possible, when they are hidden or greatly obscured.

A glass seal may be used as well as the paper card, if preferred, and, when used, the seal-punch may be dispensed with, as the glass will have to be broken to work the push-pin; and, when the lock is adjusted for the use of the swinging hasp, the mouth will be suitably arranged for allowing the broken pieces of glass to fall out. This arrangement is also of considerable importance, in that it allows the cinders, ice, and other matters to fall out. Another important feature of the arrangement of my lock is that the seal-punch and the push-pin both throw out the broken pieces of the seal, so that they cannot enter the lock and interfere with the working parts, as they do in other seal-locks, greatly to their injury.

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

1. The combination of a hasp, a locking-bolt,

C, spring *f*, push-pin F, seal-punch, and rock-lever, to operate as shown and described.

2. The combination of a sliding or swinging hasp, having its inner end notched, as shown at *a d*, the spring *f*, locking-bolt C, having reduced end *e*, and the push-pin F, as shown and described, to operate as specified.

3. The grooved fastening-piece B, having

lip K, the slotted sliding hasp A, and screw-bolt for securing them to place, in combination with the seal-holding frame J, as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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